LONDON IN 1842

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is presented to the Subscribers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

BY

The Proprietors.

Supplement to the Illustrated London
News of January 1, 1853.
PUBLISHED BY W. LITTLE,
198, STRAND, LONDON.

LONDON
PRINTED BY JAMES S. VIRTUE,
26, CITY ROAD,
AND PARIS.

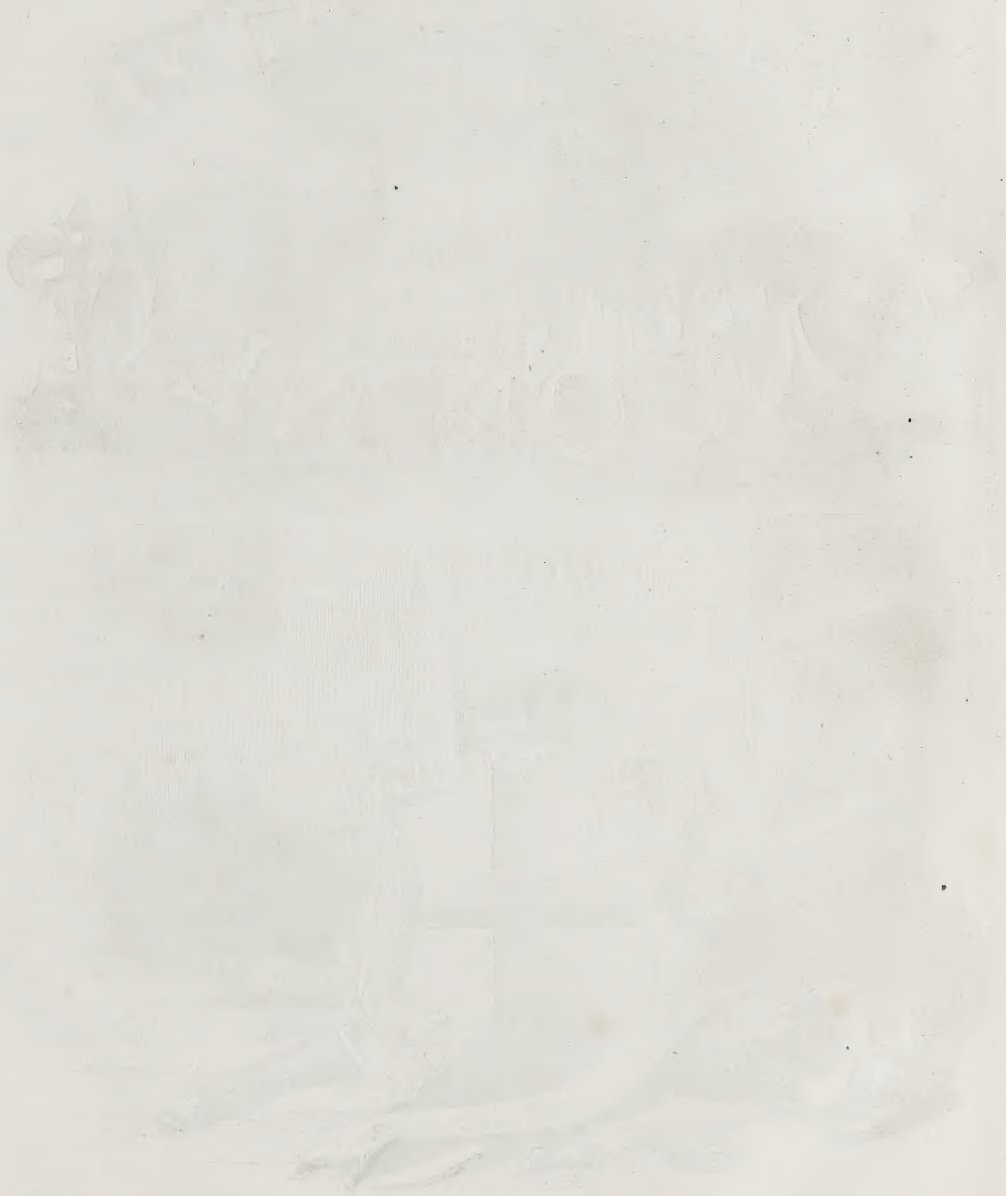
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. I.

from May 14 to December 31, 1842

LONDON :
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND

1843.



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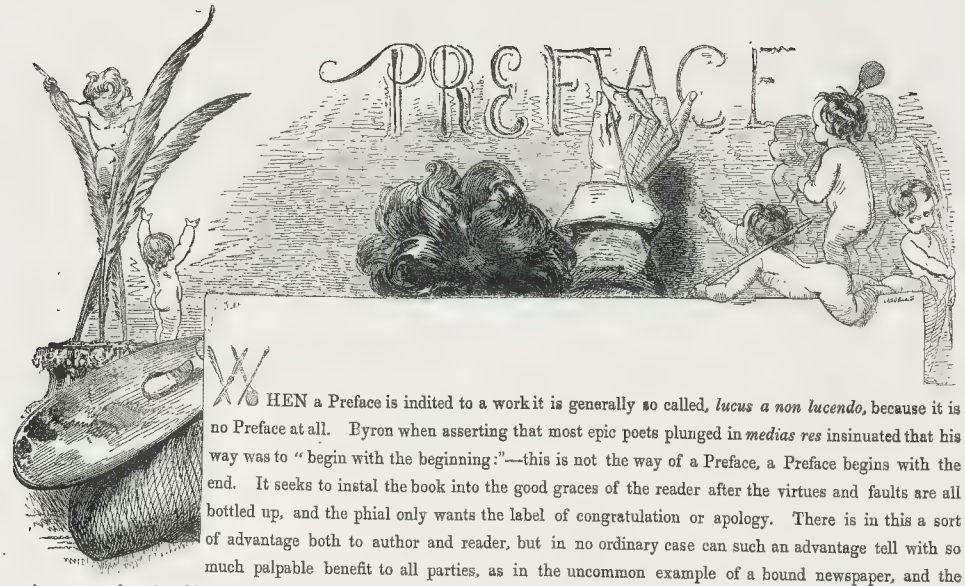


WHEN a Preface is indited to a work it is generally so called, *lucus a non lucendo*, because it is no Preface at all. Byron when asserting that most epic poets plunged in *medias res* insinuated that his way was to "begin with the beginning:"—this is not the way of a Preface, a Preface begins with the end. It seeks to instal the book into the good graces of the reader after the virtues and faults are all bottled up, and the phial only wants the label of congratulation or apology. There is in this a sort of advantage both to author and reader, but in no ordinary case can such an advantage tell with so much palpable benefit to all parties, as in the uncommon example of a bound newspaper, and the *unique* example of a NEWSPAPER, *illustrated* as well as bound. We therefore rather rejoice in that sort of prefatory inconsistency which enables us to say something at the *beginning* of a volume which we have just brought to an *end*. And with the American's mixture of conceit, heartiness, and energy, "We guess we *can* say SOMETHING!"

Seriously, it will scarcely be denied that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been the most remarkable and successful novelty of the year which gave it birth. Conceived in a liberal spirit of enterprize—conducted with a view to the promotion of National Intelligence, and the more ennobling principles of moral philosophy—presenting a new, beautiful, and hitherto un-tilled field to the Novelist and Historian—dedicated to Justice and the good of Society, and above all, clasping Literature and Art together in the firm embrace of Mind,—it appeared with a new and comely aspect—commanded admiration almost as fast as notice, and won its way into the popular heart with a rapidity and success commensurate with the far-spread and kind enthusiasm which it had so suddenly called up.

We know there is an egotism in this, but it is an egotism as much due to the public as to ourselves, and therefore the boasting is not vain. You discover a new world and you seek to people it. We discovered and opened up the world of *Illustration* as connected with News, and the quicksighted and sound-judging British public peopled it at once. If we may throw away paltry considerations of the mere *etiquette* of modesty without its spirit, and take a fair and enlarged view of such an undertaking as we have prosperously begun to achieve, we may fairly claim a credit that shall not have about it the shame of that common-sort of self-praise which our proverb tells us is no recommendation. The truth is that our self-gratulation lies rather in the good we do and hope to continue, than in any glory of doing it. We are proud for the public. We know that the advent of an Illustrated Newspaper in this country *must* mark an epoch—give wealth to Literature and stores to History, and put, as it were mile-stones upon the travelled road of time. Here is alone one fine subject of contemplation in such a work—What will it do for the future? Judge by comparison with the past. What would Sir Walter Scott or any of the great writers of modern time have given—whether for the purposes of fiction or history, or political example and disquisition—for any museum-preserved volume such as we have here enshrined. The life of the times—the signs of its taste and intelligence—its public monuments and public men—its festivals—institutions—amusements—discoveries—and the very reflection of its living manners and costumes—the varie-

gated dresses of its mind and body—what are—what *must* be all these but treasures of truth that would have lain hid in Time's tomb, or perished amid the sand of his hour-glass but for the enduring and resuscitating powers of art—the eternal register of the pencil giving life and vigour and palpability to the confirming details of the pen. Could the days of Elizabeth or others as bright and earlier still be unfolded to us through such a mirror, what a mint of wisdom might we gather in from such dazzling periods of the past. Of just as much captivating value then is such a book to the future. It will pour the lore of the Antiquarian into the scholar's yearning soul, and teach him truth about those who have gone before him, as it were, with the Pictorial Alphabet of Art! It is in this sense that we regard the greatness of our design, and are proud of its envied and unexampled success; and it is for this end that we shall strain every nerve to perfect it into order and completeness that may accord with the beauty and brilliancy which many episodes of its execution have already been fortunate to display. Scott might carry Elizabeth to Kenilworth through the regions of his fine imagination, backed and supported by books, and we may take *cum grano salis* the Antiquarian's and the Poet's word, but the year two thousand will be ten times better assured of all the splendid realities of our own Victoria's visit to the native land of the Northern Magician who enshrined in fiction the glories of Queen Bess. This volume is a work that history *must* keep.

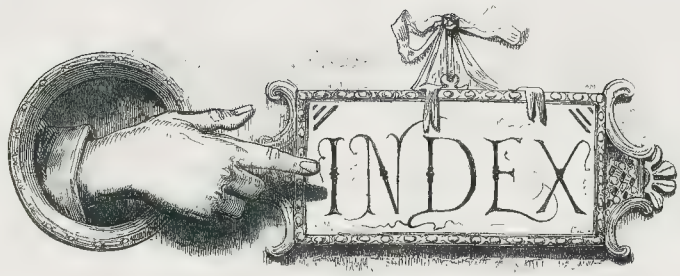
For the *present* interest of a Journal combining Art-illustrations with its News, we need say no word here. The public have been greedy for it and have devoured it eagerly. Every point as it presented itself has been recognised and caught at as fast as we could mould it into shape, and while all the pictorial materials are here collected, may we not reasonably ask,—can the old year produce for the drawing-room, the portfolio, or the library, such another collection of beautiful and attractive subjects of present and permanent interest—such another Scrap-book—such another Annual—such another Magazine?

In presenting the first volume thus complete to our readers, we have only to say that, while all its best features are preserved many new ones will be added, particularly for instance the publication of a series of subjects of the event-anniversaries of history, and that the utmost care and spirit will be bestowed upon the keeping up, unflagged and exhaustless, the stirring interest of each progressing paper and part. Some new boon too will occasionally tempt our subscribers, and it is probable that the Magnificent Print which frontispieces our present volume, may only be the fore-runner of other similar returns of gratitude for the approval and confidence with which the British public have stamped the early prosperity of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

DEDICATORY SONNET.

TO THE GREAT PUBLIC - THAT GIGANTIC SOUL
WHICH LENDS THE NATION'S BODY LIFE AND LIGHT,
AND MAKES THE BLOOD WITHIN ITS VEINS GROW RED,
WITH GUSHING GLORY - WE THIS MUSTER ROLL
OF ALL THE DEEDS THAT PASS NEATH ITS CONTROUL
DO DEDICATE THE PAGE OF SIMPLE NEWS
IS HERE ADORNED AND FILLED WITH PICTURED LIFE,
COLOURED WITH THOUSAND TINT THE RAINBOW SAYS
OF ALL THE WORLD'S EMOTIONS - ALL THE STRIFES
OF WAR PEACE - COMMERCE - AGRICULTURE RIFE
WITH BUDDING PLENTY THAT DOTH LIFE INFUSE
AND FAIR DOMESTIC JOY ALL—ALL ARE HERE
TO GILD THE NEW, AND FROM THE BYGONE YEAR
PRESENT A GIFT TO TAKE TO CHERISH AND TO USE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
198, STRAND, JANUARY 6TH, 1842.



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Note.—Our readers will understand that arrangement in these articles necessarily vary a page or two in those numbers of the "Illustrated London News" which have been reprinted.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR 1842.

JANUARY.

1.—Exchequer Bill Forgery. Edward Beaumont Smith, the principal agent in the above extraordinary forgery, was this day removed to the Hulks, prior to his transportation to Australia.

6.—Intelligence received from China mentions the capture of the fortress of Amoy by assault, without any loss on the part of the British.

10.—A portion of the ransom paid by the Chinese for the evacuation of Canton, amounting to £550,000 sterling, arrives at the Royal Mint, London.

17.—The British army in Cabool, under the command of General Elphinstone, having abandoned that place on the 6th instant, pursuant to a treaty with the Affghans is at length totally destroyed in the Khoord Cabool Pass, to the number, with camp followers, of 13,000 persons; Lady Sale and other wives of officers having previously been delivered up as prisoners.

17.—Prince Albert lays the first stone of the New Royal Exchange, in the city of London.

20.—News arrives at Calcutta of the murder of Sir William M'Naughton, by Akbbar Khan, on the 25th December last.

21.—Mr. Cresswell is appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

23.—His Majesty Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, lands at Greenwich, on a visit to Her Majesty, for the purpose of standing sponsor for the infant Prince of Wales.

25.—The Christening of the Prince of Wales at the Chapel Royal, Windsor. A banquet is given in St. George's Hall the same evening, which is attended by her Majesty and her illustrious guests. The expence incurred by this magnificent solemnity, and the succeeding festivities is said to have amounted to £200,000.—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a dinner to the poor in the neighbourhood of Trentham Hall on the occasion, and the event is celebrated with rejoicing, in every part of the kingdom.

26.—Presentation of colours to the 72nd Highlanders by the Duke of Wellington, at Windsor, in the presence of her Majesty.

28.—Sir Robert Sale receives a letter from Sha Soojah, requiring him to give further hostages and to evacuate Jellalabad, with which he refuses to comply.

29.—The Duke of Cleveland died at his house in St. James's-square. His Grace was born in 1766.

31.—The Governor-General of India issues a public notification of the disasters in Cabool.

FEBRUARY.

3.—Her Majesty, in person, opens the session of Parliament. The Address to the Queen in the House of Peers is moved by the Marquis of Abercon, and seconded by the Earl of Dalhousie. In the Commons it is moved by Lord March, and seconded by Mr. Becket. No amendment is suggested in either house.

4.—The King of Prussia embarks on board the Firebrand steam-packet at Woolwich on his return to Prussia.

5.—Loss of the Viscount Melbourne, East Indiaman on the Luconia shoal, in the China Sea.

7.—The arrival of the overland mail brings news of the re-occupation of Chusan on the first of October, of the capture of Chinghae on the 10th, and of the perilous situation of the English troops in Cabool and Jellalabad.

9.—Sir Robert Peel introduces his new corn measure, which is principally an alteration of the sliding scale.

10.—Lieut. Adams, of her Majesty's 88th regiment, is shot in a duel at Malta, by Captain Levick, late of the 59th.

13.—Oakhampton ancient church, Devonshire, burnt down by accident.

15.—Publication of a treaty of commerce between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia.

16.—The House of Commons divides on Sir Robert Peel's motion on the corn laws; an amendment is moved by Lord John Russell, to the effect that a fixed duty of eight shillings per quarter should be laid on all foreign corn, in lieu thereof. The numbers are for the original motion, 349; for the amendment, 226—majority, 123.

17.—A shock of an earthquake felt in Cornwall.

18.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Villiers moves for the abolition of all duties payable on the importation of foreign corn. The debate is adjourned.—The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is opened with great ceremony.

19.—Explosion of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's powder mill at Hounslow-heath, by which two men are killed and three much wounded.—Accounts from Lisbon mention a revolution to have taken place in Portugal, in which the military joined, and the Charter of Don Pedro was proclaimed. The revolution was accomplished without bloodshed.—A severe shock of an earthquake throws down all the parapets, bastions, and the guard-houses, constructed by Sir Robert Sale, and demolishes a third part of the town of Jellalabad.

21.—Akhbar Khan attacks the foraging parties of the garrison of Jellalabad, and establishes a vigorous blockade of the town. The Dutch emigrant farmers at Port Natal issue a manifesto declaring their independence.

21.—Sir Robert Peel lays before the House of Commons the treaty signed by the Commissioners of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, for abolishing the slave-trade; France having declined being a party.

24.—Conclusion of the corn-law debate. Mr. Villiers' motion is rejected by 303 to 90.

28.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert visit Portsmouth. Explosion at Mr. D'Ernst's firework manufactory in Princes-street, Lambeth-walk, by which Mr. D'Ernst and three other persons are killed, the premises being totally destroyed. Lord Ellenborough arrives in India, and is immediately proclaimed Governor-General.

MARCH.

3.—A Commission appointed in the House of Commons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to inquire into the forgery of certain Exchequer-bills, and to report thereon to the House.

5.—At the annual dinner of the Russian Company, Baron Brunow, the Russian ambassador, reiterates the expressions of good feeling entertained by Russia towards England.

7.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenberg Schwerin died at Schwerin, aged 41.

8.—Lord F. Egerton moves for leave to bring in a bill to legalise marriages within certain degrees of affinity—viz., the marriage of a widower with a deceased wife's sister. The debate is adjourned.

9.—The Affghans attack Candahar in the absence of General Nott, and are dispersed by the troops whom he had left in the garrison, leaving 600 killed.

10.—The French Government orders an augmentation of their war steamers, from 40 to 70.—The Chinese attempt to retake Ningpo and Chinhae, and are repulsed with considerable loss.

11.—Sir Robert Peel brings forward his financial plan, imposing a tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes above £150 a-year, whether derived from property in land or the funds, or from personal exertions, at the same time reducing the duties on some foreign and colonial articles.

13.—George Lucas of Zion Gardens, Aldermanbury, in a fit of insanity murders his three children, aged ten, seven, and four years, and afterwards kills himself.

15.—Lord F. Egerton's motion, relating to prohibited marriages, is lost by 123 to 100.—The British attack the Chinese at Tse-kee, a city 11 miles westward of Ningpo, and disperse them with a loss of 400 or 500.

16.—Death of the Duke of Norfolk, aged 76. Count de Palen, the celebrated Swedish traveller and antiquarian, is assassinated at Rome, aged 80.—The Queen of Portugal gives birth to a son.

16.—An absurd and silly prophecy that London would be destroyed this day by an earthquake, causes much alarm among many credulous persons, a vast number of whom left the metropolis.

18.—The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the convocation of the clergy, present addresses to the Queen, on the birth of the Prince of Wales.

19.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert are entertained by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace.

20.—The Earl of Macclesfield died, aged 87 years.—The Earl of Munster commits suicide at his house in Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, by shooting himself with a pistol while in a state of temporary mental derangement. He was in his 49th year.

28.—General England makes an unsuccessful attempt to force the pass between Quettah and Candahar, and is repulsed with the loss of 98 killed and wounded.

29.—Opening of the two chests bequeathed to the University of Upsala by King Gustavus III., with a request that they should not be opened till fifty years after his death. They were found to contain papers relating to the court history of the time.

31.—A destructive fire at New York, by which one hundred houses are destroyed and much property consumed.

APRIL.

1.—Disastrous inundation at Derby.

2.—Falling in of the Wallers Ash Tunnel, on the Southampton Railway, by which four men are killed. A grand ball in Paris for the relief of the destitute English in that city, which is very numerously attended.

5.—The official statement published this day, shews an increase in the revenue for the year just ended, of £687,941, and in the quarter of £111,332. General Pollock forces the Kyber Pass, and occupies Al Musnid.

6.—Discovery of the mutilated body of Jane Jones, who had been murdered by Daniel Good, a coachman in the service of Quelez Shiel, of Roehampton.

7.—General Sale attacks and defeats Akhbar Khan before the walls of Jellalabad, with the loss of 500 men.—Her Majesty holds a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which is remarkably splendid, and numerously attended.

9.—Her Majesty creates Mr. Pirie a baronet, as being the new Lord Mayor on the day of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

11.—The King of Saxony, and the Dukes of Beaufort, Buckingham, and Cleveland, and the Marquis of Salisbury, are invested with the order of the Garter.

14.—An abortive attempt is made by the Chinese to set fire to her Majesty's ships and transports in the harbour of Tinghae and the adjoining anchorage at Chusan.

16.—Prince Albert is appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries. General Pollock effects a junction with General Sale, at Jellalabad, and establishes the authority of Thora Bas Khan at Lahore.

18.—The first reading of the Income Tax Bill is carried in the House of Commons by 238 to 191.

19.—Lord Brougham's resolutions against the imposition of duties on corn, for the purposes either of protection or revenue, are negatived by 87 to 6.

20.—Her Majesty reviews the 11th Hussars (his Royal Highness Prince Albert's regiment) on Wimbledon-common.

23.—General Elphinstone, the unfortunate commander of the troops in Cabool, died.

24.—The sale of Horace Walpole's celebrated collection at Strawberry Hill commences by order of the Earl of Waldegrave and extends over 40 days.—Grand entertainment by the Directors of the East India Company to the Marquis of Tweedale and Sir George Arthur, on the occasion of their appointment to the governorships of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

28.—General England's troops defeat the Affghans at Hykulzie.—Death of General Scott, aged 96, the oldest officer in her Majesty's service.

30.—Lord Ellenborough, by a general order, decrees various military honours to the troops forming the garrison of Jellalabad.

MAY.

5.—Great part of the city of Hamburgh is consumed by fire, one thousand and thirty-four houses are burnt, and the damage is estimated at £2,000,000.—Timothy Daly, a policeman stationed at Islington is fired at and killed by Thomas Cooper, a fohtpad, of whom he was in pursuit. Charles Moss, another police constable, and Thomas Motte, a baker, also dangerously wounded, whilst endeavouring to secure Cooper.

7.—The town of Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 10,000 lives lost.

8.—Dreadful accident on the railroad between Versailles and Meudon, by which 73 persons are killed and 150 severely wounded.

9.—General England joins his forces to those of General Nott, at Candahar.

12.—A magnificent fancy dress ball is given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, her Majesty appearing in the dress of Queen Philippa, and Prince Albert in that of her husband Edward III. A series of elaborate illustrations of this festival are given in the first part of the "Illustrated London News."

14.—Illustrated London News started.

22.—Prince Albert presides in court, for the first time, as Lord Warden of the Stannaries.

23.—Execution of Daniel Good, for the murder of Jane Jones.

25.—The Derby Stakes are won by Colonel Anson's b. c. Attila. Lord Verulum's b. c. Robert de Gorham second. Twenty-four started.

26.—Grand ball at the Italian Opera House, for the benefit of the Spitalfields weavers, which is honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

30.—A fellow named Francis, about twenty years of age, attempts to shoot the Queen with a pistol, as Her Majesty is proceeding down Constitution Hill, to Buckingham Palace, in an open carriage, with Prince Albert.

JUNE.

3.—Her Majesty issues a proclamation for regulating the weight of the gold coin.—Destruction of the East India Ship Vansittart, by fire at Bombay.

4.—A grand review of cavalry on Wormwood Scrubs by Her Majesty.—Mr. Hennell, chemical operator at Apothecaries, Hall, is killed by the explosion of a quantity of fulminating mercury, which he was preparing for the East India Company.

5.—The Emperor of China issues a proclamation calling on his soldiers to exterminate the English.

8.—Lord Congleton, (formerly Sir Henry Parnell), commits suicide, at his residence in Cadagon Place. His lordship was 66 years of age.

10.—Destruction by fire of the Cornwallis East Indiaman, at Bombay.

16.—Her Majesty holds a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which is extremely brilliant, and very numerously attended.—The British forces, on this and several following days, attack the Chinese fortifications on the Yang-tse-Kiang river which are captured, together with 364 pieces of artillery.

17.—John Francis, convicted at the central Criminal Court, at the Old Bailey, of high treason, in attempting to assassinate her Majesty.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrive at Buckingham Palace on a visit to her Majesty.

21.—Died, Frederick Yates, the well-known actor and theatrical manager.

23.—The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch give a grand fête at Queensbury Villa, to her Majesty the Queen, to the Queen Dowager, to several branches of the Royal family, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and about 500 of the nobilty.

30.—The Earl of Leicester, formerly Mr. Coke of Norfolk, died, aged 90.

JULY.

2.—Her Majesty graciously reprieves John Francis, and commutes his sentence to transportation for life.

3.—A deformed boy, named John William Bean, taken into custody for levelling a pistol at the Queen, as her Majesty was proceeding with Prince Albert to the Chapel Royal.

4.—The Duke of Northumberland installed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Lord Lyndhurst installed High Steward. Execution of Thomas Cooper, for the murder of Daly, the policeman.

5.—The official returns of the revenue, show a decrease on the quarter of £26,427.

9.—Sixty-two persons, principally English emigrants, are killed by the explosion of the boiler of the steam-boat Shamrock, on her way to Upper Canada.

12.—The Duke of Cambridge presides at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Bristol. Sir Robert Peel brings in a bill for the better protection of the Queen's person.

13.—The Duke of Orleans is thrown out of his carriage on the road from Neuilly to Paris, and killed on the spot.

14.—The London and Birmingham Railway Company hold their half-yearly meeting. The report states the gross receipts for the proceeding six months to have been £393,731; and the total expenditure £186,700. A dividend of 5 per cent. on the half-year was declared.

18.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway Company a dividend of 3 per cent. for the six months is agreed to.

19.—The House of Commons rejects a motion for rendering the colony of South Australia liable for all moneys advanced to it.

28.—Thunder-storm in the metropolis and surrounding counties of Kent, Surrey, and Essex. Several persons are killed; and many buildings, including the church of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, are struck by the electric fluid.

AUGUST.

3.—In a contest between Mr. Chapman and Mr. Wallace, the former wins the silver skulls, the emblem of the amateur championship of the Thames.—Funeral of the Duke of Orleans in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Nothing could exceed the magnificence and grandeur of the ceremony.

5.—The cotton-spinners of Preston-on-Lyne march to Manchester, where they are joined by others, who successively visit most of the mills in the town, and compel the workmen to "turn-out."

10.—General Nott abandons Candahar, and at the head of a force of 7000 men moves towards Cabool in the direction of Ghuznee.

12.—Her Majesty in person prorogues the session of Parliament.—The mob in Manchester increase in audacity, being aided by an accession of numbers from Oldham, Ashton, Staleybridge, Dukenfield, Hyde, Stockport, &c. Several mills are attacked, and the police and military pelted with stones and severely beaten. For several days the town is at the mercy of the mob, and the authority of the magistrates at an end.

13.—Troops and artillery are marched from all quarters to the manufacturing districts, and the Queen issues a proclamation offering a reward of £50 for the discovery of the authors, abettors, or perpetrators of the outrages. At Preston several of the mob are shot by the 72nd, after the reading of the Riot Act.

19.—Jane Cooper, a servant girl committed suicide by leaping from the Monument.

20.—General Pollock commences his forward movement upon Cabool.

25.—Bean is tried and convicted at the Old Bailey of a misdemeanor, in attempting to discharge a pistol at the Queen, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—Wreck of the Abercrombie Robinson and Waterloo transports, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. All hands on board the former vessel were saved; but out of 330 persons on board the latter, 189, principally convicts, were drowned.

29.—Her Majesty embarks at Woolwich, on board the Royal George yacht, for Scotland.—A treaty of peace is signed at Nankin, between Sir Henry Pottinger and the Chinese High Commissioners; the Chinese agreeing to pay 21,000,000 dollars in the course of three years, to throw open the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; to cede Hong-Kong to England in perpetuity, to release all prisoners, and henceforth to conduct the intercourse between both nations on terms of perfect equality.

30.—General Nott, with one-third of his force, attacks and defeats Shumsooden, governor, of Ghuznee, who had come out with all his army, capturing two guns, and the whole of his ammunition, tents, &c.

31.—The treaty between this country and the United States of America, agreed upon, on the part of England by Lord Ashburton.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert land at the Granton pier, Edinburgh, from the Royal George yacht, and proceed immediately to Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.

5.—The British expedition anchors off Nankin.—The Queen holds a court in Scotland, at Dalkeith Palace, which is attended by the principal nobility and gentry of that country.

9.—Wreck of the Russian line-of-battle-ship, Ingemanland, two miles of Christiansand, with loss of 400 of the crew.

10.—The Archduke Frederick of Austria, nephew of the Emperor, arrives in England on a visit to her Majesty.

13.—Major-General Pollock completely defeats Akbbar Khan, at the head of 16,000 men, at Tezeen, and on the Huft Kotul.

14.—General Nott defeats the Affghans under Shumsoodeen, Sultan Jan, and others.

15.—Her Majesty leaves Dalkeith Palace, and embarks at Granton pier, on board the Trident steamer on her return to England.

16.—Major-General Pollock encamps on the race-course of Cabool.

17.—Her Majesty arrives at Woolwich on her return from Scotland.

21.—The whole of the prisoners, who were in the power of Akbbar Khan in Affghanistan, amounting to 115 persons, arrive at the British camp at Cabool.

24.—Her Majesty orders a special commission for the counties of Lancaster and Stafford, to try the persons engaged in the late riots.

26. The Marquis of Wellesley, one of the most celebrated statesmen of his age, died at his residence, Kingston House, Brompton, in his 83rd year.

29.—Alderman T. Wood, and Humphrey having been returned by the Common Hall to the Court of Aldermen, to serve the office of Lord Mayor, the choice of the court, falls upon Alderman Humphrey, in the room of Alderman T. Wood.—Appointment of new Bishops of Barbadoes, Antigua, Guiana, Gibralter, and Tasmania.

OCTOBER.

1.—The Governor-General of India proclaims the intended evacuation of India.

2 Opening of the special commission at Stafford, to try the persons concerned in the late riots.

8.—The remains of the late Marquis of Wellesly interred in the interior of the Chapel of Eton College

22.—Grace Darling, the heroine of the Fern Islands, dies of consumption, at Bamburgh, in her 25th year.

23. The caisson on the Goodwin Sands, intended for a lighthouse, is destroyed during a storm, in which two ships are wrecked.—An enormous fish, of the whale species, is caught in the Thames, off Deptford pier.

29.—Died of apoplexy, Allan Cunningham. His last literary work, the life of the late Sir David Wilkie, the artist, was completed only two days before his death.

NOVEMBER.

2.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle, at which Parliament was further prorogued to the 13th of December.—Violent storm in Maderia.

4.—Destructive fire at Mr. Charles Pooley's cotton-mill, Ancoats, Manchester, and loss of six lives.

6.—Died, aged 63 years, William Hone, the well-known author of the "Every Day Book," and other works.

7.—Mr. Pritchard is elected bailiff of the borough of Southwark, in the room of the late Mr. Holmes.

9.—Earthquake at Montreal and other places in Canada.

10.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Walmer Castle, which is given up to their use by the Duke of Wellington.

13.—Insurrection at Barcelona, occasioned by the attempt to introduce a cart laden with wine into the city, without payment of duty, and the dispersion, by the troops, of a mob who had overpowered the guard at the gate. The National Guards join the rioters.—Wreck of the Reliance, East Indiamen, from China to London, off Mersemont, 22 miles south of Boulogne. Of 116 persons on board, seventy-two escaped with their lives.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert visit Dover.

15.—After three hours' fighting in the streets of Barcelona, between the troops and the National Guard, the captain-general, seeing the houses in the possession of his opponents, and having lost 500 of his men, killed or wounded, retreats to the citadel with his staff and two regiments.

13.—John C. Colt anticipates his execution this day at New York for the murder of Samuel Adams, by stabbing himself with a dirk knife in his prison cell, a few hours after his marriage to Caroline Henshaw.

19.—Death of Frances Bennet in Gloucester gaol, to which place she had been committed on a charge, on her own confession, of having murdered her six children.

20.—Re-opening of the Temple Church for Divine service, after the restoration of that edifice to its original state.

22.—Meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League at Manchester to raise £50,000 for furthering the objects of the league.

24 The news of the victories in Affghanistan, and the treaty of peace with China, is announced by the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

24.—The Queen and Prince Albert honour Ramsgate with a visit, and are received with every demonstration of respect.

26.—The Formidable, 80-gun ship, grounds 14 miles to the westward of Barcelona, and is got off the next day after sustaining considerable damage.

DECEMBER.

7.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, &c., returned from Walmer to Windsor Castle.

8.—Death of the Countess of Munster.—The inhabitants of Barcelona having refused to surrender at discretion, according to the terms dictated by Espartero, the bombardment of the town commences.

9.—Barcelona capitulates to General Van Halen, who issues a proclamation requiring the inhabitants to give up arms of all descriptions.—An overland express from China and India states that the Emperor of China has accepted the treaty with this country of the 29th of August. Affghanistan has been evacuated, and all the prisoners released.

8.—Accident on the London and Birmingham Railway, by the breaking of the axletree of the engine of the Aylesbury up train, by which three persons are much injured, and one killed.

10.—Parliament further prorogued to Thursday the 2nd of February, then to meet for the dispatch of business.—Lord Hill expired at his seat Hardwick Grange, near Shrewsbury. His Lordship was born on the 11th of August, 1772.—The Town Council of Edinburgh, by a majority of 18 to 3, resolve to erect a monument to the memory of the Scotch Reformers of 1792.

14.—A disastrous fire happens at a house in Little Prescott-street, Goodman's-yard, Minories, inhabited by lodgers, which causes the death of eight persons, the fire broke out at ten o'clock in the evening, and was occasioned by a person preparing Dutch drops, which ignited.

16.—Died, of a brain-fever, at her Ladyship's residence, Euston-street, the Countess of Denbigh.

18.—A war contribution of 12,000,000 reals is imposed by the Captain-General, on the inhabitants of Barcelona. The inhabitants protest against it, and are informed that those who refuse to pay will be sent to the galleys.

25.—During the celebration of mass at a Roman Catholic chapel in Galway, a cry having arisen that the gallery was giving way, 30 persons were killed in attempting to escape.—The New York packet-ship, Independence, arrives at Liverpool with the message of the President of the United States, announcing, amongst other matters, the settlement of the differences between England and that country.

28.—The parishioners of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, resolve, at a public meeting, that the dietary allowed to the poor of the parish by the Poor Law Commissioners, and which, on application, they had refused to increase, is insufficient, and that application be made to Parliament on the subject.

31.—The great seal of England is affixed to the treaty recently ratified between Great Britain and China, and forwarded to the War Office for transmission to the "Celestial" Empire.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The following are among the most valuable and important inventions patented in 1842, in some of which the specifications have not yet been enrolled:—

NEW MOTIVE POWER (by means of carbonic acid, and also by a peculiar application of this invention is to construct machinery and apparatus in a suitable manner (location of heated air.) Isham Baggs, chemist, King's Square, London. The object for the employment of certain chemical matters to evoke carbonic acid gas, the pressure of which acted against a piston produces motive power; the gas then passes from the cylinder into a vessel containing chemical substances which absorb the carbonic acid, and thus for a time destroy its force. By a repetition of these changes, using the same matters over and over again, an engine may be constructed occupying small space, and possessing immense power, derivable from the carbonic acid when in the form of gas.

SIGNALS ON RAILWAYS.—John Edwards, of Shoreditch, warehouseman. This is an improvement effected in communicating signals from a train to a station, or from one train to another, by means of various combinations of lamps by night, and of thin plates placed in different positions during the day.

SHIP BUILDING.—Alfred Jeffrey, of Lloyd Street, Pentonville, gentleman. This invention consists in a new method of preparing masts, spars, and other wood for ship building and various other purposes by the use of a vegetable glue which is insoluble in water, and more elastic than that in ordinary use, made with a proportion of caoutchouc, according as it is more or less exposed to atmospheric action, mixed with naptha and gum-lac. The composition is used to join together the several parts of masts, spars, or other pieces of wood, and also to remedy defects in wood are called "shaky pieces."

BREATHING SHIPS.—John Norton, of 33, Upper Berkeley Street. This is a mode of sheathing the bottoms of ships by means of electrical action. The bottom of the vessel is covered with a varnish or coating of resin, the vessel is then placed in a solution of copper and other suitable metals, upon which a powerful galvanic action is produced, causing the metallic particles to be deposited upon the bottom and sides of the vessel, thereby forming a sheating of any thickness that may be desired.

COVERING METALS.—W. H. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts. This is a mode of using the electrical principle for the covering of inferior with the more precious metals; secondly, for colouring metallic surfaces by the addition of gallic acid (in water, ether, or alcohol) to the metallic solution intended to be precipitated, and also a method of colouring polished surfaces of copper by exposing them to the vapour of sulphurated hydrogen; by which means various and very brilliant colours in ornamental patterns are obtained upon the copper. It is also used for the purpose of obtaining metallic specula or mirrors, by taking an electrotype cast from a polished spherical metallic surface, and exposing it to sulphuretted hydrogen, until it is perfectly whitened, producing a speculum less liable than others to tarnish or corrode by any subsequent exposure to the atmosphere

COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—H. Beard, coal merchant, Earl Street, Blackfriars. This is a mode of colouring the ordinary photographic portraits, by depositing certain different colours in a finely powdered state A piece of glass is placed over the portrait, and the parts requiring to be coloured are carefully traced upon it with a fine brush and suitable colouring matter. Upon this glass tracing paper is laid, drawing through it the term traced; this part is then cut out, the glass removed, and the paper placed upon the portrait itself, leaving only those parts exposed which are required to be tinted, upon which the prepared colours are deposited, and in a few moments the tint becomes firmly fixed. Drapery and other matters are also tinted by the same process.

PRINTING AND EMBOSSING.—Edward Palmer, of Newgate Street, philosophical instrument maker. This is the first plate for obtaining surfaces for relief printing, by means of the electrotype process, by etching the subject through a light coloured composition on a darkened metal surface. Secondly, for obtaining surfaces for printing from, by means of the ordinary manner of line or zinc engravings. Thirdly, a similar surface by engraving on the metal the desired object, by the application of a composition in a similar manner, the and ordinary inking process to build up impressions; and lastly, for obtaining embossing surfaces by the electrotype process or by a cast in plaster of Paris.

PURIFYING SEWERS, DRAINS, AND NOXIOUS VAPOURS.—J. Headley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, gent. This is an apparatus for consuming smoke, previously charged, with unconsumed carbon, or other chemical matters of a noxious character, by which means the draft of the chimney becomes improved, the smoke effectually purified, and the matter deposited thereby rendered valuable. This improvement is effected by combining two or more ascending flues with descending flues, by inclined or sloping passages at their upper ends, showers of water falling down the descending flues into suitable reservoirs below, leaving a space above the water for the gas or smoke to pass into the next ascending flue, and also the combining the descending and ascending flues by a short inclined passage, where the water is continually dripping down, and thus purifying the smoke in certain furnaces.

CLEANSING CHIMNEYS AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES THEREIN.—Sir S. Desanges, Kt. K B., of Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square. This apparatus consists of a jointed rod formed so as to bend in any direction the chimney may require, having at one part a universal joint with a concave socket, and also a plate resting on a spring the peculiar tendency of which keeps it straight, and to the upper part being inclined it moves in any direction required. There are two methods to facilitate the ascent of the sweep up and down the flue. The apparatus for extinguishing fires in chimneys is an expanding brush, made of wire with a coned spring, having a constant tendency to force out certain smaller tubes by this means the draft of air is effectually checked and the fire extinguished.

MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS AND TILES.—R Irving, gentleman of Princes Street Rotherhithe. This is an ingenious mode of making bricks and tiles, by moulding the brick earth in a certain manner and one half a series of cutters. The moulding tool in this invention would require a lengthened description in order to be clearly understood

MANUFACTURE OF STARCH FROM RICE.—W. T. Berger, gentleman, of Upper Homerton, Middlesex. This is an applieation of alkaline salt to rice, whereby the gluten or starch is separated therefrom. Secondly, the manufacture of starch, by submitting rice to a fermenting process. Thirdly, the combination of alkaline salt with the process of fermentation; and fourthly, a made of colouring starch, by the application of artificial ultra marine

SOAP.—E. E. Perkins, of Norwood, Surrey, gentleman. This is a mode of obtaining soap from soap-suds, by means of precipitation. The "suds" are run into an open tank, and kept in a covered building secure from the weather. In the course of a few days the supernatural liquor is drawn off, and afterwards the precipitated matter also, to which a proportion of lime is added to disengage the ammonia; it is then mixed with caustic soda, the result being a soap like that generally used for scouring purposes. The process is slightly varied according to the nature of the manufacture from which the soapy matter is obtained. By an alternate materials a finer soap may be made.

FIREARMS.—Alexander Rossean, manufacturer, Strand. (A communication from abroad). This is a mode of applying an apparatus to firearms, containing a number of detonating materials successively brought on to the nipple of the gun by the act of cooking, in such manner that it may be repeatedly discharged according to the supply contained in the apparatus. The caps are so arranged in the chamber, that they cannot be improperly put on.—By this invention, the time and trouble of placing the caps on the nipple by hand is saved, and they are also secured from the dampness of the atmosphere.

RIBBS AND BEDDING.—J. Hall, Regent street, machinist. This invention relates to a mode of making ribs and bodies in such a manner as to act on two powers of leverage at the same time, whereby a single rein will be equal to that under the old process

HORSE-SHOES.—H. K. Rodway, of Birmingham, Wine-merchant. These horse-shoes are made tubular-iron, rolled, with a groove therein, at least three-eighths of an inch wide. Such is the detail of the groove, that the pressure of the foot is principally sustained by the outer and inner edges; the horse being thus enabled to take a more hold of the ground, and the accidents occasioned by slipping, arising from the ordinary construction of shoes, thereby to a great measure prevented

CUTTING CORKS.—T. Lachaun, of Titchfield-street, Soho, mechanic. This is a machine for cutting and squaring corks for bottles, by means of a revolving wheel, and other parts acting therewith, by which immense saving of labour will be effected

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PLAITED FABRICS.—Christopher Nicholls, of York Road, gentleman. The object of this invention is to manufacture plaited fabrics by weaving in a loom This is effected by dividing the warp into separate sets, and causing the various parts to be delivered at different speeds, as the weaving of the warp proceeds.

LAMPS.—J. Taylor, of Birmingham, brass-founder. This is a lamp for burning fatty matters which are not in a fluid state. A chamber is formed for this fatty matter to be deposited in, and it is melted by means of hot water, contained in another vessel, just previous to lighting the lamp.

CONSUMPTION OF GAS.—G. Bowman, of New-road, Shepherd's Bush, gentleman. This improvement consists in applying, above the jet-holes, two or more concentric cylinders, in addition to, and within the usual chimney of glass, according to a certain arrangements of parts.

MANURE.—J. C. Daniell, Tiverton Mills, near Bath. This patent is for preparing and applying certain substances called ligneous matter, or manure, including all descriptions of wood, peat, turf, &c., reducing them to powder by machinery, assisted by dry quick lime, and intermixing them together

FOOD FOR CATTLE.—J. C. Daniell, of Tiverton. This is a patent for rendering all kinds of wood, brambles, furze, and gorse, into food for cattle, by grinding and reducing them to powder. Also for preparing grass, straw, or haulm for cattle, by placing it in a vat, mixed with double its weight of newly-cut grass, and then surrounding the vat by steam for 24 hours thus saturating the straw with the moisture arising from the grass.

LIVING UNDER WATER.—Vigors, Russel-square, gentleman. The object of this extraordinary invention is to enable persons to live under water without any communication with the surface but as the specification is not yet enrolled the process cannot, at present, be described.

INSTRUMENT FOR INDICATING THE APPROACH OF ROCKS, &c.—J. L. Clement, of St. Martin's-lane. This instrument is constructed on the ascertained fact that the temperature of water varies according to the proximity of rocks, shoals, &c. A bolt is proposed to be perforated in the ship's bottom, and a thermometer placed in such a position as to be acted upon by the water; thus giving timely notice of the approach of danger.

The total number of English patents which have passed the great seal during the last twelve months, amounts to 368, exclusive of a very large number for Scotland and Ireland

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE, IN 1842.

JANUARY 15.—By special licence, Major E. Bagot, 60th Royal Rifles, son and heir of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, and nephew of the Earl of Jersey, to Matilda, relict of the late Oswald Perkins, Esq.

18.—George Drummond Greene, Esq., Major in the Hanoverian Service, to the Hon. Marianne Drummond, only daughter of the Viscount and Viscountess Strathallan

20.—The Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Savile, third son of the Earl of Mexborough, to Emily Brand Hale, eldest daughter of W. Hale, Esq., of Walden Park.

FEBRUARY 3.—The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, to Clara Latouche Vicars, eldest daughter of the late Cayman Vicars, Royal Engineers.

24.—By special licence, the Viscount Pollington, eldest son of the Earl of Mexborough, to the Lady Rachel Catherine Walpole, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Orford.

MARCH 1.—By special licence, the Earl of Morley, to Harriet Sophia, relict of the late W. Coryton, Esq., of Pentille Castle, Cornwall.

8.—D. S. Kr, Esq. M.P., to the Hon. Anna Dorothea Blackwood, youngest daughter of Hans Lord Dufferin and Clanehoye

10.—Captain Hamner, brother to Sir John Hamner, Bart., to Victoria Conroy, youngest daughter of Sir John Conroy, Bart.

10.—Captain Douglas, Prince Albert's Hussars, to Rose, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir A. Paget, G.C.B.

20.—By special licence, Sir R. Wilmot, Bart., to Margaret, widow of the late Robert Alges, Esq.

22.—The Rev. E. Moore to the Lady Harriet Montague Scott, youngest sister of the Duke of Buccleuch

31.—The Hon. Octavius Dunsombe, M.P., to the Lady Emily Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor.

APRIL 6.—Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Vienna, youngest daughter of the late H. M. D Rothschild.

MAY 1.—The Hon. Capt. George W. F. Liddell, Scots Fusilier Guards, son of Lord Ravensworth, to Miss Cecil Elizabeth Wellesley, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, D.D.

8.—The Hon. Henry Legge, brother of the Earl of Dartmouth, to Miss Rogers

17.—Lieut.-General Sir John Hanbury to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.

23.—The Hon. George Liddell, third son of Lord Ravensworth, to Louisa, second daughter of the Hon. General Meade

28.—H. B. Jones, Esq., M.D., to the Lady Mildred Acheson, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford

JUNE 14.—The Rev. T. Legh Claughton, to the Hon Julia Susanna, sister of the present Lord Ward.

15.—The Marquis of Waterford to the Hon. Louisa Stuart, only unmarried daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, Ambassador to the court of St. Petersburgh.

15.—The Hon. and Rev. Edward Harbottle Grimston, second son of the Earl of Verulam, to Frances, eldest daughter of John Morier, Esq

16 —The Hon. Miss Preston, only daughter of Lord Viscount Gormanstown, to M. E. Corbally, Esq., M.P. for Meath.

22.—Sir T. Edward Winnington, Bart., M.P. for Bewdley, to Anna Heli ..., eldest daughter of Sir Compton Domvile, Bart.

28.—Viscount Emlyn, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, to Sarah Mary, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish.

28. The Earl of Desart, M.P., to Lady Elizabeth Campbell, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor.

JULY 7.—By special licence, the Rev. Edward Butler, Esq., fourth son of the late Hon. A. Danvers, to Cecilia Agnes, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.

30.—The Hon. F. W. C Villiers, third son of the Earl of Jersey, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth de Reede Gisborne, sister of the Earl of Athlone.

JULY 7.—By special licence, A. J. B Hope, Esq., M.P., to the Lady Mildred Cecil, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

12.—Sir R. Hervey Bruce, Bart., to Mary Ann, only daughter of Sir J. Clifton, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Nottingham.

14.—By special licence, Captain Campbell, K C T S., to Harriet, widow of Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B

28.—C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P., to the Hon. Julia, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Leigh

AUGUST 4.—Major Gage, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Miss Henrietta Beauclerk, youngest daughter of the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, and cousin to the Duke of St. Albans

8.—The Right Hon. Lord Templemore, to Miss Paget, daughter of Lady Augusta Paget, and niece of the Marquis of Anglesea

4.—By special licence, the Right Hon. the Earl Cornwallis, to Julia, fourth daughter of Sir R. Sutton, Baron, Esq., of Redlands, Berks.

6.—By special licence, the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, to Augusta Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir R. F. Russell, Bart.

8.—Lord Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, and M.P., to Mary, second daughter of the Right Hon. Baron Parke.

9.—H. Murrvatt, Esq., to Matilda, daughter of the Right Hon. General Lord E. ... ...

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

[FIFTH REPRINT.]

OUR ADDRESS.

In presenting the first number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to the British Public, we would fain make a graceful entree into the wide and grand arena, which will henceforth contain so many actors for our benefit, and so many spectators of our career. In plain language, we do not produce this illustrated newspaper without some vanity, much ambition, and a fond belief that we shall be pardoned the presumption of the first quality by realizing the aspirations of the last. For the past ten years we have watched with admiration and enthusiasm the progress of illustrative art, and the vast revolution which it has wrought in the world of publication, through all the length and breadth of this mighty empire. To the wonderful march of periodical literature it has given an impetus and rapidity almost coequal with the gigantic power of steam. It has converted blocks into wisdom, and given wings and spirit to ponderous and senseless wood. It has in its turn adorned, gilded, reflected, and interpreted nearly every form of thought. It has given to fancy a new dwelling-place—to imagination a more permanent throne. It has set up fresh land-marks of poetry, given sterner pungency to satire, and mapped out the geography of mind with clearer boundaries and more distinct and familiar intelligence than it ever bore alone. Art—as now fostered, and redundant in the peculiar and facile department of wood engraving—has, in fact, become the bride of literature; genius has taken her as its handmaid; and popularity has crowned her with laurels that only seem to grow the greener the longer they are worn.

And there is now no staying the advance of this art into all the departments of our social system. It began in a few isolated volumes—stretched itself next over fields of natural history and science—penetrated the arcanæ of our own general literature—and made companionship with our household books. At one plunge it was in the depth of the stream of poetry—working with its every current—partaking of the glow, and adding to the sparkles of the glorious waters—and so refreshing the very soul of genius, that even Shakspere came to us clothed with a new beauty, while other kindred poets of our language seemed as it were to have put on festive garments to crown the marriage of their muses to the arts. Then it walked abroad among the people, went into the poorer cottages, and visited the humblest homes in cheap guises, and perhaps, in roughish forms; but still with the illustrative and the instructive principle strongly worked upon, and admirably developed for the general improvement of the human race. Lastly, it took the merry aspect of fun, frolic, satire, and *badinage*; and the school of *Charivari* began to blend itself with the graver pabulum of Penny Cyclopædias and Saturday Magazines.

And now, when we find the art accepted in all its elements, and welcomed by every branch of reading into which it has diverged; now, when we see the spirit of the times everywhere associating with it, and heralding or recording its success; we do hold it as of somewhat triumphant omen, that we are, by the publication of this very newspaper, launching the giant vessel of illustration into a channel the broadest and the widest that it has ever dared to stem. We bound at once over the billows of new ocean—we sail into the very heart and focus of public life we take the world of newspapers by storm, and flaunt a banner on which the words "ILLUSTRATED NEWS" become symbols of a fresher purpose, and a more enlarged design, than was ever measured in that hemisphere till now.

The public will have henceforth under their glance, and within their grasp, the very form and presence of events as they transpire, in all their substantial reality, and with evidence visible as well as circumstantial. And whatever the broad and palpable delineations of wood engraving can be taught to achieve, will now be brought to bear upon every subject which attracts the attention of mankind, with a spirit in unison with the character of such subject, whether it be serious or satirical, trivial or of purpose grave.

And, reader, let us open something of the detail of this great intention to your view. Begin, *par exemple*, with the highest region of newspaper literature—The Political. Why, what a field! If we are strong in the creed that we adopt—if we are honest, as we pledge ourselves to be, in the purpose that we maintain—how may we lend muscle, bone, and sinew to the tone taken and the cause espoused, by bringing to bear upon our opinions, a whole battery of vigorous illustration. What "H. B." does amid the vacillations of parties, without any prominent opinions of his own, *we* can do with double regularity and consistency, and therefore with more valuable effect. Moreover, regard the homely illustration which nearly every public measure will afford: your Poor-laws—your Corn-laws—your Factory-bills—your Income-taxes! Look at the field of public portraiture presented in your Houses of Legislature alone, and interesting to every constituency in the land. Open your police-offices, your courts of law, your criminal tribunals—all the pith and marrow of the administration of justice—you can have it broadly before you, with points of force, of ridicule, of character, or of crime; and if the pen be ever led into fallacious argument, the pencil must at least be oracular with the spirit of truth.

In the world of diplomacy, in the architecture of foreign policy, we can give you every trick of the great Babel that other empires are seeking to level or to raise. Is there peace? then shall its arts, implements, and manufactures be spread upon our page. The literature—the customs—the dress—nay, the institutions and localities of other lands, shall be brought home to you with spirit, with fidelity, and, we hope, with discretion and taste. Is there war? then shall its seat and actions be laid naked before the eye. No estaffette—no telegraph—no steam-winged vessel—no overland mail, shall bring intelligence to our shores that shall not be sifted with industry, and illustrated with skill in the columns of this journal; and whether the cowardice of China or the treachery of Affghanistan be the theme of your abhorrence or resentment, you shall at least have as much historical detail of both as, while it gratifies general curiosity, shall minister to the natural anxieties at home of those who have friends and relations amid the scenes delineated and the events described.

Take another fruitful branch of illustration, the pleasures of the people!—their theatres, their concerts, their galas, their races, and their fairs! Again, the pleasures of the aristocracy—their court festivals, their *bals masques*, their levees, their drawing-rooms—the complection of their grandeur and the circumstance of all their pomp!

In literature, a truly beautiful arena will be entered upon; for we shall not only, in most instances, have the opportunity of illustrating our own reviews, but of borrowing selections from the illustrations of the numerous works which the press is daily pouring forth, so elaborately embellished with woodcuts in the highest style of art.

In the field of fine arts——but let the future speak, and let us clip promise in the wing. We have perhaps said enough, without condescending to the littleness of too much detail, to mark the general outline of our design; and we trust to the kindness and intelligence of our readers to imagine for us a great deal more than we have been able to crowd into the compass of an introductory leader. Moreover, we would strongly premise an expression of gratitude for all suggestions that may hereafter reach us, and assure our volunteers of these, that wherever there seems a possibility of acting upon them creditably, that course shall be taken with promptitude, vigour, and effect.

Here we make our bow, determined to pursue our great experiment with boldness; to associate its principle with a purity of tone that may secure and hold fast for our journal the fearless patronage of families; to seek in all things to uphold the great cause of public morality; to keep continually before the eye of the world a living and moving panorama of all its actions and influences; and to withhold from society no point that its literature can furnish or its art adorn, so long as the genius of that literature, and the spirit of that art, can be brought within the reach and compass of the Editors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS!

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF HAMBURGH BY FIRE.

By the arrival of the General Steam Navigation Company's boat Saladonia, off the Tower, on Tuesday evening, news has been brought of an immense conflagration which took place on Thursday morning, the 5th instant, at one o'clock, in that city. The district in which the fire broke out consists entirely of wood tenements, chiefly of five and six stories high, and covering an area of ground of about thirty to forty acres. The whole of the buildings on this large space have been totally consumed to the number of more than 1000. The fire was by some thought to have originated in the street known by the name of the Stein Twite, in the warehouse of a Jew, named Cohen, a cigar manufacturer, and who, upon good grounds, has been taken up on suspicion as the incendiary. The wind at the time blew a stout north-wester, causing the flames rapidly to spread; and proceeding in the direction of Roding's-market, and from thence to Deich-street, entirely consuming the whole of the following streets, among which is the Hoppen-market, and St. Nicholas Church, a fine stone fabric, and the handsomest in Hamburgh. Grutz Twite, Cressnon (back and end), Grosser Burstah, Muhlen Brucke, Alte Borse, Bohnen Strasse, Monke-

View of the Conflagration of the City of Hamburg.

dam Twite, Altewalle Strasse, Grosse and Klaire, Johannes Strasse, Cassewall (partially), Alter and Neur Jungfernstieg Berg, New Berg Strasse, St. Petrie Tiechie, Kunigs Strasse, Greenhoof a Grasskiller, (partially), Rathaus, Borsenhalle, Zuicchaus, Spinhauss, and Detenwinshaus, Schmidt, Wassenkunst, (Nue Bose), Zuchstrausse Strases, Kunst, Caulstrauses, Kobdam, Dullhaus, Sperort, and Steinstrauses.

A body of one thousand Prussians were immediately marched into the town, and waggons and ammunition from the King of Hanover were brought down the Elbe to blow up the houses, and to stop the conflagration.

The principal houses and hotels, among which were the Exchange, Streit's Hotel, St. Peter's Church, the Post-office, the Bank, Spinnhause's Hotel, and several others, with their costly property, have not a wreck left. The whole presents a mass of ruins fallen into the dykes which intersected the streets. Upwards of 100 lives have fallen a prey. Owing to the inadequacy of the engines, little could be effected, and the strenuous efforts of the people themselves were of no avail. At the time of its occurrence no water was procurable, owing to the tide being low, so that the street canals were dry. The following details by eye-witnesses of this awful devastation will enable our readers to form some idea of its progress. A correspondent of the *Times*, dated Thursday noon, writes thus :—

"This morning, at one o'clock, I was awoke by the watchman in my district, the Neuenwall, near the Stadt-haus, springing his rattle and giving the alarm of fire, and at the same time heard the bells of the churches sounding the tocsin. On inquiry, I found the fire to have broken out in the Deichstrasse, in which a great number of warehouses are situated, and in which some of the first merchants of the place have their counting-houses. A number of engines were very soon on the spot, but, from the want of water, the tide having receded about this time, they were unable to stop the flames. Towards four o'clock several houses were burning fiercely, and also several warehouses stocked with articles of the most combustible matter : and so strong was the wind, that the firemen found it impossible to stem the torrent of flames. Since this period up to the present time, nearly fifty houses have been burnt, and there is nothing to be seen but men, women, and children leaving the houses, and endeavouring to save a small portion of their furniture, which is being placed in the celebrated Nicolai Church, one of the oldest and most splendid churches in the city.

"One o'clock.—The flames are rapidly increasing. Fifteen houses in the Deichstrasse are completely burnt down. Among them, the counting-house of the celebrated firm of Parish and Co., whose grandfather transacted his business in it : of C. T. Bahre, Ross, Vidal, and Co. ; L. Behrens and Sons; and many others of great repute in the mercantile line, but which it is impossible to name here. Houses have been pulled down in the Hopfenmarkt to make room for the engines to play, and to prevent further progress, but to no purpose.

"Half-past one o'clock.—The Nicolai Church appears to be heated, and emits a degree of smoke rather alarming on the upper dome—water is being carried up, and the smoke increases.

"Two o'clock.—The dome and spire have caught fire.

"Three o'clock.—The firemen are compelled to leave the platform under the upper dome, which is in full flame.

"Four o'clock.—the fire increases on all sides, and the Hopfenmarkt, the Rodingsmarkt, the Deichstrasse and the Steinstwich, present one complete mass of flame, to stem which the engines and firemen are prevented by the momentary fear of the falling dawn of the spire of the Nicolai Church and the bells.

"Half-past four o'clock.—I believe there never was a more awfully magnificent sight witnessed, than the appearance of this beautiful structure, presenting one complete mass of fire, and surrounded by the houses in fearful flaming array, bidding defiance to human power to assuage.

"Five o'clock.—The most ancient of all the churches in Hamburgh has lost its spire and upper dome, leaving a wreck of its former grandeur still burning.

"Six o'clock, p.m.—The wind has shifted suddenly to the S.W., and the fire is uncontrollable. The Hopfenmarkt, in which is situated three of the principal hotels of the place, and is the principal market for meat of every description, likewise for vegetables—in fact, the Covent Garden of Hamburgh, and somewhat similarly arranged—is in full flames. In the midst of all this is to be seen the burning ruin of the Nicolai Church, pouring forth volumes of fire, and emitting red-hot the flames portions of furniture which people had been permitted to lodge within the building for security only three hours before the church took fire itself. The streets are crowded with carts, waggons, cabs, carriages, conveying people and goods away, and nothing but dreadful suspense is to be observed on all sides.

"Seven o'clock.—The Borsenhalle is nearly burnt down, and the flames spreading in all quarters. People have lost all hopes of seeing the fire got under, and nothing can be seen but people packing up their goods and leaving the city.

"Eight o'clock.—The Senate House on fire, which joins the Bank ; the latter is said to be fire-proof. The Senate are doing all that men can be expected to do under such awful circumstances. They are to be seen on all sides encouraging the firemen, and seeing the poor people (hundreds of whom have now lost their all) placed with their families in security. Two of the senators have themselves been already burnt out, and, after merely seeing their families in security, have returned to their dreadful duty.

"Ten o'clock.—There are now 300 houses burnt down, and fears are entertained for the security of the Post-office and Hotel de Ville. A rumour is now spreading that the insurance companies have intimated they cannot pay the whole amounts insured for, from so fearful a sacrifice having been made

"Twelve o'clock.—People seem frantic, and nothing is to be seen but goods in the public streets. The infirmary for the poor is opposite to the entrance of the court-yard in which I reside, and the master has received orders from the authorities to remove them away.

"Two o'clock.—The Neuenhall presents a picture of despair. My people are packing up whilst the house is covered with large flakes of fire from the opposite building.

"Five o'clock.—The fire has gained the Neuenhall, between which and the Burstah-street there is a very wide canal.

"Six to eight o'clock.—The wind having increased, has caused the whole of the Neuenhall to be cleared of its inhabitants, and the fire rages with furious violence. Up to the present time it is impossible to give any accurate account of the number of houses destroyed, but, on a moderate estimation, I have no doubt there are 500, including the Old and New Exchange, only recently opened. Nor can I say what lives have been sacrificed, but from 40 to 50 is the number mentioned, seven of whom were sacrificed in nobly endeavouring to save the church, nor could they be brought away until it was too late for them to escape, from the immense height of the building, which they had been vainly attempting to preserve. The Nicolai Church was upwards of 370 feet high.

"May 7, eleven o'clock.—The fire pursues the same destructive course, rather worse than better ; and on all the roads leading away from the city are to be seen strings of carriages, waggons, and carts, conveying inhabitants and their furniture away. Houses are being continually blown up ; and in this service there are Englishmen from the Factory of Messrs. Gluehmen and Busse, engaged under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson, their manager. Explosions are continually sounding, yet the fire seems to increase, and where it will end God only knows. The loss that present incalculable, and business of course cannot be thought of nor even entertained for days to come. There is scarcely a family in the place which has not suffered in some way or other."

Another correspondent, who dates up to Sunday last, writes thus—

"God only knows where the fire will end, and to his Divine interposition alone must the termination be left. All human power to control its fury has proved hitherto of no avail, and I may say, Hamburgh has lost in forty-eight hours, already, that value in property which will take upwards of 100 years to replace ; and there is now every appearance of the fire consuming nearly as much again, having taken so sudden a turn towards the Steinthor districts, where the houses are closely built together. On a rough calculation, from 3,000,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* sterling worth of property has been sacrificed up to this hour (twelve o'clock), and to describe the appearance of the flames is impossible. The picture of the destruction of Nineveh can alone give a somewhat adequate idea of the awful magnificence of the scene. The wind being from the west, and the night completely dark, and of a stormy appearance, renders the picture dreadful in the extreme ; and that nothing short of Divine interposition can prevent the total destruction of at least one-half of the city, one-fourth of by far the best houses of the place, and many of them princely buildings in appearance, being already sacrificed to the flames. One-half of the population has left the place, and are seated in the surrounding villages and in the fields, and the utmost misery that can be fancied prevails throughout.

"Half-past twelve, May 7.—I and my friend have just returned from a tour throughout the whole scene of devastation. We passed through the Esplanade and Neuer Jungfernsteig again, and found that the wind, having changed from S.S.W. to W., had fortunately turned the direction of the flames towards the Jungfernsteig, and those sheds surrounding the St. Petri's Church. Only one house, therefore, in the line of the Gausemarkt has been burnt, and this has been prevented from communicating with the other houses by a good supply of water from the river Alster, and the blowing up of Solomon Heine's house and Streit's Hotel. At the further end of the Jungfernsteig the fire was all powerful, and we saw the Belvedere Head, which had escaped up to twelve o'clock last night, in full flames, and in a line with it all the houses were burning. On the opposite side of the Neuer Jungfernsteig the Holy Dam is situated, and there the fire was raging to a fearful extent, and communicating with the Pferdenmarkt, and thence through the narrow streets towards the Steinstrasse. The St. Petri's Church is still standing, but with little hope of being saved. The artillerymen are being employed in undermining the building ; and, should it catch fire, it is to be blown up to prevent the influence of the flames from operating on the houses left untouched. The following are the names of the streets destroyed almost totally, and those where the fire is raging at this moment (nine o'clock) ; The Deestrasse, half the houses destroyed ; Rodingsmarkt, about 25 houses ; Hopfenmarkt, totally, alongwith Nicolai churchyard, the dwellings of the clergy, and the beautiful church ; the Grosse and Kleine Burstah, Graskeller, Attewall-strasse, Monkedain, totally ; the Johannes-strasse nearly ; Gross and Kleine Bckerstaff, Muhlendamcke, Bahnenstrasse, Newnburg totally ; Schmeidestrasse burning, and several other minor streets, courts, and alleys, which it is impossible to enumerate. Of the public buildings, the following are completely destroyed : The Senate house, and the Bank of Hamburgh adjoining, the treasury of which, consisting of silver and gold bars in fireproof vaults underneath, is perfectly safe, and the books are removed, so that no obstruction will be caused to the public accounts, *and of which a public notice has been given* to ease persons' minds as to the Bank's solidity.

"Twenty minutes past nine o'clock.—I have just this moment been called away to view the St. Petri's church in flames. It has one of the finest spires in Europe, being 445 feet high.

"The district that must fall now is inhabited by a class of the poorest people, and all the open spaces around the town are already covered with people having no homes now to go to."

The correspondent, who dates on Friday—we extract the following passages from his letter :—

"It is said that the fire commenced in a tobacconist's shop—by others, in a public-house ; but, be the origin what it may, it quickly spread to the next house, and from thence, by one o'clock, embraced nearly a dozen houses, having penetrated to a square court of large warehouses, forming a *cul-de-sac* utterly unapproachable from the street, partly in flames ; thus no efforts to extinguish these were possible. Mr. Ross's and Mr. Young's warehouses are named as those which first caught, and were chiefly the means of spreading the fire beyond. Presently an immense warehouse full of spirits was in flames, these rising far above and sweeping far wider in their devastating effect than those of any establishment then reached. It became by this time (between three and four o'clock) quite evident that no effort could circumscribe the fire to its immediate locality, except by the destruction of the neighbouring buildings yet unscathed.

"The Senate had been called together by the terrific account brought to its members from every quarter, to take such measures as were required for the public safety. It is said that it was proposed to blow many individuals to pull down the neighbouring houses in the direction of the fire, but that this was declined as an unnecessary and useless sacrifice of property. The fact, however, is certain, that although the whole fire-engine department, and the entire burgher guard (upwards of 20,000 men), were ordered for service, the value of such a force became utterly unavailable towards the necessities of the emergency from the petty means the really ridiculous attempts, which were ordered to extinguish and arrest the fire. Instead of a wide sweep of houses pulled down in the direction of the fire, but one or two buildings immediately adjoining those actually in flames were ordered for destruction. Ere these were well burnt, the fire gained on them and beyond, whilst by on the same system continued, with as copious a use of water as the wretched engines would allow. This went on till about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, giving as a result the destruction of nearly a hundred houses, pretty nearly in one consecutive line.

"The rapid progress of the flames was for a time partly arrested here, by the interposition of a wider space—the Hoffenmarkt, when, on a sudden, smoke was seen to proceed from the steeple of the Nicolai Church, upwards of 200 feet high. A spark had flown upwards, and must have been for some time smouldering in the capital above one of the columns, about half-way up the steeple. Before many minutes, a number of firemen were hard at work in attempts to cut out the burning part, and to cool the heated timber with water. They several times succeeded in extinguishing the flame, but the heat from the burning houses below and around was reflected so intensely against the roof with the columned basis of the beautiful spire, that all their efforts proved vain—smoke *again* became flame, and this fine church speedily became a heap of ruins.

"Adjoining the Nicolai Church were several old buildings ; and another part of the town, yet free from danger, which now became menaced, and soon actually commenced burning with a dreadful and astonishing rapidity. The buildings were, if possible, of more inflammable materials than the others, and there was a freer current of air. The loss of property along this line, which blazed consecutively for nearly a quarter of a mile, is incalculable. The whole of the buildings, consisting of large warehouses, were all loaded with merchandise. These lay on each side of the Catherinen Canal. Let it be borne in mind that the warehousing or bond-system does not exist in this free city ; that on the arrival of an expected cargo, the ship, or a barge laden with its contents, immediately proceeds opposite the merchant's warehouse, where the goods are discharged The warehouse of one merchant alone (whose name I cannot remember at this moment), had British manufactures to the value of 120,000*l.*, which I learn were insured in the London Insurance offices.

"I may as well mention here that it is supposed the loss of property up to this time is so great that the Hamburgh insurance houses cannot meet their liabilities The Panmix and Sun seem to be the chief English houses concerned. A great extent of property is, however, uninsured.

"But to continue. It now became known that Messrs. Thompson and Lindley, the latter gentleman here from London, for the opening of a railway to run eight miles from this, had been by the Senate entrusted as engineers with the direction of the concentrated means of the towns of Hamburgh and Altona, the latter as well as the country having supplied their engines and every disposable means. It was resolved by these gentlemen to abandon the whole of that portion of the town in the direction of the wind to the flames, and to cut off their contact with the other parts of the town, by the destruction of a long line of buildings, adjoining the part given up. This plan then was attempted about six in the afternoon, and announced to the inhabitants by explosion succeeding to explosion, as well as here and there by the sight of hundreds of workmen unroofing bricks upon house ; but the wind changed at about eleven or twelve o'clock at night, and from that hour the town became evidently doomed.

"The conduct of the people is most admirable, most praiseworthy ; quiet, docile, and orderly, but with deep despair and agony on many a countenance, as their whole existence vanishes before them in flame.

"The last two days have witnessed continual departures to the country of carts, carriages, barrows, people loaded with furniture, and all they could save of their property. The whole town is now emptying its population. The fields around Hamburgh are covered with furniture and household ware. Whole families, old and delicate women, little children, and the sick, have no cover but the canopy of heaven. They are sleeping here in the fields ; rain has at length come, but now only to add to their afflictions. There is no lodging now to be had anywhere for love or money. The loss of property may be estimated, at the least, at from 2,000,000*l.* to 2,500,000*l.* of British money.

By the Hull steamer, which left Hamburgh late on Sunday, accounts were received on Thursday, stating that the fire had been got under, and that no new explosions were any longer entertained for what remained of the city. The number of lives lost, it was estimated, exceeded a hundred. Among other edifices of importance that have been destroyed, are the churches of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, and St. Jacob, the old and new exchanges, the latter a splendid building opened about eight months since, the Post-office, and the Borsenhalle, or Lloyd's of Hamburgh.

The Bank is also among the buildings destroyed, but the books, we hear, have been saved, and the bullion in the cellars is not likely to have sustained any injury. It was a public institution, administered by public officers. It was merely a bank of deposit, and never advanced money on discount.

The public schools and the city library are not mentioned in any of the accounts as among the buildings destroyed, but they were close to streets that have been totally burned down ; and in a private letter it is stated, that on Saturday evening it was in contemplation to blow them up to arrest the progress of the fire in that direction.

All the principal booksellers' shops, and indeed all the best shops in town, have been destroyed. Four daily newspapers were published in Hamburgh, and of these the printing offices were those situated in that part of the town which has been laid in ashes.

Almost every hotel of any importance has been destroyed, and very few of the better description of coffee-houses have escaped. Among the private houses that have been burned are those of Senator Jenisch, which contained a fine collection of pictures ; the town-house of Mr. Parish, a merchant of European celebrity ; that of Mr. Solomon Heine, a Jew who had endeared himself to all classes in Hamburgh by his public spirit and comprehensive benevolence.

The great hospital, erected about fifteen years ago, was outside of the city wall, and has, therefore, escaped the general destruction ; but several other charitable establishments have been less fortunate.

Among the public buildings that have probably escaped may be mentioned the Theatre, the Orphan-house, the Observatory, the Prussian Post-office, the Barracks, &c.

Later accounts state that the New Exchange has escaped unhurt, though all the houses round about have been completely destroyed. The Town-house in the Neur Wall has also been saved.

By the Great Western, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, in 15 days, from New York, bringing twenty-eight passengers, we have New York papers to the 30th inclusive. The new Tariff bring is of a cheering character. The negotiations, it is said, with England were making a rapid progress, and everything indicated that all the subjects in dispute would be satisfactorily arranged. The weather was fine, and the season spoken of as remarkably promising. Trade had begun to revive, prices were looking up, and it was the general opinion that the worst was passed.—The disputes in the State of Rhode Island, relative to the formation of a new constitution, continued, and the volunteer corps had been formed to protect persons and property against the revolutionary party. The little State was quite in a turmoil, and excited considerable interest in the other parts of the Union.—The Britannia has arrived out in 14½ days. A Bill had been reported in the Senate to prohibit all such cases as that of Alexander M'Leod. It gives to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States power to grant writs of habeas in such cases, and to hear the cause, discharging the prisoner if he be entitled to his discharge.

The mission of Lord Ashburton to the United States is already producing a salutary effect. A letter has been received in town from high authority in the United States, stating his confident opinion that the differences between the two countries will be satisfactorily adjusted.—*Standard*.

Stanfield Jackson, a young man who came of age in 1841, appeared at the Insolvent Debtor's Court on Monday. Among the statements opposed against him was that he had received, since May last, £1114, the whole of which had extravagantly dissipated, and he was now in great poverty. Another sum of £400 he got rid of in less than two months while in the Fleet. His debts in the aggregate were set forth at 12,[illegible]. The court severely remarked on the blameable extravagance of the insolvent, and adjourned the case to serve a creditor.

TURKEY.

MEVLOOD, OR PROPHET'S BIRTH-DAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 27.—Although this ceremony is closely connected with the first source of Mussulman belief, it may be regarded rather as a civil court pageantry than as a general religious festival. With the exception of its being one of the three days upon which the Sultan annually proceeds in state to the Mosque of Achmet, and of salutes being fired at the hours of prayer, it is not distinguished by any public signs of devotion or respect. Business is not suspended, shops are not closed, work is performed as usual, no special prayers are offered up during the day at the ordinary mosques, and it is not regarded as a holiday by the common people, as is the case at Beiram. The preceding night is, however, included among the seven holy nights dedicated to the great mysteries of Islam, during which the mosques are illuminated within and without, and the faithful, summoned by the Muezims, crowd to the temples after dark to perform their devotions, in lieu of saying the prescribed night prayer in their houses or elsewhere. Attendance at the mosque is not enjoined by the canonical code, but orthodox Mussulmans hold it to be more meritorious to obtain the observance. Upon this night, called Leily ul Mevloody, as upon the other six mystic nights, it is also considered praiseworthy to abstain from all sensual gratifications. Thus few true believers, not excepting the Sultan, pass the threshold of their harems from sunset until dawn. Indeed, it is a received opinion, that all children born in consequence of the transgression, will come into the world as blind as bats, and go out of it as hump-backed as camels, and be subjected, moreover, to leprosy, rickets, and divers other bodily afflictions.

Nearly a thousand years elapsed after Mahomet's birth (A.D. 596), without either caliph or sultan having thought proper to institute any peculiar pageant or outward ceremony to commemorate the anniversary. No inquisition or allusions to that effect are to be found in the Koran or sacred writings. Thence, perhaps, the omission. In fact, many ultra-rigid Mussulmans consider the practice not only as a work of supererogation, but as unmanly and unorthodox. It was not until the year 1558, that is, 133 years after the conquest of Constantinople, and in the 996th year of the Hegira, that Sultan Mourad III. first ordained the celebration of special prayers in all the imperial mosques, and a public imperial procession, in order to record and do honour to the Prophet's nativity. This event, so pregnant with important religious and political changes, took place on the 12th of the month Reba-ul-eval, corresponding this year with the 23rd of April. The day is thence called Mevlood (the nativity). Thence also the hymn in Turkish verse, composed by a devout sheik in Sultan Mourad's time, and directed to be chaunted in the privileged mosques, is termed Mevloodich, or song of nativity.

This hymn is far inferior, however, in beauty and solemnity, to the celebrated Borda or Arabic "poem of the mantle," written in praise of the Almighty and of the Prophet's immortal glory, by one of his disciples, Kiab Ibun Shoeir. The Borda was thus designated because Mahomet rewarded the author by bestowing and placing upon his shoulder, a coarse camlet cloak, long worn by himself. This cloak, called Bourdeh Sherif, was, it is asserted, preserved by the descendants of Ibn Shoeir, until it was purchased for an immense sum by one of the early caliphs, and eventually passed into the possession of the Ottoman dynasty, by whom it was removed from Cairo to Constantinople. It is now preserved with rigid care and veneration in an apartment or chapel of the great seraglio, called the "member of the holy month," among other precious relics of the Prophet, such as the holy banner (sandjiak sherif) one of the four teeth lost by Mahomet at the battle of Bedr, a portion of his beard, and the impression of his foot upon a stone. These relics are forbidden to be exhibited to unbelievers who obtain firmans to visit the great seraglio. They are only disclosed to the Sultan and grand functionaries of the empire, upon the 15th day of Ramazan, and this with exceeding caution and ceremony.

It is the Kislar Aghassi also, in the character of Inspector or Treasurer-General of the Holy Cities (Haremain ush sheryfain Nazirty), who is deputed to deliver into the Sultan's hands the reply of the Sherif of Mecca to the complimentary letter annually addressed to the latter by his Imperial Majesty. This letter is entrusted to the chief conductor (Surreh Emini) of the caravan of pilgrims, who invariably leave Constantinople upon the 12th of Regieb, and conveys the Sultan's presents to the holy cities. The time usually required for the pilgrimage is about six months, but as delays and accidents frequently occur, the Sherif's answer is forwarded from Damascus by a special messenger, called Mouhedshi Bashi (Harbinger of Peace), who is required to reach Constantinople in time for the ceremony of the Mevlood, that is within seven lunar months of the caravan's departure from Stamboul.

As the Mussulman day commences with sunset, its last rays had scarcely disappeared behind the heights of Daoud Pacha, now crowned with the green tents of the numerous battalions encamped around the barracks, ere a salute from all the ships and batteries announced the approaching holy night. Shortly also, the clusters of lamps that entwine the circular galleries of the minarets on both sides of the harbour and Bosphorus, were gradually lighted and sparkled like groups of stars in the darkness; the imperial mosques of St. Sofia, Achmet, Mahomet, Soliman, Osman, the Princes, the Sultan Mother, and others, being distinguished from the rest not only by their commanding positions, but by their double and treble illuminated galleries, whence the Muezim chant forth the call to prayer. The front of the Imperial Cannon-gate, at Seraglio Point, those of the Arsenal and Custom-house, those of Sultana's and Pacha's palaces, and of all public buildings, being likewise adorned with illuminated festoons and devices, surrounded with transparencies, formed a scatter'd but pleasing spectacle when seen from the water, or from the summit of the adjacent eminences. During the Beiram and Ramazan, it is customary to connect the minaret galleries of the imperial mosques with festoons of lamps suspended to ropes, which, from their hanging in the shape of half-moons, the points upwards, are called Mahizeh (moon crescents), but this extraordinary illumination is omitted at Mevlood.

The dawn of the festival was ushered in with salutes similar to those that announced the close of the previous day. Then all was bustle and movement throughout the vast city and its suburbs. The drums and trumpets of the immense garrison and numerous fleet, mingling with the voices of the Muezims, summoned the soldiers to arms and the pious to their devotions. Kaiks belonging to Pachas and public persons, and heavier boats laden with troops of all arms, glided across the harbour and Bosphorus from Scutari and other adjacent villages. Led horses, clothed with rich housings, thronged the streets, and the population, especially the female portion, thronged towards the points through which the procession usually passes on its way from the Imperial Seraglio gate, near St. Sofia, to the square of the Al Maidan. This crowd, augmented by the double line of guards, formed upon either side of the narrow streets, resembled a sea of heads, and the portions allotted to, or taken possession of by, the women, might be compared to the white foam upon the waters, from the waving to and fro of their snow-white veils. Right bravely do those ladies cause themselves and their places to be respected. Woe to the individual, Moslem or Ghiaur, that attempts to encroach upon their places, or impede their sight Tongues and even hands are not wanting there to punish offenders. This was exemplified, in one instance, by two or three elderly dames unmercifully buffeting some marine soldiers, who attempted to force a passage through their party, and in another by a Frank gentleman and his wife receiving most unpleasant hints of *sola me tangere* from some younger ladies. Both had the satisfaction to "taste" a most indigestible dose of thumps and pinches for a similar offence. In London, they would most probably have met with harsher treatment than this, and with the loss of watch and purse as a compensation. But these samples of female rigour were not limited to intruders. In a corner near the Al Maidan, a feud arose between two ladies of "colour," sturdy damsels, whose white yashmaks formed a striking contrast to the jet black cheeks and noses that peered through the folds. After causing each other to devour an abundance of filth, they threw off their *ferejees* (mantles), and fell to work with both hands, after such a fashion as would have done honour to the great Mendoza. The combat of these two black tigresses seemed to afford so much amusement to the spectators of both sexes, that no one interfered; until at last a kavass (a police sergiant) stepped forward, and interposed an olive branch, under the shape of a buffalo's hide courbash. This he administered upon their shoulders in a most unsparing manner, and at last succeeded in producing a truce.

At Beiram it is customary for the Sultan to proceed to the mosque in time for first or dawn prayer; but the festival of the Mevlood being of human and not of divine institution, regular prayers are not performed. The propitious moment for the ceremony is selected between the morning and mid-day prayers, the one said to have been first practised by Adam, and the other by Abraham. The Sultan therefore quitted his palace of Beshiktash, after performing his devotions privately, and then proceeded incognito in his small fourteen-oared kaik to the gate at Seraglio Point, whence he ascended to the hall of audience. Here his Imperial Majesty held a levee, to which were admitted the vizier, mufti, grand dignitaries of state, and all persons entitled to the privilege of the rikhiah, kissing hands, or more properly speaking slippers, the same honour being paid to the Sultan's foot by Moslems, as to that of his Holiness of Rome by Catholics. Each individual having made his obeisance in the prescribed form, by doing homage on both knees, and touching the imperial slipper with his forehead, they withdrew, and mounting their horses, left in the outer court, placed themselves in their proper places in the procession. Those of inferior rank in front, and those of higher grade nearest the imperial person, which is always immediately preceded by the Vizier, Shiek-ul-Islam, and Capitan Pacha, and followed by the Master of the Horse and Kislar Aghassi. The grand marshal, Reza Pacha, having announced that all was prepared, the Sultan descended into the first court, and being assisted to mount his charger by the master of the horse, the bands struck up the imperial march, composed for the late Sultan by the brother of the celebrated Donizetti, who is director of the Padischa's music. The procession then commenced to file through the different courts, and thence under the great gate of the old Seraglio, contiguous to Santa Sofia.

The procession of the Mevlood differs in so few respects from that of the Beiram, that a repetition would be superfluous. It is necessary, to observe, however, that according to the injunctions of Sultan Mourad, the founder, it was directed that the dresses worn by all persons should be less brilliant than those exhibited at Beiram. Consequently, although the Pachas and others appeared in their full-dress coats, and with trappings and housings not to be surpassed in splendour, the attire of the Sultan was less gorgeous than that worn by him at Beiram. Thus, in lieu of the dolman braided with diamonds, his Imperial Majesty wore a blue and military coat, richly embroidered with gold sprigs. But the same invaluable nishan was suspended from his neck; diamonds of equal lustre adorned the collar of the imperial mantle, and the housings of his dark bay horse were equally resplendent with pearls and precious gems. The Sultan appeared to be in good health, and the lustre of his dark full eye was no less piercing than upon the last occasion, when it attracted the admiration of his female subjects and the pride of his male population. It is not considered etiquette for the Sovereign to bow or return salutes. The only permitted mode of recognition, and this generally towards Franks, is by gazing at them as he passes, and keeping his eyes fixed upon their faces, without turning his own head. This produced a very singular effect, and is not easily forgotten by those who have encountered this gaze—full, piercing, and commanding, yet gentle and complacent in the extrem

We will pass over the procession, therefore, which only differed from that of Beiram in the above respect, and from the royal escort being composed of infantry and cavalry, and proceed to the mosque, where the ceremonies appointed for the day are of a civil and religious character. Upon reaching the gate leading into the square enclosed court opposite the grand entrance, all present dismount, and entering, take the places assigned to them by the master of the ceremonies, under the superintendence of the kislar aghassi, whose place is upon a raised cushion near a small stair which conducts to the Sultan's gallery. The positions occupied by some of the higher functionaries is nearly as follows:—In front of the altar or niche in the wall, showing the direction of Mecca, are two elevated stools or cushions of the Grand Vizier and Sheik-ul-Islam; and to the right of these the cadi-leskiers somewhat farther back, for the Capitan Pacha, Minister of Finance, and Scraskier, who sit in a place formerly occupied by the Aga of the Janissaries. Behind the Minister of Finance, and directly under the Sultan's gallery, are seated the whole body of scribes and principal civil clerks, named "khodjekian," each placed from left to right, according to his rank, upon small praying carpets called thramlek. On the upper or left side of the Sheik-ul-Islam, carpets are also spread for the ullemahs of the first rank; such, for instance, as the hekim bashi (chief physician), the kade asker (grand judges) of Roumelia and Anatolia, the Stamboul effendessi (mayor of Constantinople), the chief magistrates of Galata and Tophana, and some others. This first row is immediately under the pulpit of the preachers, privileged to recite certain prayers in the bath. Behind this line runs that of the several classes of the ullemahs. Behind these, again, are placed the teachers of colleges and lawyers of different grades, all designated by the title of muderis.

Between the first and second lines of ullemahs, opposite the imperial gallery, carpets are placed for the reis effendi, and several musselim (marshal of the palace); and to the right of these are also seated the members of the grand council of state, amongst whom are the Sultan's two brothers-in-law, Halil and Felsh Achmet Pacha, both destined, ere long, most probably, to rise to higher functions. The former is remarkable for his handsome features, a gift of nature for which he was indebted to the favours showered upon him by Sultan Mahmoud, and his consequent elevation from a common Circassian slave, to be the husband of the Sultan's beautiful daughter, Sadeheh Sultana.

Upon this occasion the chief of the emirs, or Prophet's kin, and who is one of the highest ullemahs, receives distinguished honours. He is seated upon a green cushion of state, under a species of green canopy, close to the pulpit of the sheiks, or first preachers, the deans of the cathedral. He is attired in his green caftan and head shawl, and is guarded by a body of officers, all Prophet's kin, and likewise distinguished by green ornaments and shawls twisted round their fez. It would occupy too much space to describe the remainder of the immense number of civil, military, and ecclesiastical personages who fill the body of this vast edifice, and who are divided from the multitude of spectators by two lines of hademeh (body guards), and by the tchaouah (sergeants) of the imperial police.

Before the Sultan reaches the mosque each person assembled therefore, immediately upon his Imperial Majesty ascending the private back stairs conducting to his gallery, the lattices are thrown open, and the whole assembly rise. The Grand Vizier and Sheik-ul-Islam step forward and bow to the Sovereign. The whole assembly make a similar obeisance, and the latter being again closed, all re-seat themselves, and the ceremony commences. This consists, firstly, of an oration or eulogium of the Prophet, divided into three parts. The first portion upon this occasion was delivered from the pulpit called Kursee, by the Sheik of St. Sofia, who takes precedence of all others, and is to be considered as the metropolitan; the second was recited by the Sheik of Achmet; and the third by the Sheik of Nour Osmanich (the light of Osmar), whose turn it was to perform this duty. In the middle of this portion of this panegyrical discourse, and not between the intervals, the two senior capidjibasshi (chamberlains of the household) present to the Sultan a vase and ewer filled with rosewater, which the one pours over his hands, whilst the other offers a richly embroidered towel. Then the two other chamberlains waive before him two censers of silver filled also with burning aloe wood. At the same time a number of tchokadar basshi (grooms of the chamber) step forward with similar ewers and cassolets, and offer rose water and perfumes to the vizier and all the ullemahs and dignitaries. When each sheik has terminated his portion of the oration he descends from the kursee, and is met by officers who attended the kislar aghassi, who compliment him, and present him with a pelisse of honour lined with rich furs and trimmed with gold.

This being ended, the muezims of the mosque, who occupy the lofty gallery allotted to them on the southern side of the great dome, chaunt forth a hymn of praise to the Prophet. When they have finished, a body of other singers, stationed in a species of moveable pulpit, recite in chorus the psalms or prayers selected for the occasion, and this being ended, the Mevlood-Khanambir ascend this pulpit, and recite the Mevloodich. In the midst of this the Hademeh, who perform the duties of the ancient battle-axe guard, attired in their green and gold uniforms and state caps, surmounted with immense plumes, set aside their axes and advance with a number of trays, some covered with a variety of sweetmeats and preserves of the rarest kinds in baskets and crystal vases, and others laden with bowls of the finest sherbets in season. Two of these trays are then placed before each of the grand dignitaries and first rank of ullemahs. These trays are afterwards carried with their contents by the servants of the mosque to the respective abodes of those to whom they are presented. Similar trays of exquisite form and immense size are likewise offered by the kislar aghassi to the Sultan, to whom they are presented by the first officer of the seraglio. The latter are then conveyed to the palace, and are destined to be distributed to the sevral kadins (or wives), or to such favourites as the Sultan may choose to distinguish. Those gifts are said to excite nearly as much jealousy and satisfaction as the portions of lamb or mutton distributed at Beiram.

It is during the chaunting of the Mevloodich, at the moment when the Prophet's name is first pronounced, that the "Harbinger of Peace," who holds himself in readiness near the foot of the imperial gallery, steps forward with the sheriff's letter which he holds up in its embroidered green cover above his head. At this signal the whole assembly arise in silence—not a breath is heard but the deep-toned voice of the officiating Mevlood Khanan. The first secretary of the Grand Vizier then advances towards the bearer of the letter, and beckons him to approach. The latter obeys, and passing to the side of the Vizier, delivers his all-precious charge into his hands, which the Vizier respectfully receives, and then hands it over to the Reis Effendi. A pause then ensues, during which the Grand Marshal and Master of Ceremonies, the Mess [illegible] first Chamberlain silently step forward, and proceed with the Reis Effendi to the seat of the Kislar Aghassi. The latter then takes the letter from the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and ascending the stairs of the Sultan's gallery, presents it to the Sovereign, who breaks the seal, and reads the contents. Having done so, his Imperial Majesty returns it to the Kislar Aghassi, who re-delivers it to the Reis Effendi, by whom it is placed in the archives of his department, or rather in that of the State Paper-office. At this moment dresses of honour, or equivalent presents of great value, are given by the Sultan to the Chief of the Eunuchs, who, in his turn, presents similar gifts to the bearer of the letter, to the singers of the Mevloodich, to the Reis Effendi, and other persons who assisted in bearing the letter to the foot of the Royal gallery. This being done, and the Mevloodich being terminated, the whole assembly resume their seats, and following the voice of one of the Imauns, recite a short prayer, with which the church ceremony closes.

The whole of the vast multitude then retire in silence, and resume their places in the procession. The Sultan, when remounted, descends from his gallery, and in a short time the [illegible] geous cavalcade returns to the seraglio nearly in the same order as that pointed out for its passage to the Mosque.

The Polish Literary Society celebrated on Tuesday the [illegible] anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791. All the Poles in Paris, and a great many foreigners, were present. Prince Czartoriski presided, and delivered a speech, in which he expressed the gratitude of himself and his countrymen for the asylum granted to the refugees by both France and England. Several other Poles of distinction also expressed the same sentiments.

We regret to state that Mr. Healey, the popular composer and leader, was discovered dead in his bed on Tuesday morning, at his residence, Shepherd's Cottage, Vine-terrace, Waterloo-road. It appeared that Mr. Healey, who had been sitting up all Monday night, composing and arranging the music of the new pieces to be produced on Whit Monday at the Strand Theatre, and feeling fatigued and somewhat indisposed, retired to his chamber at about half-past one o'clock in the morning, to lay down on his bed for a short time, observing to Mrs. Healey that he intended only to take a nap, and that afterwards he should resume his labour. Mrs. Healey, at the expiration of the stated time, finding that her husband had not risen, went into the room for the purpose of rousing him, when she found him insensible. Medical aid was instantly called in, but the efforts of the surgeons to restore animation were fruitless. Mr. Healey was the leader at the Adelphi and New Strand Theatres, and formerly occupied the same situation at Astley's Amphitheatre. He was considered a first-rate musician, and was the composer of a number of popular airs and melodies.

YEOVIL.—The privations of the 20,000 individuals who were thrown out of employ by the stopping for a month of all business by the manufacturers of this town, we hear, have been borne with the greatest and almost unexampled patience; thus affording a gratifying contrast to the more turbulent spirits of the north.—*Western Times.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The King, Queen, and the Royal Family removed from the Tuileries on Saturday, to their summer palace at Neuilly.

The *Commerce* states that a number of domiciliary visits were made throughout Paris on Saturday, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Faubourgs St. Antoine, of St. Denis, and of the Temple. The keeper of a wine-shop in the Rue des Marias du Temple was arrested. It is added that Quennisset still remains at the Conciergerie, and that the late captures were made in consequence of information furnished by him. Others pretend that the information was given to the Prefect of Police by the *chere amie* of one of the parties, who had since disappeared, and was said to have been killed and thrown into the river by the conspirators. Private letters state that the projectiles seized were of glass, and in the nature of hand-grenades, intended for the destruction of the King, by being thrown into and exploding in his carriage.

The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday night passed the *ensemble* of article one, classing the railroad lines:—1. From Paris to the Belgian frontiers. 2. From Paris to the Channel. 3. From Paris to the frontiers of Germany, by Nancy and Strasbourg. 4. From Paris to the Mediterranean by Lyons, Marseilles, and Cette. 5. From Paris to the frontiers of Spain, by Tours, Bordeaux, and Bayonne. 6. From Paris to the Ocean, by Tours and Nantes. 7. From Paris to the centre of France, by Bourges 8. From the Mediterranean to the Rhine, by Lyons, Dijon, and Mulhausen. 9. And lastly, from the Mediterranean to the Ocean, by Toulouse and Bordeaux.

Article two, as to the means of execution of all these lines, it is expected, will be modified, so as to extend the facilities to private enterprise; but it is not anticipated that the Chamber, out of all the above grand projects, will vote this session credits for more than one specific line, which is expected to be the one from the Mediterranean to the British Channel.

The *Vigie de l'Ouest* (St. Malo) states, that the French cruisers on the Granville station, had captured several English fishing boats engaged in dredging oysters on the coast, and that their cargoes were sold at Granville for 4000 francs, which were distributed amongst the hospitals of that town.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR PARIS.—Sunday last being appointed for the celebration of the king's *fete* at Versailles, by a grand display of the celebrated *jets d'eau*, fire-works, &c., the place was crowded by an astonishing number of the residents of Paris and its vicinity. The waterworks were over at half-past five o'clock. An immense number of persons immediately repaired to the terminus of each line of railroad, and took their departure for town. The train of the left bank was unusually long; it consisted of seventeen carriages, impelled by three engines, and conveyed about 1500 passengers. On arriving between Meudon and Bellevue the axletree of the first engine broke. The body of it, the fire, &c., fell to the ground. The second engine, so great was the impetus, smashed it in pieces, and passed over it, and the boiler burst, throwing the unfortunate stoker fifty feet into the air. The carriages arrived of course, and passed over the wreck, when six of them were instantly set in flames by the fire, being newly painted, they instantly ignited. Three were totally consumed, and three others partially, without the possibility of escape to their unhappy inmates, who were locked up according to the dreadful practice of such establishments.

Thirty-eight of the wounded were brought to the Hospital Necker, seven of whom expired in the course of Monday.

At six o'clock on Monday morning, the mutilated remains of thirty-two persons, men, women, and children, were removed from the station to the adjoining cemetery of Mount Parnasse, where they continued exposed under a shed, and covered with a coarse cloth, during the entire day. But they were so mangled and disfigured, that it was impossible so discover a vestige of human features, except in a young girl of eighteen, the lower part of whose body was entirely consumed. The names of the sufferers could only be ascertained by that of the limbs or portions of limbs found. Five others, who still retained some human shape, and whose faces could lead to their recognition, were transported to the Morgue, where thousands of persons were drawn up in a *queue*, at three o'clock, waiting to be admitted to view the bodies. There was among them a lady, whose body was partly burned, but whose face was intact. She was richly attired, and still wore her bracelets.

The number of killed is variously estimated. The Prefect of Police sent a return to the Minister of the Interior, in the course of Monday, in which it was set down at forty-two. Another report stated it to be seventy-seven; and the parish priest of Sevres, who repaired to the spot immediately after the fatal occurrence, and stopped there during the whole night, administering the consolations of religion to the dying and wounded, computed the dead at no fewer than eighty. Among these are said to be several persons of distinction, including two deputies.

The following are extracts from the Paris papers on Monday:—

"The Rive gauche Versailles Railway was yesterday evening the scene of a deplorably fatal accident, by which many lives have been lost, and a great number of persons dreadfully maimed. This sad catastrophe took place near Meudon, the train which experienced the accident being that which started at half-past five o'clock from Versailles, and which, being crowded to excess with persons returning to town from the fete, rendered the event more calamitous than it would have been at any ordinary period. Our informant is a gentleman who was a passenger by the train, and who was happily in one of the carriages which escaped the collision. He describes the velocity with which the train was proceeding some minutes previous to the accident as extreme, so great as to have suggested in his mind the idea that the slightest obstacle on the road encountered by the wheels of the engine at such a moment as dangerous to excess. The thought had scarcely occurred to him, when a frightful shock to the entire train, a fearful crash, mingled with horrible shrieks from all the carriages in advance of that in which he sat, showed that some dreadful accident had occurred, but the doors of the carriages being locked at the exterior, it was not until our informant and the other passengers in the carriage, and in those which were placed behind it, were able to make their egress by the windows, that the frightful extent of the accident they had so providentially escaped became known to them. The scene which presented itself was truly appalling. It appeared that the engine had by some fatality got off the line and ran up against the embankment, when, from the alarming rapidity with which the heavy-laden train was then running, six or seven of the carriages were literally dashed to pieces, and were lying in a mass of fragments piled upon the engine. Numbers of the outside passengers had been thrown off by the shock; but of the unhappy sufferers who had taken their places in the interior, and who still survived, the fate was even more dreadful than those who had been killed; for to make the calamity still more horrible, the fire of the engine almost instantly extended to the broken mass which was above it, and several of the sufferers were actually burnt to death on the spot. Our informant describes the shrieks of the victims (whom it was impossible to aid, and more particularly of two unfortunate ladies, who were vainly calling to the last for water) as inexpressibly dreadful."—*Galignani.*

"It was at the passage over the paved road, called the Chemin des Gardes, that the dreadful accident occurred. The train was drawn by three locomotives, and the rapidity with which they moved was such, that a few seconds before the catastrophe the persons who saw the train pass expressed their fears that an accident would happen.

"It is believed that the first engine in crossing the paved road was driven off the rails, and the shock was so violent, that the three first waggons were broken to pieces and consumed by the fire of the locomotive. The column of fire was more than twenty yards high, and consumed all the unfortunate travellers who came within its focus.

"The excess of precaution taken by the directors to confine the travellers to their carriages was fatal on this occasion. Many of the victims would have been saved if they could only have opened the doors of the carriages."—*The Commerce.*

"On going to examine into the cause of the accident, the two engines were found one resting upon the other; the tender of one of them had been completely turned round, and in the directly opposite position; a little on one side was a waggon overturned, and half burnt; at a short distance some of the rails were cut asunder, and others driven deep into the earth. The noise which preceded the accident was not that of the explosion of a bursting boiler, nor were there any traces of violent rupture in the bodies of the engines; but it was astonishing to find that the sentry-box of one of the watchmen near at hand showed all the appearance of having been blown up."—*The National.*

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, after detailing the before-mentioned particulars, says:—

"Within half an hour the news spread like wildfire through the capital, that upwards of 200 persons had been hurried into eternity by the bursting of a boiler of the engine. Upon inquiries at the terminus it was indeed difficult to gather information, even from those who had providentially escaped. The scene on the line as far as Meudon beggared all description. According to some persons an explosion was heard, and then a dreadful shock was felt in the diligences as from an earthquake. According to others no explosion was heard, but a dreadful vibration was experienced, and then the air rung with shrieks and cries for assistance. A dense volume of smoke and large flames first met the view of my informants, who escaped out of the windows of the diligences. Waggons were rolling over the rails, and the most fearful lamentations were heard to pierce the air. From five to six hundred voices resounded, and from the villages and from the valleys the population poured forth dismayed, not knowing where to render assistance, and fearful that the exhausted steam might yet further endanger the lives of the survivors of the catastrophe. It appeared that three engines were attached to about eighteen carriages. These carriages are divided into waggons, with inside and outside places, diligences with *coupes*. The waggons are next to the engine and tender, and the diligences are inclosed between the waggons. The accident, therefore, affected the first half-dozen waggons. The cause was attributed by some to the breaking of the axletrees of the first engine, the Mathieu Murray. The second coming upon the first, broke it to pieces, and the fire escaping, communicated underneath the three first waggons, which being thus set on fire, and being newly painted, burnt most rapidly, before the persons sitting inside could escape by the windows, the doors being fast closed by springs, the keys of which were in the hands only of the conductors. The flames were 30 yards high, and as a smart wind was blowing, the waggons and their living contents were instantly consumed, amidst heart-rending screams for aid. 'In the name of God,' cried one female, 'give me water.' Her voice died away, and a kind of delirium seized some bystanders at their incapability to save the unhappy woman. The very precautionary measures adopted by the railroad directors to shut up the carriages to prevent accidents, turned out most fatally, for if the doors could have been opened, many might have been saved. All the people of the neighbouring villages, as soon as it was practicable, rendered assistance. The authorities were on the alert, and many of the wounded were removed to the chateau of Meudon on litters. It was like a field after a battle. The groans of the wounded were awfully mixed with the hysteric sobs of the sympathising witnesses of the catastrophe. Never was there a more horrid spectacle than the one exhibited in the avenue of Meudon, with the disfigured, mutilated, blackened, and still bleeding bodies were stretched out. The Hospital Necker also received many wounded. The dead bodies were removed to the waiting-room of the Paris *terminus*, which was instantly closed. The Paris line of six o'clock was stopped. The service for the day was closed. About thirty to forty are killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. Regiments of troops were immediately put on the line to keep off the populace, which after their first stupefaction, exhibited such signs of resentment as to cause fears that their rage might be vented on the destruction of the whole line of railroad. The number of waggons burned was said last night to be seven, and each waggon contained forty persons; but, of course, a great number escaped out of the windows. One touching instance of maternal devotion has been related to me this morning by a person who escaped. After jumping out of one of the windows of a waggon, he saw in the midst of the flames a child thrown out of the same window on the grass by a female, who with her husband, were passengers with him. The parents, alas! fell victims, after saving their child, who escaped miraculously with a few slight bruises."

"PARIS, Monday, Five o'clock.—It is now official that fifty are killed. Heaven knows the number of wounded, but it cannot be less than one hundred and fifty. An attempt was made this morning by the populace to destroy the terminus, but the buildings were saved by the police and military, who were in great force. M. Taugat, Deputy for Avignon, was severely burned, as well as his wife. Six *employes* on the railroad have perished, and two pupils of the Polytechnic School have also been recognised. There are nine bodies at the Morgue to be claimed, and thirty-one at the Cemetery of the Sainte. Steamers were plying all day on the Seine to remove the wounded from Meudon to Paris. The engineer, George, who was killed, was an Englishman. It is now positive that the accident arose from the breaking of the axletrees of the first engine. The body of an infantry officer has been identified, as also that of M. Rebel, a Paris advocate. The first and second waggons were entirely burned.

Railroad shares have fallen 20f. in consequence of the accident.—The *Siecle* also publishes a letter from M. Aubouf, mayor of Meudon, dated at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, in which, after relating the general features of the accident as given above, and by our other accounts, adds:—"The spectacle was most horrible when the burning away of the panels of the vehicles exposed the results of the fire inside. Masses of disfigured bodies, some still palpitating, trunks without members, and members reduced to cinders. One woman escaped as by a miracle, after seeing her mother and two children consumed by her side. Another mother was snatching her child from the flames, but clasped only a headless body. In a few minutes all the houses in the neighbourhood were spontaneously converted into hospitals, and their inhabitants, with laudable zeal, made every exertion for the relief of the sufferers. Litters and conveyances of all kinds were quickly brought down. A company of engineer soldiers hurried to the spot with fire-engines, but water was wanting. At every instant bodies were rescued from the burning heap, but they were for the most part so much burnt as for it to be impossible to identify them. The ground was strewed with watches and money. As the wind blew with great force, the fire could not be got under till about ten o'clock, and then it was found that at least sixty persons were either dead or in imminent danger, besides uncountable numbers more or less seriously injured. The directors of the railroad displayed an activity worthy of all praise, having sent several carriages from Paris to convey back the victims. While I am writing, the authorities of Versailles and the directors are on the spot clearing away all the remains, and sending them in carriages either to Versailles or Paris."

SPAIN.—Private correspondence from Madrid, of the 2nd inst., states that the grand procession in commemoration of the 2nd May, 1808, was conducted with the most perfect decorum. The Regent acted as chief mourner, having the political chief on his right, and the first constitutional alcalde on his left. The Excellency's aides-de-camp followed. At two o'clock all was concluded, and the National Guard had returned home. The amount of subscription on the monument erected to the victims was replaced by the following:—"The grateful nation to the martyrs of Spanish independence." Added by the municipality of Madrid in 1840, "the ashes of the victims of the 2nd May, 1808, repose in the field of honour moistened with their blood. Eternal honour to their patriotism."

The *Gazette of Upper Germany*, of the 4th inst., states, that when a certain diplomatist applied some time since to Prince Metternich, to enter into an arrangement relative to the Queen of Spain's marriage, the Prince replied, that during thirty-three years he had succeeded in every plan he formed under the most critical circumstances, by constantly stifling every political movement which it was attempted to excite without necessity. He moreover declared to M. Pageot,—1st, that the northern powers would not interfere with respect to the Queen of Spain's marriage until the favourable moment should arrive; 2ndly, that they would not interfere in the internal affairs of Spain, nor would they acknowledge the existing Government; 3rdly, that neither the French nor English Governments could induce them to alter their determination.

ITALY.—"We have been assured," says the *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 4th inst., that Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, has lately adopted a measure worthy of the worst times of the middle ages. He has ordered the expulsion of the Israelites from the town of Savona within three days, and the reunion in one of the filthiest streets in Genoa (which will thus have its *Ghetto*) of the Jewish population of that city."

POLAND.—The *Presse* announces that an amnesty would be granted by the Emperor of Russia to the Polish political offenders in the month of July next.

The Bishop of London has forwarded the donation of £50 to the fund now in the course of being raised for the restoration of Hereford Cathedral.

Mr. Charles Pearson has resigned all pretensions to the office of City of London Town Clerk, in favour of Mr. Serjeant Merewether, who is now opposed only by Mr. Pritchard.

INDIA.—A letter was received in town on the 9th inst., from Captain J. Hoppe, of the 16th Bengal Native Infantry, and Adjutant of the 2nd regiment of infantry of Shah Soojah.—Captain Hoppe led the storming party, and was wounded in the attack of Kelat Ghilzie. His letter is dated Candahar, February 11, the gallant officer writes to his father thus:—"We are, thank God, all safe at this place, although in the daily expectation of the people in the town rising against us, and the enemy only twenty-five miles off, are threatening to attack us. Our communication with Cabul and the provinces is cut off, and report says that Sir W. M'Naughten, the envoy and minister, is murdered with several other officers. It is to be hoped, in the spring, troops will be pushed up from India—for we can do nothing at this season—when, please God, we will give them a lesson they little think of. General Nott, with a large force, went against the rebels, collected only eight miles from Candahar, and killed and wounded 700 or 800 of them, but they are increasing in numbers every day, and one of Shah Soojah's sons (Sutter Jung) at their head. It is said they dined in their shrouds the other day, and swore upon the Koran that they would either murder us all, or be killed in the attempt. At present we are all safe and well."

A correspondent of the *Times*, who appears quite satisfied with the last intelligence from India, writing of two officers who are now in England from Affghanistan, says—"I rejoice to see that the officers to whom I refer consider the ladies and other prisoners in the custody of Akbbar Khan as secure from all indignity, though a ransom may probably be demanded for their release; and that they believe that the assassination of Sir W. M'Naughten will prove not to have been the act of Akbbar Khan, but to have been perpetrated, like that of Sir A. Burnes, by the uncontrollable fanaticism of the Ghazees."

It is but justice to General Elphinstone to notice the fact, that, in a despatch from Major Pottinger, dated January 30, he says that so far from blaming General Elphinstone for what has occurred he entirely exonerated him. This shows, at all events, the impropriety of those hasty condemnations which have been pronounced in some quarters. We apprehend that no newspaper-writer in this country has yet had altogether such good opportunities of appreciating General Elphinstone's conduct as Major Pottinger, and by that officer he has been altogether exonerated.

Our illustrations of the chief points of interest at the seat of war in the East are this week limited to views of the city of Cabul and the forces of Ghuznee, which we shall accompany with the following notice:—

CITY OF CABUL.—Cabul, the chief city of the province of the same name, is the capital of Affghanistan; it is situated on the river Cabul, in a large well-watered plain, filled with villages; low hills surround it on three sides, on one of which, to the north, is the King's palace. Also, on another hill near the city, is the tomb of the Emperor Baber, surrounded by large beds of flowers, and commanding a noble prospect. Many beautiful gardens surround the town, which is celebrated for its fine climate, though the proximity of the mountains causes great variety of temperature. The town itself is not large, but handsome and compact, and the houses, to avoid the consequences of the frequent earthquakes, are mostly build of wood. Cabul lies in latitude 31 deg. 10m. east, lon. 71 deg. 43 min.

This city is about 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and lies in a triangular gorge. The hills which encompass it on three sides are steep, bare, and rocky, and are crowned with a long line of wall, which is carried up their sides, summits, and across the narrow entrance which lies between them. This wall was intended as a defence against the Ghilzies, but it has fallen into ruin. The city itself is surrounded by a high but weak wall, and has no ditch. Above the fortress, upon an eminence is the citadel, and within this fort a brother of Dost Mahomed built a palace, which he called Koolah-i-Feringhee, or the European Hat, and which very curiously became, during the British occupation, in 1839, the hospital of the 13th Light Infantry. Around Cabul, and indeed throughout the Affghan country, are scattered castled houses, the seats of the principle men of the country, who, from the insecurity in which they live, have all their places strongly fortified."

GHUZNEE.—On the 1st of July, 1839, the British army under the command of Sir John Keane arrived before Ghuznee, and early in the morning of the 23rd began its operations. The Cabul gate was blown in; the tremendous fire of our artillery paralysed the enemy, and the English advanced guard, after a short but desperate struggle, won their way into the place. Prince Mahomed Hyder, after having made submission to the Shah, who spared his life at the intercession of the Commander-in-Chief, was retained prisoner of war in the British camp. The British loss in this engagement only 200 men, 18 being killed, whilst 500 dead of the enemy were buried by them two hours after the capture. At this period, the fortress, one of the strongest in western Asia, and whose capture was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant that British troops could achieve, was in possession of Mahomed Hyder Khan, son of the Ameer of Cabul, and the garrison which he commanded, amounted to the number of between 3000 or 4000, about 1500 of which were well-mounted cavalry. Lord Keane's plan of attack was brilliant, and its execution daring. The attack at the gates was vehemently severe, and the resistance of the Affghans great. In two hours it fell; the whole of the British troops employed in the service amounted to about 4400. Of the enemy upwards of 800 were slain, and near 1500 made prisoners. Numerous horses, camels, and mules, were captured, but no valuable booty obtained. The great gun of Ghuznee, which was captured, was an unwieldy piece of ordnance, to which the Affghans attached much importance, but which was very disproportionate to the injury it was capable of inflicting. Its great weight and the badness of the roads to the Indus, has prevented its being sent to England.

THE UNITED STATES.

Although the form of Government of the United States of North America is an exceedingly simple one, yet it is far from being understood in England. We may, probably, give a brief analysis of it in a future number of our journal.

The present President of the United States, John Tyler, of Virginia, succeeded to that office, under the provisions of the constitution, on the death of General Harrison, having been previously elected to the Vice Presidency, by the same overwhelming vote of the people which elevated General Harrison to the Presidency. It is not probable that Mr. Tyler would have received one-twentieth part of the votes for President which he did for the hitherto comparatively unimportant office of Vice President. The possibility of the Vice President stepping into the Executive chair by the demise of the President, having, in this instance, been realized, will naturally make the people more careful in future who they elect to the subordinate office. This is not said in disparagement of Mr. Tyler, who is unquestionably patriotic in his feelings, urbane and gentlemanly in his manner, and in every respect an honourable, amiable, and honest man; but he has too much good sense to say, that two years ago he supposed himself qualified, either by nature or acquirements, for the office of President of the United States. He will, probably, be a candidate before the people for election in 1844, and they will then place their seal of approbation, or otherwise upon his pretensions. From present appearances, his chance of success is very small. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, will, undoubtedly, be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency; and if any man in the country have just claims upon his fellow citizens, for the first office in their gift, he is that man. Mr. Clay has filled every office below those of President and Vice President, with pre-eminent ability, and with unquestioned integrity; in the most satisfactory and beneficial manner to his country, and with the greatest honour and truest fame to himself. General Winfield Scott, the commander-in-chief of the American army, will be placed in nomination for the Vice Presidency by the same party which will support Mr. Clay for President. General Scott is as advantageously known as a gentleman, a scholar, and an enlightened and patriotic citizen, as he is for being a skilful, judicious, and gallant soldier. The people of the United States would do themselves honour and service by the election of Mr. Clay and General Scott to the two highest offices in the Government.

There will be, most probably, one or two other candidates. The old party distinctions are, however, in a great measure, broken up—*Federalist* and *Democrat* are no longer the watchwords of parties; and *Whig* and *Loco-foco* will also most likely have become obsolete before another presidential election. Mr. Clay, will, however, be the candidate of the genuine *Whigs*; and it is very likely that the *pseudo Loco-focos* will bring forward the ex-President, Martin Van Buren, as the advocate of their views. There is, probably, no man of the party so likely to succeed as Mr. Van Buren himself. He was the avowed successor of General Jackson, and the perpetuator of his policy. It is the strongest proof of the energy and power of the United States, that the country prospered, and increased in population, in wealth, and in everything which renders a nation truly great, in spite of the mistaken policy of the government, and during twelve years of a proscriptive, jealous, and short-sighted administration of public affairs, and a very wasteful expenditure of the public money. Mr. Van Buren is a man of gentlemanly and amiable manners, very much esteemed in all the relations of private life; and could he shake himself loose from the trammels of party, he would, no doubt, acting according to his own judgment, exhibit more marks of the enlightened statesman and the disinterested patriot than he has hitherto done. Two years may make great changes in the feelings of the people, but they must be great indeed, before any man from the ranks of Locofocoism can succeed to the presidency.

Daniel Webster, the present able Secretary of State, will not, in all probability be a candidate at the next election. His talents and his services have rendered him the idol of his own part of the country, the New England States; but strong sectional feeling, arising from local causes, which will, it may be hoped, subside in a few more years, would, at present, shut him out from the remotest chance of success.

Other candidates have been spoken of, such as John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, who would probably not receive a vote out of his own state. Commodore Stewart, known as a gallant seaman, but for nothing more, who has been nominated by a small party in Pensylvania, and one or two others of still less pretensions, have been mentioned: but, probably, none of these will come to the starting-post at the Presidential race. The candidates will most likely be Mr. Tyler, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Clay; and of these three, the odds are, at present, most decidedly in favour of the latter.

It has been said that the United States prospered and increased in wealth, &c., during the injudicious administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren; and it may be asked in rejoinder, how is it then that the treasury of the United States is now exhausted, and the monetary and financial affairs of the government so entirely disarranged? Let it be borne in mind that the *people* of the United States do not, at present, contribute one farthing in *direct taxation, nor have they for the last twenty years*, towards the support of the general government; and also that the rates of duties on imported goods have been, during the last ten years, annually diminished; that during the last twelve years, *every dollar of the national debt has been paid off*. Let distinction also be made between a *poor government* and a *poor people*. If the United States *have* the former, they have *not* the latter. If a certain country nearer home have *not* the former, they, unfortunately, most unquestionably *have* the latter. Which is the best position to be placed in? A small amount of individual taxation, or an increase of the duties upon imported articles of luxury, or a temporary loan of fifteen or twenty millions of pounds sterling, would remove all the difficulties, fill the coffers of the government without sensibly increasing the burthens of the people, and launch the country again full sail upon the current of commercial and political prosperity.

AWFUL STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.

It is our melancholy duty to record the most fearful and fatal steam-boat explosion which has ever taken place on the waters of the Chesapeake. The Medora was just completed, and, preparatory to being turned out of the hands of the machinist, a number of persons were invited to go in her on an experimental trip. The day being pleasant, it is supposed that probably 100 or more were on board, including some of the directors of the steam-boat company and their friends, and a number of the hands engaged in finishing the vessel, putting in the machinery, &c., and otherwise connected with the construction or sailing of the boat. Soon after 3 o'clock P.M., the boat was about to start from the wharf of the engine builder, Mr. John Watchman, on the south side of the basin, on the proposed trip. A gentleman who was on board informs us, that the engine had only made the second revolution, in order to back the Medora from the wharf, when the boiler exploded with a loud noise, carrying upwards a considerable portion of the upper deck, and those upon it, and blowing the smoke stacks high in the air. The main force of the explosion was almost exclusively towards the head of the boat, and the portions of the boat around the boiler were torn to pieces. The boiler itself, an immense one of iron, was thrown crosswise on the deck. The boat was instantly enveloped in a cloud of scalding steam, which was inhaled by some with fatal consequences, while others suffered externally in their persons from its effect. Our informant was in the after-part of the boat, where the steam had no effect. He says that several persons were forced overboard, and that one of them was drowned. The boat immediately settled down in the water, until her hull rested on the bottom of the river. In the centre and forward part of the boat there was a fearful destruction of life and limb. Some of those on board were blown high in the air, and fell on shore, in the water, and on the boats lying near by. Others were crushed with the splintered timbers, others scalded with the steam, while those below the decks not having time to escape, were either suffocated by the steam, or drowned when the boat sunk. When we reached the scene of desolation, we found a large number of persons, among whom were several physicians, busily engaged in endeavouring to assist the injured, and carrying away those who were dead or dying. So great was the confusion that prevailed, and so little was known as to the number and names of the persons on board, that no complete account could be obtained. There are no doubt some who were on board whose loss will only be known by their not returning to their homes—Captain Sutton, who had command of the boat, was standing over the boiler when it exploded. He was much injured in the head, and it was very doubtful whether he would recover.—Mr. John C. Moale, the agent of the steam-boat line, was on board with his two sons. Mr. Moale had his right foot dislocated, and was injured in the side and back. Soon after he was taken home he expired. Mr. Moale's eldest son William, a fine lad about 14 years of age, was killed almost instantly; a second son who was also on board, was dangerously injured.—About forty persons were wounded, no more than half of whom survived.—*Baltimore American.*

The Sheik of the Druses arrived at Mivart's Hotel on Sunday night from Malta, with a numerous suite, apartments having been taken for his reception by the British Government. A great number of noblemen have called on the Sheik since his arrival.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to Mr. Lover's *Handy Andy*; it is published in shilling monthly parts, and illustrated, by the author, with highly characteristic etchings. Five parts have already appeared, and they are all so redolent of fun and wit, *ergo* provocative of laughter, that all who enjoy the mirth-moving influence of Momus, should immediately hasten to their perusal. Press of matter prevents us giving an extract, but we shall do so in our next number.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, MAY 9.

Lord LORTON presented a petition from a place in the county of Longford, in favour of scriptural education in Ireland.

CASE OF MR. BIDDULPH.

Earl DE GREY, adverting to a question put to him a few evenings ago by his noble friend the noble Marquis (Normanby) opposite as to Mr. Biddulph, wished now to inform him that Mr. Biddulph's name had been struck out of the commission of the peace, and he was no longer a magistrate.—The Marquis of Normanby thanked the noble earl for the information, and observed that it was the duty of a firm Government in such a case as that of Mr. Biddulph, to make a decisive, a prompt, and a striking example of one who had so flagrantly violated the laws which he was sworn to administer justly. The noble marquis was understood to conclude by [illegible] for the communications with the Irish Government on the subject of Mr. Biddulph's removal from the magistracy.—Earl [illegible] said he had no objection to the production of the documents referred to. The motion was then agreed to.

THE MAGISTRATES OF SUNDERLAND AND THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY, in referring to this subject, said he would not, the noble marquis, did he adhere to, or retract, the statement, which he made with respect to the Sunderland magistrates on the evening of the 29th of April? The charge made against those magistrates was a very serious one, and it was desirable that the noble marquis should confine himself as much as possible to the precise points. Did he, or did he not, deny the statement imputed to him; and if he did not deny it, was he prepared to retract it?—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY entered at some length into the subject, without giving a specific answer to those questions, and concluded by saying, "My impression from what was within my own knowledge, and from information I received, was, that they, like magistrates in many other counties, used their power of granting licences for purposes of political partisanship."—After a few words from the Duke of WELLINGTON, expressive of his approbation of the course adopted by the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 9.

On the motion of Sir M. WOOD, the London-bridge Approaches and Royal Exchange Avenues Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—On the motion of Mr. HARDY, the Metropolitan Water Companies Company's Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—On the motion of Dr. BOWRING, the Bank of England Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.—Mr. RICARDO presented petitions from Roman Catholics of the Potteries in Staffordshire, praying that some measure should be adopted for affording proper religious instruction to Roman Catholics serving in the army, navy, and marines, as well as to Roman Catholic prisoners and inmates of workhouses.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. WARD presented to the House a petition from 173 persons connected with the borough of Southampton, setting forth "That the undersigned electors of the borough of Southampton had seen and regret the report just made by the select committee appointed to try the matter of a petition against the recent election and return of members to serve in this present parliament for the said borough, by which it appears that an extensive system of bribery attended that election; that this being the second time within nine years members were unseated in your hon. House for similar practices, your petitioners feel, that under the present election law the same abuses must continue to prevail, and thus [illegible] expression of the sentiments of the electors; your petitioners, therefore, pray that your hon. House will suspend the [illegible] addition of members for the said borough (hear, hear), that your hon. House will take such steps against the recurrence of such immoral and uncon-titutional practices as your hon. House may, in its wisdom, think advisable." (Hear, hear.) The petition was then moved, "That the minutes of evidence given before the Southampton Election Committee be printed."

ELECTION PROCEEDINGS.

The order of the day having been read for the adjourned debate on Mr. Hume buck's motion for the appointment of a select committee, "to inquire whether certain practices connected with the trials of petitions presented to the House against the return of certain of its members be not a gross breach of its privileges"—Mr. ROBUCK presented a petition from the borough of Reading, signed by eighty electors, [illegible] reference to the circumstances which led to the debate of [illegible] night last, that they believed the charges contained in the petition against the return of Viscount Chelsea and Charles [illegible] to be true, and that the proceedings subsequently taken to prevent the disclosure of corrupt practices; [illegible] the House to appoint a select committee to inquire into the proceedings of which they complained. Ordered to lie on the table.—Mr. G. WYNN said, he thought the motion of the hon. and learned member was of too general a nature. There were [illegible] parties were alleged to be liable to certain [illegible], but those charges ought to have been specified. The hon. and learned member for Bath ought to bring forward special cases, in which the malpractices to which he alluded had taken place, and then the House would be justified in considering them.—Mr. WARD said, that the object of his hon. and learned friend was not to have either a fishing or a roving commission, as some hon. members [illegible] that latter object was not to generalize. Certain well-[illegible] observations were made, and those were confined within [illegible] Those allegations were supported by facts, based, on common fame; but in this case, common [illegible] fell short of the truth. The hon. and learned member for Bath had not exaggerated the facts connected with the committee to which he had alluded.—Sir R. INGLIS could not see to what practical result the committee would lead. Its object might be [illegible] but the hon. member refusing to answer a question [illegible] by so doing he would be criminating himself—[illegible] the carefulness to guard itself.—Viscount [illegible] the partial investigation proposed by the hon. and learned member [illegible] into six cases, would from the character of the whole herd of cases (cheers), would be to hold up to unjust and unmerited obloquy a few hon. members and gentlemen who had done nothing illegal, or committed any breach of the privileges of the House. He could not vote for the motion. Sir ROBERT PEEL did not consider the question as of a party nature. In his opinion, the hon. member for Bath ought distinctly to place the charge he preferred. If, having placed it [illegible] involved a breach of the privileges of the house, [illegible] for the honour and character of the House [illegible] strict inquiry into the charges so publicly made. [illegible] the course he took when a charge was made [illegible] gentleman, the present member for the county of [illegible] (Mr. O'Connell.) The inquiry then entered into was made [illegible] power of the House, and if the hon. member for [illegible] entered on the journals of the House, he [illegible] in his individual capacity—because in his opinion [illegible] matter, rather than one of party—he would be [illegible] same course. He was for an inquiry by [illegible] with the ordinary constitutional powers of the [illegible]—Lord JOHN RUSSELL would vote against the [illegible] had the fruits of the present discussion would be [illegible] measures which might tend to repress and prevent [illegible] of bribery and corruption.—Mr. HUME thought the [illegible] learned member for Bath had done much honour to [illegible] service to the country by bringing forward this [illegible] Mr. Hume) regretted to hear so many objections [illegible] motion. He would give it his cordial support. [illegible] objected to the motion on the ground of its vagueness [illegible] further remarks from both sides of the House, Mr. [illegible]ROCK withdrew his original motion, and substituted the following amendment:—That the House having been informed by an hon. member that he has heard and believes that in the cases of the election petitions presented to the House from Harwich, Nottingham, Reading, Lewes, and Fulmouth, certain corrupt compromises had been entered into for the purpose of avoiding investigation of the bribery alleged to have been practised at the elections for the said towns, a select committee be appointed to inquire whether such compromises had been entered into, and whether such bribery had taken place in the aforesaid towns; which, after a short discussion, was put and agreed to.

THE INCOME-TAX.

On the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the Income-Tax being read, Mr. B. WOOD proposed a clause to the effect that only real income should be chargeable to the tax, and to enable persons in trade to deduct under schedule D, his losses in such trade, from the aggregate of his income under the other schedules. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the clause, and upon a division, there appeared

For the clause	.. .. ..	61
Against it	.. ..	110
Majority against the clause	..	46

Mr. Gill then moved a series of amendments and new clauses, having for their objects to capitalize all incomes not derived from landed or funded property, and to charge five per cent. on such capital as the groundwork of the Property-tax.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, as being contrary to the spirit of the bill.—After a few words from Mr. HUME and Lord ERSKINE the committee divided, when there appeared

For the amendment	.. ..	36
Against it	.. .. ..	183
Majority	.. ..	147

So it passed in the negative, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.—On the motion of Lord STANLEY, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Australian and New Zealand Bill, and the Bill went through committee.—The remaining orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Copyright Bill was read a second time.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Lord BROUGHAM rose to bring the subject of bribery at elections before their lordships. A bill had been introduced into that House on the subject some time ago, and these was then on their lordship's table a bill ready to be read a second time, but they both differed from each other as widely as they possibly could. The bill of last year provided that the witness was to sell all he knew to the husband against the wife, and even the counsel to give up his client. No such provision was in the present bill, passing into a law which was contrary to the first principles of English justice, that of calling on the counsel to divulge the secret of his client, and that agent not a party to the bribery at all, but to whom the acts of bribery had been conveyed, in order to the defence before the committee. The absurd part of the bill was, that the witness would be indemnified provided he concealed nothing, but told the whole truth. This was the most absurd part of the bill. Anything more impossible for their lordships to give their assent to never entered their lordships' house. He then urged them to pass the bill which he had proposed, and concluded by moving the second reading of the Indemnity to Witnesses Bill.—The Earl of WICKLOW said the noble and learned lord ought to have given notice of his motion.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said the difficulty would be obviated if the noble lord would consent to postpone his motion till to-morrow, and take the discussion in the committee.—Lord BROUGHAM assented to this course.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Lord CLIFFORD (of Chudleigh) presented petitions from Somerset and other places, complaining of Roman Catholic grievances in the army and navy. The noble lord said that he should withdraw his motion of which he had given notice, for a committee to inquire into the treatment of certain Roman Catholics in the presidency of Madras. Their lordships then adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

INCOME-TAX.

Mr. H. F. BERKELEY presented a petition from the solicitors of Bristol, praying that they might be exempt from the operation of the Income-Tax.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

Mr. PHILIP HOWARD moved that Mr. Speaker should issue a writ for the election of a member to serve for the borough of Nottingham in that House. Under the circumstances, he should not object to the motion before the house.—Mr. GODSON thought that no writ should be issued.—Mr. WARD said he doubted whether the writ for Nottingham would ever issue—he should give his direct negative to the motion.—Sir ROBERT PEEL was of opinion, that it would be the most unwise course they could adopt to suspend the issuing of the writ for the present (cheers), and therefore he should vote for the suspension. (Cheers.)—Sir R. INGLIS would support the motion.—Lord J. RUSSELL could not agree to the issue of the writ in the present uncertain state of affairs; and at length, after a short discussion between Sir R. Peel, Mr. French, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Wynn, Mr. HOWARD withdrew his motion.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would on Friday move for leave to bring in a bill for preventing bribery and corruption at elections.

SUDBURY ELECTION.

Mr. REDDINGTON rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to exclude the borough of Sudbury from sending burgesses to Parliament, and thought he should be able to show that the case to which he was now calling the attention of the House was one which ought to be marked with the greatest severity. The hon. member then proceeded to narrate the circumstances which had occured at the last election for Sudbury. The nomination took place on a Monday, and the election on the Tuesday following. Up to six o'clock on the preceding Sunday night, neither of the candidates who were returned had made their appearance in the borough. One arrived on the Sunday evening, and the other on the Monday morning, and within thirty-six hours after their arrival they were both returned as the members for Sudbury. In some cases of bribery certain corrupt individuals were employed, and they endeavoured to tempt others into corruption; in Sudbury there was no necessity to have recourse to such measures. The votes were bought openly in the market. There were the hustings and two public-houses, and the stream of corruption could be traced uninterruptedly from the one to the other during the whole election. The hon. member then moved for leave to bring in a bill to exclude the borough of Sudbury from sending burgesses to serve in Parliament.—Mr. G. H. VERNON seconded the motion.—Colonel ROSS [illegible] said, that as the representative of that division of the county in which this unfortunate borough was situated, he trusted the House would consider the subject calmly, and not permit the innocent to be punished for the sins of the guilty. (Hear, hear.)—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

THE TARIFF.

Sir R. PEEL rose to move the order of the day for the committee on the Customs' Acts. He regretted the delay in the consideration of the tariff; but it had at least enabled parties affected to make such representations as they deemed necessary to the protection of their interests. Those representations, when reasonable, had received the attention of Government, however small the political influence of the parties urging them; where representations had been made without reason, no political influence had prevailed with the Government to give way to them. The great objects of himself and his colleagues had been to abolish prohibition, by reducing prohibitory duties; and to reduce the duties on raw materials, and on materials partly manufactured. By these means he hoped to diminish the general expense of living in this country; not, indeed, that any individual article would be so cheapened as to afford any great relief, but that, on the aggregate of consumption, the relief would be considerable; and therefore it was that the Government had made its reductions on a great variety of articles, so as to give to almost every one of those classes which might inevitably suffer from some one or more of the reductions, a compensation upon others. For instance, the reduction of the duty on various kinds of seed might, by letting in a supply from abroad, impair the profits of particular dealers; but the benefit thereby conferred upon agriculture in general would be an important one. Again, in respect to furniture woods, the high duties had greatly discouraged the industry of cabinet-makers here, and induced importations of foreign furniture. He trusted that the reduction of duty would establish an export trade in that manufacture, and lead to the extensive use of mahogany in some branches of shipbuilding to which it was peculiarly applicable. Next, as to foreign ores; for example, copper. At present that metal was smelted abroad, and copper could there be sold, and applied to the sheathing of vessels and to other purposes, at rates much below those at which the same objects could be executed in England, notwithstanding our coal and our manufacturing advantages. Spermaceti and other whale oils were important articles in our manufactures, and it was now proposed to reduce the duties upon them, because whale oil had been 100 per cent. dearer in this country than in the United States, which had manufactures extensively consuming this article and successfully competing with ours. He reminded the House of Mr. Deacon Hume's *dictum*, that this country having plenty of untaxed iron and untaxed coal, wanted only plenty of untaxed wood to give employment to her industry; and this was the principle on which Government now proposed the reduction in the duties on timber. He now came to articles of foreign manufacture, on which it was contemplated so to reduce duties, that they should in no case exceed the *maximum* of 20 per cent. It was said that such a reduction, unless accompanied with a repeal of the corn-laws, was a great injustice to the British operative. But, in fact, there had been, as the amount of duties in this very week evinced, a very great reduction in the duties on grain. Salt provisions, too, which had been hitherto under a total prohibition, would, under the new system, be admitted at a duty of about a penny a pound. So, as to live animals, about which he trusted he should be able to make a fully satisfactory explanation. So likewise as to fish, particularly to the fish on which the poor were most interested—namely, herrings. The Irish peasant now paid 30s. per barrel; henceforth he would get that barrel from Norway for 10s.; or would procure herrings off his own coast, by means of that improved craft which the reduced duty on timber would enable him to obtain there. The duties were also to be reduced on the importation of potatoes, rice, and hops; on the last of which articles the reduction of duty would be from £8 11s. to £4 10s. He trusted, therefore, that a full disposition had been proved on the part of Government to lower the prices of those articles of food which were principally consumed by the poor. He exposed the error commonly prevalent about the comparative cheapness of living in the great manufacturing towns of the Continent, where, although food was indeed produced cheaply, the workman had always to buy it dear, by reason of the octroi duties payable at the gates of every city. He then argued as to the straw-plait and other manufactures, that under the present extent of smuggling, as induced by high duties, there was in actual practice no protection at all. Now he came to the great question touching the importation of live cattle. He had been strongly pressed to defer to the apprehensions entertained on this subject, but he believed it to be a groundless panic. Advertisements had been published for supplying English towns through a firm at Hamburgh, with meat at 3d. a pound, and people had been frightened by those offers into selling their cattle at a sacrifice. If they had waited to inquire, they would have found that no such firm existed at Hamburgh, and that the meat in that city itself was at 6d. a pound. He would not say that there would be no reduction in the price of meat—there would be some; and some there ought to be, for the price of meat in England was now too high. The influx of cattle from Scotland and Ireland by steam, within the last fifteen years, had been immense; yet the price of meat had still gone on increasing. All this, it must be remembered, went to swell the NAVY Estimates. The meat consumed by Greenwich Hospital alone cost 4000*l.* more in 1841 than in 1835. The chief objection made against the intended admission of cattle was, that the duty was proposed to be uniform per head, on fat and lean. Now, the admission of the lean cattle was of course an advantage to the grazier, whose business was to buy them for fatting; and so far there was a clear benefit to one important class of agriculturists, which benefit would be diminished if lean cattle of a large size were made to bear a heavier duty than lean cattle of a small size. But now as to the fat cattle. The great protection on fat cattle was not amount of duty, but the unwholesomeness of the voyage; no fat ox could ever cross the Bay of Biscay. France, however, was near, and the agriculturists fear an influx from her shores. But France, for many years, instead of exporting cattle, had on the balance, been importing them, and the price of meat had been as high there as in this country. He showed that the danger was equally chimerical of importation from Belgium, Holland, Germany, and the Prussian League. England had another security in the quality of her meat. So great was its superiority, that he did not conceive any would adopt to supersede it. He was asked, why not impose the duty by weight instead of per head? He would answer fairly, that he wished to have meat somewhat cheaper in London; but still, the increase of our population, and the scarcity of continental stock, gave a consumer security against any very great diminution of price. We were exporting horses even now, and he saw no reason why we should not hereafter export other cattle likewise. On the whole, the fullest communication and consideration had strongly confirmed the Government in their intentions as to the duty upon cattle. He would not revive the discussion on the corn question; that he considered as decided by Parliament: but, at the proper time, he was prepared to state the reasons why the Government did not consider the general principles of free trade (which they fully admitted) as applicable to the present state of the sugar and timber questions. They had endeavoured to act in the spirit of Mr. Huskisson, and to do as much general good, with as little individual hardship, as possible. —Mr. LABOUCHERE observed that the principles of the hon. baronet's speech were those on which the late Government had intended to act; he only regretted that any party struggle should have prevented the country from obtaining the benefit of them sooner. Any honest and effectual reform of the tariff should have been based upon a large alteration in the corn-law, and should have embraced also the important article of sugar. The measure of the late Government, comprising both these articles, was therefore greatly preferable to the present. Mr. HUME said the right hon. baronet appeared to be a convert to free trade. (Hear.) He was delighted to find that free trade principles were now to be the order of the day with a Tory Government, having a large majority. He hailed with delight the change which was about to take place, whether it came from a Tory or Whig Government.—Mr. GLADSTONE said the present was not the time to enter into the details of the subject. The details would be best considered when the House was in committee, but he felt called upon to enter his protest against the term used by the hon. member who had just sat down, of a "converted Government." No change had taken place in the opinions of those composing her Majesty's present Administration.—After a few words from Colonel SIBTHORP, the order for going into committee on the Customs Duties was read.—On the question that the Speaker leave the chair, Major VIVIAN moved "for copies of any additional details which might have been supplied by Mr. Meek to the Government relative to the importation of agricultural produce, salt provisions, &c., or any passage or paragraph which might be suppressed." Lord WORSLEY seconded the motion.—An animated discussion then ensued, which terminated in a division, in which the amendment was negatived by 219 against 132 votes. The House then went into committee. The chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.—Adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE ELECTION.

Sir J. Y. BULLER brought up a report from the select committee appointed to try the merits of the election petition complaining of the undue return of John Quincy Harris for the borough of Newcastle-under-Line; that the committee had determined that the said John Quincy Harris was not duly elected a burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the said borough of Newcastle-under-Line; but that, as far as the said J. Q. Harris was concerned, the election was void. He (Sir J. Y. Buller) had further to inform the House, that the committee had come to a resolution that the said

J. Q. Harris had, by his agent, been guilty of bribery at the last election for the said borough.

Lord STANLEY presented a petition from the parish of Preston in Lancashire, praying that the instructions of the Poor-Law Commissioners to the boards of guardians may be set aside.

POOR-LAW COMMISSION CONTINUANCE-BILL.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved for leave to bring in a bill "To continue the poor-law commission for a time to be limited, and for the further amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England." The honourable Baronet shortly adverted to the statutes preceding the present law, and to the practice which arose under them of making up wages out of rates. Earl Grey's Government met that evil by the now subsisting act, which was founded on the report of a committee, and was permanent in all its provisions, except the authority for regulating the administration of the system. The commission had since been prolonged by act of Parliament until the 31st of July next; and the Government now intended to propose that it should be further continued for five years from that day, and until the end of the session succeeding. In support of the principle of the commission, he cited a speech of Lord Brougham, purporting that the variety of the cases to be administered required a discretionary power somewhere. He himself believed that the same necessity existed now which existed when the commission was constituted. The Duke of Wellington also had expressed his concurrence in Lord Brougham's opinion, when the measure was first adopted; and Sir James Graham himself saw nothing in the experience of the bill, which should induce him to change his own persuasion of its necessity. If the whole power were restored to the magistrates, they must cease to be members of the board of guardians; and if the board of guardians were to be broken up, the unions must be dissolved; so that the discontinuance of the commission would be the abrogation of the law. He believed that the board as now composed was such as to possess and to deserve general confidence. The number of its members had varied; at present there were ten; but he proposed to ask, henceforth, for only nine, the experience now acquired having increased the facility of transacting the business. Regulation by general orders had not at first been practicable, but he and the commissioners had thought that the time was come when general orders might usefully be issued, and such orders had accordingly been prepared, and would be laid on the table, affecting the principal questions upon which difference of opinion had arisen. It was intended to abolish by this bill the Gilbert unions. It was also proposed by the new bill to prevent the enlargement of unions already containing 30,000 persons, but to allow combinations of parishes for the purpose of district schools within such short distances as would leave the children easily visitable by their parents or friends, and with such regulations as should allow the access of ministers of all religious denominations. Local committees would be appointed in large unions for those parts of them which should be inconveniently remote from the place of the guardians' meeting. Poor persons, having been long resident in any parish far distant from their places of settlement, would in case of sickness be relieved without incurring the liability to be removed as persons chargeable. With respect to bastardy, a remedy against the putative father not maintaining his child, would be given in the shape of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. These were the main outlines of the bill, and he assured the House he would not have undertaken the responsibility of it, had he not been persuaded that it would conduce, not only to the comfort of the sick, aged, and infirm, but to the advancement of honest industry and the increase of its just remuneration.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE regretted to hear that the commission was to be continued six years longer.—He protested against the abolition of the Gilbert unions.—Mr. WAKLEY accused the Government of acting uncandidly in these temporary renewals of a commission, which it was plain that they meant in reality to make perpetual. He advised the people to pour in their petitions against the bill.—Captain PECHELL would do his utmost against the measure. He particularly objected to the dissolution of the Gilbert unions.—Mr F. MAULE praised the tone of Sir James Graham, and he eulogised several of the proposed regulations.—Mr. STUART WORTLEY rejoiced to find from Sir James Graham's speech that the impracticable notion of uniformity was at length fairly abandoned.—Mr. BOATHWICK expressed his disappointment at the proposed measure.—Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD declared his hostility to the principle of the whole law.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in answer to a question from General Johnson, intimated his intention to move the second reading on Monday se'nnight or Friday fortnight.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. GRIMSDITCH exchanged a few words; and leave was then given to introduce the bill, which was brought in and read a first time. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that on Friday he should move the adjournment of the House to the 30th instant.

HOPS.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA presented a petition from Maidstone, praying for an alteration in the bastardy clauses in the Poor-laws. Also a petition from Kent, against the reduction in the duty on foreign hops.—Earl FITZWILLIAM wished to draw the attention of the noble earl to another point. The other night a conversation arose respecting the employment of persons in mines. His noble friend then expressed great anxiety concerning the morals of that part of the population, which he said were so deeply injured by the employment of females and children in those mines. Now, as his noble friend was so exceedingly desirous of protecting the morals of the inhabitants in the manufacturing districts, he would recommend the noble earl to look a little more to the morals of the persons in the districts with which he was more intimately connected. He (the Earl Fitzwilliam) would turn his attention to what occurred in the ground during the time of hop-picking. (Loud laughter.) If he would look to those females, then, it would be more useful than his turning his attention to those who delved in the bowels of the earth.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved for certain returns relating to the exemption of foreigners from the operation of the Income and Property Tax. The reason why he called their lordships' attention to this subject was, that unquestionably this was the first time the income enjoyed by foreigners in other parts of the world, arising from property in this country, had been made the subject of taxation, and he considered such a measure as highly inexpedient and unjust.—The Earl of RIPON did not apprehend that there could be any objection to the motion of the noble marquis, or any difficulty in complying with it.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS' BILL.

Upon the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Bribery at Elections' Bill passed through a committee of the House, and was reported without amendments.—The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.—No house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House re-assembled at four o'clock, and was chiefly occupied during the evening in the discussion of matters connected with the late elections.

POOR LAWS.

Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice that on the third reading of the Poor-law Bill he would move an amendment to the effect, that from and after the passing of the bill, the board of commissioners and the assistant commissioners be discontinued, and that the guardians of the poor have the sole management of the poor in their respective parishes.

FINES AND RECOVERIES.

The Fines and Recoveries Bill was read a third time.

The dropped Orders of yesterday were then re-appointed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Sir R. PEEL moved that the House, on its rising, do adjourn till Friday, the 20th of May. (Loud cries of "Monday, Monday," and "Divide.") The SPEAKER, having put the question, declared that the Ayes had it.—The House, therefore, stands adjourned till Friday.

HER MAJESTY'S BAL MASQUE.

Masques have been in all ages the recreations of Courts. The name brings with it reminiscences of romance, history, and poetry; nor is it necessary, we think, to bear such a title, that the personages should have their faces masked, or utter set speeches for the occasion; for Shakspere, describing the peculiar and gorgeous costumes assumed by the two kings and their courts at the meeting at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, says—

"Now, this mask
——— was incomparable."

We think a masque means merely a travestie, and in that sense the term is used by us upon this brilliant occasion. As regards the question of propriety, at the present moment, for such a gorgeous display, it may be shortly observed, that we do not read of any prince in history, who was both great and good, that loved not pageantry and sought not the applause of subjects in the recreation of royal shows. Her Majesty, following the noble natural bent of her ever-gracious feelings, has felt that such rejoicings most of all become a young and constitutional Sovereign; and while we applaud the exquisite taste manifested in the choice of the pageant's epoch, we, however, admire still more the charity and beneficence to suffering traders and artisans which her Majesty's *fete* combines with courtly enjoyment.

If precedent were necessary, we could but adduce one instance, amid a thousand more modern, as well as more ancient, that in Ben Jonson's *Masque of Queens*, no less a personage than his royal mistress personally honoured it by representation, assisted by her court, the Countess of Arundel, Countess of Derby, Countess of Huntingdon, Countess of Bedford, Countess of Essex, Countess of Montgomery, Lady Eliza Guildford, Lady Anne Winter, Lady Windsor, Lady Ann Clifford, Viscount Cranbourne. In this masque each lady enacted a Queen.

We could go even further, and show that Queen Elizabeth, the greatest sovereign that ever held sway of empires, was devotedly fond of *tournaisements* and of dress. It is the Scotch ambassador of the time, we believe, who reports that the great Elizabeth had a new dress *for every day of the year*.

This magnificent scene of historic revelry, for which such extraordinary preparations have been made by the most illustrious and beautiful of the land, was enacted at Buckingham Palace on Thursday night, with all the effect that refined taste and unbounded resources could give to human enjoyment. The purpose of this splendid gathering of the brave and beautiful, it is known, was to give a stimulus to trade in all the various departments that could be affected by the enormous outlay it would necessarily involve; and we have no doubt that many thousands are this day grateful for the temporary aid which this right royal entertainment has been the means of affording them.

The Lord Chamberlain and the official persons of his department, had been long engaged in preparation for the disposal of the great concourse of guests invited to her Majesty's masque. This was a subject requiring the most sedulous attention. Places were to be found for an assemblage exceeding in number any other *reunion* that ever took place after mid-day within the precincts of the palace; and without discipline, all the effect of the pageant, and of the characteristic costumes on which, with so much trouble and tasteful research, such enormous sums have been lavished, would have been utterly lost. Military order was therefore established, and gentlemen ushers, with their wands, as in ancient times, marshalled the gay crowd, and directed the entrance of the company, whilst a herald preceded each quadrille. The great groups and quadrilles assembled in rooms set apart for them, and they entered the palace by a door assigned for their exclusive use. When each group was complete and marshalled in due array, they advanced to the Presence-chamber, and after paying their obeisances to her Majesty and her Royal Consort, filed off, as we see troops do, by battalions and companies, each group or quadrille being headed by their leaders. As the noble *corps* filed off, each bright phalanx formed separately at the end of the Reception-room, and when the whole procession had perambulated the Presence-chamber, then the quadrilles began. First, as to rank of its leader, that of the Duchess of Cambridge kept time to the gay measure of the music. Many of the quadrilles having characteristic music as well as costumes, they danced one by one in succession. The quadrilles having been once danced under her Majesty's eye, her Majesty dropped her minover mantel, and joined in the quadrille with her own group. After which occurred the grand medley, in which all ages, all countries, were mixed. Such a scene may never again occur till doomsday. It was calculated to infuse a spirit and joyousness into the recreations of the night, such as no pageant, however gorgeous, no costumes, however brilliant, could produce alone.

Amidst the surges of the mixed flood of nations and ages, which this festivity rolled back upon us, some costumes still shone as stars of the first magnitude amidst their lesser colleagues in the firmament.

There were noblemen and noble ladies who wore diamonds and precious ornaments to the amount of many thousands, a dangerous experiment in a crowd: the late Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, when Ambassador Extraordinary, dropped two thousand pounds' worth of diamonds at the coronation.

The costume of one of the characters, that of the Earl of Chesterfield, cost £800. Lord Pembroke borrowed for the night ten thousand pounds' worth of diamonds from Storr and Mortimer, at one per cent.

The commonest dresses for this one night have cost from £40 to £50, and we have seen a plain, although highly becoming costume, which cost £200. Thus, many a gay mummer, like his ancestors of old, will—

"Wear a farm in shoe-strings edged with gold,
And spangled garters worth a moyle and;
A hose and doublet which a lordship cost,
A gaudy cloak three mansions' price almost;
A beaver hat and feather for the head,
Priced at the church's tithe."

The dress of her Majesty, as Queen Philippa, was finally completed on Tuesday, and no less than 250 carriages of the *elite* of the aristocracy and *beau monde*, anxious to view the Sovereign's costume, were assembled in Belgrave-square. Even deprived of its jewels, which on Thursday evening threw on its tissue an effulgence of light, the regal robes were picturesque beyond the most sanguine expectation. The open hanging sleeves of bright scarlet velvet lined with minever, the surcoat, with its grey silver ground, looking like a corselet enriched with the loveliest flowers of gold, were part of the costume. The dress is transcendant in the brilliancy of that contrast which it is the great and difficult object of a costume-maker to produce. Surrounded by an immense bevy of the most lovely, accomplished, and virtuous ladies of the land, her Majesty's position on Thursday reminded many a noble *literateur* of the beautiful description of Ben Jonson in his masque of the

"Queen of the Ocean, Low that she also is
Present all virtues, for which, one by one,
They were so famed, and wanting then a head
To form that sweet and gracious pyramid
Wherein they sit, it being the sovereign place
Of all that palace, and reserved to grace
The worthiest Queen."

Her Majesty's display of jewels was of immense value. From the upper part of the robe was suspended a description of pendant stomacher of the intrinsic worth of £60,000.

The leading feature of the ball was the assembling and the meeting of the two Courts of Anne of Bretagne (the Duchess of Cambridge) and Edward and Philippa (her Majesty and Prince Albert). A separate entrance at the palace was set apart for the Court of Brittany, the Duchess of Cambridge assembling her Court in one of the lower rooms of the Palace, while the Queen and Prince Albert, surrounded by a numerous and brilliant circle, prepared to receive her Royal Highness in the Throne-room, which was altered so far as to be made as much as possible to harmonize with the period. The throne was removed, and another erected, copied from an authentic source, of the time of Edward III. It was lined (as well as the whole alcove on which the throne was placed) with purple velvet, having worked on it in gold the crown of England, the Cross of St. George, and emblazoned shields with the arms of England and France. The state chairs were what might be called of Gothic design, and the throne was surmounted with Gothic tracery. At the back of the throne were emblazoned the Royal Arms of England in silver. Seated on this throne her Majesty and Prince Albert awaited the arrival of the Court of Anne of Brittany.

The body of the Throne-room was tastefully illuminated by wax candles in handsome glass drop chandeliers and lustres, and the upper part of it, where the Queen was seated surrounded by her attendants, &c., was lighted by a body of 330 jets of gas. This light was so disposed as to throw its rays immediately upon the throne, whilst a rich star of cut glass drops encircled the light, producing a most brilliant and imposing effect. The gas was naphthalised, which imparted to it additional illuminating power.

Several officers of the College of Arms were present, as heralds of the reign of Edward III, wearing over their scarlet tunics their tabards, emblazoned with the arms of the king.

About half-past ten the heralds marshalled the procession from the lower suite of rooms, and the Duchess of Cambridge appeared in a magnificent costume, led by the Duke of Beaufort, as Louis XII., equally magnificent, and followed by the rest of her Court. These were divided by heralds and marshals into quadrilles, and marched in the following order:—After the Royal party, consisting of Prince George, the Princess Augusta, &c., came the Highland Quadrille, the Greek Quadrille, the Hungarians, the Knights Templars, and the Saracens. These, on reaching the Throne-room, passed before the Sovereign, making their obeisances, and then formed themselves for dancing, which immediately commenced.

THE QUADRILLES.

French,	led by	H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge.
Spanish,	,,	Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch.
German,	,,	Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.
Crusaders,	,,	The Marchioness of Londonderry.
Waverley,	,,	The Countess De La Warr.
Scotch,	,,	Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch.
Cossack.	,,	The Baroness Brunow.
Greek	,,	Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster.

Her Majesty left the ball-room about a quarter to three o'clock, but dancing was continued for about an hour afterwards.

Never did England maintain its supremacy in female beauty more decidedly than on Thursday night, when a galaxy of lovely women, attired in the most gorgeous and becoming costumes, met to do honour to the fair and youthful Sovereign. Anxious to evince their respect towards her Majesty, no expense was spared in the dresses of her honoured guests; and when one considers the vast treasures of jewels descending, as heir-looms in each family line, from our proud and ancient aristocratic houses, it might forth on this occasion, we cannot wonder that this *fete* was acknowledged by all present to surpass those of every other country.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

MATTHEW FOSTER, Cresby Hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, City, London, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Leadenhall-street, London, musical wind-instrument maker.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Old Castle-street, London, brewer.

CHARLES HANCOCK, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London, coal-merchant.

WILLIAM WARD, Blackfriars-road, London, draper.

DAVID LLOYD, Llanclwinain, Montgomeryshire, timber-dealer.

EDWARD RAYS, Hanley, china-manufacturer.

EVAN REES, Worcester, hatter.

EDMUND HENRY WALLER, and WILLIAM WALTERS, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, timber-merchants.

GEORGE FOORD, Brighton, coal-merchant.

FRANCIS BAYNTUN, Bath, surgeon-dentist.

WILLIAM SMALLEY, Sheepshead, Leicestershire, corn-dealer.

JOSEPH TILSTON, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk-manufacturer.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

BANKRUPTS.

RICHARD EGAN LEE, printer, Craven-buildings, Drury-lane.

JOSEPH STANSBURY, bookseller, St. Matthew's-place, Hackney-road.

WILLIAM HEADLAND, tailor, Louth, Lincolnshire.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, leather-dealer, Shrewsbury.

JOHN YOUNG, victualler, Lambeth.

CHARLES BRIDGER, measman, Middlesex.

WILLIAM COX BUCHANAN, money-scrivener.

JAMES HODGKINS ALLEN, timber-merchant, Porth Cawl, Glamorganshire.

JOHN ROBSON SMITH, ship-owner, Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durham.

EDWARD CHARLES TAYLOR, fishmonger, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

THOMAS OCHTERLONY, merchant, Threadneedle-street.

THOMAS JOHN WINTER, bill-broker, Tottenham-court-road.

ROBERT RUSSELL, upholsterer, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of Guy's Hospital took place on Monday, after which the bust of the late Sir Astley Cooper, raised by his pupils to his memory at a cost of 400 guineas, was opened to inspection. The bust has been executed by Mr. Towne, and stands upon a pedestal of white marble, with the inscription—"Astley Paston Cooper. Alumni Grato Animo. Hoc Monumentum Posuere. 1841."

WICKLOW.—A local paper informs us that a few days since a piece of gold, weighing five ounces and a half, was picked up by a labourer employed in the Wicklow gold mines. It is said to be the heaviest piece that has been found for more than thirty years, and probably the largest specimen of unwrought gold at present in Ireland.

At a Court of Common Council, held on Wednesday, the report of the Royal Exchange Committee stated that the Bank of England had consented to advance 40,000*l.* for the New Royal Exchange. A further sum of 25,000*l.* for the great City improvements about Farringdon-street, in addition to the above sum, was also recommended by the court to be applied for from Government.

We come now to speak of the characteristic illustrations of this brilliant event, as they adorn the pages of our ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. And first, as in all honour and duty bound, we must direct attention to her who, not more in her exalted station as "sovereign of all she surveyed," than by her grace and condescension, was emphatically the sun from which the glorious constellations of the evening drew light, and life, and brightness. The costume worn by her Majesty was that of the noble-hearted and tender Phillippa, Queen of Edward III. Our limits preclude a full-length representation of her Majesty's attire; but the accompanying engraving will enable our readers to form an idea of its splendour, with the assistance of the following description.

DRESSES OF HER MAJESTY AND HER LADIES IN ATTENDANCE.

Over a skirt, with a demi-train of *ponceau* velvet, edged with fur, her Majesty wore a surcoat of brocade, blue and gold. The centre and the edges likewise lined with minever. This fur—distinctive of the highest social station in the middle ages, when the costume of high and low, of age and youth, were not confounded—her Majesty alone wore at her ball. From the upper edge of the centre of the minever stomacher there was a band descending of jewels laid on gold tissue, and the other parts of the dress, the armlets, &c., were likewise studded with precious gems. Over this was affixed an ample mantle of splendid brocade, gold and silver, with flowers of silver *mattes* and brilliants, over a gold ground—a marvellous tissue made, as well as the blue and gold brocade, by the ingenuity of our own Spitalfields' weavers. This mantle was lined with minever. Her Majesty's hair, folded inward *a la clovis*, was surmounted by a light crown of graven gold.

THE MISTRESS OF THE ROBES.—Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, who, as leader of the Highland Quadrille, wore one of the richest of her characteristic national costumes.

THE BEDCHAMBER WOMEN.—The Hon. Mrs. Anson and Mrs. Brand wore dresses of charming effect of the period chosen by her Majesty, bearing the quarterings of the ancient arms of England, with lions and *fleur-de-lis*.

LADIES IN WAITING.—Lady Jocelyn and Lady Portman wore dresses of the same form as her Majesty's, with a surcoat, but without minever and other distinctive accompaniments.

THE MAIDS OF HONOUR. Miss Liddell, Miss Paget, Miss Devereux, Miss Stanley, appeared in dresses and surcoats, trimmed with gold and silver.

Lady Rosslyn exhibited a dress copied from the picture of the famous Countess of Salisbury, whose garter Edward III. turned into a trophy—origin of the highest order of chivalry now in existence, and which Kings, Princes, and Nobles of the highest degree bear as a remembrance of the most romantic of all past ages.

To describe the effect of these dresses as gorgeous would be but to half express the admiration they elicited. The design and execution of her Majesty's costume were intrusted to the genius and skill of Vouillon and Laure. The former, who, we hear, is an amateur of the pictorial art, had amassed experience under Sir Thomas Lawrence in the famous *bal costume* of the Marchioness of Londonderry, and with the assistance of his expert and tasteful sister, Madame Laure, we are told that he succeeded marvellously in embodying the noble devices of her Majesty upon this occasion.

The small engravings in the centre of this and the next page exhibit detached groups of her Majesty's illustrious visitors in the various costumes honoured by their adoption, as, blended together after the quadrilles, they wandered through the scene of enchantment unveiled to them by the favour and hospitality of their young and lovely Sovereign.

The engraving at the bottom of this page will enable our readers to form an accurate idea of the novelty and splendour exhibited in the ball-room of the Palace, at the precise moment of the commencement of the royal quadrille. Amidst this magnificent group the ingenuity of our curious friends will find no difficulty in appropriating particular costume to individual character; and fastidious indeed must be the taste that, in such a cluster of brilliants, would care to discover a flaw.

If we might be allowed space, we could here dilate with enthusiasm upon the surpassing magnificence of the scene before us. The highest, the wealthiest, the loveliest, and the most honoured of the land, are gathered into one *Tableau Vivant* of the most interesting period of modern history; and but that any reference to the stern and unclothed facts of actual life would here be out of place, we would observe that, in our opinion, never did Sovereign and Prime Minister coincide in their measures more happily, than Queen Victoria and her Premier. The latter taxes us to relieve the commonalty; our gracious and lovely Sovereign, who combines exquisite feminine diplomacy with more serious statesmanship, amerces her nobles through their pleasures, and the gay magnates, *en amusant*, spend £100,000 to revive languishing trade! This is the healthful ingredient which lies at the bottom of the overflowing cup of pleasure. This is one of the wholesome conditions by which affluence and rank should preserve their distinctions amongst us. Some of our contemporaries, in narrow-minded envy of the rich, appear as if they would retrograde to the very sumptuary laws of the dark ages. We laugh to scorn the remarks of these

> "Malicious censurers which ever,
> As ravenous fishes, do a vessel follow
> That is new trimmed, but benefit no further
> Than vainly longing."

We must now describe the magnificent dress worn by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the character of Edward III., and, considering the impersonation selected by his royal consort, we cannot but admire the pure taste that dictated the adoption in this instance. The cloak (which, as well as every other external part of the attire of his Royal Highness and of her Majesty, was manufactured in Spitalfields) was composed of the richest scarlet velvet, lined throughout with crmine of the first quality. Round the entire extremity ran a splendid gold lace, three inches in width, bearing upon it a raised pattern of oak leaves and acorns. This lace was edged top and bottom with two rows of pearls of an unusual size, amounting in number to no less than 1200. The cloak was cut to fix itself in such a manner as to hang pendant fully from each shoulder without any fastening. His Royal Highness connected the two sides of the cloak across the breast with a band composed of, and most gorgeously studded with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, topazes, and almost every other description of precious stones. Underneath this cloak his Royal Highness wore a full robe, reaching from the throat to the feet, constructed of a material which in its manufacture, cost 15 guineas per yard. It is a brocade of which the component parts are gold, and blue and satin silk. The splendour of the effect of this robe was greatly enhanced, by being slashed with royal blue velvet, the slashing being fully studded, like the connecting band of the cloak, with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, &c. The collar of this robe was arranged, with respect to the brilliancy of its jewels, so as to match the band of the cloak.

The *tout ensemble* of his Royal Highness's attire was, in every way, worthy of the distinguished wearer, and formed a correct and beautiful parallel with that produced by the gorgeous costume of her Majesty.

His Royal Highness was surrounded by a noble group of attendants, in appropriate habits; amongst whom, with others not historically associated with the monarch represented, were the Earl of Rosslyn, who wore the costume of Grand Veneur of the nearest period to Edward the Third's age.

The Marquis of Normanby selected for his delineation of character, that of the heroic Sir Walter de Manny, one of the most valiant and chivalrous companions of the great Edward.

The Earl of Jersey appeared as Grand Master of the Order of the Templars. His dress was entirely white, with the red cross on the breast. This character is rich in historic association, and, as such, excited peculiar interest.

The Marquis of Douro, Sir William Stanley, Mr John Stanley, and the Hon. Charles Gore, wore costumes of the court and age of Philip II.

The Duke of Sutherland appeared as the Duke of Ferrara.

The Hon. Colonel Anson exhibited the splendid dress of Francisco de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Among the most effective costumes of the evening, that of the Earl of Pembroke, as Francis I., stood prominent. Could that magnificent Prince have arisen from his tomb, he would have been delighted to see so fair and well-featured a nobleman reviving his memory in the eyes of the *toutes belles*, to which he was so much devoted. In the hands of the noble lord he represented the finer moments of his bright but chequered existence, as when vanquished at Pavia, he wrote the noble letter with "tout est-perdue fors l'honneur." It would be impossible, and if otherwise, perhaps not sufficiently interesting, were we to give a categorical list of the 2000 distinguished individuals who, upon this occasion, condescended to merge the identity of their own character in that of the illustrious of bygone days. Some few we may notice, as for instance:—

Gaston de Foix (personated by Prince George of Cambridge).—The most interesting of all youthful historical heroes. To him might be assigned what Ariosto so beautifully says of his imaginary hero Zerbino, that "Nature made him, and destroyed her mould."

Louis XII. (the Duke of Beaufort).—Ariosto, superior in that to any other poet, gives the title of *Il buono* to his greatest hero, as a quality superior to and implying every other. Louis XII. had a right to this appellation, he was a good and stout soldier, as well as the best of the French kings.

The Constable de Bourbon (Lord Hillsborough).—Nothing can be more splendid to dress out than the character of this illustrious traitor; but his historical character is detestable. A prince of the blood, he imprisoned his king; a Frenchman, he shed the blood of his countrymen; a Catholic, he besieged the Pope, stormed the capital of Catholic Christianity, and in our age antiquarians still lament the destruction, by his soldiery, of some classic remains which then still subsisted at Rome.

Bayard (Earl of Cardigan).—To throw a moral light on the picture before so dark a character as Bourbon's has disappeared, we take up the Chevalier *sans peur et sans reproche*. The scene that once took place betwixt Bayard and Bourbon is sublime, and alone suffices to depict the noble mind of the former. When Bayard fell, mortally wounded at the passage of La Sesia, the Constable arrived as he was on the point of death. "Bayard," he exclaimed, "how I pity you!"—"No, Monseigneur, it is you to whom pity is due," murmured the expiring knight, as, kissing his cross-handled sword as a sign of redemption, his great soul winged its way to heaven. The contrite constable passed on with a sigh and dropped a tear. With Bayard "the age of chivalry was gone." How strictly appropriate was the taste that for a moment led posterity to imagine his resuscitation in Lord Cardigan.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex appeared in a full Highland costume, embellished by every source of sartorial art. The dagger, pistols, and claymore of his Royal Highness, a necessary part of the national costume, were mounted in silver, wrought with a talent not unworthy of a Benvenuto Cellini.

The Lord Chamberlain, Earl De La Warr, appeared in the supposed costume of an Officer of State in the court of Edward III. His surcoat was embroidered with the badge worn by his ancestor at the battle of Poictiers. His motto, also assumed on the same occasion, was embroidered on the edge of his mantle.

Lord Forester wore the costume of a Captain of the Guards at the time of Edward III.

His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, Grand Falconer of England, attended in the magnificent and picturesque costume of his hereditary office, which, happily, agrees with the epoch in which her Majesty has placed the scene of this incomparable masque.

Sir Robert Peel's eldest son adopted a costume copied from Vandyke, a painter whose name if it had not been immortalised by a greater fame—would have been perpetuated by the appellation given by him to a peculiar dress, which has descended to our times. In the costume of our Prime Minister's youthful heir, the rich dress of *grenat* velvet was set off by deep trimmings of rich point lace and *guipure*, enhanced by the splendid *coiffeur* so often seen in the pictures of Charles I. and his courtiers, by the great artist.

A report obtained circulation at the beginning of the month that, amongst the epochs most in favour for selection of character was that of Henry VIII., and consequently every burly nobleman or gentleman not previously *cust* was importuned into persecution to become the bluff Harry of the night. But they have all proved inexorable, although temporary wives more numerous and more lovely were offered the copy, than the original English Bluebeard ever possessed. Some *beaux* are mentioned who have been most wofully hurt at the irreparably offended discovery by their fair friends, of a jovial *embonpoint* of which their own *amour propre* had never accused them.

We had almost omitted to mention that the Marquis of Exeter as well as the Earl of Beverly and several other noblemen, appeared in splendid suits of bright armour. We understand that this costume should be adopted was the particular desire of her Majesty; and it is another instance of her taste and discernment, for it could not fail to enhance the striking effect of the pageant. The armour of the epoch of Edward III. is of striking effect. The pointed helmet encircled by a gold coronet, denoted the rank of the bearer. At this period the plate armour had superseded chain mail. To the effect of bright steel was added that of the surcoat of a rich silken tissue, emblazoned with an embroidery of the armorial bearing of the knight; added to them, the embroidered scarf of silk, *en sautoir*, across the breast; the bright jewelled poinard *de merci*, and the cross-handled sword, formed altogether a most picturesque costume.

As regards the dresses worn by the high-born ladies who graced this romance with their presence, it may here be observed that amongst the tissues of which they are made, nothing surpasses that novelty of the season—*blondes d'argent et d'or*. It is a triumph of human ingenuity to have turned the precious ductile metals into such gossamer tissues. The patterns are exquisite. Whilst the surface in all positions preserves its metallic brilliancy, each thread reflecting every ray of light, the coloured tissues of the dresses beneath are not concealed. These metallic blonds are supervisable to the eye, and you get thus all the effect of cloth of gold and silver, without the inconvenience of its weight. Far the greater proportion of the costumes of the middle ages are made of gold and silver brocade, and of velvet. The effect of the latter, in the dresses we have seen, is relieved by rich embroidery, by gems of every description, and by contrasts of colour. The gold and silver brocades are of coloured grounds with antique patterns, of exquisite designs. Still the heat to be endured in these gorgeous costumes must have been very trying in so crowded an assembly.

The small engravings on this page we have already spoken of as exhibiting partial groups of her Majesty's distinguished guests *en ambulance*.

In the illustration with which we shall terminate our pictorial record of this extraordinary event, her Majesty is represented on a chair of state, surrounded by her royal and illustrious relatives. Her youthful consort, the venerable and time-honoured Sussex, her justly-endeared mother, and others of her Court, will be readily distinguished amidst the splendid throng.

It is but just that we should acknowledge so far our obligation to the editor of the *Morning Post* for the information afforded by his columns upon this interesting subject, and from which much of the preceding detail has been collected.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, MAY 15.—Whit Sunday, the annual commemoration of the feast of Pentecost, and so called from the white robes worn by those who took part in the ceremonies—A paper currency established in America, 1775.

MONDAY 16—Whit Monday—Rapin died, aged 54, 1725—John Ward of Hackney, expelled the House of Commons for forgery, 1726—Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans, a distinguished modern poetess, died at Dublin, 1835—M. Casimer Perrier, prime minister of France, died of cholera, aged 54, 1832.

TUESDAY 17—Mary Queen of Scots, defeated by the Regent Murray, upon which she fled into England, 1568—Catherine I., Empress of Russia, died in her 40th year, 1727—The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands arrived at Portsmouth, 1824—Missolonghi surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation, 1826.

WEDNESDAY 18—Buonaparte declared Emperor of France, under the name of Napoleon I., 1804—Shaw Allum, Emperor of Hindostan, lineally descended from Tamerlane, died 1807—John Bellingham was executed for the murder of Mr. Perceval, 1812.

THURSDAY 19—St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 988—Quakers' general meeting begins in London—Ann Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII., fell by the hands of the executioner, 1536.

FRIDAY 20—Columbus died, aged 59, 1506—Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, and Thelwall, taken into custody for alleged high treason, 1794.

SATURDAY 21—Lord Edward Fitzgerald arrested for high treason in Dublin, when he was wounded and died, 1798.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday 17—At 12. British and Foreign Temperance Society, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row, Lord Teignmouth, Chairman; at 6, Home Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, Sir Culling Eardly Smith, Bart.; at 7, British and Foreign Temperance Society, St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A. Wednesday 18—at 12, Foreign Aid Society, Exeter Hall, Lord Cholmondeley; at 6½, Indigent Blind Visiting Society, Woburn Episcopalian Chapel, Tavistock-square, Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A. Thursday 19—at 12, Sailors' Home, Destitute Sailors' Asylum, Hanover-square Rooms, Admiral Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B.; at 7, London Aged Christian Society, Percy Chapel, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. Rev. D. Moore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge, with feelings of unqualified satisfaction, the numerous testimonials of approbation that have poured in upon us since the announcement of this unique, and as it has been, we think, correctly designated, "truly national undertaking." To our friends in town and country we tender our warmest thanks for their cheering encouragement so far, and shall rely with much confidence upon their co-operation to assist us in achieving the triumph we hope to deserve. In furtherance of our object, we invite communications, and sketches for illustration, from our literary and artistic friends generally, pledging ourselves to afford every attention to their wishes, compatible with the interests of our paper and the instruction and amusement of our readers.

Dr. Bailey's Notes," and the "Lament of the Railroads," are respectfully declined.

"T. Dass" is right in the matter of the office.

"A Young Man"—It is true the lady in question is still living, but have no immediate means to ascertain the fact.

"J. E." Leeds.—In reply to the question "if a reader would be entitled to the Correspondents Print by a subscription for six months, paid weekly," we beg to state that we have no intention to confine the same to any particular mode of remittance in advance. Every one who may have subscribed to the paper regularly for six months will, upon application to his newsman, be supplied with a copy. It will not be a year in our power, to require payment in advance, except in the usual course of business, as practised by the established journals.

"D. Jones," Euston.—We beg to inform this correspondent that the paper will be forwarded direct from the office to any person remitting sixpence, with a proper address. In places where there is no established news-agent, two weeks or a fortnight first have been found necessary; and we shall furnish a specimen of our contemporaries in due course.

For terms of Advertisements, and what upon the production of a first number must be our guide, we refer to the columns of further correspondence this week.

A specimen sheet of illustrations will embellish our second number.

All communications for this paper are requested to be forwarded to the Office, 320, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

We commence our political course by a distinct avowal of an unconquerable aversion to the very name of "Party." At any previous time such an announcement would probably have proved sufficient to damage the opening prospects of our journal, despite of all attractions which, in other respects, it might have been enabled to present. There is, however, at the present day, a growing tendency on the part of the people to test all legislative measures simply by a reference to their practical utility, which we have watched with the sincerest pleasure, and upon which we are disposed to place a full reliance. Although, therefore, we are unable, on the one hand, to promise our Conservative friends that we intend to uphold SIR ROBERT PEEL as a faultless minister, whose disposition would be irreparably damaged by an infusion of the least additional degree of candour or docility; or, on the other, to bid for the favour of the Whigs, by averring to a conscientious belief that in his struggles for power no feelings ever lodge in the breast of LORD JOHN RUSSELL save those which originate in an intense desire to accelerate the march of liberal opinions, we can safely promise to readers of both parties, that whatever may be the measures proposed on either side, they will receive no word of encouragement or opposition from us but such as will at all events be supported by honest, if not unanswerable, reasons. In the path which we have thus chalked out, we must, perhaps, expect in turn to give occasional—we trust only momentary—offence to many of our readers; but the manifestation of constant sincerity on our part will gain for us, we feel persuaded, at all times, something like favourable attention, and insure in the long run a more extensive support than could be hoped for from other means. The career of a courtier is as short as it is brilliant; but we hesitate to break entirely with an honest adviser, even although he may sometimes render himself extremely disagreeable.

THE Income-tax, with all its most obnoxious clauses, is now fixed upon the country. When SIR ROBERT PEEL entered upon the office, it seemed as if his administration possessed, to a singular extent, the elements of durability. Weary of watching a lingering death-bed, the people had hailed, as a "happy release," the dissolution of the Melbourne Administration; and eager to shake off the listlessness which had been generated by a constant communion with slow, yet hopeless decay, were prepared to go forward with the lusty heir, who was about not only to remedy the neglect and disrepair consequent upon the prolonged sickness of his predecessors, but to improve in numberless ways the national estate, to the management of which, after long patience, he at length succeeded.

When all men were thus predisposed to favourable constructions, we could have fancied it almost beyond the scope of human ingenuity to devise a mode of action that should at one instant give almost general dissatisfaction. Yet this, despite of the way in which, for the sake of consistency we may try to shake off the impression, has certainly been effected by SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Nor is the case one in which he can console himself for the loss of popularity, by the reflection that it is a temporary consequence of the annoyance naturally felt by the public, when they are suddenly called upon to fulfil an unpleasant duty, and that when this shall have subsided, they will do him justice the more earnestly, to make up for the wrong which he first sustained by their injurious opinions. As the case stands, it is precisely the reverse of this. The disposition on all sides is to shut out all belief as to the impending evils of the obnoxious measure, to avoid all discussion, and hopefully to wait and see what will come of it. His supporters have been bitterly disappointed; but they will not, as yet, confess it even to themselves.

It is not, then, from the circumstance that taxation is at all times ugly, that the Income-tax is now regarded so distastefully. There exists an universal spirit that does honour to the country, cheerfully to meet every demand that may arise for the maintenance of national faith. It is not that there is an aversion to *direct* taxation. People have learned that, by no other than direct means, can taxation be fairly levied, and a disposition is consequently entertained to encourage the experiment. It is not from a belief that other methods of raising the revenue could have been successfully resorted to. It is from none of these causes that the Income-tax, which is now looked upon with silent forebodings, will, ere long, be regarded with universal loathing.

It is from the fact that it has been arranged upon a plan involving the grossest injustice—injustice apparently as objectless as it is monstrous—that we may venture to foretel the storm that awaits it. To some inequalities in its collection, the people, in their desire to support the ministry, and in the consciousness that it must at present be impossible to devise a scheme by which the contemplated object could be achieved with perfect fairness, were cheerfully disposed to submit: but the remedies for the glaring inequalties of the present bill lie so completely on the surface, and have been so ably pointed out, that it seems as if nothing short of fatuity could have caused the dogged perseverance with which the Premier has maintained them.

The exemption of persons with incomes under £150 a year, although it appears at first to show a most praiseworthy consideration for the poor, is an act of direct injustice. Honest men require *equality* of taxation, but not exemption of any kind. SIR ROBERT maintains the Poor-law, which, in many cases, deny an out-door allowance of a few shillings to the aged pauper, and grants a boon of £4 10s. per annum, or thereabouts, to every man with a yearly income of £119. It is true that the collection of the tax from the very needy would be difficult and inconvenient; but the way to have avoided this would have been to have exempted the first £100 of *every* man's income. This would include an entire exemption for all that is strictly poor; but it would at the same time have been just towards the other classes. The man with £160 would, under its operation, be required to pay upon £60; the man with £10,000, upon £9,900 a year. To the former it would operate most beneficially, while the latter would have no cause to complain, since he would share the exemption to the same extent as all other persons. In like manner the injustice of the scheme, as regards terminable annuities, admitted of correction in the simplest way, by causing the tax to be levied according to their money value; while the crowning iniquity of the whole measure involved in the taxing of precarious incomes to the same extent as incomes arising from real property, might have been avoided by a recourse to the plan repeatedly suggested, of estimating all such incomes at the value of life annuities, and levying the tax upon the interest which at 6 per cent. such amount would yield. This course, while it would still have given undue advantage to the possessors of real property, would have appeared singularly righteous when compared with that which has been adopted.

As it stands, the measure is neither more than less than a measure for the exemption of *property* from the payment of any tax whatever. The professional man, realizing a precarious income of £600 a year, will pay precisely the same amount as the man of independent fortune with his £20,000 Consols. So far as the payment upon income goes, each man is fairly taxed. But one is without capital of any kind, while the other has property to the amount of £20,000, for the protection of which he pays not a single farthing.

These things are so obvious, and have been so clearly enforced by writers of all parties, that it is impossible to believe that SIR ROBERT PEEL is blind to them. If no other means could have convinced him of the impolicy of his measure, the conduct of LORD JOHN RUSSELL might have awakened some misgivings in his mind. Perhaps he calculates that it will take more than three years to break down his majority, and that at the end of that time he can afford to let the Income-tax die a natural death. From this calculation, however, he must not omit all reckoning of the damage which his character will sustain from the rankling thoughts which the pressure of injustice, during so long a period, will fix in the minds of all classes.

If the measure be fraught with wrong—and of this no one can entertain a doubt—the evil consequences that will arise from it must, sooner or later, recoil upon the head of its author. For our parts, we think that a single year will serve to exemplify this truth.

The annual festival of the Literary Fund Society took place on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, and, we rejoice to say it, an assemblage more numerous, more brilliant in talent and rank, and more enthusiastic in the cause which drew it together, has not, as we believe, been known in the annals of the institution. His Royal Highness Prince Albert took the chair; and nearly four hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The galleries were crowded with a brilliant assemblage of ladies, who frequently during the evening testified the interest they took in the proceedings.

ORIGIN OF THE MAIL COACH SYSTEM.

In the year 1780, Mr. John Anderson, of Fermoy, the subject of our present memoir, removed from Dumfries, where he originally resided, to the city of Cork, and formed a commercial establishment at that place, which ranked amongst the first houses in the kingdom. Applying himself to business, his perseverance and industry were rewarded, in the course of a few years, by the acquisition of a large property, which enabled him to purchase the extensive Barrymore property, consisting of the Buttevant, Castle Lyons, and Carrickotoohill estates, and afterwards the estate of Fermoy, in the county of Cork. There he commenced improvements of an extensive and uncommon character, which afforded employment to thousands of poor persons, who, at the time that this field was opened to them, were destitute of all means of living, and absolutely reduced to the last necessity.* When Fermoy came into Mr. Anderson's possession it was a miserable village, but, under his creative hands, it soon became a flourishing town, having an extensive brewery, flour and paper mills, and manufactories of various kinds, the largest inernal corn market in Ireland, a great military depot, with a population of 7000 inhabitants. Mr. Anderson having had occasion to visit England, was struck with the great public benefits arising from the mail-coach establishment, then only in its infancy, and animated by a laudable zeal for the interests of his adopted country, he conceived a wish to establish that great national convenience in the Sister Kingdom. At this time, it should be remembered, the journey from Dublin to Cork, a distance of about 126 miles, occupied between four and five days, while, during Mr. Anderson's lifetime, owing to the improvements made by him, it was accomplished in 24 hours. On recommending the project to the Government, they entrusted its realization solely to Mr. Anderson; and that gentleman, nothing daunted by the obstacles which he had to surmount, entered on the undertaking forthwith. His first line of operations was on the road between Dublin and Cork, and on achieving his object on that road, he passed successively to the roads between Dublin and Limerick, and Dublin and Galway, *via* Mullingar. The road between Dublin and Waterford, and that, no less fraught with difficulty, between Waterford and Cork, next claimed his attention; and, in fact (for it were tedious to particularise), to him may be attributed the formation of mail-coach roads throughout Ireland.

When the French fleet arrived at Bantry Bay, the kingdom was thrown into the greatest confusion and alarm, and Lord Carhampton, the Commander of the Forces, hastened to the south by forced marches. There he endeavoured to find an eligible position for an encampment, but could not effect his wishes, which involved such serious consequences, unless he consented to pay an enormous sum under the name of rent. On becoming acquainted with this circumstance, Mr. Anderson offered Lord Carhampton the free and unconditional use of his splendid estate (Fermoy), or any part of it, for the lodgment and accommodation of the troops, and the offer was immediately accepted. But winter was fast approaching, the troops required to be lodged in barracks, and the Government having found Fermoy a convenient site for a military station, wrote to Mr. Anderson to ascertain what he would take for such portion of his estate as they might require. Mr. Anderson, with unprecedented liberality, replied by presenting the Government with 26 acres of his best land, worth about £2000, free, for ever. At Buttevant, also, he gave 14 acres of land, worth upwards of £1000, for a similar purpose; and Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who commanded the forces at the time, conceived a high sense of his munificent and public spirit, which was so particularly acceptable at this critical period, that he offered him, by command of the Lord-Lieutenant, the appointment of Commissary-General. The emoluments of this appointment, the most lucrative in the army, amounted to £7 per day, and half-pay for life; but as his whole attention was occupied in the formation of the mail-coach establishment, and his other public works, Mr. Anderson declined it. When the union of the two kingdoms began to be agitated, his efforts to facilitate that object, then a very unpopular one, were highly serviceable to the Government, and he had the credit of sending the Minister of the day the first petition agreed to at Cork in favour of the measure, which was received. Lord Melville was so highly pleased with the strain in which it was conceived, coming from such a quarter, that he read it in the House as part of his speech, paying a compliment to Mr. Anderson the originator of the petition, which few persons have ever had the honour to receive. During the Duke of Richmond's administration, the Prince Regent expressed his sense of Mr. Anderson's public spirit, which had been productive of such benefit to Ireland, by raising his son to the dignity of a Baronet, an honour which Mr. Anderson declined himself, but which he might be gratified to see established in his family.

But the palmy days of his public usefulness have passed away. After devoting the best energies of his mind and the most active era of his life to the advancement of the solid interests of his country—after applying the large property he had accumulated to the furtherance of great national objects—it is melancholy to reflect that while the country is thereby deriving substantial benefits from the plans of this extraordinary man, who pushed in advance the civilisation of Ireland by fully 50 years, his splendid estates, the produce of which he spent in the service of the State, have passed from his family into other hands. Contrast the means of Mr. Anderson with the great revenues of the Irish aristocracy, and say what would not Ireland now be if she had a few such men in every province. The history of no other country furnishes a like example of so much public good having been done to an entire kingdom by a private individual, at his own expense, as Mr. Anderson accomplished for Ireland.

* Mr. Palmer, who originated the mail-coach establishment in England, received £3000 per annum for its management, and was afterwards awarded upwards of £50,000 by Parliament; while the Mr. Anderson referred to, for similar services in Ireland, never received one shilling, notwithstanding the enormous sacrifices he made to carry out this object, and the service he rendered to the Government.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the ordinary meeting held on Monday evening, W. R. Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S., president, in the chair, some interesting particulars were read of the progress of the British Mission in Upper Abyssinia and Northern Amœra, under the direction of Captain Harris. The communication was brought down by Lieutenant Barker, of the Indian navy, who was eighteen days in travelling from Aukober to the coast. A commercial treaty had been negotiated with the king, who was well pleased by his alliance with the British, and satisfied with their proposals, and everything was going on well, the officers of the expedition being in good health. Aden, in the vicinity, would, there was no doubt, soon become a commercial emporium of great importance; and so considerable had been its increase, that whilst in 1830 the population was but 300, it had now increased to upwards of 20,000. The other communications were from Mr. Secke, on the valley of the Jordan, and its former courses; and from Lieutenant Barker, on the geographical positions of the town of Dirr.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived in town at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, from Claremont. The equerries in waiting, Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wylde, followed in a chariot and four. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and their attendants, occupied another carriage; and the Dowager Lady Lyttleton, lady in waiting, and Lord Byron, lord in waiting, were in the last carriage. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received at Buckingham Palace by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Colville, lord in waiting on Prince Albert.

The marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha and Princess Alexandrine of Baden took place at Carlsruhe on the 3rd instant. Lord George Lennox, who had arrived from England, charged by the Queen and Prince Albert with their felicitations to the Royal pair, was present at the ceremony.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Gerard of Saxe Weimar, attended by Captain Koch, arrived at Marlborough House, the residence of the Queen Dowager, at half-past twelve o'clock on Monday night, having landed from Rotterdam.

On Tuesday his Serene Highness and the Prince of Saxe Weimar, attended by the Rev. J. R. Wood, chaplain to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, honoured the establishment of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, to view Mr. Hayter's splendid picture of the "Royal Marriage," with which the august visiters were pleased to express their unqualified approbation.

A pair of Shetland ponies, intended for the young Prince of Wales's pony phaeton, arrived at the Aberdeen steam-packet wharf, St. Katherine's, last week. A pair of beautiful Pegu ponies from Madras have also been sent to her Majesty, by her Anglo-Indian subjects for the young Prince of Wales.

It was reported in Vienna that the Queen of Spain would marry the hereditary Prince of Lucca, Ferdinand Charles, who was born on the 14th of January, 1823.

The installation of the Duke of Northumberland as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge is fixed for Monday, the 4th of July.

We understand that the preliminaries are arranged for the marriage of Lady Elizabeth Rede Ginkle, only daughter of the late Lord of Athlone, and the Hon. Captain Frederick Villiers, third son of the Earl of Jersey. Her ladyship is in her 21st year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued invitations for a full dress dinner-party on the 19th instant, to celebrate her Majesty's birth-day.

THE THEATRES.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

This elegant little theatre opened its doors on Monday night, for the season, with a variety of entertainments. To the bustling burlesque of "The Beulah Spa," with its minstrels and gypsies, troublesome youths, tormented old bachelor, and pretty maidens, which were very agreeably sung by Mrs. H. P. Grattan, succeeded the divertissement of "L'Amour Vainqueur," with its grand *pas* between Venus, Hymen, Mars, and Cupid; the maiden Flora being represented by Miss Rallin, and her son by Miss Marshall. This mythological interlude was followed by "The Insane Root," a new burletta in one act. The hero of this piece is *Mr. Vane Waverley*, who, when the curtain rises, has just undertaken the flute for phrenology, wherein his first discovery is that he is afflicted with the protuberance of homicide. Fortunately, he soon ascertains that he is likewise gifted with the bump of benevolence, when, contented with the compensation, he turns his enthusiasm to angling. Whilst trying his skill with fair Flora on the "*Mississippi Swell*," a dramatic enthusiast, named Sheridan Ward, on whom he has bestowed what passes his crutchets have not absorbed. This amusing little piece is well played by Miss J. Mordaunt, Messrs. F. Matthews, W. Lacy, Oxberry, and Mr. Granby, whose business it is to congratulate people on their infirmities and mishaps, in the character of *Mr. Bore*. A more conspicuous novelty was next produced, under the title of "The Trooper's Horn, or the Goblin of the Chest," by Fitzball; it met with an equivocal reception, and will probably be advantaged by curtailment. The house was well attended.

ST. JAMES'S.

The French Plays.—Mademoiselle Dejazet's performances seem to become more and more attractive. She made her third appearance on Wednesday night, and drew another *salle comble*, which boasted more rank and fashion than have perhaps yet graced the St. James's Theatre on any *soiree*, not included in the subscription. The entertainments consisted of "Les Premieres Armes de Richelieu," and "La Fille de Dominique," both of which pieces had already been represented. In the former, which is far more commendable for its comic situations and the spirit-ness of its dialogue, than for its morality, Mademoiselle Dejazet has so much scope for the exhibition of her eminent dramatic abilities, that one can easily conceive the vogue she has conferred on it in the French capital. The theatre was crowded to the last by the *elite* of fashion in the metropolis.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The German Company.—Gluck's beautiful opera of "Iphigenia in Tauris" was performed on Monday night by the German company for the first time these two years, the part of *Iphigenia* being filled by Madame Stockel Heinfetter, that of *Thaus* by Staudigl, and those of *Pylades* and *Orestes* by Abresch and Eichberger. Heinfetter, Staudigl, and Abresch, were repeatedly honoured with loud applause. *Pylades* air, "Nur einen Wunsch" being *encored*. The dance of Furies around the sleeping *Orestes* excited, to be sure, rather more mirth than horror; but, with this one exception, the opera went off with great *eclat*. The house was tolerably attended.

The National Convention has been dissolved, and the members have returned to their constituencies, to prepare a memorial to the Queen in behalf of the Charter, and praying her Majesty to cause it to be made the law of the land.

Distress of the Country.—The Montreal papers have the following:—The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London had an interview with Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, at Sir Robert Peel's house in Whitehall-gardens, on Saturday last. We understand that, in consequence of the continued distress in some of the manufacturing districts of the country, and especially in consequence of the exemplary patience with which, speaking generally, that distress has been borne by the labouring classes out of employment, it is in contemplation to issue a Queen's letter, authorising the clergy to make an appeal in their several places of worship on behalf of the distressed to the sympathy and liberality of the public.

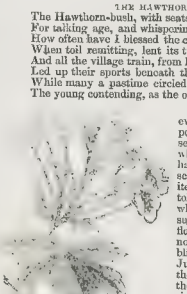
The Socialists are so completely extinguished in Liverpool, that they have been obliged to change the name of their building from "The Hall of Science," to the "Nelson Assembly Rooms."—*Liverpool Standard.*

We are glad to learn that there is no truth in the report that Mr. Thomas Moore's son has returned from India to this country in ill health.

HORTICULTURE.

THE HAWTHORN.

The Hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age, and whispering lovers made;
How often have I blessed the coming day,
When toil remitting, lent its turn to play,
And all the village train, from labour free,
Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree:
While many a pastime circled in the shade,
The young contending, as the old surveyed.—Goldsmith.



The Hawthorn-tree has ever been a favourite with the poet. Goldsmith, it will be seen, has immortalised the one which flourished in his native hamlet; Milton has also described it as being the favourite spot where "shepherds told their tales of love;" whilst numerous others have sung its praises in rich and flowing verse. But we require not the aid of poetry to establish its merits. In May and June appear the blossoms of the common hawthorn, and those of all its numerous varieties. Perhaps no tree has produced more varieties than this. Loudon enumerates 30 kinds, and we believe there are many more. The most remarkable of these is the Glastonbury thorn, which is generally in flower at Christmas. The Glastonbury thorn is, indeed, in leaf, flower, or fruit, almost all the year; and it has, generally, all three at once on it at Christmas. The original tree grows at Glastonbury, and, according to the legend, was the staff of Joseph of Arimathea, which, being stuck into the ground on Christmas-day, miraculously took root, and instantly produced leaves, flowers, and ripe fruit. Queen Mary's thorn has drooping branches, and long fleshy fruit, which are good to eat. The original tree is said to be still standing, and, if that be true, it must now be nearly three hundred years old. The other varieties of the hawthorn have probably originated from seedlings observed in some hedge, and transplanted into a nursery. In this manner the beautiful scarlet hawthorn was discovered, and also the double-flowered kind, which is so ornamental in our shrubberies, both when its blossoms first expand, and are of a pure white, and when in about a fortnight they begin to take a pinkish tinge, which deepens gradually as they decay. Some of the varieties have brought yellow fruit, and in some it was quite black; in some the leaves are shaped like those of the oak, and in others they are slender and deeply cut, like those of the fern. One kind grows stiff and upright, like the Lombardy poplar, and the branches of another kind are curled and twisted together like gigantic cruglets. In some the leaves are variegated, and in others smooth and shining; in short, it is scarcely possible to set any limits to the varieties. The red-blossomed hawthorn was one of the earliest discovered, it having been found in the time of Ray; and we may easily imagine what a valuable acquisition it must have been to the slender stock of flowering shrubs possessed by our ancestors. It is somewhat remarkable that all the red-blossomed hawthorns have not been propagated from the same tree, but that several red-blossomed seedlings have been found at different times, and at different places. Nearly all the other varieties appear to have been discovered accidentally; and their number is accounted for by the fact of more plants of the hawthorn being raised from seed than of any other tree, from the great length of time that the hawthorn has been used for a hedge plant.

The seeds ripen in October, and may, in most seasons, be collected from old hedges in any quantity. They should be preserved in dry sand for one year, at least, as they do not vegetate till about eighteen months after they are gathered. The ground for sowing the hawthorn seed should be light, and if quite moderately rich should be made so by the application of good rotten manure.

SEASONABLE OPERATIONS.

The Flower Garden.—This is a busy time for the florist. Dahlias may now go out, also tender and half-hardy annuals; picotees, pinks, pansies, &c., will require water when the weather is dry—the late showers have greatly forwarded these favourite plants. Keep ranunculuses and anemonies free from weeds. Tulips will require protection from strong winds and rain; but it is better not to keep the awning over them in fine weather, until the bloom begins to expand. Balsams, coxcombs, and amaranths require frequent shifting. The latter end of the month will be the best time for planting out all kinds of greenhouse plants, climbers, &c., taking care to protect them from frosts. And this reminds us of

The Greenhouse, which department requires constant attention at this season. Admit all possible air; water may be given freely—the evening is the best time; and great care should be taken to keep the plants clean: fumigate often. Geraniums and calceolarias will be now coming into bloom; they should have plenty of water, and be syringed occasionally. Cuttings may be taken of Verbena, Phlox, Drummondii, Maurandias, Lophospermum, &c., and the old plants turned out: the cuttings will afford a good succession.

Border Flowers and Shrubs, which bloom best in May, are those which have some analogy to the wild flowers of the same season. Many of the early bulbs are still in perfection; and the foreign and cultivated members of the Primrose family add great interest to the borders, if judiciously blended with those more highly-coloured flowers which are to come later in the season. Among shrubs requiring mossy soil, the Rhododendrons, the Azalæa, the Kalmias, and several analogous ones, make a fine appearance; and as several of these, more especially the Rhododendrons, admit of being broken into many varieties, they may be diversified without end in their arrangement in the shrubbery; while judiciously worked they have a fine appearance as single plants in the border. Some of the foreign currants, such as the *sanguinea* and *speciosa*, have a splendid appearance, either singly or in combination, though as fruit-trees they have no value whatever. The chief beauties of a garden are variety and contrast of colour; and care should always be taken to avoid placing two plants of the same or similar colour together, but invariably to have them as opposite as possible.

[The Plant illustrated in our next paper will be the Geranium.]

The Duke of Wellington.—Sunday last was the birth-day of the Duke of Wellington, who completed his 73rd year, having been born in 1769.

It has been rumoured that Good made a confession on Friday night. The fact is, after sentence had been pronounced on him, he addressed the Court, declaring in the name of God that he did not murder the woman—that she persisted in remaining in the stable all night, and he left her there—on his return he found she had killed herself—that he was alarmed, and had got an old man whom he knew to dispose of the body—and that the old man mutilated it for the convenience of carrying it away. He (Good) first took the ring from the woman's finger, because it was his wife's, and the earrings from her ears; he attributed all the mischief to Susan Butcher; and having so far delivered himself, he turned round to the auditory, and concluded his speech thus:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you all very good night. I have a great deal more to say, but am too much fatigued to say it now." The prisoner was then removed. The announcement of the verdict was received with cheers by the mob under the windows of the Court.

On Saturday Molly Good and Richard Gamble were arraigned as accessaries after the fact. No evidence was offered against them, and both were accordingly acquitted.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

WOMAN.

Women, with their bright imaginations, tender hearts, and pure minds, create for themselves idols, on whom they lavish their worship, making their hearts temples, in which the false god is adored. But, alas! the object of their best and fondest feelings generally too soon proves to be of base clay, instead of pure gold; and though pity would fain intervene, to veil its defects, or even to cherish it in despite of them, virtue, reason, and justice, combine fatally to destroy it; but in the deed too often injures the fane in which it was enshrined.

GEORGE THE THIRD AND HORNE TOOKE.

"Do you ever play cards?" inquired George III. of Horne Tooke. "Please your Majesty," was the reply, "I am so little acquainted with the court cards, as not to know a *king* from a *knave*."

A NATURAL CHECK-STRING.

It is well known that Lord Monboddo averred that men were originally born with tails, but they had worn them off with sitting on them. In a disquisition as to what use tails could by any possibility have been to any body, "Oh, yes," said a lady, with great naivete, "they would have been good things for conchmen, as they would serve for check-strings."

THE PAUPER'S DEATH-BED.—BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

Tread softly—bow the head—
In reverent silence bow—
No passing bell doth toll,—
Yet an immortal soul
Is passing now.

Stranger! however great,
With lowly reverence bow;
There's one in that poor shed.
One by that paltry bed—
Greater than thou.

Beneath that beggar's roof,
Lo! death doth keep his state.
Enter—no crowds attend—
Enter—no guards defend
This palace gate.

That pavement damp and cold,
No smiling courtiers tread;
One silent woman stands,
Lifting with meagre hands
A dying head.

No mingling voices sound—
An infant wail alone;
A sob suppress'd—again
That short deep gasp, and then
The parting groan.

Oh! change—Oh! wond'rous change—
Burst are the prison bars—
This moment *there*, so low,
So agonised, and now
Beyond the stars!

Oh! change—stupendous change!
There lies the soulless clod.
The sun eternal breaks—
The new immortal wakes—
Wakes with his God.

LORD ERSKINE'S ANCESTORS.

Erskine's well-known habit of talking of himself often brought the jest of the table upon him. All the London world was amused by Mingay's retort on Erskine, in one of those fits of laudation. The trial was on some trivial question of a patent for a shoe-buckle. Erskine held up the buckle to the jury, and harangued on "the extraordinary ingenuity of an invention which would have astonished and delighted past ages. How would my ancestors," added he, "have looked upon this specimen of dexterity?" From this point he started into a panegyric on his forefathers. Mingay was counsel for the opposite side, and concluded his speech with,—"Gentlemen, you have heard a good deal to-day of my learned friend's ancestors, and of their probable astonishment at his shoe-buckle; but, gentlemen, I can assure you their astonishment would have been quite as great at his *shoes and stockings*."

JUSTICE.

The charms of generosity, the attractive loveliness of compassion, the healing and quickening influences of charity, have often and justly been set forth. They have been recommended by all the graces and winning arts of human eloquence. But, should simple and even-handed justice but govern our land for one day, not bestowing aught as a favour, but restoring to each human being that which is rightfully and truly his own, what pen could record all the touching tales of relief from misery—what ear, but that of the all-merciful God, could bear the full swell of blissful gratitude, which would rise from the millions of human hearts now suffering and dying from defrauded rights, and reckless, ruthless injustice.—*Sketches of Married Life.*

I AM NEVER ALONE.

I am never alone!—at an early dawn,
When the lark pours his joyous notes on high,
When the diamond dew-drop gems the lawn,
And the daisy opens her tearful eye—
I am never alone—with fragrant air,
The spirit of the first young Hour is there.

I am never alone!—at warm noon-day,
When the breeze is drunk by the scorching heat,
When the lark hath hushed his thrilling lay,
And the flowers shut up their odours sweet—
I am never alone—beside me lies,
The Spirit of the Wood, with deep dark eyes.

I am never alone!—at evening's close,
When the twittering birds bid earth good night,
When the insect hums round the laurel rose,
And the hat flies low in the dim twilight—
I am never alone—on bended knee,
The Spirit of the Night wind prays with me.

Lady Jervis.

PULPIT POLITENESS TO THE LADIES.

A minister a short time ago held forth to his female auditors in the manner following:—"Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honour of appearing first to a female after the resurrection, for it was only done that the glad news might spread the sooner!"

WHITE-WASHING.

The husband gone, the ceremony begins. The walls are in a few minutes stripped of their furniture; paintings, prints, and looking-glasses lie in a huddled heap about the floors; the curtains are torn from the testers, the beds crammed into the windows; chairs, and tables, bedsteads, and cradles crowd the yard; and the garden-fence bends beneath the weight of carpets, blankets, cloth cloaks, old coats, and ragged breeches. *Here* may be seen the lumber of the kitchen, forming a dark and confused mass; for the foreground of the pictures, gridirons and frying-pans, rusty shovels, and broken tongs, spits, and pots, joint-stools, and the fractured remains of rush-bottomed chairs. *There* a closet has disgorged its bowels; cracked tumblers, broken wine-glasses, phials of forgotten physic, papers of unknown powders, seeds, and dried herbs, handsful of old corks, tops of teapots, and stoppers of departed decanters:—from the rag-hole in the garret, to the rat-hole in the cellar, no place escapes unrummaged. It would seem as if the day of general doom was come, and the utensils of the house were dragged forth to judgment. This ceremony completed, and the house thoroughly evacuated, the next operation is to *smear* the walls and ceilings of every room with brushes dipped in a solution of lime called white-wash. These smearings and scratchings, washings and dashings, being duly performed, the next ceremonial is to cleanse and replace the distracted furniture. The losses and destruction incident to two whitewashings are equal to one removal, and three removals equal to one fire.—*Dr. Franklin.*

THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Chausse d'Antin, Paris, May 9th.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I feel an inexpressible delight in inditing my first communication to your lady readers, upon the fashions of the *haut ton* of this *ville de gaite*. So suddenly and with such power has the sun lately shot forth, that there is no end to invention in our spring fashions.

To begin, then, let me first speak of bonnets. These most decidedly *a-la-mode*, are the *chapeaux paille de riz*, which are trimmed with shaded ribbons, white in the centre, gradually increasing in tone towards the edges. Pale blues, greens, and *coleur d'or*, are most in vogue. For dress, a small pendant plume of shaded marabouts, light as a zephyr, is worn on the left side; while the right is trimmed with a *neuel rosace* of ribbon encircled with lace. For the promenade, a bouquet of hanging) flowers (pale roses, violets, and primroses have the preference) is placed on the left side, and a slight garniture of lace is sometimes twisted with ribbon across the bonnet, the corners of which are worn rather pointed.

Leghorns are trimmed in the same style as the *paille de riz*, excepting that the colours are a tone deeper, to harmonize with the increased colour of the straw.

White is but little worn as present by our *elegantes* for the promenade, but it enjoys their patronage in our *salons*. An endless variety of organdies balzarines have appeared as competitors for favours, to which, as *demi toilettes*, they are justly entitled. For evening dresses the *Pekin* and watered *nenon* are the most fashionable kinds of silks. Trimmings of every description to the bottom of dresses appear to be waning, although for the fronts they are much employed. For these a new kind of varied silk gimp, plaited in serpentine forms, is used; but the skirt must be plaited in broad plaits, to keep it well in view, as it is otherwise apt to curve and fold round in walking. Muslin dresses are occasionally lined with pale blue and rose silks, the sleeves of which are tight, and trimmed with perpendicular rows of bouillonne.

Shawls will decidedly give place to scarfs and *mantelettes*, of which there is an endless variety—those a la Louis XIII. are especial favourites, but one cannot be *comme il faut* without another charming novelty—for what is more chaste than the *capuchon*, which, as it brings into use any kind of lace you may have in your *armoire*, combines at once economy with elegance? Au revoir. FELICIE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

[Sittings in Banco.]

THE QUEEN *v.* ALARIC ALEXANDER WATTS.

In this case a rule had been obtained calling on the defendant to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for the publication, in the *United Service Gazette*, of a libellous paragraph, reflecting on the character of Captain Maurice, the prosecutor. Mr. Thesiger, on behalf of the defendant, now stated that the article in question imputed to Captain Maurice—that, under certain circumstances, which occurred a great many years ago, the captain had avoided an inquiry by a court-martial. The defendant now publicly expressed his belief that there was no foundation for the supposed charge against Captain Maurice, to whom he offered his sincere apology for its insertion. The Attorney-General, on the part of Captain Maurice, said—This reparation having been made, Captain Maurice had no wish whatever to prosecute this matter any further. His object was, the vindication of his character, and not the obtaining an award of offended justice against the defendant, who might possibly fall into an error, notwithstanding the use of great care in the conduct of his paper. On payment by the defendant of all the costs which had been incurred, and on his apology being, as it had been, made by the defendant's counsel, he consented that the rule should be discharged.—Rule discharged accordingly.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Nisi Prius sittings for Middlesex commenced on Tuesday morning at Westminster before Lord Abinger.

DYER AND ANOTHER *v.* MAY.

This was an issue under the order of a judge, pursuant to the Interpleader Act, to determine a question as to the property in the furniture of a house, situate No. 54, Devonshire-street, Portland-place. Mr. Platt and Mr. Lee appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Thesiger with Mr. Watson, for the defendant. It appeared that Mr. H. C. Moreton Dyer, the brother of the plaintiffs, occupied the house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, up to the beginning of the month of April last, when he departed with his wife and family to France. The defendant and Mr. May had previously obtained a judgment against Mr. Dyer for about 700*l.*, and issuing an execution upon this judgment, proceeded to Devonshire-street, when it was ascertained that the furniture was previously taken possession of by a person named Hawker, on behalf of the plaintiffs, who claimed the property in the furniture under an assignment executed on the 26th of March last. To show that the assignment was a *bona fide* transaction, it was now proved that the plaintiffs, the Misses Dyer, had advanced their brother 1200*l.* in September, 1831, and understanding he had got into pecuniary difficulties, they urged him in February last to make some arrangement for securing their debt, upon which he executed the assignment in question. On the other hand, it appeared that, although the assignment purported to transfer all the plate, linen, &c., in the house in Devonshire-street, to the plaintiffs, within a few days before Mr. Dyer left England, he caused a plate-chest to be taken to Hoare's bank, in Fleet-street, and lodged there in the name of the plaster Lady Knatchbull, who was a relation by marriage, and had also some trifling articles removed to the house of Mrs. Chichester, in Wimpole-street, who was also a connexion. This clandestine disposition of the property, it was contended, showed that the assignment of the plaintiffs was merely colourable, to protect the property from Mr. Dyer's creditors, and that the plate and linen would not have been removed if they belonged to the plaintiffs. Lord Abinger advised the jury that the removal of the plate and linen before Mr. Dyer left this country for France, although it might have been a fraud on the plaintiffs, did not show that the assignment to them was not *bona fide*. The real question for the jury was, whether the Misses Dyer meant to make their brother a present of the 1200*l.*, or to accept the assignment as a valid security. If the assignment was really taken as a transfer of the property, although it may be done by way of preference to his sisters, as Mr. Dyer had not become a bankrupt, it was not fraudulent. The jury, after a short conference, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The seventh session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman Sir Chapman Marshall, Sir James Duke, the Sheriffs, the Under-sheriffs, and the other civic officers.

The calendar contains a list of 222 offences: and the cases arise as follows:—From London, 44; Middlesex, 104; Essex, 8; Kent, 18; and Surrey, 38.

UTTERING A FORGED ORDER.—*William Elphinstone*, aged 22, described as a sailor, was placed at the bar, charged with feloniously uttering a forged order for monies to Moses Myers. Mr. Phillips defended the prisoner, from the evidence, had presented an order for 10*l.*, which appeared to be an order for an advance of wages to the prisoner, under an engagement of his making a voyage in the capacity of chief mate to India in the ship Madras, and which appeared to be signed by the master, Robert Slack. The prosecutor's wife advanced a sovereign on it, and promised to give the prisoner more on the ensuing day. He, accordingly called to receive the money, when the prosecutor's wife, having discovered by inquiry that the order had been forged, gave him into custody.

Mr. Phillips, for the defence, asserted that the prisoner was very highly connected, but had been deserted by his friends in consequence of wildness; and the present charge arose in consequence of a wager which had been made between the prisoner and another young man, who had since sailed to India, the terms of which were, that the prisoner could get his presents from Mr. Myers on a Sunday. The prisoner presented the order for the purpose merely of winning his wager. The order had been actually written and prepared by the other young man, who has since sailed. The learned counsel proceeded to urge that whatever may have been chargeable to the prisoner inconsiderate wildness, there was no criminality in his intentions.—The Recorder summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—The Recorder then addressed the prisoner, and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

WEDNESDAY.—*Maria Williams*, alias *Maria Wood*, a respectable-looking woman, was charged with stealing plate to the value of 300*l.* the property of James Holden, Esq., her master.

The robbery was committed in a very singular and daring manner. It appeared that the prisoner was cook to the prosecutor, and in the month of October, in last year, she had warning to leave. On the 20th of that month the prosecutor and his wife were from home, and on their return they discovered that the drawers in their bed-room had been forced open, and that a number of silver articles, consisting of coffee-ewers, tea-pots, salvers, forks, spoons, gold rings, and other articles, to the value altogether of more than 300*l.*, had been stolen, and that the prisoner had also absconded. It was then ascertained that in the course of the same day the prisoner left the house in a hackney-coach, carrying with her a large box, and it appeared that she proceeded to Dublin, where she went to the house of a jeweller named Bennett, and represented herself to him as a widow, and stated that her husband had left her some plate, and that, being in difficulties, she was anxious to dispose of it. She was dressed very elegantly in mourning, with a widow's cap on; and Mr. Bennett having no suspicion, purchased of her two hundred and twenty ounces of silver plate, for which he paid her 4*s.* 8*d.* an ounce. She afterwards said that she wanted to raise more money, and sold here a quantity of jewelery. The prisoner was subsequently apprehended at Cork; and on the prosecutor arriving, and being confronted with her, she denied all knowledge of him, and declared she had never seen him before in her life. The prisoner was then brought to London, and, on her way thither, she made a statement tantamount to a confession of the robbery, and asked the officer whether it would be better for her to plead guilty.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*.

The Court ordered the plate in the possession of Bennet to be given up to the prosecutor.

The Recorder took his seat on the bench at five o'clock, and, in the course of the evening, the grand jury came into Court with a number of bills, and among others, they returned a true bill against Daniel Good, for the murder of Jane Jones, otherwise Good, and against Mary Good, as an accessory after the fact. Both the indictments are very voluminous, and contain no less than thirty-two counts. A true bill was also returned against Daniel Good for felony, and against Mary Good for felony. A bill was likewise returned against Richard Gamble for felony, and against Thomas Cooper for the murder of the policeman Daley.

OLD COURT.

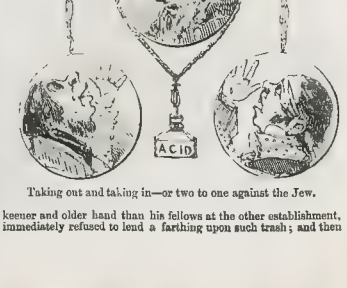
THE HIGHBURY MURDER.—At the sitting of the Court on Thursday, *Thomas Cooper*, the man charged with the wilful murder of Daley the policeman, on the 5th instant, was arraigned. The prisoner appeared in a very weak and debilitated state, and was accommodated with a chair while the indictment was being read. When placed in the dock he looked carelessly round the Court for a few minutes. He appeared to pay no attention whatever to the indictment as it was being read, but, as he did at the police-office, placed his arms across the bar, resting his head upon them. After pleading *Not Guilty*, an application was made by Mr. Horry to postpone the trial, upon the ground of there not being time to prepare the defence. Mr. Baron Alderson refused to defer the trial to the next sessions, and advised Mr. Horry to apply to the full Court on Friday.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE—WEDNESDAY.—A Mr. Rainton, who stated that he resided in Mortimer-street, and was principal conductor of a matrimonial institution, came to the justice room in consequence of some observations which were made by Sir Peter Laurie, relative to an establishment for bringing couples together in the matrimonial way. He brought with him a book, containing the items of the various charms and recommendations which the subscribers possessed by their own accounts, and to which he desired to draw the attention of the magistrate in proof of the *bona fide* character of the mart with which he had, he said, the honour of being connected. Sir Peter Laurie—Pray, what brings you here, Mr. Rainton?—Mr. Rainton—I come here on account of the attacks which you have been pleased to make upon a highly honourable and *bona fide* matrimonial institution, of which I am the head. Sir Peter Laurie—How do you know that you are the person alluded to? I never mentioned a name, and I never heard yours before. Mr. Rainton—Because mine is the only matrimonial mart in the metropolis, and I suspect the false information came from a man who was formerly connected with the institution, but who acted disgracefully, and has now nothing to do with it.

Sir Peter Laurie, after having read aloud to the amusement of the crowd a few of the items of recommendation of gentlemen who sought ladies with considerable fortunes without requiring that they should be particularly beautiful, asked the principal in the matrimonial mart how long he had been connected with the institution?—Mr. Rainton replied, that he was in the concern in 1839.—Sir Peter Laurie—And how many marriages may you have caused to be perpetrated in that time?—Mr. Rainton—Why, three. (Laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—What! only three in all that time? Then I suppose you get a per centage upon the cash which ladies bring?—Mr. Rainton—Certainly I do. (Great laughter.) Oh, you may ridicule it, but the concern is in every respect honourable and creditable. Sir Peter Laurie—And do you get women who are silly enough to expose themselves to this sort of humbug?—Mr. Rainton—I repeat, there is no humbug in it. Sir Peter Laurie—Well, I am very glad that you have caught no more than three flats in three years. (Laughter). Mr. Rainton—I am not a sharp, however. Sir Peter Laurie—You are certainly rather a flat for coming here; but as you are here, let me look into your book for the history of these parties you have coupled together. (Great laughter.) Mr. Rainton (withdrawing and closing his book)—No, we never give information of that kind. Sir Peter Laurie—Well, then, do you know that I consider all matrimonial agency rascally. I think it is very like swindling. Mr. Rainton—I assure you that some of the first people are in my books. There is one who is a deputy lieutenant and a magistrate of two counties. (Laughter). Sir Peter Laurie—Well, it is as creditable to him as it is to you. Mr. Rainton—Oh, Sir Peter, I have one in my books who belongs to your own club. (Laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—Depend upon it, if he had been known to be a customer of yours, he would have been well black-balled. But let me know your object in coming to me. Mr. Rainton—To contradict the statements you have made. I may make you responsible for them in another court. (Laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—When I succeeded in knocking up the West Middlesex Insurance Company, I cannot be afraid of concerns of minor import. Mr. Rainton—Mine is no West Middlesex Insurance Company. Mr. Hobler—No; I suppose, however, you insure the happiness of your couples? (Great laughter.) Mr. Rainton—No; I don't insure anything of the kind. (Laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—But as you only effect one marriage per year, your profits upon the commission must be considerable. Now, is it true that you charge each of your patients £2 12*s.* 6*d.*? Mr. Rainton—Not at all. I charge no more altogether than eleven shillings. (Great laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—What! No more than eleven shillings for a lady with £1000 a year? Now, I do not relish this way of couple-making. I never knew any persons joined together in consequence of a matrimonial advertisement except a poor fellow in Fleet-street, who cut his own throat soon after the knot was tied; and Corder, the murderer, for whom a knot was tied in another way. Mr. Rainton then withdrew amidst loud laughter, which he bore with fortitude.

A young man, named *Samuel Crafts*, was charged by Israel Cohen with having defrauded him, by selling him the duplicate of a chain described as gold, but proved to be copper. The complainant stated that the defendant prevailed upon him to purchase the duplicate of the chain, which was a watch-guard, and upon which 11*s.* had been lent by the pawnbroker, for the sum of 3*s.*; that upon redeeming the chain he ascertained, on getting it tested, that there was not an atom of gold in the whole length, and that the defendant refused to return the property which had been paid for the redemption from pawn. The defendant, in the absence of the pawnbroker, stated that the chain he had pledged was certainly gold, and did not partake of any of the base qualities of the inferior metals of that produced, which it was quite evident was copper or brass without mixture. He denied that the complainant had paid him money for the duplicate, but admitted that he had borrowed 6*s.* from that person upon it. When the pawnbroker appeared, however, the defendant admitted that the chain produced was the identical one he had pledged. Two shopmen, in the employment of Mr. Barker, pawnbroker, gave rather a singular account of the transaction. It appeared from their statement that the defendant went into one of Mr. Barker's shops, and, presenting the chain, said all he wanted was ten or twelve shillings upon it. The shopman, not doubting that the article was gold, readily complied, but after the defendant was gone he tested it, and found that it was copper. Subsequently the defendant returned, and wanted more money upon the chain, but the shopman of course declined any further advance. The defendant then parted with the duplicate to the complainant, who, in the belief that he had got a good thing, ran off and released it, and walked off to another shop, belonging to the same pawnbroker, and asked for the loan of 30*s.* upon the valuable commodity. The shopman being a



Taking out and taking in—or two to one against the Jew.

keener and older hand than his fellows at the other establishment, immediately refused to lend a farthing upon such trash; and then

back walked Mr. Israel Cohen to the other shop, and tried to get even the money he was out of pocket upon the article. The attempt was, as might be imagined, ineffectual, and the complainant then caused the defendant to be apprehended.—The Lord Mayor asked whether it was the fact that the pawnbroker's man, who lent the money upon the chain, did not mention to the defendant that it was base metal upon the second application? The shopman replied that such was the fact. He apprehended, if he made any such admission, that it would never be redeemed. (A laugh.) The defendant—I declare I never knew it was not gold, and also that I never sold the duplicate to Cohen. I only borrowed the five shillings upon it, and he promised to keep it safe for me till I could redeem it. He, however, was so anxious to make something by doing me, that he ran off and took out the chain, and tried to raise twice the amount. (A laugh.) The Lord Mayor—I believe that one of you is just as bad as the other, and I dismiss the case altogether. Complainant—Well, but please you, my lord, this here fellow must hand me over my sixteen and twopence farthing, what this here rubbish cost me. The Lord Mayor—No; take your chain. Your friend has done you, and you tried to do the pawnbroker, and I congratulate the tradesman for having got so well out of your hands. Complainant—Why, plesh my heart, what am I to do with this here copper? The Lord Mayor—Put it round your neck to be sure—the proper place for it. (Laughter.)

UNION-HALL.—A FLARE UP.—*Edward Jones*, a man of respectable appearance, was brought before Mr. Traill, charged with being engaged in the illicit manufacture of spirits in a house where the seizure of a private still and a quantity of liquor was made by the officers of excise.—John Court, an excise officer stated that on Saturday last, at four o'clock in the afternoon, he went, accompanied by another officer, to 35, Wellington-street, Blackfriar's-road, where, from information, it was known the prisoner was engaged in the illicit manufacture of spirits. On obtaining admission to the house, which they did by stratagem, and on entering the back parlour, they found it fitted up with a still, and all the apparatus necessary for carrying on business in an extensive way. The prisoner was there apparently as if he had been at work, and was in the act of running out of the house without his coat, when he was stopped and brought back to the still-room. At this time there was a large fire under the still, from which was running through the worm into a large pan, spirits of a strong quality. The prisoner, on finding that he had no chance of escape from the premises, ran forward to the still, and seizing up the pan with the spirits, threw the contents into the fire, which set the place in a blaze, and, had they not retreated expeditiously, they would all have stood a chance of being severely injured; as it was, however, a good supply of water being procured, the flames were soon extinguished without doing much damage; and on examining the place, a seizure was then made of a large quantity of spirits, besides several gallons of molasses wash, which is in a state of fermentation. The prisoner, in his defence, said, that he dashed the spirits into the fire, not with the intention of inflicting injury on himself or the excise officers, nor to set fire to the place but that he did it with the view to get rid of the liquor, so that none of it could be produced in evidence against him. He was fined £30, and in default of payment was committed for three months.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—*George Good* was charged with caricaturing an old gentleman named Heather, the proprietor of Golden Cottage, Kennington, and defacing the boards in front of his house.—The complainant stated that he had latterly been very much annoyed by some persons drawing his likeness in chalk, with a pipe stuck in his mouth, on the boards in front of his cottage. The caricature caused a number of persons to assemble in front of the house, whose boisterous mirth was anything but pleasing to him. He added that, determined on finding out who the person was, he watched, and caught the defendant busily engaged with a lump of chalk, writing his (Mr. Heather's) name under a figure representing him, and he therefore gave him into custody.—Mr. Traill inquired whether there was anything indecent in the character of the figure drawn, or obscenity in the writing on the boards, as in that case he could inflict a very heavy fine on the defendant.—The complainant admitted that there was not, only that it made him look very ridiculous, and caused crowds to collect round his door.—The defendant said that he did it to be revenged for an insult offered to his wife by some person living in Golden Cottage, who called out after him, and said that he was like Good, the murderer, by name and by nature.—The defendant was fined 10s.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—THE DRAPER'S DODGE.—*Samuel Gregory*, porter to an oil merchant, was brought before Mr. Maltby, charged with having caused a mob to assemble about the shop of Messrs. Bycroft and Co., Commerce House, Leicester-square.—A shopman in the employ of the firm, said the defendant looked over a number of parasols for sale at the door, and having selected one, he tendered 2s. in payment. Witness told him the price was 8s. 6d., but the defendant insisted on having it at the price marked on a ticket, which must have slipped into a basket containing the high-priced parasols accidentally. In consequence of the defendant's determination to have the parasol at his own price, a crowd assembled, and it was then found necessary to call a policeman to remove the defendant to the station-house.—In answer to the charge, the defendant said, that he was passing through Leicester-square on an errand, he saw a basket of parasols ticketed 1s. 11d., and he selected one from the lot and tendered the money. The shopman wanted to make out that the ticket came there by mistake, but he (defendant) insisted on having the article on the terms specified on the ticket.—Mr. Maltby said it was a very common practice for tradesmen to attempt to defraud the public. In the present instance he should order the defendant to be discharged from custody.

AN IRISH TEA-PARTY.—A brace of Irish ladies came before Mr. Hardwick with all the evidences upon them of having been recently engaged in pugilistic contest. The complainant in particular had her face so tattooed by the nails of her adversary, that she resembled a New Zealand squaw. "Yer honner," says Mrs. Ryan, the complainant, "I don't know Nelly Roche, barring she lives on the same flure. On Wednesday I was taking my bit of tay in my own room, when in comes Nelly, and without axing anybody's lave, sits down behind me. 'A warm day, Mother Ryan,' sez she. 'That's no news, Mother Roche,' sis I. 'A cup of tay wouldn't do me any harm,' sez she. 'You know best about that,' says I. Then, yer honner, she sot for a minute without spaking, and then, up she jumps, and calls out, 'Bad luck to the woman that won't ax another to a cup of tay.' Then she rinands aff my cap, and scrapes me face wid her five finger-nails, till I'm unable to stand up in my own defence."—Mrs. Roche, in reply, admitted the assault which had been provoked by Mrs. Ryan's inhospitality, in not asking her to have tea, when she had been out with her all the morning, and had spent all her "market money" at the various gin-shops which they had visited together.—The magistrate after hearing a witness, ordered the defendant to pay the expenses.

ELECTIONEERING.—The investigation of the double return for Cardigan, which lasted but half an hour, cost Pryse Pryse, Esq. the Hon. Member, more than £1200.

HORNCASTLE AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—The first dividend of 5s. in the pound is expected to be declared on Tuesday next.—*Keene's Bath Journal.*

M. Dormoy, the director of the Italian Opera of Paris, is now in London, effecting engagements for the ensuing season. His company of *tenori* will be reinforced by the presence of Salvi, who enjoys a great reputation in Italy; and Mdlle. Moltini, who made so promising a display as *Norma*, at her Majesty's Theatre a few Saturday since, will, it is said, be added to the list of *prime donne*. The Salle Ventadour is at present in the occupation of a German company, but their success has been very indifferent.

Several letters were received at the General Post-office by the last overland mail, *via* Marseilles, bearing the extraordinary postmark of Hong-Kong, in China.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SCULPTURES.

"Nothing extenuats, nor set down aught in malice."

"All first impressions are voluntary and inevitable, but the knowledge of the subject will guide you to judge first of the whole—not to creep on from part to part, and nibble at execution before you know what it means to convey. The notion of a tree precedes that of counting leaves or disentangling branches. Every artist has, or ought to have, a character or system of his own; if, instead of referring that to the test of nature, you judge him by your own packed notions, or arraign him at the tribunal of schools which he does not recognise, you degrade the dignity of art, and add another fool to the head of Dilettanti.

"But if, for reasons best known to yourself, you come determined to condemn what yet you have not seen, let me advise you to drop your pursuits of art for one of far greater importance—the inquiry into yourself; nor aim at taste till you are sure of justice."—Fuseli Greek Aphorisms.

Those who, like ourselves, in the earnest search after the *ton kalon ideon*, anxiously fly to gaze on the gorgeous banquet spread for cultivated taste, this 70th time, by the associated representatives of British Art, the Royal Academicians, will, of course, as curiosity demands, first seek for an impression of the whole, more or less distinct, ere they attend particularly to individual works. And it is not to be expected that every visiter will attentively consider each separate specimen; but judging in the manner Reynolds preferred, from their immediate perceptions, without much fatigue of thinking—allowing the eye to roam and wander at large over the whole magnificent array, till the mind is arrested, and an interest excited by the dazzling lustre and unusual brilliancy of some prominent gem. We have leisurely strolled over the rooms and observed those works whose intrinsic excellence absorbed us in contemplation, and enforced our admiration, and those which, by partial defect or oversight, demanded the gentle censure of all real lovers of art, and shall offer but few remarks, expecting that all will go, see, and be gratified. And, first, the Sculpture Room—for we love to begin here, that we may be immediately transported from the busy hum of the out-door throng, and gather a calmness from the solemn simplicity of those images that seem to have started instinct with an entranced vitality, hearing to time's latest date the figured type of high enobled virtue.

1827. 'Venus rescuing Æneas from Diomed.' W. C. MARSHALL, Royal Academy. Gold medal group.—It may undoubtedly have deserved the medal in comparison with the other groups sent for competition; but how Mr. Marshall could commit such an error as to give Æneas, a warrior, the almost softened outline and muscles of a female, we cannot conceive. When a warrior falls wounded, the muscles, without doubt will be relaxed, but they will still present an appearance analogous to the character of the figure; the relaxed state of the large distinct masses of prominent muscle belonging to heroic form, can never partake of the undulating suavity of the female contour. Mr. Marshall, by the slightest reference to the torsos of Apollonius and Ceerops, to the Ilyssus, Theseus, &c., will perceive to be essential to grand class form. If the remainder of the group was not of excellence sufficient to demand still further labour in order to perfect the whole, we should pass it without even this remark.

1291. 'A Greek Warrior, illustrative of Caution and Resolution.' P. PARKS.—A sneaking coward of villanous form. Oh! what an effort it must require to imitate humanity so abominably. Horror-stricken with the affectation of this and some others not far distant, with what delight and pleasure we turn to the truly pensive angel, 1299, 'Part of a Group at the Entrance of a Family Vault.' R. WESTMACOTT, A.—Mr, Westmacott has succeeded admirably in combining classic correctness and form with the beautiful simplicity of action and drapery of the early English monumental figures. What will the whole work be when complete? Even one—

"That kings for such a tomb, would wish to die."

1273. 'Model, life size, of a Statue of Lord Viscount Nelson,' E. H. BAILY.—An attempt to hand down to posterity, under cover of a great artist's name, by an unfeeling committee, the imperfections of one of England's greatest heroes. Why is not Mr. Baily allowed a sculptor's licence? Why may he not use a grand cloak and massive drapery, instead of an abominably fashioned coat and coil of rope? Why not use his taste in selecting materials, and dealing with them as he pleases; instead of being compelled to treat us with a choice *morceau* from a marine store, in the shape of a rotten cable? How often will posterity wish that the whole committee had been hung with the prototype, ere they had decided so ridiculously. Why are Nelson's wrinkles to be perpetuated? Why a thousand such questions? But let any one compare this with 1989, a statue of Sir Astley Cooper by the same artist. Here (though the hero is making the most of his double chin) is given grand character, simple action, and accordant drapery; the whole is of a piece; perfect unity pervades the omneity; the effect noble and magnificent! Nelson is an insignificant, common-place, imperfect individual, which any one would suppose would directly sit down to pick the rope into oakum; though the artist has done his utmost, and no one that ever lived could have done more, under similar circumstances, than he has. These two works form a perfect lesson to artists, committees, and the public.

1396. 'Marble Bust of Allan Cunningham, Esq.,' by H. WEEKES. If anything was required to prove the old saying, "that a man thinking was one of the three noblest sights of nature," this bust would more than confirm it; its simple majesty and true dignity awe us; whilst a mouth formed for natural humour brings it to the level of our humanity.

1349. 'Bronze Frieze for a Mantelpiece, electrotyped,' subject 'Poetry and Painting,' Mr. L. WATSON, breathes the very spirit of FLAXMAN's later works. To this mode of multiplying the finest basso relievos, and applying them in such an useful manner, those interested in domestic decoration (and who is not?) ought to pay a particular attention.

1439. 'An ideal Head of Pythagoras,' Sketch—F. W. MILLER. The work of a mind deeply imbued with classic feeling. Mr Miller ought to have added quantity to quality, and made this head at least six times the size.

DRAWINGS AND MINIATURES.

709. 'The Man who built his House without a Foundation.'

720. 'The Man who built his House on a Rock,' G. JONES, R.A. The two groups of a mother and children require only to be taken out of these sketches, and having the drapery and parts elaborated, and then finally painted full size, to rank with the maternal groups of the Sistine ceiling.

623. 'Portrait of a Lady,' M. HOLDEN. Exquisite. We cannot sufficiently applaud the elegant taste and judgment which selected this transient moment of beautiful action from pure nature, and rendered this representation of it with such feeling, delicacy, and truth.

667. 'Portrait of Mrs. Wheeler,' G. RICHMOND. Something like a water-colour drawing, admirable colour and execution, though with somewhat of the very, very slightest possible tinge of affectation.

871 and others, Sir W. J. NEWTON. Perfect for character, expression and execution. We cannot say more, we would not say less.

917. 'Lady Carmichael,' R. THORBURN. One's heart throbs and longs for such a work, a beauteous vision that will haunt us through life. The one large mass of light rather too strongly contrasts the soothing repose of the back-ground. We beg to hint, had Mr. Thorburn thrown the lower part of the dress more in shadow, and added a little more light to the pink drapery, so as to form a secondary mass, and then carried the least bright trifle over on the other side, would not the effect of the whole have been improved?

MATRIMONY.—A *professional* gentleman, who has for some time past enrolled the category of his multitudinous graces, accomplishments and *prosperts*, in the portfolio of the "Matrimonial Alliance Establishment," fearing that, under the influence of Sir Peter Laurie's recent animadversion, they will waste their sweetness unseen—unknown in the rose-tinted volume of the modern Hymen, avails himself of the glorious opportunity afforded to advertisers by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, "and boldly and unhesitatingly submits his picture in little," to the approving smiles of the fair daughters (and *widows*) of Albion's isle; conscious of his perfect sincerity in stating, that he has no *insurmountable* objection to fortune being combined with beauty, taste, lively disposition, and cheerful temper: he feels assured that the lovely creature whose eye shall be fortunate enough first to meet this advertisement (and then the advertiser), will secure to herself a perfect amenity, if truth be truth, and manners, not money, make the man. Address with portrait (miniature set in gold, pearls, or other precious stones, not refused), to A. Donis Slim, Esq., 320, Strand.

CAPITAL SPEC! Safe as the Bank! Wanted a partner in a snug, genteel little concern, with an airy and pleasant *corner* situation, in one of the most densely crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis, and doing a good ready money business, without much risk; which an increase of capital would considerably extend. The returns exceed the outlay, and the Sunday custom alone covers the rent. The taxes are redeemed, and there is a long unexpired term of the lease, which is held at a lolly-pop. The coming-in to a half-share, including plant and stock, very moderate, say a trifle above £2000. Any person who can command the above sum, will not only find this a decided bargain, but a very desirable opportunity of commencing business, and well worthy the attention of an industrious person, of small means and less family. References exchanged. Address, prepaid to B.B. (Brandy Ball), Pieman's-alley.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Match.—T.Y.C. 50*l.* Duke of Bedford's King of the Peak, beat Lord Exeter's Abydos.

Match.—100*l.* h. ft., D.M., Mr. Pettit's Langolee, beat Mr Treen's Haifoe.

Match.—T.Y.C. 50*l.* Lord Exeter's Abydos and Lord Albemarle's Nuncio. A dead heat.

50*l.* for three-year-old colts and fillies. R.M.

General Yates's Seahorse 1
Mr. Dixon's Ballinkeele 2

50*l.* T.M.M. The winner to be sold for 200*l.*, &c.

Duke of Rutland's Sir Hans 1
Lord Orford's Y. Quo Minus 2

Produce Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each. T.Y.C.

Colonel Peel's c. by Shane, out of Jason's dam, and Mr. Greville's Portumnus divided the forfeit.

Lord Exeter's Scutari received forfeit from the Duke of Bedford's Oakley.

WEDNESDAY.

The Jockey Club Plate of £50.

Duke of Rutland's Flambeau 1
Mr. Batson's Barbara 2

Handicap Plate of £50. A.F.

Mr. Newton's Ma Mie 1
Lord Kelburn's c. Retriever 2

The Suffolk Stakes of 15 sovs. each.

Mr. Beresford's Bob Peel 1
Lord Albemarle's Ralph 2

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.

Lord Albemarle's Minaret 1
Fulwar Craven's That's-the-time-of-day 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for £200.

Fulwar Craven's That's-the-time-of-day, 3 years 1
Lord Orford's Young Quo Minus, 4 yrs 2

TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY.

DERBY.

7 to 4 aget Scott's lot
5 to 2 — Mr. Trelawny's Coldrennick
7 to 2 — Colonel Anson's Attila (take 4 to 1)
9 to 1 — Mr. Greville's Canadian
11 to 1 — Lord Chesterfield's Jack (taken)
12 to 1 — Lord Westminster's Auckland (taken)
18 to 1 — Mr. G. Clark's Lord of Holderness
20 to 1 — Lord George Bentinck's Chatham
20 to 1 — Mr. Greenwood's Lasso
25 to 1 — Mr. Bowes's Meteor (taken)
40 to 1 — Mr. Gregory's Barrier
50 to 1 — Mr. Meiklam's Agreeable colt (taken)
50 to 1 — Mr. Rogers's Tipico
100 to 1 — Mr. Pryse's Cheops (taken)
1000 to 10 — Mr. G. Clark's Master Thomas (taken)
1000 to 10 — Sir G. Heathcote's Arkansas (taken)

475 to 300 on Coldrennick against Attila (taken)
7 to 4 was laid that Robinson rides Barrier.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Money has become very tight on the Stock Exchange, and the prices of Consols are not quite so good as at the close of business yesterday, being 92¾ for Money, and 92¾ for the Account; Three per Cents. Reduced, 91¾; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99⅝; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 100⅝; Bank Stock, 167½ 168; India Stock, 250½; India Bonds, 21; and Exchequer Bills, 39 42 prem.

Scarcely a bargain has been made either in Foreign Securities or Shares.

Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 55¼; Grand Junction, 189; London and Birmingham Shares, 31⅛; and Eastern Counties, new, £5 1s. 8d.

Mexican Bonds are quoted at the advanced rate of 37¾ having been 37½.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PICCADILLY.—A memorial has been sent to the Lords of the Treasury from the inhabitants of Piccadilly, the object of which is to maintain a uniform width of street between Hyde-park Corner and Piccadilly, by taking in portions of the Green Park on the site of the late Green-park lodge.

THE BALL THAT KILLED NELSON.—The musket-ball that killed Nelson is now in the possession of the Rev. F. W. Baker, of Bathwick, near Bath. A considerable portion of the gold lace, pad, and silk cord of the epaulette, with a piece of coat, were found attached to it. The gold lace was as firmly fixed as if it had been inserted into the metal while in a state of fusion. The ball, together with the lace, &c., was mounted in crystal and silver, and presented by Captain Hardy to Sir William Beattie, the surgeon of the Victory.

CARLISLE—STATE OF TRADE.—We regret to say that the hand-loom weaving in this city continues in a most depressed state, and that the weavers have suffered a further reduction of their wages, although the previous cunnings of a vast proportion of them were scarcely sufficient to sustain life.

The subscription raised for the assistance of the sufferers at Hamburgh has been promptly met in the city, and is understood already to have reached about £5000, making, with the £2367 subscribed on Wednesday, by twenty-four individuals and two companies, upwards of £7000 collected in a day and a half.

LORD'S DAY SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the Bishop of Chester in the chair. The Bishop of Peterborough, the Rev. W. Stowell, Major Buxton, and a great number of other gentlemen were on the platform. The Right Rev. Chairman having opened the proceedings, the Secretary read the Report, by which it appeared that in the manufacturing and mining districts the working classes were in a lamentable state of spiritual ignorance, from a neglect of Sabbath-day instruction. The chaplain of the Sussex House of Correction, in a letter to the magistrate, stated, that during the last three years he observed that, of 2616 prisoners, 1680 were ignorant of their letters, that only 111 could read, that 61 were ignorant of the leading doctrines of Christianity, that 344 had some idea of them, that 800 could not give any account of the history of Christ, and 1400 knew nothing beyond the name of Christ, which he attributed to neglect of the sabbath. There was, however, a general disposition evinced in favour of Sabbath-keeping. The proprietors of boats on the Weaver river, in Cheshire, had discontinued running their boats on Sundays, and had erected three churches along its banks. Government had also contributed towards its observance by the late Police Act, which limited the hours for opening spirit establishments on Sundays. It was ascertained that on the Sunday evening of the 5th of last August, there were 6000 in the White Conduit, Royal Standard, the Eagle, (City Road), and two other places of amusement. But the Middlesex magistrates had suppressed those resorts, confining them to the sale of drink. The report, after a most voluminous detail of the Society's operations against travelling by railways and working in mines, &c., on Sunday, stated, that the receipts of the past year were £618, and the disbursements £383.

LITERATURE.

ENGLAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Parts I. to V. Lancashire and Cornwall. London: How and Parsons.

This will certainly be a very valuable book. It has a claim beyond most topographical words, as every detail presents the freshness of recent examination. Here is no appearance of an overdrawing from old books for common-place traditions and musty records: all has been written for and to the purpose. It gives a broad view of the peculiarities of each county, whether it be its romantic scenery, its manufactures, its historical associations, or its antiquarian remains; there is a sufficiency of local matter to please the resident, but which is yet so condensed and agreeably told that it will not fail to entertain all readers. The work comprises the *utile* with the *dulce*; even in its descriptions of the giant forges and factories of Lancashire, it is lively enough to interest the most unstatistical mind, and so far solid as to be useful to those who may make these matters their particular study.

Dr. Taylor's is a high name. He has previously aided the philanthropist by his reports of our manufacturing districts, without over-colouring the picture of disease, depravity, and misery which the march of machinery, stayed by a sunken trade, has engendered; and he thus slightly touches upon the state of the factory operatives in one of the numbers of the work before us:—

"The peasants of Lancashire were anciently celebrated for their skill and agility in athletic sports, and they still display the taste wherever they have an opportunity of exercising it. But there is no spot expressly set apart where the operatives can enjoy the old healthy sports of England, which would be so grateful after the monotony of the factory, and an antidote to the injurious effects produced by crowded lodgings and damp cellars. These cellars are necessarily chosen by the poor hand-loom weavers because a moist atmosphere is required for weaving cotton; but poverty often compels them to share these miserable abodes with others more wretched than themselves. No better proof can be given of the deficiency of lodging for the destitute poor of Manchester than the report of that excellent institution the Night Asylum. In the first year of its existence it afforded shelter to 1,106 men, 3,077 women, and 2,757 children; making a total of 17,406 cases of persons rescued from *sleeping on the stones of the street*

Although the description of the county of Lancashire must necessarily abound with accounts relative to machinery and steam, still there is not a deficiency of general interesting information, which moreover derives additional value from the excellent wood-cuts that are abundantly interspersed in illustration of it.

But Cornwall's romantic coast and fertile inland valleys must draw us awhile to dwell among their beauties. Rich in popular traditions, and bearing evidences in its language of words borrowed from an eastern source, and of a "remote intercourse with some of the more celebrated nations that now exist but in history," this county possesses a character peculiarly its own, the description given by Mr. Redding is in a lively anecdotal Train, clear, yet not verbose, now and then gossipping among interesting local legends, but never trivial in its details. We give the following as a specimen:—

"After Bottreaux church was erected, or more correctly Forrabury, for Bottreaux town, small as it is, belongs to two parishes, it was considered that no country church could be complete and orthodox without an harmonious peal of bells. Those of Tintagel were particularly musical, and within hearing when the wind blew towards Bottreaux; but this was not enough. The bells, which some said had tolled for King Arthur as he was borne a corpse from the field of blood near Camelford, to Tintagel, and again as he was borne away from his native castle to be interred at Glastonbury, were not the bells of Bottreaux, but altogether aliens to that place; so they determined to have as choice a peal as money could procure. The Lord de Bottreaux, who had vast possessions, was then residing in the castle, and subscribed largely towards the purchase for the benefit of his soul,—lords being, in those good old days, as careful of their souls as persons less loftily born. An order was sent to London for the bells, to a founder of great reputation. There they were made, and despatched by sea, having been prettyously blessed; it is presumed, from the sequel, by some most exemplary dignitary of the hierarchy. The peal, thus shipped, had a prosperous voyage, until the vessel came into the bay opposite Bottreaux, when Tintagel bells were "swinging slow with sullen roar," and the sound boomed along the waves to the ear of the pilot who was steering the ship at the time. The pilot was pleased with the sound of his native bells, and thanked God that evening he should be on shore.

"'Thank the ship, you fool,' said the captain, 'thank God upon shore.'

"'Nay,' said the pilot, 'we should thank God everywhere.'

"'Go to; thou art a fool, I tell thee,' said the captain; 'thank thyself, and a steady helm.'

"This strain was continued for some time; the captain jeered the pilot, and the pilot soberly maintained that it was the duty of all to thank God on sea or land, much more as the sea was a place of danger. The captain at last waxed choleric, and swore most sinful oaths and blasphemies, as sea-captains were wont to do in those times. The ship, in the mean while, was in sight of the tower that only lacked the bells to be complete. Arrival of Tintagel. The people were on the cliffs, and above all upon that named Willapark Point, overlooking the rocky gulph called the Black Pit, in expectation of soon receiving the precious freight. But the captain was not to go unpunished. The wind rose rapidly, and blew furiously from the west, nearer and nearer drove the vessel into the bay, and when not a mile from the church tower, which was full in view, a monstrous sea struck her, she gave a lurch to port, and went down, bells and all. The pilot, who could swim, was taken up by a fishing boatsman, who ventured to his assistance. The storm raged with tremendous fury, and the clang of the bells was distinctly heard, dull, as if muffled by the waves, through which the sound rose out of the ocean depths in solemn tollings at intervals, clearly distinguishable from the roar of the winds and waves. The sound continues still to be heard during the frequent tempests that assail that part of the coast, as it was heard at the hour when Bottreaux bells were engulphed beneath the ocean. The tower to this day has no bells, and more useful to the living is its silence, with the recollection of the cause, than the most harmonious chimes.

"The Rev. Mr. Hawker, of North Tamerton, has noticed this story in his verses, entitled 'The Silent Tower of Bottreaux.' We take the liberty of inserting a few stanzas.

"'The ship rode down, with courses free,
The daughter of a distant sea,
Her sheets were loose, her anchor stored,
The merry Bottreaux bells on board—
'Come to thy God in time!'
Rung out Tintagel's chime—
'Youth, manhood, old age, past,
Come to thy God at last!'

"'The Pilot heard his native bells
Ring on the breeze in fitful swells;
'Thank God!' with reverent brow he cried,
'We make the shore with evening's tide.'
'Come to thy God in time!'
It was his marriage chime;
Youth, manhood, old age, past,
His bell must ring at last!

"'Thank God, thou whining knave, on land,
But thank at sea the steersman's hand,'
The Captain's voice above the gale
'Thank the good ship and ready sail'
'Come to thy God in time!'
Sad grew the boding chime:
'Come to thy God at last!'
Boom'd heavy on the blast.

"'Uprose that sea, as if it heard
The mighty Master's signal word.
What thrills the Captain's whitening lip?
The death-groans of his sinking ship.
'Come to thy God in time!'
Swung deep the funeral chime—
'Grace! Mercy! Kindness past,
Come to thy God at last!'

"'Still when the storm of Bottreaux's waves
Is waking in his weedy caves,
Those bells, that sullen surges hide,
Peal their deep tones beneath the tide;—
"Come to thy God in time!"
Thus saith the ocean chime;
Storm, billow, whirlwind, past,
'Come to thy God at last!'"

The steel engravings given with each number of this work are from drawings by Mr. Creswick, and these we need not say are of the first character. His view of the Land's End in the last part is one of the most poetical conceptions that has ever proceeded from his pencil. It is as grand as Turner could have been, and by no means fantastic, as he *might* have been; it merely wanted the figure with the gun omitted, to increase its quiet and add to its desolateness. In conclusion, there is one advantage, and it is a great one, that this edition possesses above all other topographical works—it comes before the public in a cheap form, which none so complete in text and illustrations on steel and wood have ever presented before; and this, with its valuable contents, will certainly obtain for it an extensive circulation.

THE LADIES' COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN. By MRS. LOUDON.—W. Smith, Fleet-Street

This seems a very useful book. There is a sufficiency of scientific knowledge to aid those for whose use it has been compiled, and this without too many technical terms that might embarrass them. It aims to guide a lady in the management of a small garden; and the name of the authoress alone, would suffice to make us believe that her purpose is fully accomplished in the pages before us. At this period of the year, such a work must be greatly in demand.

EDWY. By J. BELL WORALL.—Houlston and Hughes, Strand.

An historical poem, treated in a religious vein. The subject is taken from an early period of British history, and relates to the cruelty practised by Dunstan towards Edwy's youthful wife Elgiva, and Edwy's sorrow at her death.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF LETTERS DELIVERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Week ending	April 24, 1842	. .	3,926,513
Ditto	April 25, 1841	. .	3,611,707
Ditto	Nov. 24, 1839	. .	1,685,853
Increase since 1841 on the week's letters		.	314,806
Ditto	1839	ditto	2,317,540

Mr. Boothby, barrister-at-law, is now in Nottingham, to conduct, it is said, Mr. Sturge's election. We suspect, from what we have heard, that he is amongst us for the purpose of "getting up a case" for Mr. Roebuck's committee. Mr. Sturge is to be in Nottingham next week. The electors will no doubt bear in mind that at the proper period their esteemed friend, Mr. Walter, will again be a candidate for their suffrages.—*Nottinghams Journal.*

LIVERPOOL.—TWO MEN DROWNED.—This afternoon, May 9th, about three o'clock, some boatmen standing on the north end of the Prince's Pier-head, observed, at some distance, a corpse floating down the river with the tide, and supposing it to be one of the unfortunate young men recently drowned, immediately put off for the purpose of picking it up: a large reward being offered for their recovery by the relatives. They had not proceeded far, when unfortunately, the day being stormy, a gust of wind upset the boat, and the men, four in number, were immediately immersed in the water. Assistance was rendered with all despatch from the shore, but before it could reach, two of the poor unfortunate fellows had met a watery grave: we are happy to add, the other two were saved.

STATE OF BURNLEY AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.—We regret to learn that the condition of the labouring population in the neighbourhood of Burnley is becoming daily more deplorable. Not only are the hand-loom weavers very inadequately employed and very wretchedly paid, but many of the factories have ceased working, and nearly the whole labouring population is in a state approaching destitution. In some of the country townships, too, where almost all the inhabitants are poor, it is difficult, and indeed impossible, to collect a sufficient amount of poor-rate to afford relief to the claimants upon the parochial funds; and it is greatly to be feared, that unless some assistance can be obtained from other quarters, the poor will be left without resource.

NOVEL INDICTMENT.—The Grand Jury having returned a true bill against Mr. John Jones, the churchwarden of the parish of Christchurch, Spitalfields, for having refused to call a vestry for the purpose of adopting Sir John Cam Hobhouse's Vestries Act, Mr. Prendergast applied to the court to order process to issue against the defendant; but the chairman refused the application on the ground that it was not likely the defendant would run away.

In the bankruptcy case of Seddon and Seddon, a proof against the separate estate of Mr. George for 10,500*l.* under the marriage settlement of his wife was admitted, and the bankrupts declared to have passed. The sale of their effects has been re-fixed for the 2nd of next month, as the day for which it formerly stood fell upon the "Derby-day."

The costumes at her Majesty's ball which excited the greatest admiration, and were pronounced to be decidedly the most *recherchés*, were those executed by the houses of Vouillon, and Fortier and Leviller, which we had the pleasure of inspecting. Among the costumes from the latter firm, those of Eleanor of Austria, Margaret of Valois, Queen Claude, and an Italian Marchesa of the fifteenth century, were of unparalleled magnificence.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—At a meeting of the electors of Nottingham, held in the market-place of that town, on Tuesday, for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to the fitness of Mr. Joseph Sturge to represent them in Parliament, a resolution was adopted in favour of that gentleman, who was requested to allow himself to be put in nomination. The rumour that Feargus O'Connor would offer himself has been contradicted.

POVERTY.—It is not a poverty so much as pretence that harasses a ruined man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse—the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

Benvenuto Cellini's celebrated silver bell was bought for 240 guineas, by Mr. Forster, at Wednesday's sale, at Strawberry hill.

It is said that Sir George Woodford will shortly retire from the Governorship of Gibraltar, and Sir James Lyon is already named as likely to be his successor.

ANTIDOTE FOR THE SLAVE TRADE.

We submit to the amputation of a limb for the sake of life; we hang a man for the benefit of society; we remit punishment for the sake of truth, when evidence is furnished against accomplices. The appliances for obtaining and rendering justice must be coincident with its demands. When bad men conspire, good men must combine. For national crimes there must be national remedies. Those nations that dare the world's scorn deserve the world's execration, and when humanity bleeds it behoves the humane to act with energy. The slave-trade is now indelibly branded by civilised Europe as infamous in those nations that allow it, iniquitous towards man, and a wicked defiance of the Almighty.

There are no guilty deeds without guilty men. The hardened piratical crew of a slaver are not the only sinners, nor indeed the chief sinners. The breeders and owners of slaves; the builders, owners, and equippers of the slave-ships; the naval dealers in our race, the bargainers for blood upon the coast, the marketing buyers in America, Cuba, Brazil; the inhuman taskmasters in each exacting, not only sweat from the brow, but blood from the flesh. These are the beings that Europe execrates.

When the confirmed scoundrel and the young confederate are caught, and brought to prison, the older and reciting party receives the greater punishment.

The sailor in a slave-ship is not so criminal as the owner of the cargo and owner of the ship. Though working in such an iniquitous traffic, he is innocent when compared with his masters and the capitalists who employ him for their iniquitous gain. He seeks bread his employers gold, through the sacrifice of blood.

The sailors now employed in that trade feel that they are in a desperate course; many of them, if they could and had the inducement, would quit it to-morrow. The question is, can it be managed? *Can the inducement be offered?*

To the first question the answer is—every British port in the British colonies offers an asylum for any kidnapped African, and restores to him his natural freedom, and it may be hoped all over long, all other countries, not excepting those who still uphold slavery, will also become such asylums.

Can an inducement be offered for the crews of these slave-ships to carry the slaves into one of these ports, instead of taking them to countries where they would be bought and sold as slaves? If the different colonies can now subscribe to pay the passages for free immigrants, and of free negroes to the colonies, it would answer their purpose quite as well to subscribe to meet a reasonable gratuity to the crews of slavers, and accomplish thereby the noblest work—the freedom of the captives.

The cry from the colonies is for free combined labour, because the manumitted blacks work now mostly for their own account, and chiefly in occupations hitherto neglected. Free emigration cannot be resorted to in any sufficient degree from Europe to tropical climes, nor is it desirable; and spontaneous emigration from Africa is prevented by the convulsions in which that continent is kept through the slave-trade.

Now, if we combine a remedy for the honest demands and necessities of a drooping agriculture, and, at the same time, apply a final cure to the evils of Africa; and if the interest of humanity can be combined with those of the planters, not only of the West Indian, but the real and true interests of the very shareholders of Brazil and Cuba, whose existence is perilled by their own showing, by further importation of slaves, why should we hesitate to do it?

By these means self-interest would be made to act as a useful assistant in the cause of humanity. The greater risk for the owners of slave-trading vessels to lose their property by the turning of their crews against them, would deter them from embarking in such hazardous speculations, and the temptations of a pecuniary reward would act as a stimulus to these crews to bring their cargo to such ports, where they can rely upon a premium for so doing.

If such a device were acted upon, all tropical countries in want of African free labour, and all those sincerely desirous of doing away with the slave-trade, now a hundred times more cruel and destructive than in past centuries, would probably subscribe or vote an amount for so valuable an importation of labour secured by such means.

The countries wishing to protect themselves against any further importation of slaves would co-operate, and countless philanthropists all over the world will contribute their mites of contributions towards a fund to be employed in sufficient remunerations to said crews.

The vessels to be abandoned, or to be given up to the lawful (?) owners, in any manner consistent with the law which the funds of the subscribers will test.

Let, therefore, meetings of private individuals forthwith take place here and in the islands; let a purse be made up: and let the notices of premium be circulated on the coast of Africa, and among the sailors of Havannah and Brazil; and let an authorised individual or body, as the representatives of the subscribers to the fund, issue his or their engagement for the faithful performance of these terms on the surrender of the ship and landing of the passengers, and the slave-trade will surely cease.—*Correspondent of the Sun.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Ere yet her child has drawn its earliest breath,
A mother's love begins—it glows till death—
Lives before life—with death not dies—but seems
The very substance of immortal dreams.—WERRISCKE.

"I'll back out of this, if you please," as the crab said when the girl put him in the pot.

DISINTERESTED GRIEF.—Cooke, the tragedian, was in the habit of giving orders to a widow-lady who was once sitting in the pit with her little girl, when their friend the performer was about to be stabbed by his stage rival. Roused by the supposed imminence of his danger, the girl started up, exclaiming, "Oh! don't kill him, sir, don't kill him; for if you do, he won't give us any more pit orders!" Her disinterested grief, like the gratitude of some people, was a lively sense of benefits to come.

At the anniversary dinner of the Royal Free Hospital, given on Wednesday at the London Tavern, the report stated that, during the year 1843, no less than 7500 individuals had been relieved. The Duke of Cambridge was in the chair, who presented to Dr. Marsden a tribute of respect, in the name of the hospital, consisting of a rich and classically designed piece of plate. The subscriptions for the day amounted to 1898*l.*

In course of proceedings in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, Mr. T. Duncombe wished to obtain an explanation from Mr. Roebuck as to the "reptile" who drew up the National Petition, but the Speaker would not allow the hon. member to ask the question.

By a return just presented to Parliament, on real property, we perceive that the annual value of an acre of land in Middlesex, where the people are most crowded, is 1*l.* 14*s.*; Leicester, follows, 1*l.* 7*s.*; then Somerset, 1*l.* 6*s.*; Worcester, 1*l.* 6*s.*; Lancaster, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Warwick, 1*l.* 5*s.*; while the value of an acre of land in Sussex is 13*s.*; in Devon, 10*s.*; and in Suffolk, 19*s.*

CARMYLLIE.

A FORFARSHIRE SCULPTOR.—We were lately favoured with the sight of a group of four figures, cut out from the rough rock of Carmyllie quarries, which, considering the materials which had to be worked up, the entire want of any scientific knowledge or experience of the art of sculptor on the part of the young man who executed them, and the coarseness of the tools used, are well calculated to create feelings of surprise and admiration. Wonderful as the first exhibitions of Thom, Forrest, and other untutored geniuses have proved, and however much worthy of praise, we venture to affirm that nothing has ever been produced by any sculptor of the day under similar disadvantages, which, in chasteness, taste, and an exquisite perception of the natural, in form and figure, can compete with the group we allude to. The artist is a most unassuming young man, of the name of James Christie, son of Mr David Christie, Muirhead of Carmyllie, a place about seven miles distant from Arbroath. He belongs to the humble but industrious class of society, was bred a weaver, and has occasionally been employed in working in the Carmyllie quarries. The only time he ever happened to see anything in the shape of sculpture, previous to his commencing this, his first work, was during a visit to Dundee, in which town there then happened to be some travelling exhibition of that kind. Whatever its merits might have been, it appears to have awakened in the mind of Christie a desire to try his hand; and, assuredly, if ever first effort evinced promise of future excellence, it is that to which we refer. The group, as we have said, consists of four separate figures. The most prominent is that of a piper "in full blow." A stout stalwart wight he is, and the consequential, serious air with which he "sets his drones in order,"—for pipers are invariably consequential, and often serious too, though the cause of mirth in others—the pursed-up, inimitable screw of lips, as the pipe is applied to them, the windy instrument itself, the broad blue bonnet, and the matchless corduroys, coats, and shoes of the musician, actually leave us nothing to desire. Near him stands, or rather *dances*, an old woman—an old woman worth her weight in gold. She is evidently completely overcome by the merry strains of the rude instrument, which is able to "discourse most eloquent music." With an utter forgetfulness of what is due to her age (for she must be past her sixtieth), she has evidently taken to the floor with a determination to shake her foot if she should die for it. With a might disregard for the lecture which the evangelical nonintrusion minister of her parish, she is aware, has in store for her, she actually kicks up one of her feet behind, in her ecstatic joyousness, showing, during this feat, a somewhat greater display of *understanding* and ankle than the usages of civilised society usually permit, except in the case of opera girls. It must be admitted that the old crone is somewhat scandalised at her own conduct, as there is an inimitable smile, or rather simper, upon her face, discovering her three only remaining teeth, which says, "Well, I'm sure I ought to be ashamed of myself." The *coiffure* and entire dress of the old lady is in excellent keeping. It is indeed above criticism. The two other figures are a young man and woman. The former appears to have thrown aside all the cares of this world, and is seen executing a jig with a degree of vehemence and determination truly edifying, while the buxom damsel, "a supple jade she is, and strang," stands quietly looking at the merry group, evidently smiling at the old exhibition made by "auld aunty," but not without affording evidence of an ill-suppressed longing to foot it with the others. The costumes of both, but more particularly that of the young woman, is admirably executed, and the drapery of her frock or gown, for we must plead ignorance as to the differences, is worthy of the chisel of a Chantrey. We doubt not that our present notice will rouse the curiosity of amateurs. We feel perfectly confident that, if the young man Christie is patronised, and encouraged, he will not only be an honour to the county, but to Scotland.

The Marquis of Northampton gave his first *soirée*, as President of the Royal Society, on Saturday evening, at his mansion in Piccadilly. About 400 of the most distinguished members of the Society were present, and many foreigners of rank and distinction, together with Mr Washington Irving, and Mr. Samuel Rogers, the poet.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, MAY 9.—The accounts from the country prove that it becomes more disturbed. Tipperary is the scene of frequent outrages. A Rockite notice was posted in the county Carlow on the 25th last month, near Broomville, which contained a threat to shoot Alexander John Humfrey, Esq., the respected clerk of the peace of this county, and a man in his employment, named Nicholas Young, for their interference in the lands of Creans, the property of Mrs. Carroll, the sister of Lord Chief Justice Doherty.

THE USED-UP LAWYER.—While a number of lawyers were dining at Wiscasset, Maine, a few years since, a jolly soul from the Emerald Isle appeared and called for a dinner. The landlord told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done. "Let him crowd in among us," whispered a limb of the law, "and we will have some fun with him." The Irishman took his seat at the table. "You were not born in this country, my friend?" "No, sir, I was born in Ireland." "Is your father living?" "No, sir, he is dead." "What is your occupation?" "A horse jockey, sir." "What was your father's occupation?" "Trading horses, sir." "Did your father cheat any one while here?" "He did cheat many, sir." "Where do you suppose he went to?" "To Heaven, sir." "And what do you suppose he is doing there?" "Trading, sir?" "Has he cheated any one there?" "He has cheated one, I believe." "Why did they not prosecute him?" "Because they searched the whole kingdom of heaven and could not find a lawyer!"

TIT-FOR-TAT.—The citizens of Lincoln have been much amused during the past week, by a joke said to have been played upon a medical gentleman of Lincoln, by a blunt, independent son of St. Crispin. Of late years a practice has crept in amongst the surgeons, of sending in the total of their bills, instead of, as formerly, a bill of particulars. They now run in this fashion:—

Mr. Muggins.

Dr. to Esculapius Sawbones.

To Medical and Surgical attendance to self, wife, £ s. d.
and family, during 1844. ..... 12 10 6

"Umph!" says Mr. Muggins. "Guess this won't do. I'm not to be done out of my entertaining light reading in this kind of way, Mr. Sawbones, I can tell you. Am I to be debarred the pleasure, when I'm laid up with the gout, of perusing a legitimate bill of particulars, of casting up the number of boluses swallowed and the bottles emptied in 1844; of endeavouring to recall the precise flavour of the crimson mixture taken night and morning in January, and of the brimstone-coloured two-table spoonsful every three hours in March. This is the way, in this age of tyranny and corruption, we are daily robbed of our *constitutional* privileges, and all I stand in may every member of the Whistlecorats point at me the finger of scorn, and no mistake." Mr. Muggins at first thought of demanding a bill of particulars, but at length the following scheme came into the head of this champion of light literature. Esculapius Sawbones, Esq., had patronised Mr. Muggins during the year, and accordingly soon sat Muggins and wrote as follows:—

Esculapius Sawbones, Esq.

Dr. to Timothy Muggins.

To booting yourself and shoeing wife, and mend- £ s. d.
ing Miss Lucretia, and piecing family, during
1844. ..... 7 3 6

This bill (of course the names are fictitious) Mr. Muggins has sent to the medical man, declaring that what is "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

SHEEP FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.

We have before us a letter from a young man, a native of the West Highlands, settled in Australia. It is dated 22nd September, 1841, and relates chiefly to the pastoral interests of the colony. Lambing was to commence early in October, and the writer expected to have about two thousand lambs. The sheep did not stand the winter well, and he had crossed the flocks with rams betwixt the improved Leicester and the Merino. For some years back there had been extensive losses among the sheep, from a complaint called the catarrh, which, on some farms had carried off half of the flocks, and few escaped. At the close of the letter sheep were low in price, about 3*s.* or 4*s.* overhead: and one lot of 3000 had been sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* "With the ravages of the catarrh," says our countryman, "the sheep proved worthless wages, and the effect of a number of failures, the sheep declined in value, but they will rise again." Another Highland emigrant had purchased a small herd of cattle, and taken a station for them, at the same time engaging himself to keep the cattle of another settler, for which he received 5*s.* each. In this way, by being industrious and useful, some of our country people, on getting out, may find full employment with a small capital, and taking sheep on credit, when they were selling at 2*s.* and 3*s.* each, and being afterwards obliged to sell them at a sacrifice, when their bills fell due. The extensive sheep-owners are occasionally very successful, as 2,000 are attended with little more expense than 1000, and better stations can be obtained in large lots. The new settlers must go to Port Philip district, and even there penetrate into the interior, to obtain settlements. There seems also to be a great uncertainty as to prices. "A flock of wethers," says the writer, "may be taken to market, and fetch only 3*s.* next week they may be up to 14*s.* and 16*s.*, the latter being a high price." On the whole, this emigrant considers that sheep-farmers in the Highlands, at a moderate rent, can do equally well, if not better, than those in Australia. The poor emigrants are now ill off; situations are not easily obtained; and scores of young men, who landed in high hopes, may be seen perambulating the streets of Sydney in quest of places. Men with young sons or relations, striplings, do best; and the writer instances the case of a man and two boys, who received £70 per annum, and their rations; the father watching the flocks at night, and the boys acting as shepherds. The graziers now depend wholly upon free labour, the system of assignments being done away with *Inverness Courier.*

KENT COUNTY MEETING.—A requisition to the High Sheriff is now in course of signature for a county meeting. We are thoroughly convinced that there never was a time in which the prosperity of Kent was in greater danger. It would seem as if this county had indeed been singled out by the Minister for a visitation of an especially destructive character, which any extensive and abrupt reduction in the hop duty cannot fail to prove; and it would also appear that the nature of the alteration is studiously concealed, in order that the planters may be taken by surprise and robbed—we cannot use a milder term for such unparalleled and unstatesmanlike treachery—robbed of their property without an opportunity of offering any effectual remonstrance or opposition, by being kept in the dark respecting the case they have to meet.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

The total number of emigrants who have embarked at London derry during this season is 4,314. Of these, 1,815 left for the United States, and 2,329 for British America. The vessels employed in this conveyance were eighteen. The effects of the temperance reformation among all the parties have been most remarkable.

ARABIAN METAPHOR.—The Arab chiefs having been much feted in Paris, one of them has given expression to his gratitude in a very florid address to Louis Philippe, of which the following is a literal translation:—"ON PARIS.—To Louis Philippe, Sultan of the French. Paris with the river which traverses it is admirable; but its Sultan, by his generosity and his justice is still more admirable. Its inhabitants have a surprising aptitude for the sciences; but the skill in war and in the arts is still more surprising. Their politeness towards their guests is, by Allah! of an extreme cordiality. Married women, young and old, all vie with each other. Their gardens flows more abundantly than their river, and is sweeter than its waters. O marvellous! When the sun from its height on the heavens beholds the beauties of Paris, he is abashed and covers himself with clouds as with a veil. From time to time he comes forth to view the brightness of their countenances: he steals from them a share of their brilliancy and then hides himself again. The author of these verses is known by the name of Schady. Constantina is his dwelling-place. He solicits indulgence."

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The competition between the Forth and Clyde Canal Company and the Edinburgh Railway is so strong, that the canal company are carrying passengers from Glasgow to Edinburgh, with profit, at less than a farthing a mile! So much for the benefits of opposition to the public, when the opposing parties are in earnest. Since the reduction of fares by the canal company, about a year ago, the increase of passengers nearly exceeds belief, being 235 per cent. increase upon the day through passenger trade, and 209 per cent. by the night boats. The last half-yearly report of the company, from which we glean these results, further states that all this has been accomplished "at an extra expense not exceeding £30. This great increase of passengers has again been exceeded by the returns for the last month, and we have little doubt that the canal company will find that they never did anything more for the benefit of the proprietors than the reduction they have made in the fares.

"A SHAVE."—The following anecdote, illustrative of the craft and shrewdness of that class of men employed in public works and usually called "navigators," many of whom we have had lately among us, may be depended upon for fact:—A "navey," some six feet three inches in height, and of herculean build, went into the shop of one of our shopkeepers, and asked if they had got any "whirlers"—which is a corruption of wheeler—that is, stockings without feet. "No," quoth the shopkeeper; "but we have got some famous big and strong stockings, as will just suit such a man as you." "Let us have a look at 'em," rejoined the "navey." The counter was quickly covered with a quantity. Our Hercules, selecting out the largest pair, said, "What's the price o' them?" "4*s.* 9*d.*" was the rejoinder. "Can you cut feet on 'em?" was the next query. "O, certainly," was the answer. "Then do," was the laconic command. No sooner said than done, the shears were applied, and instantly the stockings were footless. "And what's the price on 'em now?" quoth our friend of the pick-axe and spade, with all the composure imaginable. "Price on 'em now," re-echoed the man of broadcloth, surprised beyond all measure at the absurdity (as he thought) of the question; "Why, 4*s.* 9*d.* to be sure." "Four shillings and ninepence," quoth the navey, "I ne'er get more than 1*s.* 6*d.* (putting the latter sum on the counter) for a pair o' whirlers I' my life." "Well," replied our tradesman, chopfallen and fairly outwitted, throwing the mutilations at him—"take them and be off with you; you've 'whirled' me this time, but I'll take care that neither you nor any of the roguish gang do it again as long as I live."—*Worcester Guardian.*

DISCOVERY OF A BAND OF MURDERERS AT NUREMBURG.

In December last the limbs of a body, supposed to be that of a rich widow named Bayer, who had disappeared from her habitation, were found in the streets of Nuremburg. The police made the greatest efforts to discover the circumstances which had brought the unfortunate deceased to her frightful end. They could only succeed, however, in discovering the most vague information; and the public had begun to think that the crime must remain unpunished, for two other persons had been assassinated in a mysterious manner without the criminals ever having been detected.

The police still kept a close watch upon a young woman who had been in the habit of working for one of the murdered persons, and at length they succeeded in procuring some very important testimony, and they proceeded to arrest a woman named Romstatt who, however, denied all knowledge of the matter, and indeed nothing was found at her residence of a suspicious nature. But a search at the house of her daughter, who lived not far from Pegnitz, was attended with different results, for in a drain they found the intestines of a human being, and shortly afterwards the confession of the mother led to the discovery of the head of Madame Bayer in the drain of the Hotel de Ville. All the part that the woman Romstatt acknowledged to have in the transaction was that of taking the portions of the body to different parts of the city; but she pointed out certain persons as the assassins, who were immediately apprehended and imprisoned; and proofs were soon established of the existence of a band of murderers, who had doubtless committed the murders we have alluded to, and probably many others which have never come to light.

As soon as these circumstances became known, the irritable character of the citizens of Nuremburg became greatly incensed against the authors of these diabolical outrages; and it became necessary that the police should take extraordinary measures to prevent the populace from inflicting summary justice upon the criminals on their way to prison.

It appears from the latter details of this horrible affair, that the woman Romstatt has stated that Madame Bayer was murdered on St. Thomas's Day, a winter *fete* which annually brings thousands of strangers to Nuremburg. She says, that the assassins having contrived to entice her into a secluded house, seven of them immediately fell upon her with razors and poniards, and that having killed her, they proceeded to cut up the body, Romstatt being employed to get rid of the remains by disposing of them in the drains or sewers in the different and distant parts of the city. With regard to the fate of one of the murdered persons, a book-keeper, for whom she had worked as a daily servant or laundress, she pretends utter ignorance. She was, however, heard to say, that a woman named Bezold, who was found in bed with her throat cut, had been murdered by a barber, who formed one of the gang, and who has been apprehended.

Nuremburg being situated on the great European route, and being consequently the constant rendezvous of foreigners, it is supposed that the band of demons had imagined that their devilish practices would be less likely to be detected from the fact that foreigners would not be readily missed.

Method of Introducing Bills into the House of Commons.—The occasional visitor of the house cannot but be struck with the art and mystery of law-making, as developed in what is called the "preliminary business." When I entered the House on the 11th of March, I found Sir H. Douglas, whom I saw admitted a member on the Corn-law night, now in the centre of the throng of legislation. He stood at the bar with a pile of papers at his right hand, on a little table, of which there is one at each side as one passes through what is called the bar to the body of the House. "Sir Howard Douglas," shouted the Speaker from the chair. "A bill, Sir," answered Sir Howard. "Please to bring it up," exclaimed the Speaker. Up walks Sir Howard, and places the bill in the hands of the clerk of the House, returning again himself as quickly as possible to his former station at the bar. Mumble, mumble, went the clerk, making believe to read the title, or a part of the title, of the bill; but no one, I suppose, could tell what he said. All the time the buzz of private talk was going on in the House, the Speaker's voice predominating in such words as these:—"That this bill be read a first time;" buzz, buzz—"say, aye; contrary opinion, say no. The ayes have it," buzz, buzz. "Sir Howard Douglas," again shouts the Speaker. "A bill, Sir," again answers Sir Howard. And so the whole ceremony was gone through three times, and I was made aware that three bills (private bills, no doubt) had passed through two of their stages; but though I had the honour of "assisting," as the French say, at their first and second reading, I most truly aver that I know no more of the purport of the said bills, than I do of the Pope's opinions concerning the number of tumblers of whiskey punch which it is lawful for a man to drink on St. Patrick's day, when it happens to fall upon a Friday in Lent.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

UNIFORMITY OF CLOCKS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

Now that railway-travelling has become so universal in the kingdom, doing so much to annihilate *space*, the question of *time* became a matter of considerable importance, and he had long been of opinion that some plan must be adopted to prevent the errors and inconvenience of every town in the kingdom setting its clock to a meridian of its own, different to every other place out of the same longitude. To show the extent of the evil to which he adverted, it would perhaps be sufficient for him to state, that there was a difference of 25 min. 28 sec. between the times at Dover and Falmouth; that is to say, when it was noon at Falmouth, it was 25 min. 28 sec. past noon at Dover. There was nearly a minute difference in time between the east and west of London, and about a quarter of a minute difference between the east and west of Birmingham. The railroad directors have endeavoured to remedy this defect, by keeping London time at all their stations; but there was this great inconvenience attending it, that all persons who resided west of London, were in great danger of being too late for the trains. On all the time-tables of the Great Western Railway, an endeavour was made to remedy this difficulty, by printing the correction for longitude. It occurred to him a year or two ago, that it would be a very excellent plan if government would recommend the adoption of one uniform time throughout the kingdom; and he was happy to find that his friend Mr. Dent, had turned his attention to the same subject, and he quite agreed with him that they ought to adopt one meridian as a universal standard, and call it "British time." Happening to mention this subject to his friend, Mr. Rowland Hill, as a matter of some importance in connexion with the post-office department, he informed him that he had received a letter from Captain Basil Hall in 1840, on this very point; and as it embodied all that he (Mr. Osler) could say respecting it, he would, with the permission of the audience, read the letter to them. [The lecturer here read the letter of Captain Basil Hall]. The idea of the adoption of a general standard for time throughout Great Britain originated with the late Dr. Wollaston, who suggested that all the post-office clocks throughout the different counties, should be kept at London time, a measure which he considered might be very easily accomplished, and which would greatly simplify all those arrangements of the post-office in which time was included as an element. He proposed to regulate all the post-office clocks in the kingdom, by means of the time brought from London daily by the mail-coach chronometers; and he had no doubt that, ere long, all the town clocks, and, eventually, all the clocks and watches of private persons, would fall into the same course of regulation; so that only one expression of time would prevail over the country, and every clock and watch indicate by its hands the same hour and minute at the same moment of absolute time.—*From Mr. Osler's Lecture at the Birmingham Philosophical Institution.*

To the Conscientious Voter.—You are an elector. To you is intrusted the privilege of choosing the lawgivers. It is a trust for the good of others; and upon the right or wrong exercise of this trust depends the happiness or misery of millions of your poorer fellow-creatures. At the next parliamentary election, you will be entitled to choose between a bread-taxer—one who withholds corn from the people—and a candidate who will untax the poor man's loaf. The choice involves an awful responsibility. Think, solemnly and carefully, before you decide. Examine the evidence carefully and deliberately. Ignorance cannot be pleaded. Remember that you decide for plenty or scarcity, comfort or misery, health or disease, life or death, to many thousands of immortal beings. Remember, above all, that your decision will be recorded on high, and that you will be called to account for your vote at that dread tribunal when all mankind will be judged—not by their professions, not by their prayers—but when the blessed will be told, "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat."—*From the Council of the National Anti-Corn-Law League.*

Tenacity of Scotch Iron.—A very excellent proof of the great tenacity of Scotch-made bar-iron has, this week, been exhibited in the Abercorn foundry. The iron under operation was the produce of Mr. Dixon's works, Glasgow, and formed the tire of a railway wheel. In turning this wheel, Messrs. Barr and M'Nab took off a ribbon of iron about a quarter of an inch broad, and about the thickness of thin pasteboard, which measured in length 67 feet. This was its length in the spiral form. If stretched to its full length, it would measure about 300 feet.

No matter how poor I am (says Dr. Channing), no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred writers will come in and take up their abode with me; if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakspeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called "the best society" of the place where I reside.

The following anecdote is given by the *Echo de la Frontiere* as having been lately related by a witty bishop, during his visit to Valenciennes:—"One day a bishop was travelling with his *theologal* (everybody is not aware what this word means: a *theologal* is a sort of coadjutor to the bishop, who accompanies him everywhere)—the bishop was reciting his psalms in one corner of the carriage, his companion was asleep in the other, when they arrived at the bureau of customs. The postilion pulled up, and a representative of the public treasury, clad in green, opened the carriage door, and inquired 'if he had anything to declare.' 'Why, I don't know,' said the bishop, 'I have nothing with me but a *theologal*.'—'Perfectly right, sir; I will only detain you one minute.' And away went the functionary to his *chef*. 'There's a traveller below who declares a *theologal*—what duty am I to demand?' 'Look at the tariff.' The man in green examined the tariff, but could find nothing to enlighten him. 'It is an untariffed object, sir,' said he to his *chef*. 'I had better claim the fixed duty.' Assent being given, he proceeded to the carriage, and said to the bishop, 'Two francs for your *theologal*.' The money was paid, and the journey resumed. Some time after the sleeper awoke, and inquired where they were. 'A quarter of a league beyond the line of customs, and you owe me two francs.' 'And why so, pray?' 'It appears it is the duty on a *theologal*. You could not be permitted to pass for less, and I preferred paying to awaking you; so pay me my two francs. You can afterwards, you know, appeal against the tariff.' The money was paid, but the *theologal* is still pursuing his inquiries, to ascertain on what ground he has been treated as a smuggled article."

The Wall of London.—Mr. W. D. Saull, F.S.A., and G.S., at the recent meeting of the Antiquarian Society, communicated an account of his observations upon the foundations of the Roman Wall of London, recently developed at several points, and especially on the site of the French church, in Bull-and Mouth-street, Aldersgate. It is ascertained that there was a gate in the Roman period in the same spot, which was afterwards called Aldersgate. The wall may thence be traced at intervals to Cripplegate churchyard, where a bastion still remains. A minute description was given by Mr. Saull of the materials of this celebrated and very ancient wall, which remains little altered by time under the surface of the soil. It is composed of layers of small rough flints, rough Kentish ragstone (the green sandstone of the geologists), pieces of ferruginous sandstone irregularly interspersed, two courses of bricks, another layer of ragstone, a double course of tiles, and another of ragstone. It is nine feet six inches in width at the base, and two feet wide at the top; and the total existing height is ten feet seven inches.

The Human Frame.—The number of hinge and other joints in the human frame is nearly one hundred and fifty, and we see the wisdom of the great Creator displayed in the structure and connexion of the bones. What if the joint of the knee could move in every direction like that of the shoulder? Do you not see that when we walked, the legs would have dangled about strangely, instead of moving backwards and forwards in one direction only? And is it not plain that we never could have stood firmly on the ground? In like manner, how very inconvenient it would have been to have our finger-joints to move one way as well as another! On the contrary, how confined and cramped would have been the motion of the arm, if the shoulder had been like the knee, and had only permitted the arm to swing backwards and forwards, without our being able to carry it outward from the body! The builders of machines have sometimes made joints in their machinery very much like the shoulder joint; but it is doubtful whether they ever could have contrived such if they had not first looked at the bones of a man, or some other animal; for other animals have these various sorts of joints adapted to their peculiar wants, as well as man.

Husband's Liabilities for his Wife's Debts.—The doctrine reported to have been laid down by Lord Eldon, that in the case of a husband living apart from his wife, and allowing her a separate maintenance, a notice of such allowance to tradesmen is necessary to free the husband from liability, has been recently overruled by Baron Alderson, in the Court of Exchequer. The decision of Lord Eldon, which is reported in 3 Esp. 350 (Rawlings *v.* Vandyke), has been frequently called into question, and the learned Baron, in alluding to it in the case recently argued, doubted the correctness of the reporter: for he said that when a wife living apart from her husband was supplied with sufficient funds to support herself with everything proper, she was no longer the agent to pledge his credit, and there was consequently no necessity of any notice to a creditor.

Impure Air.—Dr. Reid, in his lectures on chemistry, mentions the following simple and satisfactory experiment for the discovery of impure air:—A spoonful of lime should be injected into a beer-bottle with water, and being placed where suspicion is attached to the quality of the atmosphere, the presence of impurity would be tested by the appearance on the surface of a white and copious incrustation. This is the best practical test at present known.

The "Illustrated London News," Published every Saturday. Thirty Engravings. Price Sixpence.

The above Engraving represents the public announcement of this Paper on Friday last. Two hundred men paraded the streets of London to proclaim the advent of this important publication.

London:—Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 14, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 2.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

THIRD REPRINT.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

Having got over the ceremonies of introduction, and received from the public a welcome warmer and wider than we could have anticipated, even in the buoyant enthusiasm of our first ambition, we will now take the higher privilege of seeking to make more familiar acquaintance with our readers, by indicating to them an outline of the course of conduct by which we hope eventually to ripen that acquaintance into strong and lasting friendship. Doubtless the first aim of a public writer should be to direct opinion into the channel of truth to work out the honest purposes of justice with unflinching courage and fearless energy of heart—to make his pen the interpreter of that noblest eloquence which has virtue for its oracle and honour for its priest—to put the glory of unsullied patriotism above all propositions of expediency and every consideration of gain—to despise party utterly as a faction, and only to recognise it at all when its worth is vindicated by its principles and its errors are palliated by deeds of good result; in a word—to make common cause only with what contributes fairly to national happiness and promotes the country's good; and when setting out in such a spirit to achieve such an end, to take that motto which invokes one of the proudest attributes of manhood, when it says—

"Thy spirit, INDEPENDENCE, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye."

It is our belief in the purity and efficacy of this doctrine that will animate us in the outset, to adopt its tone and principle in the general application of our discussions to passing events. We proclaim independence as the propelling power of our engine; and as we have already declared that we will not be trammelled by political partialities for any set of men, so will we not be withheld from the dissection of any order of measures however pungent their advocacy or plausible their aspect, so long as we find in them one particle of justice that can be violated, or one atom of the people's happiness at stake.

It is in this spirit, therefore, that we intend generally to devote this portion of our paper to the interesting and multifarious workings of our social system as it is approached by fresh legislation—as it has been acted upon by past influences as it is presented in its vital actuality, by the daily progress of affairs. In doing this, we shall be less deeply political than earnestly *domestic*. Our business will not be with the strife of party, but with what attacks or insures the home-life of the empire; with the household gods of the English people, and, above all, of the English poor; with the comforts, the enjoyments, the affections, and the liberties, that form the links of that beautiful chain, which should be fastened at one end to the cottage, at the other to the palace, and be electric with the happiness that is carried into both!

It will thus be seen, that in the course of the career that we propose to ourselves, three essential elements of discussion with us will be, the Poor Laws, the Factory Laws, and the working of the Mining System in those districts of our soil which nature has caverned with her treasures and cruelty disfigures with its crime. The recent horrible disclosures that have been made upon the last subject will be dragged by us into a broader and brighter daylight—and the mark, and brand, and impress of their atrocity rendered more hideous and inhuman under the burning gaze of national indignation and the loathing of the public disgust. There is no sin so shameless but it may be brought to shudder in the sun—there is no wrong so strong in its deformity but it may be withered by the people's breath; and borrowing, under this belief, something of Cobbett's homely bluntness of purpose and expression, we proclaim at once that "these minings shall be undermined." With regard to the factories, we adopt the doctrine of one who "went a good man to his grave"—of that pure, benevolent, fine-hearted philanthropist, Michael Thomas Sadler, whose great spirit yearned towards the weak and cowering, and battled with the wealthy and the oppressor—who fought his way towards justice at the head of a phalanx of little children, whom he armed with no other weapons than their wrongs. We are no friends to innovation—we rush at no wholesale changes and reforms—but, to avert the miseries of the factory system, we will work with heart and pen—and lend all our power to aid Lord Ashley in adorning himself with the mantle which the genius of Sadler left behind him, to be won honourably and worn with grace.

The Poor Laws will be attacked by us only in their clauses of cruelty and of wrong—only when they starve rather than relieve—only when they intrench upon the domestic affections, make poverty a crime, and pour their bitter punishments upon suffering rather than upon sin.

We abstain, upon either of the subjects we have named, from selecting any single theme for an immediate article—we are rather indicating a purpose, and laying out the ground for future exertion; and in so doing, we hope that we have already imbued our readers with the impression that our great aim and intent is—irrespective of all party, and in defiance of all opposition—to achieve, in its purest and most civilizing spirit, the true championship of humanity.

Thus, in keeping our eye upon the action of daily life, we shall most narrowly watch the administration of justice. The decisions of our magistrates, we at once declare shall be branded if they be not just; and the power of "brief authority" shall infringe upon no social liberty of our fellow-subjects, without the rod of castigation being fearlessly applied by us "to him who does the wrong." Coroners' inquests, and civil and criminal trials, will command no small share of our attention; and whenever society is shocked and degraded by, crimes so vast in magnitude and so deep in dye as those we have recently seen committed and condemned, we will seek to infuse a healthier tone of morality into the popular mind upon the subject of such dismal atrocities—to diminish the wild and dreadful excitement which at such moments agitate the public frame, and to cleanse that bad and brutal spirit which is fond of revelling in execration, and makes a holiday spectacle of the crisis that sends the murderer before his God.

In a word, we will promote to our utmost the purity of public life; and if some sneer at our purpose as Quixotic, we have at least the consolation of knowing that it is good. Moreover, we will carry it out in letter and spirit, vindicating it no less in one quarter than another—asserting its principle alike among those who make, and those who are protected by, the laws carrying its battery against bribery in the political, as against corruption in the social, atmosphere—and upholding it before mankind as the banner which wears on one side the sign of private worth, and on the other the symbol of public virtue.

TAKING THE VEIL.

This solemn and most interesting ceremony was recently performed at the church of the convent of "the most Holy Trinity, at Bermondsey;" and as it is now of rare occurrence in the vicinity of the metropolis, the following brief detail connected with the event will doubtless be interesting to our readers.

The convent of the Holy Trinity was erected by subscription, and opened for the reception of the sisterhood of "the Order of our blessed Lady of Mercy," in the month of November 1839, under the direction of the venerable superioress, a lady named Moore, conventually known as Sister Mary Clare. At the present time there are fifteen members of the community residing within the walls, and it is understood that sufficient funds have been raised to secure its perpetuity.

The objects to which these ladies devote themselves, in addition to those services of religion peculiar to their faith, are, the education of poor girls, the visitation and comfort of the sick and afflicted, and the protection of distressed females of good reputation. Upon application for admission to the order, the devotees are strictly examined by the bishop and the

mother superior. If admitted, they continue on probation for six months, employing their time as may be directed. The period of their novitiate usually embraces two entire years, but, in extraordinary cases, the bishop can limit it to twelve months. The annual pension for this period is £30, and upon profession, a sum sufficient to produce that amount yearly is required to be funded. One of the principal benefactresses of the order is the Lady Barbara Eyre, daughter of the Earl of Newburgh, and now a sister of the convent. The whole of the present inmates are ladies of fortune, as may be assumed from the amount required to be funded, and among them is a niece of Sir Andrew Agnew. Nearly 200 poor children are educated and partially clothed by the establishment. Upon the occasion we have illustrated, the ceremony was for the initiation of two young ladies, one of whom was to receive the white veil, having completed the probationary term and entering her novitiate, the other, receiving the religious habit of the community, her novitiate having expired.

Before eleven o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the chapel attached to the convent was filled by a numerous congregation, the major part of whom consisted of ladies. As soon as the clock struck eleven, the convent bell began to toll, which was the announcement of the entry of the procession into the chapel. The Vicar Apostolic, the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Bishop of Olena, in his pontifical robes, then advanced to the altar, attended by the Rev. Messrs. F. Butler, Horrabin, Foley, Sisk, Bowman, Coyle, Lee, and Hearnsip, and Father Lazarien, an Armenian priest, with other of the clergy in their rich vestments, the choristers, incense-bearers, and officers taking their proper stations. The hymn to the Virgin, "O Gloriosa!" was then commenced, and the procession of the nuns entered the chapel in the following order:—First, a cross-bearer—next, the postulants—after them, the novices—then the professed, each bearing a lighted taper—and lastly, the superioress, holding the postulants by the hand.

The novitiates, Miss Baxter and Miss Kellett, were both elegantly dressed in white embroidered muslin, wearing chaplets of white roses as the head-dress. Each held a lighted wax taper in her right hand. Upon arrival at the grate of the convent, they made a genuflection before the Holy Sacrament, and the nuns having taken their stations, the superioress and her assistant retired to their places, the postulants remaining on their knees. After the customary benedictions, each novice was led to the foot of the altar, and an exhortation was delivered by the bishop from the 19th chapter of St. Matthew, 29th verse, "And every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundred-fold, and shall inherit everlasting life." After the exhortation, the bishop severally interrogated the postulants as follows:

Bishop—My child, what do you demand? *Postulant*—The mercy of God, and the Holy Habit of Religion. *Bishop*—Is it with your own free will you demand the Holy Habit of Religion? *Postulant*—Yes, my lord. *Bishop*—Rev. Mother, have you made the necessary inquiries, and are you satisfied? *Superioress*—Yes, my lord. *Bishop*—My child, have you a firm intention to persevere in religion to the end of your life? and do you hope to have sufficient strength to carry constantly the sweet yoke of our Lord Jesus Christ, solely for the love and fear of God? *Postulant*—Relying on the mercy of God, I hope to be able to do so.

The bishop then rising from his chair said, "What God has commenced in you, may he perfect." The postulant then arose, making a reverence, and retired with the superioress and her assistant, to put off the secular dress and assume the full habit of the order. Upon her return, the hymn "Veni Creator" was sung by the choir; and the novices, now kneeling at the grate, were severally interrogated by the bishop, thus:—"My child, what do you demand? *Novice*—My lord, I most humbly beg to be received to the holy profession. *Bishop*—My child, do you consider yourself sufficiently instructed in what regards the vows of religion, and the rules and constitutions of this institue; and do you know the obligations you contract by the holy profession? *Novice*—Yes, my lord, with the grace of God. *Bishop*—May God grant you perseverance in this your holy resolution, and may he deign, in his mercy, to consummate what he has begun." A solemn mass was then said, after which an assistant took the candle from each novice, at the same time giving her the act of profession. Upon her reciving this the bishop approached the novice, and held the Host before her eyes whilst she pronounced her vow. Having signed the act of profession, each received the Sacrament. The bishop then attired himself in a cope and mitre, and advancing to the grate, commenced the antiphon "Veni Sancti." During this, the newly-professed sister, kneeling before the superioress, presented to her the act of profession. The superioress then placed a ring on her finger, upon which she rose, and retired to her place near the grate, when kneeling, the white veil was withdrawn and the black one placed over her head by the bishop, who pronounced the blessing. The taper was then again taken from the newly-professed, who immediately prostrated themselves before the altar, the religious kneeling, while "Te Deum" was sung by the choir, and the closing prayers of the service recited by the bishop, who sprinkled the professed with holy water. The sisters were then assisted to rise, and conducted to the superioress, who embraced them, the choir chanting the psalm "Ecce quam Bonum," which being ended, the whole of the sisterhood retired from the chapel in the order in which they entered, and the gate of the convent was closed upon them. It was a most solemn and affecting spectacle; but during the delivery of a very affecting discourse by the bishop, on their retirement from the world, the novitiates showed no signs of agitation, nor did their countenances betray any symptoms of reluctance; but, on the contrary, appeared to be lighted up by a beautiful expression of enthusiastic devotion.

The immense good which these ladies are effecting is little known, their beneficent acts not being paraded before the public. To form any idea of the extent of their charitable exertions in behalf of suffering humanity, we must follow them to the abodes of poverty and wretchedness, the scene of their labours, and from which the natural timidity of their sex would instinctively shrink, were they not possessed of more than manly fortitude and a pious determination of purpose. The "Sister of Mercy," may be hourly seen pursuing, with calm and unostentatious demeanour, her heavenly occupation amidst the vilest haunts of vice, wretchedness, and disease, conveying the consolations of religion to the afflicted souls of the outcast and abandoned of her species. To use the words of a late lamented poet,

> "Unbreaking where Pestilence scatters his breath,
> The an angel she moves 'midst the vapours of death

On Tuesday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, a woman named Dodds, living in the neighbourhood of Ratcliff-highway, in a fit of despair, and heated by inebriety, threw herself over the swing bridge in Old Gravel lane, Wapping. She was sinking for the third time, and in an almost lifeless state, when an intrepid Scotch seaman, named Archibald Macdonald, belonging to the Robert, of London, jumped from the ship's side, and after many efforts succeeded in rescuing her. So pleased were the spectators with the manly and gallant conduct of Macdonald, that a subscription was made for his benefit.

KILMARNOCK.—The different wards of our town were again canvassed on Wednesday se'nnight, in order to ascertain accurately the amount of real destitution among us, when, after a strict and impartial scrutiny on the part of those engaged in it, the number of unemployed, including dependants, &c., was found to amount to 1105. The committee of council for assisting and finding work for the unemployed continues its labours, meeting and carefully sifting cases every night, with the view of giving immediate employment where it ought to be given. The applications have been pretty numerous. Collections have just been made in all the churches for this most legitimate purpose. Altogether there would be upwards of £100 collected at the church doors, and this independently of the money subscription going on for a similar purpose.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 20.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.—A message from the Commons brought up several private bills.

FACTORIES' BILL.

Lord REDESDALE presented a petition from a place in Kent in favour of a Ten Hours Factory Bill

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Lord LORTON presented petitions from places in Ireland, complaining of the present system of national education in Ireland, and in favour of the Church Education Society.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS' BILL.

The Earl of FORTESCUE presented a petition against certain clauses in a bill which had been sent up from the other House for amending the acts relating to quarter sessions.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved that the report of the ecclesiastical commissioners of Ireland for the year 1841 be laid on the table. Ordered.—The House then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

One of the clerks of committees brought to the bar the minutes of evidence taken in the Newcastle election committee, which were laid on the table

FLINTSHIRE ELECTION.

Sir EDWARD HAYES appeared at the bar with the report of the committe appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return of the Hon. Mr. Mostyn, to the effect that that gentleman was not duly elected, and that Sir R. Glynn was entitled to the seat for that borough.

NEW PROJECTILE.

In reply to a question from Major VIVIAN Sir R. PEEL said that he had been a witness of the experiment made by Captain Warner of his newly-invented projectile upon a small piece of water; and he (Sir R. Peel) admitted that that experiment, as far as it went, had been completely successful. An offer had been made to Captain Warner for the purchase of his invention for the Government, but as he had refused to accede to certain conditions which had been submitted to him, the communications on the subject had been interrupted, and the purchase had not been made.

CHURCH RATES.

Sir JOHN EASTHOPE gave notice, that on Thursday, the 16th of June, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of church-rates

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON gave notice, that on Thursday, the 9th of June, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent persons in England and Wales from losing their votes at an election by removal after the preceding registration

BRIDPORT ELECTION.

Mr R. COCHRANE expressed a hope, that on Thursday the motion relative to the Bridport election might be brought on at an early hour, and that the subject would not be again deferred till another day.—Mr. MITCHELL said, that if upon inquiry he should find that hon. members who had notices of motions for Thursday next would not give way, he should feel it his duty to bring forward the subject of the Bridport election on Tuesday next, and to make his own statement on the subject.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of Supply upon the Ordnance and Navy Estimates, and the necessary supplies were voted

COLONIAL PASSENGERS' BILL.

Lord STANLEY having moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on this bill, Mr. HAWES expressed a hope that a measure of so much importance would not be pressed in a house so thinly attended.—Lord STANLEY objected to any further postponement; and, after a few words from Mr S O'BRIEN and Mr. HAWES in explanation, the report was re-considered, and agreed to with some amendments. The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday next.

PENTONVILLE PRISON BILL.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in moving the third reading of this bill, remarked, that the prison was now completed, and that her Majesty's Government thought it desirable to bring it into operation on the first of July next. It would be necessary, in the miscellaneous estimates to move a vote providing for the payment of the salaries of the officers attached to the establishment; and as he understood the hon. member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) wished to express some opinion on the separate system, he would suggest that it would be more convenient if any discussion on that point were taken on that occasion rather than at present.—Mr. ROEBUCK said, that, as far as he was concerned, he could see no objection to the right hon baronet's proposal. He certainly wished to express some opinions which he entertained on secondary punishments generally, and as an opportunity for that purpose would be afforded, he should offer no impediment to making progress with the bill.—The bill was then read a third time and passed. The Australia and New Zealand Bill was read a third time and passed The Ecclesiastical Corporations Leasing (No. 2) Bill went through committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday week.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS

Mr. ROEBUCK moved the first reading of a bill then lying on the table of the House, which had been sent down from the House of Lords, entitled "An Act for further Inquiry into Bribery at Elections of Members to serve in Parliament;" and the hon. and learned member said, that, in moving the first reading of the bill, he would also take the opportunity of saying, that he should not have that one string to his bow alone, but should still go on with his own bill, though he believed that all his purposes would be attained by this bill, with the addition of one or two words.—The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

NEW POOR LAW.

Mr. P BORTHWICK wished to know on what day the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department would proceed with the consideration of the New Poor Law?—Sir J. GRAHAM said, that that measure stood for Monday next, but it could not come on upon that day. He would, however, then mention on what day he would proceed with it.—The House then adjourned until Monday

SOCIETY OF GUARDIANS FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE.—A numerous party of the subscribers and their friends dined at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, last week. The president of the society, Mr. Alderman Farebrother, was in the chair, and presided with his wonted good humour and ability. The worthy chairman entered at some length into a statement of the advantages of the society, not only to its members, but to the interests of merchants and traders generally, and spoke with high estimation of the energy and ability of the secretary, Mr. Edward Frederick Leeks. It appeared also, from the statements of Mr. Deputy Frisby, Mr. Binyon, Mr. Brewster, and other gentlemen of the committee, that the society was increasing in numbers to a considerable extent, not only in London, but in the provinces also; and that its advantages were never more needed than at the present time, when thousands of fictitous firms in London alone required the warning and exposure effected by this society's system of mutual intercommunication.

FALMOUTH.—A meeting of the liberal electors of the united borough of Penryn and Falmouth took place on Friday evening se'nnight, when it was unanimously determined to tender the suffrages of the reformers to Captain Plumridge again, should the arrangements relative to his late discomfiture allow of his presenting himself at present to the constituency, or to sit in the House of Commons as the representative of this borough.

A journeyman locksmith escaped from the late railway accident unhurt, but his mind was so affected by the shock, that since his return to the workshop his reason has departed, and he has not uttered a single word. He works on continually, doing as much in one day as he formerly did in several.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

BRISTOL.—ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH.—A meeting of the Architectural Society was lately held, at which several parishioners of St. Mary Redcliff attended to take into consideration the improvements now going on in that parish, and the best measures to be adopted for the restoration of Redcliff church—S. S. Wayte, Esq., in the chair. A memorial to the council was adopted, praying that the first four houses on the south side of Phippen-street may be thrown back the several distances of twelve, seven, three, and two feet, so as to form what is called a trumpet-entrance. The society also recommended the adoption of plans for the improvement of the exterior of the church, for restoring the eastern window and Lady-chapel, and for the construction of pews to accommodate a much larger congregation than the edifice will at present contain.

YORK.—On Tuesday afternoon week, the Lady Mayoress entertained a large party to tea at the Mansion-house, in honour of the Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary. We understand that cards of invitation were sent to the principal members of the Wesleyan Society, and that all the ministers were present.

BATH.—On Saturday last a man, apparently about 32 years of age, respectably dressed, and carrying with him a roll of parchment, supposed to be some deeds concerning a marriage settlement, applied at the Three Cups inn, for a private room, stating that he wanted to "do some writing." He continued in the occupation of the room till between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M., on Monday night, when he left the inn, saying that he had business with a party at the White Hart. The man, however, not returning by half-past eleven o'clock, suspicion was excited, and it was discovered that an oval silver tea-pot, worth 7*l.*, a pair of silver sugar-tongs, and one plain silver spoon, bearing the initials "R. J. L.," had been stolen from the room. The rascal has not since been heard of.

CHATSWORTH.—Extensive ornamental improvements have been long in progress in the interior of this splendid mansion, and are now completed preparatory to the expected arrival of the Duke of Devonshire from Italy. The rooms have been recently lined with the new painted leather, superbly relieved in different colours, intermixed with a profusion of gold (a fashionable style of decoration now in vogue in Paris). On the first glimpse, the exterior presents a magnificent appearance, from the window sashes and frames being gilt on the outside—at once a presage of the wealth and splendour of its noble proprietor. The conservatories and grounds are no less objects of eager curiosity. The principal one is the largest in the kingdom, being 360 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 70 feet in height. Its arrangement is somewhat similar to that of a church, having a middle and two side aisles. The centre is arched with a waggon-headed ceiling much more lofty than the sides, all of glass, and here the splendid palms are gradually extending their graceful limbs, and will, it is expected, in course of time, reach the top. The water-pipes used in warming this conservatory extend in their ramifications to the enormous extent of seven miles. The fountains are unrivalled. The *jet d'eau* of the principal one is projected to the incredible height of 80 feet, the supply being derived from the neighbouring mountains, which form so noble a back ground to the scenery of this princely domain. The Lion Fountain, so called from the finely-sculptured lions, is after the style of those at Versailles. At the request of visitors this fountain is set in full play, and the water, passing through the lions' mouths, dashes downwards, to form a series of broad table-falls, which have a very elegant and brilliant effect. We must not omit to mention that in the grounds there is a curious device to entrap the unwary, consisting of a copper tree, which, being without foliage, presents a withered appearance. A cock being turned, a hundred streams are suddenly jetted from its branches, and the unlucky wight upon whom this joke is practised is baptized in a manner to cause considerable merriment.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—The select committee appointed to inquire into the frauds committed upon the working-classes by this oppressive system met last Wednesday, and elected Lord Ashley to be their chairman. They adjourned until Wednesday, the 25th inst., on which day they will commence their labours, by instituing an inquiry into its extent and effects, as practised in Bradford, Yorkshire, and the surrounding district. —*Times.*

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of this society, which originated from a meeting of chemists and druggists, held last spring, to oppose the Medical Reform Bill of Mr. Hawes, M.P., was held on Tuesday at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand, when the chair was taken by W. Allen, Esq. F.R.S., president of the society. The council announced in their report, that in an interview with Sir James Graham they had received the assurance that no measure should be introduced into Parliament affecting chemists and druggists, without due notice being given to the president. The total receipts were 5165*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, whilst the expenditure was 1147*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance of 3017*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, of which 3000*l.* stock had been purchased, whilst 1026*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* remained in the hands of the treasurer. There had this year been received subscriptions from 14 life members, 982 members, and 976 associates. The society had received 775*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per Cent. Consols, transferred to it from the Druggists' Association in 1815, and there remained a further sum of 96*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* to be transferred. The library, museum, and evening meetings, were progressing in a satisfactory manner.

THEATRICALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the New York Papers.)

The summer season not having fairly opened yet anywhere, we have little to tell relating to theatricals, other than to chronicle the whereabouts of the actors.

The Seguin *troupe* appear likely to succeed at the Park for a few weeks. They had a good house the first night, a poor one the second, and a tolerably good one the third night. They are a singular instance of an operatic company being successful without having one really great singer among them. Seguin is the best. They are all capital musicians, but none of them have a first-rate voice. Mrs. Seguin is a beautiful musician, very correct, and very cold; but her voice is thin, and in its upper notes wiry and harsh. Still the whole of them combined caused the opera of "Norma" to be received with considerable applause.

Mrs. Sutton and Nagel are giving concerts with great *eclat* at Mobile, where Browne has taken his last benefit before coming north. Barton and Mrs. Richardson, and Bill Chapman, are also there.

Fanny Elssler had not left Havana at the last accounts. She was drawing good houses at the Tacon, which she has again taken on her own account.

Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam have left New Orleans, on their road to the north. The Italian *troupe* have not succeeded well there.

Forrest is in Boston playing a round of tragedy. Clara Fisher is also there, with a company containing Miss Lee, the dancer; she is making money. A new drama called "Harry Lorrequer," has been got out there. "Love" is also there.

Miss Turnbull, Madame Stephan, and Sylvain have reached New Orleans, from Cuba, where they were only tolerably successful.

A. Adams, Wemyss, and Harrison are playing in Baltimore with Mrs. Lewis.

Burton had a good benefit at the Chesnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, the other day. He brought out "Bubbles of the Day," which was highly applauded. None of the theatres are doing much in Philadelphia.

Butler, the tragedian, the pretty Miss Reynolds, Lambert Thayer, and Mrs. Lewis, are playing in Washington.

Jim Crow Rice has just closed a fine engagement in Boston.

Chippendale, Billy Williams, Mrs. Knight, &c., are all at the Park, where they are great favourites.

Thorne at the Chatham, and Mitchell at the Olympic, are doing a first-rate business.

The Bowery is going down, Miss Cushman's is going up, and Niblo will open rich shortly.

Braham is at Philadelphia, on his way to the west.

The following are the most celebrated promenades of the chief nations of Europe and Asia:—the Bois de Boulogne in France; the Garden of the Dead at Constantinople; the Gardens at Kensington; the Prater in the suburbs of Vienna, situated on one of the islands of the Danube; the Wood of the Falcons at Moscow; and the Prado in Spain.

Jullien and Koenig are indefatigable in their exertions; an entire new selection of beautiful quadrilles and waltzes have been put in rehearsal to be performed at Lady Howard's, the Countess of Dowis's, Lady Clay's, and Mrs. Stadholme Brownrigg's balls, for which occasions their excellent orchestra is retained. Koenig, in addition to his charming performances on the cornet-a-pistons, is also an expert violin player, which instrument he now generally takes up in the waltzes, and infuses a spirit in the *Deutschere* quite *a la Strauss*.

At the last meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Saturday, it was stated by Sir George Staunton, Bart., that a magnetic observatory had recently been erected and furnished by the Chinese at Pekin, on the same principles as those recently constructed by the British Government at different parts of the world according to the recommendations of the Royal Society. This is one amongst many other instances of the probable results that may be anticipated from throwing open an intercourse with this large, and in many respects intellectual country. Captain Blackwood, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Fly, 18 guns, who is about to depart in command of an expedition to Torres Straits and New Guinea, was formally introduced to the Society.

The Council of the National Anti-Corn Law League, as appears from their report, has contemplated the means, not only of expressing, but of extending, the principles of its members. The plan announced is to map out England and Wales into twelve districts, in each of which a lecturer will be stationed, for the purpose of promoting free-trade principles by oral instruction, the dissemination of tracts, and the enrolment of members of the League. A legal and efficient organization may thus be obtained; but the exercise of a sound discretion will be requisite in the selection of agents.

The Chandos Testimonial.—The grand Buckinghamshire festival was held on Wednesday, at Aylesbury, by the farmers of that county and other friends connected with agriculture, for the purpose of presenting to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham a piece of plate, as a testimonial of their admiration of his public principles, and a tribute of respect and gratitude for his services whilst Marquis of Chandos, as one of the representatives of his native county. The costly and exquisitely executed record of respect and gratitude weighs 1800 ounces, is four feet six inches in height, and is valued at £2000: it was on Tuesday afternoon conveyed from Messrs. Green and Ward's, the silversmiths, of Cockspur-street, to the George Inn, Aylesbury, where it was exhibited on Wednesday morning, in an ante-room, to a large number of the inhabitants of the town and the surrounding districts. The dinner took place at the George Inn, but there being no room within the house sufficiently large to accommodate the guests, a temporary banqueting hall was erected in the area capable of accommodating six hundred persons, the number for which the committee had issued tickets, although having applications for a hundred more. His Grace, who had been anxiously looked for by the crowds who filled the town, arrived by special train at three o'clock, and was escorted from the terminus to the hotel by a numerous body of the gentry of the county, and was, during his progress, loudly cheered by the crowd.

Chimney Sweepers.—Agreeably to the will of the late Captain South, the anniversary dinner to upwards of 100 apprenticed sweeps in the cities of London and Westminster, took place at the Yorkshire Stingo on Monday. The boys in their appearance looked cleanly, and behaved with perfect decorum. In addition to the new shilling obtained from the Mint expressly for the occasion, a Testament, through the able management of Mr. Cromin, the master or churchwarden, was given to each boy. After dinner, "God Save the Queen" was sung by a few professionals, and the boys then dispersed highly gratified by the kindness evinced towards them by the gentlemen present. Previous to the dinner a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Short, rector, in the parish church of St George-the-Martyr, Queen-square.

New Fire-escape.—A public exhibition of this important, but simple invention, was made on Monday afternoon, from 172, Fleet-street, of a new fire-escape. The exhibition proved most satisfactory, men and boys descending from the top of the house into the street, by means of the apparatus, with the greatest ease, safety, and despatch. The experiment was evidently so safe and pleasant, that amateurs volunteered, though the height from which they descended was frightful to contemplate. The idea is most simple, and may be described as follows:—Let a strong rope be fastened by its middle to any fixture in the uppermost part of a house, and let the two depending lines be connected together by a strong belt moving upon swivels, and the party wishing to effect his escape has only to throw out of the window the two extremities of the cord, which are laid hold of by any two parties in the street — they shall stand apart, occasioning an angle—and the party has only to buckle round him the belt and throw himself from the window, and he descends in perfect safety. The gravity of weight of the man descending is counteracted by the fact that this belt must draw together two persons standing wide apart, and who are possessed of great leverage. The idea is most simple, and what it is most essential not to omit mention of is, that a man can be hoisted up with as much facility as he can be made to descend.

Extraordinary Attachment.—Captain Beaver, of the Niagara militia, was possessed of a duck so much attached to him, that the poor bird actually plucked and roasted herself for his dinner, having previously eaten a quantity of sage and onions.

Chudleigh.—A coin, about the size of a ducat of gold, with a strong alloy of copper and silver, was discovered here much corroded, in a lime-ash floor. Similar coins have been found near Dartmoor. On the one side, in a circle and triangle, are a globe and cross, with the inscription around—"Gottes geben man soll lob." On the reverse are three crowns, intermingled with three fleur-de-lis, and around are the letters "Hanns Krac Wickelin (o. Winckelin) R. V."

Caution to Equestrians.—On Monday morning a gentleman on horseback, having occasion to alight at the residence of a friend in Gloucester place, left his horse in the care of a boy who had followed him some distance. On leaving the house the gentlemen could not find either boy or horse, and after walking about the spot for upwards of half an hour, and making numerous inquiries after his missing steed, he ascertained that a boy had been thrown from a horse in the Newroad, and had been taken in a senseless state to the hospital. On further inquiry he succeeded in finding his horse at a livery-stables in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood, with a dislocated shoulder and both the animal's knees severely cut. The boy, it appears, had ridden the horse along the New-road, when, either from fright or mismanagement, the animal had thrown its rider and then galloped off furiously, till, in attempting to pass between two carriages, it came in contact with the wheel of one of them, and was thrown down. The boy has received several severe injuries, and the horse, a valuable blood mare, is entirely spoiled by the accident.

Northampton.—Contracts have been issued by the Government for 60,000 pairs of army shoes, and 8000 convict ditto. Of these no less than 30,000 have been contracted for in this town. The contractors are Messrs. Groom, 10,000; Bryan, 10,000; and Gee, 10,000. The remainder are dispersed over Raunds, Daventry, Wellingborough, and Kettering. The order will be of great service to the older, inferior, and most distressed class of workmen.—*Mercury.*

Will of the late Duke of Cleveland, K.G.—The will of the late Harry Duke of Cleveland has been just proved in the Prerogative Court, by the executors, Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, Thomas Metcalfe and G. B. Wharton, Esqrs. The personal property has been sworn under £1,000,000, upon which a stamp duty of £13,000 had been paid. The property has been bequeathed principally to his family, consisting of the present duke, Lords William Powlett and Harry Vane; Ladies Sara Merick (who is abroad), Arabella Darden, and Augusta Milbanke, with the exception of some legacies and annuities to his servants. Lord Brougham and his executors are bequeathed £1500 each. The late duke's personal estate is the largest left by any peer of his elevated rank since the late Duke of Sutherland, whose personal effects were sworn as amounting to more than £1,000,000: all sums beyond which amount are not subject to probate duty. The dowager duchess is handsomely provided for under the late duke's will.

Right of Property in Wind.—Water-mills were at one time, particularly on the Continent, included among the regalia or rights of the crown; and on the introduction of windmills, this assumed right was extended over air as well as water. A whimsical instance of the attempted exercise of this privilege is on record. It seems that the Augustine monks belonging to the monastery at Windsheim, in the province of Overyssel, having desirous of erecting a windmill in the neighbourhood; but the lord of the soil opposed their project, on the extraordinary assumption that the wind in that district belonged to him. Upon this the monks applied to the Bishop of Utrecht, who decided, in a towering passion, that no one had power over the wind in his diocese *but himself*. And thereupon he immediately granted letters patent to the good monks.—*Guide to Trade.*

International Copyright.—The subjoined remarks on this subject are extracted from a speech by Mr. Cornelius Mathews, at the dinner given to Mr. Dickens, in New York, on the 19th of February: "The conflict between a paid literature and an unpaid is a fierce one while it lasts; it cannot last long. The one relies on the feeble and uncertain impulses of authorship; the other is driven on by all the restless interests of trade. What is the present condition of the field of letters in America? It is in a state of desperate anarchy — without order, without system, without certainty. A new work reaches this country, well worthy of being printed by some prominent house, furnished to the libraries, and put in the hands of a liberal circle of readers, in due course of trade. This would be proper and natural. On the contrary, twenty, yea, fifty, or a hundred hands are thrust forth, spasmodically to clutch the first landed copy: it is followed, watched to its destination; violent hands are, perhaps, laid on it to snatch it from its first possessor: it is reprinted; early copies are despatched into the country; new editions follow, in pamphlet, in book, by chapters in a thousand newspapers; the land is vocal with the unrestrained chuckle of the daily and weekly press over this new acquisition; while no other writer, whatever his merit, if his popularity be but a degree less, is listened to. What hope is there here for the native author? As an American I feel this, and I avow it."

Puseyism.—The Bishop of Worcester has issued a letter to the Rural Dean of Birmingham, in which he forbids the public use of the term "Puseyite" as applicable to those entertaining tractarian opinions.

At the meeting of the Home Missionary Society, held on Tuesday in Exeter-hall, it appeared from the report that the society had 147 agents, who preach in nearly 600 towns, villages, and hamlets, and that no less than 10,000 children are instructed in their schools. Their expenditure has this year exceeded their income above £2000, but a legacy of £5000 has, by the favourable issue of a law-suit, been placed at their disposal.

On Tuesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, three dashingly-dressed young men, apparently foreigners, entered the shop of Mrs. Parker, jeweller, Edward-street, Portman-square, and requested to look at some silver candlesticks; two or three pairs were placed before them, but they made some objection to the patterns, and they then expressed a wish to see some brooches. They examined a number of them, but made no purchase, and soon after their departure it was discovered that one of the brooches, set round with diamonds, and worth £120, had been stolen. One of the shopmen, on receiving intimation of the robbery, followed the party, but unfortunately did not succeed in capturing either of them.

Naval and Military Bible Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Marquis of Cholmondely in the chair. The meeting was well attended. On the platform we noticed General Ord, Admiral Hawker, Major Anderson, the Rev. J. Cumming, and several other ministers of the church. The object of the society is to distribute the Bible, either gratuitously or at a very much reduced price, amongst soldiers and sailors. The report presented a statement of the last year's finances, whereby it was announced that the income of the society for the past twelve months had been £2809 15s., whilst the expenditure had been £2818 11s., and that the balance, including the surplus of the preceding year, now in the hands of the treasurer, was £22 10s. 7d. The report further stated, that there was a sum of £477 8s., due for books which had been supplied to her Majesty's troops, but that there was at the same time the amount of £292 5s. 10d. owing to the Queen's printers for the purchase of books. A series of resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the society were unanimously agreed to.

The Creole Negroes.—The *New York Express* contains the following letter from New Providence, furnishing the intelligence that the negroes of the Creole had been formally set at liberty:—"Nassau, New Providence, April 16, 1842.—A special session of the Admiralty Court convened this day to hear the charge of piracy against the seventeen negroes imprisoned from the Creole. The Attorney-General made his motion for delay of trial, on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the necessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate, and crew and passengers of the Creole, showing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States, if time was allowed. After an examination of the testimony offered, the court replied that were the captain, crew, and passengers, as set forth in the affidavits, here present to testify in this case, they should consider them as not entitled to belief or credit, and should charge the jury to that effect; and that no evidence could be procured to convict the prisoners at the bar, for they were perfectly justified in the course pursued on board the Creole, and were now about to be set free. The Chief Justice then addressed the negroes something in this style—"It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery; may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects of her Majesty's government." They were then set at liberty by proclamation.

On Whit Monday, an open air meeting of the Chartists of Southampton took place in the Marsh. The object appeared to be to vote a memorial to the Queen, to request her Majesty to discharge her present Ministers, to dissolve the Parliament, and to choose Ministers who would adopt the Charter. The speakers did not think that the memorial would be of any service, but they were anxious to try every fair and legal means to carry the Charter before they resorted to other measures. The speakers declared that the Chartists are determined to resist the payment of the Income Tax. A person named Knowles delivered a speech on what he called the first principles of government. He advocated the immediate destruction of the hereditary portion of the Constitution; declared that most of the present members of the House of Commons were more fit for the plough-tail than for senators; and denounced the payment of the interest of the National Debt.

British and Foreign Society for the Suppression of Intemperance.—The annual meeting of the above Society was held at Exeter-hall on Wednesday. Earl Stanhope in the chair. On the platform were a great number of gentlemen, amongst whom were the Bishop of Norwich, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., Dr. Oxley, Rev. C. Stovel, and several delegates from America, &c. The report, which was very lengthy, was read by Mr. Green, the secretary: it stated that the society greatly had increased in numbers during the past year, both in the metropolis and the country. A number of excellent speeches in behalf of the Society were delivered by the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Buckingham, and other gentlemen, one of whom, named Peck, narrated the following interesting incident:—"In the month of June 1837, a woman named Wright, a very dissolute character, whilst drinking at the bar of a gin-shop in Drury-lane, offered to sell her child, a little boy, about two years old, which she then held in her arms, for a quartern of gin. A man named Myers, who is a waterman, then and now residing in Feathers-court, Drury-lane, took the wretched mother at her word, paid for the gin, and received the child from her arms. Since that period up to the present time, Myers, who is a very industrious man, although he has at times experienced great privations, has wholly maintained the child, to whom he is greatly attached; he has taught the child christened in the names of its mother and himself. Since the day the purchase and exchange were made the unnatural mother had never expressed any solicitude about it, and had latterly been lost sight of altogether." Mr. Peck stated that he had made efforts to get the boy into the Blue Coat School, but without success. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the noble chairman, and it separated.

The anniversary festival of the Philanthropic Society was celebrated on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern. The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer presided, in the absence of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, who was prevented from taking the chair by the recent death of his mother, the Duchess Dowager. There were about 150 gentlemen present; and, though the attendance was much smaller than was anticipated, there have been but few anniversary dinners at which a more sympathetic interest in favour of the objects of the particular charity appeared to pervade the company, or where the appeal to the liberality of the assembly met with a more ready or abundant answer. It was stated in the report read by the secretary that during the past year, no fewer than 118 criminal boys had been admitted, and 65 boys and 71 girls, who were the children of convicted parents; but it was also stated, that the Society was not enabled to carry out, from want of funds—though those funds were on the increase—the objects it had in view to the full extent which its directors could desire. The subscriptions amounted, during the evening, to little short of £2000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The French papers are totally devoid of interest as regards political news; but the suppression of *Le Temps* by a decision of the Correctional Tribunal, is the subject of grave articles in some of the opposition papers, and has inspired serious misgivings about the future. The paper thus suppressed was one of those that may be said to have contributed most to the success of the revolutionary movement of the 27th July, 1830.

The *Moniteur* announces that the judicial inquiry into the causes of the Versailles Railroad (left bank) accident, began on the 9th, the morning after the catastrophe, and that numerous witnesses had been heard both in Paris and Versailles. After hearing the engineers and the persons who escaped, the whole proceedings will be submitted to the Seine Tribunal, to decide any or what course is to be pursued. The Left Bank Railroad resumed its service on Saturday. Several ladies were in the carriages. The following alterations had been made in the trains:—

1. The discontinuance of the four-wheeled locomotives, and the use of the six-wheeled engines only.
2. The baggage waggons, usually placed behind the train, are now placed between the engine and the passengers, and, independently of this precaution, an additional waggon, loaded with stones and sand-bags, follows the baggage one.
3. The speed has been slackened.
4. The doors of the carriages can now be opened by the passengers.

THE ACCIDENT AT MEUDON.—Men under the superintendence of police-officers have been employed in sifting the ashes at Meudon, and every article thus obtained is carefully preserved. The operation has produced fragments of linen, laces, and other parts of dresses, 20 gold rings, a considerable quantity of money in silver and gold, and parts of watches, chains, and ornaments; gloves, canes, umbrellas, and various other things, which may, in many instances, be recognised as having belonged to sufferers. Already one gentleman has found among these relics a chain and medallion which belonged to his young wife, to whom he had very recently been married. One of the chief clerks in the office of the Minister of the Finances has ascertained the loss of a young person to whom he was affianced, by seeing among these remnants the case of a watch he had presented to her. A mother has also found the fragment of a box, and a ring belonging to her only daughter, who went on Sunday to Versailles with her cousin, but neither of whom has returned or been heard of. One of the most afflicting results of the late railroad accident is the case of M. Brioche, a merchant of Nantes. He has lost both his legs and both his arms, and remains a mere trunk with the head upon it. In the endeavours to draw him out of the fire, the hook of the pole which was used caught him by the mouth, which was dreadfully lacerated. Nevertheless, he has recovered his senses and his speech, and is able to give a relation of the horrors he has undergone. He was accompanied by the nephew of M. Sicard, a merchant of the Rue Thibeautodé, and a traveller of the house, who had arrived only three days before from Nismes, both of whom were by his side, but perished in the flames.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

We learn by a letter from Castel Sarrazin, in the Tarn-et-Garonne, that, on the 4th inst., the river Garonne became so swollen, that the extensive plain of Castel Sarrazin was completely overflowed, and the inhabitants of the houses upon it driven up to the roofs. The Mayor went out in a skiff, with provisions for their relief. The current was so strong, that several boats were driven with such violence against the trees, that they were stove in and sunk.

PORTUGAL.—A commission has just been appointed by the Portuguese Government, to take into consideration the whole question of the reduction of duties, which is to form the subject of the supplemental article to the commercial treaty. The commission consisted of Joaquim Lanches, a cloth manufacturer from the Alemtejo; Florido Ferrez, formerly Finance Minister; and Leita Sampayo, one of the tobacco contractors. The new list of Peers, thirty in number, had been approved by the Queen in Council. The list had been judiciously drawn up so as to include a fair representation of all parties. The most remarkable nominations were those of Count Bemfin, Count das Aretas, and Silva Carvalho.

NAPLES.—On the 8th of September, 1841, an insurrection took place at Aquile, in the kingdom of Naples, in which Colonel Tanfani, commander of the province, a gendarme, and a receiver of taxes, lost their lives. The insurgents held the town during 24 hours, but reinforcements having arrived, they retreated into the country, 400 in number, and were ultimately dispersed. A political military commission was immediately instituted to try the persons implicated in the conspiracy, and after proceedings which lasted nearly eight months, 116 were brought to trial in March last. A letter, dated Aquila, the 24th ult., states that the trial continued during 40 days, and that the commissioners, after taking eight days to deliberate, returned a verdict of guilty against 55. Eight were sentenced to death, six to hard labour for life, seven to 30 years' imprisonment and hard labour, and thirty-four to 25 years' close confinement. Three of the first were shot on the 22nd ult. The execution of the five others, amongst whom figures Baron Falconi, had been suspended, and it was even hoped that they would be reprieved. The Marquis Dragonetti, a member of the Neapolitan Parliament in 1821, was among the 30 whose innocence was recognised. Six new arrests were made during the debates, and 31 still remained to be tried.

PRUSSIA.—A private letter from Posen expresses serious fears for the consequences of the projected visit of the King of Prussia to St. Petersburgh. There has for some time existed a treaty between Prussia and Russia for the reciprocal surrender of deserters from those states respectively. The term of the treaty has expired, and a proposition for the renewal of it has been made to the Prussian Government on the part of the Emperor Nicholas. "If it be acceded to," say our letters, "the king will have for ever destroyed the popularity he has gained, for there are in the Prussian states at this moment no fewer than 50,000 deserters, or refugees from Russian Poland. For the sake, therefore, of the king's own popularity and welfare, as well as on the score of humanity, let us hope that his Majesty will not commit an error so great as to renew the treaty now happily at an end."

HAMBURGH.—A meeting of the British residents of this ill-fated city, was held at the Consulate on the 12th instant, when it was unanimously agreed that a petition be presented to her most excellent Majesty the Queen, and an appeal to the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to sanction and approve an appeal to the British nation, in order to alleviate the general sufferings caused by the late calamitous and destructive fire. Colonel Hodges alluded to the absurd calumnies and wanton injuries inflicted upon some of the English by the mistaken inhabitants for exertions which should have been met with thanks. It appears that the Senate gave orders to blow up some houses to stop the progress of the fire. Some English workmen, belonging to an English machine manufactory, were selected as the fittest persons to perform this duty. They were joined by some English sailors, who volunteered their services. Their object was misconstrued by the people into a hostile attack on their houses. It is stated that one of the workmen employed by the engineer was supposed to be plundering; the workmen and the sailors were attacked, driven away, and it is feared that some of them were seriously injured, if not killed. It is perhaps hardly to be wondered at that the state of despair to which the population here was reduced, by the fearful event by which this town has been visited, should have distracted the reason of some part of the mob; but it is gratifying to observe that the authorities of the town fully acknowledge the services rendered by the English resident in Hamburgh.

The following letter has been addressed by Dr. Sieveking, Senior Syndic of the city of Hamburgh to Colonel Hodges:—

"Hamburgh, May 12, 1842.

"Sir,—Though unable to appreciate by any official report the whole extent of the obligations under which a considerable part of the city of Hamburgh has been laid during the late awful event by the spirited exertions of your countrymen, the Senate thinks it a sacred duty to commemorate, at this early period, their names. By the very exertions which ought to have commanded popular gratitude, Messrs. Lumley, Giles, and Thompson, have incurred the persecution of a deluded mob. They have been particularly pointed out to the Senate as the men who assisted in planning with technical skill, and who, without adequate means of execution, volunteered, with heroic intrepidity, in carrying out a system of explosions, though not equally effective in all, yet in some important instances, gloriously successful. I am authorized by the Senate to anticipate a public testimonial, to which they are so justly entitled, by these lines addressed to their country's representative. The feelings of sympathy which unite the inhabitants of this city and her Britannic Majesty's subjects will, I trust, receive additional strength from a catastrophe to which the exertions of Englishmen have so much contributed in assigning a limit; and which not only from an intimate connexion of interests, but from the noble motives of humanity, will, I have no doubt, be considered by the commercial metropolis of the world as a domestic calamity. I have the honour to remain, with sincere regard, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, (Signed)

"To G. Lloyd Hodges, Esq., "K. SIEVEKING
Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, &c."

In this country the appeal in behalf of the unfortunate population was anticipated and most liberally responded to. £10,000 were sent over in dollars and money by the steamer, subscribed by some of the public companies, merchants, bankers, and others, in the course of three days after the news of the catastrophe was known in London. Among the subscribers we are gratified to observe that our most gracious Sovereign has ordered £200 to be forwarded as her contribution. The Queen Dowager has also given £150, and Prince Albert £100 towards the relief fund. The King of Hanover has contributed 100,000 dollars for a similar benevolent purpose.

The King of Denmark has given the munificent subscription of £7500 to the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

In France, the subscription opened for the sufferers by the fire, at the head of which are some of the great commercial establishments, amounts to 61,000f., or nearly £2500. The Bank of France has besides subscribed 15,000f., or £600.

The exact position of the Hamburgh insurance companies is still unknown. It is hoped that three out of the four will be enabled to pay in full. In the course of a few days this question will be decided one way or other, and the certainty, whichever way the result will turn, will put an end to doubts and anxiety which are at present prejudicial to all interests.

From the best information received by the last mail from Hamburgh, the loss of the three principal fire offices in London are £300,000 sterling, £200,000, £150,000,—a sum much greater than was at first anticipated, but which will be paid in the course of this week. The losses of the Hamburgh fire-office and the Prussian fire-office in Hamburgh, are much heavier than the above.

Sixty-one Prussian pioneers are now in the city, paid, fed, and clothed at Prussian expense. They are to remain for three months, to assist in clearing away the tottering walls and rubbish, and, indeed, considerable progress has been already made therein. Many streets—streets, alas! without houses—are sufficiently cleared to admit foot passengers; and already the merchants have assembled again in their splendid new Exchange.

A private letter from Munich of the 11th inst., states that the utmost exertions were being made at Berlin, Frankfort, Augsburg, and, in fact, throughout Germany, to collect subscriptions for the sufferers by the late calamitous fire at Hamburgh. It was feared that many of the German insurance companies would be seriously compromised by that event. It was said that a company at Gotha would lose 10,000,000 florins.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens of the 28th ult. state, that several violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in various parts of the Peloponnesus; on the 18th, at Sparta, the shocks lasted from 25 to 30 seconds each. The inhabitants ran terrified out of their houses. On the same day, and in the course of the night, four or five other slighter shocks were experienced. Beyond the Eurotas an immense rock fell from Mount Menelas, near the village of Dwuchas. An old tower situate in the town of Magoules was thrown to the ground. At Mistra the soil trembled with more violence than it did at Sparta, and a portion of the Hellenic College and several houses were destroyed. The water of the springs and wells became turbid, and an enormous rock, having detached itself from the summit of old Mount Mistra, rolled with terrific noise into the town. At Calames the first shock, felt at half-past 9 o'clock, lasted between 40 and 50 seconds, and there were ten others from that hour until midnight at intervals of three-quarters of an hour. Most of the houses were damaged, and several in the neighbourhood actually gave way. Upwards of 50 dwellings were thrown down at Areopolis, and 15 towers crumbled at Œtylus. Many persons were buried under the ruins of their houses in the province of Maina. At Antrousa several churches fell in. On the 24th ult., at about 4 o'clock, A.M., another shock was felt at Patras, which lasted a minute and a half.

EGYPT.—ALEXANDRIA, April 26. Since the 22nd inst., when I wrote you by the Liverpool, nothing of importance has transpired, which is fortunate, as the French steamer only arriving last evening, and the mail closing again to-night, has left me very little time. The Pacha is still in the Delta, and nothing is positively known of his projected return to Alexandria. The Nile steamer had not gone back to Constantinople, from whence a report has reached us, said to emanate from highly-respectable authority, that Samy-Pacha's mission related to a demand made by England, for permission to march 25,000 men through this country to India, for service in Affghanistan. Several months ago the report was current here, that such a demand had been made by Colonel Barnett to the Pacha, and by the latter referred to Constantinople; but the probabilities were so much against it, that no one here believed it. The quarter through which the report has now reached me entitles it to mention, without pretending to vouch for its accuracy. The public health continues good, and we are free from alarms of plague. There is no commercial news beyond a sale of beans, doubtless most flattering to the minister at the price he still upholds of p. 36. There have been three trifling failures during the last few days, but of no great extent.

INDIA.—Extract of a letter from an officer of the 33rd Regiment Native Bengal Infantry, dated Camp Rummager, Punjaub, March 10, 1842:—

"I wrote you on the 18th of last month, from which you would learn of my sudden march from Meerut for Ferozepore, where we remained till the 22nd, when we again marched with the following troops:—A battery of 9-N horse-artillery guns, her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, 1st Regt Native Cavalry, 33rd Regiment, 6th Regiment of Infantry, and a troop of 3rd Regt. of Irregular Cavalry, with a convoy of nearly 1700 camels loaded with military stores, and nearly £100,000 in treasure—a very serious charge to escort through the Punjaub. We are now hastening forward to reinforce the troops at Peshawar, where we expect to arrive about the 1st of April, when, if all assemble, our division will muster only about 25 guns, 10 000 men, including 1500 cavalry. Our first business will be to force the Khyber Pass and relieve General Sale's brigade, which has been blockaded in the fort of Jellalabad since November last. This will be a tough job. The pass is strongly fortified, and occupied by several thousands of the Affghans. We can only trust in a merciful Providence and do our best. But I am sorry to say we are but wretchedly equipped in every way, both as to carriages, supplies, and every comfort for officers and men, the regiment having been hurried forward without the requisite preparations. The few men who were pressed to carry the sick have all deserted, so averse are they to go so far from home. How we are to carry our wounded when we get into action, God only knows. It is a most cruel business for an army to be obliged to contend with such difficulties; still officers and men are not losing heart, but are keeping up their spirits in a way most creditable to their courage. Whatever may be the result, it will rest on the government. For my part, I cannot see the wisdom of undertaking such expensive operations at so great a distance, without reserves or adequate magazines, or supplies. What, too, is the advantage to be gained? Already more than two millions have been wasted, and our power, instead of being strengthened, is weakened, even to the risk of losing all India. If the wars is to be persevered in, the army must be rendered more efficient, and that immediately. I never in my life marched more uncomfortably, even when an ensign. Every officer is reduced in luggage, clothes, &c., to the lowest possible scale, in consequence of the scarcity of camels, which cannot be procured either for love or money. In our mess we have not a bottle of wine nor even ale to drink—our allowance being only a very limited quantum of weak brandy and water. A bannock of wheat flour and some tea is all we have for breakfast. This is roughing it with a vengeance, after thirty-two year's service; but, thank God, I am, notwithstanding, at present in good health, and contented in mind. If mercifully spared to return from camp, I shall all the more enjoy the ease and comforts of home, and be able to retire for good, which I long to do."

PHYSIOLOGY

It is an admitted axiom among physiologists, that to the peculiar formation of the cerebral organs, the mental faculties owe their character. Nor is it less confidently asserted, that the influence of these peculiarities is in a striking degree hereditary, as shown in the descendants of such as have exhibited any peculiar property in connection with these highly important functions. These truths are in a far more obvious character, manifest in the physical structure of the human race, and exhibit themselves to the world daily; for, as in vegetable, so in animal life, the shoot invariably partakes of the vigour or delicacy of the parent stem. To sustain or re-invigorate the physical powers of the body, by enabling the natural streams of vitality to flow on their course without obstacle, must be an object of great importance, as it is obvious that any interference therewith, must to such an extent divert them from their legitimate purpose, and so deprive the system of a portion of its natural support, thus enfeebling if not prostrating its energies, and so rendering it unable to fulfil its wonted duties. That both physical and mental vigour may be maintained for an extraordinary duration of time, we have many evidences on record, and that the means of accomplishing this object are now within our reach, the many singular proofs of the power of the preserving tea, as made up by Old Thomas Parr, is a guarantee of such value, as should not be lost sight of without mature reflection.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 6.

WAGHORN'S OVERLAND ROUTE FROM INDIA.

We are enabled through the courtesy of Mr. Waghorn, to present our readers with a detail of his route from India to England; and as the subject involves considerations of vast importance to this country as well as to Europe generally, we have selected it for illustration in our present number. This gentleman has now long been known to the world as the indefatigable and persevering author of the overland route to India. Brought up from an early age in the pilot service of the East India Company, and having distinguished himself in the Arracan expedition, he was in the year 1827 recommended by Lord Combermere to the Court of Directors as a proper person to open steam intercourse between this country and India. To this he devoted himself; and in 1829 his views had attracted so much public attention that he was selected by the Company to take out despatches, and report upon the route by the Red Sea. For his successful accomplishment of this duty, he received, on his arrival at Bombay, the thanks of the Governor General in Council; and the circumstance of his having proceeded down the Red Sea in an open boat, when disappointed of his steamer, the Enterprise, at Suez, was particularly adverted to, as indicating the zeal with which he had applied himself to the service of the public. Since the year 1831, the endeavours of this gentleman to accomplish his object, by the formation of establishments in Egypt, for the passage of mails and passengers, have been unceasing, and are at length crowned with perfect success. Upon one occasion, in the year 1830, it is recollected that he succeeded in getting a mail from Bombay to London within 60 days, and the rapidity of his method so impressed the public, the Government and the Board of Directors, with the advantages to be derived from his line of route that steamers were forthwith placed at his disposal for facilitating his plans; and so successfully had he availed himself of the resources opened to him as well by the patronage of the Government at home, as by his personal intimacy with Mehemet Ali, that the Indian mail of July 1841 passed from the post-office of London to the post-office of Bombay in 30 days and 10 hours. There can be no question that this gentleman is eminently entitled to the gratitude of his country, or, we may justly say, of all Europe, for the genius, zeal, and self devotion by which he has so materially shortened the distance between two points of the globe, so important and so essential to the welfare of each other.

The overland mail being now in course of transit from India, we shall commence our task with its arrival at Suez, on its way to Europe, and trace it station by station until its arrival at Marseilles, or perhaps London, resting our narrative for the week at the precise locality in which it may be presumed to be found at the time we go to press, and resuming the journey from that point in our next publication. We shall assume the travellers by this route to have arrived at Suez, by the regular steamer or sailing vessels, on the *Red Sea*, engaged for the purpose: the fare by the former is £80, and about half that sum by the sailing boats to Mocha. At Suez (No 1.) our travellers will find themselves received, upon landing, by persons attached to the Hotels belonging to Mr. Waghorn's establishment, and in which every accommodation that the wayfarer may require is at hand, and the female servants of the hotels being English, our country women will necessarily avoid much discomfort and anxiety. The regular stay at this place is usually limited to 24 hours either way, and the persons travelling by this route are entitled to apartments, &c., gratuitously. The engraving (No 2) represents the hotels of Messrs. Waghorn, at Suez.

There are three modes at the option of the traveller, by which the journey of 83 miles across the Desert to Cairo may be performed, namely, by small spring carts or omnibuses, which usually accomplish the journey in from 16 to 24 hours. For a place by this conveyance, and for a camel sent with the traveller's baggage, £8 is paid to the proprietor of the hotel, who has the entire management of the stations. Another mode is by donkey litters, or donkeys, for each of which about 10s. are paid. These animals will perform the journey with ease in from 30 to 8 hours. And the third mode is by means of light camels, which go from point to point, in from 20 to 30 hours. We are now therefore about to start for the Desert which, although preserving many of its original features of dreariness and monotony, has been divested of all the terrors with which its name was formerly associated. Thanks to the energy, perseverance, and tact of the indefatigable projector of this important line, resting places have been erected at intervals of from 10 to 12 miles throughout the whole distance, where the traveller will find liquid to slake his thirst, and in three of them livens for his repose. The others are chiefly adapted as stations for the animals employed in the journey. After advancing 12 miles on the Desert, one of the latter edifices is reached, and the horses changed. The engraving No. 3 will convey an idea of the station.

All arrangements being again complete, the escort moves forward and a further journey of 11 miles brings it to a tavern built for the convenience of the human portion of the cavalcade (No 4). At this place, also, English women are in attendance upon the travellers, and every usual European accommodation is afforded. After a short stay for rest and refreshment, the company again set forward, passing alternately two other similar stations, or, it may be, resting intermediately by the way, after the fashion of the native despatch bearers, as shown in the engraving No. 5.

Proceeding from the fourth station, our travellers, after a march of 10 miles, reach the terminus of their first day's journey across the Desert, which is called the Great Hotel, and where accommodation for 120 persons is provided. The conduct of this establishment is entirely under the control of the agent of Messrs Waghorn; and the traveller is agreeably surprised by the attention shown to his comfort, and the excellence of the arrangement, by which this once-dreaded journey is rendered as little irksome as if travelling in the most civilized parts of Europe. The view (No. 6) is that of the Great Hotel; and as the mails in transmission may be calculated upon as now being on the Desert, we shall here leave the travellers, and resume the line in our next number.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 22.—Trinity Sunday, or the Feast of the Holy Trinity, is the next after Pentecost, or Whitsuntide. It is a custom of ancient usage, for the judges and great law officers of the crown, together with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and common council of London, to attend divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral—Battle of Prague, between the Prussians and Austrians, 1757.

MONDAY, 23.—Trinity Monday. Trinity Term begins. The marine corporation known as the Brethren of the Trinity house, according to their charter, meet annually on this day to choose and swear in a master, wardens, and other officers for the year ensuing—King Charles II. embarked at the Hague, for Ireland, 1660.

TUESDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819 (kept on the 19th inst.)—Holiday at Custom House, Excise, and Stamps and Taxes Offices.—The Royal Exchange endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1574.—The British Queen steamship, one of the largest in the world, launched, 1838.

WEDNESDAY, 25th.—The name of Mr. FOX struck out of the list of Privy Councillors by the King (George III.), 1798.—Rev. W. Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle, an eminent theologian, died, 1805.

THURSDAY, 26.—Corpus Christi.—St. Augustine, Archbishop. He died at Canterbury, A.D. 607.—Lord Durham arrived at Quebec, and landed in state as Governor-General of the Canadas, 1838

FRIDAY, 27.—Venerable Bede. This day is inscribed in the English calendar with the name of Bede, an Englishman in priest's orders, a prodigy of learning in an unlearned age, who died A.D. 735.—Dr. Dodd hung for forgery, 1777.

SATURDAY, 28.—Chaucer died, 1434.—Cardinal Beaton assassinated, 1546.—William Pitt born, 1759.—St. Domingo evacuated by the English, 1798.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS beg to announce their intention of giving monthly wrappers, for the convenience of such of their subscribers as may desire to preserve their copies for binding. Of these, the first issue will be gratis, but those attending will bear a trifling charge to defray the actual cost. A title-page and index will also be given at the end of the year.

The Colosseum Print will be ready for delivery to regular subscribers for six months *at the expiration of that period*, as before announced. We think no other guarantee should be required for its excellence than the good faith we have shown by our present efforts to deserve confidence.

We regret it should be necessary to apologize for the many inaccuracies of our first number, as well as the disappointment we occasioned to many of our country friends by the delay which, however unpleasant to them and unprofitable to parcelers, was, in the case of such a first number, positively unavoidable.

As the circulation of this weekly journal is only surpassed by that of one newspaper in England, advertisers will see the importance of appearing in its columns; and as, from the space occupied by illustrations, our text is necessarily confined, we must, in the present and future numbers, limit our advertising columns to two pages only To insure insertion, advertisements must be sent to the office by two o'clock on Thursday.

T. B.," and several others will understand our second paragraph as more particularly applying to their enquiries upon the subject of a guarantee.

" A Wesleyan Artisan," Vickers-lane.—We are obliged for the suggestion; but our correspondent will perceive his views have been anticipated.

" Wm. Dalby," Chichester.—We cannot prudently accept his offer, as by his own showing there would be five to one against us.

" Robin Hood.—We should be happy to oblige, but the length of his communication, and the utter impossibility of our devoting half a day to unravel it necessarily precludes insertion at present. This need not deter him from another effort.

" Do Evilette."—We are much gratified by the encomiums universally bestowed upon our first number, and beg to assure our correspondent that the principles of "no party" there assumed we do not intend to swerve from. The "Song of the Exile" is too long. If he would oblige us with matter more condensed, we should have pleasure in finding room for it.

" J. C., Newbury.—His suggestion is welcome, as all will be from one so practised in the matter treated of. We shall always be happy to attend to his hints for improvement.

" E. G. M.," Glasgow.—As far as possible we have attended to the suggestion of our friend.

" Verbum Sat, Cambridge," will observe his wishes have been attended to. Shall we hear from him again?

" Several of our correspondents must remain unanswered from mere want of time to attend to them this week. We shall have more leisure as we get more organized.

All communications for THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *are to be addressed to the Office, 198, Strand*

On Sunday next, the 29th of May, in addition to numerous racing and other Illustrations, this paper will be embellished with a portrait of the winner of the Derby, from a drawing by Charles Hancock, Esq.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842.

THE disclosures made by the appendix to the first report of the Commissioners appointed "to inquire into the condition and treatment of children employed in the mines and collieries of the United Kingdom, are so revolting to humanity—so utterly opposite to any idea we had hitherto entertained of the treatment to which human beings on this side of the Atlantic were subjected—that it is hardly possible to approach the subject with patience. We, of England, have been for many years thrusting ourselves forward in every possible way that could savour of ostentation, as champions of the oppressed, defenders of the helpless, and protectors of the whole human race; and we are now, on our own showing, exhibited to the world as empty braggarts, and shallow pretenders to virtues which we talk of, but do not possess. We, as a people, have been weighed in the scale and are found wanting. We have listened to the cries of the slave afar off, but we have shut our ears to the moaning of the slave at our feet! We have trumpeted our humanity in the face of the world till the very echo has become sickening, for we now unwillingly recollect that "a still small voice within" has been momently giving the lie to our assumption of the virtue.

At this moment of festivity and enjoyment, when the youthful Sovereign of a mighty empire is happy in the possession of her people's love and her courtiers' adulation, we are reluctant to throw the gloom of reality over the bright and laughing influences of the hour. But we have a duty to perform—there rational enjoyment in the court; but there is irrational suffering in the mine! While the children of the Sovereign (as yet too young to be conscious of their elevated position) are tended with all the affection of parental, and all the servility of mercenary, love, the children of a numerous class of her subjects are, for want of legislative protection, deprived of even the semblance of either. This is a contrast in condition, never originally contemplated by Church or State; and sure we are, that unless some remedy be applied, and applied at once, the stability of both will soon be endangered by the disease. "The schoolmaster is abroad," and people think of these things; and the result of their deliberation must be a determination that such atrocities shall not continue to disgrace the national character.

WE feel it due to the public that we should acknowledge with unqualified feelings of gratitude and satisfaction, the astonishing and unprecedented favour with which the first number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has been received. It was natural, and just, that we should feel sanguine as to the success of an experiment so hazardous as regarded expense, and apparently so difficult in execution, or we should not have attempted it; but we confess that, in the reception we have met with, the most extravagant estimate for the sale of our first number has been exceeded, and we have now the pleasure to announce that as regards NUMBER and ACTUAL Sales, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is already THE SECOND WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE EMPIRE!

Of the peculiar views with which the principles of this paper are identified, we have already spoken, and feel it unnecessary to add to *profession* when confidence can only be merited by *performance*. This however we may, in justice to ourselves and for the satisfaction of our readers, explicitly declare, that not only will all advertisements of an objectionable tendency be rejected from our columns; but that details of circumstances which, by any possibility, might render this Illustrated Paper objectionable to the purest mind, shall also be studiously avoided. We trust to be able to maintain for this journal the character of a newspaper, without pandering to tastes we would fain see starved into reformation.

Our desire is, that this paper may long maintain its lofty position—our ambition is, that it shall deserve to do so; and we know that by this avowal we enlist all right-minded and reflecting newspaper readers under our banner. When we refer to the time required for machining a paper crowded with illustrations, and state that the *bona fide* sale for last week exceeded 26,000 copies—a number which might have been doubled could we have anticipated the demand unsupplied—we trust we shall stand absolved from any charge of delay or disappointment that might, by any possibility, have been avoided in the bustle and excitement consequent upon such a publication for the first time. Like other well-managed machinery, we are now in working trim; and we confidently hope to go on rapidly, yet smoothly, in our unprecedented career of triumph. We tender thanks to our numerous agents in town and country for their efficient aid, and regret that any should have felt inconvenienced through not receiving a sufficient supply of the paper.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The official notice of the reduction of interest on Exchequer Bills has been received to day, but it has not as yet had the effect upon the Stocks that was expected, although the natural consequence of such a measure must be to throw more capital into the funded debt This has been long expected, but many capitalists were more disposed to anticipate a reduction of the Reduced Three-and-a-Half per Cents. The British Securities improved yesterday afternoon ¼ per cent., in consequence of the above, and have maintained themselves to-day, notwithstanding that the demand for money is not abated. Consols are 92¾ to 92½; ditto for the Account, 92⅞; Reduced Three per Cents, 91¾ to 91¾; Reduced Three-and-a-Half, 99¾ to 100; New Three-and-a-Half, 100¾ to 101; Long Annuities, 12⅝ to 12 7-16; Bank Stock 167½ to 168; India Stock, 249 to 250; Exchequer Bills 36 to 38; India Bonds 19 to 20.

Dutch and Brazilian Bonds are the only Foreign Securities which have attracted attention to-day, and the prices are—for the latter 67¼; and the former, the Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 52½ 53; the Five per Cents., 100¾

The quotation of Mexican is rather lower, being 36½.

In the Share Market, York and North Midland have been sold at 93¾; Manchester and Birmingham, 28; Birmingham and Gloucester, 54; Great Western, New, 64½, Fifths, 6¾; Cheltenham and Great Western, 21; Eastern Counties, £4 11s. 8d.; and Northern and Eastern, 43⅝.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES)—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock, 168	India Stock, — pm
3 per Cent. Red. 91¼	Ditto Bonds, 21 pm
1 per Cent. Cons. 92¼	Ditto Old Annuities,
¾ per Cent. Red. 100	Ditto New Annuities
New 3½ per Cent. 101	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 24d., 26 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto, 500l., 30 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto, Small, — pm
Jan. 1860, 12 9-16	India Stock for Account
Oct. 1859, —	Bank Stock for Account
Jan. 1860, 12 13-16	Consols for Account, 92¾

LONDON MARKETS. FRIDAY.

AVERAGE WEEKLY PRICES OF CORN, &c., ENDING MAY 13.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week ..	59s 9d..	26s 3d..	19s 6d..	31s 3d..	31s 9d..	31s 3d
Six Weeks ..	60s 0d..	28s 11d..	19s 8d..	32s 5d..	31s 0d..	30s 10d
Duty	12s 0d..	10s. 0d..	7s 0d..	10s 6d..	10s 6d..	10s 6d

CORN EXCHANGE.

The arrivals of British Corn have been moderate this week, but of Foreign Wheat good. The Wheat trade was firm at Monday's prices, with some demand for good Foreign. Barley, Beans, and Pease, as last quoted. Oats at full as good terms as on Monday. Rather more demand for flour than of late.

SMITHFIELD.

The supply was moderate, and trade in general rather better than on Monday, with little alteration from our last quotations. Beasts, 523; Sheep and Lambs, 8300; Pigs, 403; Calves, 283; Beef, 3s. to 4s 2d.; Mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; Pork, 3s 2d. to 4s. 8d.; Lamb 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

WHITECHAPEL.—The market was moderately supplied, the demand middling, and prices without alteration. Clover, 2l. 5s. 8d.; meadow hay, 2l. 4s. 4d.; straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 14s

REGENT'S PARK HAYMARKET. Fine upland meadow and ryegrass hay 88s. to 92s., inferior do., 64s. to 80s.; superior clover 100s to 115s., inferior do. 80s. to 90s , straw 40s. to 42s. per load of 36 trusses

SMITHFIELD HAYMARKET.—Fine upland meadow and ryegrass hay 86s. to 90s., inferior ditto 60s. to 75s; super.or clover 110s to 120s., inferior do. 80s. to 95s ; straw 40s. to 42s. per load of 36 trusses.

UNION-HALL.—On Saturday, a seaman, just paid off from the Daphne sloop of war, was brought up under the following circumstances:—It appeared that he arrived in a fly from Gravesend the previous night, and was set down in the Borough, completely helpless from intoxication. He was carried on a stretcher to the station-house, and, when he came to his senses, he found that he was robbed of all the wages he had received at Chatham, after three years' service in the Mediterranean. He added, that he wanted to get round to Portsmouth, but had no money to get there, as he must go to sea again, having lost all instead of going down to Scotland to see his friends.—Mr. Cottingham said that this was a striking instance of the improvidence of sailors, and asked the defendant why he got so drunk?—The defendant replied that for three years he had been constantly at sea, and when he got on shore he was determined on enjoying himself: but that he had paid dearly for it. He was advised to apply at "the Sailors' Home," and they would render him some assistance to get to Portsmouth. He was then discharged.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, May 7

SAMUEL QUESTED, corn dealer, Harrow-road, Paddington, Middlesex.
JOHN MILLS, ship-owner, Manor-street, Clapham, Surrey
CHARLES DENNIS BOWERS, comb-maker, Cannon street, City
THOMAS CHAPMAN, jun, dairyman, Chenies-street, Tottenham-court-road.
GEORGE GREENWELL, JOHN BENJAMIN DAVID DEARBERG, and WILLIAM WHITEHALL, silk manufacturers, Fore-street, London.
JOHN SMALLEY, corn-miller, Daxberry Mill, near Chorley, Lancashire.
CHARLES PRATTEN, boot-maker, Bristol.
JOHN DOCKRAY and THOMAS PINDER, machine-makers, Leeds
EDMUND WILBY, cloth manufacturer, Yorkshire.
JAMES BARRAT, builder, Golden-square, Middlesex.
JOHN POLLOCK, merchant, Liverpool.
DANIEL BADINGHAM, linendraper, Cambridge
WILLIAM WILKS, coal merchant, Bengewith, Worcestershire.
EDWARD TOMKIES and THOS TOMKIES, fellmongers, Shrewsbury.
BEN WRIGLEY, woollen-cloth manufacturer, Horsel, Yorkshire.
JOHN SIMMONS, furnishing-ironmonger, Wellingborough.
WILLIAM GILBOY, ironmonger, Birmingham.
JOSEPH WOOD and JOHN HOWARD, merchants, Leeds.
THOMAS RENY and WILLIAM BROWN, oil-cloth manufacturers, Liverpool.
HENRY CHARLES MORETON DYER, merchant, Manchester.
THOMAS BRETTELL, printer, Rupert-street, Haymarket
WILLIAM SMITH, merchant, Curtain-road.
ALEXANDER DUNCAN, merchant, Cowper's-court, Cornhill.
JOHN SMITH, wine-merchant, Huddersfield.
JAMES IRVINE, salt broker, Liverpool.
MOSES NEW, innkeeper, Great Malvern, Worcestershire
JOHN STEWART, linen draper, Hampton-street, Walworth.
WILLIAM HOOPER, tobacco-manufacturer, Reading
JOHN ROWLEY, sen., curry-comb maker, Willenhall, Staffordshire.
WILLIAM THORPE, stonemason, Goole, Yorkshire.

STANNARIES' COURT—DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

BEFORE HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

APPEAL.—THOMAS v. VICE AND BENNETT.

The early hour of eight o'clock on Saturday having been fixed by Prince Albert, the Lord Warden of the Stannaries' Court, for hearing an appeal in the case of Thomas v. Vice and Bennett, his Royal Highness arrived at Somerset House shortly before the time appointed. The Prince had been preceded by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Langdale, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Brougham, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, and Baron Parke.—The Prince having been conducted to his robing-room, by Mr. Gardiner, the auditor of the Court, was received by the Lord Chancellor and the other Judges present.—At a few minutes after eight his Royal Highness entered the Court, habited in his splendid robe of green velvet, collared and trimmed with white ermine, and lined with crimson satin; and carrying in his right hand his crimson velvet cap, turned up with white ermine. Mr Gardiner carried the purse before him, and an officer of the court bore his train. His Royal Highness bowed graciously to the persons present as he entered, and took his seat in an elegant gilt chair placed on a raised platform, the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls sitting on his right hand, and Lord Brougham, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, and Baron Parke on his left. His Royal Highness looked remarkably well The Prince was also attended by the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Portman, Sir H. Wheatley, Mr. Pemberton, and Mr. Anson, members of the Duchy of Cornwall. The title of the case having been read, the Solicitor-General, who appeared on behalf of the appellants or defendants, rose to address the court in support of an appeal against a decree of the Vice-Warden. Mr. Earle addressed the court in support of the petition, and Mr. Barlow followed on the same side.

The Solicitor-General having replied, the Court took time to consider their judgments.—Prince Albert then took his departure, shortly after two o'clock: his Royal Highness having sat in his court for more than six hours.

THE SOUTHEND COACH ON FIRE.—On Monday, the Southend coach, after being snugly stowed upon the Eastern Counties' Railway, began coquetting with a *spark*, which had migrated from the engine, eventually taking it up as an outside passenger; and as the vehicle was part and parcel of the *train*, of course, like a hot-headed gentleman, it "took fire." The intruder began to play sad havoc among the luggage on the roof thereof; but at length a sailor discovering the danger, sprang aloft, and soon cleared the deck of the burning commodities, but not, before the flame had peeped into the interior, to the discomfiture of the unconscious John and four insides, who were comfortably chatting over the journey, and actually laid scorching hands upon a letter in a hat suspended above them.—*Essex Herald.*

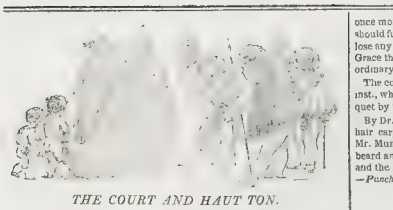
The traffic on the Great Western Railway is rapidly increasing. This increase is chiefly in the passenger traffic. The third class carriages are now made on an improved and more comfortable plan. The Box Tunnel a few mornings ago, presented a most splendid and singular appearance, caused by the shining of the sun directly into it, so that the light was visible from the other extremity, and giving the walls a brilliancy "as though the whole tunnel had been gilt." This circumstance will occur again in the fall of the year. At this time of the year it appears about five o'clock in the morning.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Money was very plentiful in the City this morning, and the man at the crossing near the Bank carried off a large sum at the clearing. Mohair stock was not very buoyant, but gloves were easy at eighteen-pence a pair and upwards. Company's tea was was wishy-washy, at a spoonful for each person, and one for the pot; but coffee rose rapidly when placed upon a hot fire. Coals were nominally heavy, but were found much lighter on being weighed; and eggs, though they looked promising yesterday, opened very badly this morning. In spices there was very little done; but a party suffered greatly who had been keeping too close an eye to pepper.—*Punch.*

We understand that very extensive improvements in the Post-office department are now making by the Right Hon. Lord Lowther for establishing a morning as well an evening mail, by railroad, to places where letters and newspapers are at present received but once a day; and in some cases, in consequence of there being no post-office or receiving-house in the vicinity, but once in two days. A morning and evening mail will be established between London and Gosport, through Portsmouth, by the South-Western Railway, and also to the Isle of Wight. A great many towns in the western and northern parts of England and Scotland, are to have the benefit of this arrangement, which will come into operation early in next month.

The Prussian papers state that public prayers are offered, and collections ordered to be made in all the churches in Prussia for the relief of the sufferers.

The King of Prussia, it is said, has contributed 25,000 dollars towards the relief of the sufferers of this city. His Majesty has taken the utmost interest in their misfortunes.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Thursday being the day appointed for celebrating the birth of our beloved Sovereign, the morning was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of loyalty and attachment. At 10 o'clock the Horse and Foot Guards were reviewed in St. James's Park by Prince Albert. His Royal Highness arrived at the Horse Guards a few minutes past 10 o'clock, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and a brilliant staff of general and field officers. The Prince wore the uniform of a field-marshal, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. His Royal Highness was loudly cheered by the vast multitude which had assembled in the Park. Immediately after Prince Albert arrived the bands of the different regiments played the national anthem. The scene at this moment was one of great animation, and cannot be described with effect. The uniform of the Horse Guards is somewhat altered, instead of wearing feathers, the cap is ornamented with long flowing white horse-hair, which has a very pretty appearance. The troops went through their evolutions with great precision, and we understand that Prince Albert expressed to the officers his entire satisfaction at their appearance and discipline. His Royal Highness left the ground attended by his suite, short y after 11 o'clock, for Buckingham Palace. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening the club houses and her Majesty's tradesmen illuminated. The letter-carriers of the General and Penny Post Office, as usual, appeared in new dresses. The Queen held a drawing-room at St. James's Palace on Thursday, and being the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, it was more than usually brilliantly attended. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the principal members of the Court, left Buckingham Palace before two o'clock for St. James's. The royal cavalcade was escorted by a detachment of the Horse Guards. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered as they passed through the Park. The different branches of the Royal Family, Foreign Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, Great Officers of the Household, and those having the privilege of the *entrée*, arrived in full state shortly after one o'clock. The fineness of the day attracted a great crowd, who appeared much delighted with the gorgeous spectacle. The Court will leave Buckingham Palace for Claremont on Saturday, there to remain till the Derby day at Epsom, when her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the whole of the Court, with numerous royal and distinguished visitors, will honour the Downs with their presence. The anniversary of her Majesty's birth, which is Tuesday, the 24th instant, will be kept at Claremont, upon which auspicious occasion a large party, consisting of many of the illustrious members of the royal family, several of her Majesty's noble and distinguished friends, and the members of the Court, will assemble to celebrate the day.

Her Majesty enjoys her accustomed good health, and, with the Prince and the Royal infants, has taken her usual airings during the week.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Victoria Tower will now, it is said, take place in August, and it being the intended royal entrance to the new House of Peers, if her Majesty should not perform the ceremony, Prince Albert will act for the Queen on the occasion.

It is confidently expected that her Majesty and Prince Albert will honour the Spitalfields ball in the splendid costume of the fancy dress ball, which example will be followed, no doubt, by the greater portion of the company.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to contribute ten guineas towards the funds now raising for the erection of a new organ in Dedham Church.

The Queen Dowager has forwarded to Mr Erasmus Porock £145 to be distributed among the local charities, &c., at Brighton.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Lord Warden, has appointed to hold his first Court of Appeal for the Duchy of Cornwall this day (the 21st instant). His Royal Highness will be assisted on the occasion by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Mr. Baron Parke. The court sits as early as eight in the morning.

The Duke Bernard and the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and Prince Edward and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Royal German Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Kuper officiated.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence is occupying the Earl of Errol's apartments in St. James's Palace, during the repair of his house in the Ambassador's court.

The Sheik of the Druses has left Mivart's Hotel for Woolwich, in order to be instructed in the artillery practice observed in the British service.

Lord Emlyn, who is about to marry the Hon. Miss Cavendish, Maid of Honour to the Queen, is in his twenty-fifth year, and is nephew to the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Countess of Harewood. Miss Cavendish is second cousin to the Duke of Devonshire.

A monument is about to be erected to the memory of Rear-Admiral D'Urville, at Paris; and the Geographical Society have opened subscriptions for the purpose.

The repairs in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, have commenced, and will be finished in the ensuing summer. The rich stained glass of the great western window, which has not been repaired for the last 70 years, is intended for restoration by Mr. Willement, and will cost alone an outlay of £2000 or £3000.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Suffolk-street Gallery last week, and purchased a picture of Mr. J. W. Allen. So judicious a partiality for the works of this truly English landscape-painter is an excellent compliment to British artists.

Prince Albert's appointment as Colonel of the Fusileer Guards is worth to his Royal Highness £2000 a year.

The Master of the Household, the Hon. C. A. Murray, on Wednesday, ordered a suit of apartments at Buckingham Palace to be prepared for the use of his Royal Highness £2000 a year.

The Master of the Household, the Hon. C. A. Murray, on Wednesday received several illustrious foreigners, who are expected to arrive on Monday or Tuesday next, on a visit to her Majesty, who will come to town express from Claremont to receive her Royal visitors.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess de Grey and suite left St James's-square, on Wednesday afternoon, for West Park Bedfordshire whence they proceed to Liverpool, where they will embark on board a government post-office steamer (this Saturday) evening for Kingstown. Mr Arthur Magenis, his Lordship's private secretary, left town for Dublin Castle on Thursday.

In the list of the guests at her Majesty's fancy ball, which was given by the court newsmen on Friday se'nnight, it was stated that the various members of the Fitzclarence family were present. This was not the case; for although honoured by her Majesty's command, the invitation was gratefully declined.

Mr. Lister, of Newcastle, had the honour to sell to her Majesty, a few days ago, a remarkably fine piece of plate, ornamented with rubies, pearls, and turquoise. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her approbation of the plate. Prince Albert also honoured Mr. Lister by purchasing a very fine undoubted sword of the time of Edward III., also one of the period of Henry V; besides other articles of value.

The *Court Journal* announces that the Duchess of Sutherland intends giving a masque, in which the splendid pageant of Thursday week will once more figure in all its fairy enchantment. If, as we hope, her Grace should fulfil her hospitable intention, the scen effect will not, we are sure, lose any of its attractions. It was also stated, that it is the intention of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch to give a fancy dress ball on a scale of extraordinary magnificence. All this looks well for trade.

The corporation of the Trinity House have an entertainment on the 23rd inst., when the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, &c., will honour the banquet by their presence.

By Dr. Reid's new plan for ventilating the House of Commons, a porous hair carpet will be required for the floor; to provide materials for which Mr. Munts has, in the most handsome manner, offered to shave off his beard and whiskers. This is true magnanimity—Muntz is a noble fellow! and the lasting gratitude of the House is due to him and his *hairs* for ever. —*Punch.*

THE THEATRES.

We have not space to enter into details of the various amusements provided for the holiday folks during the week, and shall therefore content ourselves with brief notices of the theatres on Monday night.

DRURY-LANE.—The holiday folks crowded the theatre to suffocation. The performances consisted of "Macbeth" and "Acis and Galatea."

COVENT-GARDEN.—The performance selected by the German company for Whit Monday was Mozart's opera of "Die Zauberflöte," which went off successfully, and many of the pieces, amongst others the beautiful duet, known in England by the name of "The Music Heart," were encored. The theatre was better attended than it has been for some time.

HAYMARKET.—A very full audience was attracted to this house to witness the inexhaustible "Lady of Lyons," to which Mr Kean and his wife shared the loudest applause throughout. The afterpieces were "A Lover by Proxy," and "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg," both of which continue great favourites.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—The chief feature in the performance at this theatre was the revival of a little piece called the "Picturesque and Beautiful," which has not been played for several years. The introduction of *tableaux vivans*, representing the celebrated picture of Mary Queen of Scots in the grand costume of the period, is particularly attractive.

NEW STRAND.—The manager of this pretty little house put forth an entirely new bill, the performances commencing with a long piece, called "Maximus and Sentiments of William Muggins," adapted by Mr. Selby from a tale written by Lamb, which appeared in a recent two numbers of a weekly paper. The second novelty was a farce called "Somnambulism," and third a new burlesque on "Macbeth," which did not meet with the most favourable reception.

MISS KELLY'S THEATRE.—Miss Kelly's new and neat theatre reopens with continued spirit, though we are afraid not quite with the success her efforts deserve. Since our last visit her entertainments have been varied. "Blue Devils," "The Sister of Charity," and "More Blunders than One," formed a capital bill for the holiday people.

SURREY.—The Whitsuntide entertainments at this theatre had to boast of very great attractions. The first and greatest of them was a grand historical and allegorical equestrian spectacle, called "Napoleon the Peasant General, Prince, and King." It is a free translation from a French piece of the same name, and, as a grand military and equestrian spectacle, it "getting up" of this piece is in a style of classical splendour, which does not exceed in the taste, talent, and liberality of the present management. The piece was given out for repetition amidst loud and deserved shouts of applause. It was followed by some splendid scenes in the circle, in which the "Seven and Twelve-year-old" display of horsemanship was seen to great advantage. The entertainments of pony races with piggy jockeys followed, and the whole wound up with a comic drama in two acts called the "Sprig of Nobility," or, brought up to the Bar." The house was crowded in every part.

VICTORIA.—The proprietors of this favourite place of public amusement produced for the amusement of the holiday folks a new drama of considerable interest, entitled "Jane Paul; or, the Victim of Unmerited Persecution." The principal character in the drama was most ably and cleverly sustained by Miss Vincent. The piece was successful enough to be announced for every evening.

CITY OF LONDON.—The entertainment for the Whitsun holidays at this theatre were, to the language of the bills, "An Original Eastern Spectacle" called the "Massacre of Cairo, or the War in Affghanistan," and "Zozimus, the Indian Maid." The second piece, entitled "The Maiden's Vow, or the Soldier's Return," was an adaptation from the French drama of "The Maid of Croissy," the dialogue changed to suit the circumstances of the Affghan War. It was a very trifle, and was followed by an affair called "The Murderer's Revenge," of which the less said the better.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A new equestrian attraction has been added to the usual amusements at this theatre, by the addition to the establishment of the whole of the stud, and all the principal assistants of the late much-lamented Mr Andrew Ducrow, who made their appearance here for the first time on Monday night. In order to bring the whole strength of the united companies into play, a new piece, entitled "Harry of England, or the Trumpeter's Horse, and the Conquest of Harfleur," written by Bourcroft, was produced with a great deal of scenery, dresses, and appointments. Scenes in the circle followed, and the evening's amusements concluded with the popular farce of "The Lottery Ticket."

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The fêtes for the season commenced at this place on Monday. Since the close of last season great improvements have been made in the general arrangement of the grounds, which now bear a very splendid appearance, the turf being in full verdure, and the trees and shrubs luxuriant in foliage. A lance gallery has been constructed for the accommodation of those who choose to be seated during the fireworks, and a roof has been thrown over one of the galleries, so that at least 1000 persons can be protected from rain.

GREENWICH FAIR.—The river, on Monday, from the Adelphi pier down wards, presented a most animated appearance. Some thousands—it may not be exaggeration to say 500,000—passed down the river during the day. The Thames, as usual, was crowded with every craft of every tonnage and description. Upwards of 80,000 persons landed and embarked at the Watermen's Floating pier, and about half that number at the "Second-pier," which has been erected at a vast expense for the accommodation of steam boat passengers. The Greenwich Railway came in for a fair share of the holiday profits. It is believed that upwards of 100,000 persons went up and down the line in the first and second class carriages. In the town of Greenwich, hilarity, confusion, and mischief seemed to be uppermost. The fair was well thronged by all parties, good, bad, and indifferent; and it may be safely predicted that a proportionate harvest was reaped. In the beautiful parks it was almost impossible to catch a glimpse of anything save a waving sea of heads. At sunset, the park, the fair, the town, the taverns, eating houses, and other places of refreshment, were filled with company; and the steamers and the railway trains were wending down and bearing away myriads of Londoners. On Wednesday the greatest contrast was observable upon the river to the two preceding days. The sons and daughters of pleasure appeared to have exhausted all their smiles, and no holiday face of nature, and the income-tax of the town of Greenwich appeared to be altogether repealed. The day was very bleak, with the wind from the E.N.E., and not a gleam of sunshine peered forth to gladden the hearts of her Majesty's subjects during the whole of the day. The absence of sunshine was marked by a corresponding absence of "small change," and a "winter of discontent" reigned in the seats of the steam-boat proprietors, shopkeepers, and locomotive dealers in cigars and brandy balls. The fair terminated without anything beyond the usual casualties.

On Wednesday night, between two and three o'clock, a boat, containing five persons, was upset in the Pool by coming in collision with some barges. Five young men, named Edward Calcot and George Stanley, met with a watery grave. The other three were fortunately saved by another party who rowed up at the moment. They were returning from Greenwich fair. It is a singular fact, that Calcot was saved from drowning no less than three times last summer.

About half-past seven on Tuesday night, great alarm was manifested on the river between Waterloo and Blackfriars-bridges, in consequence of a collision between the Vivid and Era steam-boats. From the statements of the Thames police it appears that the Vivid was on her passage up from Greenwich, loaded with passengers, and was making her way to the Waterloo-bridge pier on the Hungerford, when, upon being opposite Arundel-street, the passengers on board were suddenly alarmed by a tremendous shock, followed by a crashing noise as if the vessel was going to pieces. From the alarm and confusion which prevailed a considerable time elapsed before the cause could be ascertained, and still a considerable difficulty exists arising from the contradictory statements. It, however, appears that the Era, which had been bringing passengers from Vauxhall, was at the moment passing the Vivid, and was making for her moorings on the Arundel-street, when she struck the Vivid on her starboard bow, the Vivid having, at the first instance, sunk her stern into the Era. From the time at which the collision happened it was deemed advisable to put in shore, and the Vivid accordingly ran in the mud, and by means of boats landed her passengers many of whom got a severe ducking. The Era, at the same instant, came to her moorings, but, from the damage which she sustained, went down in the course of the night. As far as can be ascertained no lives were lost, unless any person fell off at the time the collision occurred.

TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY.

DERBY.

20 to 1	agst.	Forth's lot
11 to 4	——	Mr. Trelawney's Coldrenick
7 to 2	——	Col. Anson's Attila (taken)
7 to 1	——	Lord Westminster's Auckland (taken).
8 to 1	——	Mr. Greville's Canal an.
15 to 1	——	Lord Chesterfield's Jack
20 to 1	——	Mr. Meikham's Accreable colt (taken)
25 to 1	——	Mr. Greenwood's Lasso
50 to 1	——	Mr. Ramsay's Moss Trooper
80 to 1	——	Mr Pryse's Cheops.
100 to 1	——	Mr. Alden's Beaconr (taken)
100 to 1	——	Mr. Copeland's Cobbermere.
2000 to 15	——	Lord Westminster's William de Fortibus (taken)
1000 to 5	——	Mr. Buckley's David (taken)

EAST RIDING CRICKET CLUB.—On Wednesday last, about thirty gentlemen assembled at Beverley, for the purpose of enjoying the noble game of cricket. The ground is situated in the centre of that far-famed pasture, Westwood, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country. Two tents were pitched on the occasion, in one of which an excellent luncheon was provided by our old and valued friend, Mr. William Barrell, a long time caterer for the cricketers of former days. If we may judge from the first meeting, there is every prospect of the present club's outvaluing that of bye-gone times. The members are young and active, and many of them practised cricketers from the public schools of Eton, Westminster, Rugby, &c. &c. We heartily wish such an assemblage every success; and there can be little doubt of it, with a secretary so active and enthusiastic, and a committee so efficient and full of energy.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER ARCHERY AND CRICKET CLUB.—We understand that the Archery Meeting of this Club, on the Lansdown Course, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., in aid of the progress of furnishing the Cheltenham Gardens, has been appropriated to that purpose.

The tea plantations of Assam, it appears from the report of the company, will soon grow tea enough to supply the demands of all nations. By the end of 1845 they will produce 850,000lbs. of tea, the annual value of these will be £382,050; the charge of their cultivation, £33,100.

FIRE AT HAMBURGH.—A meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House, on Friday, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the sufferers by the late disastrous calamity. The Lord Mayor presided, and a committee was appointed to carry the objects of the meeting into effect.

The authorities of Hamburgh have requested Mr. Lindley, the Exchange Engineer, whose exertions contributed materially to save a great portion of the town, to furnish plans for the rebuilding of the city. Mr Lindley has sent over to this country for a copy of the plan proposed by Sir Christopher Wren for the rebuilding of London after the great fire, to aid him in making out his design.

OPERATIVE EXERTIONS.—Captain Baldock, on moving the address last night, stated that the loss by the destruction of the Tower was not above £150,000, including the building, which, it seems, was in so bad a condition as to be worthless. There were 84,000 stands of arms in it, 4000 stand were saved, and 12,000 were before the fire, good for nothing. The exact loss was 78,000 stand of arms.

The Cowes Regatta is fixed for the 17th of August; four silver cups are to be given by the members of the squadron. The yachts are all getting ready for the season, and there is every prospect of its being one of the best for many years.

DARTMOUTH. A special officer from the General Post-office has been sent down here to report on the facilities offered for the establishment of the necessary offices and conveniences in the event of Dartmouth being finally chosen as the packet station, which there is every reason to believe will be the case.

MINCHINHAMPTON. This ancient parish church, of which a curious representation is in "Sir Robert Atkyns's Gloucestershire," is now being taken down, to be rebuilt on a larger scale, by Mr. Foster, architect, of Bristol. Towards this good work, the patron, David Ricardo, Esq., has munificently given £2000, and the rector, the Rev. Charles Whateley, £500; the principal inhabitants have also freely contributed. Many vestiges of bygone days have already been brought to light, and it is expected many more will be developed during the progress of the work, which is rapidly advancing.

LAUNCESTON.—The County Assize Court in this town is about to be pulled down, and a Market-house and Savings' Bank erected on the site. A double advantage will thus be gained—the removal of a very dilapidated and unsightly building, and an erection in its place which will be an additional ornament to a town already rich in objects of interest.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—Monday evening Major Shadwell Clarke presided at the usual meeting of members. Mr. Tonna read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. He then read several communications from individuals connected with the society, and also a list of presents lately received. These presents were arms used by the enemy at Cabul, Affghanistan, Ghuznee, and the Khyber Pass, such as Affghan cuttasses, pistols, rifles, blunderbusses, carbines, matchlocks, bayonets, horse trappings, &c. They were all presented by Colonel Carmichael Smith, to whom a unanimous vote of thanks was passed for his donation. Mr. Alfred laid before the meeting samples of his newly-invented marine glue. Two blocks of wood were joined by this glue, after which they were immersed in water for a quarter of an hour, then taken up, and knocked for a long time with the greatest force against a stone floor, without being separated. Mr. Spilsbury exhibited and described a patent water-colour preservative, for rendering drawings in water-colour, crayon, or black-lead show-boards, Berlin patterns, &c., washable with soap.

SOMETHING RICH.—A portrait-painter in New York has hit off the likeness of a gentleman so exceedingly like life, that he has to *shave* it at least twice a week.

CRANIOLOGY.—A science that virtually professes to discover how the interior of a house is furnished, from a mere examination of the inequalities upon the roof of it.—[Sir Claudius Hunter being told by Delville that he had the bump of locality very largely developed in his cranium, innocently replied, "Ah, indeed! that's likely though, for I was fourteen years colonel of the local militia."]

The New York *Morning Herald* of the 9th mentions a rumour that the President, thwarted in all his plans, intended to resign his office.

The British Museum has kept up its interest to visitors during the holidays; the number of visitors on Whit Monday being 16,254; on Tuesday, 3290; and Wednesday, 3955. The total number of visitors exceeded those of last Whitsun holidays by nearly 7000. Notwithstanding the large concourse of persons on Monday, there was not a single case of damage or disorder; nor was a single person refused admission on the ground of intoxication.

STRAWBERRY HILL & HORACE WALPOLE.

Verily it would seem no slight task to present the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS with a fitting account of the "renowned seat of Horace Walpole," and the "most distinguished gem that ever adorned the annals of auctions," were we to form an idea of the justice due to its intrinsic merits from the 250 4to-paged catalogue issued by George Robins, the prince of puffing auctioneers, whom we are informed the Earl of Waldegrave so condescendingly honoured in "selecting to sell by public competition the classic contents" of this twenty-four days' wonder.

But, as 'tis said, in the labours of the gold mines much washing and sifting is necessary to separate the baser earth from the more precious metal, so shall we exterminate, like *chaff* before the wind, the verboseness wherein the man of lots has revelled; thus presenting our readers with that portion comprising, as the seven-shilling catalogue informs us, the "really genuine repast for the lovers of literature and the fine arts," of which we are further acquainted "by-gone days furnish no previous example," and "it would be vain to contemplate in times to come."

Let us, however, quit the magniloquence of the "illustrious George," and fumble awhile among those dusty records, without the duly signing, sealing, and delivering of which, never would have been heard that hammer's sound, haunting at each successive stroke the groves of Twickenham—

"Made classic by the muse of Pope"—

and scattering in a thousand directions that collection which Horace Walpole spent a life in accumulating and worshipping.

Strawberry Hill is called, in the old documents relating thereto, Strawberry-hill Shot, and was originally a small tenement, built in 1698 by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, by whom it was let as a lodging-house. Colley Cibber was one of its first tenants, and there wrote his comedy entitled "The Refusal, or the Lady's Philosophy." The natural beauties of the scene, and fortunately they survived the "improvable capabilities" of Walpole, occasionally tempted persons of higher rank than the facetious play-wright to adopt the place as a summer residence. It was occupied successively by Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Durham, and the Marquis of Caernarvon; then it was leased to Mrs. Chevenix, the noted toy-woman, who let a part of it to Pere Courayer, a well-known French divine of the times. Of this Mrs. Chevenix, Horace Walpole bought the remainder of the lease in 1747, and in the following year he purchased the fee-simple of the estate, which he thus humourously describes in a letter addressed to his friend Mr., afterwards Marshal Conway, the only human being for whom he ever felt as great a regard as he entertained for his china josses and mandarins.

"You perceive by my date that I am got into a new camp, and have left my tub at Windsor. It is a little plaything-house I have got out of this Chevenix's shop, and it is the prettiest bauble (the auctioneer has since dignified it with the name of a gem) you ever saw. It is set in enamelled meadows, with filagree hedges;

A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little fishes wave their wingsin gold.

Two delightful roads that you would call dusty, supply me continually with coaches and chaises; barges as solemn as barons of the Exchequer, move under my window; Richmond-hill and Ham-walks bound my prospects; but, thank God, the Thames is between me and the Duchess of Queensbury. Dowagers, as plenty as flounders, inhabit all around; and Pope's ghost is just now skimming under my window, by a most poetical moonlight. The Chevenix's had tricked the cottage up for themselves Up two pair of stairs is what they call Mr. Chevenix's library, furnished with three maps, one shelf, a bust of Sir Isaaac Newton, and a lunar telescope without glasses"

Such is Walpole's description of the toy he bought of Mrs. Chevenix, and which, by a principle of association that seems to have constantly haunted him, he set about converting into a curiosity museum. What the place resembled before his alterations, adaptations, and contrivances, there is no means of learning; but it is now a miniature gothic gimcrack, composed of round towers, long galleries, yellow and blue chambers, starred boudoirs, bodkin like pinnacles, and gingerbread battlements covered with a now worn-out coat of rough-cast stucco, overlooking the Thames from one side and a dusty road from the other. We had heard much of this "*gem*" before the sale induced us to visit it; but having seen Chatsworth and Blenheim, have no difficulty in persuading ourselves that there really is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Strawberry Hill, however, was the place that exactly suited the tastes of Walpole: it was situated in a neighbourhood of celebrities. Almost upon its threshold lived, in a small cottage forming part of the estate, Franklin, the printer of the "Craftsman," who had been imprisoned more than once for Pulteney's attacks upon Horace Walpole's father. The very suggestiveness of the association of ideas to which he became an enthusiast, afterwards induced Walpole to establish a private printing press. "Can there," he says in one of his letters, "be an odder revolution than that the printer of the 'Craftsman' should live in a cottage of mine, and the author of the 'Craftsman' write a panegyric upon a house of mine?" alluding to the ballad by the Earl of Bath, which we shall give our readers hereafter. Garrick was another of his neighbours: "the spirit of the whispering-gallery," whom Walpole admitted possessed great social resources, but confessed at the same time that he liked his wife better. Paul Whitehead, the poet, and Admiral Byron, who discovered the Patagonians, and published the narrative upon which the shipwreck in "Don Juan" was partially founded; these, with Hudson, the painter, Mrs. Pritchard, the actress, and last, but not least, Kitty Clive, dwelt right and left of him. Mrs. Clive appears to have been an especial favourite; she had a budget of anecdotes about the players and dramatists that must have amused Walpole, and have helped him wonderfully through the twilight, when it was getting too dark for him to arrange his last purchases of china, or work away at his niches and pedestals. He loved the sex for gossip, but not a whit beyond, and must have shrunk from the idea of a Mrs. Horace Walpole—if ever it presented itself. He would as soon have seen a bull in his china shop as have taken a wife to grace his Gothic halls. In one of his letters to Lord Hertford he says, "The Duchess of Bedford asked me before Madame de Guerchy if I would not give them a ball at Strawberry? *Not for the universe!* What! turn a ball, and dust, and dirt, and a million of candles, into my charming new gallery! I said, I could not flatter myself that people would give themselves the trouble of going eleven miles for a *ball* (though I believe they would go fifty). 'Well, then,' says she, 'it shall be a *dinner*.' With all my heart, I have no objection; but no *ball* shall set its foot within my doors."

The lack of constitutional vigour to become a politician, and the fear of mixing too much with men of letters and of the world, led Walpole to fall back upon his baubles, and the society of a few old ladies, who took all his criticisms for granted, were charmed at his wit, astonished at his antiquities, and deferential to his aristocracy. The clique was composed of my Lady Suffolk, Lady Diana Beauclerk, and the roystering Clive. With the Marquise du Deffand, the old, blind, but clever leader of French society, he became acquainted late in her life. Her devotion for him appears to have been very great, and is sometimes expressed in her letters with the warmth and a tenderness which Walpole, thinking absurd in a person of her years, frequently reproved very harshly.

His chief male acquaintances were Field-Marshal Conway and Gray the poet. The latter realized Walpole's notion of a

poet: he could talk about Greek sculpture, Roman urns, and Egyptian mummies; was erudite, cautious, and with a fine chaste enthusiasm and a private fortune; which to Walpole

was a grand point, for he wanted all his money for nick-nacks, and was never known to have shown the least generosity of disposition, excepting when his cousin Conway was in disgrace, with whom he offered to share the income of his sinecures.

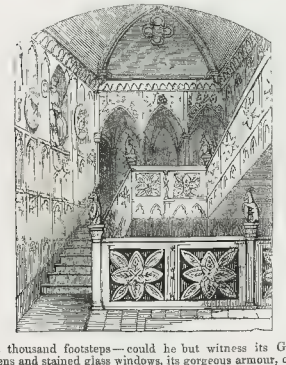
Besides Conway and Gray, it appears Mason the poet, George Selwyn, Lord Edgcumbe, Lord Strafford, Richard Bentley, with Sir Horace Mann, and a few others, were among the friends whom he occasionally received, or with whom he corresponded. In person, Horace Walpole was short and slender, but compact and neatly formed. His laugh was forced and uncouth; and even his smile was not the most pleasing. His walk was occasionally enfeebled from the gout, which, although his life was marked by temperate habits, attacked him as early as his twenty-fifth year. He was fond of sitting up late "scribbling my painters," as he says in one of his letters, or gossiping with the ladies. In his rambles he was generally attended by a favorite little dog, the legacy of the Marquise du Deffand, which indolence and overfeeding had rendered so fat, it could scarcely waddle. His favourite beverages were coffee and iced water. He was considered effeminate in his attention to his person, which he once explained by saying, "My back is the same with my face, and my neck is like my nose." Occasionally he chatted through the long evenings at Mrs. Clive's, who was regarded as his *chere amie*, but there is little doubt the charms of her conversation formed the chief attraction. She presented him with a mother-of-pearl card-case, which formed part of the Strawberry Hill Collection, and

he wrote the following lines, which were inscribed on an urn erected to her memory:—

"Ye smiles and jests still hover round
Thalia's consecrated ground
Here oft the natal-day-loving flame,
A matchless actress' Clive her name.
The scene made wit, her retired
And shed a tear when she expired."

Two years after Walpole had taken up his abode at Strawberry Hill he was nearly killed by the accidental discharge of a highwayman's pistol, who had robbed him. He has given a humorous description of the affair in *The World*, a paper to which he communicated several numbers. Among the many foreigners who visited Walpole, was the celebrated Abbe Raynal, who was accompanied by several Frenchmen of rank. They were standing at one of the windows, looking at the prospect to the Thames, which they found flat, when one of them, thinking that none of the guests overheard him, exclaimed, "Everything in England only serves to recommend France to us the more." Walpole and Mr. Churchill were both within hearing; and the latter, stepping up to the groun, replied, "Gentlemen, when the Cherokees were in England they still lived on their favourite train oil."

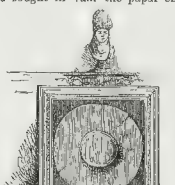
Quit we then Horace Walpole Earl of Orford, and strolling through his favourite retreat, mark out for our readers the most interesting of the thousand and one glittering curiosities that have slept almost in silence and obscurity for nearly half a century, to be awakened by the hammer of the auctioneer, and sold by his puffs. Could it be permitted for the punctilious collector, who would never allow more than four of the British public to tread the sacred precincts of the temple of his idolatry on any one day, now to behold the hourly desecration



of a thousand footsteps—could he but witness its Gothic screens and stained glass windows, its gorgeous armour, costly tapestry, and priceless missals,—its pictures and sculptures, its bronzes and carvings, its urns and vases, its enamels and miniatures, that while he lived could only be gazed at through a glass, but now branded with the "Lot" of the auctioneer, and pawed by the mobs that daily assemble at his abode enough "to press a royal mansion down;"—could he behold all this, and know that what he spent a life in gathering together is now being dispersed to pay thedebts of a spendthrift descendant, his ghost would skim across the lawn, as he says Pope's did, but doubtless in no such poetic mood, and take itself to the chapel, there to anathematize all concerned in the destruction of his household gods.

Passing the hall and passage, and ascending the staircase to the armoury, we find in a niche the suit of armour worn by Francis I. It is a small suit of polished steel, and inlaid with gold. Walpole says, "It must have been used for tilting: it is not strong enough for battle." He is also said to have remarked, smiling, "You see little men may be great men." He was himself small in stature.

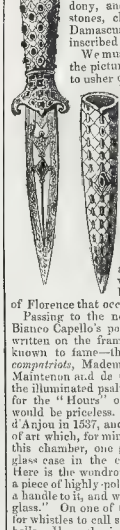
In the star-chamber, which is a small ante-room leading to the Holbein-room and Great Gallery, we find but one object of interest—It is a bust of Henry VIII., executed by Torregiano for his tomb. Passing from thence to the Holbein-chamber, so called from its chiefly containing the paintings and carvings of Hans Holbein, we come to the red hat of Wolsey, the haughty primate, who, not content to wear the beaver of a cardinal, twice sought in vain the papal chair, and whose



restless ambition alternately won and lost for him the highest favours of his Sovereign. But the collection is rich in relics of the bluff King Hal, whose gallantry is conspicuously set forth in the little clock of silver gilt which he presented to Anne Boleyn on the morning of his marriage. It is richly chased and engraved, and ornamented with *fleurs de lis*, &c. On the top is placed a lion bearing the arms of England. The weights are chased with the initials of Henry and Anne within *true lover's knots*. One bears the inscription, "The most happye," the other, the royal motto. Poor Anne Boleyn! she little thought, when Catherine gave place to her, she would so soon have to give place to another. Married in a *garret* at the western end of Whitehall, and four years afterwards this poor object of Henry's *eternal* love was sacrificed on the scaffold at the Tower. The clock still goes, but the last hour it should have tolled was poor Anne's fatal knell.

Next let us speak of Henry's dagger—a fitting weapon for one who never spared a man in his anger nor a woman in his lust. It is about a foot long; the handle and sheath are superb, being of chalcedony, and set with nearly a hundred and forty stones, chiefly rubies interlaced with gold. The Damascus blade is wrought in open work, and is inscribed on one side with Arabic characters.

We must pass the miniatures of Zincke and Petitot, the pictures of Rembrandt, Hogarth and Sir Joshua, to usher our readers into that Grand Gallery where-in is deposited the richest treasures of Strawberry, and where Walpole would not have given a ball for the universe. The bust of Vespasian and the Roman eagle, from their massiveness, are among the foremost objects that attract attention. Among the pictures is the portrait of Lady Falkland, in white, by Van Somer, which suggested to Walpole the incident of the picture walking out of its frame in the Castle of Otranto."



A peep round the drawing-room at the extremity of the gallery, shows us some of the best of the stained windows, and above the rich mosaic chimney-piece are arranged a goodly row of silver beakers, valuable for their weight of metal alone, beyond the china of Sevre and the Faenza of Florence that occupy the same apartment.

Passing to the north chamber, we find on the one side Bianco Capello's portrait, by Vasari, with her singular story written on the frame, and on the other another one better known to fame—the fascinating Nimon de l'Enclos. Her *compatriots*, Mademoiselle de la Valiere, and Mesdames de Maintenon and de Grammont are near her. In this room is the illuminated psalter, the work of Julio Clovio, which, but for the "Hours" of Anne of Brittany, preserved at Paris, would be priceless. It was executed by Clovio for the Prince d'Anjou in 1537, and is a small, thick M.S., executed in a style of art which, for minuteness, surpasses belief. Before we leave this chamber, one glance must be bestowed upon the little glass case in the corner, which is full of the marvellous. Here is the wondrous speculum of the renowned Dr. Dee, a piece of highly-polished cannel coal, of a circular form, with a handle to it, and worthy of being called "the Devil's looking-glass." On one of the shelves stand the four silver owls, used for whistles to call servants before the introduction of handbells. Here also is the pipe-case of the Dutch admiral, Van Trump, in which he carried his pipes when he put out to sea, it is formed of tortoise-shell, and curiously inlaid and studded with silver.

Entering the tribune we meet with some of the most valuable objects of the collection. The cabinet and glass-cases are loaded with trinkets and relics. Among the latter, gleaming with gold and jewels, is the missal painted by Raffaelle and his scholars, for Queen Claude, wife of Francis I. It is covered with torquoises and rubies, and the sides are chiefly composed of two enormous cornelians, the one an intaglio of the crucifixion, the other a relievo.

Of the numerous trinkets, perhaps the most curious is one of the seven mourning rings given after the death of Charles I. The motto, "Prepared be to follow me," is inscribed around the inside of the ring. The famous Florentine boar, the Jupiter Serapis, and the hunting-horn of rich Limoges enamel, we can only mention; and as space compels us to draw to a close, we shall finish our notice with the silver bell made by Benvenuto Cellini for Pope Clement VII. It is a mass of carving in the highest relievo, representing antique masques, serpents, flies, grasshoppers and various insects, covering its surface; the Virgin and child, with angels, at the top; and a wreath of leaves and lizards at the base. Walpole says of it—"One of the pieces in my collection which I the most highly value, is the silver bell, with which the Pope used to curse the caterpillars, a ceremony I believe now abandoned. For this bell I exchanged with the Marquis of Rockingham all my Roman coins in large brass. Cellini was one of the most extraordinary men in an extraordinary age. His life, written by himself, is more amusing than any novel I know."

Before quitting the house, we must pause to admire the splendid picture of Sir Joshua, representing the three Ladies Waldegrave, which is the most valuable painting of the collection. Walpole observes, "Sir Joshua gets avaricious in his old age. My picture of the young Ladies Waldegrave is, doubtless, very fine and graceful, but it cost me 800 guineas."

We shall not stop to bestow our contempt upon the trumpery crockery which obstructs our egress, and proves that the secret of Walpoles taste was quantity, not quality; but we must hasten to the rostrum where George Robins's eloquence is made piquant by the running observations, or rather the running commentary, of his "facetious friend in the white neckcloth."

But the sale is over for the day, and Redbreast, glowing with satisfaction at the amount he has drawn from the pockets of his audience, and *puffing*, as is his nature, from the effects of his exertions, descends from the rostrum, and ensconcing himself in the "little back parlour," is fully persuaded, as he revolves in his mind the biddings of the day, that every lot of the auctioneer, as Walpole's father said of every man, has its price.

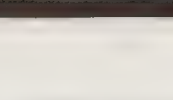
The verses by the Earl of Bath, that Walpole called "a panegyric," and to which we have before alluded, cannot be better accompanied than with the following tribute to the Prince of Auctioneers:—

STRAWBERRY HILL *v.* GEORGE ROBINS.

STRAWBERRY HILL.	GEORGE ROBINS.
Some cry up *Gunnersbury*, For Nose some declare, And some say that with *Chiswick House* No villa can compare. But ask the Beaux of Middlesex, Who know the country well, If STRAWBERRY HILL—if STRAWBERRY HILL Don't bear away the bell?	Some they cry up *Caversham*, For *Topics* some declare, And some say that with *Shuttock Hall* No other can compare, But ask the Jews and brokers all. Who know our hero well, If Robins George at Knock'ems down Don't bear away the bell?
Some love to roll down *Greenwich Hill* For this thing and for that; And some prefer sweet *Marble Hill*, Though sure, 'tis somewhat flat: Yet Marble Hill and Greenwich Hill If *Kitty Clive* was to tell, From STRAWBERRY HILL — from STRAWBERRY HILL Will never bear the bell!	Some love to hear Jones's Patter o'Dialogues, for that, And some go to the Rotary mart Where they often catch a flat, Yet hath at George's auction Ge him but leave to sell, At "going once" and "going twice" Will bear away the bell.
Though Surrey boasts its *Oatlands* And *Claremont* lent to pin, And some prefer sweet *Southcote's*, 'Tis but a dairy farm, For ask the genial *Brunsar*, Who does to taste excel, If STRAWBERRY HILL—if STRAWBERRY HILL Don't bear away the bell?	Though some may boast of *Lofchild*, Or *Allen Davis* slum, And others cry up Southgate, Yet still we think of *them* Who, "*instructed*" by Lord Wallsgrave The classic store to sell, By Robins's mill from Strawberry Hill, Do bear away the Bell.
Since Denham sung of *Cooper's* There's scarce a hill unsung But what in song or ditty Is turned to fairy ground. Ah, pence be with their memories! I wish them wondrous well, But STRAWBERRY HILL beats all STRAWBERRY HILL Must bear away the bell!	Since first George Robins' mast-head sale, There's not a seat been found But what by nothing parsnops He'd turn to fairy ground Good luck attend the purchasers, We wish them wondrous well, No feather sure will grace their cap, But many a little bell.
Great *William* dwelt at *Windsor*, As EDWARD did at Shene, And many a Gaul and many a Scot, Have found him full as bold On lofty hills like WINDSOR, Some heroes ought to dwell; Yet little folks like STRAWBERRY HILL,— Like STRAWBERRY HILL as well!	George Robins sells up Strawberry, Where Walpole dwelt of old, And folks say that at Strawberry The Wallsgrave was sold.* On such a noble lot as this We think not for her dwell, But, leaving George and Strawberry Hill, But him and it farewell!

* We do not know whether this alludes to the noble lord or Sir Joshua's picture.

THE INDIAN MAIL.—The following notice has been posted up at the General Post office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and at the branch receiving-offices in Lombard-street, Charing-cross, and Blackman-street, Borough:—"Notice—The next mail for India, &c., *via* Marseilles, will be made up at the General Post-office on the 4th of June. The next mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, *via* Falmouth, will be despatched from the General Post-office on the 31st of May."



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Monday, May 16

[Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Baron Parke, at Guildhall.]

LAWSON AND OTHERS v. MANGLES AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Sanders, and Mr. H. Hill were counsel for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. Hill and Mr. James appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs are the assignees of Messrs. Shepherd and Drew, who formerly conducted the Star Hotel at Southampton, and this was an action in which they sought to recover the sum of £953 4s. 2d. from the defendants, Messrs. Mangles and Hutchins, the amount of their election account with the bankrupts on the occasion of the last contest for Southampton, in which it may be remembered that the defendants stood on the Liberal interest and were beaten by Lord Bruce and Mr. Martyn. The defendants, in answer to this demand, pleaded payment of £200, and denied their liability *ultra* that sum. The question therefore was, whether any and what sum was due from either or both of those gentlemen beyond the £200; and it appeared that a former action having been brought against Mr. Hutchins alone, that gentleman had pleaded in abatement the non-joinder of Captain Mangles therein; before this that action was abandoned and the present one commenced against both the candidates. In support of the plaintiffs case, the bankrupts and their whole establishment were called, and from their account it appeared that several rooms were engaged at the Star by the agents of the Whigs prior to the dissolution of the Parliament, from that time (29th of May) to the termination of the election, whenever that might happen, for £250. One room was devoted exclusively to the committee, but that and all the other rooms were shown to have been constantly used for electioneering purposes, including breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, tea, and supper, during the whole of the time from the 29th of May to the 1st of July, on which latter day the election took place. Independently of this item, the rest of the bill was devoted to eating and drinking, and wound up with

Ribands	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1 15 0
Laurel	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
Broken windows	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 0
And broken glass, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 0

In order to connect the defendants with this demand, various pieces of evidence were adduced, by which it was sought to be shown, that both were cognizant of the existence of the "general election account," and of the expenditure incurred by the occupants of the several rooms—to which it appeared that eatables and drinkables to the extent of £120., or thereabouts, had been supplied on the last day of polling alone. The system, indeed, was carried to such a pitch, that drawers, who said "the tap ran faster than they did," and landlords too, volunteered expressed their fear that it was "too much," and about four o'clock one man said that "our rooms and the passages were covered a foot deep with the supplies." Mr. Hill, in addressing the jury for the defendants, took occasion to remark, that they ought to require as strong proof of liability on the part of the defendants to pay this bill, as they would had they been trying the validity of the election, supposing Messrs. Mangles and Hutchins had been returned; for the evidence as to the "treating" was quite sufficient, if brought home to a member, to unseat him on petition. Under these circumstances the bankrupts were bound to make out some clear orders for the supply, in respect of which this action was brought. Was the plaintiffs had failed to do so, for every item in the account to have been managed by the head-waiter in the most profuse and reckless manner, without the sanction or knowledge of the candidates, who, as soon as they were applied to, had positively ordered that such a system should be abandoned. His learned friend then summed up the evidence, and explained the law to the jury, and left it over in their hands to say whether both or either of the defendants were liable, the pleadings being so framed as to admit of their apportioning their verdict. The jury, however, almost directly returned a verdict for the plaintiffs against both defendants jointly, for the sum of £453 4s. 2d., being the whole balance claimed from the defendants.

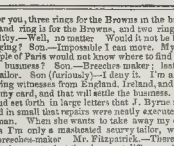
CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Tuesday

[Before the Recorder.]

Charlotte Drake, aged 17, was indicted for stealing six silver spoons, a watch, and other articles, the property of Samuel Syred; and *William Tolhurst*, 20, and *Margaret Berry*, 43, were charged with having received part of the same, knowing it to have been stolen. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Doane, and the prisoners were defended by Messrs. Bodkin and Payne. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner Drake lodged in the house of the prosecutor, and took an opportunity of opening a box, and stealing the property named in the indictment. The only article alleged to have been received by the other prisoners was the watch, and the only evidence against them was admissions alleged to have been made by them to a constable of the D division of police, of the name of Tolhurst. This witness, who therefore must have appeared to have constituted himself in a most unjustifiable manner, stated, upon his cross-examination by Mr. Phillips, that after Gowland and Berry were locked up at the station-house, he went to their lodgings and made a minute inventory of valuable property which had nothing whatever to do with the charge preferred against them; and that with respect to a great portion of that property, he had made no mention of it to his inspector, nor to any other person, in further attendance that day he still retained possession of the property. The Recorder summed up at some length, and after making some severe observations on the conduct of Tolhurst, left it to the jury to say whether they could place any reliance upon his evidence with respect to the prisoners Gowland and Berry. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Drake, but acquitted the other prisoners. The Recorder said the conduct of Tolhurst was a very improper one, that he should not be allowed his expenses; at the same time, he thought it was a case which ought to be thoroughly investigated by the police commissioners. It was highly improper for any constable to go to the residence of persons charged with any crime, and carry away a quantity of valuable property which had no reference whatever to the charge preferred against them; and it was still more suspicious when it appeared that he had given no account of the property taken, to his superior officer or any other person. He could only speak of the case as it appeared before the court, and he did not wish to prejudge the accusable conduct, but he could not help expressing his opinion, that it was a proceeding which ought to be inquired into, and he had no doubt a proper investigation would take place. The general conduct of the police was most praiseworthy, and it was necessary, in the case of any misconduct on their part, that where individual cases of misconduct were detected, they should be most rigidly investigated. Mr. Phillips said it was the intention of the parties to indict the constable for a robbery; he could assure the court there was a deal more property taken than had been mentioned. Tolhurst said that, whatever might be the impression of the court, he had no doubt that he could give a satisfactory explanation of his conduct. The Recorder said he should not prejudge the case, but he would advise him, when the inquiry did take place, to be prepared to show that he mentioned the circumstance of having taking a quantity of valuable property from the prisoners lodgings, and that he had given a list of the articles to his superior officer in order to prove that they would be forthcoming at the proper time. The learned Judge postponed passing sentence.

POLICE.

Marlborough-street.—Too much Punch, or a Ring too Much.—Complaint having been made to Mr. Maltby by Miss Nelly Taylor, a smart little Irish lass, that she had received a "punch" on her shoulder while on a visit to her aunt in Cambridge-street, *Mrs. Byrne*, the pawnbroker, was constrained to appear in this court to answer to the charge. The complainant deposed that she was dispatched to the chandler's shop for a candle. Returning back with her short six, she rang the bell twice for admittance. The bell was answered by Mrs. Byrnson, who, finding the ring was for the aunt occupying the room opposite, put into a passion, and very ungallantly threatened to "rap the door in her face" she ever came with two rings more. Complainant's aunt, hearer of these words, came out of her room to defend her niece: Mrs Byrne rushed forward to take the part of her son; and after the ladies had tired their tongues in scolding, complainant was just going into her aunt's room when she received the punch aforesaid, by which, though she admitted it did not do her much damage, the candle nevertheless sustained a compound fracture by being knocked out of her hand. Mrs. Byrne, attended by her son Jerry, a lanky young man, who evidently thought no "small beer" of himself, here entered upon her defence. "Your worship, I'm four years in the house, and have always had two rings." Son.—Order, order. Mrs. Byrne.—That is, the two rings is for my son, which is the same thing. Son.—Hear, hear, hear. Mrs. Byrne.—But this young woman will ring twice, and when I told her that was not her aunt's ring she called me a lying old bigot. Mr Maltoy.—But did you strike her first? Mrs. Byrne.—How could I when I was in my own room? Aunt.—Our mats touches, there's only a yard between the doors. Son. Order, order. It's only twenty seven inches. Mr. Maltby.—You seem to be particular as to the distance; pray, have you measured it? Son.—I have; after the row. Mr. Maltby.—Then, as you were present, I'll hear anything you have to say. Son.—I will, certainly. The complainant then went to the court and jury, touching the matter in question between these parties, shall be the truth. Mr. Maltby.—I suppose you have been a witness before now? Son.—Oh, no; but I am well acquainted, as you see, with the nature of these things. Now, your worship, anybody as wants me comes with two rings, and on that very day I was called away in the middle of my profession three times when I wasn't wanted. The first time was to the cat's-meat man in the morning; the next time was to the milkwoman in the afternoon; and the third time was to this young woman with her candle. Now, each of these people ought to have given only one ring. Aunt.—One rung for the Joneses in the garret. Son.—Order, order. The knocker's for the Joneses. Mrs. Byrne.—Two rings is for us, one ring's for you, three rings for the Browns in the back parlour. Aunt.—I see two knocks and rings is for the Browns, and two rings and a knock for the —— Mr. Maltby.—Well, no matter. Would it not be better if one of you found another lodging? Son.—Impossible I can move. My business lays on the Continent. The people of Paris would not know where to find me. Mr. Maltby.—Pray, what is your business? Son.—Leather breeches-maker. Aunt.—Order. He's a tailor. Son (furiously).—I deny it. I'm a breeches-maker, and no tailor. I can bring witnesses from England, Ireland, and Scotland to prove I'm no tailor. There's my card, and that will settle the business. Mr. Fitzpatrick took the card, and found set forth in large letters that J. Byrne made leather breeches and trousers, and in small letters repairs were neatly executed. Son. That's the way with this woman. When she wants to take away my character she calls me a tailor; she says I'm only a mistaken scurvy tailor, when all the world knows I'm a leather breeches-maker. Mr. Fitzpatrick.—There's no disgrace in being a tailor, Son.—Perhaps not; but there's a vast difference between a tailor and a breeches-maker. Mr. Maltby considering the assault proved, fined the mother ten shillings. "There's the money, said the son, in a rage, "but the case shan't rest here. I'll carry it into another court; I'll not let it drop till I make this woman aware of the difference between a tailor and a leather breeches-maker like me." So saying, the breeches-maker bounced out of court.



Celebrated for making breaches *for the Continent.*

Marylebone.—A Bite at a Peach, or how to cure Fits.—On Wednesday, a respectably dressed young man, named *Charles Davis*, was brought before Mr. Long, charged with having assaulted Mrs. Eliza Peach. Complainant stated that, on the previous evening, she went to the Eyre's tea-gardens, Bayswater, accompanied by a female friend, and that after sitting for some time in the crowded room, she fainted, and was carried out into the grounds by two or three persons, who imagined that a branch of fresh air would revive her; she was placed upon a seat, and as soon as she "came to," she found that she was bleeding from a severe wound which the prisoner had inflicted upon her finger with his teeth She afterwards saw him in custody. Mr. Long.—Was the prisoner known to you? Complainant.—Quite so, your worship. Mr. Long.—When he came up to you did he make any observation? Complainant.—Nothing, that I know of, Sir; I was nearly insensible when I was removed from the room. Mr. Long.—How do you know that it was the prisoner who bit you? Complainant.—There can't be any mistake about it, Sir; for when I recovered a bit, he had my finger then in his mouth. Mary Cox proved that she saw the prisoner bite complainant, as she had described. Mr. Long (to the prisoner).—This is very extraordinary conduct of yours. What have you to say to it? Prisoner.—The lady was sitting outside, fainting, and I certainly did bite her to bring her round. I could have had no ill-feeling towards her, and am sorry if I have done her any harm. Mr. Long.—What could have induced you to resort to so strange a mode of cure? Prisoner.—I have known it to do good, Sir, in many instances, and have often cured my own wife of fainting fits in a similar way. Mr. Long gave him to understand that the biting of ladies fingers was no joke, and inflicted upon him the penalty of 1*l.* or the assault.

Worship street.—On Tuesday, *Joshua Newborn*, a young man about 25 years of age, whose swarthy visage was tattooed like a native of New Zealand, was placed at the bar before Mr. J. Bingham, upon a charge of being drunk and disorderly during the police. Mr. Bingham asked if he understood English? Serjeant Farbert said the prisoner was a Londoner, born near St. Luke's Church; but it appeared from his own account of himself, that he had been made prisoner by the New Zealanders, and had passed several years amongst them, after having succeeded to be tattooed like one of themselves. The prisoner's narrative was the following effect:—About 11 years back, he was a boy on board a whaler called the Marquis of Lansdowne, but during an outward voyage was seized with typhus fever, and put with others on board a schooner, to be conveyed to port. He and his companions, however, fell into the hands of the savages by whom the vessel was all, in a short time, destroyed and (we understood him) eaten, except himself; but he having been reserved till the last, his life was spared, upon his consenting to be marked and to live with them. He accordingly underwent the painful process of tattooing, preparatory to which, however, they administered to him some narcotic, to render him less sensible to the pain of the operation. He was with them nearly *ten* years altogether, and frequently engaged with them in their battles with hostile tribes, after which contests the prisoners were commonly killed and eaten by the native captors. He had no wife amongst them, but had formed one since his return to England, and has lately been exhibited as a New Zealand chief at places of public amusement. A police-constable of the N division stated, that while on duty at a late hour on Monday night, he heard an extraordinary kind of yelling in Hoxton-square, and proceeding to the spot found the prisoner dancing about, and disturbing the neighbours with his wild and terrific cries. The prisoner, who was drunk, instead of desisting, and going away as desired, set his witness and other constables at defiance, and after a violent resistance was lodged in the station-house. Sergeant Lambert said, that he was exceedingly violent at the station-house, and vowed vengeance against the constable who took him there, threatening to feast upon his heart, and "lick his chops with his blood;" and during the greater part of the night he appeared to be dancing the war-dance in the cell, and screeching at the top of his voice. The prisoner, whom the New Zealanders had named "Moika Makoura," the meaning of which he stated to be "the tattooed spirit, now expressed his sorrow for his disorderly conduct. He very seldom drank spirits, but when he did, he said it made him quite wild; and a friend whom he met on Monday had made him drink some. Mr. Bingham told him he must be aware that such conduct could not be permitted; and if he got drunk and committed himself even in New Zealand, he would have to bear the consequence of his misconduct. He must pay five shillings for getting drunk. The prisoner, who had no money, was locked up until the close of the business, and then discharged.

The New Zealand War-Dance; or Savage *force versus* Civil *force.*

The Payment of the Chelsea Pensioners.—During the last day or two, a circular issued from Chelsea Hospital has been sent round to the several officers on half-pay of the rank of captain, offering them an appointment of superintendent as regards the payment of those persons who have been in the army, and for length of services, who are in a receipt of a pension, the old system of paying the pensioners at Chelsea Hospital and Oxford Market being now in the course of being discontinued. The alteration in the system has been occasioned from the circumstance that, hitherto, the pensioners, upon receiving the reward of their hard and honourable services, become the dupes of the many that latest the places of payment To abolish an evil which the police cannot grapple with the following plan is about to be carried into effect: The superintendent is to have under his control a thousand pensioners, whom he is to visit monthly at their respective residences, for the purpose of paying them their pensions, and for which he is to receive, independently of his half-pay, 4*s.* 7*d.* per day; he is also to receive the sum of 2*s.* daily, for the payment of the rent of two rooms; 3*s.* per day for the providing forage for his horse; 10*s.* per month for stationery, &c.; the formal bye-laws printed; 2*s.* per day for the incidental expenses of an attendant, who is to be a discharged sergeant, an allowance for rations, &c., the whole of which, independent of his half-pay, will be somewhere about £160 per annum. Other regulations are to be adopted, but which at present are not sufficiently defined. Upon the plan being carried into effect, a notice will be sent to the whole body of pensioners, who, in return, will have to forward their address to the officer who is appointed to pay them. The new pian will also have another beneficial effect, that of actually ascertaining that the person who is entitled to the pension is still living, as well as of his place of residence; for on no account is he to receive the money at any other place than where he is living.

The Killeagh mills, in the county of Cork, were totally destroyed by fire on the 11th instant, the property was insured to the amount of £4000, which will cover the loss.

Printing.—Charles the Second's parliament passed an act that only 20 printers should practise their art in the kingdom About six shillings current was past for one and a half hour's reading in 1685.

Snuff.—The editor of the *American Traveller* thinks that the best snuff in the world is a snuff of the morning air.

It is stated in a recent letter from the United States, that a vessel is now loading cotton for China.

A Patriarchal Magistrate.—A French journal publishes the following police regulations, issued by the Mayor of Lorris, near Montargis:—"Police regulations relative to public balls —We, Mayor of Lorris, having considered the improprieties which prevail in the public ball-room, have ordained and do ordain as follows: Art 1. Having considered the accidents which have occurred from the manner in which dancing has been conducted for some time past, it is expressly forbidden from this day forward to dance the *galop*, under a penalty of from 5*f.* to 10*f.*, to be paid by the musicians who shall play such a dance. 2. Having remarked how many young females fall whilst dancing the figure called *pastorelle*, and not having it in our power to suppress the foresaid figure, it is forbidden to turn so quickly, to jump, or to strike with the two feet.—Roi Lay, Mayor."

A celebrated coachmaker in Oxford-street has received orders for two of the most elegant and fashionable town carriages to be made for the court of Russia that this country can produce We are told that the style and elegance of the whole reflect great credit upon the artists of our country.

Great difficulty is often experienced in calculating the number of stamps which should be placed on heavy letters. The best way to do this is to ascertain the highest number of ounces a letter exceeds, and then double the next higher figure above that number, which will give the number of pence which is charged for the pre-paid postage of that letter Thus a letter weighing above four oz., and under five oz., by doubling the five it gives the correct amount of postage, 10*d.*, which is very agreeable on such a letter The postage of letters not weighing more than a half-ounce is one penny; not weighing more than an ounce 2*d.* The postage on letters above an ounce advances 2*d.* in arithmetical progression. No sum is charged for postage that is expressed by an odd number above 1*d.* Thus, there is no such postage as three, five, seven, or nine-penny, &c., postage, as many suppose.

Barber-ous Orthography At a barber's shop in Tottenham-court-road is posted is exhibited, on which is painted, "The Only Hous in the Trade for the New Invented Paten Wove Diagnise Wigs Warented to fit unge ancy countenence"

The Public Asylum.—It is a great solid building, spacious, and well ventilated; or this also there is a *quasi*, or society of ladies of the first families, who devote themselves to teaching the female malefactors. It is painful and almost cardiac to see the real ladies in Mexico familiarly conversing with, and embracing women who have been guilty of the most atrocious crimes, especially of murdering their husbands, which is the chief crime of the female prisoners. There are no duels as among them, and probably not one who has committed a premeditated crime. A moment of idiosy during intoxication, violent passions without any curb, suddenly aroused and as suddenly extinguished have led to these fatal results. We were first shown into a large and tolerably clean apartment, where were the female prisoners who are kept apart, as being of a more decent family than the rest. Some were lying on the floor, others working some were well dressed, others dirty and slovenly. Few looked sad; most appeared careless and happy, and none seemed ashamed. Amongst them were some of the handsomest faces I have seen in Mexico. One good-looking common woman, with a most joyous and benevolent countenance, and lame, came up to salute the ladies I inquired where she had done. She rendered her husband perfectly hors mode the brick floor.' Shade of Lavater! It is some comfort to hear that their husbands were generally such brutes they deserved little better! Amongst others confined here his the wife, or rather the widow of a governor of Mexico, who made away with her husband We did not see her; and they say she generally keeps out of the way when strangers come. One very pretty and coquettish little woman, with a most intellectual face, and very superior looking, hemmed in next relation, of Count ——s, is in goal on suspicion of having poisoned her lover A beautiful young creature, extremely like Mrs. ——, of Boston, was among the prisoners. I did not hear what her crime was. We were attended by a woman who has the title of *mayordoma*, and who, after some years of good conduct, has now the charge of her fellow-prisoners; but she also murdered her husband.—*Life in Mexico.*

The Streets of London.—The greatest improvement that ever took place in an equal space of time is the introduction of the system of paving the streets with wood A common cab which in ancient days clattered and thundered along in a hurricane of noise and a deluge of mud, now glides peacefully on "with a soft and gentle motion," till you fear that you are, by some unaccountable process in a horseless carriage hung with the most limber of springs, and lined with the softest cloth. It only on being suddenly emerged at the end of your journey that you find out the delusion. Omnibuses are now quite inoffensive vehicles, not unlike Venetian gondolas in the noiselessness and uniformity of their motion. There is a long line of wooden pavement in Oxford-street, which always puts us in mind of the Clyde. In sailing in certain states of the wind down that noble estuary, you are in water as calm as a mill-pond, and locked in all round by sheltering hills and beautiful projecting islands. Pleasure it is to watch the vessel gliding at its own sweet will, without a ripple on either side, as she cleaves her course, as evenly, and under her own impulse, as if placed in her speed, that you almost doubt whether she is not motionless as some white-wing'd swan asleep on some island lake; and yet the movement of her easy progress is perhaps increased by the sight of a great black-bodied, white crested sea, howling and tumbling beyond the clear palluoid water on which you are at present gliding. Shorter grows the distance between you and the tumultuous agony of waves and breakers every minute, till at last slap forward the vessel dashes into the tunnel, and creaks, and pitches, and jerks, and bubbles, and reels, and quivers, till you have an impression that some detestable demon of the storm, or rather spirit of evil, has walked down your throat, and is in the very act of turning you inside out Such and so great is the difference you experience when the omnibus leaves the wood pavement, and crashes and jolts along the hard and uneven causeway, or ploughs and struggles along the stone-covered Macadam It is the reward of Macadam must erase a detestation of the great concrete of mud, and dust, and noise, which constitutes his road, and sott tinglings of an affection more than paternal to the sylvan nymph who comes "from Scottish or Norwegian hills," to make our streets as level as a drawing-room floor, and as noiseless as a *soiree* at the insurrection for the deaf and dumb.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Interior of a Convent.—The most interesting part of the convent was the chapel, in a corner of which is a large glass coffin, containing the embalmed body of Donna Clara, dressed in a rich robe of blue silk and silver. The body had remained two hundred years under ground, before it was taken up and placed in the coffin it now occupies. The marks of the hot oil are still plainly visible on the dry, parchment looking face of the corpse. When first the curtain was withdrawn which concealed the dried-up remains of the lady whose beauty and misfortunes had just been related to us, a deep feeling of interest and sadness seemed to come over (at whole party; nor would it be possible, I think, for the merriest or most thoughtless person to have viewed the sunken features of this lady, with her thin, bony hands crossed upon her breast, without a momentary pang of sorrow—reflecting that the unsightly object now looked upon had once outshone all rivals in this far famed land of beauty; and that this highly-prized but fatal gift had brought its possessor such pain or sorrow as to cause the grave. The coffin-lid had destroyed the beauty we have now each their splendid tomb; and a sad reflection, and differing only in this: that against the former is often uttered a curse, in remembrance of his many cruel acts; at the latter, a silent tear falls at the recollection of her beauty, her virtues, and her woes.—*Marquis of Londonderry's* [illegible]

Guilt.—Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendour, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of our crimes long survive their commission, and, like the ghosts of the murdered, for ever haunt the steps of the malefactor The pathway of crime, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of presumptuous and peace.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

A Dog's Attachment to His Master.—The following well-authenticated anecdote may be considered a fair illustration of both the affection and power of reason in an animal. In crossing the mountain St. Gothard, near Airola, the Chevalier Gaspard de Brandenberg and his servant were buried by an avalanche. The ebevalier's dog, an Alpine spaniel, who fortunately escaped the snow, ran howling to a neighbouring convent, and after great perseverance gained admittance He continued to howl and move restlessly towards the door, and at length induced the people from the ebbonous houses to follow him. He led them directly to the spot, and commenced scratching away the snow, and after some hours the chevalier and his domestic were taken out safely Sensible that to the fondness and sagacity of this creature he owed his life, the gentleman ordered, by his will, that he should be represented on his tomb with his dog; and at Zug, in the church of St. Oswald, where he was buried in 1793, they show the monument, and the effigy of the chevalier with the dog lying at his feet.—*Sporting Magazine.*

UNITED STATES.

Extract from a letter, dated Washington, 26th April, 1842:—

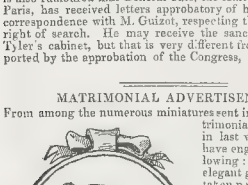
"Business here throughout the country is depressed beyond precedent. The causes are to be traced to the untoward state of our political affairs, the unfortunate scruples of the President, and the war now waged between him and the party which placed him in power. The Whigs in Congress are disheartened, and they are almost unequal to the efforts requisite to carry on the government, and to do something to revive the public prosperity, while counteracted and discouraged by so embarrassing a predicament as the President has placed them in. However, we look forward to better times, still hoping that Congress will not adjourn without accomplishing something to produce them. One of our sources of anxiety, and with many the most serious of all, has assumed a favourable aspect: I allude to our differences with England. There is a general, and, I believe, well-founded impression, that these will be amicably adjusted by Lord Ashburton's mission. The spirit which prompted this voluntary special mission is appreciated by all considerate people with us, and has strengthened the desire for accommodation. Lord Ashburton's deportment also contributes to this end. He goes much into society, and lives in that hospitable way which has ever distinguished the British ministers.

"We have had, as you know, Boz amongst us. He is now on his tour in the West, having, I see, reached St. Louis. He was excessively, perhaps inordinately, *feted* in Boston and New York. Here he received all kindness, attention, and hospitality, but in a private way. We were exceedingly pleased with him. He won upon everybody by his frank, cordial, unpretending manners, all stamping him "a thorough good fellow." Mr. Dickens has taken, I believe, copious notes of men and things, and we shall be curious to see what he makes of the "go ahead" portion of John Bull's American progeny. Nothing unkind will he say, I am sure, for it is not in his nature. I wish he could have seen more of Virginia and the South, but his time, or his engagements, did not permit it." So far our correspondent.—Other advices state that a special agent has been, or is about to be, sent to England to endeavour to negotiate for the new loan wanted by the federal Government. It is also rumoured that General Cass, the American Minister at Paris, has received letters approbatory of his conduct in his correspondence with M. Guizot, respecting the question of the right of search. He may receive the sanction of President Tyler's cabinet, but that is very different from his being supported by the approbation of the Congress, or the people.

* * *

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

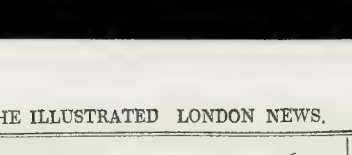
From among the numerous miniatures sent in reply to the matrimonial advertisements in last week's papers, we have engraved the two following: the originals, in elegant gold frames, were taken possession of by Mr. A. Donis. He informed us that the majority of the communications, as far as he could see, and he had examined no less than 275 of them up to the time of our going to press, were from ladies who had previously tasted the sweets of matrimony, and all exhibited a great anxiety to engage in marital bonds without delay. Surely this speaks volumes in favour of wedded life. All describe their personal charms as highly fascinating; of those we have engraved, the first styles herself a young widow without encumbrance. The other we suspect to be a lady of a *medium* age and anxious to settle.



Both may be communicated with through the medium of our publisher.

To the advertisement headed "CAPITAL SPEC," no answers have been received. The party is still open to negotiation, and begs to intimate that references will be given and required.—None but principals need apply.

DREADFUL CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE.—The *Cork Examiner* contains the following account of a desperate encounter between three policemen and a number of the peasantry. The district where this occurred has been heretofore very peaceable; it is within the county of Tipperary, and upon the borders of the county of Cork:—"A party, consisting of three of the police stationed at Kilbenney, near Mitchelstown, were on patrol about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, when they were met by a party of between twelve and eighteen armed men, and apparently on some desperate intent. On the police challenging them, they answered very roughly, and immediately attacked the police. Their arms not being loaded at the time, they could badly defend themselves. Two of them were desperately beaten, and now in the barracks, with very little hopes of their recovery. One of them named Strap, made a desperate fight, but was thrown over a bridge near the place. He held his assailant so firmly as to drag him over with him, and gave him several stabs with his bayonet, from the effects of which, it is supposed, he must have died; he also kept firm hold of his gun, and although his skull was fractured in three different places, he succeeded in keeping it from him. Robinson, another of the police, also made fight, but was knocked down by a blow of a hammer, and his skull dreadfully fractured. The other policeman endeavoured to discharge his carbine at a fellow who attacked him, but missed fire—he then made off to the barracks for more assistance. Two countrymen, who lived near the spot, rushed out of their house and gave the police every assistance; they knocked down several of the fellows in fact, but for them the two police, would have been murdered on the spot. The neighbouring police, with Mr. Bourke, the sub-inspector, have been out all day endeavouring to trace them, but without effect. This has caused a great sensation in Mitchelstown, which is a peaceable quarter of the country.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO PLYMOUTH.—It is currently reported that it is the intention of our most gracious Queen and her illustrious Consort to visit the government establishments at this port some time during the summer. It is highly probable that the distinguished honour will be in July, at which time the Albion, 90, now building, will be ready for launching.

The President, 60, Captain Broughton, was paid off at Portsmouth on the 14th inst. When this ship left Valparaiso, on the 30th of January, the squadron in the Pacific was disposed of as follows:—The Dublin, with the flag of Rear Admiral Thomas, and Basilisk, were at Callao; the Champion was on her passage thither, calling at the intermediate ports, the Actæon was at San Blas, collecting freight, and will most probably arrive in England at the end of next month; a large freight may be expected by her. The Curacoa was at Guaymas. The President had 35 days' passage to Rio, at which place were lying the Isis, Fittern, Rose, Crescent, and Partridge. The Pearl was at Buenos Ayres; the Ardent at Bahia. The Brazilian authorities, instead of assisting our minister and officers in suppressing the slave-trade, were doing all they could to thwart this object; and their conduct was getting very insultong. There were seven French men-of-war and a United States frigate lying at Rio. The American squadron, consisting of the Delaware, 66, Potomac 44, and two sloops, were at the River Plate. The President returned to England 23 men short of complement. Second-class boys were much wanted on foreign stations, as, from the difficulty of filling up the vacancies, few ships were completely manned. All was quiet in Chili, and under the new President all parties were quiet. On the departure of Admiral Ross from Valparaiso his flag was saluted by the Calliope frigates, and by the French and American Commodores, &c., with which whom a most friendly intercourse has been always maintained during the Admiral's command on that station.

The Geyser steam frigate, owing to some alterations she is undergoing, will not be ready for sea till about the beginning of June. It is expected also that some change will be made in her armament, and several further experiments are intended before the nature of this change is finally determined upon. The report that the Geyser will proceed to China appears also to want confirmation. Her destination is at least uncertain, and it is said that no other ship will be for some time despatched to the Chinese seas.

The seamen and marines of the Cleopatra, on being paid off, voluntarily subscribed £4 11s. 2d., for the benefit of the Dreadnought hospital-ship. It was a spontaneous act, and therefore the more to their praise, as no agent for the charity solicited their subscriptions.

The *New York Albion* of January 22, informs its readers, that the pilotage of her Majesty's ship Illustrious, 72 guns, in and out of the harbour, on her recent visit to land the Governor-General of Canada, amounted to 600 dollars. She drew 24 feet water. This very high charge arose in consequence of Captain Erskine having two pilots, he being, as we believe, under the impression that such was the usage of the port. The United States vessels of any draught of water content themselves with one pilot. This information may be of use to others of the Queen's vessels coming into this anchorage.

Major-General Christopher Hamilton, C B., has arrived at Limerick, and assumed the command of the troops serving in the south-western district. Lieutenant W. J. Hamilton, of the 98th Regiment has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Major-General.

The depot of the 32nd Regiment is to be quartered at Parkhurst Barracks, where it is understood the depots of the whole of the regiments serving in Canada are to be stationed.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—On Saturday a detachment of the Royal Sappers and Miners embarked from her Majesty's Royal Arsenal for Canada, to fill up the vacancies in the different companies on that station; they consist of some of the finest men in the service, and left their native shore amid the hearty cheers of their comrades.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS DESTROYED BY FIRE.—PETERHEAD, May 13.—On Thursday morning last, the brig Enterprise, Captain Lowrie, belonging to Peterhead, and lately arrived at that port from Sunderland with a cargo of lime, was discovered to be on fire, and an alarm was instantly given. From inquiries made it appears that in consequence of the unlevel state of the ground on which she was lying previously to her being hauled into a discharging berth, and which the state of the tides prevented being done sooner, she strained considerably, and having become leaky, the water communicated with the lime, and set the vessel on fire. As the usual means of extinguishing the fire were in this case useless, the whole of the hull of the vessel was, about noon, destroyed. Her rigging and sundry stores were saved.

ROTTERDAM, May 14.—Captain Grist, of the Hoop, arrived here from Copenhagen, reports that on the 13th of April, in latitude 33, longitude 54, he fell in with a wreck, apparently a ship or barque, abandoned, waterlogged, and on fire, surrounded by a number of burning bales of cotton.

A new dock was opened last week at Middlesbrough, in Yorkshire, when eleven ships were launched into their respective drops. The dock occupies an area of nine acres of water space, and was constructed at an expense of £100,000. This town in 1829 contained 40 inhabitants; from the increase of commerce, the census of 1841 gives its present population at 5423!

SUMMER TIDE.

'Tis summer with us:—summer when the heart
Of nature pants beneath the genial sun!
Al. things that bud and blow in tinctures run
To seek the dews, or welcome every start
Of rain from thunder-clouds. With day begun—
When dewy morning stands from night apart,
To shake out sunshine from her golden hair—
The festival of nature speeds: Oh! share,
All ye who can!—share, ere its reign depart,
The season's joyousness. Bees, birds, and flowers
Put forth their brightest tints beneath the glow
That sends me hence, to search for shady bowers,
Where I may swathe beside some fountain's flow,
With cooling anadems my burning brow.

CALDER CAMPBELL.

Delicacy in literary composition has been properly, though concisely defined to be "the graceful and beautiful added to the just and good."

A Commercial Traveller left an article of his wardrobe at an inn, and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him by the coach. He received the following answer—

"I hope, dear sir, you'll not feel hurt,
I'll frankly tell you all about it;
I've made a shift of your old shirt,
And you must make a shift without it.'

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

LYRIC.

Ask me not how much I love thee!
Do not question why!
I have told thee a tale
In the evening pale
With a tear—and a sigh!

I told thee, when Love was hopeless,
But now he is wild and sings—
That the stars above
Shine ever on Love,
Though they frown on the fate of kings.

Oh, a king would have loved and left thee,
And away thy sweet love cast;
But I am thine,
Whilst the stars shall shine—
To the last—to the last.

BARRY CORNWALL.

NO SURRENDER.

Some are in the habit of shouting "No surrender!" but I say we should all surrender; we should surrender our passions, and our prejudices, and our uncharitableness towards others. We should seek to win as much as we can from the common humanity of our adversaries. The good and the wise will pursue this course, and they will succeed: whilst the treacherous, the arrogant, and the intolerant will dwindle far behind, in the march, and will perish of self-contention, instead of coming up to win the laurels.—*Bamford.*

MAMMON.

Look, again, at another sin—our humiliating worship of wealth. Before the idol of Mammon we bend with a ceaseless, degrading adoration. I know that this has been a sin in all ages, but does it not peculiarly mark this period? Even our language proclaims it. When we ask the worth of an individual, we have no reference to his moral or intellectual acquirements, but to the amount of riches he may possess. The impression seems to be growing stronger, that the acquisition of wealth is the most important business of life, and that he is best fitted for intercourses of the world who possesses the most sagacity in heaping it up. The consequence is that the standard of morality has been gradually sinking to a lower rob. In the excitement produced through our land by the acquisition of sudden fortunes, strict and stern integrity has been too often forgotten. How frequently, for instance, do we see individuals rolling in wealth, and "faring sumptuously every day," when their unpaid creditors, whose claims the law has cancelled, are perchance suffering privation! How often do men mount up to fortunes by means which draw upon them the withering scorn of all who value integrity and right! But yet it is a melancholy fact that there is a tone of feeling prevailing through society, which induces it to call such things by soft and lenient names, and even to look with favour upon the skilful perpetrator of an equivocal act.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

Old Mr. Lefevre, the father of the present Speaker of the House of Commons, and the principal founder of Currie and Co's house on Cornhill, illustrated the theory of banking one day to a customer in a significant manner. The customer in question was one of those men who find it very convenient to have bad memories. His account was almost always overdrawn, and whenever spoken to on the subject his answer was the same—he really had forgotten how it stood. At last, Mr. Lefevre, who had watched his opportunity, caught him one day at the counter, and said to him, "Mr. ——, you and I must understand one another something better than we seem to do. I am afraid you do not know what banking is; give me leave to tell you. It's my business to take care of *your* money; but I find you are always taking care of *mine*. Now, that is not banking, Mr ——; it must be the other way: I'm the banker, not you; you understand me now, Mr. ——; I'm sure you do!"—*Banks and Bankers.*

TRUTH AND RUMOUR.—BY LAMAN BLANCHARD.

As Truth once paused on her pilgrim way,
To rest by a hedge-side thorny and sere,
Few wanderers there she charmed to stay,
Though hers were the tidings that all should hear
She whispering sang, and her deep rich voice
Yet richer, deeper, each moment grew;
And still, though it bade the crowd rejoice,
Her strain but a scanty audience drew.

But Rumour close by, as she pluck'd a reed
From a babbling brook, detained the throng;
With a hundred tongues that never agreed,
She gave to the winds a moaning song.
The crowd with delight its echoes caught,
And closer around her yet they drew;
So wondrous and wild the lore she taught,
They listen'd, entranced, the long day through.

The sun went down: when he rose again,
And sleep had becalmed each listner's mind,
The voice of Rumour had rung in vain,
No echo had left a charm behind.
But Truth's pure note, ever whispering clear,
Wand'ring in air fresh sweetness caught,
Then, all unnoticed, it touch'd the ear,
And filled with music the cells of thought.

TASTES IN DANCING.

To our fastidious eye there is nothing more unmanly than to see a great tall fellow shuffling and sliding along the floor, his arms dangling like those of a scarecrow, and his face screwed into that nottoniess, meaningless insipidity, which more than the loud laugh, indicates the vacant mind. We can well understand and value a Saturday night at sea, when the monotonous duty of ship-board is relaxed, and the only means of taking a walk is permitted to the sailor, viz., to dance heartily on a narrow gangway. There is mirth in an Irish jig—there is vigour in the Highland fling—but what is there in a French posture-maker? Why a baboon would beat him hollow and be every whit as intelligent a partner. But how the feelings change when we behold the rosy cheeks of well-tutored younglings, their cheeks glowing a rosy accompaniment to their eyes' bright sparkle, while their flexible limbs are motioned by dulcet harmony. We can excuse the vigorous awkwardness of a boy's reel by the redeeming twinkle of a girl's ankle, and form to ourselves groups of beauty and elegance from their position.

SOUND REASON.

An honest farmer in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, who had formerly been a staunch supporter of the Whigs, was taunted the other day at one of the market tables in this town, with having turned his coat, in giving his support to the Conservative candidates. "Why," replied he, laconically, "I think I had better turn it, than have it torn from my back." There was much serious reflection in the reply.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

THE HOUR OF DEATH.

In all ages the hour of death has been considered as an interval of more than ordinary illumination; as if some rays from the light of the approaching world had found their way to the darkness of the departing spirit, and seem ed to it an existence that could not terminate in the grave, but was to commence in death.—*Curran.*

TOO BAD.—"Ma," said a little urchin peeping from beneath the bed clothes, "lie still, my dear," said the mother, "until your sister comes from church—she has got the comforter on for a bustle."

LITERATURE.

THE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK. New Edition. Illustrated. Parts I. to VII. Smith, Fleet-street.

The voyages of our celebrated circumnavigator, whose name has been, for the last half century, as a household word amongst the people of this country, would hardly now appear to require a notice from the press to direct public attention to the history of them. Such has long been among the standard works of English literature, and will preserve their interest as long as English literature exists. The publication before us has, however, the great advantage over its precursors, that subjects have been chosen for illustration by the successors of Captain Cook in his perilous expeditions, which have not appeared in any of the early editions of his Voyages: independently of which, the narrative is broken into detached portions, enabling the reader to proceed at his leisure, and to halt without danger of losing the thread of the detail, when resuming his task. Many of the embellishments in this edition are from drawings made by the late unfortunate Admiral Dumont d'Ueville, who, in L'Astrolabe, traced the route of Cook round the world, and was preserved from the united dangers of the ocean and uncivilized man, to perish in the midst of civilization and festivity, in the catastrophe of the Versailles railway, a fortnight since. Of the Voyages it is now unnecessary to speak; and but few words will suffice to express our admiration of the manner in which this edition issues from the publisher.

The illustrations are liberally scattered throughout the work, and, for the most part, beautifully executed; and particularly so are those in which any new subject is chosen for embellishment.

THE HAND-BOOK OF NEEDLEWORK. By MISS LAMBERT. Murray, Albemarle-street.

This curious and really valuable, as well as ornamental, volume has but just reached us in time for a passing and necessarily brief notice. We should not do justice to it, or to our fair readers by so disposing of it, and will therefore return to the subject in our next; meantime we extract the following passages from the chapter on "Needlework of the Queens of England," which will afford a fair specimen of the style in which the whole is written:—

"The late Queen Charlotte was exceedingly fond of needlework, and was solicitous that the princesses should excel in the same amusing art. In the room in which her Majesty used to sit with her family, were some cane-bottomed chairs, and when playing about, the princesses were taught the different stitches on this rude canvas. As they grew older, a portion of each day was spent in this employment, and, with their royal mother as their companion and instructress, they became accomplished needlewomen.

"The Queen herself embroidered the dresses which the princesses wore on the fête given on the occasion of the Prince of Wales coming of age. These dresses were in white crêpe, embroidered with silver; they were exceedingly elegant, and so, we are told, were the wearers. Her Majesty likewise embroidered a dress in Dacca silk for the Princess Royal, which was tastefully and beautifully executed. Several sets of chairs, some of which may still be seen at Frogmore and Windsor, likewise show the superiority of the royal needlework. These were the labours of her younger days, but her Majesty afterwards amused her leisure hours with the cutting and netting, and the amount of work so done is perfectly marvellous. Towards the close of her life finer works were thrown aside, and her Majesty, taking altogether to knitting, the poorest of her subjects (as we are informed on indisputable authority) profited by these—the labours of a queen.

"The Princess Royal, Queen of Wurtemberg, devoted much of her time to needlework. Among the principal ornaments of the handsome palace of the King of Wurtemburg at Stuttgardt, are the beautiful and elaborate specimens of needlework, covering chairs, sofas, screens, and other articles of furniture, all specimens of the skill, patience, and taste of the late lamented queen. The Princess Sophia particularly excelled in needlework, and it was also the favourite occupation of the Princesses Augusta and Amelia.

"The Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, daily amuses herself with her needle; and scarcely a charity bazaar is held to which she does not contribute some of the work of her own hands. We believe that her Royal Highness refuses even any assistance, however trifling, in the labours she once undertakes.

"The work done by the late Duchess of York, at Oatlands, is now widely dispersed. The Duchess was the projector and arranger of all, but she was assisted in the execution by her ladies and protegées Her labours are so various and of such magnitude as almost to defy belief. Berlin patterns were then unknown, or but just invented, and her designs were all drawn on the canvas. In one of the antirooms at Buckingham Palace are a sofa and six elbow chairs, the work of her Royal Highness. The backs, seats, sides, and borders, both inside and out, are entirely of needlework. The pattern on the back and seat of the sofa is a basket turned on one side, out of which flowers are falling, so arranged as to extend over the centre; these are surrounded with a border of various leaves, in different shades of green; amongst which are the ivy, vine, shamrock, and thistle. The flowers and borders are in tent stitch; the ground is in Germanstitch. There is a deep border in front of the sofa and chairs, in maroon, with a kind of Arabesque, or rather that style of border much used in the time of Louis Quatorze; the ground of this is different, but extremely rich, and the colours in it are so thoroughly brought out that the effect is perfect. The ends of the sofa, both inside and outside, are worked to match. The ground is now a cream colour, but we suppose it to have been white; the chairs match the sofa, and they are alike beautiful in taste, design, and execution; they are all done in silk. There was also another set of furniture worked by the Duchess of York, consisting of chairs, ottomans, and sofas, in tent stitch, drawn out on satin, and we do not know of any work in *filture* previously to this date.

"Did we not fear to intrude on the sacred threshold of Queen Adelaide's retirement, how much might be said of her extended and useful labours. Her introduction of needlework as a fashion, and in a king it a requisite to those ladies who were the invited guests at her court, caused many to admire, and in time become skilled in that which was only taken up for convenience. The splendid works which in all be cited of many ladies of the present day would never perhaps otherwise have been in existence; and, through this, thousands in the humbler ranks of life have been and are supported, not to mention that much ingenuity and taste are daily called forth which might have been unknown.

"We understand that her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent are admirers of needlework and patronise it."

A HAND-BOOK FOR THE ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURES, TOMBS, AND DECORATIONS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY; with Illustrations. Bell and Wood, Fleet-street.

Few works have issued from the press decked out in such a guise of elegance as the little hand-book now before us. Its delicate binding emblazoned in colours and gold, in imitation of the original decoration of the Chapter-House; its tasteful interior exhibiting all that is beautiful or quaint in the architecture and sculpture of "the old abbey," and all that is poetical in its associations, claim alike an admiration that every professor of taste will not withhold. There is a typographic fitness about this book, a harmony of illustration and text, an attainment of neat elegance without formality, that may fairly set an example to works of higher pretensions. The author censures with truth those interpolations of bad taste and inferior art amongst the beautiful and perfect specimens of monumental sculpture, and criticises ably, and with reverence, the feeling, truth, or energy that distinguish the nobler attempts of the artist's hand with which this venerable fane abounds. He thus speaks of Roubiliac's monument of Lady Nightingale, and the tomb of Sir Francis de Vere:—

"Of the first, may we not say, without disparagement of the genius of its author, that it is a beautiful mistake? Yet it touches every heart, and when once seen is never effaced from the memory. The expression of the agonized husband warding off the blow which Death is about to strike, and of the wife, beautiful to the last, and the perfect execution of all the parts, are the works of genius only. But if sculpture and painting have each their own distinct principles of development, does it not seem Roubiliac has here fallen into the mistake of making a *picture in stone!* The sceptical may consult with advantage Mr. Millman's essay 'On the Comparative Estimate of Sculpture and Painting.' Then, too, the very perfection to which Roubiliac and his followers—Wilton among them—carried their imitation of nature, became a defect, and 'we are only reminded,' as Mr. Eastlake well observes, in his preface to Dr. Kugler's 'Hand book of the History of Painting,' 'that life and motion were wanting.' The whole conception of Death,

> 'The shape, which shape had none
> Distinguishable, in member, joint, or limb,

emerging from the tomb as a skeleton, seems to me vulgar and melodramatic. As a most accomplished master, however, of his art, though his development of it was based on wrong principles, when all around him was a desert, or nearly so, Roubiliac must be worthy of our esteem. Allan Cunningham informs us that 'Roubiliac superintended the erection of the Nightingale monument himself, and it was frequently related of him, by Gayfere, the abbey mason, that he found him one day standing with his arms folded, and his looks fixed upon one of those knightly figures which support the canopy over the statue of Sir Francis Vere. As he approached, the artist laid his hand on his arm, pointed to the figure, and said, 'Hush, he will speak soon!'"

THE DOMESTIC DICTIONARY AND HOUSEKEEPER'S MANUAL. By GIBBONS MERLE. Strange, Paternoster-row.

This work has evidently been the result of much consideration and no small degree of labour, as it embraces in a concise, yet lucid, form, almost, if not entirely, every subject that can be interesting to the housekeeper, or useful in point of knowledge towards the management of a family. It is no small matter to set up a beacon which shall guide the inquirer to the most desirable points from whence the domestic comforts of home may be attainable with economy and satisfaction, and this part of the subject is fully accomplished. But it is not only as regards our enjoyment of good eating and drinking that we are to look at this volume thousands of little matters of detail connected with the right government of a family are treated of in a manner equally pleasing and instructive. A chapter "On the Comparative Expenses of Living at Home and Abroad," will be read with advantage, as well as amusement; from this we shall extract a message written from Paris by a lieutenant on half-pay in the English service; the whole is worthy perusal, but we have not room for it:—

"You know that my income altogether does not exceed £120 a year. With this poor stipend, I fancied myself a very poor man in London; and having heard so much of the cheapness of France, I resolved on sojourning in Paris. I arrived here in the month of November, and after having visited a hundred lodging-houses. I at length obtained a very good bed-room, and a bed room only, for sixty francs (almost fifty shillings) per month. For three pounds a month, fifteen shillings a week, you know I had a very pretty sitting-room and bed-room in the vicinity of the University, and the good people of the house prepared my breakfast for me, and cooked my dinner if I wished to dine at home. The porter of the house in Paris at which I fixed my quarters, however, told me that nothing of this kind could be done for me there. I must feed myself; and, as it was very cold weather, laid in forty francs' worth of wood, which I expected would last at least two months, for in my London lodgings I paid ninepence per day for a good fire, and was at least seven or eight hours daily at home; whereas, it was evident that, as I must go out in Paris for my meals, I should be comparatively little at home. What was my astonishment, therefore, at the end of three weeks, although I had a fire only in the evening, to find that my wood was almost gone; and God knows I had never once been warm, for the d——d chimney smoked at such a rate, as all the Poem a chimneys do, that I was compelled to sit with my door wide open, to avoid

suffocation. On the first morning after my arrival, I went to a café to breakfast; I had a cup of coffee, which, to say truth, was very good, a small loaf of bread, certainly not enough for a man of good appetite, and a slice of butter, of which it would take nearly a hundred to make a pound. The charge for this was eighteen sous, which, with two sous to the waiter, made a franc. In London I have frequently turned into a decent coffee-shop, and, on the upper room, which was visited only by respectable persons, had a large cup of tea and a roll and butter for fourpence halfpenny—just half what my breakfast cost me here. Then as to dinner. My first visit to a *restaurant* was rather an unlucky one for my purse; it was to the Frères Provençaux in the Palais Royal. As I knew nothing of the dishes, I resolved to be guided by two French gentlemen who took their seats at the same time at an adjoining table. I ordered what I heard them order, and had seven or eight different dishes, each far too copious for me; for I was not then aware that, in order to dine well at these places, without paying enormously, and to have some variety, there must be two or three persons together, and the order should be given for a single portion, as it is called, for the party. By this means, three persons may have five or six dishes, and pay no more than would be paid by one person. My bill, with a bottle of wine, came to seventeen francs—rather an expensive outlay for a sub. on half-pay. On the following day I went to a *restaurant a prix fixe*—that is to say, at a fixed price per head, and I had what I then considered to be a pretty good dinner viz., soup, four dishes, dessert, bread, and half a bottle of wine, for two francs. To this place I returned day after day, but I was soon disgusted with it; for I was informed that the cheap *restaurateurs* are in the habit of buying up what remains every day at the high-priced *restaurants*, and disguising it with sauces, or of purchasing the refuse meat and poultry in the markets. My taste for these *restaurants a tant par tete* was much lowered, also, by reading in the journals an account of the seizure of a quantity of horse-flesh, from the slaughter-houses for horses at Montfaucon, in the larders of several cheap *restaurateurs*, and of the condemnation of two scoundrels for killing a number of cats, and disposing of them at the low-priced eating-houses."

LONDON INTERIORS, with Costumes and Ceremonies. Mead, Bouverie-street.

This beautifully executed series of interior views of the most important public edifices of the metropolis has reached the eighth part, and continues to present itself with increasing claims to patronage. The engravings are exquisitely executed on steel, and the text to each illustration has evidently been collected with great attention and a strict adherence to historic truth. The views for the May number are, plate XVI., Middle Temple Hall, Benchers and Members at Commons; and XVII., Guildhall, the Lord Mayor's Banquet, 9th November. The cost of producing this work must be enormous, and yet it is published in one shilling parts. The sale ought to be immense, and must be so if the work is justly appreciated.

HANDY ANDY. By SAMUEL LOVER. Parts I. to V. Lover, Paternoster-row.

This most decidedly first-rate combination of broad humour and ludicrous blundering has reached the fifth part, and the wreath which the laughter-loving deity wove for the brow of the author is still unimpaired in its freshness and beauty. If to provoke folks to side-aching mirth should ever become a crime in the eyes of our legislature, Lover would most assuredly deserve punishment in the highest degree. The public has done little else but laugh since he introduced the gossoon Andy to its notice. We cannot extract this week.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY COMPANION FOR THE POCKET, and BRADSHAW'S MONTHLY RAILWAY GUIDE. W. J. Adams, Fleet-street.

In these days of rapid transition, when every moment has become of incalculable importance in matters connected with travelling, Mr. Bradshaw's railway publications cannot fail to be appreciated as eminently useful. By means of them the travelling public is informed of the precise hours of departure of the trains on every railway in Great Britain; the speculating public will find at one view, a list of shares, with the market value up to the last day of each month; and the general reader will acquire information which, if not immediately applicable, will ultimately be found useful.

BRADSHAW'S JOURNAL. Part VI. Strange, Paternoster-row. The sixth part of this agreeable miscellany has just reached us, and we have no hesitation in recording our approval, as well of its tone generally, as of the particular selections made for the information of the reading public. If the prior numbers are of equal merit, there can be no doubt of its sustaining a high character among the periodicals of the day.

CHRISTIAN EXAMPLES FOR YOUNG PERSONS, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON. By Miss J. STRICKLAND. Third edition. Dean and Co., Threadneedle-street.

It is unnecessary to speak of the merits of any production from the pen of Miss Strickland. Public taste has already awarded to her a high place in the list of the benefactors of youth. To this, the third edition, a tale has been added, entitled "The Juvenile Firm."

BOOKS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR NOTICE THIS WEEK.

"Observations on the Preservation of Health." By John Harrison Curtis, Esq. Churchill, Princes-street.

"Usborne's Guide to Egypt and the Levant." Cradock and Co.

"Condition and Treatment of the Children Employed in the Mines and Collieries of the United Kingdom." Strange, Paternoster-row.

"What to Teach, and How to Teach it." Smith, Fleet-street.

"Church of England Magazine."

"New Monthly Belle Assemblée."

"Farmer's Magazine."

"Sportsman."

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

PAINTINGS.

> "The work some praise,
> And some the architect."

"Whatsoever in religion is holy and sublime, in virtue amiable and grave, whatsoever hath passion or admiration in all the changes of that which is called fortune from without, or the wily subtleties and reduxes of man's thoughts from within; all these with a solid and treatable smoothness to paint out and describe. Teaching over the whole book of sanctity and virtue, through all the instances of example, with such delight to those especially of soft and delicious temper, who will not so much as look upon truth herself, unless they see her elegantly dressed; that wherens the paths of honesty and good life appear now rugged and difficult, though they be indeed easy and pleasant, they will then appear to all men both easy and pleasant, though they were rugged and difficult indeed."—Milton, Preface to Second Book of Church Government.

What a noble pleading for the fine arts; and what a perfect description of all that is excellent in the choice of a subject; such a high standard as our worthiest artists might place before themselves, but could in idea only, for they well know, indeed, "it were a folly to commit anything elaborately composed to the careless and interrupted listening of these times." And even if they did select from such a list, it must be even a "subject as the publishing whereof might be delayed at pleasure, and time enough to pencil it over with all the curious touches of art, even to the perfection of a faultless picture;" the which time, private necessity, and want of national patronage, will not allow; but they, smothering somewhat the noble "instinct of nature and emboldening of art," subject the energies and powers of genius, and the delicate refinements of taste, to the popular cry and ignorant demands of the age. Yet, notwithstanding these all-binding fetters of public opinion, as artists among artists, our Dutch painters, in the extraordinary

and almost interminable variety of their productions, have, as Reynolds long ago observed, dared to think for themselves; and however low the walk of pursuit chosen, have determined, with him of inventive art, as yet the greatest earthly master, our own all-time-honoured Shakspere, not to have their

"Art made tongue-tied by authority."

Painting, an art addressing the imagination and feelings by the representations of the choicest selections from all that is sublime and beautiful, majestic and lovely, terrific or soothing, rare or common, that can be grasped by mortal vision in created nature, must present, in proportion to the extent and number of works, the same infinite variety as its archetype, the which amazing diversity renders it so difficult for the observer mentally to classify the presented objects; but the arrangement of subjects in painting has, in some degree, been already effected, and the settled distinctions we shall endeavour to bear in mind during our hasty glance at this splendid exhibition. And first, the Epic, of which as nothing is now demanded so nothing is now produced; but we must except the terrific personification of the arrested plague, black and lurid, whose clenched and rivetted fists are doubly armed with quivering flashes of blue and pallid lightning, whilst he is borne sublimely away on a cloud pregnant with pestilence, in

294. 'Aaron staying the plague.' H. Howard. A conception worthy of Polygnotus. But this exhibition teems with works belonging to that department of art, where pure history is elevated, and touches the dramatic, however noble the fact, or however ordinary or simply human; and that section peculiarly English, of which West's 'Death of Wolfe' may be considered the foundation—a series of works marked with the most scrupulous attention, and minute research with regard to all that pertains to date, locality, costume, and custom; whilst masses of accumulated detail are wondrously arranged, with due subordination to the main object of the work—the illustration of some event of real history.

Of the above classes is the marvellous picture, 62, 'Play Scene in Hamlet,' D. Maclise. As every visitor will spend a small portion of time upon this work, we shall pass it, only hinting at the fault, that every object appears as if carved out of ivory. Nothing but Mr. Maclise's intense application to give the utmost finish to the parts, could have led him to overlook this blemish to the whole.

404. 'Edward the Black Prince thanking Lord James Audley for his gallantry in the Battle of Poictiers.' B. R. Haydon. Admirable for the choice of characters, and for their intensely eager and unaffected attention to the principal action, which is also well relieved and contrasted by the beautiful bit of incidental invention of the wounded common soldier, only supported and attended by his *cara sposa*. The armour is painted in a manner Rubens could not have excelled; the colour Venetian, with the exception of the execrable yellow drapery on the knight, which, independent of the choice of colour, wants grey demitint, and, by being too dark, interferes with the principal mass of light; and why has the knight such a fair and delicate skin, so as even to excel the lady in the opposite corner of the picture?

33. 'The Dance.' W. Etty. This picture cannot but increase Mr. Etty's already great reputation. The still life is perfect.

97. 'Scene from Twelfth Night.' C. R. Leslie. Essentially Shaksperian. Mr. Leslie should in future descend to no minor author, he is so completely at home here.

91. 'The Ford.' W. Mulready. An excellent instance how a great mind may from the most trifling incident raise a superb work.

136. 'Sisters.' C. L. Eastlake. The pure sentiment, tender feeling, elegant choice of attitude and drapery which so eminently distinguish Raffaelle's small works, are here concentrated, and united to a beauty of colour and delicacy of pencilling almost unapproachable. This picture forms a perfect companion in contrast to Giorgione's 'Gaston De Foix;' equal, and yet so different.

505. 'Œdipus cursing his son Polynices.' F. R. Pickersgill. A chaste and noble work. The solemn grandeur of Œdipus, the woe-distracted Polynices, the almost spectral trance of the sister, with clasped hands, which contrasts finely with the graceful pleading of Antigone, form a whole worthy of attentive consideration.

376. 'Una and the Lion.' H. Le Jeune. The lion, by its peculiar cut of jib, and sundry other almost indescribable niceties of distinction in feature, as well as the superb arrangement of his mane, is, we are instinctively led to consider, a study from that ennobled and ameliorated physiognomy which has for centuries been perpetuated in those splendid specimens of sculptural and plastic art so popular with those happy shopkeepers patronized by royalty, that they even cannot refrain from placing them over their shop doors and windows.

201. 'The Battle of Preston Pans.' W. Allan. A magnificent picture of past history—with a trifle too much cruelty in the immediate foreground.

In portraiture, Sir M. A. Shee, by numerous specimens, asserts almost equality in painting with Reynolds, whose place as president and whose station as an artist he so well supplies.

170. 'Portrait of Mr. Faraday.' T. Phillips. For character and expression, ease and dignity, truly superb; whilst it is painted with a grandeur of touch which bears witness of vast improvement.

520. 'Portrait of Martin Ware.' H. W. Pickersgill. A splendid head; a *portrait*, not merely a face; the individual's character acutely discriminate, as every lineament of the countenance bears witness.

532. 'Portrait of J. P. Burnard.' A. H. Fox. First-rate, full of immense promise.

We must not omit the lovely creation, 61, 'M. Beaulierre.' F. Grant.

In landscape the present exhibition not only maintains but adds to the high rank which the English school has won; and we would wish most earnestly to see the truly magnificent English landscape, 10, Sir A. W Callcott; the two beautiful views in Venice, 52 and 73, J. Turner; and one of the solemnly grand Highland scenes of Lee; with 525, 'Termination of the Ravine leading to Petra,' D. Roberts, and one of Stanfield's noble marine views, added to the national collection, and put alongside the Claudes and Cuyps, their true situations. Never should such works pass into private hands, when the English gallery wants samples and specimens of our best masters.

The British Museum.—The trustees of the British Museum have lately become possessed of a very beautiful collection of miniature paintings, probably by the hand of the celebrated Giulio Clovio, an artist of the sixteenth century, whose life is written by Varavi, and who was the best painter of small figures and ornamental decorations which modern art has yet produced. The paintings lately purchased by the trustees of the British Museum, eleven in number, are so many genealogical tables of the Royal House of Portugal, compiled in the reign of Don Juan III. of that time, who was a liberal promoter of the fine arts. He reigned 36 years, and died 1557, aged 55. In looking over these very remarkable productions of the Italian school in its most brilliant era, we were much struck with the numerous portraits which they appear to exhibit of all the most distinguished personages (besides many others of less note) of the families of Castile, France, Arragon, Burgundy, and England, particularly those of John of Lancaster, and his wife Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel, whose great granddaughter Isabella married Ferdinand of Arragon. To the picture containing John Duke of Lancaster, and his wife, are attached the portraits of John II., King of France, and his descendants, Philip the Bold, John the Bold, Philip the Good, and Charles the Bold, Dukes of Burgundy, with the heiress of their fortunes, Mary, and her husband, Maximilian, Emperor of Germany, to whom she brought the splendid dowry of Burgundy, Flanders, Hainault, Holland, &c. The costumes of all these personages are extremely rich, and expressed with the most minute detail; and the whole collection, though not perhaps quite perfect, forms one of the most remarkable and fortunate acquisitions which have served to embellish this great establishment since that of the Elgin marbles. John III. of Portugal married Catherine, sister of Charles V., and Charles V. married Isabella, sister of John III. It was probably on the occasion of this double union that the paintings in question were executed.

The Horticultural Society. The first exhibition for the season of fruits, flowers, and culinary vegetables, took place on Saturday, at the garden of the Society at Chiswick. It was honoured by the presence of her Majesty the Queen, who came privately before the gates were opened to the great body of visitors, and retired at one o'clock, the hour at which the general admittance commences. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and her usual suite, and was attended more particularly to view the gardens and the specimens exhibited by the Duke of Devonshire, through whose private door the royal party retired, after having inspected the exhibition. Her Majesty was pleased to express her satisfaction with the manner in which the gardens were laid out, and the general arrangements for the display of the flowers and fruits, and more particularly admired the grapes sent to the exhibition from Chatsworth. Her Majesty and Prince Albert looked remarkably well, and appeared much gratified by what they saw. Indeed nothing could exceed the splendour of the flowers or the beauty of the fruits; and it would be difficult for the arrangements for the exhibition to be more complete. The whole were arranged on platforms beneath spacious marquees, the awning of which not only protected the flowers from the heat of the sun, but furnished a cool retreat for the company. The heaths and azaleas were particularly good. The bands of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, of the Blues, and of the Coldstream Guards were, as usual, in attendance, and played some well-selected airs, marches, overtures, &c. The company was very numerous, upwards of 10,000 persons having been present during the day, and scarcely any person of rank or fashion being absent.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company lately applied, we hear, to the Board of Control, for copies of all the papers and documents relating to the Affghan war, both as to its origin and conduct. The application was, it is added, refused. It may be necessary to explain, that though the despatches to the Governor-General of India on this subject bear the signatures of the secret committee of the Court of Directors, they were prepared by the Board of Control, and as the members of that committee are sworn to secrecy, the contents of those documents are unknown to the Court of Directors collectively, save at the pleasure of the Board of Control, which now, and for some years, in reality consists of a president only.

A letter, dated the 30th of January last, has arrived from Major Pottinger, from which it appears that "General Elphinstone, at the time after the murder of Sir W. H. M'Naghten, when the evacuation of Cabul and its neighbourhood was under discussion in the British cantonments, was so ill from gout and a wound, that all active measures had devolved on Brigadier Shelton; that Major Pottinger proposed marching from the cantonments to the Bala Hissar, or evacuating Cabul, with the sacrifice of their baggage, and fighting their way to the nearest British station. Brigadier Shelton declared the first proposition impracticable, and the council of war would not agree to the second; consequently, General Elphinstone acquiesced in the vote of the council of war, which was for the disastrous course adopted."

Thus, instead of regarding the disasters of Cabul as a proof of Affghan prowess, they must be looked upon as demonstrations of the incapacity of the British generals. This view is corroborated by the fact of Shah Sooja being enabled still to maintain himself in the Bala Hissar; and by the gallant defence of Jellalabad by Sir Robert Sale, where he, notwithstanding every difficulty, has maintained his position since last October.

A letter from Aden, of the 10th of March, says:—

"The India steam-ship arrived here from Suez at 2 p.m., on the 9th inst. She lay aground near Suez nine hours, but it was fortunately calm. She was detained at Mocha three days to take in a supply of wood, having expended her coals. One of the passengers, Captain Vernon, of the 15th Hussars, died for want of medical assistance, which has damped the spirits of the whole party. Dr. Bloxham, of the Clive sloop of war, belonging to the East India Company, has, since their arrival, kindly attended them."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WINNERS OF THE DERBY FROM 1780.

1780 Sir C. Bunbury's Diomed, by Florizel; 9 started
1781 Mr. O'Kelly's Young Eclipse, by Eclipse; 15
1782 Lord Egremont's Assassin, by Sweetbriar; 13
1783 Mr. Parker's Saltram, by Eclipse; 6
1784 Mr. O'Kelly's Sergeant, by Eclipse; 11
1785 Lord Claremont's Aimwell, by Marc Antony; 10
1786 Mr. Panton's Noble, by Highflyer; 15
1787 Lord Derby's Sir Peter Teazle, by Highflyer; 7
1788 Prince of Wales's Sir Thomas, by Pontac; 11
1789 Duke of Bedford's Skyscraper, by Highflyer; 11
1790 Lord Grosvenor's Rhadamanthus, by Justice; 10
1791 Duke of Bedford's Eager, by Florizel; 9
1792 Lord Grosvenor's John Bull, by Fortitude; 7
1793 Sir F. Poole's Waxy, by Potsos; 13
1794 Lord Grosvenor's Dædalus, by Justice; 4
1795 Sir F. Standish's Spread Eagle, by Volunteer; 11
1796 Sir F. Standish's Didelot, by Trumpator; 11
1797 Duke of Bedford's brace by Fidget, sister to Pharamond; 7
1798 Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, by Sir Peter; 10
1799 Sir F. Standish's Archduke, by Sir Peter; 11
1800 Mr. Wilson's Champion, by Potsos; 13
1801 Sir C. Bunbury's Eleanor, by Whiskey; 11
1802 Duke of Grafton's Tyrant, by Potsos; 9
1803 Sir H. Williamson's Tyrant, by Sir Peter; 6
1804 Lord Egremont's Hannibal, by Driver; 8
1805 Lord Egremont's Cardinal Beaufort, by Gohanna; 15
1806 Lord Foley's Paris, by Sir Peter; 12
1807 Lord Egremont's Election, by Gohanna; 13
1808 Sir H. Williamson's Pan, by St. George; 10
1809 Duke of Grafton's Pope, by Waxy; 10
1810 Duke of Grafton's Whalebone, by Waxy; 11
1811 Sir J. Shelley's Phantom, by Walton; 16
1812 Mr. Ladbroke's Octavius, by Orville; 14
1813 Sir C. Bunbury's Smolensko, by Sorcerer; 12
1814 Lord Stawell's Blucher, by Waxy, 14
1815 Duke of Grafton's Whisker, by Waxy; 13
1816 Duke of York's Prince Leopold, by Hedley; 11
1817 Mr. Payne's Azor, by Selim; 13
1818 Mr. Thornhill's Sam, by Scud; 16
1819 Duke of Portland's Tiresias, by Soothsayer; 16
1820 Mr Thornhill's Sailor, by Scud; 16
1821 Mr. Hunter's Gustavus, by Election; 13
1822 Duke of York's Moses, by Seymour or Whalebone; 12
1823 Mr. Udny's Emilius, by Orville; 11
1824 Sir J. Shelley's Cedric, by Phantom; 17
1825 Lord Jersey's Middleton, by Phantom; 18
1826 Lord Egremont's Lapdog, by Whalebone; 19
1827 Lord Jersey's Mameluke, by Partisan; 23
1828 Duke of Rutland's Cadland, by Andrew; 15
1829 Mr. Gratwicke's Frederick, by Little John; 17
1830 Mr. Chifney's Priam, by Emilius; 23
1831 Lord Lowther's Spaniel, by Whalebone; 23
1832 Mr. Ridsdale's St. Giles's, by Tramp; 22
1833 Mr. Sadler's Dangerous, by Tramp; 25
1834 Mr Batson's Plenipotentiary, by Emilius; 23
1835 Mr. Bowes's Mundig, by Catton; 14
1836 Lord Jersey's Bay Middleton, by Sultan; 21
1837 Lord Berner's Phosphorus, by Lamplighter; 17
1838 Sir G. Heathcote's Amato, by Velocipede; 23
1839 Mr. W. Ridsdale's Bloomsbury, by Mulatto; 21
1840 Mr. Robertson's Little Wonder, by Muley; 17
1841 Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation, by Sir Hercules; 29
1842 Colonel Anson's Attila, by Colwick; 24

Knaresborough.—On the evening of Sunday week, some miscreants, in a wanton and malicious manner, set fire to an extensive range of heather on the moors of Stainburn and Rigton, which was destroyed, together with an abundance of game. The immense volumes of fire and smoke were seen at a considerable distance, and caused much alarm among the country people, until the true cause became known.

A curious case is likely to give employment to the gentlemen of the long robe. The plaintiff, late an officer of the Dragoon Guards, and the defendant, a celebrated solicitor in the Adelphi, well known for his eminence in successfully defending similar actions to the one he himself is now figuring in as principal. The damages are laid at £5000. Some strange disclosures will, we understand, come out upon the trial.

Sidmouth.—Last week, a carpenter returned to his home late in the evening, in a state of intoxication, and on sitting down fell asleep. His wife believing his sleep was pretended, set fire to a portion of his dress and went up stairs; but in a short time, finding an unpleasant smell, she returned to the room in which she left him, and found that his head and arm were frightfully burnt, the tendons shrunk, and the flesh literally roasted; apparently he will be maimed for life.

Bristol and Exeter Railway.—We hear that tenders have been received for very nearly the whole amount of £500,000, authorized by the Act of Incorporation to be borrowed on debentures. There is every reason to expect that the line to Taunton will be ready to open before the 7th of July.

THE GRAVE OF GENIUS.

BY J. CATT LA MONT.

"Marvellous, yet true."

LONDON! What a myriad of varied feelings and associations start into ideal being at the mention of thy name! To the fortunate speculator, the rumed profligate, and the moral reformer, thy characters and features are indelible objects of remembrance, and to each alike vitally developed, palpable objects, which cease to resign influence over memory only when the mortal clay, having lost its living nature, assumes cognate form, and mingles with kindred dust.

A large city with its narrow streets, confined and crooked alleys, and poisoned atmosphere, may remain a hell as fun and as durable on our patriotic recollections, as those sacred affections which characterize the Mountaineer, and derive existence from the ever-remembered hill and glen; or the less enthusiastic, though equally exalted, feelings of the Lowlander, who finds his memory luxuriant in the remembrance of fertile beauty allied to the valley and the cave. It is not the spot, but its associative endearments which reign in our hearts.

The philosopher, with mind expanded, and the broad page of nature and truth before him, sees wisdom and mercy pictured in the creation and sustained life of every dweller on the surface of the earth, whether animate or inanimate. Flowers in the bud, in their green age, are a thing to be gazed on with pleasure; but when, as the after-growths in the ripe bloom of their gorgeously-matured beauty. Whether his survey of maternal objects be open to generalities, or restricted to minutiæ, the supply of intellective food is abundant, without intermission, and inexhaustible.

This is the every-day position of rational man, and these the demands which incessantly recuse him to the duties of the performance of his task, as an unit of humanity and a serviceable traveller in social pilgrimage. By conforming with the purpose of these demands, and having laboured for the eternal and temporal benefit of his fellow-creatures, he may then rest in peace: he has fulfilled his worldly destiny, he has lived not in vain!

Time rolls on; and on its wings are borne the seeds of change. Yet do I remember, as if there an occurrence of yesterday, that day when the performance of monastrous duties demanded my persona. attendance, as summ and vassor to the house of mourning, which led me into the knowledge of a train of circumstances, sufficiently commonplace in themselves, yet teeming with lessons of wisdom in their result to the hitherto untuated That my allusion may carry its realities to the reader's mind, and bear a form other than mere parable, I shall condense the events of which I gathered from the lips of the sufferer himself, in the following details

George Chisholm was born at Doone, a beautiful, but scantily pop ulated village, in Perthshire. His parents were of some little means and affluence in landed property, by their own industry and success in trade, and, at the time of George's birth, the autumn of 1815, they were, apparently, destined to enjoy, in peaceful retirement, the sweets of a laughing well-spring of happiness, that day when the performance within and without their immediate or family "world, and their business, daily increasing in its lucrative profits, held out prospect—by the honest accumulation of two establishments, one at Stirling and the other at Doone, some eight miles apart—of the old couple being enabled, in the lapse of a very few years, to give up their connexion in trade to some one of their sons, and retire from active life to enjoy the fruits of their early labours.

The good fortune of the old couple was the product of frugality in the management of their household and personal outlay, and unremitted industry, combined with attention to the wants of their customers. They practised the double calling of bread-bakers and victual dealing.

George was a sickly child, and indeed this must have been the constitutional characteristic of the family: for Mrs. Chisholm had been the mother of ten children; and now, only four of them remained—two sons, including George, the youngest of the family, and two daughters.

Ere nine months had set their seal upon this last-born pledge of affection, the head and prop of the family was confined, with and-dim illness, to bed. Mr. Chisholm appears to have been a man of feeble frame, for though scarcely in the prime of life, so far as years are a guarantee, he exhibited the physical debility of one who had attained a near approach to threescore years and ten

The entire care of watching over the father and child now devolved on the sorrowing mother. Mrs. Chisholm procured the best medical attendants and advice that the country could afford, in her desire to stem the progress of her husband's malady; but in vain. Before three months had passed, Mr. Chisholm the occupant of a sick-bed, a weeping family gave expression to the mourning of the grieving widow and her fatherless children; and the remains of Daniel Chisholm, a man of many virtues, were lowered into their narrow—the darkest—of dwellings.

After her husband's funeral, the bereaved wife withdrew herself, with the family, from the world, that she might derive vantage from the nature of her present woes, by being permitted the only consolatory indulgence which might have come to the business to one of her own workmen, who held authority as foreman over the others. He had been brought up in the line of life over which his master presided, but unfortunately he was, in every particular, a heartless blackguard, cloaking his sable deeds with the outward sanctity of religion, and thus imposing on the unwary victim. In little time he made the purpose with the whitery of the poor widow and the wreck of her trade It was a coward act, but strictly in keeping with the scoundrel's character. The fortunes, nay, the comforts of the family became involved with the base chance of rehearsal; their existence hung on the immediate discharge of Gemmil, the foreman; but already the blackguard had secured his retreat by seconding with all the ready money he could lay hands upon, and, in company with some reckless family, left the country. Having thus got rid of the trust-betrayer, the next duty was to ascertain, if possible, the full extent of the family hopes and fortunes; and, as Mrs. Chisholm had no knowledge of commercial matters, this task was intrusted to some legally qualified person, who decently could profit from the appointment, and concluded their labours after some two years' balancing and "adjusting" the poor widow found a woman that she and her family were utterly ruined! There utterly needless to dilate further regarding the matter: suffice it that the widow and her four children were thrown upon their own resources, and compelled to live upon the scanty subsistence from the receipt of a trifling annuity, joined with the industry of the three females at white seam sewing

For twelve months longer did the humbled family toil and live; but ere three moons had added their further testimony to the progress of time, the eldest daughter, Janet, a beautiful and amiable girl, endowed with noble mental powers, and high moral rectitude of character, sank into the arms of death, and in virtuous purity, beside her earthly father. The widow's heart was rent. Like a scorched flower she drooped, and ere a month had seen her crushed spirit seeking a resting-place in sympathy with her laid friend, the mother yielded, not unwillingly, to the widow's doom, and she also died. Another and another of the anointed family left this world of sadness, until the only remaining link that held the once-flourishing group to the earth, was the youngest child. Poor George was now, alone, the representative of that once joyous circle, which, but a few years prior, seemed to embrace all that renders life a boon and existence tolerable. Poor fellow! he was destitute; and his relatives, who had their fortunes first established by the liberality of his father, low revelled in ease and affluence, and left him to starve. But Providence is ever kind; and in generous offer of a home and comfort to the orphan by the parish dominie, John M'Crae, rescued the hazard from the consuming flame, and carried the dark-haired boy to kindly shelterings. George grew up t manhood the accepted child of Dominie M'Crae; for the schoolmaster had no family of his own, and his dame wife appeared equally hearty with herself in showing her affection for their adopted and interesting boy

The young man had reached his twentieth year, and being carefully tutored by his patron, he was an apt scholar, and served as assistant-teacher to his benefactor. But the connexion was not designed to last for ever; for shortly after George had reached his twentieth birthday, which was celebrated by much merriment often the full vigour of usefulness by the running of an artery during the excitement consequent on an "examination" of his school before the local authorities.

Having seen the remains of his adopted father duly sheltered in his own family vault, and having decently performed his duty to the widowed wife of his benefactor for some months, by preparing all the consolation under such sad circumstances that a young and warm heart can offer, George resolved upon leaving Doone and wending his way to London, as affording a wider field for his exertions in literature. Parting with his mother, and having offered the same and the gratitude at the graves of those he loved, George Chisholm left his native village, the scene of his early joys, and six days after reached London

To a stranger, even in search of employment, London is such an amount of novel variety, such an endless round of fine signs to be witnessed, *gratis*, in the metropolis, that the desire to testthe eyes is seldom satiated, until they have had free indulgence for a series of weeks. The excited mind, the curiosity and the glutton at the graves of those he loved, George Chisholm left his native village, the scene of his early joys, and six days after reached London

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"Oh, you are too young a writer: you ought to study the different styles of older authors, and, if possible, endeavour to gather some of their beauties by a course of reading."

The simplicity of rural life so sacredly drew out a reproof from the sensitive George, to the effect, that he was no scribbler, neither did he aim at plagiarism, however profitable it might be; and that he did not see anything approaching to honesty in accepting the language, the style, and the thoughts of another as his own. Such a retort was calculated to bring the glow of shame to the cheek of the presumptive blockhead who could amuse himself with such a senseless "experiment;" which appears to have been its result for the harmony of the collhearted mediocr was but imperfectly hid when, with blandest smile and assumed courtesy, the poor fellow was ushered by the fortunate and wealthy scion of letters to the door; and a half-suppressed sneer at the course unpolished entrance of the Scotsman was the last measure of kindness offered to the stranger.

There is a cruelty, not less refined than apparent, in the conduct of parties, boasting possession of the luxuries and comforts of fashionable success, when they permit the crude nature to ever balance that benevolence and kindness of demeanour which ever ought to characterize true refinement and good breeding.

At this very moment when honest indignation was seeking vent in warm language for the insulting usage he had met with, the poor fellow was starving' and the last might have been read by the heartless trifters, had they only looked upon his face. Yes; George Chisholm, the educated and intelligent native of his country, was craving employment when he ought to have been soliciting charity—for he was starving'. Oh! would the man enshrouded in power and affluence only consult effects before he attempts to estrange the sympathies existing with the feelings of his fellow-mortal; and when he cannot aid, let him not annihila.e with the hollow promise, or the cold comfortless denial Yet nobly did the pure nature of the unprovoked assault rise against the wrongs thus heaped upon him: for he now and then felt the influence of healing balm in the sympathy of real friends, administered to him in his cheerless caravan for a place; and many a generous token he received, which proved to him that the fields had not yet a little verdure left. There are noble hearts encased in robes of etiquette; and many were the hearty glances of condolence, not unmingled with the distressing word and the generous deed, awarded the stranger in his wanderings. Why should we regret the declines of humanity, and, so long as we possess the means refuse to confer as great an amount of happiness on our fellow -men as, consistence with us, we ought? We do not live for ourselves in this world, but for each other. It is, with all aid with each, a boundless duty to give best efforts in aid of those diffusive good soothing the sorrowing by kindness and the unmanly by timely support to the weak; helping the needy; and never allowing opportunity to slip when we might have rescued a fellow-creature from suffering but conceiving it to be an absolute duty due to the world and to ourselves, to be responsible agents, where we may, with all our heart, to evince the sincerity of our wish to leave the world better than we found it. This is our task; the neglect of its performance is criminal, and shall bear its proofs in fearful array against us at the hour of trial

It appears that while poor Chisholm was, thus, unsuccessfully seeking a situation, his only physical support for the entire day was a single roll and a cup of coffee! This was his allowance in the morning. The remainder of the day was spent in visiting the publishing offices; and, when waiting at some of the westend houses, so fast he might accomplish his call at the stipulated hour, previously served upon him some one of the numerous domestics, who were ever on the lounge The cravings of his stomach for the natural supply of food were answered by the poor fellow visiting a public well, and there, then and again, during the entire day, he drank water to excess, and thus meant literally to appease his hunger.

Ere knew sight of those schemes to sustain existence; for Chisholm kept his wants, his utter inability to meet them, and the fact that he was starving, scarcely buried in his own breast. I doubt not, had the family of his earning states been told open of his newly acquired friends, their friendship might have assumed a tone and bearing more substantially in accordance with the nature of his object; and, much less, of that fastidious delicacy which the position of the Scotsman would have been rendered apparent in the conduct of his acquaintances. But this unmanifested, no pressing, reason why they should exert themselves in *pressing* for a situation to the stranger, as a means of enabling him to earn a subsistence: for they were darkly ignorant regarding the actual state of poverty and destitution to which the unfortunate was reduced, so far as there was authority, they were purposely kept in darkness; for his proud heart could ill brook the publication of his necessities; and therefore, unseen, unknown, unpitied, he bore the pangs of hunger, and the misery of his existence, like one master with his accumulations, securely closeted in an own bosom

The feverish excitement, the anxiety, and the hunger in due time produced their trials, and George Chisholm, unable to fight longer against their united influence, sank in debility, the destined victim of disease, on a bed the ost he would occupy.

It was at this particular time that I was summoned to attend at the bedside of the young Scotsman. He resided with a widow lady, one of his own countrywomen. and had been her lodger ever since his arrival in London. The hour was somewhat late when I reached the house, and I was informed that the sick young man immediately, for she thought he was dying I remembered the fear of my visitor, she was a strict Presbyterian and a member of my own congregation; and I resolved instantly to obey her summons. I was not well fluted, by her dihood of nature, to console the physical sufferer, and to learn and look upon his sufferings; but I have ever acknowledged it to be a clergyman's especial and imperative duty to share with the sick and dying the manifold and pressing cares which, more or less, are the doom of every mortal at the

"last scene of all

and the service due to the minister of a Divine Master are then the more essentially worthy of being efficiently performed at the expense of every other earthly consideration on the part of the servant, seeing that the time is pressing and the hour needful. I have ever found the hearty performance of this duty productive of the highest moral enjoyment.

As I have already said I consider it a duty to offer consolation, such as our sacred tenets afford, to the sick chamber, I at once accompanied my hostess to her home. The house was located in one of the numerous streets in the vicinity of St Paul's, and leading to the river. A walk of some fifteen minutes carried us to our destination, and we entered the door. All outside the building appeared to be kept in a state of commendable cleanliness and order, and, entering the interior, the neatness of the lane of alley, looked every way eligible as a comfortable place of residence for the inhabitants. The parlour into which I was led on my entrance from the street door, and (they being well lighted) we soon gained the top of two flights of stairs where I was ushered into the sick man's room. It was a clean and neatly-furnished apartment, but the appearance of the occupant of the bed was everything looked as if neither labour nor attention had been spared in giving to each article of furniture its requisite amount of industrious appliances, so as to preserve those neatness and order which I had observed in the house. I was not at all Mrs. Cameron to awake him, I sat down on one of the chairs, and devoted a few minutes to a survey of the apartment. There was certainly no superabundance of furniture in the room, but all could be had in requisite quantity with all convenience, a couple of lodgers; for it was supplied with two tables, six chairs, and a basin-stand. A tent-bed occupies one corner of the room, and sundry articles of use and ornament were suspended from a range of pegs over the mantelpiece which I felt glad to note. On one of the tables, near the window through which the room was lighted in my time, I observed a number of volumes neatly piled together. On the top of the pile lay a small Bible, which, as my eye drawn sign from the bed arrested my attention, and a slight movement of its occupant, in changing its position, brought me suddenly with in the notice of George Chisholm. I had been previously informed that he was a native of Doone, or at least to anticipate a visit from some one, for his arm stole out from underneath the coverings and was speedily extended towards me. I hastily seized the proffered hand, and was delighted to find that it was grateful at the manner in which I had in a united him and met his advances

"I am thankful that your engagements have not hindered you from visiting, one so lonely and so helpless as I am;" and he alluded to the coldness of those from whom he looked for kindness, and detailed the many rebuffs he had met with since entering London.

I could not look upon the interesting being before me, nor contemplate a prostration of his youthful strength, without allowing the kindlier feelings to take their full power in his behalf. His fair, open, and ingenuous countenance, and the richness of that masculine beauty which characterise the excellences of the old masters in the *features* of their grouped subjects. There was an indescribable fairness about the young man's whole appearance, which, from the bed, could not possibly be impressed, by descriptive effort, upon those who had not seen, with their own eyes, the face of the young Scotsman. I have never seen the same peculiarity of appearance in any other person, and I doubt not the reader of fiction *in one* evident on the choicest creations of art that have yet been placed within reach of my attention. An idea of the prepossessing character of that face can only be gathered from detailed particulars. The well-moulded form of the nose was of a medium shape, something between the Grecian and the Roman. The mouth was small with gracefully curved lines on either side at the junction of the upper and the lower lip. The chin was one used of active muscle, which, even now when slightly tinctured with the hue of death, never appeared to allow any one feature in the face to move without seeming to correspond with and share in the particular movement. The forehead was broad, high, and slightly receiving, or round, and a scarcely perceptible simple showed that, if nature had been fairly dealt with and sustained in her efforts, by the being before me having a plentiful supply of life and nourishment to his health, the brain would have evidenced the fullowing of the chain centre, would have been rendered more and more visible The lower portion of the face was of spare mould; oppo ite, dance really oppo ite, in its shortness, to the long burden of the upper part of the head. Its outline and the free indulgence conceded to his frannonal nature. The eyes, as I have already described, were large and darkly hazel; but there was a lovely expression of deepest innocence and wildness in their every movement when excitement had roused their fire they appeared to kindle into flame, yet did they not, even then, lose their sweet and benign expression; they were a cropped and full dark eyebrows. The whole face was surmounted by a broad, but not unusually high brow; toward the base especially, it looked prominent and slightly uneven. Above and beyond the bone the head was fully and finely developed in the region of science, in the posterior region, downward to the neck, there appeared to be a marked *defect*, showing a singular lack of animal propensity in that quarter of the "dome of thought," and the head was, in fact, deficient in this *defect*, the head was above mediocre in size, and of singularly imposing form.

Without being informed of any one particular regarding the nature of the ment with which the young man was confined, one could easily guess its name and know its virulence from the appearance of the sufferer on the upper part of his elevated cheek-bones, and the sunken eyeballs, and burning, feverish, yet damp skin The palms of the hands were of a white with a pulmonary hectic, though continually wet with perspiration, they still retained the same unnatural softness and scaly dryness on the backs and between the fingers. The shrivelled skin, too, on the hands, and arms, and neck, told fearfully of the rapid progress which disease, or hunger, or perhaps both, had already made in the frame before me Twas a melting sight, to contemplate that shattered fabric, the which, within its physical beauties, enclosed so much that we should love, and could fall to admire in the character of noblest man. I looked in sorrow upon the wreck, and pardonable weakness conquered me, for my heart was pained with the sight of so much blighted promise.

Having effected as much as I could in allaying the excitement of feeling seeming awakened in the mind of my young friend, from glancing at the past scene to whom he allude I, and review my some of the incidents which had been summoned to his memory the reality of the insult and wrong he had latey borne, I told him that he must not grieve at these ills unnecessarily, for they were more or less, in some shape, the entailed penalties exacted at every door "It is natural that all sufferers should look upon their own trials as being especially severe, when they felt the one themselves and only heard of the other as the ills of a neighbour. We are all open to them as tests of our moral courage, and, according to our patience under, and subjection to, these decrees, so should we suppose the value of our character as sincere believers to be enhanced.

"You do not mean that these trials are essential to our eternal safety as immortal beings; nor that the Deity has subjected us to these troubles only with the design of testing our amount of endurance without repining?" said the Scotsman

"No, I replied, "there can be no laxity of mercy attributed to a source so pure. These trials or punishments are ever the evident result of His enforcement of divine will, and never mean us without having a purpose had in their application, whether applied to nations or to individuals Our limited conception and imperfect knowledge prevent us from seeing the full import of their tendency particularly while we are suffering, else we could easily trace the connexion between cause and effect, the purpose and the object. It is not our reason, but a spurt, sudden, and unexpected, to contradict, or check, when we are unwilling when we must perceive the intention. We are equally ignorant regarding the character of many of the simplest laws which regulate and govern external nature; and it is but reasonable to conclude, that when we are temporarily prevented from attaining correct *data for decision* in these terrestrial laws, how much likelier is it that we are yet totally blind regarding the will of Deity. If we would summon sufficient knowledge to our aid when we are suffering from these trials, we might easily discover that they were justly awarded as punishments for moral criminality or culpable negligence, and when so aided, we calculate results, we find that all have been ordained for our benefit."

"If so unnatural," con
the glance from my face hurriedly, as if aware that he had said something to offend But, if I understand the probable deduction inferred by your reasoning, you assume that such a logical position when defending the justice of Deity. should indeed feel lost, 'the continued," would my friend give me so much reason to grieve at the secular character of his faith, and the absolute cruelty ex ned by my success if I were to lose my faith in so beautiful a system as that of

"I am not at a I surprised that you should have, undesignedly, misinterpreted my definition, for the subject matter is one upon which all the theories of infidelity have been built, and, although I am of the family of belief that these theories were originated from the best possible motives, with a design of establishing truth as the basis of religion, yet it is my impression that the theorists put a person to their contemplation too early, and so mystified the light of revelation that their original purpose, they would ultimately have attained their object; for the thin artificial shading of sincere Christian, and the sincere infidel—I mean infidelity to be broken up by discovering one single link—so nearly, so very nearly allied are truth and falsehood to each other, that one plea alone is all that interviews between the two parties, and the end of the false assertion put upon these laws by ambitious hypocrisy and blind fanaticism, when parties attempt to solve the sacred origin of their opinions by adopting them to suit their purposes; seeing that unconsciously, and unknowingly, their standard of bigotry and temporal power, and insane zeal and religious fashion. I do not define the virtue and object of these laws to over these designs of bad men by the definition; yet so it must be read. And for a moment let us consider the will of Omnipotence may be perceived detaining results, strictly merciful results, in the rigorous enforcement of these our worldly cares, and difficulties, and trials. And as I see, in some of these effects, the workings of their own and ultimate design. I cannot but surrender belief regarding many others, though I cannot penetrate the veil with which they are covered. We are equally ignorant regarding the purposed end in the several and merciful existence of a flower or a leaf, and yet we never doubt that they are the product of intelligence in carrying out nature's laws: and why should we resist, or refuse to believe in the one case more than in the other? But the impetus given to knowledge of late, and continued for a while while longer, will quickly dispel those mists of prejudice, and the future will be put in possession of facts, the existence of which we now very unchivalrously deny.

"I am glad, really happy, responded I talking, "that your solution of these doubts, and production of simple truths on hen, corresponu so nearly with my own belief; for to me they have ever been serious obstacles when attempting to reconcile the apparent inconsistencies with which our faith is sometimes clouded. By the adoption of the liberality in our belief I can easily divine the motives which impel bad men to shield their wickedness with a cloak of professed belief, and, like you, I long for the fast-coming time when the mask shall be torn from the face of hypocrisy, and the loathsome deceit shall be bared to the gaze of every sincere professor of the doctrines of the Saviour, and to all practical believers in the principles of Christianity."

After a little further converse, I fulfilled the purport of my mission, I trust, with sensibility; merit in my visit, and success to relieve him from the warmth of excitement which the presence of a stranger, with a powerful desire to unburden his mind of its weight of sorest thoughts and peculiar opinions, had aroused, in the hope that the present state of his being would not long last I would repeat my visit on an early day. He grasped my hand nervously at parting, and the large hot tears burst from his eyes, as if expressing gratitude for my endeavour to relieve him from the wounded spirit and the fever-tossed frame

Before leaving the house, I desired the landlady to supply all his wants at least such as the then condition of his frame demanded, for I would cheerfully bear the expense, as I considered it my duty to relieve him from the fear that could be done for him by me, either in my capacity as a minister of the gospel, or in accordance with the sympathy I could not but feel towards the poor Scotsman, as a young man in a strange city, and one who had parted from his friends with the struggles of the flesh. He would soon reap the reward of his purity by a welcome suitable to his works, in the regions of immortality and bliss.

"Oh, Sir, you are kind to the poor," said the landlady, "and I know him better, you will esteem him more and more. He did not deserve the harsh treatment he has met with in London, neither was he able to bear hardships in a struggle to which these have been added in so many cold ways. I will attend to what you say, that he had been starving at the very time when he appeared so cheerful in my house; and when the smile of contentment was ever to be seen on his face. Oh, had I known his struggles and their cause, I would have done more for him and with my last bite for him; and so would every lodger in th. house, he is such a favourite, and such a good, good Christian in his conduct and in his words

I could not help admiring the warmth of the woman's affection for George Chisholm. I knew he deserved the full measure of love from her and her lodgers; for I had never seen a human being that so suddenly had acquired boundless over my own heart as the poor lonely Dominie. I felt consoled when I considered that poor George was certain at least to have the benefit of a kind home and the fireside enjoyment of a good woman to accept a trifle for the purchase of some little comforts to her lodger, I departed

Next morning I could not divest my mind of the sorrowful impression created by my visit, and the previous night's scene. The subject of the sudden illness which I engaged, George Chisholm, the interesting Scotsman, was uppermost in my recollections; neither could I account for its unusual hold his features, converse, and circumstances had taken upon my mind, for I had never before been a dozen hours aware of his existence, when the young man had possession of my memory as if the undisputed intimacy of years had unceremoniously ruffled the sanctuary of solitude The singularity and suddenness of such a connexion—the product of an hour—could not fail to have serious influence upon my feelings for the time being, and I resolved to gratify the yearning desire I felt by visiting the sick man with the first spare hour I might command.

Two days after, having the day before officiated as usual in the * * * * church, I had to leave London on a hasty visit to a near relative, distant some twenty miles from the metropolis. Even at Lower House, the dying Scotsman, with his pale face and his long dark gl say hair, and the fervour of his language, were continually present in my mind; and I re roowed when a visit of two days saw my relative rapidly nearing convalescence upon which was pronounced by a be an attack of hydrothorax, to which the family were bel this permitted me to return home Next day the first sa of thought was George Chisholm, and I resolved that the first spare hour I could command of my young friend. With hasty steps I reached his abode, and obtained admission to his apartment. Though I did anticipate a change to the worse in the sufferer's malady, I was hardly prepared to look for such an alteration as one glance upon the face of my young friend told me had, already, irrevocably sealed its impression there. The eyes were fast getting buried behind the now rising cheek bones, and around, the deep hazy hue of approaching doom, a fearful preface to the grave, was deeply tinctured in the skin. The nose had lost its ward sign of life, for it was sharp and pointed, and presented a sickening appearance of unearthly paleness, slightly tinged with yellow. The lips were of the same sad dye. The whole face evidenced a change which alarmed me, and I regret that my looks betrayed my feelings at the moment, for I was not a powerful speculator with the sudden bearing of the scene to which they were now witnesses. The old woman introduced them to her minister. I remained for a few minutes in prayer to Giver of Life and the Dispenser of Good, the smothered sounds from the bed told of the vital interest with the dying Christian felt in the language of comfort and the words of truth. Having now finished our devotions, each of the young man leaned over the form of the , whispering their secret hopes to the dying man. Unable longer to suppress grasped the hand of their youthful friend, and a prayer, and sobbing sadly, and weeping, left the room. I could not witness such a trying scene unmoved, nor could I bridle my feelings enough to prevent sharing in its impressive effect

We were now alone, and I took that opportunity of administering whatever consolation was within my reach. I felt revived during the performance of this duty, this work of mercy, when my young friend offered up his heart in prayer,

and, in a flood of sacred eloquence, poured out at the throne of grace all his feelings in an appeal for mercy.

What a dawning comfort and an elevating vigour is given to us when we feel that our labours are labours of love and of duty!—when the separations of truth are sanctified by the due performance of deeds, speaking the sincerity of our faith—deeds resulting from the purity of a newly-awakened conscience! Need I say I felt happy in the presence, and aided by the heart-willed service, of that lying Cornish——

All the corners with the Seatsman, opened up the mine of knowledge, genius, and virtue which the late Rev. Charles Chisholm was plenteously stored. On examining the ore that he so lavished the loveliest germs of our nature blossomed, known, in the soul of that poor, destitute, neglected, ill-fed Scotsman, for his judgment was of rare kind in strength and beauty, and a power of fancy rich and brilliant served to adorn the intellect of that gifted being. How gladly I dwelt on the chaste measure of his words, and admired the might of conception and the grace of expression characterel in his ideal creations,—as the young poet's thoughts, with the voice of sweetest music, came streaming on my ear. Nor did I undervalue his opinions regarding our earlier and later sons of song—the English poets; for he felt with them, and eloquently appealed for justice to their memories. Milton was his favourite, and I can still remember how nobly he asserted the claims of the Bard of Paradise to the best place in the temple of Fame, for the character of his works and the design and moral tendency of all his labours; and how indignantly the generous-minded Scotsman repelled the uncharitable reflection of mind upon those departed, in burying the gross wrongs of the Latin secretary in oblivion. Those sordid intellects received the *Poet* with the smile of unsimulated re, and rejected the *Moralist* and the *Man* with the foolhardiness of savages rather than civilized beings.

The page of philosophy also lay open before him—and the dark and the doubtful of the past were contrasted with the present progress and the proficiency had in the future—when supersition, plausible sophistry painted wrong, coloured falsehood, and bigotry would perish for ever. He continued

"Our religion, too, will benefit by the change, for with increase of mind the progress of truth will keep pace, and our principles, braced and manly-strengthened, and openly trumpeted upon, will then be restored in their primitive purity, and in all power, and then interested to the whole world, to be preserved as holy and as worthy the adoption of every rational being, and only losing their virtue when time shall be no more.

I passed some hours in joyousness at the bedside of George Chisholm and when I rose to depart I could not refuse my unheard amen to a wish that we should meet again on earth, although I saw but little hope pictured in the sickened frame of my young friend. When I stood over him, he tremulously clasped one of my hands which he had won, and his quirky heaving breast and stream my eyes full, he knew he suffered in parting with one he looked upon as a friend. My own heart had its struggle too, when he said—

"I shall never see you again, for I feel the dregs of life are what is left. Oh, how fain I have I wished that you had known me earlier! My heart yearns towards you ever since you came to visit and to cheer my lonely spirit. All my better things to you as the child's feelings to his father!" He could utter no more but turned his face away from me and sobbed like an infant.

I tried to cheer him, but in vain; indeed, I did wrong in making the attempt, but the evil was of short life, for the young man knew that the call had been made and he was prepared to obey the summons.

He raised his head from the tear-bedewed pillow and putting his hand under it, drew therefrom a small Testament, neatly embossed, with edges gilt, and, placing it in my hand, again laid down his cheek on the pillow. I could hear the scene no longer and mastering all the energy at command, I passed his fevered brow and, murmuring a blessing and prayer, I hurried from the apartment.

Alas, the prophecy was literally to be fulfilled, and it was decreed that I had heard the breathings of virtue and of genius from that holy tabernacle for the last time!

I reached my own abode loaded with grief and, retiring to a private closet, braced myself in reflection regarding all that I had seen and heard in the death chamber of Chisholm.

I still held the Life Testament in my hand. On turning over the leaves, I found that it had been a valued and a long-tried friend of poor Chisholm's. Although apparently, it had seen no frequent use, it appeared to have been preserved with great care; for, unlike an old book, it was perfectly free from grease, or soil, or blemish. I saw a token of love and merit from his benefactor; and it had already been in his possession nine years. On the first fly-leaf preceding the title-page, and evidently written in a neat small hand, in the likelihood by the schoolmaster himself, was the following Love, the gift of a New Testament," from John M'Cra the parish of Port Dou ness, Perthshire, to George Chisholm, for his birthday, as a token of his esteem, for his good conduct, good behaviour, and general attainments at school." Underneath, in the same fair hand penned seemingly by a scholarly hearer of the same years and late, and probably the ex emporer production of young Chisholm on receiving the sacred volume, the following verse is written —

> Reader! make this thy constant friend,
> 'Twill prove a solace to thy mind
> When thou art forsaken by mankind,
> The world to roam,
> In IT a sure confidante find
> To Heavenly Home.

How prophetic; and alas! how true.

Next morning I called early at his lodgings, and his weeping landlady was the bearer of the mournful intelligence. I was an hour too late! The spirit of the Christian had been already borne on angels' wings to the realms of glory.

His friends, like every poet's friends, increased in number *after* death, exerted themselves, and, attended by many of the influential in the city the remains of George Chisholm were carried pompously to the highest burial-ground. In the parade and weekly "honour" claimed by earth's inheritors; those who never felt its wants nor struggled in his difficulties now owned his virtues. Were better, a thousand times better, to award the meed of respect—were it but in form—while it only may assume the shape of a mouldy crust of bread—during the poet's life.

The last wish of the poor Scotsman has been—should be his chief memorial. With heavy heart I bore the lock to its last pillow; and in that quiet bed his ashes slumber still,

"Where the weary are at rest

The northern extremity of Highgate Cemetery was the portion chosen as the peaceful home of the poor stranger. A neat plain marble slab has been raised above the soft earth to denote the particular spot; and the following inscription, cut in Egyptian letter, points out the locality:—"Erected to mark the spot where the mortal remains of George Chisholm, a poor stranger from Scotland, are laid, who died in London, early in the Autumn of A.D. 1830 aged 21 years." The world could neither afford him patron nor friend. Peace to his memory.

The Life Testament is the only other record that lives to attest the existence of a young man whose genius, virtues and misfortunes, deserve a tear of sympathy from every noble heart.

London could they dead walls speak the whole truth, how many victims could then succour in thy train! and how many secret proofs couldst thou cite that thy grasp of peaceful *asylums* extends wherever the heinous and undeserved cast to the tide of "Barrying place" and especially halts then as the Grave of genius!

THE DOG OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—A dog is a worthless, lazy, good-for-nothing fellow, George Harvey, came off to us to-day. This animal was of a breed very different from what we understand by the term 'Newfoundland dog,' in England. He had a thin tapering snout, a long thin tail, and rather thin but powerful legs, with a lank body, the hair short and smooth. These are the most abundant dogs of the country, the long-haired curly dogs being comparatively rare. They are by no means handsome, but are generally more intelligent and useful than the others. This one caught his own fish. He sat on a projecting rock beneath a fish-flake, or stage, where the fish are laid to dry, was like the water, which had a depth of six or eight feet, and the bottom of which was white with fish-bones. On throwing a piece of cod-fish into the water, three or four heavy, clumsy looking fish, called in Newfoundland, 'sculpins,' with great heads and mouths, and many spines about them, and generally about a foot long, would swim up to catch it. These he would 'set' attentively, and the moment one turned his broadside to him he darted down like a hawk, and it was all over. He came up without the fish in his mouth. As he caught them he carried them regularly to a place a few yards off, where he laid them down; and days and as late in the summer he would sometimes have a pile of fifty or sixty cods, just at that place. He never appeared to eat them, but seemed to be fishing merely for his own amusement. I would take them away from him at times, and when the boat was at a distance, I observed he would swim after it, and paddle it about. I believe he was white, and Harvey said he had to 'tell' before the fish, but whether it was by that speech or by some other means of communication, I could not exactly decide.—*Newfoundland, by J. B. Jukes, M.A.*

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—Slavery, be it borne in mind, was a legacy left to America by her British mother. When she separated from us, she said this hath some cancer eating its way, not into an extremity of limb, which might have amputation, but into its very bosom—in close contiguity with its vital parts. Slavery in the United States was not, as we left it, a distant colonial mischief, but a domestic institution. It had woven itself into the ordinary arrangements, and the social habits into the daily avocations, of American society. It had gendered there the spirit of caste—the prejudice of colour. The evil required a large amount of virtue and of moral courage to get rid of from the population of the country could muster. American as conscious of the wrong—one feels to disgrace and, hitherto, who has wanted resolution to repent and reform. Slavery, like a foreign body, has been sore an infamy to admit of handling. On this repulsive, loathsome, inflammatory, with its consequent tenderness, does not confine itself to the original seat of disease—it spreads to neighbouring parts—it heats and fevers the whole social body. Hence we have Lynch-law and pro-slavery mobs. Hence, the tyranny of the press, and the despotic treatment of private sentiment. The polished institutions of the people and their social conditions are at war one with another; and not republicanism, but slavery, must be regarded as answerable for constant insurrection of the people of the United States is overbearing tyranny, and disgust.—*American paper.*

CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS PROVING THE *CAUSE* AND *REVERSE* OF HUMAN LONGEVITY.

The scientific world has lately been enriched by a paper published in the transactions of the "Surgical Institute of Paris" by the Spanish surgeons Gonzales and Valdez, assisted by Mons. Peirot, of Paris, relative to experiments made by them during several years practice in Andalusia in Spain; and when it is taken into account the difficulty of obtaining subjects in prejudiced Spain for dissection, the obligations of the medical world to these scientific gentlemen will be much enhanced

The paper states that their time for several years was devoted to observations made on the habits and manners of the extremely aged, and also *post mortem* experiments. Out of fifteen cases where the parties died from 90 to 100, they found but *three* in which the arterial functions including the ventricles had ossified and in these subjects it was observed that the bowels and stomach exhibited every symptom of scurvy and health. On enquiry it was stated by the apothecary of the village that "their custom was to purge the alimentary canal periodically at least weekly, the conclusion arrived at was, that by attending to this great essential to health and longevity, purging the bowels, these three persons had prolonged to such case a naturally weak frame for many years beyond the period which the reverse mode of conduct would have led to. On dissecting the remaining 12 (with one exception and that arising from malconformation) the heart, lungs, and arteries were found in as healthy a state as in much younger persons; their *decease* occurred from morbidity of the stomach and bowels, beginning in costiveness, and ending in constipation and death. It was proved that till the last moment, they had seldom or never taken medicine, except in extremity, and then in such cases her remedy had been strong mineral drastics, such as calomel, &c. The conclusion arrived at in these cases, proves to a demonstration that had these old persons taken led to the state of the alimentary canal or bowels by gentle purgatives, that their already prolonged ages would have extended to a much longer period

As an illustration of this hypothesis, it is on record, that the life of the oldest man in England was preserved to a patriarchal age by his constant attention to the cure of all diseases—the bowels. Old PARR, called in old English phraseology "THE OLD MAN WISE," by a simple *herbal medicine*, prepared by himself and the prescription or mode of preparing which has been fortunately discovered within those few years, preserved his health and mental faculties during the reign of ten kings and queens of England. The attention of all classes of the British community has been enlisted to the undeniable virtues of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; and a vast majority of the People evince their unqualified approval of the high character awarded this medicine, and are daily becoming more and more convinced, not only of the efficacy, but—to use a familiar term—the innocuity of this renovator of the human race. Hence the proprietors, from time to time, have been obliged to enlarge their establishment; and compelled to avail themselves of the combined aid of mechanical skill and steam power; so as to measure out supply in accordance with the demand;—an increase in consumption—which the philanthropist of every grade and of every clime will be glad to learn is rapidly extending its healing and generous influence to every corner of the civilised world

GOD SPEED THE PLOUGH.

[From Songs and Ballads for the People," by the Rev. J. M. Neale, B.A.]

The teams are waiting in the field,
The ploughmen all a-row;
As brisk and gay as birds in May.
They make a goodly show.
The farmer stands, and sees all hands
Turn'd out and ready now;
Yet ere they start, with all our heart
We'll say, God speed the plough!

We plough the field; but He must yield
His sunshine and His rains;
In hope we plough, in hope we sow,
That he will bless our pains.
'Tis even weight and furrow straight,
That bears away the bell;
So oft! And now God speed the plough,
And send the ploughman well!

VOLCANO.—A volcano of a novel kind has broken out in the neighbourhood of Konigshatte, in Silesia. For twenty years a slow fire, which occasioned no alarm, has burnt in the coal mines of that district; but recently it has shot out immense volumes of flames, which threaten destruction to the surrounding buildings, and to the vast forests of the country. A steam-engine has been established for the purpose of discharging water into the mines; but this machine had been in action at the last accounts for seventy-two hours, without producing any effect.

DISSENTING AND LIBERAL ECONOMY.—Sir R. Inglis, in his place in the House of Commons, stated that the Registration Act, so clamoured for by the Dissenters and so opposed by Churchmen, cost the country *ninety thousand pounds* a year. Last year, these Dissenting marriages, including Jew, Infidel, Socinian, Atheist, and Nothingarian, amounted to eight thousand two hundred; so that these dissenting, &c. marriages *cost the public eleven pounds each.*

DIPLOMATIC STRATAGEM.—We are told by Busbequius, that while he was apparently ambassador, but really a prisoner at Constantinople, he made an artful though justifiable use of Turkish aversion for everything of the hog kind. His narrative shall appear in the words of the translator:—"This humour of theirs being known, we put a pretty trick upon them. When anybody wished to send me a secret message, he would include it in a little bag, together with a roasting pig, and sending it by a youth, when any chiaux (or guard) met him, he would ask what he had there? Then the boy, being instructed before, would whisper him in the ear, and say that a friend of mine had sent me a roasting-pig for a present. The guard, therefore, would push the bag with his stick, to see whether the boy spake the truth or no; and when he heard the pig grunt, he would run back as fast as he could, saying, 'Ge, thee in with thy nasty present.' Then, spitting on the ground and turning to his fellows, he would say, 'Tis strange to see how these Christians doat on this filthy, impure beast! They cannot forbear eating it, though their lives lay at stake.' Thus they were taken in, and the boy brought me what secret message was sent for."

JOHN WILKES, THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.—One evening, when the House of Commons was going to adjourn, he begged permission to make a speech, "for" said he, "I have sent a copy to the 'Public Advertiser,' and how ridiculous should I appear if it were published without having been delivered."

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Semaphore de Marseilles* writes, under date the 26th ultimo, that 21.000 stand of arms had been landed there by an English steamer, and that the boxes in which they were contained had been immediately forwarded to Suez. Our own correspondent states, that the Russian merchants of Alexandria enjoy the privilege of exporting produce on payment of a duty of 3 per cent., while all other merchants (English included) were compelled to pay 12 per cent.

"Ma," said a hopeful youth, "may I go play horse to-day?" "No, child," was the reply. "Well, then, if you don't let me, I'll go and get the measles; for I know a boy who has 'em prime."

NINE HUSBANDS.—At Birdbroke was buried in May, 1681, Martha Blewitt, who was the wife of nine husbands successively. The text to her funeral sermon was—"Last of all the woman died also.

LOST IN A FOG.—"Suppose you are lost in a fog," said Lord C—— to his noble relative, the Marchioness, "what are you most likely to be?" "Mist, of course," replied her ladyship.

MENTAL RESERVATION.—An Irish sailor, in a storm, invoked his tutelar saint, promising that if he would deliver him out of his present danger, he would offer to him a candle as large as the mainmast, which one of his companions overhearing, whispered, that he could never be able to do it. "Hush," replied he, "I must speak him fair now; but if once I get safe on shore, I'll make him satisfied with a rushlight."

A lady was rating her maid upon the giddiness of her conduct with young men, when the girl meekly observed, "Well, Mem, I'll take your advice, and I WILL wash my hands of 'em all; and then I'LL GOOSE-GREASE 'EM." "How GREASE them?" enquired the mistress in astonishment, "Not them fellars, but my hands," replied the servant, "cause my last missus said goose-grease was safe to KEEP AWAY THE CHAPS."

HERALDS.—These officers had formerly more active and dangerous duties than at present; on the day of battle they bore the royal standard, they ascertained the number of the dead, reclaimed the prisoners, summoned cities and castles to surrender, and assisted at the capitulations. The last instance of a herald being despatched to declare war was in the time of Louis XIII. of France, against the Cardinal Infant Governor of the Low Countries. Since that time, the Sovereigns of Europe have contented themselves with declaring war by manifestoes.

THE WORD "WHAT!"—"What's o'clock?" is the first word which a sportsman says to his valet who awakens him; "and what sort of a morning is it?" "It is fine at present, sir; but I should not wonder but what it will rain before night. What clothes will you wear to-day? and what horse will you ride? The cook also wishes to know what you would like to have for breakfast, and at what hour will you dine?" "What has she got in the larder?" is the next question of the master; who then accosts a sporting farmer, whom he observes mounted on a promising young horse—"What have you got there? what is his age? what is his breed? what is his height? and what is his price?" "What a glorious morning for hunting!" observes one sportsman to another; "and what a lying for a fox!" "Yes," replies the latter, "and what a fine pack of hounds!"

THE WIFE'S UNIVERSAL RIVAL.—It must ever be borne in mind, that man's love, even in its happiest exercise, is not like woman's; for while she employs herself through every hour in fondly weaving one beloved image into all her thoughts, he gives to her comparatively few of his; and of these, perhaps, neither the loftiest nor the best. It is a wise beginning, then, for every married woman to make up her mind to be forgotten through the greater part of every day; to make up her mind to many rivals, too, in her husband's attentions, though not in his love; and among these, I would mention one whose claims it is folly to dispute, since no remonstrances or representations on her part will ever be able to render less attractive the charms of the competitor. I mean the newspaper, of whose absorbing interest some wives are weak enough to evince a sort of childish jealousy, when they ought rather to congratulate themselves that their most formidable rival is one of paper.—*Mrs. Ellis's Wives of England.*

EXTRAORDINARY PERSEVERANCE.—The Rev. W. Cary, curate of Estleigh, in Devonshire, completed, in the year 1809, a work, entitled "A System of Divinity," which extends to twenty-six volumes. He first attempted to publish it by subscription, but not succeeding, he formed the singular resolution of printing it by his own hand labour. To effect this, he purchased as many worn-out and cast-off types of a country printer as were sufficient to set up two pages, and made a press for himself. With these materials he went to work in 1795, performing every operation himself, and working off page by page. He struck off forty copies of the first 300 pages, twenty-six of which he distributed among the Universities, the bishops, the Royal Society, and the reviewers. Disappointed at not receiving the encouragement he expected from this proceeding, he resolved to spare himself of any farther expense of paper upon those before whom he had thrown pearls in vain; and as he had only reserved fourteen copies of the forty with which he had commenced, fourteen only he continued to print, and at the end of twelve years of unremitting toil, he finished the whole twenty-six volumes—a rare morceau for the bibliomaniacs of the next century! A parallel to the above is to be found in Fransham, the Norwich Pagan, who died in 1811. He one day made this remark—"Every man has some great object which he wishes to accomplish, and why should I not have mine? I will choose such an one as no mortal being ever yet chose; I will get a cup and ball, and I will catch the ball on the spiked end 666,666 times." And this he actually accomplished.—*West of England Conservative.*

FLORICULTURE.

THE GERANIUM.
"Flowers of all hues"

Byron has defined the stars as the poetry of the skies—in consequence, we suppose, of the refined and elevated feelings which a contemplation of their beauty is calculated to inspire. On the same principle flowers may be considered as the poetry of the earth; for just in the same proportion as we are delighted and instructed by investigating the splendid galaxy of spheres floating above us on a cloudless night, so may we be charmed and improved with the floral beauties of the earth, which the revolving seasons present in such prolific numbers and in such lovely hues and forms. Both equally furnish a moral lesson to man. The heavens only declare the glory of the same Being who pronounced the lily of the valley to be far superior to Solomon even when arrayed in his most gorgeous attire. The moral influence of flowers is indeed very striking. Let any one take a stroll at the present time through some of the courts or lanes of this huge metropolis, and it will be seen that there are thousands of persons who cherish even a little sprig of plant (such as the May-flower, spoken of in our last paper), set in a broken jug, with as much zest as the wealthiest and most extensive grower regards his splendid collection. Now, it has been observed, that among the very humblest classes, the female that has a few flowers in her window is never dissipated; while, on the contrary, the profligate and the vicious rarely show a single flower, or if it appears one day, it is gone the next. Ascending higher in the scale of society, we still find the window-flower an unerring index to the character. If it appears healthy and trim, and shows a vigorous bloom at the proper season, it is a favourable omen; but if the pots are chipped and broken, the plants languishing, many dead leaves about them, and the coming bloom small and feeble, the inference to be drawn is the exact opposite to the foregoing. Now, amongst the numerous groups of flowers which adorn or disgrace the spots referred to, there is none that is more conspicuous than the geranium. Its great beauty, and the facility with which it may be cultivated, has been the means of its becoming occasionally the tenant of every house —from the cottage to the palace. It is, besides, emphatically a woman's flower, being in every sense of the word a window-plant; and window-floriculture has long been considered to be a province that woman is eminently fitted to superintend and adorn. It is with this impression, and with a desire to assist those who derive pleasure from the culture of the geranium, that the annexed instructions for its general management are given. The plant has long been a universal favourite; it possesses attractions that few other plants can boast; for it is easily kept, propagated, and flowered, and continues nearly the whole season in bloom, presenting almost an infinite variety of colour and form. Those that are deficient in fragrance are conspicuous for the splendour of their bloom; and certain kinds whose flowers are less showy have a delightful perfume—some during the evening and night, and others when rubbed against, or when the wind lashes the leaves and branches against each other.

Propagation.—Geraniums are very readily propagated by cuttings; they are so remarkably instinct with life, that there is scarcely a joint in any one shoot, not too old for carrying leaves, but may be made to strike fibres as a root. In August, at which period the earlier flowering kinds will have done blooming, the plants are cut down to within one or two eyes, or to within from an inch, or half an inch, of where the shoot sprung from. The shoots so taken off are made into cuttings about six inches long, and cut close off below a joint; but the leaves should be left on, and not reduced in size, as is too often done. Each cutting is then planted in a pot of the size called large thumbs, and which are about two inches in diameter. They are then well watered, and plunged into a moderate hotbed, kept close and well shaded, till they have begun to take root, when air is gradually admitted to them. The only care necessary during this part of the culture is to pick off all decayed leaves, to prevent the cuttings from rotting, to keep the temperature steady, and, above all, to keep them shaded. In four or five weeks, cuttings so treated will require to be shifted into larger pots, of the size of thirty-two's, after which the plants may be kept in a cool, airy pit, or frame, but kept close to the glass, to prevent their being drawn up weak and tall. Plants so treated will flower in March, if they are properly guarded from the effects of severe frosts. The tuberous-rooted sorts may be readily increased by planting pieces of the roots in small pots, in a slight heat, leaving a small portion of the top of the root above ground. Geraniums are seldom propagated by seed, except with the view to obtain new varieties: these are best sown soon after they are ripe, provided that does not happen after August, in which case it should be deferred till the following March. The seedlings should be grown in very rich soils, and occasionally watered with liquid manure. A soil, composed of one-half very rotten dung, and light rich loam, will be found to answer every purpose. During spring, while geraniums are growing, and throughout the period of flowering, they can hardly have too much water, so that the pots are drained in a proper manner to allow of its passing through. It is not well, however, to place the pots in pans of water at any time, nor is it necessary to apply water over their tops at any period, particularly during winter.

Almost all the choicer species and varieties of geraniums are natives of Southern Africa. But the genus has been augmented to such an extent, that a subdivision became necessary; and systematic writers have changed it to a family, under the name "Geraniæ," or crane's-bill family, which is divided into three genera—*Geranium*, or the crane's-bill, properly so called; *Pelargonium*, or stork's-bill, in allusion to the seed-vessel, which resembles the bill of that bird; and *Erodium*, or the heron's-bill. There are natural distinctions in these, which, notwithstanding their intimate alliance, would have placed them in three different orders of the Linnean arrangement. The geraniums have ten stamens, all perfect and fertile; the pelargoniums only seven; and the erodiums only five. All the florists' geraniums, however, are pelargoniums, having seven-stamened flowers, and, as before observed, are almost all obtained from Southern Africa.

A WINDMILL EXPORTED.—On Wednesday the entire machinery, sails, stones, &c., of a wind corn-mill, were shipped for Hamburgh, on board the steamer Transit, at Hull. This is uly a novel expedition.—*Leeds Mercury.*

EXECUTION OF DANIEL GOOD.

It is not our intention to disfigure the pages of the "Illustrated News" with engravings, especially connected with crime and its consequences; we do not profess to be of the "raw head and bloody-bones" school, nor do we desire to encourage the tastes of such as are only gratified with pictorial representations of murders and murderers; but in the case of the man, now counting the few last hours that separate him from eternity, the crime for which he will suffer, as well as the revolting circumstances attending it, give a more general interest to the affair than ordinary offences of this character possess. Many of our readers may be disciples of Lavater, and to them we shall for once, in such a case, afford an opportunity of exercising their judgment upon the countenance of this man. We are assured the likeness is a correct one, and as such we give it, though not quite sure if we ought not to apologize for its appearance in this paper.

This is a most correct likeness of Daniel Good
R. Buckland

(Attorney for the Prisoner.)

A good many incorrect statements in reference to the treatment and the conduct of the miserable man since his conviction having been made public, it may be necessary to state, from an authentic source, what are the real facts. Since the alterations that have taken place in the criminal law, the treatment of criminals, both before and after conviction, has been very materially modified. Formerly, upon a conviction for murder, the culprit was taken to a cell appropriated for that purpose, and kept in this cell, almost in darkness, and suffering many other privations, until the time came for him to ascend the scaffold. At the present time, however, prisoners charged with murder are taken to a room in the chapel-yard, where they remain until their trial, and, if convicted, they again return to the same cell, and remain there in the charge of different warsamen until the period of execution. The first occasion on which this cell was appropriated in the way above described was in the case of Greenacre, and since then it has been successively occupied by Courvoisier, Lees, Blakesley, and now by Good.

But for the provisions of the Central Criminal Court Act, many difficulties would have been thrown in the way of the prosecution, by reason of the different jurisdictions that were mixed up in the case. The offence, in the first instance, was committed in the county of Surrey. The prisoner was subsequently apprehended in Kent; examined before a justice of that county; and then brought into Middlesex for examination; finally committed from that county; and, but for the provisions above referred to, it would have been difficult to have framed the case to have freed it from technical objections. It rests also with the Judges at the Central Criminal Court to say, whether a criminal shall be executed in the county where the alleged offence is committed, or in Middlesex; and as Lord Denman, in passing sentence, merely mentioned "place of execution," the convict will be executed at the Old Bailey, and not at Horsemonger-lane. After sentence, the sheriffs now have it in their discretion, not, however, exceeding a period of twenty-one days, to fix the day when the execution shall take place; and, on Monday last, Mr. Sheriff Magnay had an interview with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, relative to the execution of this enormous criminal, and it was deemed right, in his case, to abridge the time usually allowed between the sentence and execution, and Monday next, the 23rd instant, was then fixed as the period of his earthly existence. On leaving the Home-office, the worthy Sheriff proceeded to Newgate, and, in company with the Ordinary, visited the convict, to whom he communicated the intelligence. Good, without appearing moved, affected a disbelief that the period fixed was so short, and intimated a suspicion that the Sheriff was practising on his courage by the representation he had made. Mr. Sheriff Magnay replied, that it was no part of his wish to make any such experiment, but that it was his painful duty to communicate to persons in the criminal's situation, the knowledge of the day on which the sentence of the law would be executed upon them. Good seemed convinced of the fact, but remained unmoved.

Since his condemnation Good has never been left unattended, neither night nor day. For the first two or three days he persisted in the truth of the extraordinary statement made by him after the trial; but it is understood that he has recently made some further disclosures, modifying to a very considerable extent his former statement; but he still persists in asserting that the unhappy woman came by her death by her own hand, and not by any violence that was offered to her by another.

THE SOI-DISANT DUKE OF NORMANDY.—This somewhat celebrated individual seems likely by his misfortunes to establish the strongest claim he has yet made out to a relationship with the exiled branch of the Royal Family of France. The whole of the household furniture and effects of the self-called Duke of Normandy are announced for sale, under a writ directed to the Sheriff of Surrey.

Sir George Arthur, accompanied by Lady Arthur, took his departure on Saturday for Bombay.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Huntlesham Hall, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev. W. H Deane, of a daughter.

In Hereford-street, Park-lane, the lady of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Reading, the lady of Captain James A. Murray, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 14th inst., at Nosely Hall Leicestershire, the lady of Sir Arthur Grey Haylerigg, Bart., of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 15th inst, the wife of G. Smyth Hayter, Esq., of the Firs, Mitcham, Surrey, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Wellington terrace, St. John's-wood, Mrs George Meaden, of a son

On the 13th inst., at the Rectory, Bow, Devon, the lady of the Rev. Frederick Vander Meulen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 10th November, 1841, at St James's Church, Sydney, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Australia, William Chatfield, Esq., 10th Madras Native Infantry, to Emma Colvin, eldest daughter of John Lamb, Esq., of Spencer Lodge, Sydney.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at Hove, near Brighton, by the Rev. William Thomas, Rector of Llanddyfnan, in the county of Anglesea, Harry Dent Goring, Esq., of Highden, Sussex, eldest son of Sir Charles Forster Goring, Bart., to Mary Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and heiress of the late John Griffith Lewis, Esq., of Llanddyfnan, Anglesea, and relict of Jones Panton, jun., Esq., of Plasgwyn, in the same county.

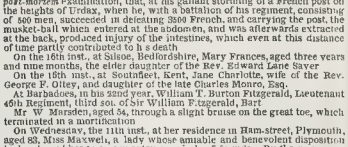
At Broadwater, Sussex, John Lysaght, Esq., barrister, Dublin, to Caroline, daughter of the late Major-General A. Beatson, formerly Governor of St. Helena.

At Mickleover, near Derby, Ferdinand Joubert, Esq., of Paris, to Frances Amelia, daughter of the late J. Benner, Esq., of Manchester.

On the 13th inst., at Amlwch, by the Rev. John Jones, P.C., Thomas P. Anwyl, Esq., of Rhugae, near Dolgelly, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of W. F. Lloyd, Esq., of Llwydiarth, in the county of Anglesea.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hanbury, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.

At Paris, W. Atkinson, Esq., of Walworth, Surrey, to Miss C. W. Winkler, of Dresden.



DEATHS.

On the 7th of January, on board the Lady Macnaghten, on his passage from Sydney, New South Wales, to Calcutta, Major William Gregory, of the 63rd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, eldest son of the late William Gregory, Esq., aged 53.

At Lisbon, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., in his 70th year, Major-General Sir Ralph Ouseley, K.B.C. de A.K.C., T.S., K.C.F., &c. It was found upon a pearl-mortier communication, that, at his gallant storming of a French post on the heights of Urdax, when he, with a battalion of his regiment, consisting of 500 men, succeeded in defeating 3500 French, and carrying the post, the musket-ball which entered at the abdomen, and was afterwards extracted at the back, produced injury of the intestines, which even at this distance of time partly contributed to h s death

On the 16th inst., at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, Mary Frances, aged three years and nine months, the elder daughter of the Rev. Edward Lane Sayer

On the 18th inst., at Southfleet, Kent, Jane Charlotte, wife of the Rev. George F. Otter, and daughter of the late Charles Monro, Esq.

At Barbadoes, in his 22nd year, William T. Burton Fitzgerald, Lieutenant 46th Regiment, third son of Sir William Fitzgerald, Bart

Mr W. Marsden, aged 54, through a slight bruise on the great toe, which terminated in a mortification

On Wednesday, the 11th inst., at her residence in Ham-street, Plymouth, aged 85, Miss Maxwell, a lady whose amiable and benevolent disposition had endeared her to a very extensive circle of friends. By the poor especially, to whom she has ever proved a kind and ready benefactress, her loss will indeed be severely felt.

On the 29th ult., at his residence, Mallenv House, General Scott, the oldest officer in the British army. He was in the 97th year of his age, having been born in the eventful 1745, and appeared to be in his usual health on the day preceding his death, which was quite sudden.

Mr Conway Munro. We regret to learn that this promising young man, son of the late General Munro, of Novar Lodge, Pittville, expired on board the Cambrian, on his way to India, under the distinguished protection of the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough. The melancholy tidings have plunged his mother and family into the deepest grief

On Wednesday morning, at his house in Lower Brook-street, after a short illness, Colonel P Vans Agnew. Colonel Agnew served with distinction for a long period in India, and was for many years a Director of the East India Company. He was a gentleman of very amiable manners and great kind-heartedness, and his loss will be long and generally regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Downton Hall, near Ludlow, after a short illness, the lady of Sir W. E. Rouse, Boughton, Bart.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, in the 44th year of his age, the Rev. Benjamin Pelle, for nearly twenty years curate of that parish.

On the 14th inst., from the effects of a severe fall, Lieutenant-Colonel Acklom, late of the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards, aged 74 years.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of her afflicted husband, in Mountjoy-square, Dublin, universally regretted by her numerous friends and relations, Agnes Cornish Baynton, the beloved wife of Frederick Lindesay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and eldest daughter of Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, Bart., of Miserden Park, Gloucestershire.

On Saturday last, in the 73rd year of his age, Sir William Murray, Bart. He was second son of the sixth Baronet, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his brother, in 1827. By his marriage with Miss Gayton, the deceased leaves issue several children. His eldest son, Robert, married in 1839, to Mrs. A. C. Murray, succeeds his father in the Baronetcy. The family seat is Clermont, in the county of Fife.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane Court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, May 21, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 3.—Vol. I. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842. [Sixpence.

REPRINT.

PURITY OF ELECTION.

One of the most distressing signs of public corruption which is reflected by the mirror of the times, is presented to every right-thinking and honourable mind in the profligate uses to which the franchise is turned in this country by those who exercise it without honesty—hold it without discretion—and barter it with a degree of daring prostitution, of which the infamy is as unmitigated as it is supreme. We would fain direct the attention of our readers to this important evil, which legislation has hitherto been able rather to punish than repress—which the Reform Bill, with all its fresh blood and new influences, has failed utterly to avert—and which, at a moment when we are loudest in our shouts for purity in all departments of public life, seems only to flourish with a more daring and reckless effrontery, because its principle is wicked and its purpose base.

Fresh disclosures are daily made to us upon this all-important calamity—the most bitter in its reproaches, the most blighing in its effects upon our freedom, the most withering of all the essential principles of true liberty, and the most anti-national in character and in crime, that can ever afflict the generally beautiful practical operation of our English Constitution.

The late general election, which began as a great strife of party—but one in which more than mere party victories were at stake—seems literally to have been, in almost all quarters of the kingdom, conducted upon systems of the broadest shame, and the most barefaced dishonour; assuming the character of a battle fought, rather with the purse of unmanly cowardice and corruption, than with the sword of justice and under the banner of truth. Whether we allude to the open discussions which have taken place in the House of Commons, or to the still more astounding trials before the legislative committees, we are alike struck with amazement, and penetrated with disgust at the open-mouthed villany which is brazen enough to proclaim its own debasement before the world. Upon the whole action of our elective franchise, there burns the one flaming brand of "Bribery! Bribery! Bribery!" and the concomitant of perjury is too often and glaringly added to the original sin. That sacred pledge of public liberty, with which the nation entrusts a large portion of the people for their own happiness and the general good, is diverted into the great river of Mammon, and principle is changed from a public virtue, by the hideous metamorphosis of treachery, into an incarnate abortion, which is something between a mockery and a crime! What gross instances of wholesale corruption have the election committees elicited; and what a traffic in the very germs and seeds of freedom have the miserable and humiliating details developed and exposed! How have even Members of Parliament themselves cowered under the dread of a petition, and effected compromises as dishonourable to themselves as disgraceful to the public character of their country. The memorable discussion which, but a few weeks past, was fanned into agitation by Mr. Roebuck, was pregnant with the most significant indication of the manner in which those who hold the purse-strings of the nation have drawn and opened their own to achieve the basest influences, and with the most dishonest and abandoned purpose—the purpose of wresting indefeasible rights from others, to obtain, by corruption, a privilege for themselves.

Nor do the people in the many boroughs where the practices of bribery have prevailed seem to have given any check to the stimulus of a candidate's ambition to obtain their suffrages at whatever cost of principle or cash. They have—the melancholy fact is in too palpable evidence—they have "listened to the voice of the charmer," as though the love of his music were inherent in their souls—they have met corruption half way, and boldly embraced it in the open streets—they have made a market-place of the Temple of Liberty, and, in lieu of their freedom, they have set up an image of gold!

And, what renders the fact more publicly unfortunate is, that this sad spirit of corruption and profligacy seems to have seized upon the body politic, and pervaded the social system like an epidemic; it has confined itself to no sect, or creed, or class, but has spread itself over all parties alike, and tainted every shade of political profession. And what a shame is this! Let no one seek to palliate its infamy, or to underrate the measure that it has inflicted of public wrong. It will claim no sympathy; it can be tolerated by no indulgence; it will bear no defence. It is dishonest, unmanly, un-English, and full of the abandonment which sinks nations into slavery, and crumbles greatness into dust. It is mean; it is treacherous. It is ineffably and most miserably base. It lowers man before his own conscience; it withers the self-esteem that gives him character; it warps his judgment, and pollutes his heart.

Now, we appeal to the Legislature, and to the people on their own behalf, to wake the manly spirit and energies of the land to slay this giant of corruption and blind the Polyphemus in his cave. Out with the crying evil, and shake off the garment of the leper before it grows to the skin!

It is a horrible reflection upon all classes that bribery should prevail in any; upon the lower classes it must exert a dangerous influence in staying the progress of their civil freedom; for, with what grace or consistency can the people demand an extension of their franchise when every day proves that it has already gone too far; that it has rushed into the lowest sewers and sluices of corruption; that it has been bought and sold under the pressure of poverty or the lure of wealth; that gold cannot be resisted by the more humble and dependant of those who hold it; that the voice of all the honesty in the land is loud with the cry of "Disfranchise," and the finger of scorn alert to point to the loathsomeness of Ipswich, Sudbury, Stafford, and other dens of public infamy, as stalls of the Augean stable, which disfranchisement should cleanse. See, then, how the people, by accepting the conditions of bribery, at any price, arm men with a weapon which may be directed against the progress of opinion, and be wielded to defeat their rights. Now, with this palpable truth before them, let them rouse themselves into activity to stop the growth of the Upas tree that is poisoning all the health of the Constitution, and sapping the vigour of public life. Let them meet and petition; expressing, firmly and honourably, their abhorrence of the corruption which recent election trials have disclosed; let them repudiate any sympathy with the fearful corruption that has been brought to light; let them invoke punishment upon the guilty; let them pray protection for the innocent; and may their voice so be heard in the Legislative Assembly of the empire, that bribery may be brought to ruin in its iniquity, and purity prevail in beauty, integrity, and pride.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

MEHEMET ALI GIVING DIPLOMATIC AUDIENCE.

MEHEMET ALI.

We have been favoured with a sight of a medallion portrait of Mehemet Ali, by Stodthart. As everything connected with this celebrated man is closely connected with the overland route from India, as illustrated in another page, we have been at some pains to obtain an authentic likeness of the venerable, and, as yet, little understood, regenerator of Egypt. Of the personal likeness we are enabled to affirm there can be no doubt, and it is with no small satisfaction we offer this specimen of artistic skill in our columns.

At a meeting held at the Thatched-house Tavern, on Monday, it was resolved to circulate the medal, and to present a certain number in gold to the Pacha himself, as a testimonial of honour from the merchants of England.

Such events imply, of themselves, a peculiar air of serious importance, when it is remembered that the British Government is, at this moment, dependant upon the will of Mehemet Ali for facility of access to our Indian possessions.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships sat at five o'clock.

The Earl of Burlington and Lord Stafford took the oaths and their seats.

The Duke of Richmond presented a petition from the owners and occupiers of land in the vale of Orford, in Aberdeenshire, against certain parts of the Tariff.

Lord Brougham presented petitions from the Poor-law Guardians of Berwick-on-Tweed, against the bastardy clauses in the existing Poor-law Act; also, from the heads of the incorporated trades of Edinburgh, against a general Income-tax; and from the Mechanics' Institute of London and Poplar, for the exemption of such institutions from all taxes.

Lord Campbell wished to ask his noble and learned friend on the woolsack, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure to prevent the locking up of passengers in railway carriages?—The Lord Chancellor said, he could not give a satisfactory answer in the absence of his noble friend at the head of the Board of Trade, but he could only say, he had himself been locked up that morning, and was not desirous of any alteration.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

NEW MEMBERS.

Lord A. Harvey took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Brighton, in the room of Mr. Wigney, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart., also took the oaths and his seat for the county of Flint, in the room of Mr. Mostyn, unseated by the report of a committee

YORK ELECTION PETITION.

Mr. Hayter, as Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to try the petition of the [illegible] against the Return of Lord Ingestre and Mr. Cayley for the City of York, moved the discharge of the Committee.—"That Daniel O'Connell, Esquire, and Lord Robert Grosvenor, the elected knights of the shire, to serve in this present Parliament for the said county."

BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—NEW WRIT.

Colonel Rushbrooke moved that a new writ be issued for the return of two burgesses for the borough of Ipswich, in the room of Messrs. Wason and Rainy, whose elections had been declared void.—Mr. Wynn said he did not rise for the purpose of opposing the issue of the writ, but he wished to call the attention of the House to what had been the course in the committee room in examining into the merits of the late Ipswich election. For that purpose he was anxious that in the first instance the report should be read by the clerk at the table.—The clerk having read the report, which set forth the belief of the committee that extensive bribery had prevailed in the borough of Ipswich, Mr. Wynn proceeded:—He had looked over the evidence, and it did appear to him that, what ever the cases of individual corruption might be, there was nothing to warrant the temporary disfranchisement of the borough. It was an unfortunate fact, that a conviction for bribery did not carry with it the same stigma as was attached to other offences. He thought it was time that something should not be done. He thought that if further evidence of bribery could be produced, an opportunity should be afforded for bringing it forward, and that instructions should be given to the Attorney-General to prosecute in such cases as had been already established (Hear, hear)—Mr. Escott wished to know whether persons convicted of bribery would be eligible to vote at the ensuing election?—Mr. Hume had no doubt whatever that the next election would be carried by the persons who had been guilty of bribery at the last. (A laugh.) He thought, therefore, that prompt measures should be taken to prevent the renewal of such practices. In the present state of matters, both sides were little anxious to put down the practice, as so far back as 1832 they had all voted against an effectual prevention He thought it was time that something should be done, and should therefore move that the writ for the borough of Ipswich be postponed for fourteen days.—Mr. W. O. Stanley seconded the motion.—Lord J. Russell said, that in the present case he should support the amendment of his hon. friend the member for Montrose, because he thought that if it were expedient that anything in the way of prosecution should be done, it should be done before the issuing of the writ. (Hear, hear, hear.) He should not vote for the suspension of the writ unless some proceedings were about to be taken.—Sir R. Peel: I must protest against the inference of the hon. member for Montrose, that because the leaders of parties in this House may not have associated in certain proceedings, they are, therefore, to be set down as friendly to bribery. (Hear, hear.) I protest against that as a most unjust imputation. I trust, that no party has suffered more from the prevalence of bribery than the party with which I have the honour to be connected. But party interests are a very subordinate consideration in discussing such a question. (Hear, hear.) I can only say that I will lend my help to the utmost of my power in putting down of a practice, which I feel is undermining the influence and respectability of this House. (Cheers.) But, at the same time, I must reserve to myself the power of considering what may be the most convenient course to pursue, for effecting that purpose. My right hon. friend suggests that the Attorney-General should be directed to prosecute the parties accused of bribery. I am inclined to concur in that suggestion; and I think it would be proper that purpose should be made concurrently with the issuing of the writ. I see no cause for suspending the issue of the writ for a fortnight, because within that time it would be impossible to institute any such proceedings. I will, as my right hon friend oug t to give not e for the earliest possible day for the motion which he has suggested, and I think that the writ should be suspended until the motion shall have been made I think that the House ought not to proceed, in the way of right hon friend, and if he will take it up, I will vote for a temporary suspension of the writ. Mr. C Wynn would, on Thursday, propose that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute the parties concerned in bribery at the election of Ipswich.

THE TARIFF CUSTOMS ACT

On the question that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the Customs Bill, Major Vivian presented a petition from Cornwall, praying that such an alteration might be made in the tariff as would prevent undue importation.—Sir R. Peel presented a petition from Carnwall against the reduction of the duty on copper ore. (Laughter.)—Mr Callaghan said, that observations were inaudible in the gallery, then moved the following resolution: "That, in removing the prohibition to the importation of any articles, there ought not to be charged any duty on the raw material which should not be charged to articles the manufacture thereof; and that, so long as living animals be charged with a fixed duty, salted provisions should be chargeable with an equivalent rate, and not removable from warehouse without payment thereof, except for exportation, as they would be should the clauses referred to in the tariff be repealed."—The Speaker said that he could not put the motion as it then stood; the last clause must be omitted, because the House could not take notice of the tariff before it had passed —The resolution was then put without the words after "exportation."

—Mr. Gladstone said, with regard to the alteration proposed, by withdrawing the present protection from the provision curers in Ireland to a certain extent, he begged to remind the hon member that the British shipowners engaged in the foreign trade were subject to a most severe competition, and it was on that ground that the protection had been withdrawn.—Mr Roche supported the resolution of his honourable friend. He did not approve of this bastard free-trade If they were to have free-trade at all, let them have it in all things The Government used free-trade arguments when free-trade cut against Ireland, and repudiated them when it favoured Ireland Why had they not acted upon them with the Corn Laws. The change in the law with regard to Irish provisions was an unfair and unsound mode of dealing with the Irish trade.

Sir R. Ferguson supported the resolution.—Mr. Callaghan replied; and the gallery was cleared for a division, but some took place. The duty preserves to the countries for the purpose of food be taken by weight." Mr. R. Palmer seconded the motion, and expressed his full concurrence in the opinions of the hon member who preceded him, with respect to this question of the tariff. Sir Robert Peel said: In replying to the observations that have been made upon this particular subject, I will limit myself to the single point, whether it is expedient to continue the existing prohibition, or to impose a duty on the importation of foreign cattle and provisions. I discuss the question with my hon. friend with perfect freedom and candour; I entirely differ from him in opinion upon this subject; but I am not, on that account, insensible to or ungrateful for the support which I have received in respect to my proposal of an income-tax. ("Oh! oh!" and laughter from the Opposition.) Yes, I have received from the agricultural body, this session, most valuable and generous support and assistance. Differences have been made (hear, hear, hear); and the differences which may exist between us cannot disturb my grateful sense of their assistance (oh, oh, and is lighter from the Opposition), and, no doubt, greatly to the disappointment of some who now express dissent I have not the least fear that the differences of to-night will continue beyond to-night. (Cheers.) I, however, now maintain my own opinion; it seems to me that the interests of the country do require that the prohibition on the importation of foreign cattle should be removed, and the proposals which I have made will benefit all classes of the community. (Hear, hear) When I spoke last, there was a prevalent apprehension and alarm at the proposal which I had made. I then said that it was not consistent with the part of a true friend of the agriculturists to assume that that panic was well founded; and the reason which I gave for not acting on those apprehensions, was my belief that they would be found, before we got to the end of the tariff, that those apprehensions were at an end; and the communications which I have received from the country prove the correctness of that impression. I think I may say that the panic has already passed away. I regret that, on this subject, I differ from my friends on this side of the House, but I think strongly that the condition of the large body of consumers demands the change. I do not think—I cannot think—that the change is advised by the interests of the agriculture of England. I say, with regret, that I can make no alteration, no concession.—Mr. Villiers, who with difficulty obtained a hearing, contended that the motion of the hon member for Somerset had been too well treated. The object of that motion was to deprive the starving population of this country of the mitigation which the right hon Baronet intended for them, while, at the same time, it would preserve to the landlords their rents. Throughout the country, starvation and death were proceeding, and, notwithstanding this, the hon member for Somerset came forward with a view to prevent the Minister from relieving the high prices of the land. I made this [illegible] of the tariff of the Government was [illegible] of those who brought forward the amendment was to enhance the price of food on the poor.—Mr. Miles replied, and defended himself from the imputations which had been thrown out against him from the other side of the house. He, and those who supported him, felt as much for the distresses of the poor as the hon. member opposite, who made those imputations. (Hear, hear, hear.) The hon. member briefly replied to the principal arguments that had been used against his motion, and the house divided:—

For Mr Miles's amendment	.. ..	115
Against it	.. ..	318
Majority against the amendment	..	203

The Chairman of the Committees then reported progress, and the house resumed.

THE INCOME TAX.

In reply to a question from Lord J. Russell, Sir R. Peel stated that he intended to fix the third reading of the Income-tax Bill (as we understood) for Monday next.

POOR-LAWS.

In reply to an hon. member, Sir J Graham stated that he intended to move the second reading of the Poor-law bill on Tuesday (this day) week.—The report on the Incumbent Leasing (Ireland) Bill was brought up, and ordered to be received.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS BILL

Mr Roebuck moved for leave to bring in a bill to indemnify witnesses who may give evidence before the committee, to be appointed by the house, to inquire whether corrupt compromises have been entered into in the cases of election petitions presented from Hastings, Lambeth, Lewes, Penryn, Falmouth, and Reading, for the purpose of avoiding investigation into gross bribery alleged to have been practised at the elections for the aforesaid towns, and whether such bribery had actually taken place.—The motion was agreed to; the bill was brought in, read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

The Earl of Ripon, seeing in his place a noble and learned lord (Campbell) who had yesterday put a question on the subject of a practice said to be common in some railway companies, of locking up the doors of carriages on both sides, wished to say a few words on the subject. After adverting to the dangerous nature of the practice, that noble and learned lord had asked what course the Government intended to take with respect to it. It was perfectly true, as the noble and learned lord had said, that the recent dreadful accident on a railway near Paris had excited great alarm in the public mind in this country, and more particularly as it was said that the practice in question had been attended with such a fruitful loss of life had not the doors of the carriages been locked on both sides. Finding this so, the office with which he was connected felt it necessary to see what ought to be done. All the other railway companies had acted on this principle, and would have the desired effect, and he was sure that the directors of the Great Western Railway would give the matter their best consideration.—Lord Campbell said, the explanation of the noble earl was perfectly satisfactory, and would, no doubt, tend to calm the excitement which had been created in the public mind on this matter.

THE TARIFF.

The Duke of Richmond presented a petition, very numerously signed, from owners and occupiers of land in the county of Banff, complaining of certain parts of the New Tariff, particularly of those with regard to the duties on the importation of live stock, and they prayed that due protection might be given to them against the competition of foreign cattle. One effect of these sudden changes, as to import duties, would be, he feared, to turn out to be this—the landlords and farmers would be obliged to reduce the wages of the lab urers, which would occasion much misery, or great part of the wages must be taken from the profits of the farmer. He would not enter further into the subject, but there were certain parts of the Tariff which he did hope might be revised.—The Earl of Ripon said, that if their lordships would bear in mind the circumstance that there were only two parts of Europe which could be imported into this country to any extent worth naming, namely, a small part of the kingdom of Denmark, Holstein, and probably a small quantity from part of Holland; while it was well known that the countries in the northern parts of Germany, which had a large population, could not do without the importation of cattle, and that the population of France and the German League amounted to 64,000 000, besides 27,000 000, the population of these kingdoms, they would have a population of 91,000,000 to supply with the surplus produce in cattle of two small places in Europe Was it, let him ask, at all likely that, with such a competition, the import of foreign cattle into these kingdoms could affect the interests of the agriculturist? He was quite sure that it might, and probably would, affect the prices here to a small extent; but it could never be rather to check any undue elevation of price than to lower it to any material degree. He hoped that the noble duke would not suggest impositions to the home-grower was, in his opinion, altogether out of the question After a few words from the Duke of Richmond, Lord Kinnaird wished to ask the Government whether they had received the letter which he had written them, at this moment, her Majesty had been advised to write such a letter?—(An observation was made across the house, to the effect that the letter had not been read of)—Lord Kinnaird was surprised that the Government had not heard of the letter He wished to see that house occupied in the consideration of measures which would be productive of good to the country At present, the house was occupied in a few observations upon the subject, and their lordships then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

NEW WRITS.

Mr. O'Connell said, that he had been returned to that house by two counties, Cork and Meath; he elected to sit for Cork; he therefore moved that a new writ be issued for the county of Meath, in order that the vacancy should be supplied.—Ordered.

Mr. Mackinnon gave notice that on Thursday he would move that new writs be issued for Southampton.

CUSTOMS' ACTS.

On the order of the day being read for going into committee on the Customs Acts, Mr. Labouchere wished to put a question to the right hon. baronet the First Lord of the Treasury. The right hon. baronet had stated that it was his intention to bring on the Sugar Duties' Bill at an early period. He (Mr Labouchere) thought that when the whole commercial system of the country was undergoing revision, the sugar duties should be considered in connection with the signar duties at the same time.—Sir R Peel said he had thought it right to place the sugar duties in the tariff, in order that the house might have before it at one view the course proposed to be pursued with regard to the import duties He thought it would be advantageous to have a separate discussion on the sugar duties, and, therefore, would now give notice that on Friday week he would take a separate vote on the sugar duties. He would not then enter into the subject, but would enter into committee. Mr. Greene in the chair.—Mr Miles considered that the right hon. baronet had not afforded sufficient protection to the producers of this country, as respected the duty on live cattle. His (Mr. M.'s) proposition was, that duty should be charged on beasts imported into this country at the rate of 5s 6d per cwt. on live weight; and that the duty on dead meat should be charged at the rate of 8s. 6d. per cwt, instead of 8s. per cwt., as proposed by the right hon baronet. If the right hon baronet agreed to this alteration, the apprehensions of the agriculturists would be relieved, and justice would be done to the producer, as well as to the consumer—Sir R. Peel must tell his hon. friend that he could not consent to his suggestion, for he (Sir R. Peel) thought that the amount of duty he had proposed upon meat and cattle was amply sufficient to afford protection to the home producer. The rate of duty suggested by his honfriend would have the effect of discouraging the importation of the most valuable beasts—those which were the heaviest—Mr. Villiers expressed his fear that the remission proposed by Government would produce but little effect. He enlarged upon the privations of the working classes, whose condition he represented as vastly worse than in the earlier times of English history. He attacked the principle of the Corn-law, contending every measure that tended to raise the price of food. The committee then divided upon the amendment moved by Mr. Miles, when the numbers were

For the amendment	.. ..	44
Against it	.. ..	209
Majority against the amendment	.. ..	165

On the question that the rates of duty on oxen, of and from British possessions, imported into this country, be 10s., on Major Vivian rising to move, pursuant to notice, "That the duty on cattle, meat, and other provisions mentioned in the tariff, imported from British possessions, be equal to the import duties from other foreign countries, Sir R. Peel refused his assent.—Mr C Buller saw no probability that such importation would take place on any considerable scale —Lord Howick censured the Government for having, by the Corn-law and the tariff in combination, encouraged the production of corn, and discouraged the breeding of cattle; whereas the contrary policy was the true one for the management of the land.—After some further conversation about the principle of the Corn-laws, Major Vivian consented to withdraw his motion.

SWINE AND HOGS

Mr. Smith O'Brien moved for substance for the proposed uniform duty of 5s per [illegible] duty of 6s per cwt. This proposition he desired to [illegible] Miles seconded the amendment, which was negatived on a division.

THE FISHERIES.

Captain Pechell demanded that some precaution should be taken against the approach of foreign boats to our fishing banks. The British fisheries—those valuable nurseries of our seamen, required protection against foreign interlopers.

A discussion then arose upon the expediency of imposing a duty upon the importation of lobsters, which are at present admitted duty free; and Sir Robert Peel, upon the assurance of Mr. Wakley that the chief consumption of this fish is by the middle and working classes, consented to reconsider the intended impost.—Another discussion arose as to the harbours, which also are, at present, free of duty. But turbot being an article consumed almost exclusively by the rich, the right hon. baronet refused to give way in this instance.

RUTT.

Mr Baring brought forward a remonstrance against the increase in the duty of apples.—Sir E Knatchbull explained, that a diminution of that protection had been made by the late Government in their Customs' Bill without notice.—The Committee then divided upon the question, whether the duty should be five per cent as at present, or 6d. a bushel as proposed by Sir Robert Peel, and the decision was in favour of the latter impost.

The House then resumed.

NEW LAW COURTS

Mr Parker, in the absence of Mr Sergeant Wilde, moved the revival of "the Committee to consider the expediency of erecting a building in the neighbourhood of the Inns of court for the sittings of the courts of law and equity, in lieu of the present courts adjoining to Westminster Hall, with a view to the more speedy, convenient, and effectual administration of justice."—Sir J Graham assented to the appointment of the committee, which was understood to say that there were many reasons why he must reserve his opinion as to the expediency of the removal.

The remaining order were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took his seat at four o'clock

PRESBYTERIAN MIXED MARRIAGES

Mr. Lytton presented a petition from a place in Londonderry, praying for an alteration in the law respecting Presbyterian mixed marriages.

POOR-LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

Mr. Wortley presented petitions from Halifax, Huddersfield, and other places in Yorkshire, praying for the total repeal of the Poor-law Amendment Act.

INDIA

Mr Disraeli gave notice that he would move, on going into a Committee of Supply, that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying for a copy of the despatch authorising the Indian Government to invade Central Asia.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S INVENTION.

Sir F Burdett gave notice that he would, on an early day, move for an inquiry into Captain Warner's invention.

CUSTOMS' ACT.

On the motion of Sir R Peel, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Customs' Act. Several items were agreed to without change

GAMMON.

On the resolution relative to the duty on bacon and hams being read. Mr. Miles said he wished to direct the attention of the House to the effect of a differential duty upon ham, between the colonies and the United States.—Mr. Gladstone did not think the proposed duty could facilitate fraud by the importation of American produce through the Colonies.—After a few words from Mr. S Wortley, Lord Howick thought her Majesty's Government ought to extend the principle, and impose a duty on all beasts introduced into Canada from the United States of America.—The resolution was then agreed to

On the resolution for imposing a duty on butter and cheese being proposed, Lord J Russell thought it would have been better to have adopted at once a more enlarged and liberal system in our tariff. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Government system commenced with the main articles of consumption —Mr. M Philips thought the duty on cheese ought to be reduced, and he was sure that the British producer had nothing to fear from foreign competition, in consequence of the high price of cheese. Our own farmers were capable of sending into the market cheese of a quality much superior to any that could be procured from foreign countries He moved that the duty should be reduced from 15s. to 7s. 6d. Mr Ewart supported the motion, as it was the struggle of the poor members to raise the price of an article so essential to the poor as cheese.—After a short conversation, the House divided on the amendment of Mr. M Philips.

For the amendment	.. ..	37
Against it	.. ..	83
Majority	.. ..	—45

The proposed rate of duty was then agreed to

On the question that there be levied a duty of 2d. per cwt. on potatoes from foreign countries, and 1d. from British possessions, Mr. S Wortley wished to have some information on this point. He had been given to understand that potatoes might be imported from France and Holland at a very low rate [illegible] for his own part, he might say he felt no great apprehension on the matter. Mr G Palmer said that this was a question of very considerable importance to the agricultural interest of the country; because it resolved itself into the consideration why there should or should not be an impost upon foreign supplies If the growth of potatoes were necessary in England, it was incumbent on the Legislature to protect the home producer He would now ask only for that protection which was given by the present law—namely, the proposed duty of 1s. per cwt. on potatoes, instead of 2d.—Mr Gladstone thought the proposed reduction on potatoes a very great one, but at the same time he believed it to be a very proper one. He did not believe that a great effect would be produced in the way of lowering the price, if a perfect system of free trade were established in regard to potatoes. The object of this scale of duty was to protect the poorer classes of the community on occasions when a failure of crops led to an extravagant rise of price. After some further conversation, the motion was withdrawn, and the item agreed to

Upon the reading by the Chairman of "The duties on copper ore of and from British possessions," Mr Gladstone said he felt it necessary to state, for the information of the hon member (Sir C Lemon), that it was the intention of the Government that the different rates of duty should stand as they did in the table of duties, with the exception of the last. In that case, the duty of £7 10s. would not apply to any copper ore which did not contain 45 parts of metal—Mr. Tufnell said that the question involved in the first vote upon the question of the duties to be levied upon the import of foreign copper was of great and vital importance to the people of Cornwall. The immense imported supply of ore at the present and the intended rates of duties, must tend materially to injure that part of the population of Cornwall which subsisted by mineral produce, amounting to 40,000 souls. He did not wish for any prohibitory duty, but an adequate protection for a large and independent population, which could not procure employment of any other description The hon. member concluded by moving that the words "containing not more than ten parts of copper per ton of metal" be omitted.—The question having been put, Mr Gladstone said, the effect of the motion of the hon member, if carried, would be to remove a low duty which was applicable to a class of ores, of which scarcely any found their way into this country, but which it was very desirable to introduce if they could. He thought he had been entertained by any person on account of this low class of metals.—Sir C. Lemon was anxious to secure all the benefit he could to the miners of the country, and he thought the Board of Trade had taken the proper course; but he doubted much whether the scale of the right hon gentleman would produce the result Mr Labouchere said that, having very much considered this particular subject, he had come to the conclusion that there was no other method to the list of our financial laws which produced more practical evil than this duty in copper.—Mr Pendarves considered the proposition of the Government a very hazardous experiment, for, if the duty on the rich ores of Cornwall were stopped, they would never come into working again. The smelters of this country found the county of Cornwall the best market for the purchase of ores, and there was no doubt that their interests were intimately connected with it.

The committee divided, when the numbers were:—

Ayes	.. ..	158
Noes	.. ..	7
Majority against the amendment	.. ..	—151

Mr. Hume objected to the proposed duty on iron, and contended that it should be admitted free.—Mr Gladstone said that the producers of the superior class of iron had always wished for this duty. Mr J Parker had been many years in that house, and scarcely a year had passed in which the constituents had not petitioned the Board of Trade for a reduction of this duty. The competition with Germany was so severe, that seven or eight per cent. was now of the utmost consequence.—Sir R Peel said that the hon gentleman (Mr. Parker) would find that he could not have the satisfaction of informing his constituents, who had so long memorialised the Board of Trade, that the present Government had consented to take off one-third of the duty

Mr Labouchere was understood to propose that the [illegible] unwrought, from British possessions, should be added to the tariff, at 15 per cent, which was agreed to.

The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

In answer to an hon member, Sir R Peel said that he would name to-morrow (Thursday) for the further consideration of the tariff, and would take his chance of being able to proceed with it.

Mr Greene brought up the report on the Customs Bill agreed to.

The other orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to one

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord Kinnaird rose to move for a copy of the Queen's letter, of which motion he had given notice on Tuesday.—His lordship, who was interrupted by a conference of their lordships with the Commons on the subject of an indemnity bill.—Lord Kinnaird resumed, and said, when he had before called the attention of house to the distresses of the country, the noble duke had treated the matter lightly.—The Duke of Wellington: how lightly?—Lord Kinnaird: The noble duke expressed his belief that the distress had been exaggerated. That belief could not, however, have existed [illegible] he (Lord Kinnaird) was most glad that the Queen had been advised to express in her speech her sympathy with her suffering people. He was also glad that her Majesty had been advised to write a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that the noble duke had given the noble duke an opportunity of stating that this

extremely important subject had been under the consideration of the Government. (Hear.)—The addres was then agreed to

COPYRIGHT BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving that the house do resolve itself into a committee on the Copyright Bill, said, when this bill was read a second time he had understood that the discussion was to be taken at this stage of the measure, he therefore felt called upon to state to their lordships the grounds upon which he supported the bill. He confessed that he was in some respects disappointed; he did not expect that this measure would have met with any opposition in this House. It was true that within the last three years bills for the same object had been introduced in the other House, had been discussed, and met with opposition there, but in the present instance there had been a species of compromise in the other House between the different parties, prior to the introduction of the measure, and certain clauses had been changed, and certain modifications made in the bill, which had been carried through the House with little, or at least no effectual, opposition. Upon this ground he had supposed that the bill would have met with no opposition from their lordships; and he confessed that having laid several petitions upon the table, one from men of the greatest eminence in the literary world, approving of the measure and calling upon their lordships to adopt it; another from the most eminent publishers in the metropolis, directed to the same object, and asking their lordships with the same earnestness to adopt it; and a third, of the same character and tendency, from the printers and stationers, praying their lordships to pass the bill; he thought he was justified, by the uniform concurrence of these petitions, in expecting that the measure would have met with no opposition, and in being greatly disappointed at finding that it was to meet with opposition, and from a quarter where he was most anxious and eager to obtain support—a quarter whence opposition was always formidable, and upon this subject more than on any other. But, having undertaken the conduct of this bill, he relied upon their lordships' sense of justice to prevent this opposition from being effectual. Lord BROUGHAM at great length opposed the measure, which was supported by Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of London, and Lord Campbell, but objected to by Lord Cottenham.—It was ultimately agreed that the bill should pass through Committee *pro formâ*, with the understanding that the discussion on the amendments proposed should be taken on the bringing up of the report.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr O'CONNELL presented petitions praying for the Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, and for some legislative enactment to put an end to bribery at elections.—Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from certain electors of Sudbury, praying for universal suffrage and vote by ballot, as far as that scheme was concerned.—Mr. PEARCE called the attention of the House to a petition presented to this house, purporting to be signed by 125 electors of the borough of Southampton, of whom, he was credibly informed, several were not electors, and could not be found on the register. He therefore, should, of notice that on Monday next he should move that all such parties should be called to the bar of this house. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

IPSWICH AND SOUTHAMPTON ELECTIONS

Mr. WYNN moved "That the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute such persons as shall appear to him to have been guilty of bribery in respect of the last election for the borough of Ipswich." He would afterwards make the same motion with regard to Southampton.—Sir T. FREMANTLE seconded the motion.—The SPEAKER having put the question, Sir T. WILDE thought that little good could result from so limited an attempt against so extensive an evil, more especially when he considered the difficulty which the Attorney-General would find in procuring sufficient evidence to ensure conviction.—Sir W. FOLLETT doubted the expediency of directing a prosecution, when there was no evidence already taken on which the Attorney-General could act.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was of opinion that the house ought not to cast on him that responsibility of selecting objects for prosecution which regularly belonged to itself. He ought not to be forced into a fishing inquiry, and he recommended it to Mr Wynn to withdraw the motion.—Sir R. INGLIS ridiculed these innovations against the existing constitution from the mouths of those who had supported that great monument of wisdom and virtue—the Reform Bill. All you could do for the prevention of bribery was to raise the standard of public opinion; and, at all events, such prosecutions as these would be of no avail.—Mr. WYNN, after the general opinion expressed against his motion, begged leave to withdraw it.—Colonel REPTON BROOKE then moved a new writ for Ipswich.—Mr. HUME proposed a month's adjournment, on the ground that the Election Committee had reported extensive bribery in that borough.—Sir R. PEEL regarded that period too vague to justify so strong a measure.—Lord J RUSSELL inclined to suspend the writ, not only for this but for all the boroughs whose cases were then under examination.—Lord STANLEY saw no sufficiently definite ground for the suspension.—Mr. HAWES argued that this was a stronger case for suspension than the case of Nottingham, for there the suggestion was merely that of an individual member, but here they had the report of a committee; and, indeed, Ipswich had already been convicted. Would the house dare to revoke its order for the suspension of the Nottingham writ? If not, how gross an inconsistency would it be to issue the writ for Ipswich?—Colonel RUSHBROOKE briefly replied, and the house divided on Mr. HUME's proposal of a month's adjournment.

Against that adjournment	154
For it	147
Majority against adjournment..	19

The SPEAKER having put the original motion for the issuing of the writ, Mr. O'CONNELL, by way of further amendment, moved for a committee to inquire into the extent of the bribery committed at Ipswich. Lord SEYMOUR supported this amendment.—Sir ROBERT PEEL considered that the circumstances of this case were not such as to warrant the course which had been pursued in the case of Nottingham.—After a few other observations the house divided, rejecting Mr. O'Connell's amendment, and the new writ was ordered. The other orders having been disposed of, the house then adjourned

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

POOR LAW.

Lord FAVERSHAM presented a petition against the New Poor-law.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES (DRAWBACK) BILL.

On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON this bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord COLCHESTER then moved that the report of the commissioners relative to prison discipline, be printed, he thought the statistical information would be very useful, more particularly that part which related to solitary confinement. He did not think that a total separation from one's fellow creatures was a kind of punishment which would ever be attended with beneficial results, and which ought to be allowed in this country. The system of solitary confinement had now had a trial, and he should wish to see the report of the commissioners upon it. The motion was then agreed to.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH BILL.

The bill for assimilating the law of capital punishments in England and Ireland went through committee—The bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr B DENISON presented a petition from Dewsbury in favour of a Ten Hours Bill.—Mr. STANSFIELD presented a similar petition.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES IN MINES.

Lord ASHLEY presented a petition from the rector and inhabitants of Watford, in Hertfordshire, praying the house to pass a law for the exclusion of females from mines and collieries

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME ELECTION.

Mr. HUME understood that the motion for a new writ for Newcastle-under-Lyme had been proposed, he now gave notice, that, when the writ should be moved for, he should move for the appointment of a select committee to make further inquiries into the bribery stated to have been committed at the last election for that borough.

DISTRESS IN PAISLEY

Mr. HUME wished to ask the right hon. baronet a question. A committee had been appointed in Paisley for the purpose of receiving subscriptions in order to afford relief to the unemployed poor of that town and neighbourhood. By a paper which he held in his hand, it appeared that, by order of the Government, an agent or commissioner had been sent down to that place, who undertook the mode of supporting the unemployed with money or provisions, and that in consequence the local subscriptions had ceased. He wished to know if such was the case?—Sir R. PEEL said, her Majesty's Government had not interfered with the local subscriptions, but they apprehended that the distribution of the local fund was not conducted on the best principle, and they had sent down a person to watch over its distribution, and see that relief was afforded according to the principle on which the poor of this country were relieved. Mr HUME then gave notice to move for an account (as we understood) of any sums sent down to Paisley, for the relief of the poor in that town (Cries of "No, no.")—Sir R. PEEL said that he hoped the house would not accede to such a motion.

The House then resolved into Committee on the Customs' Duties

On the schedule relating to timber, Mr. HAWES and other members objected not to the duty, but to the system of management on which it is proposed to levy them.—Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir R. PEEL defended the system on the authority of practical men.—Mr HUME recommended it to Government to mass the reductions on timber, instead of postponing them to October 1, for, as carpenters and others who had no stock of wood in hand must postpone their purchases of that article until after the reduction, it was plain that in the interval there would be no employment for the workmen. Sir R PEEL was of opinion that justice to those parties precluded him from altering the course which he had announced, and on the faith whereof they had been acting.

The Committee then adjourned, and, the House having resumed,

Mr C. BULLER brought on his motion for referring it to Mr. Roebuck's committee to inquire into a corrupt compromise alleged to have been made by Mr. Warburton respecting the Bridport election. The discussion upon the motion occupied the remainder of the night, and was terminated by a division as follows—

For the motion	51
Against it	166
Majority	115.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

THE LEVANT MAIL.

Letters from Constantinople, Alexandria, and Malta, were received in town by express on Thursday morning, and the following are extracts from the most important articles contained in them:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 3.—A Turkish steamer is daily expected from Beyrout with eight Druse chieftains, recently arrested by order of the Seraskier, at Beteddin, near Deir el Kamr. The cause of their arrest is thus accounted for

In order to insure the tranquillity of the Lebanon, and to prevent a renewal of the sanguinary struggles that have so repeatedly broken out between the Maronites and Druses, and, above all, to check the audacity and unprovoked aggressions of the latter upon the Christians, it has been held advisable by the Porte to disarm both tribes, as far as such disarmament was practicable. But the people, encouraged by their Sheiks, refused to comply, and these Sheiks, especially those arrested, menaced the Turkish authorities with a general revolt of all their clans, should forcible measures be adopted to produce submission.

Upon receiving this information, and that a revolt was about to break out, the Seraskier deemed it necessary to adopt instant measures for enforcing the demands of the Porte. The best mode that suggested itself was, if possible, to obtain possession of the persons of the Druse Sheiks, and to retain them as hostages for the good conduct of their kinsmen and tribes. As this measure could not be effected forcibly without much bloodshed on both sides, it was resolved to have recourse to stratagem. Consequently, the principal Sheiks implicated in the plot were summoned to a council by Omer Pacha, at Beteddin. The demands of the Porte having been renewed, and again rejected by them, they were surrounded on issuing from the Governor's palace, seized and disarmed by the Turkish troops, and then sent to Beyrout, when the proofs of their intended revolt were exhibited to them, and they were then forwarded as prisoners to the Sublime Porte.

Some importance has been attached within the last week to a note upon Syrian affairs, said to have been written in strong terms, and transmitted by Count Nesselrode to the Porte. No direct note has, however, been addressed by the Russian Cabinet to that of the Sultan. It is reported that the misunderstanding between Sir S. Canning and M. Pisani has been arranged, and that the latter has been restored to his functions.

ALEXANDRIA, May 5.—The Pacha arrived here on the morning of the 1st inst., and his return to this seat of government is looked upon, although unconnected with any events of political importance, to be at all events a presage of great commercial activity. It was well understood before his arrival, that he would not long be here, before the Aungeon grain stores were thoroughly cleaned out, and for this the public has not had long to wait; the Pacha had hardly arrived, ere the palace was thronged with merchants. Offers of all kinds were made, and high prices offered for produce not yet in existence—the produce (some of it yet to be sown) of the Pacha's chiftiks, but all were steadily refused, the Pacha announcing it to be his firm intention to sell all his produce that came to hand by public auction sales, on the old system of 1835. After three days thus passed, it was suddenly announced that two merchants had taken the greater part of the grain existing in the government stores, being 105,000 ardebs beans, and 60,000 ardebs wheat, the former at 36, and the latter at 65, being the very prices at which the minister has all along offered to sell, and the merchants have naturally enough refused to buy, being so much above the rates offered by the markets for consumption. So the Pacha's price is the price; and this is a *coup d'état* by which Boghos Bey has immortalized himself.

MALTA, May 15.—Some serious misunderstandings have taken place between the Pacha of Tripoli (in Barbary) and Col. Warrington, the British consul there, rendering it necessary for the latter to apply for the protection of a ship-of-the-line. On the 28th the Locust was dispatched thither with a supply of coals for the Locust, which has been employed in conveying the Consul along the coast, distributing appeals to the native Arab chiefs, with a view to stop the inhuman traffic in slaves, on which it is said he has been successful, so far as promises can be relied upon, though strongly opposed by the Ottoman, or Sultan's officers at Tripoli. On the 28th the Devastation returned to Malta, with the Consul's application for a ship of war. She was sent back again on the 2nd instant, and returned to Malta on the 4th, with a return of request from the Consul. On the 8th, the Vesuvius was despatched from Tunis and Tripoli, from which ports she returned on the 14th, bringing accounts of fresh insults having been offered indirectly to the British Consul. On the 12th, the Howe (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Masson), with the Thunderer and Savage in company, took their departure from Malta for Tripoli, and will no doubt speedily bring the Pacha to his bearings.

HAVRE.—By the *Vauban*, which arrived at Havre on the 22nd inst., from Hayti, we have received accounts from Port-au-Prince, to the 16. The *Manifeste*, of the 10th, gives the following details of the events which had occurred on the occasion of the opening the session of the Chamber of Representatives:—"For a fortnight the town was occupied by four thousand troops, and cannons charged with grape were pointed against the building where the sitting was to be held. On the 4th the representatives assembled in their usual place of meeting, to the number of thirty-seven, and a stormy discussion arose upon a question of admission of certain expelled members, which was only terminated by the retirement of the President and ten members. On the 6th, the commandant of the town took possession of the keys of the Chamber, and, in the evening, a strong detachment of troops was placed there. On the 7th, the national flag was displayed at the Chamber, and the detachment was greatly reinforced. The members opposed to the President were on this day refused admission, unless they first signed a protest. This they refused to do, and then assembled at the house of the representative Ponthieux, from whence they went in procession to the Chamber. When they had arrived at the large gate, Captain Elie, the officer in command, said to them, very politely, 'Gentlemen, you are forbidden to enter' They replied:—'Do you know who we are? We are the representatives of the nation.' 'It is positively, gentlemen, to the representatives that I have been ordered to refuse admission,' replied the captain. Whereupon the deputies retired with dignity, some voices crying out, 'Vive la Liberté! Vivent les Representans du Peuple!' These exclamations caused a little movement in the detachment, the officers drawing their swords, and, it is said, an order being given to fire, if necessary. This demonstration in no way shook the firmness of the representatives, who again repaired to M. Ponthieux's, where they drew up a protest against this conduct, and addressed a letter to the President, demanding the withdrawal of the armed force which had refused them admittance. During the time they were thus occupied, a small number of persons had collected near the house. A detachment was sent from the Chamber to disperse them, and much violence was employed towards several young men, some of whom were wounded, and several arrested."

On Monday, the 2nd instant, the Sultan, attended by his ordinary staff, inspected the troops drawn out in the Atmeidan, and reviewed the huge *Mahmoudieh*, and the corvette recently presented by the Dey of Tunis. The Sultan was attended by the Captain Pacha, Yavar Pacha (Admiral Walker), and by the superintendents of the different departments, among whom was Mr. Reeves, from the United States, who is the principal naval architect. The Rais Bey and captains of the fleet were assembled in the *Mahmoudieh*, to receive the Sultan, who minutely examined every part of the stupendous vessel, and conferred various distinctions upon officers and men. The fleet, consisting of about nine line of battle ships, and as many frigates and corvettes in commission, will quit the harbour for its summer station in the Bosphorus, as soon as the whole are ready. It is understood that Taher Pacha has obtained the contract for the customs' duties of Constantinople. He has obtained this contract for fifty millions of piastres. There can be no doubt that, if properly administered, these customs are susceptible of producing a much larger sum.

It is feared that the peasantry in many parts of Monaghan are organizing themselves into bodies, for the purpose of resisting the collection of poor-rates, and that illegal measures are connecting to throw obstacles in the paths of the collector

A CUTTER.—A tailor of Plymouth announces that, at his shop, a traveling coat, dress coat, waistcoat, two pairs of trousers, a hat, and two shirts, may be obtained—made to measure—for the trifling cost of thirty-two shillings!

DESTRUCTION OF AN INDIAMAN.—FIVE LIVES LOST.

On Saturday intelligence of the loss by fire of the ship Geo[illegible], of Newcastle, an Indiaman, Captain Mitchell, bound to Lo[illegible] was received by the underwriters at Lloyd's, attended with [illegible] plorable sacrifice of human life. This ship was between 800 [illegible] 900 tons burden, and was valued at £7,000. being splendidly [illegible] for the accommodation of passengers. She had a rich cargo [illegible] board, consisting of jewellery, merchandise, and other valuable property, which perished with the vessel; a loss in total of nearly £20,000. The unfortunate event occurred on the morning of the 1st of last month, while on her passage to England from Calcutta, which place she left in the early part of February. From the counts brought over by the ship Thomas Sparks, of China, which arrived off Dartmouth on Friday morning, it appears, that early on the morning mentioned, the "watch" on deck, when the vessel was in latitude 30 south and longitude 36 east, off Madagascar, discovered a strong smell of burning about the ship; he aroused the commander, Captain Mitchell, and the rest of the ship's crew, and a strict search was determined upon. On the boats being removed, and the main hatches taken off, the burning was found to proceed from the cargo, when orders were given to remove a portion of it, so as to get at the fire. The crew, however, had not proceeded far before a volume of smoke burst upon them, and shortly afterwards it became so intense, accompanied with excessive heat, that they were forced to desist. Captain Mitchell then had the hatches replaced, and blocked up every aperture in the ship, in the hope of stifling the fire. But this proved unavailing, for, in about two hours, the flames broke through the cabin windows, and likewise from the hatchway over the forecastle, to the terror and dismay of all on board. Captain Mitchell, perceiving that the destruction of the vessel was inevitable, directed the crew to prepare themselves to leave the ship, which they immediately set about doing by lowering the boats (two in number) over the vessel's side. It was a most trying moment, for the sea was extremely rough, with a heavy gale of wind; and with the knowledge of there being 800 or 900 miles from land, every soul expected to perish with a watery grave. At about eight o'clock the chief mate, with nine of the crew, left the burning vessel in the jolly-boat, and were directly followed by Captain Mitchell, and the rest of the ships crew, four in number, in the small boat. In the course of a quarter of an hour afterwards the work of devastation had reached the masts, and she appeared embodied in one mass of flames, forming a terrible though magnificent appearance. At this critical period a vessel was observed at a distance, bearing towards the ill-fated ship, and the chief mate turned to make known the joyful intelligence to Captain Mitchell, and the rest of the crew, when he was horror-struck on finding that the boat had foundered, and none of them were to be seen. They rowed about in hopes of picking them up, but unfortunately none of the poor fellows ever rose after. The ship Thomas Sparks, which proved to be the vessel they were bearing down to their assistance, came alongside soon afterwards, and took the chief-officer, and the rest of the Georgia's crew on board, and they remained within a short distance of the burning ship until she went down, which event took place at a late hour in the afternoon. The ship and cargo are reported to be insured for £25,000.

EXECUTION OF DANIEL GOOD.

This wretched man suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in front of the gaol of Newgate, at eight o'clock on Monday morning. By four o'clock, the fatal drop, the barriers, and all the necessary apparatus for carrying his sentence into effect were completed, and even before that hour groups of persons had assembled in the Old Bailey. Before six o'clock, above 200 of the City police, under the direction of Major Shaw, the superintendent, in addition to a considerable number of the Metropolitan police, were stationed in front of the gaol, and at this time a more dense mass of human beings had gathered together than has been known since the execution of Fauntleroy. All the houses opposite the prison had been let to sight-seekers at an enormous price, and in several instances the whole of the casements were taken out, and raised seats erected for their accommodation. In one case, a noble (qy.) lord was pointed out as having been a spectator at the last four or five executions; his price for his seat was said to be £15. The house-tops were likewise covered with persons, both male and female; and the number of spectators far exceeded those who were present at the execution of Greenacre or Courvoisier. The usual ribaldry and coarse jokes were indulged in, and drunkenness and debauchery were prominent characteristics of the scene throughout the earlier parts of the morning. As the clock of St. Sepulchre's struck eight, the chapel bell of the prison tolled heavily the funeral knell of the miserable culprit, who rose from the bench on which he had been seated, and the solemn procession moved along the gloomy narrow windings of the gaol to the spot on which the gallows was erected. He walked with a firm step, and ascended the steps of the scaffold without assistance. The prisoner, on being placed under the gallows, was assailed with the most hideous yells and long-continued execrations by the mob. When the hangman was about to draw the cap over his face, the murderer cried out "Stop, Stop," and appeared anxious to address the crowd. Calcraft desired him to attend to the prayers of the Ordinary, and in a few seconds the bolt was withdrawn, and the unhappy criminal was launched into eternity. He seemed to struggle violently for some seconds, and his body, after hanging the usual time, was cut down. Dr. Elliotson afterwards took a cast of the murderer's head in the presence of several medical and scientific gentlemen.

During the execution a young female named Robin, who resides at 12, Curtain-road, and was in the crowd in Giltspur-street, had her pocket cut by a gang of fellows by whom she was surrounded. The offence is supposed to have been committed at the moment of the drop falling, and in the hurry the thieves cut through the whole of her clothes, and inflicted a wound in her side. In the hustling and pressure she did not feel the wound, but when the crowd separated, feeling pain, she mentioned the fact to a friend with whom she was in company, who then observed that her gown was rent and a considerable quantity of blood on her petticoats. She was robbed of all she had. The thieves, as may be supposed, got clear off. [So much for public example.]

THE FRENCH RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The sad and solemn ceremony of the interment of the remains of the twenty-five victims of the terrible event at Meudon, which had not been removed from the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, was performed on Monday last, at eight in the morning, by the curé of St. Sulpice and his clergy. After the service, which made a deep impression on all present, the bodies, which had been placed in separate coffins, were deposited in one grave. M. Boulay de la Meurthe, a friend of the family of the young Bouchard, one of the victims, who had gained several prizes in the course of his studies, delivered an oration on his untimely fate, and containing pass[illegible]ges applicable to the whole of the sufferers, which produced a painful effect upon all the auditors. The grief of the father of this young man, who was present, became alarmingly intense. The sister of another youth, who was most unquestionably lost in the same catastrophe, but whose re[illegible] could not be positively identified, added to the distressing scene by her lamentations, which she could not restrain. The curé of St. Sulpice also pronounced a short discourse, in which he declared that a mass should be performed on Tuesday, at seven in the morning, in his church, for the repose of the souls of the deceased. The solemnity was attended by a considerable number of persons, including the mayors of the 10th and 11th arrondissements, and the curés of Meudon and Sèvres.

NOTES ON NOSES.

To put aside the extreme case of men without noses, we ask, was there ever an instance known of a man with a small, pitiful, paltry nose, distinguishing himself in arts, literature, or arms? We suppose not. Were Homer, Shakspere, or Milton, or Raffaelle, or Corregio, Marlborough, or Collingwood, men with little noses? Has the "Iron Duke," the hero of a hundred fights, a little nose? If he had, we are certain he never would have gained the battle of Waterloo, or become the Prime Minister of England. There is, in truth, more in a nose than many people seem to imagine.

Extremes, however, are not good. It is possible for a man to have too little, as well as too much, even of a good thing. This holds especially in the matter of noses. A man may have a small diminutive, tom-tit of a nose—in short, a mere apology for a nose; or he may have a remarkably large, powerful, aristocratical-looking nose, which seems to rule "lord of the ascendant" over all the rest of the features. As temperance is better than either drunkenness or total abstinence, so a medium-sized nose is better than either a very small or a very large nasal organ. If, however, we were by some overpowering necessity obliged to have either an exceedingly small or an exceedingly large nose on our face, we should prefer to have one of large dimensions. A man with a large nose, if he does not always rise in the world, very seldom sinks into the lowest current of society; his nose keeps him always floating above. He is generally, at least, decent, and frequently highly respectable in his character and conduct.

None of these things can be predicated of a man with a small nose. it is morally impossible that he can rise in the world; his nose keeps him down. Nobody likes to have anything to do with a man whose nose is contemptibly small; there is something suspicious about such a man. The man, in fact, feels this himself; he cannot look you in the face like one who has a full complement of nose. He is continually reminded of his paucity of nose. He cannot shave himself, he cannot wash himself, he cannot tie on his neckcloth, he cannot see the profile of his face on the wall, without being painfully reminded that his nose is less than the least of all noses. A feeling of insignificance steals over him; he feels that he is a mere cipher in society. He loses hope, becomes regardless of character and appearance, drinks to drown the recollections of his nose, and probably ends his days in obscurity, as a ballad-singer or a knife-grinder.

Noses differ from each other, not only in size but also in shape. Roman noses and aquiline noses are generally esteemed the handsomest; they belong to the large order of noses. There is something dominant and aristocratical in the form and expression of these noses which renders them very imposing. Such noses frequently belong to persons of superior intellect and high moral sentiment, and are often found indicative of great strength of mind and decision of character. Grecian noses are very beautiful and becoming in women, but we cannot say that we admire them in the male face; they give it a soft and silly appearance. We never knew a man with a Grecian nose who was not a confirmed nincompoop.

Cock-noses and snub-noses belong to the small order of noses. This description of noses is much more numerous than any other; perhaps two-thirds of the population have their faces adorned with noses of this fashion. The family of the cock-noses, if not very respectable, are certainly very numerous. You cannot walk on the street, or go to church, or attend a public meeting, without seeing hundreds of men and women with such noses. The cock-nosed men are a busy, bustling race, remarkable for their self-conceit and cool assurance. They are always nestling themselves into snug, little, great, places; over and anon they are becoming candidates for the office of town-conneiller, commissioner of police, or magistrate, or some other place of honour, by which they will gain greetings in the market-place, and become entitled to the uppermost seats at feasts. Cock-nosed men are generally remarkably loquacious, and love to hear the melody of their "most sweet voices." Hence, at dinners they are constantly rising up and proposing toasts; and at public meetings some cock-nosed man is sure to "get on his legs," and raise an uproar by proposing an amendment or adjournment. The sense of the meeting may be clearly opposed to him, and on all sides his ears may be saluted with cries of "down, down," "off, off," spoke, spoke," and other popular marks of disapprobation; but the cock-nosed man is not to be put down—he is determined either to carry his amendment or spoil the meeting.

The men with snub-noses are rather an amiable class of individuals. There is a rich store of humour and drollery about their noses, which causes them to be much sought after as boon companions. They are often cunning shavers—"men of infinite jest and most excellent fancy." Abstractedly considered, a snub-nose is not prepossessing. Looking at the nose itself, we would not form a high opinion of the mental or moral qualities of a man with such a nose; yet it is an undeniable fact, that many men who have been born into the world with snub-noses have frequently risen to great eminence, and in the race of life have oftentimes left behind them men with far better noses. Nay, we know instances in which men with most ridiculous-looking, little snub-noses, have contrived to step over the heads of men with large, imposing, aristocratical looking, Roman noses. There is no accounting for these things; they are beyond the reach of our philosophy to explain.

The last class of noses to which we shall advert are hook-noses. They belong to the large order of the nasal organs, and are rather of rare occurrence. The paucity of such noses, however, is not much to be regretted. The men who have the misfortune to have hook-noses on their faces are frequently "no better than they should be;" they are in general sly, insinuating rogues, who by cunning and much craftiness try to circumvent and cajole the simple ones of the earth. No good can ever be expected to come of a man having a hook-nose—"Let no such man be trusted." If we were a tender-hearted maiden, we would on no account fall in love with, far less wed, a man having a hook-nose. Such a man would in all probability commence beating his wife, even before the expiration of the honey-moon. We cannot explain why there should be so much wickedness in hook-nosed men, but such is the case. We should not like to go through Coventry with a man having a hook-nose.

GENEVA.—We learn that the sittings of the Constituent Assembly become every day more stormy. It is asserted in a letter from that city, that a revolutionary movement is getting up by the anarchists, under the direction of a captain of the ancient Swiss Guard, in the service of Charles X.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The *Univers* at length publishes the reply of the King of the French to the address presented by the Archbishop of Paris to his Majesty on the occasion of his *fête*, in the following words:—"I thank you for the good wishes you have just expressed, on the occasion of my *fête* and the birth of my grandson—good wishes which you express in the name of the clergy of Paris, in whose presence I am always happy to find myself. I am happy, my Lord Archbishop, that you have appreciated my efforts for the welfare of religion. You are conscious that they are conformable to your own. But it is necessary to consider the difficult times in which we live, and we must not begin to construct what we cannot complete. I am aware that religion has need of all legal influence, to support herself against the numerous attacks of those who had the misfortune to abandon her. I shall be happy if, before I die, I may be able to accomplish all the good which I have meditated for religion." The Duchess of Conegliano, widow of Marshal Moncey, died at Besançon, on the 13th inst., in the 82nd year of her age. The Chevalier de Peruzzi (the Tuscan Minister) had a private audience of the King on Tuesday, at which he delivered a letter from his Sovereign, announcing the birth of a Prince, his son. The Hussard brig, which has arrived at Brest, from Hayti, brought 1,200,000f., on account of the debt due to France from the Republic. The *Toulonnais* announces, that Admiral Hugon's squadron, which had left the Hyères on a cruise, returned to its moorings off the islands on the 13th inst.

FIRE POLICE OF PARIS.—The fire at Hamburg has called the attention of the higher authorities at Paris to the means which this city has at its disposal to prevent a similar disaster. It is acknowledged that the quantity of fire-engines, buckets, and other materials, is insufficient to arrest the progress of fires breaking out simultaneously in several points of the capital and suburbs. The number of firemen, although increased within the last year, is still disproportioned to the development of the population of Paris, and to the number and importance of the monuments and manufactories of all sorts which it contains. Another necessity has also been felt, that of having large reservoirs of water established in all the public edifices, or in the neighbourhood of the barracks and guard-houses. At present the mass of water furnished by the different fountains is nearer the quays than the distant quarters, and it is precisely the contrary of what ought to take place. It is said that this matter will soon be brought before the Municipal Council. —*Galignani's Messenger.*

SPAIN.—SEBASTIAN, May 18.—Apparently the utmost tranquillity pervades these provinces, yet the Government does not abate its vigilance or precautions; for the Regent knows that at this moment a *grave* conspiracy, whose branches ramify from the Puerta del Sol into every part of Spain, is hatching against his power and life. *Partidas volantes* (flying parties) have been organised; one of them, in this province, is commanded by the *soi-disant* Chapelgorri Elorio, who, some time ago, obtained some notoriety by killing the unfortunate Munagorri: this Elorio is a sort of Martin Zurbano or Mina, on a small scale. Twenty very beautiful brass 36-pounders were landed here the day before yesterday, for a battery at Pampelon. A quantity of badly-manufactured gunpowder, with some Tower rifles and muskets (no doubt relics of the unfortunate Legion), have been discovered in the hills to the north of Tolosa, where the Viceroy Rodil still remains: he has, I am told on good authority, remonstrated against any decrease of the army of the north.

In consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs at Barcelona, the squadron employed on this coast have received orders to sail for that place; the war-steamer Isabella Segunda has already gone: unfortunately, these vessels are as much wanted here, as off the capital of Catalonia; for the French cruisers, who hitherto have been closely watched by the Spaniards, will now have a clear field for all their intrigues from Bilbon to Parajes.

Bayonne is almost ruined by the Pyrenean line of custom-houses, and two of its principal commercial houses, Salcaut and Leon, have removed to San Sebastian; this speaks volumes.

It was rumoured in the financial circles at Madrid, that the Government contemplated issuing a new loan, bearing interest at 3 per cent., to the amount of 1,500,000,000 reals. Government proposed receiving in payment of it 100,000,000 reals of existing securities (5 per cents.), and 100,000,000 in specie, and provides out of the proceeds for the payment of the dividends down to the month of June, 1843. The Government would, moreover, deposit in the Bank of San Fernando 160,000,000 reals, guaranteed by the revenues derived from tobacco and quicksilver, and bills on the Government of Cuba and Porto Rico, in order to secure the payment of the subsequent dividends to the 30th of June, 1845, inclusive.

Doubts of the success of the plan were entertained in the quarters best informed. Ministers were unceasing in their deliberations on the best means of improving the financial condition and credit of the country, but the difficulties to be surmounted were formidable.

TURKEY.—Mehmed Vassif Pacha has been appointed Governor of the Dardanelles. His predecessor, Hagi Saib Pacha, is *en disponibilité*, and some people think he will soon be made Minister of Finance. Much talk of the changes in the Ministry, but nothing yet decided on the point.

The famous Husreff Pacha has got a pension of 30,000 piastres per month, with liberty to move about freely, instead of being cooped up in his country-house. The ex-Grand Vizier Rauff Pacha has also a similar pension, and some people judge from this that the present Vizier, Izett Mehmed Pacha, will, at no distant period, require such an allowance, by being placed on the retired list. His zeal for religion and firmness have made him many enemies among the Franks, but he has been an admirable minister to the Turks.

HOLLAND AND NAPLES.—The *Augsburg Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Paris, that the French Government has undertaken the mediation of the pecuniary questions which have arisen between Holland and Naples, and that a squadron is to be sent from Toulon into the Mediterranean to watch any movements that may be made in that sea by Dutch ships of war. The *Leipsic Gazette* of the 18th instant mentions a report of the Pope having offered his mediation in this dispute.

SICILY.—PALERMO, April 28.—It would appear that the differences between our Government and Holland are not yet smoothed down; yet there is reason to hope that all will soon be amicably adjusted. Our Government has appointed, as Commissioners in the negotiation relative to the commercial treaty with England, the Minister of State, Prince Committini, of the Sicilian family Gravini, the Commanders Fortunato and Spinelli; whilst on the part of England, the Ambassadors in ordinary at the Neapolitan Court, Sir —— Temple and Sir —— Parish, are commissioned to act.

ALGIERS.—Accounts have been received, to the 14th instant inclusively, but they add nothing to the information already communicated, of the movements of the French army. The *Moniteur Algérein* of the 14th merely gives a summary of the despatches relative to the affair between the troops of Abd-el-Kader, and the division under General Bedeau on the 29th ult. General Bugeaud was still at Mostaganem on the 13th ins ant, but he was preparing to set out for the Chelif.

PRUSSIA.—The *Frankfort Gazette* of the 17th instant publishes the following refusal given to the Consistory of the Israelites, who presented a petition to the King of Prussia, praying that their body might not receive an organisation, as a private corporation, nor be subjected to special obligations, as a compensation for being relieved from military service. The following is the text of his Majesty's reply to the petition:—"According to the petition addressed to the King on the 4th of March, his Majesty has perceived that the plan of a law relating to the Israelites has caused them serious alarm. His Majesty has, in consequence, commissioned me to declare to you, that his intention is to adopt measures which will relieve Israelites from the restrictions imposed on them, and will secure their relations with Christian communities, by giving to their private interests more independence and authority, through the formation of Corporations. Means will be thus afforded them to give their faculties a greater development, both in their own interest and that of the Christian population; but the King thinks it necessary to attach all those advantages to conditions based on the essence of a Christian State, according to which it is not permitted to grant the Israelites any power over the Christians, or any privileges which would be calculated to cause a prejudice to the Christian communities. The preservation of the rights enjoyed by the Christians must consequently counterbalance the suppression of these restrictions. These two objects can only exist united, and cannot be separated. In dispensing the Israelites from the obligation of military service, they will not be deprived of any advantages, as they may always enter the service voluntarily. At all events, the Israelites may calmly wait the result of the deliberations commanded on the subject, and they may depend that no amelioration will be refused them compatible with the more general and more elevated interests of society.—DE ROCHOW."

THE FIRE AT HAMBURG.—A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes thus:—"SIR,—We think it may be of interest for you to have the following particulars of the Fire. It appears now that the following is the rectified statement:—Burnt down, 61 streets, 120 courts, 1992 houses, and 1716 dwelling-floors (Etages Sahle). 498 cottages, 468 dwelling-cellars, 21,526 inhabitants roofless, 3 churches, 2 synagogues, 3 watermills, with 36 wælves; the spinnhaus and zuchthaus (houses of correction), with their churches; the detentions house; the Senate house; the old Exchange, N.B. The new Exchange, only built last year, is saved, and, after a few days' repairing, in use again. The cimbeck house, containing court of commerce, court of common pleas, with offices; the custom-house offices, the stamp-offices, the lottery saloon, the citizen-guard offices, and other public offices; the bank; a great many, and all of the largest, hotels, and all the libraries. 3,786,300 square feet is the superficial extent of the burnt portion of the city. —Respectfully, sir, your most obedient servants, ABRAHAM BAUER and Co.—Hamburg, May 18, 1842."

Another writer of the same date says:—

"I must continue to invite subscriptions from England. The poorer classes are well attended to, and the greatest interest throughout all Germany is evinced, more and more, by the intelligence each courier brings of sympathy, and, what is better, of subscriptions mooted and raised. So plentiful a stock of provisions has been sent here on all sides—cheese, bacon, hams, &c.—that the great hemp store-house on the Elbe is overburdened with it; and, as these, if kept, must become uneatable, to-morrow a public sale takes place of the greater part, the proceeds to be carried to the fund.

"The subscription of her Majesty, announced here to-day, is unfortunate; it has not equalled expectation, notwithstanding the distresses of her own people; but of this I may be able to say more in my next. I say the Queen of England's subscription is an unfortunate one, not simply in its amount of £200, but as reaching this the same day as that of the Emperor of Russia, to which it is no fair contrast: the autocrat has sent 50,000 silver roubles, which, if I mistake not, is somewhere about £9000."

The *Austrian Observer* of the 16th instant contains an order from the Emperor of Austria, for the opening of subscriptions in all the provinces of the Empire, in favour of Hamburg.

A letter from Hamburg, in a Frankfort paper, states that M. Solomon Heine, the banker, in addition to his munificent donation of 150,000 francs to the fund for the relief of the persons who had been reduced to poverty by the late fire, ordered a thousand rations of soup to be distributed daily, at his expense.

Three mercantile firms have been unable to meet their engagements, but only one of them is of much importance—that of G. H. Hallmann, in the corn trade; the other is the house of L. Lazarus; and the third, Rieser and Liebschutz.

Discount is as high as from 4 to 6 per cent., and second-rate houses have difficulty in obtaining accommodation, even at those rates.

Out of twenty-two insurance companies, nineteen are exclusively for marine and river risks. The three who take fire risks are the Patriotic, the fifth Insurance Company, and the second Sea Insurance Company. The first of these has already exhibited a state of its affairs, showing that they will be able to meet all demands, and similar results are looked for in regard to the other two.

This ill-fated, but far-famed city was, according to Malte-Brun, founded by Charlemagne, and has often been subject to dreadful calamities, arising from inundations, fire, and the destructive effects of war.

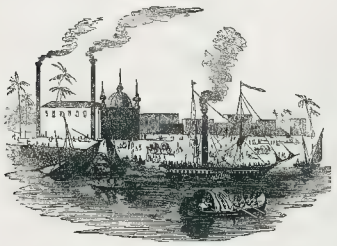
In 1510, it was declared to be an imperial city, and, after London and Amsterdam, the most commercial one in Europe; in the same year the river Elbe overflowed it, and the damage sustained amounted to 5,000,000 marks.

In 1771, although a dyke had been built along the river, the water broke through the barrier, and covered the whole neighbourhood, and the greater portion of the city. The destruction of merchandise, and other description of property, amounted to near 8,000,000 marks.

In 1790, the Elbe rose, in one night, upwards of twenty feet. This sudden inundation caused the loss of numbers of lives; and the damage to property was incalculable.

In 1810, this unfortunate city was doomed, from its peculiar local situation, to suffer from the scourge of war, which then pervaded the Continent, and was made the capital of a department—"the Mouths of the Elbe." With a population of 128,000, it was suddenly changed into a fortified town. The military works occasioned a loss of property to the amount of £3,000,000 sterling; and, in addition to the wants of the various armies by which it was often surrounded, caused demands to be made on the bank of the industrious citizens, to the amount of 10,000,000 marks.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—Yesterday forenoon the inhabitants of Kingstreet were alarmed by smoke issuing in great quantities from the house of Mr. A. E. Smart, architect and surveyor, who lives in that street; and on their going to see what was the cause, it was found that Mr. Smart, who has for some time past exhibited symptoms of aberration of intellect, had gathered together carpets and other things in a heap in the middle of the floor of his front sitting-room, and set fire to them. The borough firemen soon extinguished the flames, and put a stop to any cause for alarm, and while they were engaged in clearing away the rubbish, the unhappy man kept walking backwards and forwards, looking at them and spitting on the floor, and then asking them how long they would be before they were out of his way, for he did not want them there. A policeman was sent for, and, in company with Mr. Stretton, overseer of St. Mary's, Mr. Smart then walked up to the station-house, where he was seen by the Mayor and one or two of the borough magistrates. After questioning him about the affair with Mr. Scandrett, Mr. Mayor ordered an order for his admission into the County Lunatic Asylum.—*Leeds Chronicle.*



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THE OVERLAND ROUTE FROM INDIA.

In our last we left the homeward-bound travellers at the Grand Hotel upon the Desert of Suez, from whence we are now to trace their progress to Marseilles, which port they will, in all probability, have reached simultaneously with the publication of this article.

Continuing the route across the Desert, as indicated by the stations established by Mr. Waghorn, we arrive at the close of the second day from Suez, at Cairo, the modern capital of Egypt. At this celebrated city, and in its immed ate vicinity, there is so much to arrest attention, that the traveller will, in all probability, feel disposed to delay his further progress homewards while he visits the Pyramids of Gizeh, about ten miles to the south-west; the Citadel

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—situated to the east of the town, and remarkable as having been the scene of the slaughter of the Mamelukes—completely commands the city, but is itself covered by a high range of mountains in the rear, where a square fort, erected by the Pacha, is garrisoned by 400 men; the Obelisk at Matarea (the site of the ancient Heliopolis); the Tombs of the Mamelukes; the forests of agate in the rocky hollows of the Desert; and the summer Palace of the Pacha. Within the walls of the Citadel, the chief objects of interest are the new Palace of the Pacha, the Mint, Joseph's Well, and the magnificent view from the ramparts, extending over the whole city, the land of Goshen, the Pyramids, &c., and bounded only by the eternal Desert. Hill's Family Hotel, at Cairo, will afford the traveller every possible comfort during his sojourn, and nothing requisite to his enjoyment or further convenience on the route, will

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be asked for there in vain. Houses, furnished or unfurnished, may also be had by those who prefer such accommodation; and, for the satisfaction of invalids, there are English medical men in regular practice to be met with.

At Boulak (1), the Harbour of Cairo (from which it is distant about two miles), the travellers embark upon the Nile for Atfeh, at which place this magnificent river is connected with Alexandria by the canal of Mahmudie. The time occupied in reaching Atfeh, generally occupies about four days. On the traveller's arrival at Atfeh (2), a change of boats takes place under the superintendence of persons appointed by Mr. Waghorn, to attend to the concerns of those journeying by his route; and the necessary transfer being accomplished, we now embark upon the canal of Mahmudie, which runs 60 miles in length, 90 in breadth, and 18 feet in depth, through a perfectly level country, not requiring a single lock in the whole distance. It is stated that 150,000 men were simultaneously employed in excavating it, and that it was finished in the space of twelve months from the commencement. The voyage from Atfeh to Alexandria is generally accomplished in twelve hours, and one of the first-class boats, with two cabins capable of containing six or seven persons, can be hired for about ten dollars for the purpose.

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The modern town of Alexandria is surrounded with high stone walls, strengthened by a deep fosse, and is entered by four gates. Its appearance from the harbour is decidedly European. On arriving at Alexandria (3), the boat is met by persons appointed by the establishment, and the travellers are at once safely conducted to the hotel. While the necessary delay occurs for the transfer of their luggage to the steamer which is to convey them to Syra, they cannot be more agreeably employed than in visiting the many objects of historic interest in its immediate vicinity—Cleopatra's Needle, Pompey's Pillar, the Catacombs, Baths, &c., will each afford matter for amusement and information.

The traveller is now once more afloat; but it is upon the blue waves of the Mediterranean that he is borne onward to his desired port, and in due course arrives at the island of Syra, belonging to the King of Greece. Here again the baggage must be shifted ere further progress is accomplished. The necessary delay for this purpose, enables the traveller to rest and recruit himself after his fatigue, and also to see all that is worth notice on the island, which, by the way, is little better than a barren rock, without a tree or road upon it to diversify its monotonous appearance. From hence a regular steam-boat will transport him through the Straits of Messina to the island of Malta (4), which trajet is generally accomplished in from seventy to eighty hours.

Valetta, the capital of the island, is a handsome and well-built town, situated upon a promontory; its appearance from the sea is highly picturesque. From Malta, passengers are forwarded in twenty-four hours, by a Neapolitan boat, to Naples, where, after a short delay, boats belonging to the French Government convey them on their route homewards, touching at Civita Vecchia and Leghorn on their way to Marseilles (5). From this city, the traveller can take the *malle poste* for Paris, which it reaches in sixty-six hours; or he may halve the fatigue of a contiguous journey, by adopting the same mode of transit to Lyons, which he will reach in thirty-six hours. From either of these places the remainder of the journey home is conducted by the agent of Mr. Waghorn, whose care and protection only cease with the safe arrival of the traveller in London. The whole period calculated for the journey from India to London by this route, is at present limited to one month.

THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Chaussé d'Antin, Paris, May 23rd.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Some of the prettiest and most becoming novelties that have attracted our notice here, are the charming and tasteful scarves that have just been made the *mode*. They are called *echarpes à la Montespan*, and are of a material of organdie, lined with rose-coloured silk, trimmed like a cock's comb. The bonnets most worn with these are of a pale gimp, of transparent texture, so as to allow the rose-silk underlining to be seen through it, which produces a graceful effect, and is quite appropriate to the spider season of the year. A ruche of rose-coloured tulle forms the simple trimming of the interior. Feathers continue the rage, and the external trimmings are now worn over the crown of the bonnet, instead of, as formerly, at the side.

With regard to a recently-invented dress, it will be seen that an attempt has been made to introduce the ancient Pompadour style of wearing the front open, with an under skirt of a contrasting colour beneath it. This fashion is not yet in high vogue, and I hardly think it will ever be adopted in the London world of *ton*. A style of sleeve more ornamented than those we now wear, has been introduced since my last; but there are no other revolutions in our costumes, and even fashion is in a comparative state of repose. *Au revoir*,

Felicie.

The Transit through Egypt.—The Desert of Suez bids fair to become, in a very short time, almost as much a frequented thoroughfare as the Great North-road. Arrangements on an extensive scale are in the course of progress, by the Egyptian Oriental Transit Company, for facilitating the intercourse with India, &c., through Egypt, both for passengers and goods; and the Pacha had offered his aid to the undertaking by the appropriation of 100,000 dollars (£20,000) from his treasury, to be laid out in improving the road, in building a large hotel at Suez, in transit depôts, &c., which were to be rented of him by the company. Meantime, competitors against Hill and Co. have started, for the conveyance of passengers between Cairo and Suez, who have provided a considerable number of carriages, horses, &c., and have issued circulars, offering to convey passengers across the Desert on much more moderate terms than what have hitherto been demanded by Hill and Co. Opposition hotels and station-houses in the Desert were even talked of.

A letter from Alexandria, 26th ult., in the *Leipsic Gazette*, states that the chief of an Abyssinian tribe, at war with Egypt, having been taken prisoner in a conflict with some Egyptian troops, Mehemet Ali has ordered that he shall be retained as a hostage until M. Blondel, the Belgian Consul, who, while travelling in Abyssinia, was made a prisoner by this tribe, on the pretext of his being a spy, shall have been released.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 29.—First Sunday after Trinity. Kept as the anniversary of the day whereon King Charles II. entered London in 1660, and re-established royalty, which had been suspended from the death of his father—Sir Humphry Davy died, 1830.

MONDAY, 30. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, condemned by her English captors for witchcraft, and burnt, aged 24, 1431.—The House of Representatives at Washington, in America, opened for the first time, 1826.

TUESDAY, 31. Alexander Pope died, 1744.—Joseph Grimaldi died, 1837 Horrible slaughter among the peasantry at Bossenden Wood, near Canterbury, under Sir William Courtenay, *alias* John Thom.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.—The American frigate Chesapeake captured by the Shannon, Captain Broke, 1813.—Lord Howe's Victory, 1794

THURSDAY, 2. The Gordon Riots in London, 1780.

FRIDAY, 3.—Peace between the Allied Sovereigns and France—Harvey died, 1657

SATURDAY, 4.—Slave Trade abolished, 1806.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, June 2.—Charity Schools, St. Paul's Cathedral.

FRIDAY, 3.—Indigent Blind Visiting Society, St. Philip's Church, Pentonville.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*I did expect*," *Derby.—A Correspondent is disappointed that we did not occupy a couple of pages "with the heads of speeches in the Lords and Commons Houses of Parliament last week, to make it interesting to men." We fear, had we done so, our reputation for truth would have been sadly endangered, as there happened last week to be no debate in either House until Friday night, and of that we gave the heads in our edition of Saturday*, p. 18.

"W. W."—*The department is already filled.*

"*Plinn.*"—*It depends upon circumstances. If the subjects treated of are of current interest, remuneration would of course follow acceptance.*

"*Magnus.*"—*We believe he is right in the supposition, if the transmission be confined to the metropolitan district only, but there is no doubt the Post-Office regulation is frequently evaded*

"*Ipsi.*" *is clever and amusing, but we do not like his subject.*

"*Anna.*"—*We shall be proud to avail ourselves of her favours.*

"*T. N.*" *Exton Park.—We will make inquiry, and give the information wished for in our next.*

'*Fidus.*" *Dublin.—We cannot agree with our Correspondent. We have no ambition to obtain a circulation upon the merit of our accuracy in reporting disputatious police cases, or revolting details of crime. There are already in the field sufficient to pander to the tastes that gloat over such matters; and if we are to be martyrs, which, by-the-by, we are but little apprehensive of, we would rather be so in the cause of decency, and from our determination that a blush shall never tinge the brow of innocence from the reflection of our pages, than we would achieve a triumph at the expense of decency. All the legitimate features of a newspaper we shall studiously endeavour to improve upon; but we will not disgrace ourselves, or offend the good taste of our readers by copying the blemishes*

"*A Lover of Arts and Sciences.*"—*We are obliged, and will occasionally act upon a suggestion.*

"*Mohion,*" *Woolwich.—We confess we have not sufficient tact to discover any poetical merit in the "Sonnet on Rubay through the Fens," except that the orthodox number as regards the lines has been rigidly adhered to—*

"*Some paper take, and neatly trace upon it*
Just fourteen lines, and lo! we have a sonnet!"

However, have it or not, we cannot use the one before us

"*R. J. W.*," *Dublin, and "J. W.," Southsea, shall receive private communications in the course of a post or two.*

"*A Glasgow Cit*" *is entitled to our thanks; but his views, to be carried into practice, would require an encyclopædia, instead of a newspaper, monthly; nevertheless, his hints shall have due attention.*

Communications not answered this week will be attended to in our next.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

It cannot have escaped the most careless reader of public intelligence that, at this moment, a most afflicting amount of human misery pervades the manufacturing districts of the empire, arising out of a condition of lamentable destitution for which our Poor Laws present no sufficient remedy, and against which no human providence has—in the present dreadful pressure upon the trading interests—been able to find a defence. The scope of this misery—the far spread wretchedness in which its victims are involved—has hitherto been only feebly indicated to the public; and as it seems quite to have surpassed description, we can the more easily account for, than excuse, the evasion of a sickening picture, by those who felt they could never reflect in it the too stern and bitter realities of an endurance almost beyond belief. But at last the griefs and sufferings of the pauper thousands, who have been hugged in the haggard arms of famine, and emaciated almost into the bloodless pallor and frightful semblance of death, have come within the ken of charity—the voice of benevolence grows eloquent—the spirit of humanity is awake—and the whole nation is appealed to, through the pulpit, from the throne, to find the means of life for the living, under an obligation as religious and as sacred as that which imposes upon communities the burial of their dead.

Now, the constitution of our social system in England is such, that in no part of the British dominions could such an appeal be made to the people at large—assuming, as it does, the form of official injunction—prompted by the Sovereign, enjoined by the clergy, and in its nature almost intrenching upon that spirit of independence and self-exertion which is a characteristic virtue of the country—if it were not proved that the destitution is full, complete, and terrible in its devastating wretchedness—that it has bared the walls and rifled the tenements of thousands—that it has left hunger without food, hearths without fire, and sickness without a bed. In this crisis, the brotherhood of our common nature comes forth to prove that under the law of our redemption all mankind are kin—and the wants for which legislation has been unequal to provide—the love of our kind and the sympathies of our being are enlisted to alleviate and dispel.

We confess, therefore, that we are of those who strenuously advocate and entirely approve the measure which has been taken, of working out the purity and beauty of individual and collective charity—by touching upon the affectionate loyalty of her subjects, with the magic of their Sovereign's name—and by adding to that benign and gentle influence all the strength and vigour which religion gives to every virtuous impulse, when its object is noble and its advocacy sincere. It is, then, with the utmost pleasure that we refer our readers to the letter of her Majesty to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the consequent enjoinments that have been issued by the Bishop of London to the clergy of his diocese; and we presume by other bishops to the clergy of every other see—"to collect subscriptions for the relief of the working classes" of our fellow-countrymen both in England and beyond the Tweed.

There is, however, one striking circumstance in the publication of the Royal epistle which affords a suggestion that we cannot in our anxiety and commiseration for the starving sufferers, allow to escape. We allude to the fact of that epistle bearing the signature of Sir James Graham in his capacity of Secretary of State. There is, perhaps, no real mockery in this—it may be a matter of mere official form—but the thought that leaps up to the heart and flashes across the brain with a glance at that signature, is one which is tinged with the bitterness of a recollection that the same minister who now invokes benevolence, and kneels at the Altar of Charity, is the very man who, with an iron and unbending stubbornness of purpose, and in the callous spirit of an indefensible political economy, is re-enacting all the cruelties and oppressions of the New Poor-law, and pouring the gall and anguish of its dictatorial tyranny upon those very misfortunes which he now solicits private humanity to relieve. How can we evade the question, "Is there no public humanity, too?" Would not Poor-laws, based upon mild and christian principles have averted or alleviated more than half of the destitution which now crushes our poor like an avalanche, and makes us shudder at the calamities they have been brought to endure? Would discreetly-administered out-door relief have done no good, either by staying the wreck of household comforts, or giving to industry the impetus of kindly encouragement, rather than making it hopeless with the depression of despair. Why, read but a few items of the statement to which the Royal letter alludes.

Mr. Waddington, the secretary of the relief fund in Stockport, states in the official report upon the distress in that town, that the great majority of the distressed families have no visible means of support; that for some weeks they had subsisted by credit; that when that had failed their next resource was to sell their furniture, their wearing apparel, their bed and bedding; and in many instances women had been compelled even to part with their marriage rings; and that their dwellings were found literally stripped of every article of comfort. He subsequently proceeds to state, in reference to the district of which he acted as visitor—"The greater proportion of the inhabitants of that district are in as lamentable a state of destitution as it is possible to imagine; I am convinced that the relief fund (that fund which the community is now called upon to swell) has been the cause of saving hundreds in the borough from a premature grave."

Severe distress likewise prevails extensively at Burnley, in Lancashire.

In this district *less efficient assistance appears to have been afforded to the settled poor from the poor-rates*, and moreover many destitute persons who had migrated thither from other parts of the country, *have been deterred from applying for parochial relief by the fear of removal, in consequence of thus becoming chargeable.*

Since the month of July in last year, the labouring population of Paisley has been suffering from distress. This distress continued with great severity throughout the winter; and as many as 12,000 persons have been maintained for several months from the contributions collected in England and Scotland, and even in India.

The Poor-Law of Scotland, as now administered, confers no effectual right to relief upon men who are able to work, or upon their families; at present, therefore, the legal provision for the relief of the destitute in Scotland is not applicable to this class of persons, and even if it had been so applicable, the pressure of so large a number of men without work must soon have absorbed a considerable proportion of the property in the borough.

The subscriptions raised in this country, in the county of Renfrew, the city of Edinburgh, and other parts of Scotland, are all expended.

Thus *no legal mode of effectually relieving this mass of destitution exists*, and the charitable feelings of those connected with the place have been taxed to the utmost.

It may be added that these sufferings have for the most part fallen on a class of workmen whose general earnings, even in prosperous times, are insufficient to allow of any provision for future difficulties, and that they have been borne with patience and fortitude.—May, 1842.

There is in all this a lamentable forced confession of the total inefficiency of the New Poor-law, even as an alleviating enactment, and it is with blended horror and indignation that, in the face of the miseries that have come upon our poor, we contemplate its continuance in all the fulness of its worst oppression, and the wicked influences of its dehumanising power.

But while taking this opportunity to urge all classes of the people to press the amendment of our system of public and national charity, and to resist the cruelty of Sir James Graham's bill, we recur to our advocacy of the measure which puts private benevolence to the test to meet the dreadful emergencies the Commissioners of the relief fund have described; and we implore the generous contributions of all ranks of our fellow-countrymen to pour out upon the arid wastes of poverty, that fertilising generosity which sheds lustre wherever it is exercised, and gains a Register in Heaven for the good it works on Earth.

That the force of example, too, may not be wanting to forward the good cause, we rejoice in being able to conclude our article with the following list of subscriptions given in the outset of the noble project in hand:—Her Majesty the Queen, £500; the Queen Dowager, £300; Sir Robert Peel, Bart., £200; Sir James Graham, £100; the Duke of Buccleuch, £200; Sir Edward Knatchbull, £100; the Earl of Aberdeen, £100; Lord Stanley, £100; the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, £50; Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, £100; Earl of Haddington, £100; Lord Lyndhurst, £100; Sir Henry Hardinge, £50; Earl Howe, £100; Lord John Russell, £50; Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P., £50; Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B., £20; Alderman Lucas, £26 5s.; Benjamin B. Cabbell, Esq., £50.

What we commonly call a falling star is believed by the Arabs to be a dart launched by the Almighty at an evil genius; and, on beholding one, they exclaim, "May god transfix the enemy of the faith."

"Benefit of the clergy" was a privilege formerly allowed, by virtue of which a man convicted of felony or manslaughter was put to read in a Latin book, of a Gothic black character; and if the ordinary of Newgate said "Legit ut Clericus,"—that is, he reads like a clerk, he was only burnt in the hand and set free, otherwise he suffered the punishment of death for his crime.

A correspondent of the *Somerset County Gazette*, an "aspirant for a place," breathes out his wishes in the following stanzas:—

If kisses be the coin of love,
The dis sweet woman's rosy mouth,
Found still on earth, where'er we rove,
Or east, or west, or north, or south—
Let statesmen on to glory plod,
And climb ambition's paths of flint:
I only wish the little god
Would make me master of his mint.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

CLAREMONT, MAY 24.

At an early hour this morning the bells of the parish church were rung a "merry peal," in honour of the anniversary of the birth of our beloved Sovereign. The ringing was continued at intervals throughout the day.

At seven o'clock in the morning the band of the Coldstream Guards attended on the lawn, stationing themselves beneath the window of the Queen's bedchamber, where her Majesty was serenaded for nearly an hour.

The selections performed were as follows:—

1. Morning Hymn ("God of Israel"), from the oratorio of *Joseph* (Mehul).
2. German air, composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
3. Chorus, from the opera of *Precioca* (Weber).
4. Joyous air, introducing a peal of bells.
5. The National Anthem.

In consequence of the unfavourable and unsettled state of the weather, her Majesty did not take her usual carriage airing during the day.

Covers were laid in the library this evening for 34.

The plate used at the Royal banquet, this evening, was the Lion service; the table was decorated with the Warwick vases, which, with several others of a most splendid description, were filled and ornamented with choice plants and flowers, selected from the con-servatories and hot-houses attached to the gardens at Claremont.

At half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert left town in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, for Claremont; Colonel Arbuthnot, Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert, followed in a chariot and four. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal and their attendants occupied the next carriage; and Lady Portman, Lady in Waiting, and the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting, were in another carriage and four.

The Queen and Prince Albert arrived in town ten minutes before five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars from Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal and their attendants were in the next carriage; and Lady Portman, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Paget, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting; and Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert, followed in an open carriage and four.

The Queen Dowager, accompanied by the Duke Bernard and the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, honoured the Italian Opera House with her presence on Saturday evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Colonel Sir George Cowper, Bart, (Comptroller of her Royal Highness's Household), and Lady Anna Maria Dawson (Lady in Waiting), visited Frogmore Lodge on Saturday last. Her Royal Highness inspected the various improvements and alterations completed and in progress in the offices and other buildings connected with the mansion, and went over the principal apartments.

A very fine trout caught in the Weir, at Windsor, and weighing upwards of twelve pounds, was forwarded as a present to the Queen yesterday forenoon, at Claremont, by Mr. R. Tebbott.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected last week, at Buckingham Palace, two splendid pictures, by Leonardo da Vinci Correggio, submitted by Mr. John Gibson, and was pleased to express himself highly gratified.

His Excellency Count Mensdorf, general in the Austrian service, uncle of her Majesty, and of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, brother-in-law to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, together with his four sons, Count Hugh, lieutenant-colonel in the Austrian service; Count Alphonso, Major in the same service; and Counts Alexander and Arthur, captains, arrived at Buckingham Palace in two of the Royal carriages and four, shortly before twelve o'clock on Monday from Woolwich, attended by Captain Francis Seymour, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

DUBLIN, May 23.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess De Grey arrived at the Castle this morning. Mr. Moore, Queen's Counsel, met with a very serious accident this day. When entering one of the courts, some person incautiously slammed the door against the learned gentleman, by which he was knocked down. He was subsequently conveyed home in a car, in a state of insensibility.

On Tuesday night the Duchess of Sutherland gave a grand *bal costumé* at Stafford House, when that noble mansion was graced by the presence of nearly 1000 members of the first families of distinction, in addition to many Royal and illustrious guests.

The Rev. Charles Atmore Ogilvy, recently appointed by the present Government to the professorship of pastoral theology in the University of Oxford, is the son of a Wesleyan minister.

GRAND BALL AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DISTRESSED SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—This magnificent affair, in which charity and amusement were blended, came off on Thursday night with great *éclat*. The house was elegantly fitted up and decorated for the occasion, with a splendid pavilion erected in the centre of the house for the accommodation of her Majesty, who arrived in state shortly after ten o'clock, and was received with a burst of enthusiasm. The assembly was numerous, and the dresses most superb, although very few fancy costumes were worn. Owing to the crowded state of the house, it was only very late in the evening that dancing was practicable at all, except within the privileged circle; but when the ball did commence, it was kept up to a late hour. Her Majesty and the Royal Family left about twelve o'clock. The distinguished company did not separate until an early hour of Friday morning. It is understood the object contemplated in getting up the ball was not only to give relief to the temporary necessities of the weavers, but to contribute towards a fund for the erection of a school in which their children may be instructed in the art of design. We hope, for the sake of the Spitalfields weavers, that both the purposes may be accomplished through the festivities of Thursday night.

The Queen Dowager has signified her intention to be present at the great choral meeting of the classes instructed in singing upon Mr. Hullah's method, at Exeter Hall, on Saturday, the 4th of June.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT.—When one advised Lycurgus, the famous lawgiver, to establish a popular government at Lacedæmon, "Go," said he, "and first make trial of it in thine own family."

THE JACOBIN CLUB.—This celebrated body, so instrumental to much of the early scenes of the first period of the French Revolution, originated from a small and secret association of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who had met to disseminate political and other opinions; the members were called Jacobins, from their meeting in the hall of the Jacobin friars at Paris. The club became numerous and popular, and fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. From its institution, one principle was to discuss such political questions as seemed likely to be agitated in the National Assembly, in order that the members might act in concert. They were suppressed October 18, 1794.—*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, &c.*

A meeting was held at the Castle Inn, Coventry, on Thursday last, when it was resolved that the procession of Lady Godiva at the ensuing fair shall take place on Monday, the 30th inst.

THE ROCK HARMONICON.

It is pleasing to contemplate the results of intellectual effort, when made amidst all the advantages that can be commanded: but it is especially so to mark its patient and persevering struggles to accomplish some favourite object, when it can only do so alone and unsustained.

An instance of this kind is found in the invention before us—Joseph Richardson, a plain unassuming man, with no refinements of education, but possessed of musical talent, while working as a mason in Cumberland, discovered that various and melodious sounds were extracted from the rocks among which he was accustomed to pursue his daily labours. It then occurred to him that fragments might be collected, and so judiciously arranged, as to form a musical instrument of surpassing sweetness and power. In the year 1827, being employed in building a house at Thornthwaite, and afterwards another at Braithwaite, in the vicinity of Keswick, he began to collect stones for its construction. Those which he thus obtained, however, did not answer his purpose, so that at the outset of his undertaking, he lost a portion of time and labour, and suffered disappointment enough to discourage an ordinary mind.

But stimulated by failure to continue his research and toil, he found that the stones best calculated for his design were only to be met with amongst the rocks of Skiddaw, and on these he expended his future exertions. Animated now by the hope of success, he bore these masses from the mountain on his back to his home at a considerable distance, and there proceeded to reduce them to the shape he considered necessary, and to put to the test their varied tones. This involved an amount of effort not easily estimated: it was made after many a hard day's work in the mountains; and often did Richardson deny himself the repose he required, and pass whole nights after his family had retired to rest pursuing the object on which his heart was set. A considerable share of disappointment must still have been his lot; the stone which promised well would not answer the purpose if hammered and chiselled beyond a certain point: and it may be supposed there were times in which his heart failed him, particularly as a family of eight children were dependent on his daily labour for support, and his task was continued amid much weariness and trial.

At length, however, his skill and perseverance were rewarded, and after more than thirteen years' incessant labour, he succeeded in constructing a musical instrument of a very extraordinary character, which is properly called "The Rock Harmonicon." It consists of rough stones, the longest of which is four feet six inches in length, about three inches in breadth, and about an inch and a half in thickness; and the shortest of which is about six inches in length, an inch in breadth, and half an inch in thickness: these are placed across a pair of wooden bars, covered with twisted straw, and form the keys, like those of a piano-forte; the material of them all being the mica schist, or as it is commonly called, in Cumberland and other places, whinstone. The means employed to extract their sounds are wooden hammers; small, and of lignum-vitæ, for the treble; larger, and of elm or ash, for the middle notes; and larger still, and covered with leather, for the bass. Some times for the centre keys, hammers are used with two knobs on each, in the form of a crutch-handle, to strike thirds. Those who are acquainted with the toy harmonicon, consisting of pieces of glass laid on tapes, to be struck with a cork hammer, will readily form an idea of this singular instrument, and the mode in which its sounds are elicited*

The pieces of stone, it should be remarked, are arranged in two rows; the lower one being tuned in the diatonic scale, and the upper one containing the flats and sharps. A piece of music may therefore be played in any key, with the greatest facility and fidelity. Three sons of the inventor perform on the instrument pieces of music in three distinct parts; one playing the melody, the next executing a clever working inner part, and the third the fundamental bass. Its power extends to a compass of five octaves and a half, accompanied by all the semi-tones, tuned from F below the bass stave to C in altissimo extending, in fact, as high as the warble of the lark; down to the deep bass of a funeral bell. The tones produced are equal in quality, and sometimes superior in mellowness and fulness, to those of a fine piano-forte, under the hand of a skilful player. Difficult chromatic ascents and descents are performed with a truly extraordinary brilliancy and crispness. A professor of music at Liverpool produced, in conjunction with the sons of the inventor, and also alone, some very pleasing and striking effects. M. Costa, addressing the inventor, says, "I have been much gratified with the performance of your three sons on your very ingenious instrument, and sincerely wish you may be recompensed for your wonderful discovery." Sir George Smart also writes, "I am happy to offer my testimony in favour of your very clever invention, and think the production of the 'Rock Harmonicon,' does infinite credit to your perseverance and musical feeling; the tones of the instrument are powerful and beautiful, and I was highly pleased with the performance of your three sons upon it. I sincerely hope your labours will be rewarded as they richly deserve."

* It is now exhibiting in Stanley's Rooms, 21, Old Bond-street.

LORD ASHBURTON'S DINNER AT WASHINGTON.

Lord Ashburton's first official dinner came off April 23, at six P.M. This functionary is a very plain, gentlemanly-looking man, with a face somewhat care-worn, and a complexion such as belongs to those who have lived long and well. His suite are fine young men, generally bald, but with intellectual heads, though not very remarkable countenances. The private secretary of his ordship is said to be the cleverest of the legation. In manners they are all self-possessed, somewhat stiff in the movements of their bodies, and few or no gestures escape them while speaking. How different from the others of the foreign ministers here! Why, a lively Frenchman will gesticulate more in one minute with the phalanges of his dexter hand, than Mr. Mildmay could in the whole course of his natural life. The dinner was served up soon after the hour of dining arrived. Late hours are, of course, in fashion everywhere among the diplomatic givers and eaters of dinners, and this one was to take place at six. The table was of the longitudinal character, and there were present about sixteen guests. Among them were the fare on ministers generally, the heads of departments, and some of our leading men in Congress. There was no ceremony in entering the dining-room The guests "stood not upon the order of their going," but went at once. Lord Ashburton took the centre of the table. On his right was John Quincy Adams on his left John C. Calhoun, opposite him sat General Scott. Mr. Fox was not present! It has been rumoured that Mr. F. feels a little sore at the mission extraordinary. He perhaps supposes the business might have better been entrusted to him. But while we think very well of Mr. Fox's abilities, we imagine the length of time he has been in public life has somewhat case-hardened him—that he takes no interest in public affairs beyond what his instructions require of him; in short, that he has more head than heart; and that a negociation, controlling the destinies of two great nations, affecting every cottage in remote England, and every log hut beyond our mountains, is no more to Mr. Fox than any other negotiation, and that he would conduct it in the same cold, skilful, and gentlemanly manner which he would a game of *ecarte*, and in no other way. Lord Ashburton is rather a man of the people,—is identified with the prosperity of the commercial classes—would be unhappy, truly unhappy, to see mother and daughter at variance; and he would rather sacrifice the 25 townships he owns in the State of Maine, but to which he has scarcely given a thought for many years, and of which now for the first time he learns the real value, than involve us in a war—the scourge of nations and the desolation of mankind. The table was beautifully laid out, but as all his lordship's plate has not arrived, there was no plateau in the centre, and no vases elaborate in art, and perfuming the saloon with the choicest cullings of the conservatory. But it was still very elegant, and displayed the skill of an accomplished majordomo. There are twenty-one servants in the house; and the reader may well imagine what a god send a score of beef-eaters must be to the cattle graziers in this city. Indeed, the out-go of his lordship's establishment will be so large, and the profit so immense to the retailers here, that we should not be surprised if they proposed, in the course of a few months, to purchase the claim of England to the disputed territory, and present it as a mark of their gratitude, to the people of Maine, for having so much the cause of the present mission. As his lordship has three cooks of the utmost talent, artists whom Ude himself would not have blushed to take by the hand, the dinner was not only superb but magnificent. The meats were all nicely carved, and handed round as is now the fashion; and the game, of which there was a great variety, was all cut up and divided by the cooks before it was served up; then reinstated in form and figure, ready to drop apart at the touch of the first fork. Course after course succeeded, delicious to the palate and agreeable to the eye; the wines were rich and soft, and high flavoured, having the body and strength which belong to the English cellar. Champagne was passed freely round, but no other wines of France, and none from the Rhineland, met our eyes. If diplomacy expresses its feelings at the dinner table by its preferences for meats and drinks, then we say to Germany and France, England likes not the Zoll Verein, nor the backing out from the quintuple treaty for the right of search. No! no! hard cider and Monongahelea, which stoutly represents the apples and the cornstalks of brother Jonathan, shall find favour on the festive board of John Bull when Chateau Margeaux and Vin de Grave shall be forgotten. The conversation it would be improper to divulge. We do not believe it right, though it may be fashionable, to retail conversations and steal correspondences. We will only say, that the remarks were all of a friendly spirit, now and then approaching the confines of rigid propriety, when they related to the quality of our steam-ships, and the differences of our discipline. The dessert, among other things, exhibited a large number of the choicest fruits of England, beautifully preserved fair to the eye and delightful to the taste. They were much admired by the guests, and produced a round of encomiums on the garden from which they were brought. In due time coffee succeeded, and the guests departed, much pleased with this first of a series of entertainments with which the new envoy commences his mission. For some years "the meteor flag" of England has not floated very gaily in Washington. Mr. Fox is a man of retired habits, somewhat peculiar, and does not care for popularity with "the natives." A new system of operation is commenced. The boundary line is to be adjusted on the dinner-table in streams of sherry. the right of visitation is to be exercised in diplomatic hospitalities, and the loss of the Creole is to be made up in black and white. In taking our leave, we did not forget that the fourteen servants in livery—blue coats, black velvet shorts, and striped waistcoats—had done their best to fill our plates with the dainties of his lordship's table.—*From the New York Herald.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

It is a maxim laid down by constitutional laws, that those systems which are founded upon wrong can never be upheld to the injury of the people, or that they should be made to suffer from either the indolence, the ignorance, the art fire, or the injustice of their rulers. I shall now point out how that one has sprung up in this kingdom, which, notwithstanding the unprecedented position of its government (overburdened by debt) by bad constructive reasoning, causes debt to be estimated as crime, and actually places the unfortunate being who happens to fall into the hands of a relentless creditor, or his adviser, in a position similar to that of the common felon. I will further show that it is illegal, as it is in direct violation of Magna Charta, which by the coronation oath of the Sovereign, and the constitution of these realms, can never by any enactment be superseded, and which has been further confirmed by various subsequent enactments, and also by that most solemn one of the Habeas Corpus. I particularly refer to c. 29 of Magna Charta, which Queen Elizabeth directed Lord Chancellor Burleigh to have suspended in every court in Westminster, in consequence of her hearing of the arrest of Sir Thomas Gargrave: the Queen at the same time saying, "that she had no conception that such a practice existed in her dominions," and immediately directed that all persons imprisoned for debt should be released, and that no more injustice be done to her subjects for the future in imprisoning their persons for debt

Lord Bacon boldly declared—"That no man could be arrested for debt according to the constitution; that arrest and imprisonment without crime or fraud, were both illegal and oppressive."

Lord Coke said—"The King, by Magna Charta, is debarred from imprisoning his debtor, unless through fraud or crime; the great Charta shall be taken as common law, and all statutes made against it are void. The person of the debtor must be free, that he may serve the King in his wars, cultivate the soil, and maintain his family."

Lord Chief Justice Holt, in pronouncing the opinion of the twelve judges on occasion of a bailiff's assistant being killed in an attempt to arrest for debt, said—"That if one, upon unlawful authority, be imprisoned, it is sufficient provocation to all people to rescue out of compassion; much more so, when it is done under colour of justice, and when the liberty of the subject is involved, it is a provocation to all the subjects of England. A man ought to be concerned for Magna Charta and the laws; and if a man against law imprison another, he is an offender against Magna Charta."

Two debtors were imprisoned in the gaol of Norwich for debt, they broke out and escaped. The plaintiff brought his action against Clement Paxton, High-sheriff for Norfolk. The sheriff contended that, as imprisonment for debt was contrary to law, he, the sheriff, could not be made liable for damages. The court awarded that the *capias ad satisfaciendum* was wrong, as no man could be imprisoned in England for debt. In this judgment the Barons concurred, with the then Chief Baron, Sir R. Monwood.

Lord Eldon declared in the House of Lords—"That he never would sanction such a court as the Insolvent Court, as it was giving a power greater than the twelve judges, with the Chancellor at their head, possessed—that of trying and imprisoning without a jury, and from which there was no appeal; that there was no necessity for such a bill, as Magna Charta abolished arrest for debt, and by the judges not permitting the *capias ad satisfaciendum* to issue against the person, the system would die a natural death; adding, that the law of arrest is a permission to commit greater acts of oppression than is to be met with in slavery itself a permission to tear the guiltless parent from his weeping children, the husband from his distracted wife, and to hurry him to a dungeon, there to languish out a life in pain and misery."

I have thus shown, by a recital of the well-authenticated opinions of these great and learned men, that this power, shamefully assumed, and wrongfully used by the judicial authorities of this kingdom, is in direct violation of our constitutional law. I will now shortly show that it is unnecessary for the protection of the commercial interests of this country. The writ of *fieri facias* can at any time after judgment be issued against property, and the recorded judgments override every species of property that the debtor may possess; and as the concealment of the property of the debtor is criminal, surely there can be no necessity for the interposition of cruelty in placing the honest but unfortunate in the position of criminals, without the commission, or even the intention of committing, a crime.

Ceasing to speak of the legality or illegality of the arrest of the person of the debtor, the very circumstance of the arrest of the person has been proved in evidence, before a legally-appointed commission, to be in a great majority of cases injurious to the creditor himself, for concealment and fraud are apt to follow the arrest of the person; and where good will and purposed good faith previously existed in the bosom of the debtor, they become extinguished in the cells of a prison-house. His mind, formerly pure, becomes corrupted, excited, exasperated by his own wrongs, as well as those of others daily recited to him within those walls. He enters the prison a good and faithful servant and subject of his sovereign. Galled by oppression, wounded and rendered bitter by the injuries he has suffered, and is at that time suffering, and discovering as he does that those injuries have been inflicted by a misapplication of the law itself, he ceases to have reverence for the estates of the realm, the supposed guardians of the people's liberties. Sovereign, statesman, and senator no longer occupy a place in his affections, while his heart yearns for the more extended liberties and institutions of the New World. With their earliest instruction he implants similar feelings in the bosoms of his children, where those rooted animosities to the Government increase with their years; and thus the evils arising out of the system assume an aspect threatening and dangerous even to the state itself. MARCUS TULLIUS.

INCOME-TAX BILL.—Among the supplemental clauses to the Income-tax Bill, is one that makes the property of a married woman living with her husband, a part of the husband's property: whereas, a woman living apart from her husband, is regarded as a *femme sole*; here is a pretty premium on separation! Householders are required to denounce their lodgers to the tax-inquisition; and the penalties for neglect are very stringent. Tenants in Scotland are required to produce their ... —*Sohman.*

CORN-DEALERS.—THE AVERAGES.—It perhaps may not be generally known that, under the new act just passed, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Importation of Corn," any person dealing in British corn in any city or town named in the schedule, or who shall carry on the business of a corn-factor, miller, maltster, brewer, or distiller, or who shall be the owner or part owner of any stage-coaches, ... carts, or other carriages, carrying goods or passengers for hire, and every person who, as a merchant, clerk, or agent, or otherwise, shall purchase at any such city or town, any British corn for sale, or for the sale of meal, flour, malt, or bread, made or to be made therefrom, shall, before he or she so deal in British corn as aforesaid, make a declaration, in writing, to a magistrate. The penalty for neglecting to do so, as well as for not making proper returns afterwards, is £20. Those persons who made declarations under the old law are required to renew them.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

A SCENE IN THE NURSERY AT CLAREMONT.

Our young and gracious Sovereign's twenty-third birthday has been celebrated with less pomp than usual; but if the felicitations were more tacit, they were far more general, heartfelt, and attractive. The concourse flocking to the Drawing Room, her Majesty, no doubt, foresaw, particularly after her signal acts of hospitality, would be immense, and her Majesty, therefore, set apart a day at Claremont to celebrate her birthday in the charms of domestic society, after the fatigues of its more ceremonious celebration, when the whole of the *beau monde* overflowed at the Palace. Besides, there were our future King—*Ich Dien*—and his pretty sister, who had got a glance at the Royal Edward and Philippa, on their way to the Masque, and as they lay in their cradles of state, the sounds of revelry temptingly broke in upon their gentle repose, conjuring up the lively *mille et une nuits* dreams of infancy. And why should not they also have their holiday and their Masque? Her Majesty gave them the holiday in the charming retreats of Claremont, and their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent prepared an agreeable surprise for her Majesty's waking on her birthday—and for the infant scions of Royalty—namely, a Masque *au petit pied*. Accordingly, on Tuesday, the Prince of Wales and his Royal sister, at earliest morn, suddenly appeared before the Royal Mother, dressed as natives of that picturesque country of the Tyrol, where, as Hofer proved, peasants became heroes.

But far be it from us to intrude further upon the secresy of such happy domestic scenes, although the feelings of all fathers and mothers—her Majesty's most loving and loyal of subjects—cannot be prevented following her in thought, and with heartfelt applause and gratulation, into the retreat of such domestic felicity. Sully, we believe it was, who said that *Henri le Grand* never appeared greater in the eyes of good men than when the pompous Ambassador of Spain found him on all fours, playing with his children mounted on his back. Queen Victoria will never appear more exalted in the world's opinion than when each side of the picture is thus revealed—the great Queen and stateswoman in the gorgeous palace—the young, lovely, and virtuous mother, amidst the pure joys of sylvan retreat and domestic relaxation.

Our artist has chosen for illustration one of those happy moments of maternal life when the magnificence and etiquette of the Queen are put aside by womanly tenderness for the expression of a mother's love.

EPSOM RACES.

There is not one day of the year a greater harbinger to all ranks of which this mighty metropolis is composed, of three or four days' exciting pleasure, than the first day of Epsom Races. It is a sort of overture to a grand opera—a prologue to a drama—in which some 100,000 persons—if we make the *corps dramatique* complete, are to be more or less actors. Of course, in comparison to what follows, it is, of itself, insignificant; yet, calculated alone — measured without comparison to that which follows — it is far from despicable. Of its nature, no other country can exhibit the like. It is not a day for sight-seekers, nor for those who visit gay scenes to be seen rather than to see; but it is rather a day for those who do not measure pleasure by variety and bustle of exhibitions, but for what they really are worth. If the truth were told, the great majority of us lovers of horse-flesh in the world care little about horse-racing; and thousands who go to Epsom would (but, of course, they dare not acknowledge their bad taste) enjoy more cordially a race of donkeys, with sweeps on their backs, than that of the best racers known, bestridden by such immortal jockies as the Robinsons, the Chifneys, the Scotts, or the Days. Hence it is that the first Epsom day finds on the Downs chiefly persons really fond of racing, or called thither for gain, or to practise their callings—some of which, it must be admitted, smack strongly of the disreputable. On Tuesday, and on the Oaks day—"weather permitting"—a greater number of quiet and timid families may be found upon the Downs than on that most remarkable day of the year to the inhabitants of London, called the "Derby." Persons who do not like to be hustled—who do not choose to make a toil of pleasure—who do not like the contact of their inferiors—who detest that the odour emitted by the living corses of the "rude rabble" should come "between the wind and their nobility"—your finicking young lady, and your very genteel young gentleman—he who imagines effeminacy gentility—prefer your quiet Tuesday to "the day of days." They are, perhaps, after all, right, and certainly so are those mothers who wish to show their young ones a race, without being continually on the fidgets, lest they should, by some accident, have their race run out. None of the Epsom days can be without interest, for on each and every one of them great interests are at stake, and, consequently, none of them can be badly attended. The thorough sporting character must be on the course on Tuesday as well as Wednesday; for, to be perfectly polished, he must see small as well as great doings. Epsom race-course, every day the races last, is well worth seeing; and so it was on Tuesday. It is always a very pleasant thing to see a number of our fellow-beings congregated together in search of happiness. Such a spectacle Epsom Downs presented on Tuesday. Nor do we every day see abroad a congregation of our country gentry—an assemblage of well-dressed persons of either sex—a fair sprinkling of our nobility—giving an inkling, at any rate, to the foreign spectator of the personal appearance, and of the taste and splendour of the nation in which he is a passing sojourner. That was seen on Tuesday. There the gentlemen who live by their wits had already pitched their tents—the early bird, they well knew, catches the worm; and that motley concourse of race camp-followers had arrived; and the course exhibited, in the shape of booths, with inviting signs most artistically painted and lettered, that preparations were made to satisfy the diversified appetites of the myriads expected. The activity that prevailed in the morning at Nine Elms, and at the Croydon Railway terminus, particularly since the "Stoat's Nest," to which that railway runs, is not more than six miles from Epsom—the unusual crowds on the roads leading from London and from other places to the course, showed that the racing week had begun. We have little to add in the way of preliminary. The programme for the first was unusually inviting, and the sport fully equal to the expectation. The weather, however, was adverse, the rain having descended without ceasing until near two o'clock; and at the same time that it laid the dust and refreshed the thirsty soil, kept away hundreds who had made themselves up for "a day's pleasure." The attendance, in consequence, was thin.

ON TUESDAY

The racing commenced half an hour after the time appointed with—

The Craven Stakes, of 10 sovs each. 14 subscribers.

Mr. Forth's ch f Lucy Banks, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	(Bell) 1
Lord Westminster's Satirist, 5 yrs	.. .. ..	.. 2
Sir G. Heathcote's Pannakeen, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	.. 3

Eight others started, and, after one false start, Epaulette took the lead, at a moderate pace. There was little change in the positions or pace till near the distance, when Lucy Banks went in front, and the lot closing, ran well together three parts up it; Satirist and Lucy Banks then singled themselves out, and made a severe race home, the mare winning on the post by the neck. Pannakeen was a respectable third.

The Shirley Stakes, of 25 sovs each. One mile. 3 subscribers.

Mr. Herbert's Nesus, by Sir Hercules	.. ..	..(Rogers) 1
Mr. Shelley's Iole	.. ..	.. 2
Sir G. Heathcote's Arkansas	.. ..	.. 3

The filly made all the running, Nesus waiting on her to the end of the rails in front of the Grand Stand, where he challenged, and, after a pretty race, won by half a length.

The Woodcote Stakes, of 15 sovs each, with 30 added. 5 subscribers.

Mr. G. Ongley's b f by Camel, dam by Octavius	.. ..	(Sly) 1
Mr. Forth's Venus, by Sir Hercules	.. ..	.. 2
Sir G. Heathcote's b c, by Velocipede	.. ..	(Dryad) 3
General Wyndham's Handmaiden	.. .. ..	.. 4

The Camel filly made all the running, was challenged at the distance, and won, after a good race, by half a length, without having been caught. The third and fourth were beaten off.

The Manor Plate, of 50 sovs. The winner to be sold for 300 sovs. Two mile heats.

Mr. Nightingale's Ajax (late Nick), 4 yrs	.. ..	(Sly) 1 1
Mr. Kingsley's Jessica, 4 yrs	.. .. ..	.. 4 2
Mr. S. Lucas's The Traitor, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	.. 2 dr
Mr. Bradford's Sister to Confusion, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. 3 dr

Ajax was the favourite, and won both heats, in a canter.

The Craven Stakes was followed by the retreat of Auckland to 25 to 1, and by a declaration that Canadian was lame, and would not start. We need not dwell upon the dismay that ensued. For the decline of Auckland various reasons were assigned: some said that he was amiss (he was walking in the paddock the same evening, looking well enough)—others that he had been "made safe"—while a few did not hesitate to declare that he was "good for nothing." Whether each or either of the causes assigned was the true one, we do not pretend to say; all that we have to observe is, that the odds quoted were purely nominal, as twice 25 to 1 would not have been taken. Osborne, his trainer, it was said, left for London before the races, to see his master, but with what object did not transpire. The result of the Craven Stakes was, of consequence, beyond the influence it may have been supposed to exercise on the position of Auckland, inasmuch as it immediately brought Policy into notice at 25 to 1.

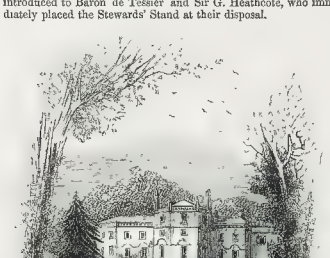
THE DERBY.

On Wednesday the Downs were as resplendent as ever with thousands of

Fair women and brave men.

But the thing would not be English—the grand drama would not be Shakspearian—that is, it would not be true to nature—if, amid the sublime and the splendid, there were not a goodly mixture of the grotesque, and motley, and ridiculous. And so there was. It is unnecessary to repeat the doings in the gambling booths, the thimble-riggers, the gipsies, the mountebanks, the thousand tricks played off to entrap the unwary and strip them of their gilding! They were practised on Wednesday for nearly the hundredth time as successfully as ever. Need we repeat that the road abounded with the usual incidents, funny enough to some, not equally so to others? There was the usual number of cracked coach panels, broken poles, smashed splinter-bars, quarrels at the toll-bar, patience-trying stoppages. More than once, alas! we heard God's name taken in vain, but we did not see one person struck on the right cheek, holding out the other to be struck in the same way—on the contrary. Half an hour before the grand race commenced, and when all were intent upon it, the course presented a most animated appearance—the excited expectations of at least 60,000 persons on the tiptoe. From Epsom close to Tattenham-corner, the sides of the course were lined with many thousands. The immortal hill was crowned with a cluster, close and numerous, of fashionables in carriages and on horseback. The angle was carriage-wedged, and from the starting-post a continuous succession of horsemen and pedestrians unceasingly poured along to Tattenham-corner. Then there was the usual pressure to see the jockies mount; after that to see each horse take his gallop, and scan the appearance and action of the favourites. Shortly after, another rush, more tremendous than any yet, was made to see the start, and more terrifically still the crowd hurried to the winning-post. Once more the mass was on the move, to learn the announcement of the winner, and then could be seen visages from which all hope had fled.

In the morning, in consequence of the rain on Tuesday, a good deal of anxiety was manifested by all parties whose interest it was that there should be a large concourse of persons on the course. This anxiety referred chiefly to the weather, which, in the forenoon, showed symptoms of a fine day; and a fine day there was—cold and clear—quite opposite to its last broiling anniversary. The effect of this was an ever-flowing tide of arrivals, and we never recollect seeing a more numerous multitude spread itself over the downs. Though it had been circulated that her Majesty, her Royal Consort, and the Court, would be present to witness the race, a pretty general belief prevailed that the rumour was without foundation; and when towards the hour of starting there was no indication of the arrival of Royalty, the multitude exhibited no marked disappointment. About two o'clock, Count Mensdorff, uncle to her Majesty, and his four sons, accompanied by Colonel Arbuthnot, one of the Queen's Equerries, arrived from Claremont. They were introduced to Baron de Tessier and Sir G. Heathcote, who immediately placed the Stewards' Stand at their disposal.



DURDANS. SIR G. HEATHCOTE'S SEAT.

The race was advertised to come off at half-past two, and at that time most of the horses appeared at the post, but it is easier to get a large field *to* the post than *from* it, and so it proved to-day, for two or three false starts and several dodging attempts caused an immense delay, and it was fully half-past three by "Shrewsbury clock," before the final start took place. However, the bell for saddling having been at length sounded, the course was cleared with surprising rapidity, and in a few instants afterwards all was in readiness for the exciting struggle for

THE DERBY STAKES

of 50 sovs each, h ft, for 3-yrs old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 2lb; the second to receive £100 out of the stakes, and the winner to pay £100 towards the police and regulations of the course. Last mile and a half, 182 subs.

Colonel Anson's b or br colt Attila, by Colwick ..	(W. Scott)	1
Lord Vernlam's br c Robert de Gorham, by Sir Hercules ..	(Cotton)	2
Mr. Allen's b c Belcœur, by Belshazzar	(Marson)	0
Mr. Etwall's br c Palladium, by Defence	(W. Day)	0
Mr. Connop's ch c the Oneida Chief, by Divan	(R. Sly)	0
Mr. Greenwood's bm., br c Lasso, by the Saddler ..	(Heseltine)	0
Sir G. Heathcote's ch c Hydaspes, by Velocipede	(Chapple)	0
Hon. S Herbert's Nessus, by Sir Hercules	(Whitehouse)	0
Lord Chesterfield's b c Jack, by Touchstone	(J. Holmes)	0
Mr Goodman's ch c Rover, by M. Muloch	(Macdonald)	0
Mr. Forth's ch c Policy, by Bustard	(F. Butler)	0
Mr. Meiklam's br c, by Agreeable, d by Sam	(S. Chifney)	0
Mr. Forth's c the Golden Rule, by Bustard	(Bell)	0
Mr Osbaldeson's br c The Devil among the Tailors, by the Saddler	(Darling)	0
Lord G. Bentinck's ch c Chatham, by the Colonel	(Rogers)	0
Mr. P. Pryse's ch c. Cheops, by the Mummy	(Wakefield)	0
Mr. G. Clark's ro or gr c the Baronet, by Hampton ..	(Templeman)	0
Lord Westminster's br c Auckland, by Touchstone ..	(T. Lye)	0
Colonel Wyndham's Singleton, by Ernest	(G. Francis)	0
Lord Westminster's ch c Wilson de Fortibus, by Plenipotentiary	(Cartwright)	0
Mr. Copeland's b c Combermere, by Bran	(Marlow)	0
Mr. Trelawny's Coldrenick, by Plenipotentiary	(J. Day)	0
Mr. Gregory's ch c. Defier, by Defence	(Robinson)	0
General Yate's br c Seahorse, by Camel	(Nat)	0

The requisite arrangements being accomplished, and the horses fairly settled into their places, Combermere took the lead, followed by Attila, Lasso, and Belcœur, the second lot being headed by Auckland, Chatham, Seahorse, Policy, and Coldrenick; to these succeeded a body of horses (in racing phraseology "the ruck"), and then the tail—viz., Defier, Robert de Gorham, Palladium, Hydaspes, and Jack, the latter having lost a start of nearly one hundred yards. For the first quarter of a mile the pace was moderate, it then quickened, and Lasso immediately vacated the third place; but in other respects the race proceeded as we have described it till near the turn, when Belcœur headed Attila and Combermere, and with the two at his shoulders, carried the running into the straight course, the lot behind consisting of Chatham, Auckland, Seahorse, Policy, and the Agreeable colt—Robert de Gorham, who had gradually improved his position, lying next. The front rank continued intact to the road, but it was otherwise with that behind it:—Coldrenick had already shown that the distance was too great for him, Chatham fell lame, Seahorse, Policy, and the Agreeable colt had shot their bolts, and Robert de Gorham, passing them in succession, took his ground next to Auckland; within a few yards of the distance Combermere gave up *in toto*, and fell into the ruck; and immediately after Attila shot past Belcœur, took a decisive lead, kept it to the end, and won with the most perfect ease imaginable by two lengths. Robert de Gorham ran by Auckland half-way up the distance, collared Belcœur at the stand, and beat him for the second money cleverly by a length, Auckland being well up with Belcœur at the finish. The Agreeable colt and Policy were fifth and sixth, Seahorse dividing them from the crowd behind. Jack and Palladium were about the last two. The pace was good, but certainly not first-rate. Value of the stakes £4900. Colonel Anson, Lords Chesterfield and Maidstone, and, in fact, all the gentlemen connected with Scott's stables, are great winners on the race. The Manchester men are also on the right side, the balances to be handed over amounting, according to report, to £70,000! Considering what favourable opportunities the Coldrenick party had of hedging their money, we take it for granted they have not been

been bit very hard, albeit their confidence (in a very bad horse) was almost without a parallel in the annals of racing. The settling will take place on Tuesday next.

The Epsom Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added. The winner to be sold for £125. One mile. Twelve subs.

Mr. Forth's Cameline, 6 yrs	(Bell)	1
Mr Forth's f Trident, 3 yrs		2
Mr. I Day's brm by Nimrod, out of Busk		3

The race was entirely between Mr. Forth's two, and was won cleverly.

The Walton Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added. The winner to be sold for £100. One mile Seven subs.

Mr Forth's Knightsbridge, 4 yrs	(Butler)	1
Mr Jobson's Frank, 6 yrs		2
Mr Savage's John o'Gaunt, 3 yrs		3

It is a curious fact, that very little is known concerning the precise origin of races, enjoying so extensive and sovereign a degree of popularity as those which at present form the concentrating point of public attention. The known partiality of James I. for this species of diversion might justify us in ascribing the commencement of the races at Epsom to the period when he resided at the palace of Nonsuch (near Ewell), and there is inferential proof, that they were viewed as no uncommon occurrence in the reign of his unfortunate successor, Charles I., as will appear from the following passage in Clarendon's "History of the Rebell on:"—"Soon after the meeting, which was held at Guildford, May 18, 1648 (to address the two Houses of Parliament, that the King, their only lawful sovereign, might be restored to his due honours, and might come to his Parliament for a personal treaty, &c.), a meeting of the Royalists was held on Banstead (Epsom) Downs, under the pretence of a horse-race, and 600 horses were collected and marched to Reigate." Nor have we been able to trace with accuracy when they were first held periodically, though we find that, from the year 1750, they have been annually held in the month of May or June. It was formerly the custom to commence the races at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and after the first or second heat, the company usually returned into the town to dinner. In the afternoon they again assembled on the Downs, when the races of the day were finished. The races are not always held in the week immediately preceding Whitsuntide, except when Easter Monday falls in March; in this case they are held a fortnight later. This has been the practice since the celebrated Derby and Oaks stakes were first established—the former in 1780, and the latter in 1779.

DERBY LOTTERIES.—These sporting speculations, which a few years since were comparatively unknown in the metropolis, have now multiplied to an extraordinary extent; indeed, there is scarcely an hotel, tavern, or public-house, but now has its Derby lottery or "sweep," as it is technically termed, the prizes varying from £5 to £1500; the subscriptions, of course, being regulated by the number of subscribers. In most of these clubs there are two prizes, the second being one-third of the amount of the first, and some lotteries have also a third prize, but very few, on account of the wrangling which frequently ensues as to the third horse, the judge

THE OAKS.—EARL OF DERBY'S SEAT.

at the winning post only placing two, and consequently the third horse can only be ascertained from the daily or weekly sporting papers; but, as they often differ on this point, it is difficult to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the name of the third horse. These clubs are not merely confined to houses of public entertainment or resort, but also in large establishments the clerks and operatives have their "draws," and in the country they are still more numerous, particularly in Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham. At the Post-office Hotel, Manchester, Mr. Blake, the proprietor, has several sweeps, one having for the first prize £1400., the subscribers residing in different parts of the kingdom. In these lotteries it is a common practice for gentlemen to present their wives with a chance, and young gentlemen to enter the names of their inamoratas, in the hope of creating an "agreeable surprise." To the uninitiated, the *modus operandi* of these lotteries may not be uninteresting. When the list of subscribers is completed, a day is appointed for the drawing, which generally takes place a few weeks prior to the race. The parties, or their representatives, being assembled, two uninterested persons are selected as drawers, and two boxes or hats are used for the occasion—the one containing tickets on which are inscribed the names of the horses, and the other, tickets of the names of the subscribers. A ticket, with the name of a subscriber, is first drawn out, and then a ticket with the name of a horse, and both of these duplicates are recorded in a book, which is kept for the reference of members. The horses are equally divided among the subscribers, and if any difficulty occurs in the division, blanks are put in to complete the number and drawn, the number of horses being regulated by the list of subscribers. Any person can dispose of their tickets, and there is always a market for the same, the price being governed by the odds at Tattersall's. Many sporting men make up a "book" in the following manner. They purchase tickets of horses and then bet against them. Thus, for instance, if they have a horse in a £100 lottery they can afford to lay £50 or more against it, and in the event of the horse winning, they receive £100 to pay £50, consequently winning £50 either way. This can only be effected by persons who move in the sporting circles.

THE DERBY DAY.

Now readers all, of one accord,
Put on your merry faces,
While we narrate you all the great
Hubbub of Epsom Races!

The cockney lot could ne'er have got
A finer day for startin'—
It was as shining as the *Day*
Who lived with Mr. Martin.

Of course we mean the Derby Day,
When run both colt and filly,
Almost as famous, in its way,
As Canning's Derby Dilly.

The sun rose bright in all his pride,
His eastern pillow scorning;
And many fathers' *sons* beside
Were up as soon that morning.

DOING IT SPICY.

And ladies bright, in glad delight,
To go and see the winner;
Some took a *fair* in garments rare,
And some a *foul* for dinner.

With lots of prog, and lots of grog,
Away some thousand scampered;
I cannot tell how much with wine
Their carriages were *hamper'd*.

They went in gigs, they went in carts,
In coaches and in chaises;
And some in vans adorned by hands
With buttercups and daisies.

Now, of these last a fact we'll state,
And are prepared to prove it—
They never tried to lead the van,
But, by cock and pie, they drove it.

And vehicles of all degrees,
And people of all classes,
With riches such as men amass
From labour of the masses.

A few smart showers laid the dust,
At which no wight ran rusty,
And for this reason, that thereby
The road was "*none so dusty.*"

We hold it better for a man,
With summer travel bothered,
To be at once at Hindustan,
Than always in dust smothered.

So when those laying showers came,
The crowd cared not two stivers,
For the smiling skies soon held their rains,
As well as all the drivers.

They drove away in style so gay,
Some skilful, some at random,
In cab and buggy, demet, gig,
In four-in-hand and tandem.

One nobby Jarvey's fare comprised
Grub, Champagne, and cheroot;

'Twas odd enough to see him stow
His victuals in his boot.

But when some cockney cried aloud,
"Boots wasn't made for wittles,"
He marked the chaffer from the crowd,
And knocked him down "like skittles!"

Quarrels and accidents, of course,
Were thick as moods and tenses,
And some were accidents of gates,
Some accidents *of fences!*

The turnpike gates annoyed the mob,
Who did abuse and scold so;
They had to pay, and didn't like
The joke of being *toll'd so.*

But still they rode and rattled on,
With air of demi-rep some;
But others, vastly more genteel,
Unto the Downs of Epsom.

And, if you'd know what there befel
Smart jockey-coves and dressy men,
We give you here a string of cuts
To serve you as a specimen.

Now on the road, within one minute,
A splendid chance of rolling in it.

Most downy from the first and clever,
But much more downy now than ever.

Deprived of many more resources,
He tries just now a change of horses.

If e'er I cut the ribbons, bend me double,
They've snapp'd, my Lord, and sav'd you all the trouble!

When I set out to race upon this ground,
I never thought of *running such a round*

Here for the present we cut short our set,
With two smart nags that have two floors to let.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, &c. Mile and a quarter. 14 subscribers.

Mr. Herbert's Tectotaller, 3 yrs		1
Mr Goodman's Miss Fidgit, 4 yrs		2

£50, free for any horse, &c., entered for any of the races on Tuesday and Wednesday; winner to be sold for £200.

Fulwar Craven's That's the Time of Day	3	3	1	1
Mr. Baldwin's Dromedary	6	1	2	2
Mr. Phillimore's Finchley	1	4	2	3

OAKS BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Adela filly, 7 to 2 agst Dilhar, 9 to 1 agst Fury filly, 8 to 1 agst Firebrand, 12 to 1 agst Arsinia filly, 13 to 1 agst Meal, 14 to 1 agst Lucy Banks, 20 to 1 agst Pharmacopœia.

£50 free for any horse which has been entered for any of the preceding races, others to pay 3 sovs each. Winner to be sold for £150. Mile and a quarter heats.

Mr Shelley's b c, by Glaucus, out of Malibran, 3 yrs (Ealing)	0	1	1
Mr. King's Exton, 3 yrs	0	2	2
Mr. Falconer's Miss Emily, 4 yrs	3	3	3

THE OAKS.—FRIDAY.

The OAKS STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft, for 3 years old, 8st 7lb each; the second to receive £100 out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs towards the police, &c. Last mile and a half.

Mr. Marshall's f by Bran, out of Fury	(Lye) 1
Mr. Shuckel's Meal	(Butler) 2

Sixteen weighed for the start.

ATTILA, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

We close our account of Epsom Races with a portrait of Attila the winner of the Derby Stakes, and his rider, Scott. It is from a sketch made by Mr. Hancock immediately after the race; those who are familiar with this gentleman's talent, and the high reputation which he enjoys as an animal painter, will readily believe it to be a true and spirited representation of its now famous original. Every one acquainted with the horse, must certify its admirable accuracy.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.

A match of considerable interest was played on Parker's Piece, Cambridge, between the Marylebone and University Clubs. The Marylebone having won the toss, put the adversaries in first; who, by their formidable style of batting, raised the hopes of their supporters to a high pitch. Mr. Anson deserves particular praise. The score in the first innings of the University, amounted to 136 runs. The Marylebone then went in, and, assisted mainly by the science of the Hon. F. Ponsonby, Mr. Taylor, and Captain Mundy, headed their opponents by 28 runs. This position of the game greatly changed the odds so lately in favour of the University. The result of the second innings of the Cantabs, left the Marylebone 86 runs to gain. The wickets fell rapidly, Mr. Taylor being caught early by Mr. Mase in a most masterly style. Mr. Whitaker's wicket next fell, when Mr. Bolland joined Mr. Ponsonby and by his great patience and judgment kept at his wicket until the match closed in favour of the Marylebone, with three wickets to go down. Cambridge has not been so strong for years. Mr. French's batting, and the bowling of Messrs. Bluker and Backer were excellent.

LIST OF MATCHES FOR THE SEASON.

Monday, May 30, at Lord's—Marylebone Club and Ground against the county of Sussex.
Thursday, June 2, at Oxford—Marylebone Club against the University of Oxford.
Monday, June 6, at Lord's—Marylebone Club against Cambridge University.
Thursday, June 9, at Lord's—Marylebone Club against Oxford University.
Monday, June 13, at Lord's—Oxford against Cambridge.
Thursday, June 16, at Lord's—Marylebone Club against Rugby.
Thursday, June 23, at Lord's—Marylebone Club against Newport Pagnell Club.
Monday, July 4, at Lord's—Gentlemen of England against Gentlemen of Kent.
Thursday, July 7, at Lord's—Marylebone Club against Manchester Club.
Monday, July 11, at Lord's—Kent against England.
Monday, July 18, at Lord's—Old Etonians with one player against Old Harrovians with one player.
Monday, July 25, at Lord's—Gentlemen against the Players.

THE EAST KENT CLUB.

May 31—They play with Ickham, at Beverley.
June 7—With Sittingbourne, at Beverley.
June 10—With Ramsgate, at Ramsgate.
June 17—With Ickham, at Ickham.
June 23—Kent *v.* Northern Counties or Sussex, at Nottingham or Brighton.
June 30—Kent *v.* Northern Counties or Sussex, at Beverley.
July 4—Gentlemen of Kent *v.* Gentlemen of England, at Lord's.
July 11—Kent *v.* England, at Lord's.
July 19—The East Kent Club, with Penenden, at Beverley.
July 22—With Penenden, at Penenden.
July 26—With Ramsgate, at Beverley.
July 29—With Sittingbourne, at Sittingbourne.
August 1—Kent *v.* England, at Beverley.
August 4—Gentlemen of Kent *v.* Gentlemen of England, at Beverley.
August 9—East Kent Club, with Addisham, at Beverley.
Thursday, July 28, and two following days, at Lord's—The annual Eton, Winchester, and Harrow School matches.
Monday, August 1, at Canterbury—Kent against England, return match.
Thursday, August 4, at Canterbury—Gentlemen of England against Gentlemen of Kent.
Monday, August 15, at Newport—Marylebone Club against Newport Pagnell Club.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The first sailing match of the above club, under the patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, is appointed to take place on Saturday, the 4th of June, when three superb pieces of plate will be sailed for by the following yachts, belonging to members of the club:—

FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES.

	Tons.	Owner's Names.	Distinguishing Colours.
Lady Louisa	13	J. Smith, Esq.....	Blue.
Phantom.....	20	T. F. Silby, Esq....	White and Blue.
Mystery	25	Lord A. Paget.....	Blue, pierced, white Maltese cross.
Mary.....	25	G. Ashlin, Esq.	White, quartered with red.
Spray	14	G. Taylor, Esq.	Red, with white Maltese cross.

THIRD CLASS.

Brilliant	8	H. Fowler, Esq....	Blue, with white vertical stripe.
Sea Nymph.....	10	C Wheeler, Esq. ..	White before red.
Rival	10	W. Sawyer, Esq. ..	Red and white quartered.

To start from off the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, sail to Coalhouse Point, below Gravesend, and return to Greenwich. The Royal Sovereign steam-vessel will accompany the match, and the band of the Surrey yeomanry will attend to amuse the company.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF THE TURF.—Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Oxton Hall, Yorkshire, the Father of the Turf, as he was generally designated, died on Tuesday, after a short illness, at Christie's Hotel, St. James's-street, in his 79th year. Mr. Wilson was well known and highly respected in the sporting circles, and was one of the senior members of the Jockey Club.

ELECTRICITY OF STEAM.

Professor Daniell, in his lecture on the chemistry of the atmosphere, delivered at the Royal Institution, took occasion to exhibit the elimination of the electric spark from steam. The extraordinary fact of the possibility of obtaining electricity from steam was, like many others of the wonders of science, discovered by mere accident by one of the workmen at a large steam-engine, in a factory near Gateshead; for, in raising the lever connected with some portion of the machinery, against which steam had been allowed to condense, he received so powerful an electric shock as to be thrown to the ground. This occurred two or three times, and was at length mentioned to certain scientific individuals in the neighbourhood, who at once traced the phenomenon to its true source. Immediately that the fact was communicated to the scientific world, several experiments were made on the matter, among which, those of Professors Daniell and Grove appear to have been the most satisfactory. The apparatus used by Professor Daniell was a small low-pressure boiler for generating the steam, to which was affixed a pipe, having in its centre a stop-cock, from which the steam could at all times be readily supplied. A tin tube, containing a number of diaphragms of wire-gauze, and bent at right angles, was affixed to the prime conductor of an electric machine, for the purpose of insulation, and the steam was at once projected into the tube. Electric sparks of considerable length were drawn from the opposite end of the conductor. A Leyden jar was charged, and a shock received: and hydrogen gas was lighted by its means. Several theories have been raised, to account for the phenomenon, of which the generally received and most probable is, that the electricity is developed by the sudden condensation of the vapour. Whatever, however, may be the real cause, the knowledge of the fact is of considerable importance in the science of meteorology. Since the wondrous discovery of Franklin, no one could doubt that electricity and lightning were identical, but it was never understood by what means the clouds became charged with electric fluid. Here is at once an explanation. If from the condensation of a small quantity of steam, an electric spark, attended by all its usual phenomena, be produced, can it not readily be conceived that the lightning would be the product of thousands of acres of condensed vapour in the air. On this part of the subject a pretty experiment was shown by Mr. Daniell. An electrometer, or apparatus for detecting minute quantities of electricity, was placed some considerable distance from the steam pipes, and a small puff or cloud of steam was suffered to roll over it, in doing which, the leaves of the electrometer were violently deflected, showing even here that the condensation of this small quantity, by the cold air, had produced a visible amount of electricity.

THE "INS" AND THE "OUTS."

The following exceedingly clever address was delivered by Mr. Murray, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, on the 15th ultimo, on the close of the season, and, although somewhat lengthy, the admirable tone throughout induces us to insert it:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, In theatrical matters, as in political, the world may be divided into two great parties, namely, the 'Ins' and the 'Outs,' and you will at once perceive why the manager of a theatre, like the far-famed Vicar of Bray, should be his noble servant of the Ins, whatever political party or parties those Ins may happen to belong to. (Laughter.) The feelings and the gratification of these aforesaid Ins should ever be the paramount consideration of the aforesaid manager; and yet how often, Ladies and Gentlemen, on the occasion of a bad benefit, or the conclusion of an indifferent season, do we see an actor or manager coming forward, and with moody brow and 'hack-hastre eye,' visiting upon the good-natured and friendly Ins the defalcations of the stony-hearted Outs. (Laughter and applause.) If by such grumblings we could, like able financiers, touch the pockets of the Absentees—(great applause and laughter)—without annoying the feelings of the Present-hes and shes, then would I exclaim with Lear—

> Blow winds and crack your cheeks! rage! blow!
> You cataracts and hurricanoes fall,
> Till you have drowned the towns and palaces
> *Of these said Out-and Outers*—Great Heavens!

But as this is impossible, the result of such complaint is too frequently to offend our supporters, and literally turn our insides out. (Applause.) With these convictions, Ladies and Gentlemen, I present myself before you this evening; and although I cannot claim the garlands of a successful campaign, I shall not indulge the 'melting mood;' but, averaging the result of my labours and your favours for the last ten years, sincerely thank you, and all who have honoured me with their support during that period, for a very snug and comfortable 'balance in favour.' (Great applause.) To borrow another mercantile phrase, Theatres, especially the large ones, are looking down; for which depression, many causes may be assigned—and one in particular, the late hours of fashionable parties; for the man who sits down to dinner at seven o'clock, must of necessity cut his mutton and the theatre at the same time (laughter and applause); and, with a sharp appetite, I would back mutton against Shakspeare at any odds. (Great laughter.) Thus, the dinner-table depopulates our first prices; and as one evil genius generates another, the drawing-room ruins our second; for who would leave the attraction of a modern soirée, with its bevy of beauties, its gas, its songs, quadrilles, tableaux vivants, and all the thousand and one attractions which throw a fairy charm over the private parties of present days—who would leave them, I say, on a snowy night, to see a few shivering actors striving to be funny to the as few deluded individuals whom the astounding mysteries of a long play-bill have inveigled into our clutches? (Great laughter.) What is to be done to remedy this evil I know not for even if Kemble him-elf were here for a whole season, I'd back the dinners against him in the long run. To ask you to give up your dinners would be ridiculous, and yet, without some change, we must soon give up ours. (Laughter.) If you, gentle Ladies, don't dine a little earlier,

> 'Macbeth must dine no more.'

I thankfully acknowledge that, during Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean's engagement, dinners seemed at a discount; but then three weeks of prosperity barely recompense months of depression, particularly as, though man and wife are one flesh, they contrive, professionally, to have two pockets (great laughter); and between the Scylla of the one, and the Charybdis of the other, the manager gets anything but the lion's share. (Hear, hear,) during a future season, anything should be done to domesticize the private episode, we shall be truly grateful if not, we must again put our shoulders to the wheel, and trust to the chapter of accidents for better fortune. As for myself, I repeat, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the failure of a season or two cannot mar my fortunes, or influence my feelings; which ever have been, and ever will be, those of profound respect and regard for you, my very kind friends and patrons—sentiments in which, I am sure, the great bulk of my company join; and with heartfelt wishes for your health and happiness, we, for the brief vacation of a fortnight, respectfully take our leave." Mr. Murray then retired, amidst loud applause.

"MORPETH" AND MRS. MOTT.

(From the *British. Whig.*)

"Morpeth remains here a week—is invited to Mrs. Mott's splendid *soirée* on Friday.—*New York Herald.*

We are indebted to a friend now on a visit to the land of liberties (which are, by-the-by, taken with a familiar freedom peculiar to the expectorating nation) for an account of Mrs. Mott's splendid *soirée*." We give it in his own words:—

"Last night the Yankees in this place were in high spirits because, as they expressly declared, 'they would shew the Englisher Lord tarnation queer fixes, besides proving how slick them gals were about the jints.' As I had received a card, and was desirous to observe his lordship's reception, I walked to Mrs. Mott's house in B——-street, 45, which is about as large as one of the houses in Soho-square. The *soirée* commenced about half-past seven. I arrived at eight, at which time the last hackney-coach had set down Dr. and Mrs. Lardner, a gentleman of colour, and two United States colonels one of whom keeps a tobacco shop in New York-street, and the other is the editor of a penny magazine. The door was opened by a help, who addressed me with 'Guess you're rather late, my man; you're not Morpeth, are you?' Having seen his lordship's face, you may imagine my feeling of annoyance; however, in this country one must take all things coolly, so I proceeded to a small room, where in a sort of high back chair, placed on a large stool (intended to resemble a throne) sat Mrs. Mott. Her dress, if not quite unique, was rather singular. A red satin gown, with white flounces, green merino boots, and black sable boa, with a mouse-coloured velvet turban, from the centre of which dangled a gold tassel. The lady wore no gloves, but exhibited a plentiful display of rings, ringlets, and bracelets. She was attended by four damsels in white, with yellow satin sashes. The room was almost full, and the floor, which was uncarpeted, shewed evident signs of the presence of 'American Gentlemen.' Mrs. Mott received me with a dignified air, which called for all my muscular rigidity to prevent risibility. I glided into the crowd immediately, in order that I might look at the appointments of the room, which only wanted taste to perfect them. Every thing of the best; glasses, curtains, or-molu clocks, chairs, divans, all costly, but especially vulgar. Pictures there were none. The young women were very pretty, but execrably dressed; the men, in appearance and manners, ought not to be mentioned in the same breath with the men of Howell and James's. Dr. Lardner was as yet the lion, and Dr. Lardner the lioness. Philosophy and immorality are one and the same thing with the Yankees. There were many gentlemen and ladies of colour—the best behaved people in the room. The clock chimed nine, when in ran a help, saying, 'I'll be eternally weaned if he ain't come,' and he, the great Whig missionary, Lord Morpeth, in a yellow waistcoat, and a blue coat, with, of course, a cocked hat, made his inestimable appearance. It is hard to say which was the more graceful, the inclination of Mrs. Mott's head or Morpeth's body. Venus and Adonis never met at New York till this interview. After an interchange of compliments, 'Morpeth' was introduced to the aristocracy of New York, in which the names of Smith, Brown, Green, Tompkins, Pipkins, Potkins, and Simpkins, were distinguishable. After this we were entertained by a song from Miss Muggs, called 'Bunker's Hill,' and a comic song from a Miss Boys, called the 'Dutty Whig.' During the last the contortions of 'Morpeth's' face would have brought a bumper to the largest theatre in America.

"I left the house at ten, having seen quite enough to be disgusted; and I hear that the impression which his lordship made was anything but complimentary to his fine manners. The manners such *soirée* and the illustrious Howard will return to England a thorough Conservative."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, at the Central School-room, in the Sanctuary, Westminster, when there was an unusually numerous assemblage of all classes. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. After the usual examination of the children, the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, the secretary, read the report, which stated that, in the disposal of the fund for school-building, the object which the committee had invariably kept in view had been to call forth the largest possible amount of local efforts, and to produce the greatest attainable extent of church education. The whole number of cases is 918; the total sum granted is £15,881; and the number of scholars accommodated is 52,180, being a larger number, by 11,907, than in any preceding year. A variety of resolutions were moved and agreed to, and the meeting separated.

CITY AND WEST-END IMPROVEMENTS.—That part of Upper Thames street, near Queenhithe, is now undergoing a most important alteration and improvement. The whole frontage of several large warehouses, upwards of seven stories in height, and which project into the street for nearly twenty feet, and opposite to which there is not room for two carriages to pass each other, are now being pulled down, and new fronts, on a line with the other buildings, erected. The contemplated improvements in Piccadilly have been postponed until the ensuing autumn, in consequence of some difficulties on the subject which have arisen on the part of St. Martin's-in-the Fields, whose limits extend to the basin in the Green-park. The parish of St. George, Hanover-square, is willing to accede to the proposals of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to facilitate the widening of the street, and there is no doubt that this desirable improvement, though now at a stand still, will be ultimately carried into effect. Last week a new bridge, over the piece of ornamental water leading from the Inner Circle in the Regent's-park across the Park to Macclesfield-gate, was opened to the public, and there are now two other bridges in course of erection, which, when completed, will facilitate the visits of the inhabitants of this great metropolis to Primrose hill.

THE TRINITY-HOUSE.—On Trinity Monday, the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, according to annual custom, visited the houses of the corporation at Deptford. About half-past twelve o'clock his Grace the Duke of Wellington, grand-master, and the officers and brethren of the corporation, landed at Gordon's dock-yard, and proceeded, escorted by a body of police, to the Trinity-house, in Church-street, where his Grace was sworn in, and the usual scrambling for biscuits and wine took place. The brethren afterwards proceeded to sit down to dinner, which was very unseemly, a disturbance having taken place, from the interference of the police with the arrangements made by the parochial authorities. The churchwardens and other parish officers loudly protested against the police remaining in the church at all, and several constables were ordered out. Mr. Maidden, the superintendent, said the police acted under written orders from some person whose name was not distinctly heard. Much confusion followed; but the service was ultimately proceeded with, and a sermon preached by the Rev. A. E. Sketchley, vicar. The brethren then returned to town. An immense concourse of spectators assembled in the town; and there was a great number of small craft on the river.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON.—A bench warrant was issued on Saturday against Mr John Sadler Moody, lately a brewer in this town, and one of the recent batch of magistrates, for sending a challenge to Mr. T. L. Harman, the registered proprietor of the *Hampshire Independent* newspaper, in consequence of some severe strictures which appeared in that journal, on the evidence given by Mr. Moody before the late Southampton Election Committee. Mr. Moody's evidence, as reported in the local papers, has excited a great deal of attention in the town; and it has been determined by a body of the reformers, as soon as the short-hand writer's notes are published, to call the attention of Government to the subject with the view of memorialising for Mr. Moody's removal from the commission of the peace. It appears that Mr Moody sent a challenge to Mr. Harman, which that gentleman, on moral grounds, declined to accept. Mr. Moody, therefore, at an early hour this morning, before any of the members were in attendance, privately stole into the club room, of which he is not a member, and posted Mr. Harman as a coward. Mr. Harman being a member of the club, his brother members, on perceiving the paper, were highly incensed at this intrusion into their room, and have since expressed themselves very strongly to Mr. Moody on the subject. Mr. Moody was soon afterwards taken before the magistrates, and compelled to find sureties to keep the peace.

HORBURY.—ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Monday night last an attempt at murder and robbery was made in Horbury, on the person of an old man named Hurst, who is a small shopkeeper in that village. About eleven o'clock at night, after the old man had retired to rest, some villain, knowing that Hurst lived alone, and generally had a little money in his possession, knocked at the door, and, on its being opened, he immediately rushed in, and demanded the money of the old man. On the latter refusing to deliver up his property, the ruffian fired a pistol at him, but luckily the ball missed its object, and the old man escaped with his face pierced. The assassin made a desperate attempt to stab him with a knife, but fortunately this was struck from his hand in the struggle; and thus being prevented from accomplishing the dreadful crime he had contemplated, he retreated through the still open door, glad to escape without his booty. We are sorry to say that the offender has not yet been discovered.—*Leeds Mercury.*

SUICIDE ON CROYDON COMMON.—On Monday morning an inquest was held at the Mail Coach, Croydon Common, before the Coroner for Surrey, on the body of a respectably dressed young man, apparently about twenty-five years of age. Jeremiah Bryant, a labourer, residing at Croydon, deposed, that on Friday morning, about four o'clock, he was at work mowing tares, in a field on Croydon Common, belonging to Mr. Henry Soames. During his performance of that work, he found the body of a man lying on his back in the field, which intercepted his operations. He was quite dead. His head was shattered to pieces. A percussion pistol, which had recently been discharged, was lying across his arm. His hat, which was blown to a considerable distance, was torn to pieces. Other evidence to the same effect was adduced. In the pocket of the deceased was found a book entitled, "Remarks on the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental Excitement upon Health," by Amariah Bregham, M.D. On the fly-leaf was written in pencil—"Having no watch, I cannot say what is the hour, but the sun appears to be down or below the horizon, and I hear the crows and other birds are busy and pleased, and all nature content and happy but me. Because of not knowing how to make a better use of my brain, I have come here to have it shattered. It rains, it is cold, or at least I feel so, and it is darkish." After some further evidence, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed himself, but what state of mind he was in at the time there was no evidence to prove.

The approaching second centenary of the Church of Scotland in Ireland, is to be observed as a day of general prayer and thanksgiving, Friday, the 10th of June, 1643, the first Irish presbytery was held in Carrickfergus. The Rev. Dr. Cooke suggests that each of these bodies do hold a special meeting upon Friday, the 10th of June next, and that a collection or subscription be commenced for building churches in the principal towns in the south and west of the kingdom.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played in the College grounds on Saturday last, between the students of Eton and the officers of the 15th Foot, who were allowed to have Lord Drumlanrig and another first-rater on their side. The match excited a considerable degree of interest, and many of the nobility and gentry were present, including Lord Howe, Lord Carzon, the Hon. W. Ashley, Lord Braybrook, Colonel Beal, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, and other masters of Eton, Lord Lennox, Lord G. Manners, several officers of the Royal Blues and 15th Foot, &c; the band of the 15th being in attendance. At the first innings, the score of the parties (59) was equal, but in the second inn ngs the Etonians proved victorious, with five wickets to go down. The bowling of Young and Marson, Eton side, were of the first order; and the batting of Horrocks and Lord Drumlanrig, and the bowling of Sir F. Baltarst on the other side, were equally scientific.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Monday evening the peaceful and romantic village of Ashover, about six miles from Chesterfield, became the scene of one of the most deplorable and heart-rending tragedies that ever occurred in this or perhaps any other country. Mr Richard Eaton, a gentleman in independent circumstances, about 60 years of age, in loading his gun in the house to go in pursuit of a mad-dog, accidentally shot his son, a youth about 16 or 17 years of age; and immediately after, in the frenzy of the moment, took a pistol and shot himself through the head, and fell dead upon the spot. The gun was loaded with slugs, and its contents first struck the young man's arm, and, after passing in an oblique direction and shattering the bone, entered his side. He instantly dropped, but he did not expire till about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning. On seeing his son fall, the father was seized with an agony of grief, and exclaimed, "My dear son! what shall I do! what shall I do! my dear, dear son!" He took a loaded pistol, rushed out into the garden, applied the muzzle just below his right ear and fired, when the bullet, after penetrating the head, passed out a little above the left ear, causing instantaneous death. Inquests were held on the bodies before Mr. Hutchinson, the Coroner for the Hundred of Scarsdale, and verdicts returned to the effect, that the son was accidentally shot, and that the father put an end to his own existence in a fit of frenzy consequent upon the previous accident. Mr Eaton was a gentleman very highly respected by an extensive circle of acquaintances, to whom his urbanity of manners and his known worth greatly endeared him. His melancholy end will be a subject of unfeigned regret to all who knew him. He has left a wife and daughter, who resided with him at Ashover, and a son who is in business in Nottingham. The younger son, who has lost his life as above described, was an apprentice with Mr. Hickin, the counsellor, in that town, and had returned home to spend a few weeks at home, in consequence of indisposition. What adds to the deplorable character of this sad catastrophe, is the circumstance that the elder son was to have been married on the following day, and the wedding party were to have visited Ashover in commencing their tour of pleasure, and preparations were made to receive them. Alas! how changed is the scene!

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A few days since a remarkable case of spontaneous combustion of a bed occurred in the family of C. D. Archibald, Esq., of Portland-place, Leamington, which, but for its timely discovery, might have led to very disastrous results. The alarm was given of a fire occurring in one of two bedsteads in a bed-room, one on which there were two beds, the one a palliasse and the other what was supposed to be a hair mattress. It was promptly extinguished by the application of water, when it was ascertained that a hole about eight inches in diameter had been burned completely through the floor, directly under the bed, and on examining the bedding, a corresponding circle of combustion was found both in the mattress and palliasse. The former turned out on examination, instead of hair, to have merely a thin superficial covering of this substance, the interior being made up, amongst other things, of roughly-broken flax, tow, and oakum, which substances only require the contact of oil or grease to ignite of themselves. This process, which goes on under ordinary states of the atmosphere, would unquestionably be promoted even by such elevated temperature as mere animal heat. It would appear that after having commenced in the tow or other contents at the under side of the mattress, it thence burned downwards through the palliasse, the straw and ignited materials setting fire to the floor, and thence to the curtains and hangings. Mr. Booth, lecturer on chemistry, who has paid much attention to this curious subject, and to whom these facts were thus related, thinks there is no question that this may be added to the authentic cases of spontaneous combustion; and as many such mattresses are undoubtedly in use, it should operate as a wholesome caution.

STRANGE DELUSION AND CRUELTY.—A woman named Barns, the wife of a labouring man, residing at New Pound Common, in the parish of Wanborough-green, having been ill for a long time, and unable to account for her lengthened indisposition, supposed, as did her neighbours also, that she was bewitched, and looking about them for the cause of the evil, their suspicions fell on a woman of about forty years of age, said to be a very decent, inoffensive creature. This idea had been entertained for a long time, and many schemes were put into operation to destroy her influence, but all had failed up to the latter end of last April, when, by some means, they became possessed with the notion that if they got some pigeons, and burned them alive, keeping every part of the room stopped up close, and not speaking while the operation was going on, they would effectually destroy the witch's power. In order to reduce this scheme to practice, they procured pigeons, and tied them in pairs, back to back, by their wings, and ignited a large fire, and stopped up the room as close as possible; some of the poor pigeons they opened at the breast, in order that the fire might burn their hearts while alive. How many were burned the writer cannot say, but he heard a neighbour state that he himself burned four, and he thought they should have destroyed the witch, if the house had been clear. It is supposed by the neighbours that from 20 to sixteen pigeons were destroyed in this cruel manner.—*Sussex Express.*

INTENSE THEFT OF BOOKS BY AN EDINBURGH M.D.—A few days ago two gentlemen—one from Glasgow and the other from Paisley—appeared at the Police Office, at Edinburgh, and stated that a variety of books, drawings, &c., had disappeared from their respective premises, and that they suspected a certain M.D. of their acquaintance, then residing in Edinburgh, of having stolen them. The police accordingly repaired to the lodging of the suspected party, and there found a number of the missing articles, besides others which have since been claimed as the property of persons in this city. Having learned also that the mother of the learned delinquent resided in Aberdeen, a letter was immediately forwarded to the superintendent of police in that quarter, requesting him to order her house to be searched. The result was the arrival on Tuesday night of two large boxes of books, supposed to have been stolen from houses and shops both in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The individual, who has hitherto moved in a most respectable sphere, is now in custody.—*Scotsman.*

THE BROWNS.—A circumstance of rather a novel character occurred last week at Stockton-on-Tees. It appears a jolly tar, named Thomas Brown, was pleased to take unto himself a wife, in the county of Kent, about two years ago. Since then, his vessel having made several voyages to Stockton, a report somehow or other reached the ears of his loving spouse and her father, that her "gude-man" had actually got married again, in the above-named town, to another wife, since the unsuspicious father, having every reason to believe the report to be true, immediately offered a reward for the apprehension of his apparently faithless son-in-law for the crime of bigamy. This week, however, application having been made to the vicar of Stockton for the marriage certificate of the supposed transgressor of the law, it turned out that the Thomas Brown married at Stockton is not the Thomas Brown married in Kent, the one being a sawyer, and the other a sailor, and the report alluded to had been circulated in Kent by some wags, "all to astonish the Browns." The Kentish fair one, no doubt, will be overjoyed to learn that the lord of her affections is still "*true blue.*" Had it been otherwise she would have been "*done brown*" to a certainty.—*Halifax Guardian.*

The British merchants residing at Smyrna have recently addressed a letter to Lord Aberdeen, representing the expediency of a direct steam communication between Great Britain and the Levant. According to this memorial, the advantages, in the way of communication, possessed by Continental over British manufacturers in the Smyrna market are so great, that, in default of some alteration of the present system, there is danger of the British being driven out of competition altogether.

LONDON CHARITIES.

The wealth and extent of London, its innumerable buildings, and their teeming population, cannot fail to speak forcibly to the mind of every visitor, whether from the country or from foreign climes. Its charities and works of mercy, happily for the national character and its prosperity, are as boundless and as beneficial, though not perhaps so visible to the cursory glance, except on a few great occasions, like the one of which we now treat, when the sunlight of June streams on nearly six thousand children, brought together beneath one roof, from the various parishes of the Metropolis, to display a living monument of the gratuitous distribution of knowledge, and its consequent beneficial effects. The warm-hearted wish of George the Third, "that every child throughout his dominions should be able to read the Scriptures," has been so enthusiastically responded to by his people, that no reasonable excuse can now be offered by any class of the community for an inability to do so. "Ignorance," it has been well observed, "is not so much the mother of devotion as the parent of vice: many have sinned who knew no better: ignorant of the just distinctions between right and wrong, they have trusted to self-interest only, as the chief stimulus to their duty; it requires but a simple system of education to lead them to a better principle." Experience, from the examin-

ation of many instances, has likewise proved that, of those who suffer for their crimes, the far greater number have been unable to read; and though this instruction may not always have been found to operate as a certain security, it has been so successful in its influence, by leading the way to a knowledge of the Gospel, as to entitle its value to be estimated at one-third of the means of safety. Legislators have from the earliest periods been fully aware of this fact. and the benevolent mind of our sixth Edward, in 1552, incorporated Christ's Hospital for the reception, maintenance, and education of poor fatherless children. They are strikingly distinct from the ordinary school-boys of the capital, and look like the relics of a race that has long passed away. The belted gown, and mall, useless, and in reality never used, cap, have descended as an heir-loom from one generation of scholars to another, from the days of Edward to those of Victoria, modified a little, it is true, by the knee-breeches and shoe-buckles of George I.; but the general appearance of the boys preserving to us the ordinary dress of a lad of that early period, and also giving a fair idea of the generally adopted costume, the long girdled open gown, and "city flat cap," usually worn by merchants and tradesmen of the reign of Edward's sisters and successors, and which was the peculiar distinction between themselves and the more gaily decorated tenants of the courts—the wealthy and aristocratic. In Camden's time this school maintained six hundred orphan boys, and one thousand two hundred and forty poor on alms. One thousand poor children have been maintained at one time on this excellent foundation, of whom from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty have been apprenticed every year to trades, and girls to service; but the numbers have fluctuated from various causes, as also have the rules and regulations in some degree—the limitation to *orphans alone* has ceased, though the greater number of the scholars have been deprived of one parent. But amid all minor changes of rules or of time, the institution still remains to attest the benevolent utility of its first foundation, and preserve to this and future ages the lasting good of well-directed charitably-given knowledge.

The great Sir Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the Charter-house, whose memory is worthy of all reverence, has left to London an institution no less magnificent. The boys of his school are perfectly collegiate in their appearance. They wear the cap and gown of the university, with the long hanging sleeve, never intended for use, but which adds considerably to the picturesque appearance of the wearer. By his will he directs that no children whose parents have any estate in lands to leave unto them, but only the children of poor men that want means to bring them up, are to be admitted.

We owe (among other benefits) to the Revolution of 1688, the extension of these ideas, and the formation of parish schools. At this time was instituted that of St. Botolph, Aldgate, the "fertile parent of a hundred more." The attempt of James the Second to darken the land by the re-introduction of the errors of Popery, and the indignant repulse offered by the whole country having at length succeeded in for ever incapacitating himself and family from its

government, this school was founded for the gratuitous education of children in the Protestant faith, in order to secure the country from the dangers of any relapse into Popery. "These poor children," says Dr. White Kennet, writing at the period of the first formation of the school, "in walking in procession to church, do so strike on the eyes, and win on the hearts of all good people, that I doubt not but that the example will be followed in this metropolis; and that the fame thereof will reach to other parts of this kingdom, where the same plan will be adopted, and extended to remote places; and that some pious persons will, in their lives, or at their deaths, endow schools for poor children, or bestow sums to place them out in the world." Seldom has a benevolent wish been so triumphantly responded to, and carried out by a great nation. A characteristic feature of a British Sabbath in all our towns and villages is the procession to church of such schools, a quiet, but strongly indicative memento of much good done where much was to be done.

The costumes of the London charity schools vary considerably, though all have an air of antiquity, in some instances unnecessarily grotesque. The old "city flat cap," before alluded to, and so frequently mentioned by writers of the Elizabethan era, including Shakspere, graces, or rather disfigures, the heads of most charity school-boys; and has become as distinctive a badge of one of them, as it used to be of a citizen in the days of the virgin queen. Its unlucky resemblance to that comfortable adjunct to the tea-table—a muffin—has become proverbial; and is as "familiar in the mouth as household words," to all who have a taste for the ridiculous.

Added to the leather breeches, buckled at the knee, and the shoes, also buckled on the feet, we have the costume at once of the earlier part of the reign of George III., when these schools began to be extensively established, presented to us. The crimped-cap school-girl also exhibits the female costume of the same period, with its quaker-like stiffness of cut, and comfortable plainness of contour; the clean apron and tippet bespeaking the future neatness of the incipient servant of all work—the Pamela of modern life. In some instances, as in that of St. Botolph, a change has occurred; the more modern trouser of the boy, and the less rigid stiffness of the girl, bespeak a distant, a very distant, approach to modern taste, and argue the possibility of the dress of the children actually becoming in some degree fashionable, a century after it has ceased to be considered so. In the eye of the antiquary this may be very delightful, in the instance of the Christ Church costume it undoubtedly is; but with all due deference to what Mr. Bumble so proudly refers to as "the parochial authorities," we think a little improvement might be made in this matter, without the slightest danger of *too* much innovation or expense.

But England has successful competitors in this race of benevolence, to be found among the men who are united beneath the sway of her Sovereign. "The Ancient Britons," as they delight to designate themselves, have also a charity school, founded for the purpose of instructing, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing poor children, descended of Welsh parents, born in and near London, who have no parochial settlement therein. It began to be established on the first of March, 1714, in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness Caroline, then Princess of Wales, which happened to be the anniversary commemoration of the titular saint of the principality. It increased considerably in 1718, by the exertions of a few spirited Welsh gentlemen; and in 1772 the building in Gray's Inn-lane was commenced, which has since existed for the accommodation of the children. The dresses of these children are picturesque in their effect; the boy's cap has, in fact, a military look, not to be seen in any other school costume, and when ornamented by the leek it has an exceedingly smart appearance. His corduroy trousers, close-fitting jacket, and lay-down collar, give him an aspect little differing from the ordinary dress of a boy among the working classes. The girl, however, is much more distinct; she still exhibits the mittens and close plaited cap of sixty years ago, and which, at that time, royalty itself did not disdain to wear. West's portraits of the young princesses, daughters of George III., at Hampton Court, appear thus habited; and this may declare to

us the original intention of the founders of these schools, to have been the comfort and decent appearance of these children among the members of the community, when they were first founded.

The Caledonian school-boy appears in the "Garb of old Gaul." The light Scottish cap of blue, bordered by the venerated plaid; the plaid jacket and tunic, or antique breacan; the naked leg, covered only by the plaid stocking and the buckled shoe, present to us a picture of national interest certainly unsurpassed by any in its pleasing effect, aided as it is by the hardy, shrewd, and intelligent looks of the little wearers.

The Irish boy and girl differ in nothing from many of the English school-boys, except in the colour of their clothes. While the prevailing colour with us is blue, theirs is universally green; and this allusion to the Emerald Isle is at once appropriate and tasteful.

We may add that the two last-named schools are the most odern of the national series.

The assembling of the charity children in St. Paul's is an event looked forward to by themselves and the inhabitants of the metropolis with much interest. On one occasion they were expressly assembled here by royal command; this was on the 23rd of April, 1789, the day of the general thanksgiving for the King's recovery. This has been beautifully delineated by Dayes. The King is represented attended by his Queen and family, passing up the nave to the centre of the building, surrounded by the vast array of children his own benevolent wishes had helped to foster and educate.

London certainly affords no more gratifying sight than on an occasion such as this, and it was one that impressed the late Prussian Monarch during his sojourn in this country, with the strongest emotion; a feeling that must be shared by every spectator.

Let us anticipate the scene: we stand beneath the vast dome of St. Paul's, the very focus of its architectural glories; around is ranged a vast amphitheatre of seats, occupied by thousands of children, all well clothed and educated by voluntary charity. They

are taught self-respect, and respect for their superiors, and consequently command respect toward themselves Fancy them, for one moment, deprived of such advantages; ragged, dirty, and uneducated; thrown by the thousand (for we must count them by high numbers—they exist thus) upon London life, in its lowest form; in the vast social machine where each individual exists for good or for evil, the amount of mischief cannot be fully guessed at. See the difference. They meet beneath one roof to testify the beneficial effects of education and benevolence. They feel this as well as the spectators do. If that boy before us has not the finished grace of an opera singer, at least he sings as much from the heart as he could do. What a high salary does for one, a grateful soul does for the other. There is an honest, manly, old English roughness, that no man need feel ashamed of, in his simple earnestness, that is worth all the shakes and trills meant only to amuse. Look, too, at these girls, each so prim and neat; her cap and tippet starched and ironed, with her glossy apron uplifted before her mouth, in

prayer. The effect of this combined movement afterwards, of thousands of sinking arms after those solemn moments, has been not inaptly, or unpoetically, compared to a fall of snow. Must not each girl feel honestly proud of her station in society, which, however humble, commands respect, by her propriety of manner and appearance, from the crowd of richer countrywomen who surround her. Can she feel herself a unit in so important an assembly of her fellow-scholars without a throb of gratitude at her position on this day? It is not in the heart of childhood to do so.

One more look before parting. A native American Indian, fond as he is of pantomimic gesticulation, might be not a little puzzled to comprehend the movements of the gentleman, who, baton in hand, is placed in a commanding situation against that pillar. He alternately raises his arm to the right, to the left, up and down, with various degrees of energy. He is the leader of the band, the mighty magician, who controls and modulates the army of voices that surround us; a chosen disciple of "St. Cecilia" herself; on the movements of his arm depend the correct intonation of each

sound. At his bidding the chorus swells as if it would burst the stone walls that confine it, or anon sinks like the sea after a storm. No antique enchanter "witched the world" of spirits more potently than he, whose baton is now wielded over the realms of sound, discoursing, as it does, "most sweet music" by its every movement. He is the wizard of the nineteenth century, one of the few undestroyed by the march of intellect, who live, and move, and have their being amidst us, to soothe, by their magic art, the rougher cares of the toilsome world which we inhabit. [We purpose next week to insert an engraving of the interior of St. Paul's as it appears upon these occasions.]

FLORICULTURE.

THE AMARYLLIS.

The Amaryllis is noted not only as commemorative of a favourite nymph of Virgil, but as embellishing the wilds of Mexico and Southern Africa; it is moreover valued from the facility with which its bulbs can be transported from their native beds to our frames and hothouses.

There are of this genus nearly forty species, chiefly natives of the hotter parts of the isles and continents of America and Africa. One only is a native of Siberia; and one is found wild in North America, which is the *A. formosissima*: this latter species is, from the deep red colour of its ample flowers, one of the most conspicuous of the whole genus.

Much practical tact is necessary in the culture of the Amaryllis, to cause them to flower frequently and well. It has been found, that in the autumn they generally require to be turned out of their pots of soil, and laid on a dry shelf in a warm place, till they show their flower buds, when they must be immediately potted, and set where it is intended they should flower—that is, on the curb of a pit or other platform in the hothouse. In summer they may be flowered in frames or in the greenhouse.

The best soil for the generality of the Amaryllis family, is a mixture of a light sandy loam, to which might be added, one-fourth of white sand turfy peat. This should not be sifted, as sifted soil is apt to become close. Care should, moreover, be taken that the hole in the bottom of the pot does not get stopped, and prevent the escape of water.

The seeds of these bulbs ought to be sown directly they become ripe, and when the plants rise a few inches high, they should be planted singly in pots. If placed in a frame, they will then progress rapidly.—*Florist's Journal.*

Deaths by Eating Hemlock.—Two lamentable accidents occurred at the parish of Llanerlyl, Montgomeryshire. A poor woman of the name of Davies had occasion to leave her home on Monday, and during her absence her three children discovered some roots of water hemlock near the river side, of which they ate freely, and an old woman in passing by found two of the children very ill. Upon inquiring what was the matter, the eldest informed her what they had been eating. Information was immediately given in the village of what had occurred, and a messenger was despatched for a surgeon, who was quickly in attendance, but on his arrival he found two dead (one aged ten years, the other three years and a half), and the other in a hopeless state, but who, through prompt and judicious treatment, is recovering. Inquests were held on the bodies, and the jury returned their verdict—"That their deaths were caused by the eating of poisonous roots, commonly called water-hemlock."—*Cambrian.*

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Where are they now?—who used at morn to gambol
Like bounding roebucks in our sunny path;
Where are they now?—who shar'd our evening ramble,
And made the green wood vocal with their laugh;
Where are they now?—from earth's glad pathway riven,
We trust, in heaven!

Where are they now?—the early birds are singing
Their joyous melodies to earth and air;
While all around the song of hope is ringing,
Why come they not, with us the scene to share?
No! higher joys than ours to them are given,
We trust, in heaven!

Where are they now?—the spring's young charms are breaking,
To deck fair nature with their budding bloom;
All things from winter's cold embrace are waking;
All,—save the tenants of the dreary tomb!
Their spring *shall* dawn, and death's dark bonds be riv'n.
Trust we but in heaven!

Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson

ANECDOTE OF A CLERGYMAN.

When in the act of composing a sermon, he made use of the term "ostentatious man." Throwing down his pen, he wished to satisfy himself, ere he proceeded, as to whether a great portion of his congregation might comprehend the meaning of the said term, and he adopted the following method of proof. Ringing the bell, his footman appeared, and he was thus addressed by his master:—"what do you conceive to be implied by an ostentatious man?"—"An ostentatious man, sir," said Thomas; "why, sir, I should say *a perfect gentleman*."—"Very good," observed the vicar; send "Ellis (his coachman) here. Ellis," said the vicar, "what do you imagine an ostentatious man to be?"—"An ostentatious man, sir," replied Ellis; "why, I should say an ostentatious man means what we calls (saving your presence) a *d—d jolly fellow*." I need scarcely add, that the vicar substituted a less ambiguous word, the schoolmaster not having been at that time abroad.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

MATRIMONY.

Some men think themselves very clever in tantalizing their wives—some, unpossessed of feeling themselves, may not understand how a vile word or stupid act can vex a keener soul; but it is meet they know and remember this—there is no greater crime than to take a woman from her father's earth, where she stood in blooming independence, to load her with the cares of a family, and then to trample on her hopes, proving that he is no better than those for whom she never cared by sighed—that he is no worthier than those who were forgotten in her dreams, and passed unheeded as she clung with fondness to his arm.

EDUCATION.

There are several ways of reforming men—by the laws of the civil magistrate, and by the preaching of ministers; but the most likely and hopely reformation of the world must begin with children. Wholesale laws and good sermons are but slow ways: the most compendious way is a good education: this may be an effectual prevention of evil, whereas all after-ways are but remedies.—*Tillotson.*

CONTENTMENT.

Contentment is a blessing not to be slighted. it goes before the one that possesses it, a very harbinger of peace; and, in this way, it may be likened to the Baptist in its ministry, for it makes the crooked parts in life straight, and its rough places plain. True! the wailing cry of the melancholy-loving poet ascends continually, echoing that there is nought of happiness in this, our nether world. Thanks be to God! she *does* abide here. Ours is a glorious world, fallen and sin-stained though it be: the declaration of the satisfied Creator, that all was "*very good*," is not effaced, though at times it be dimmed and indistinct. And to prove this we have only to refer to the brightness of the scenery of our globe, to her lovely glens and sunny mountains, her tinkling streamlets and her stupendous oceans. All, all these assure us that joy and peace are her proper tenants, and that is a perversion of feeling and an unhealthy fancy which would crown Melancholy, the uncertain queen, the imperious mistress of a world so bright and so beauteous!—*Dublin University Magazine.*

THE EVENING CLOUD.—BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

A cloud lay cradled near the setting sun:
A gleam of crimson tinged its braided snow.
Long had I watched the glory moving on
O'er the soft radiance of the lake below.
Tranquil its spirit seemed, and floated slow:
E'en in its very motion there was rest;
While every breath of eve that chanced to blow,
Wafted the traveller to the beauteous west.
Emblem, methought, of the departed soul,
To whose white robe the gleam of light is given;
And, by the breath of mercy, made to roll
Right onward to the golden gates of heaven,
Where to the eye of faith it peaceful lies,
And tells to man his glorious destinies.

A COMPLIMENT.

In a large party, Dr. Parr had been endeavouring to hammer an argument into the convictions of an auditor, who replied, when he ceased speaking, "I do not quite understand your object: but, as far as I comprehend it, I can only say, that my mind refuses to receive the impression you would give it."—"Why, then, sir," lisped the doctor, "I can only say, that your mind has the dullness of lead, without its malleability."

IN LUDO'S LAST SONG.

The last song he ever sung was in the kitchen of the Reindeer, at Worcester. He had attended the glee-club held at that house as usual, but declined singing, and left the room rather depressed in spirits, and accidentally in his way out strolled into the kitchen; where, recovering his spirits, and gathering the servants about him, he sang them, "Then farewell, my trim-built wherry," in his most brilliant style; scarcely had he finished it, however, when he lapsed into his previous gloom, quitted the house, and, not many days after, died.

SABBATH PROFANATION.

Oh! call it not profane to wander forth
On Sabbath-eve—to gaze, with gladden'd eye,
On all the beauties of the teeming earth,
The sea mysterious, and celestial sky.
Then sacred Meditation oft is nigh,
Prompting the heaven-ward hope—the holy thought
That leads to pray'r. Sometimes unwittingly
The careless Spirit is heart-worship taught,
And meek devotion comes, although unsought.

Sweet is the bird's song—lovely seems each flow'r
To toil-worn crowds who rove at Sabbath-eve;
Some note the vast economy and pow'r
Display'd in all God's works—these will not leave
Nature with hearts untaught. Nor should we grieve
If lovers rove in quiet privacy:
A pure affection can from vice retrieve—
For virtuous love is heav'd-born; and may be
A joy perfected in eternity. *Ta.t's Magazine.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

QUEEN'S BENCH.—Wednesday.

MANDAMUS.—BECKWITH v. THE TOWN COUNCIL OF NORWICH.

A rule for a mandamus had been granted by the court to compel the payment of an amount of compensation awarded by the Lords of the Treasury to the plaintiff, who was town-clerk of Norwich. He was, together with his office of town-clerk, employed in the capacity of solicitor to the charities, and visitor to lunatic-houses in the town of Norwich. In 1836 he was removed from the office, and he then sent in a claim to the Town Council for compensation, and they offered £365 a-year. The plaintiff was dissatisfied with this, and the case was heard before the Lords of the Treasury on appeal, and they decided that the plaintiff was entitled to compensation to the amount of £469 a-year.

The Solicitor-General, with whom was Mr. Watson, opposed the rule on the part of the Town Council. Although the plaintiff had been deprived of his office as town-clerk, the parties who had since been appointed trustees to the charities had employed the plaintiff, in his private capacity, as a solicitor, to conduct the legal business of the charities. He was not, therefore, entitled to compensation, inasmuch as he had sustained no actual loss, although he had been removed from his office.

The Attorney-General, in reply, contended that the rule should be made absolute, as the employment of the plaintiff, in his private capacity, as a solicitor, might determine at a day's notice. This was not a question as to whether compensation ought to be awarded, as that had been decided; the only question was one of amount. The fact of the plaintiff having been employed in the same office in his private capacity of solicitor, might be a consideration in awarding the amount of compensation; but their lordships had no reason to suppose that the consideration had not been entered into by the Lords of the Treasury, in awarding the sum of £469 a-year

Mr. F. Kelly appeared on the same side, and supported the rule.

Their lordships held that this case was precisely the same as the Bridgewater case. The question was altogether a matter of amount, and the Court had therefore no control over it; but it was entirely a matter for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury.—Rule made absolute.

BAIL COURT.—Monday.

NEGRI *v.* THE DUKE OF NORMANDY.

Mr. Humphrey stated that the plaintiff in this case was Signor Benedic Negri, a professor of music, and the action was brought to recover between £300 and £400 for teaching the Duke's daughter music, for which he was to receive a guinea a lesson, and an additional half-guinea if he was to remain longer than an hour in attendance. It appeared that the plaintiff was recommended by a person called the Count de Labat, a friend and adherent of the family and fortunes of the Duke, as one capable of giving the best instruction. The lady had made great progress, and it was for the recovery of compensation for the services he performed for the defendant that the action was brought.

Tagerio Negri, son of the plaintiff, proved that the Count de Labat came to his father's residence in Regent-street in 1838, and engaged his father.

Mr. Casson, a surgeon-dentist residing in Percy-street, saw Signor Negri instructing the Duke's daughter at Camberwell, about half-a-dozen times in 1838, but had no conversation with his Royal Highness on the subject of the engagement of Negri.

A young and extremely graceful lady, who stated her name to be Amelia, Princess of Bourbon, was next examined by Mr. Millar:—

I am daughter of the Duke of Normandy; am acquainted with Signor Negri; he has been in the habit of giving me instructions in music for some time; he was brought to me by the Count de Labat; Signor Negri first instructed me in May, 1839. He was instructing me about two years and ten months. When I came to this country, I expressed a desire to my father to receive instructions in music, but he did not comply with my wish; he did not know that Signor Negri was attending me till a month after he came. Signor Negri presented himself as a friend to our house, and my father told him that he would be well rewarded when he obtained his rights.

Cross-examined by Mr. James:—

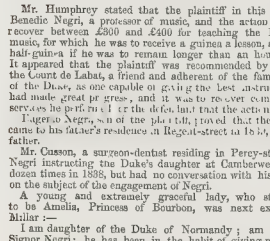
My father has seven children. The Count de Labat is about forty-five years of age. He is attached to my father and his cause. He expended a large fortune in my father's cause, and leave up a magistracy in France. Signor Negri, the plaintiff, said he was very poor; he solicited money from us at times. The Count de Labat was often present when he was instructing me; he lived in the house with us; he is our guardian.

Signor Vitali Albera resided in the Duke's house for a year and a half. Made a demand on him for Signor Negri. The Duke said, he did not owe anything, but, when he was in a position to pay, he would remunerate the plaintiff.

Mr. Humphrey, on the part of the plaintiff, here intimated that he could not carry the case any farther, so the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Millar appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. James for the defendant.

POLICE.



GUILDHALL.—A CASE FOR THE DENTIST.—On Monday *William Halford*, a fellowship-porter, attended before Mr. Alderman Thompson, to answer the complaint of Charles Howcroft, one of the turnkeys at the Giltspur-street Prison, for biting him. The turnkey stated that the prisoner was brought into the gaol, from Bolingegate-market, as a drunken and riotous person, by one of the officers of the Thames Police, and, for this offence, he was fined at the Mansion House next day; and when he was brought into the prison, witness attempted to search him, according to the rules of the prison. The prisoner, who was not so drunk as not to know what he was doing, threw himself down, clung fast to his right leg, and bit a piece out of the upper part of the calf. There was considerable inflammation on the following day, but, under the care of the prison surgeon, the wound was now healing. The prisoner was notorious at Billingsgate for biting when he was offended; he had severely bitten Childs, the ward-officer.—Mr. Alderman Thompson said, if the prisoner behaved like a mast ff, he must be treated as one and the prison surgeon must file or draw his teeth. The prisoner burst into tears on hearing this, and said, if the Alderman would forgive him this time, he would never be charged with such an offence again. Mr. Alderman Thompson said, he was afraid there would be no safety for the public, unless he ordered the doctor to draw his teeth. The prisoner cried louder than before, and protested he would never bite any one again. He was so drunk that he had no recollection of what had occurred, and was astonished when he awoke in the morning and found himself lying handcuffed in a cell. The Alderman said it was such an unmanly thing to bite an opponent, and he had done it so often, that there was a necessity for impressing on his mind that such conduct would be punished. The defendant, still weeping bitterly, begged for mercy, on the ground that he supported two young children of his brother-in-law, having no family of his own. Mr. Alderman Thompson asked the complainant if he chose to take some private compensation for the injury he had received? The complainant said he did not wish for any compensation for the pain he had suffered, but he should like to have reparation for the damage done to his trousers, which the defendant had torn and spoiled; for the harder complainant bit, the faster he held on with his teeth, and it required the aid of two men to beat him off. The defendant again cried for mercy, and was permitted to retire and make compensation, the Alderman warning him that he would never escape so easily again.

WORSHIP-STREET.—THE CHASE OF CRIME.—*George Moss*, alias *Edwards*, a man of sullen and dejected aspect, was charged with having attempted to enter the house of a gentleman named Stack, in Old-street-road, by means of skeleton keys.—Police constable N 145 stated, that he was on duty in Old-street-road at eleven o'clock on the preceding night, when he saw the prisoner standing at the front door of the house, in company with another man, whom he recognised as a convicted thief, and he resolved to watch their proceedings. The prisoner's companion, however, appeared to be equally observant of the movements of witness, for he made a signal to the prisoner, who slunk away from the door, and slipped something into his pocket. Witness went up and seized them both by the collar, but the prisoner's friend struck him a violent blow on the breast, which obliged him to relinquish his hold, and his assailant effected his escape. After a desperate struggle, he succeeded in securing the prisoner; and on searching him, found no less than nine skeleton keys in his possession. The only remark the prisoner made was, that if the witness were in his situation, he would do as he did.—Serjeant Halifax said that the prisoner had suffered eighteen months' imprisonment, as a convicted burglar, and he had done no work since his liberation. Prisoner. It is false. I have worked occasionally in the docks, and done my best to get regular employment, without success. How can I to get work when I am pointed out wherever I go as a convicted thief? You keep a man bad and then punish him for being so. The magistrate said that it was not the law, but the prisoner's own depravity, that kept him in such a degraded condition; for he had got that a strong, able bodied man like the prisoner would be able to get some sort of employment if he were so inclined. The policeman said that the prisoner expressed a wish to be transported. Prisoner: And so I do. I don't care where I go so that I get away from this d—d country, where I must either steal or starve. Mr. Broughton said, that if his wish was gratified, he would find that transportation was a much more serious thing than he appeared to anticipate. He was committed to the House of Correction for three calendar months.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A ruffian, *William Wheels*, the conductor of one of Powell's Brentford omnibuses, was charged with assaulting a gentleman, of the name of Burrell, residing at 111, Long-acre. From the statement of the complainant, it appeared that he was frequently in the habit of going to Hammersmith, and had never paid more than sixpence for his fare. On Saturday evening he returned from Hammersmith by one of defendant's omnibuses, and, on its stopping in Oxventry-street, he heard an altercation between the defendant and a lady who had tendered him sixpence for her fare. Complainant got out, and also tendered sixpence. He said his was not a "sixpenny 'bus," and he should not take less than one shilling. He replied that he had never paid more than sixpence, and had paid that sum that day for going to Hammersmith. The defendant immediately called out to a person standing near, "Bill, you tackle the lady, and I'll have it out of him." He then violently assaulted him, and tried to throw him down; he was then given into custody. A gentleman, who was passing at the time, corroborated the complainant's evidence, and said, he never witnessed a more ruffianly assault.—Mr Maltby observed, in a very indignant tone, that a most deliberate assault was proved to have been committed. It was necessary to protect the public, and females in particular, against the ruffianly conduct of omnibus conductors. As a warning to others, he should inflict the highest penalty, viz., £5, or, in default of payment, two months' imprisonment.—The fine was instantly paid.

A REGULAR GAME CHICKEN.—Wednesday, at the Marlborough Police-office, the business of the court was somewhat varied by the apparition of a cab-driver with a bloody nose, who had, moreover, contrived to render his appearance as appalling as Banquo's ghost, by smearing the sanguinary stream over a considerable portion of his face. At the bar, the bravery fame of a well-known character, old Joe Arnold, the Piccadilly waterman, commonly called "Thirsty Joe," was conspicuously visible. Something had evidently occurred out of the common way to ruffle his temper; and he stood, rubbing his brass badge, to restore its damaged respectability, at the same time casting wrathful glances at the sore-befuddled complainant. Though the snow

of three-and-seventy winters was displayed on the remnant of bristly hair that still stuck on his head, time had yet so little impaired "Old Joe's" enormous strength, that he was, even now, more than a match for any rough and refractory cabman, and quite as well able—at least, so he boasts—to renew the feats of his youth, namely, taking the conceit out of two of the biggest coachmen in London, and getting none the worst in a glove-fight with the unconquered "Game Chicken."—Mr Hardwick (to the cabman): Who has assaulted you?—Cabman: Vy, old Joe, the waterman.—Joe: Served you right.—Cabman: Yes I can to the Piccadilly rank, old Joe wouldn't vorter my cab.—Joe: Because you never hacts busyness right like a man. You never drops no penny, nor no ha'penny, nor no nuth.n'.—Officer: Silence.—Cabman: Ve gets into a bit of a hargument, and then Joe knocks me down.—A second cabman came forward as witness. He confirmed the story about the argument and the knock-down blow; and added, that, on going to help the other cabman, he was himself knocked down.—A third cabman gave the same testimony, and he, too, had fallen beneath the victorious arm of the waterman.—Mr. Hardwick: Well, what have you to say to this, Joe?—Joe: Say! vy that the whole lot is the three verry worst vot puts on my rank; and any nobleman or gentleman vot I've a respect for, never gets in their cabs without leaving their property with me, if I knows it. They owes me pounds and pounds, and they expects me to lend 'em my buckets, but I vont have that 'ere at no price.—Mr. Hardwick: But why did you strike this man?—Joe: Cos he called me a name not to be Englishman will stand.—Officer: What?—Joe: Vy, a vagabone.—The Alderman declared that the waterman had no ground to show sensitiveness at the term applied to him, for he had used the same epithet to them in the first instance; and that, at all times, the old waterman's vocabulary was more remarkable for energy than politeness.—Mr. Hardwick: You must pay 10s.—Old Joe turned rather glum at this decision, diving first into one pocket, and then another. Upon finding his numismatic researches perfectly unavailing, he slipped his hand under his apron, and, drawing forth his watch, whispered to a sympathising friend certain instructions, of which the only part audible was, "As on it as much as will river the fine, and pay for a drop of summut for our two selves." The mission of the friend was so effectual, that in five minutes old Joe was quenching his thirst at a favourite public-house.

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday *Nicholas Suisse*, who has been several times remanded on charges of stealing property to an immense amount, belonging to his master, the late Marquis of Hertford, was again placed at the bar, before Mr. Jardine, and after some evidence had been adduced, the magistrate expressed his intention to commit him for trial, but finally consented to remand him for another week.

MARYLEBONE.—POLICE TYRANNY.—*Mary Hartwell* and *Thomas Wade*, adults, and *Elizabeth White* and *John Lacey*, children, were placed at the bar before Mr. Long, charged under the following circumstances:—Police constable, 165 D, stated, that on the same morning (Tuesday), at 20 minutes before nine o'clock, he saw the prisoners and five others together in High-street, and he took the prisoners into custody. Mr. Long—What were they doing? Witness—They were selling water-cresses, your Worship: they stop every person who goes past and we have had a great number of complaints. Mr. Long—Were their baskets on the ground? Witness—No sir; they were carrying them in front of their persons. Mr. Long—I don't see what harm they have done in merely asking people to buy cresses of them. What became of the other five? Witness—They got away, sir. Mr. Long—Were they obstructing foot passengers? Witness—They were on the pavement. The poor creatures in reply to the charge, said they were compelled to sell water-cresses for a subsistence, and they were not aware that they had done anything wrong. Mr. Long, addressing the prisoners, said, I discharge you now. You have as great a right to sell water-cresses as other people have to dispose of anything else; but you must not all get together so as to offer an impediment to foot passengers proceeding along the pavement. It was quite evident that the magistrate considered the charge to be one of a very trumpery and insignificant nature.

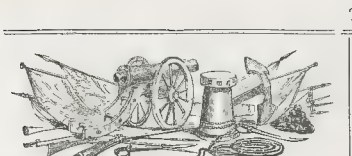
In the course of Wednesday, one of the partners of a firm in the Borough, accompanied by a young man, his clerk, attended at Union Hall, to give information of a robbery committed on the latter that day in the Borough. The applicant stated, that the clerk was sent to the Branch Bank of the London and Westminster Bank, near London-bridge, to get a £50 check cashed. Having received the money, namely, £40 in gold and the remainder in silver, he was proceeding homewards, when his attention was attracted near the Town-Hall, on seeing a man under the influence of the laughing gas. He (the clerk) stopped in the crowd to look on, and then proceeded home, where, on his arrival, to his dismay he discovered that the bag containing the forty sovereigns had been taken from his coat pocket, and the silver which he had in the other pocket remained untouched. The magistrate recommended the applicant to give information of the robbery at the station-houses; but as the money stolen consisted of gold, which could not be identified from any mark, it was improbable that its recovery would be effected. There was little doubt that the theft was committed at the time the clerk imprudently ventured into the crowd, to gaze at the buffoonery of a man, who was very likely connected with the thief. he circumstance of the robbery, however, showed the folly of persons stopping to look at sights with large sums of money in their pockets.

BIRMINGHAM.—The magistrates were engaged on Saturday morning investigating a charge against a man named *Samuel Hines*, which caused considerable interest. The room was quite full, and amongst those present were Mr. Joseph Sturge, some of the officers of the staff, and many of the Society of Friends. Sergeant Walter Cronen, of the 1st Royal Foot Guards, appeared to prefer the complaint, and stated that he was on duty in Smithfield the day before, beating up for recruits, when he was interrupted by a great crowd, who collected around him and the party. He saw the prisoner delivering a great quantity of bills among the people, who were using violent language. He heard the mob say, "To hell with the Queen;" "To hell with the Government;" "To hell with the soldiers." He applied to one of the head officers of police, to know what he should do, and was told that he must apprehend the prisoner, or any man who obstructed him in the exercise of his duty. He then proceeded through the fair, and the prisoner came close to him, delivering his bills, and he (witness) took one of them out of his hand, and found it was an advice to the people not to enlist. It was headed "Hints to the Army," and all tended against enlisting. When he saw the nature of the bill, and found his passage obstructed by the people, he took hold of the prisoner, and brought him to the ranks of his party, and then called a police officer, and gave him into custody. He could not swear that the prisoner was with the mob when he made use of the language against the Government and the soldiers. The prisoner did obstruct him, by causing a crowd to assemble around him. (He the sergeant) was not a police officer, but he considered that it was his bounden duty, as a soldier, to protect the Government; and, when he found the nature of the bills which were being delivered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner up. Mr. Morgan, the prisoner's attorney, cross-examined the sergeant, who said he should not have interfered with the prisoner, had it not been for the bills he was delivering. He caused a great crowd to assemble about him, and the people obstructed him in his passage. Mr. Gem, the magistrate's clerk, said there was quite sufficient against the prisoner to warrant the magistrate in remanding him, until they could learn from the Crown what was to be done with him. They must take the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals upon the subject. Police-constable 173 then produced a large bundle of hand-bills, which he took out of the prisoner's apron. One of them was headed, "Rhymes for the Army; Blood, Battle, and Plunder." The second was the case of a poor woman, named Crassman, a soldier's wife, who applied, some time ago, for relief, to the magistrate of London, having been left in a state of great distress by her husband, who lately left this country for India. Mr. Gem said the prisoner could be admitted to bail to appear to answer any charge which might be preferred against him, on the receipt of the Government instructions. Mr. Morgan said Mr. Sturge would be bail for the prisoner's appearance. Mr. Joseph Sturge then rose, and entered into £20 surety for the prisoner's appearance. Hines was also bound in the same sum, and left the office.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The eighth concert of ancient music took place on Wednesday night under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. Conductor, Mr. Bishop. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer. Organ, Mr. C. Lucas. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived about half-past nine, and remained during the first part. There were also present the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke, Duchess, and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishops of York and Armagh, and about 600 persons of rank and distinction.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Monday, in Hanover-square, and was attended by Mr. H. Handley, president; the Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Downshire, Earls Spencer, Rosebery, March, and Ducie; Lords Worsley, Portman, and Camoys; Hons. Captain Spencer and G. C. Agar; Sirs Charles Morgan, H. Hoskyns, C. Lemon, M.P., John Johnstone, M.P., R. P. Joddrell, and General Sir W. Rooke; Messrs. Brunston, Childers, Estcourt, Sotheron, and Pendarves. M.P.'s of all shades, Hall, Vernon, Harcourt, and Scudamore; the Mayor of Oxford, and a large assemblage of the most distinguished agriculturists of the kingdom. The Earl of Hardwicke having been unanimously elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. Colville, M.P., chairman of the Local Committee for the Annual Country Meeting of the Society, to be held at Derby, in 1843, the report of the council was read and adopted.

A STRIKE STRIKE.—The *Hereford Journal* states, that it is estimated that in the coal and iron districts, not less than from 10,000 to 14,000 operatives struck work on Saturday se'nnight. This includes workmen discharged by blowing out several blast furnaces; and it is gratifying to state that there has been no infraction of the public peace. At the Stourbridge iron-works, a machine has been invented for squeezing the cinder out of the puddled iron; consequently, there will be no further use at those works for the services of the men called shingles.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MALTA, MAY 15.—SHIPS OF WAR IN PORT.—The Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E W. C. R. Owen; Ceylon, 61, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis; Impregnable, 104; Vanguard, 80; Calcutta, 78; Cambridge, 78; Phœnix, Devastation, and Vesuvius, war-steamers; and Alecto, Polyphemus, and Prometheus, steam-packets.

DISPOSITION OF THE REST OF THE FLEET.—The Howe, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Mason; Thunderer, 80, and Savage, 10, on their way to Tripoli in Barbary; the Rodney, 92, on her way to Alexandria and Beyrout; and the Cyclops, steam-frigate, at Beyrout. The Formidable, 84; Lizard, steam-tender; and Java, 16, at Gibraltar. The Monarch, 84, and the Vernon, 50, Medea, war-steamer, and Beacon and Magpie, surveying-vessels, on their way to the Pireus of Athens. The Belvidera, 38, at Cadiz. The Inconstant, 36, and Hecate, war-steamer, at Beyrout. The Magicienne, 24, at Scala, in Candia. L'Aigle, 24, at Smyrna. The Stromboli, war-steamer, and Locust, steam-tender, at Constantinople; and the Scout, 18, and Snake, 16, at Corfu.

Prince George of Cambridge, on taking his farewell of the 12th Lancers, in which he has served three years, entertained the entire regiment at dinner, including the women and children of the corps. His Royal Highness, in addition, gave half-a-sovereign to each colour-sergeant, five shillings to each non-commissioned officer, two shillings and sixpence to each female belonging to the regiment, and a quart of ale to every one of the men.

LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday evening se'night a paper on lightning conductors, in connexion with the accident at Brixton Church, was read at the meeting of the London Electrical Society. Its author, Mr. Walker, the secretary of the society, had made a survey of the damage done to the tower of Brixton Church, and found in it so practical an illustration of Dr. Faraday's opinion on the "lateral discharge," as to induce him to investigate the subject more closely. It seems that no arrangement of metals could have been better adapted than that met with in this steeple to invite a flash of lightning to do mischief. There was a regular series of stepping-stones as it were—first, an insulated metallic cross, then 20 feet of stone-work; in passing this interval the roof of the lantern was shattered. Then came 20 or 30 feet of conductor, in the form of the clock wire and a water-pipe; and then a break of 12 feet. Here, again, was an explosion, and an immense mass of masonry was shattered away from the base of a column intervening between the termination of the water-pipe and the commencement of the next series of conductors. Within the belfry "a lateral discharge" took place; the fluid passed from one conductor to a vicinal one, for no other reason than to obtain a wider path. The author showed that electricity not only chooses a short but also a wider path; and that the "lateral spark" arises from the latter property. He then explained that it is not enough to have a continuous or an insulated lightning rod, but that it is most important to have it far away from other metallic bodies; for however capacious the rod may be, and however adapted to convey, not only what passes down it, but ten thousand times more, yet, if another conductor is near, a flash will pass between the two, and ignition of neighbouring combustibles will be the result. Fortunately, in the case in question, only a small part of the whole fluid passed within the tower, consequently the lateral explosion was not severe. As it is not always possible to place lightning rods entirely out of the neighbourhood of other conductors, Mr. Walker showed that the possibility of the fluids between them should then be converted into a certainty, by making metallic communication between them, and thus tracing out a path along which the fluid might pass without the development of light and heat. He spoke of the peculiar property of the points of leaves, twigs, &c., in drawing off quietly charges of electricity, and stated his conviction that tall trees would always be found valuable, if not in entirely averting, at least in greatly mitigating the force of a lightning shock. The theoretical opinions given in this communication were based upon the experiments of the Royal Institution, the object of the author being to show how closely they were illustrated on the grand scale of nature, and to direct the attention of the public generally to a closer study of the properties of lightning-rods, a subject on which, perhaps, more than on any other practical point, greater ignorance prevails than can be well conceived.

POOR-LAW SURGEONS.—The Poor-law Commissioners have issued new orders for the regulation of medical officers of unions: amongst the most important, it is the wish of the Commissioners that the competition of the candidates for offices should turn upon their respective character and skill, and not upon the sum at which they may be severally willing to undertake the office; the guardians are required to fix the remuneration, to be approved by the Commissioners, previously to advertising for tenders.

EXTRAORDINARY GOOD FORTUNE.—Edward Hibbert, a porter in the employ of Messrs. Bramah, Prestage, and Ball, 124, Piccadilly, has been discovered to be heir-at-law to property situated in Isleworth, Whitton, Fleet-street, and Devonshire, to the value of £1,200,000.

MALICIOUS ACT AT A PIGEON-MATCH.—An extraordinary occurrence took place at a pigeon shooting-match, at Peake's Meadow, Fenton, on Monday afternoon last. Between four and five hundred persons were assembled, when suddenly a man named Edward Brinsley, a potter, took a deliberate aim with his gun, and fired into a crowd of persons who were standing at the back of the spot occupied by the pigeon-shooters. The man was about fifty or sixty yards distant from those at whom he fired. Sergeant Pike happened to be present, and he states that although the man was "fresh," he must have known what he was doing. There was no bird loose at the time. About a dozen men and boys were wounded in the head and breast; but we are happy to hear that no serious effects are at present apparent. A warrant has been issued for Brinsley's apprehension, he having escaped from Pike's custody immediately after the occurrence.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

The police and military Lancers were called out on Monday to prevent disorder, which was expected to arise from sundry unemployed tradesmen, who paraded the streets, and were said to threaten mischief in some quarter or other. The day, however, passed off without further disturbance.

ST. MAWES.—On Wednesday last that section of the village which constituted the late borough was put under the hammer by Messrs. Francis Fuller and Co., at Pearce's Hotel in Truro. Several cheap lots were sold, but some were reserved, the value fixed by the vendor being considered too unreasonable. The Quay, which is in a very dilapidated state, and a few adjoining houses, were purchased by Sir Samuel Spry, which furnishes the pleasing expectation that this useful pile will be speedily restored to its pristine efficacy, and, under the knight's agency, be proof against a recurrence of such a disaster as lately befel it. Several of the late burgesses, who had been in the enjoyment of their houses for many years past, at nominal rents, were ousted by this auction; but to the credit of the Duke of Buckingham, it must be recorded, that, previous to the sale, he tendered them all a reasonable pecuniary compensation for their removal, and has thus taken his leave of them very honourably. This obscure village, which has so long retained the elective franchise, and which had been cherished as a hallowed spot by the patrons and their happy tenants since the days of Elizabeth, and which could boast of the balmy smiles of the Trefusians, the Clares, the Nugents, the Boscawens, the Grenvilles, and the Hares; the Plantagenet, has at length been shorn of the semblance of its previous honours, and has its wonted charms and emoluments are scattered to the wind.—*Falmouth Packet.*

A SPRING CAROL.

The Spring's free sunshine falleth
Like balm upon the heart;
And care and fear, dull shadows!
Are hastening to depart.
Oh! time of resurrection
From sadness into bliss;
From death, decay, and silence,
To loveliness like this.
Oh! season of rejoicing,
That fills my heart and brain
With visions such as never,
Methought, should come again.
Oh! blessed time, renewing
The light that chi dhood wore;
Thi thought, and hope, and feeling,
Grow earnest as of yore!

Though youth has faded from me,
Perchance before its time,
Like a flower, pale and blighted.
Amidst its gayest prime;
Though now I value lightly
The noisy joys of life,
And deem its vain ambition
A mad and useless strife,
Thank God! the fount of feeling
Hath kept, exhaustless springs,
And the love once poured so freely
On frail and worldly things,
Is now more freely given
To the blossoms of the sod,
So the trees, whose leafy branches
Are whispering of God.

The young green lime bends o'er me,
Through its boughs the sunbeams pass,
Making here and there bright islands
'Mid the shadows on the grass.
The butterfly is wending
Its way from flower to flower,
Like a free and happy spirit—
Meet emblem of such hour!
Loud sings the hidden cuckoo
In his bow'r of leaves all day,
And many a voice of gladness
Is answering his lay.
The rose is opening slowly,
The lilac's scented cones
Are musical 'til nightfall,
With the wild-bees' drowsy tones.

The oaks, moss-grown and aged,
How beautiful they seem;
With glory wraps about them,
Like the glory of a dream!
How low ugly the sunshine
Clings round the tufts of green:
And all is fair and joyful
As if winter had not been!
Far off, the furze is blooming,
With spaces far and near,
Or lawn, where snow age straying
Large herds of graceful deer;
And turfy pathways wending
Through sunshine and through shade,
And wooded hills enfolding
This lovely forest glade.

In this season of life's triumph
Man's spirit hath a share,
It can see the grave unceasing,
Yet feel all ends not there.
It smiles to see the conquest
Of beauty o'er decay,
With the merry lark up-soaring
It greets the dawning day.
Not vainly by such gladness
The poet's heart is stirred,
These sights and sounds not vainly
By him are seen and heard.
All tears that crowded o'er him,
Like clouds asunder roll,
Spring's hope and joyful promise
Sink deep into his soul.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—The committee of officers of the medical department of the army, appointed for the purpose of expressing to Mr. Guthrie their sense of the kindness and liberality with which he had placed his lectures and hospital instructions at their service for many years, delivered to him on Tuesday, the 15th of May, a service of plate.

The colossal statue of George III., situated at the end of the Long Walk, upon the summit of Snow-hill, in the Great Park at Windsor, and erected in 1831, is now undergoing a thorough and extensive cleansing and repair, under the superintendence of Sir Richard Westmacott, by whom it was executed by the command of the late George IV., and elevated at the commencement of the succeeding sovereign's reign. From its extremely exposed situation, it is subjected to the effects of all weathers, the repairs it requires are considerable. As soon as these are finished the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have determined that it shall be restored. An extensive scaffolding is now erected around the statue (considered to be one of the finest works of art in the neighbourhood), and several men are engaged to complete the works, under the orders of Sir Richard Westmacott.

THE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of all kinds of grain this week were moderate. Wheat was firm at Monday's prices. In other grain no variation, excepting in good oats, which were rather dearer. Flour remains as last reported.

SMITHFIELD.—The supply of cattle was but moderate, with a dull demand, prices 2d per stone lower; in sheep and lambs a small reduction was submitted to; of calves the supply was plentiful, with a middling demand; for pigs the demand was heavy, with full 2d per stone lower.

TEA.—The public sales went off with much heaviness, and the prices accepted were rather lower. Common Congou, 1s. 7d.; Company's, 1s. 8¾d.

TALLOW.—There were few buyers of Tallow, but prices firm. P. A. candle, 48s. 3d. on the spot, and 48s. for delivery.

BRITISH FUNDS (CLOSING PRICES.)

Bank Stock, 168	In Ia Stock, pm
3 per Cent Reduced, 91¾	D ito Bonds, 22 pm
3 per Cent Consols, 92¾	Ditto Old Annuities, 89⅞
3½ per Cent Reduced, 100	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 101	Exchequer Bills, £1,000, 24d, 40 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 40
Long Annuities to expire—	Ditto Small, 43
... 1860, 12 9-16	Bank Stock for Account,
Ian. 1859,	India Stock for Account, 265

Jan. 1860, 12 13-16 Consols for Account, 93⅛

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

INSOLVENTS.

T. QUAIFE, T. J. TYRRELL, and J. QUAIFE, North-end, Fulham, brewers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. HOOPER, Reading, Berkshire, tobacco-manufacturer.
W. M. BROWN, jun., Saulnier's-place, Shoe-lane, City, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

A. TELFER, Pratd-street, Pancras, smith.
W. FINDEN and E. F. FINDEN, Southampton-place, New-road, Pancras, engravers.
J. SMITH, Hertford, wine-merchant.
J. SIMMONS, J. SIMMONS, and J. PINE, Battersea, manufacturers of prussiate of potash.
M. QUICK, Compton-street, Burton-crescent, baker.
J. RADFORD, Tiverton, Devonshire, upholsterer.
J. FULLER, Mickenhead, Berkshire, corn-merchant.
J. LATTEBSALL, Hen's Charnock, Lancashire, coal-merchant.
W. G. GRAY, Bath, dentist.
JANE JONES, Carnarvon, woollendraper.
E. ATTREE, Brighton, hosier.
E. BIANS, Liverpool, wine-merchant.
J. CO. TERRELL, Darlaston, Staffordshire, hinge-maker.
J. BERRY, Rugby, Warwickshire, grocer.
W. DONALD, Brighton, farrier.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

H. STEVENS, Wilbam, Hertfordshire, and J. STEVENS, Clophill, Bedfordshire, bankers.
H. I. DELAMAIN, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, wine-merchant.
MARY JOHNSON and W. JOHNSON, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. THOMAS, Ramsgate, butcher.
J. OWEN, Woolwich, cowkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

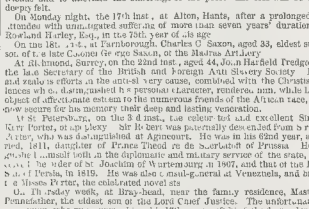
E. BOWRA, Gracechurch-street, wholesale warehouseman.
C. HOLMES, sen., West Bromwich, Staffordshire, wine and spirit-merchant.
T. EVANS, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, draper.
C. PENDLEBURY, Bury, Lancashire, bleacher.
W. HEYWOOD, Manchester, merchant.
W. GOODING, Chatham, boot and shoemaker.
G. HUTTON, Liverpool, ship-chandler.
ELIZABETH STYLE, Windsor, lace-dealer.
W. HILL and W. K. WACKERBARTH, London, all-street, ship and insurance agents.
T. DYKES, Broad-street, St. Giles's, stationer.
J. DAWSON, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, draper.

BIRTHS.

At Lansdowne-crescent, the lady of Alfred Power, Esq., of a daughter.
Lately, at Murapara, Sreesthan, the lady of Henry Cowie, Esq., banker, of Calcutta, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Ober Court, Gloucestershire, the lady of R. Cann Lippincott, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 23rd inst., in Titchfield terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Captain Mariners, R.N., of a son.
On Sunday, the 22nd inst., at No. 2, Camden-cottages, Camden-town, Mrs. T. T. Beckett, of a daughter.
On the 22nd inst., in Belgrave-square, the wife of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at Ruabon, Thomas Samson, Esq., of Penyonant, Denbighshire, to Emma, daughter of the late Enoch Wood, Esq., of Burslem.
At Christchurch, on Saturday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. Hugh Wyndham, A.M., Thomas Wyndham, Esq., only son of the Rev. Dr. Wyndham, of Hunton New Forest, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Pennraddock, Coldstream Guards, of Winckton, Hants.
On the 16th inst., at St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. James Hughes Hallett, John Staunton Beckett, Esq., late of Barnesley Yorkshire, to Gertrude Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Howe Mansfield, K.C.H., K.T.S., and C.B., and niece of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick William Mansfield, K.C.H.
At Hove, near Brighton, by the Rev. William Thomas, Harry Dent Goring, Esq., of Highden, Sussex, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of the late John Griffin Lewis, Esq., of Llanelly, in that county, Angelesea.
May 18, at Handsworth, Church, Mr. W. H. Lowe, merchant of Birmingham, to Adelia, second daughter of Richard Hood, Esq., of the former town.
May 19, at St Mary's, Marylebone, by the Rev. H. S. Eyre, M.A., Edward C. Vidal, of Cornborough, near Bideford, to Emma Harriet, daughter of Walpole Eyre, Esq., of Bryanston-square.



DEATHS.

On the 4th of April, at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, Louisa Margaret, wife of the Rev. Frederick Betts, M.A., and fourth daughter of the late Rev. Francis Baker, rector of Wyrne, Wilts.
On What Sunday, at Worthing, Jeremiah Gladman Cloves, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He had been at the sufferer for more than twenty years; but no suffering seemed capable of repressing the energies of his cultivated mind or the benevolence of his heart. Supported by a high sense of religion and great mental activity, which never forsook him to the last, his chief pleasure, during his short intervals of ease, was to promote the happiness of his friends and to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. His loss will be long and deeply felt.
On Monday night, the 17th inst., at Alton, Hants, after a prolonged illness, attended with unmitigated suffering of more than seven years' duration, Henry Rowland Hartley, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.
On the 1st inst., at Farnborough, Charles C. Saxon, aged 33, eldest surviving son of the late Colonel George Saxon, of the Madras Artillery.
On Thursday, Surrey, on the 22nd inst., aged 44, John Barfield Tredgold, Esq., the late Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. His long and stable efforts in the anti-slavery cause, combined with the Christian excellence which distinguished his personal character, renders him, while living, an object of affectionate esteem to the numerous friends of the African race, and will now secure for his memory their deep and lasting veneration.
At St. Petersburgh, on the 3 d inst., the celebrated and excellent Sir Robert Kerr Porter, of apoplexy. Sir Robert was paternally descended from Sir William Porter, who was distinguished at Agincourt. He was in his 62nd year, and married, 1811, daughter of Prince Troubetzkoi, of Russia. His distinguished consul both in the diplomatic and military service of the state, and received the order of St. Joachim of Wurtemburg in 1807, and that of the Lion and Sun of Persia, in 1815. He was also chamberlain of Venezuela, and brother of the Misses Porter, the celebrated novelists.
On Thursday week, at Bray-head, near the family residence, Master John Pennefather, the eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice. The unfortunate young gentleman, who was approaching his 17th year, off his father's residence about a quarter of a mile each, accompanied by a younger brother, in order to enjoy the pleasure of a morning walk, and when on Bray-head he had was blown off by a gust of wind which suddenly sprung up from the land. While in the act of saying where it was blown to, and approaching for that purpose too near the precipice, it is supposed that either his foot slipped or his head became giddy, and he was precipitated down the fearful abyss, and killed on the spot. On being taken up, a wound was found on the left side of the forehead, which it is supposed the blow on the head. He must have been instantly killed. His remains, followed by a numerous concourse of friends, were interred on the 19th. He was attended on the bier. An inquest was held, and a verdict of Accidental death returned by the jury.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

AND THE

LARGE ENGRAVING OF LONDON IN 1842.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have the gratification of acknowledging our obligations to the leading London Journals for the very handsome and flattering manner in which they had thought proper to notice the exertions of the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and we have also a similar duty to discharge towards our brethren of the provincial press and sister kingdom, from whom we have received an unanimous verdict of approval, couched in such terms that it really looks like egotism to quote their opinions. The sin of vanity, however, is much less heinous than that of ingratitude, and in this dilemma we cannot hesitate on which horn to impale ourselves. From all parts of the civilised globe, and from all parties, whatever their political shade or colour, have we received those flattering testimonials to our merits (which can only serve to stimulate us to future exertions); but our space precludes the possibility of quoting more than the few following, which may be taken as fairly indicative of the general tone with which our labours have been hailed:—

(From the *Times*, of Tuesday, Jan. 10.)

LONDON IN 1842.—A splendid print under this title has been published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, representing a bird's-eye view of the great metropolis, from the summit of the Duke of York's Column. The pictorial effect is really very fine; the perspective is well managed; the accuracy with which individual objects of interest are presented in it is admirable as the beauty and the boldness of the general picture: while the nicety of execution, along with the softened blending of lights and shades, reflects high honour on the artist, and shows the extent to which wood-engraving has been perfected in this country. There could not be a more appropriate and acceptable present (in so portable a form) for country friends; and we can imagine no interest with which the "young ones," to whom London is "but as a dream," would gaze upon this fine picture of its glories.

(From the *Morning Post*, of Thursday, Jan. 12.)

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietors of this ably-conducted paper have just presented to their subscribers a *tableau monstre* view of the west-end of London and the parts adjacent, which for neatness of finish and beauty surpasses anything of this kind that we ever inspected. It is said that M. Claudet, with his apparatus, perched himself, like *Asmodeus*, upon the top of the Duke of York's Column, for the purpose of taking the view. What could not the artist, he has given an accurate representation of London as it is at the present moment, and all the steeples, including the scaffolding round the Nelson Monument, are handed down to posterity with wonderful precision; and in addition to the usual mass of valuable information and the beautiful illustrations which adorn this journal, a compendious index is appended, which will render the volume when bound up invaluable as a book of reference for the events of the past year. The first volume is now published entire, and we most cordially congratulate the proprietors on the unprecedented success with which their endeavours to improve the public taste and morals have been attended. The extraordinary increase in their circulation must also necessarily tend to depreciate that portion of the infamous trashy prints which have long been a disgrace to the weekly press of this country, and which we hope to see superseded by the healthful influence of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(From the *Morning Herald*, of Wednesday, Jan. 11.)

It is with much satisfaction that we have observed the rapid progress which has been made in general estimation within the last few months by this publication of an entirely novel and decidedly meritorious character. This publication is the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly newspaper, which not only bids fair altogether to supersede many of its less worthy rivals, but has already made considerable progress towards effecting that desirable object. The weekly prints to which we allude have long enjoyed a factitious reputation, founded ostensibly upon their assuming to address themselves more particularly to the wants and wishes of the people at large, but, in reality, working for the abasement of all moral feeling, subverting all religious principle, and widely extending opinions of the most disloyal and pernicious character. These publications had unhappily absorbed a large number of that class of readers who have only the opportunity of seeing a newspaper once a week, and to their evil influence may be attributed much of the discontent which has done to much mischief during the late distress among the working people.

The scope and tendency of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are entirely the reverse of that which we have condemned; its purpose is to improve at the same time both the mind and the taste of the people: to elevate the moral tone of the weekly newspaper readers, and combine amusement with instruction. This end has been fully attained by the judicious management of those who conduct the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It presents at once an epitome of all the intelligence which the labours of the daily press have accumulated, and adds to that information original articles of abiding merit, communicating the most important or interesting topics of the day—the whole illustrated in the fullest and most satisfactory manner by the choicest artists. The first volume of this work now lies before us, richly embellished with the most attractive engravings, and replete with the most compendious information. Its cheapness would excite our wonder at the possibility of giving so much for so small a sum (the price being only sixpence), were we not assured, from good authority, that its circulation already nearly equals that of the most prominent among the Sunday papers. This is a natural result; for the attraction being as much for the eye as the understanding, the weekly reader is inevitably led towards that which gives him pleasure to look at as well as to read. It is not to be inferred that the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS has created a new class of readers—such a result is only the work of much time; but it has done even better, it has drawn within its vortex numbers of those who formerly read the only publications accessible to them, which added nothing to their information but a knowledge of vice or infidelity. At the same time, we are gratified to learn that the list of subscribers comprehends a large number of the well-informed and highly-educated.

The most recent achievement of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS is the publication, in one enormous sheet, of a superb view of the metropolis, taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's Column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest and every minute feature of the great city are at once discovered. To publish a plate like this was a great undertaking, but it has been as successfully accomplished as it was boldly conceived.

To insure the complete success of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, it has only to continue steadily in the career which it has so well begun.

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—This is the title of a new and magnificent plate which has been presented by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers on the occasion of the new year. It is certainly the most extraordinary example of pictorial illustration which has ever yet been offered to the public, and giving convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process, applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood-engraving. The extent of the prospect, comprising the whole length and breadth of the imperial City, from two points of view, the breadth of the masses into which the artist throws his subject, the richness of the groups, the skilful contrasts of light and shade, all combine to make this the most delightful "Picture of London" which has ever been produced. It is, in short, the sole means by which foreigners and country readers can form to themselves any idea of the grandeur of the British metropolis, which, we may be pardoned for reminding our readers at this holiday season, is known to be paved with gold. The present number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS is accompanied by a supplement of equal size. Both are replete with interesting letter-press, illustrated by wood-cuts of various excellence, and such as must present a rich banquet to the lovers of the pictorial art, the taste for which we rejoice to remark daily acquires greater strength and extension throughout the country.

(From the *Globe*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is unique in its character and design. The proprietors select the most interesting subjects connected with the passing events of the day, and supply a series of beautifully executed wood engravings, accompanied by letter-press descriptions, to illustrate and perpetuate their occurrence. In addition to the enterprise which marks the progress of this weekly publication, its proprietors have shown their sense of the patronage their undertaking has obtained from the public, by presenting their regular sub-cribers with a colossal engraving from a steel plate, the size of a sheet of this journal, which have cost a very considerable sum: the value of each impression, on a mode ate estimate, must go far to equal the sum of the entire cost of the journal from the publication of its first number. We draw attention to the journal as meriting unqualified approval, and invite an inspection of the engraving, which is exhibited in the window of the office, in justification of the terms of praise in which we have felt impelled to speak of it.

(From the *Hereford Journal*.)

The enterprise of the British press in procuring information is admitted on all hands, but it was reserved for the LONDON NEWS to go far beyond all its compeers in pictorial embellishment. "London in 1842," a view taken from the summit of the Duke of York's Column, is not merely remarkable for its gigantic dimensions, but for the correctness and delicacy of its details. It is worthy of a more elegant frame, and a place in the library or sitting-room. Besides this engraving, Nos. 35 and 36, with the Supplement, are adorned with an almost endless variety of superior embellishments.

(From the *Derby Mercury*.)

In an age like the present, remarkable for the abundant resources to which the intellectual and inquiring mind may have recourse for increasing knowledge and information, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must be acknowledged to be without a rival. Valuable as an historical record of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland, and a faithful delineation of the times in which we live, it abounds no less with spirit-stirring anecdote and affecting incident of every-day occurrence. The magnificence of its pictorial embellishments, alone, cannot but create the most pleasing interest in its favour in the general sentiments and opinions of its readers. We particularly recommend the volume for the past year, if appropriately bound, as admirably adapted for a Christmas present to the young of both sexes, certain that they will be delighted with its pictorial, while, at the same time, it will form a useful and attractive addition to their libraries, and prove an entertaining companion in a lady's boudoir, or drawing-room.

(From the *Liverpool Courier*.)

Decidedly the most spirited literary effort of the day is the getting up of the above periodical, the plan of which is as novel as the execution is beautiful. The design, indeed, is one which would scarcely fail to be successful, combining, as it does, information on the passing topics of the day, with pictorial representations, and thereby appealing to the eye of the strongest of the popular appetites, curiosity and the love of amusement. The only marvel is, how it can answer the purposes of the publishers, seeing the enormous expense they must be at, for a continued weekly succession of new cuts. By a most extended circulation alone can they possibly be remunerated; and we cannot doubt but in this they will not be disappointed. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is honourably distinguished from many of the popular periodicals of the metropolis, and may be safely admitted into any family, being not less unexceptionable in its tone than it is attractive in its aspect.

(From the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*.)

We have been favoured with a copy of London, presented by the spirited proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers. This artistical production is really of a first-rate character, and gives a convincing proof of the adaptibility of the Daguerreotype process applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood engraving.

(From the *Western Luminary*.)

VIEW OF LONDON.—The publication much gratified with the slight of a new view of London, recently published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It was taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, which form two pictures—one a north, and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's Column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest and every minute feature of the great city are at once discovered. As a work of art, this picture deserves to be most favorably spoken of, and the proprietors of the LONDON NEWS are entitled to great credit for their liberality and spirit in bringing it out. Of that paper itself we are glad of an opportunity of saying a word in commendation. Its illustrations are executed with great skill, and its epitome of the news of the week is very full and correct.

(From the *Liverpool Chronicle*.)

We suppose the paper appellated the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now known to everybody, and purchased by almost everybody; if not, we would advise a commencement at once, for everybody ought to be in possession of so rich a fund of art as it embodies. Unlike the generality of illustrated works, the subjects get better and better, both as regards finish and design. The view of London, given with the final number for 1842, are beautifully and correctly engraved, and are of themselves prodigies of art. We wish the proprietors of this spirited paper all the success they deserve, and feel assured that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will outwing and outlast all the *cyhemera* of the day.

(From the *Liverpool Albion*.)

We believe that all our readers have either seen or heard of this paper, which has recently been making such creditable efforts to gain public favour, that it has become popular throughout the three kingdoms, and we have even read its praises in the journals of the West Indies and North America. All who have seen the numerous illustrations published in each number must be aware of their great excellence. The artists employed must be individuals of high ability, for the freedom, grace, and truth displayed, are indications not only of long practice, but of great genius. In addition to the lavish embellishments given in each number, the proprietors have recently presented their subscribers with two superb views of "The Great Metropolis of England," which ought to be preserved with extreme care, as they are certainly extraordinary specimens of art.

(From the *Bristol Gazette*.)

It is really, in this age of puffery and pretension, quite refreshing to be able to speak sincerely in terms of praise of any new publication, and we are able to do so most unqualifiedly of the above. The whole is unique in its conception, design, and execution; bringing the aid of the pencil to the description of the pen; and thus giving, in an elegant, cheap, and compendious shape, the "very form and pressure" of the times we live in, but those of by-gone days. With the first number of the present year, the proprietors have presented to the subscribers a splendid engraving of "London in 1842;" a picture which, whether we regard the extent of the design, or the beauty of the execution, stands, we think, quite unrivalled in its kind.

(From the *Waterford Mirror*.)

We have received the number containing the Colosseum Print of London, 6—4 feet large, beautifully executed, and certainly one of the greatest wonders ever produced in printing

(From the *Tipperary Constitution*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We have been favoured with two very splendid views of London, by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We have shown them to several persons, who are intimately acquainted with the Great Metropolis, and they are unanimously pronounced them to be most faithful and accurate. Indeed, we must say, that we were not a little surprised when we opened those very beautiful and ornamented prints.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator*.)

The last number of this very cheap, interesting, and ably-conducted publication contains the promised print of the "New View of London," which represents the Great Metropolis from the summit of the Duke of York's Column. The print, which is given on an enormous sheet, is really magnificent. The views appear to be admirably executed, and the various objects of interest are fully developed. The last number is also accompanied by a large Supplement, both containing a variety of interesting letter-press, and a great variety of beautifully executed wood-engravings, illustrative of the different subjects treated of. In fine, we consider the ILLUSTRATED NEWS one of the best and cheapest publications of its kind.

(From the *Ulster Times*.)

LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.—Some months since, a weekly newspaper was established in London, called the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which presented, or, rather, at its commencement promised to present, the rare attraction of combining pictorial illustrations of public events and of the scenes of their occurrence. We have not seen anything but samples of its success when looking over the prospectus, and still less so when we obtained the first number, as the literary matter was excellent, well selected, and well arranged, and the illustrations equally meritorious. We could not even conceive how the proprietor would contrive to remunerate himself for the immense outlay of capital which was evidently required to support weekly the talent which the first number displayed. In fact, we considered that it was merely a gauntlet thrown out to catch a whale, and that each succeeding publication would be inferior to its predecessor, until eventually it would die a natural death. From a feeling of curiosity, we confess, we purchased the paper, and we were not less pleased as astonished to observe, that, instead of diminishing, it was weekly increasing in beauty and strength. Every subject of popular interest for the time we found illustrated in a manner which reflected credit to every one of the numerous class; and not those alone, but foreign scenery, metropolitan churches, public characters, Nooks and Corners of Old England, came from the hands of the artist with surprising accuracy and delicacy of finish. The publisher, however, although his readers were getting treble value for their money, considered that, at the close of the year, he would treat them to a *bonne bouche*, surpassing anything they had previously received at his hands, and accordingly, with an enterprise seldom, if ever, equalled by a weekly paper, he engaged M. Claudet with his Daguerreotype apparatus, perched him on the top of the Duke of York's Column, and, from that view there taken, produced the most accurate, and decidedly one of the most admirably-executed pictures of London we have ever seen. In the *Times*, *Herald*, and *Post*, we observe this achievement noticed in terms of the highest eulogy; but were those notices even more favourable than they are, they would not have exceeded the truth. We feel gratified in having it in our power to recommend this agreeable and unique newspaper to public attention, as well on account of its literature as of the high style of execution of its illustrations.

(From the *Somerset County Gazette*.)

NEW VIEW OF LONDON.—We have received a copy of the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, published by the proprietors of considerable ability, embellished with a variety of woodcuts, accompanied with an engraving on an enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is cleverly executed, every object of interest is most distinctly defined, and the most remarkable features of the Modern Babylon are at once recognised.

(From the *Drogheda Argus*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We took occasion, early in the past year, to notice a weekly paper then newly published, under the title of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Since then, this periodical has been progressing in public favour, and very deservedly so. The tendency of the "News" is to improve at the same time the mind and the taste of the people, which object it seeks to do by well-written original articles, and by beautiful engravings illustrating all the interesting occurrences of the day. We notice it now chiefly on account of a magnificent plate presented to its subscribers in the opening of the new year. It is a *tableau monstre* of London, in two parts, a north and south view, taken by the Daguerreotype from the south summit of the York Column. The picture must be correct, since it was delineated by the glorious Sun himself. All the prominent features of London can be at once recognised by any one who knows that city, and, for those who do not, the "Illustrated News" contains an index. To give some idea of the difficulty of preparing this enormous print, which is four feet six inches by three feet, we may mention that the Daguerreotype impression was first taken upon small plates of silver from the sun's rays; then copied, and the deficiences filled in from nature; then engraved upon wood; to effect which, a perfect plane was formed of a number of small blocks of four or five inches square. This plane had to be formed without line, speck, or flaw. The drawing upon the wood was the next step, and this was followed by the engraving. To effect this, eighteen artists were employed for two months, night and day, at the different departments. It was finally stereotyped, to guard against accidents of the press, and finally launched to the public. To subscribers of six months previous, the plate is given *gratis*; to others, it is sold for a guinea; if coloured, two guineas.

(From the *Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Herald*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—The last number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS—a weekly newspaper of considerable ability, and which is embellished with a variety of appropriate wood-cuts—is accompanied with an engraving, on one enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is cleverly executed, every object of interest is nearly defined, and the most remarkable features of the Modern Babylon are at once recognised. The two views—one of which is a north, and the other a south view of London—have been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, and the point of sight selected by the artist is the summit of the Duke of York's Column. Altogether, the picture is the completest of the sort we have ever seen, and must have cost a world of time and trouble.

(From the *Scotch Reformers' Gazette*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Truly this is the age of enterprise, and we may say that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is one of the most remarkable periodicals in Great Britain. We have been politely favoured with the number for the week ending January. Not only does it give many splendid wood-cuts or engravings, illustrative of the articles discussed in it; but it is accompanied with a splendid sketch or engraving of the vast city of London, on an entire sheet of paper measuring 52 by 36 inches. This is truly prodigious. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published weekly. The price of it is only SIXPENCE. It can be sent free by post for 6d. Such a cheap newspaper assuredly deserves every encouragement, and we shall be glad to see it extensively patronized in Scotland.

(From the *Sheffield Iris*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We believe all our readers have either seen or heard of this paper, which has recently been making such creditable efforts to gain public favour that it has become popular throughout the three kingdoms, and we have even read its praises in the journals of the West Indies and of North America. All who have seen the numerous illustrations published in each number must be aware of their great excellence. The artists employed must be individuals of high ability, for the freedom, grace, and truth displayed, are indications not only of long practice, but of great genius. In addition to the lavish embellishments given in each number, the proprietors have recently presented their subscribers with two superb views of "The Great Metropolis of England," which ought to be preserved with extreme care, as they are certainly extraordinary specimens of art.

(From the *Newcastle Courant*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The embellishments of this admirable publication appear to become more numerous and excellent with each succeeding week. The first volume has just been completed; and the supplementary part is literally filled with pictorial illustrations, whilst the index affords a key to the social and political history of the world during the last six months. The most surprising effort of the proprietors is an enormous plate, entitled "London in 1842," and presented to the subscribers on the occasion of the new year. It represents a bird's-eye view of the great city from the top of York's Column, and, as a work of art, is really surprising, having been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet. The effect is very striking: every object of interest is clearly discernible, and the neatness of execution and finish honourable to the artists of the country.

(From the *Dundee Herald*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietors of this splendidly-illustrated newspaper have presented their readers with a beautiful engraving of London, as it at present exists, on an enormous sheet, as a New Year's gift, and a frontispiece to the first volume of the work. It is a first-rate picture, cleverly executed, and, as a noble triumph of art. There are two views—north and south—of London, taken from the summit of the Duke of York's Column, by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet. A key to it is given, by which every object of importance is readily distinguished, and a pretty accurate idea given of the vastness of the "City of the World."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is a most admirable family paper, and gives, for sixpence, an excellent summary of the news of the week—a rich fund of literary matter—and, what is its chief attraction, a number of beautiful pictorial illustrations of objects of interest.

(From the *Preston Pilot*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietor of this paper has nobly redeemed his promise of providing a weekly newspaper that should do honour to the press. The first number which it was produced has so faithfully performed his part, we trust that he has not been disappointed in receiving that ample support which his unexampled endeavours have so well entitled him to expect. Devoted to the numerous and interesting topics of the day, and public art, given weekly, the proprietor has presented the subscribers with two very magnificent views of "the City of the World"—our own great Metropolis, the talent evinced in the production of which is unrivalled; indeed, the art of wood engraving must have received so powerful a stimulus through the instrumentality of this paper, as cannot fail to raise it to an eminence which must make it the envy and admiration of the whole world of letters.

(From the *Kilkenny Journal*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We have already expressed our opinion of the merits of this extremely interesting paper. But the fact of the spirited proprietors having made a present to their subscribers of a magnificent print, entitled "London in 1842," calls for a fresh meed of approbation. These splendid views of London have been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet—one is northern, and the other southern. They are executed in the highest style of art, and are contained in one immense sheet. If anything were wanting to complete the popularity of this elegant and admirable journal, it is now supplied by that *chef-d'œuvre*, "London in 1842."

(From the *Kent Herald*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—Under this title the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have published a print, gratuitously presented to the subscribers, of unequalled magnitude and excellence. It is a view of London, taken from the summit of the Duke of York's Column, looking to the south over St. James's Park and the Thames, to the Surrey hills. The panorama thus presents almost every object of architectural interest in this vast expanse—Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Regent-street, the Athenæum, St Martin's Church, the Horse Guards, the Admiralty, United Service Club-house, Downing-street, Whitehall, the Parks, St. Paul's Cathedral, &c. &c. It is probably the largest wood engraving ever undertaken, and could only be executed by the application of modern science, under the direction of first-rate artistical talent, and a very large pecuniary outlay. The views were first taken separately by the Daguerreotype, combined by skilful darughtsmen, and then transferred to sixty of the largest slabs of box-wood that could be procured. The junction of lines, and the obtaining from the whole an engraving of uniform excellence, is among the miracles of modern art. We understand that it has occasioned quite a *sensation* in the metropolis, and that it will, no doubt, largely contribute to increase the already extensive popularity of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*

* The Westminster Bridge Railroad Company published, at the outset of their business, a large print, taken from the same position, bearing some semblance to the present work, but it is needless to say, much inferior to it in size and distinctness.

(From the *Cork Southern Reporter*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We have received the first number for the new year of a weekly Journal, entitled the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, accompanied by a splendid engraving, containing two views of the "Great Metropolis." Of the taste and ability displayed in the design and execution of this splendid work of art, we cannot speak in terms of sufficient admiration. It is, unquestionably, the most useful and elegant production in that line we have ever seen, and we are satisfied that some years since such a print could not have been purchased under at least One Guinea. It has been, however, presented *gratis* to the subscribers of that journal, and will be a most acceptable present to all who wish for a correct and comprehensive representation of the several interesting and conspicuous features of the great city. This unique production has been executed by the Daguerreotype process, and well, no doubt, largely contributes to increase the already extensive popularity of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes. In the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 28, 1842.—Reprint.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 4.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN.

Loud and loyally as the universal voice of England has outspoken its affection for our Sovereign, from the first happy omen of her accession to the throne of her ancestors, through all the events and influences of her interesting career, it would still seem that national love is insufficient to guard against the insidious approaches of isolated crime, and that the person held most sacred, and deemed most dear by all the good and virtuous who dwell in the land she governs, may have to brook the hazard of individual treason, and dare the peril of madness or murder, in the bosom of her people and at the threshold of her throne.

Our dear and noble Queen has been once more exposed to the danger of assassination, and once more protected by the providence of God. The passions of the million are indignant in the conviction of her peril, but anon, the heart of the empire is electric with the joy of her escape.

Our readers will find elsewhere a detail of all the features and circumstances of this new atrocity, but we shall presently show that it is a theme for reflection in a broader social sense than that in which it is first taken under the delirium of popular excitement, and the warm impulses and agitation of a loyal love.

It is an event that should run into the deeper channels of thought, and be regarded with other aspects than that which it presents in the first blush of its dire enormity. Morality and philosophy should combine to defend themselves against the growing up of that morbid and insane species of wickedness, of which this is only the last and most execrated example.

Let us describe the crime—the second (and therefore the more serious) that has directed its malignity against her Majesty's life.

We are supposed to dwell in a well-ordered country—a land wherein social virtue has been more studied, and social decorum more firmly maintained, than in any other within the pale of civilization. A land where peace is the result of prowess—wealth, the landmark of order—manliness, the symbol of the people and their institutions—and loyalty, the motto engraved upon the national heart. Religion, too, holds a strong and temperate sway over all—none despise it—none dare outrage it. Society has undergone none of the disorganizing influences that have made a wreck of the morality of France. There is no *public* infidelity, and revolution is a word hated by all but those whom all men ought to hate.

Political excitements have gathered upon us; but we are still far from having allowed these to stir one brick in the beautiful social fabric which enshrines the love, the religion, and the happiness of the empire.

Well, in such a condition of national existence, a Sovereign and a woman—young, beautiful, and virtuous—sways our destinies and commands our respect. She sits like the spirit of goodness and purity—the grace of England's throne. As a Queen, she wears the lofty aspect and the proud bearing of one in whom dignity and decision are inborn. As a woman, she tempers her queendom with the mild and winning gentleness of her sex. As a wife, she is exemplary; and has the happiness, so rarely awarded to those who have in marriage to consult expediency more than affection, of loving and being loved. As the mother of her children, she is (the best virtue we can give her) what *her* mother was to *her*; and, lastly, as the mother of her people, she has blessed the common family with benignant sway—she has promoted their interests—partaken of their diversions—sympathised with their depressions—listened to their grievances—and participated in all their joys. She is, in a word, at once the focus and embodiment of the people's affections.

What then? Why, in the pleasurable exercise of a daily familiarity with her subjects—in the very disporting of her beautiful confidence in the loyalty she has earned—in the strength of her own virtue as a Queen—in the companionship of her husband—and under the shield of a popularity, as universal as it is intense, the arm of the assassin is raised to take her life; and the unconscious being who, in the happiness of her cheerful spirit, believed that all was love around her, might, in another second, have winged her soul to heaven; to leave behind her, along with a blessed memory, a husband widowed—children orphaned—and a whole nation weeping, and darkened with the mourning garments of grief!

What human motive could point to such a result—what passion could be gratified—what accountable design achieved? There are but two clues to the commission of such a crime, and they are either treason and conspiracy of the blackest dye, and couched in the most inconceivable spirit; or madness, engendered by an imaginative gloating over similar works of evil that have made loud notoriety, and registered their hideous example for the dangerous contemplation of wild and morbid minds.

This last is what we fear; and in the instance before us, both fear and hope.

It seems impossible to find the impulse in mere treason; for, had the Queen been shot, no proximate aim of treason could have been attained. There is a future King training for the succession; and were revolution the aim, there is nothing in the Sovereign's death that could revolutionize the empire. The King of Hanover does not now stand next the throne; and, were her Majesty to be hurried into immortality by any sudden event, there is not manifest one single element of unpopularity that she could leave behind her. No commotion, save that of sorrow, could be stirred—no ambition of party could be forwarded—no malice could be gratified—there would be nothing to triumph over, and no one to rejoice.

No! it should seem that madness—madness only—is the incitement to the crime.

The wretched being who has attempted an act for which no punishment could be too dreadful, no retribution too severe, if sense were linked with sin—seems, with the singular mental sympathies of criminals of his morbid class, to have followed precisely in the wake of his predecessor, Oxford; he is equally without a motive, he takes the same weapon, he repairs to the same spot, he seeks to work out his wanton mischief with total absence of contrivance, as if he knew no responsibility but the goading impulse of a resistless infatuation.

We are of those who believe that the spirit in which this would-be regicide went to his deadly purpose, is a spirit engendered by the notoriety of crime. We apply the remark not less to the fearful act before us, than to some of the remarkable suicides, and still more atrocious murders, of recent date.

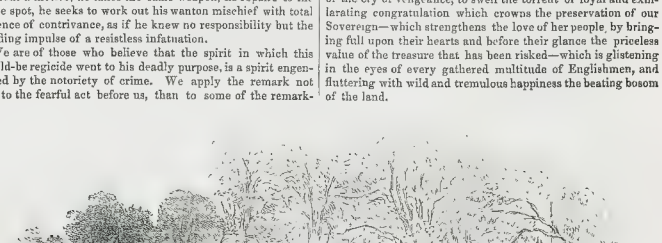
In the celebrity of a most paramount wickedness, with men of morbid imagination, consists its charm. It fixes them with the eye of a basilisk, it haunts their visions, it colours their waking fancies, it lures them into the circle of monstrosity, it plunges the mind into delusion, and steeps the eye in blood.

A bad example is ever more contagious than a good one; but there is nothing to equal the contagion of any glaring and outrageous enormity to the hopeless, idle, ever-dreaming wretch, who gazes upon its notoriety with envy, and, with the wild ambition of a fanatic, resolves to build up the shrine of a bad eminence in the blackest corner of the temple of crime.

It is against the "growing up of this insane species of wickedness" as a wondrous social evil, that we would enlist "philosophy and morality," in the spirit of one of the earlier sentences of this article—the first of several which we purpose writing on the subject -and, to the end of our future arguments, as well as of our present hope, we predict that in this morbid madness lies the secret of the attempted assassination of our beloved Queen.

Should it prove otherwise, we are of those who would rush into the very heart and vortex of that mighty flood of popular passion, which is everywhere raging for punishment upon one who is only not a monster and a miscreant, unless he be horribly and hopelessly mad. We would not fly in the face of an affliction from Heaven, but we would visit upon the same assassin the most woeful of the retributions of earth.

Now, however, let us leave alike the speculation of philosophy or the cry of vengeance, to swell the torrent of loyal and exhilarating congratulation which crowns the preservation of our Sovereign—which strengthens the love of her people by bringing full upon their hearts and before their glance the priceless value of the treasure that has been risked—which is glistening in the eyes of every gathered multitude of Englishmen, and fluttering with wild and tremulous happiness the beating bosom of the land.



THE COWARDLY AND DISGRACEFUL ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF HER MAJESTY.

Shortly after the return of Prince Albert to Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon, her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness, proceeded in an open carriage and four horses, preceded by outriders, for her accustomed drive in Hyde Park, &c., the Royal Equerries, as usual, accompanying the carriage on horseback.

On her Majesty's return, about ten minutes or a quarter past six o'clock, down Constitution-hill, when within a few yards of the spot at which the former attempt at her assassination was made by the boy Oxford, a young man, who had previously been noticed standing with his back against the brick wall skirting the garden of Buckingham Palace, was observed to advance towards the road along which the Royal carriage was passing, and upon the carriage approaching the spot at which he stood, he was seen by police constable Tounce, A, to advance within three yards of it, and at the same instant take from his waistcoat pocket a pistol. Tounce instantly rushed towards him for the purpose of knocking it out of his hand, seeing that it was aimed at her Majesty, but at the moment he seized him the pistol went off without injuring any person.

The instant the report was heard, a soldier of the Foot Guards who happened to be near, ran to the assistance of the policeman, as did several other persons who came rapidly up to the spot.

The Royal carriage, which was at the moment of the attempt proceeding at a quick pace, continued its course towards Buckingham Palace, and the prisoner, who did not appear to be more than 20 years of age, rather smartly made, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, long visage, dressed in a black frock coat and waistcoat, and

drab trousers, and presenting altogether a rather respectable appearance, was conveyed in the lodge adjoining, where he was searched by Mr Russell, the inspector on duty, who found in his pocket a bullet and some powder, as well as the pistol, which was still warm, and affording convincing proof of its recent discharge.

No questions were put the prisoner while at the palace, nor did he show any desire to speak; and in the course of a quarter of an hour he was taken, through the equerries' entrance, and put into a cab, Inspector Russell, one of the officers on duty at the palace, and the soldier who arrested him, accompanying him.

The prisoner was driven off at a rapid rate to Gardener's-lane station-house, where he was questioned by Inspector Hughes as to his name, for the purpose of entering the offence in the usual manner upon the charge sheet, but he refused to give his name, or make any statement, and maintained an extreme sullenness of manner.

After a delay of about half an hour, the door suddenly opened, and a rush was made through the people outside by the police, one on either side of the prisoner, two in front clearing the way, and two more taking up the rear; and in this manner he was conducted from the Gardener's-lane station-house to the Home-office, into which he was conveyed by the back entrance, from the park, an immense concourse of persons having assembled at the front entrance opposite Whitehall.

The principal Ministers present besides the Home Secretary and Sir R. Peel, were the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Jersey, Sir E. Leatchbull, Lord Fitzgerald, the Earl of Denbigh, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Aberdeen and Viscount Lowther. The Attorney-General was present, as also were Mr. Maule, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and Colonel Rowan, the Police Commissioner. Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate of Bow-street, was also present.

The investigation was, of course, strictly private, and no particulars of what occurred at the Home Office transpired officially. It was, however, ascertained that upon being interrogated, he still refused to give either his name or residence, or to make any admission on the subject of the charge; but during the examination of the persons who witnessed the transaction, it appeared that a youth who happened to be in the park at the moment of the prisoner's apprehension, had followed him to the station-house, and subsequently to the Home Office, and had recognised him to be a person of the name of Francis. On the prisoner being pressed as to whether that was not his name, he, after some hesitation, admitted the fact. The youth was then questioned as to his knowledge of the prisoner, when he stated that the prisoner's father resided at No. 100, Tichfield-street.

Inspector Pearce, A division, was instantly despatched to the above address, which he found to be correct; and shortly before ten o'clock, the father, who is a very respectable, honest-looking man, came down to the Home Office in a state of the deepest anxiety. He was not examined before the Council on Monday night, as the evidence was already sufficient for a remand, but it was stated that he (the father) was connected with Covent-garden Theatre, and that his son was by trade a carpenter, but could in no way account for his extraordinary conduct. He had never heard him make any allusion to her Majesty, or express any dislike to the Queen or the Government; the prisoner had been absent from his family for more than six weeks past, and he (the father) happened to be at Deptford when he was informed that a youth, who was believed to be his son, had committed this crime. Scarcely believing the possibility of the thing, he nevertheless hurried up to town, and the first certain news he had heard of his son for so many weeks turned out to be that he was in the hands of justice charged with this most serious offence. At first an attempt was made, probably from a human motive, to lead the poor man to believe that he was mistaken; but it ultimately turned out that his fears were too true. When asked about the residence of his son, he said he did not know. The last he had heard of him was three or four weeks ago, when he lived in Great Portland-street.

Shortly before the proceedings in council terminated, the Duke of Wellington left the Home Office in his cab to proceed to Buckingham Palace. After an absence of about half an hour, his Grace returned to the Home Office, shortly after which the council broke up, and the prisoner was removed by the back of the office through Kingstreet and the streets at the back of the Abbey to Tothill-fields; consequently the large crowd that had collected in front of the Home Office, in Whitehall, were spared the opportunity of venting their feelings of rage and execration upon him.

When the prisoner arrived at Tothill-fields, the governor, Lieut Tracy, placed him in a separate cell, leaving a turnkey to watch him.

A courier was in attendance to convey the intelligence to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl de Grey, immediately on the breaking up of the council.

Intelligence of the desperate attempt flew like wildfire throughout the metropolis; and in a very short time the various members of the Royal Family, as well as several of the Foreign Ambassadors, besides large numbers of the nobility, &c., hastened to the palace, for the purpose of congratulating the Queen and Prince Albert on their providential deliverance; and throughout the evening a dense concourse of persons of all classes, amongst whom were a number of elegantly-dressed women, surrounded the gates of the palace, all of whom appeared to be animated by one feeling of abhorrence of the individual who had thus made the regicidal attempt.

The prisoner, who was narrowly watched, passed a very quiet night, and although often visited by the governor, he did not enter into any conversation, or make the least allusion to his diabolical offence, or the motives by which he was actuated. He was stripped, and most carefully searched, when he first arrived at the prison, but nothing was found on his person of a suspicious character.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, the prisoner was conveyed in a hackney-coach, in the custody of Lieutenant Tracy, the Governor of Tothill-fields Prison, and two policemen, to the Home-office, for further examination before the Privy Council, which met at twelve o'clock; and it was astonishing to every one present to observe the remarkably calm, cool, and firm manner in which he conducted himself. After he left the hackney-coach, and whilst waiting for the assembling of the Council, two policemen kept close hold of his arms, but there was not the least tremour, not the least apparent sensation of fear, or dread of inquiry. No one, of course, was allowed to ask the prisoner any question, and whilst waiting to be examined before the Privy Council he kept a profound silence. The crowd in front of the Home-office was very considerable, but no one, under any circumstances, was allowed to enter; and, by order, two policemen, who were stationed at the door, peremptorily refused admission to every one not personally concerned in the inquiry. Applications from those connected with the public press, to be present at the examination, were also peremptorily refused.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock orders were given to take the

EXAMINATION OF FRANCIS BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

prisoner into the room where the examination was to take place. He heard this order with the greatest coolness and apparent indifference. At twelve o'clock the Lord Chancellor left the House of Lords, and proceeded to the Home-office. A great number of other members of the Privy Council had at this time assembled, and the examination proceeded.

The examination of the prisoner occupied from a quarter after twelve to a quarter past four o'clock in the afternoon; and during the whole of that period the crowd in Whitehall continued undiminished.

At half-past four o'clock, the few persons on the parade had their attention drawn to the opening of the wicket-door of the Home-office, and the instant emerging of the prisoner from thence, having on each side of him one of the turnkeys above spoken of, and preceded by Lieutenant Tracy, carrying in his hand the warrant for the prisoner's committment. The prisoner held down his head as he traversed the garden, but still sufficient of his face could be seen to convince all who saw him that he felt but slightly the highly dangerous position in which he had placed himself. The induction of the prisoner into the hackney-coach was but the work of a moment, and the two turnkeys having followed him in, Lieutenant Tracy mounted the box and desired the coachman, in a loud voice, to drive to "Newgate." The progress of the prisoner from the park to the place of his confinement was scarcely noticed, so adroitly had his removal been managed.

The warrant of commitment charged "John Francis" with "shooting at our Sovereign Lady Victoria the Queen, with a pistol loaded with powder and ball."

On the arrival of the coach near the prison, the driver, in consequence of the alterations which were being made in the wooden pavement opposite Newgate, pulled up at the end of the Old Bailey, and the prisoner descended, and walked between two of the gaolers of the House of Correction, with Lieutenant Tracy, the Governor of the prison, behind him. His appearance attracted not the slightest attention, so private was the whole affair kept, and he was taken into Newgate, and the doors closed after him, without one person following him from the end of the Old Bailey to the prison steps. Upon entering the ante-room, or hall, his handcuffs were taken off, when he sat down on a form, and gazed with the most perfect *sang froid* on the objects around him. During the time the preliminary arrangements were making previous to his being taken to his cell, he conversed with the gaolers with apparent indifference generally; but once or twice he asked questions in a rather excited manner. His sojourn here lasted a quarter of an hour, and, owing to the hurry incident to his removal, we had scarcely an opportunity of speaking with him, but he seemed rather to avoid the notice of a stranger, and averted his face. His appearance denoted neither agitation nor the slightest want of self-possession.

There have been some doubts expressed as to whether the pistol actually went off; but these misgivings were cleared away yesterday by the evidence of Mr. Fitzgerald, a highly-respectable gentleman, who swore that he was not more than ten yards off when Francis aimed at her Majesty, and that he distinctly heard the report. This evidence was strengthened by the testimony of Colonel Wylde and two gunsmiths, who declared the pistol to have been recently discharged.

Almost immediately after the perpetration of the crime on Monday, a female of respectable demeanour, whose name was not mentioned, applied to one of the park-keepers, and requested to be directed to the police-station, as she was desirous of making an important statement respecting the attempt on the Queen's life, having been but a short distance from the prisoner when he fired the pistol. She stated that she resided in Grey's-inn-lane, and said she was walking up and down Constitution-hill, waiting to see her Majesty on her return to Buckingham-palace, when her notice was drawn to the prisoner and another man, who wore a flannel jacket. She then heard the prisoner say "Damn the Queen; why should she be such an expense to the nation? It is to support her in such grand style that us poor persons have to work hard." At that moment her Majesty's carriage came in sight, and on the Queen passing the prisoner, he took from under his coat a pistol, which he instantly discharged. The female added that she distinctly saw the flash, but at the instant she became so confused and alarmed that she did not hear the report.

The following particulars, all more or less relating to the event, are gleaned from various sources:—

It is stated that on Sunday last, as the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were returning from the Chapel Royal, a letter from a bystander among the crowd that had assembled to obtain a glimpse of royalty was thrown into the carriage, which, it is said, contained threatening matter, and caused great alarm. The contents, however, were carefully concealed from the public, for fear of producing any unpleasant anxiety in the minds of her Majesty's loyal subjects. Means will be taken to compare the handwriting of the prisoner Francis with that of the letter.

A pistol was seen in the prisoner's possession on Sunday morning, at the St. Ann's Coffee-house, Oxford-street. He was observed to place it carefully under his coat when he left the house

On Monday, after the attempt, we are told that her Majesty's demeanour, and that of her illustrious consort, underwent no change on their return to the palace; and they expressed their intention of joining the Royal dinner party. The event did not make any difference in the arrangements of the Court.

The house of the prisoner's father was minutely searched on Monday night, and again on Tuesday morning, but nothing whatever of a suspicious character was found. Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wylde were close to the Royal carriage when the pistol was fired, and the prisoner was so close to them, that the smoke came into their faces; had the shot taken effect, it would have been more likely to have injured one of them than either her Majesty or her Royal Consort. The Privy Council have given instructions to the Commissioners of Police, to cause the most full and rigid investigation into every circumstance connected with the atrocious deed. The prisoner has been under the notice of the police for the last day or two, having been seen loitering about the parks; and on Sunday last he was observed by one of the police-sergeants on duty, to pull out of his pocket something that appeared like a pistol, as the Royal *cortège* was passing. This circumstance was mentioned, but the inference drawn from it was, that he contemplated suicide; therefore orders were given to notice his actions, and this accounts for the silence observed as to the occurrence.

It appears that, previous to her Majesty's return to the palace, the assassin had attracted some attention, by making use of improper language, saying that the Queen lived upon the vitals of the people, and at the same time making use of the most abusive epithets towards her. The policeman had, about a quarter of an hour prior to the occurrence, noticed the prisoner leaning on the pump, and was persuaded, by his somewhat strange behaviour, to watch him, it being his (the constable's) opinion that he intended to destroy himself. As the Queen's carriage approached, the constable noticed the prisoner vacate his post and fumble in his pockets. He then hastened towards him, having a presentiment that something was about to happen; and when within ten yards of him, the villain fired a pistol in the direction of the carriage. The policeman immediately seized him, and was assisted almost immediately afterwards by a soldier, as before stated; and in less than two minutes from the time of the attempt, he was housed in the palace, being taken into the lodge. The pistol was what is commonly called a holster-pistol, with flint lock.

It was stated that he exactly answered the description given of the person who attempted to assassinate her Majesty in the park on Sunday evening. We were not inclined to credit this story of a previous attempt on her Majesty's life, but on inquiry, we find that it was too true that such an attempt was made; but, as her Majesty was not aware of it, the circumstance was not allowed to transpire. Upon this occasion, however, both her Majesty and Prince Albert were perfectly aware of the attempt, and, in fact, perceived the pistol flash. Her Majesty, however, displayed her usual presence of mind, and did not betray the least symptom of alarm.

It was quickly rumoured that the prisoner had associates in his crime, and that a clue had been obtained to their discovery. One of these, a tall individual, who was seen in his company in the park, was stated to be in custody.

According to the information of persons who had been present at the attempt made by Oxford, the spot where the present outrage occurred was not six yards distant from that place. A vast number of persons had been drawn to the place, and the expressions of abhorrence at the attempt were unanimous.

In the course of the evening, the Secretary of State informed the Lord Mayor of the occurrence, as follows:—

"Whitehall, May 30, eight o'clock, P.M.

"My Lord Mayor,—It is my duty to inform your lordship that her Majesty, on her return from the park this evening, was shot at on Constitution-hill. The criminal has been apprehended; and your lordship will rejoice to hear that her Majesty is safe and unhurt.—I have the honour to be, my Lord Mayor, your faithful servant,

"J. R. G. Graham.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

BEHAVIOUR OF HER MAJESTY AFTER THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

As soon as the Queen and Prince Albert had returned to the Palace, Count Mensdorf went over in one of the Royal carriages to the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's; and after communicating in the most delicate manner what had occurred, instantly returned to Buckingham Palace with her Royal Highness, who was received by her Majesty (whose nerves did not appear in the slightest degree shaken) in the most warm, affectionate, and, at the same time, cheerful manner. The Duchess of Kent was, on the other hand, deeply affected, and fell upon her Majesty's neck, shedding a flood of tears. The Queen, however, gaily caressed her royal mother, and assured her that she had not sustained the slightest alarm or inconvenience, and that there were no grounds for alarm.

Her Majesty had a dinner party and an evening party fixed for last night. The dinner party took place, but the evening party was put off by the Queen's command. A great deal of excitement pervaded the palace during the evening. The attempt of the previous day could not be "hushed up;" and although it was known that something had occurred, few persons, even within the walls of the palace, had been made acquainted with the circumstance. The second attempt, however, precluded all conceal ment, and considerable alarm was experienced at the determined spirit which had induced the miscreant again to endanger the life of their beloved Sovereign

Requisitions were got up on Tuesday in most of the principal parishes, for meetings to be held to agree to addresses of congratulation to her Majesty on her providential escape. The individual expressions of loyalty and attachment were everywhere heard with great fervency.

Let us hope that the late sad event, while it has excited so much highly painful feeling in every quarter, will yet, in the demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to her Majesty which it has been the means of calling forth, prove to our Sovereign how deeply implanted are the love and reverence and affection for her person in the hearts of the vast body of her people.

The circumstance has given rise to the development of a trait in her Majesty's character, which we venture to say will not soon be forgotten. It would seem that on Monday morning, before proceeding to take her accustomed airing, her Majesty became aware of what had happened the previous day. Actuated, however, by a high sense of heroism and duty, her Majesty would not allow the circumstance, alarming as it was, to prevent her from taking her usual out-of-door exercise; but, at the same time, with a fine generosity, she would not suffer the lady in waiting (Lady Portman, we understand), to accompany her, lest in so doing she might share the threatened danger. We feel sure that it is no flattery to say that a finer trait of mingled heroism and generosity than this it would be difficult to find; and it will deepen, if possible, the affection and the admiration so universally felt for her Majesty's character by her subjects.

As early as eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, numbers of respectable persons began to congregate in front of the entrance of Buckingham Palace, and before ten o'clock the carriages of the nobility and gentry began to arrive at the principal entrance of the palace. Towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the crowd collected in the front of the palace continued rapidly to increase, in the anticipation that her Majesty would, notwithstanding the fearful attempt at her assassination, still appear on the balcony, as announced, and we are happy to say the public expectation was not disappointed. Precisely at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock, the side gates at the north-eastern wing of the palace were suddenly thrown open, and the Royal outriders appeared in scarlet liveries, preceding the Royal carriage (an open barouche), drawn by four horses and postilions, which contained her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, all in plain morning dress, coming into Hyde-park, the crowd of spectators was so great, that it was miraculous that some serious accident did not occur.

The area in front of the statue in Hyde-park was occupied by hundreds, and upwards, who were anxiously waiting to evince their gratitude, and give a hearty welcome to her Majesty after her providential escape from the attempt of the assassin. The drive was rendered almost impassable from the great number of equipages of the nobility.

On her Majesty's entering the park, the cheering from the gentlemen and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, were general, and not a head was covered during the passage of the Queen down the Ride; indeed, the delight of all classes, assembled apparently to offer homage to the presence of their illustrious sovereign, can be but feebly described, and the rapturous acclamations that saluted the Royal ear were such as to affect her Majesty, who was evidently overcome by the loyal display of public affection evinced on the occasion.

It was some time before the excitement caused by her Majesty's appearance had subsided; and the same manifestations of regard were shown on the Queen's return to the palace.

Both her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged the cordial greet-

ings by repeatedly bowing in every direction from which the cheering emanated.

Her Majesty, we regret to say, looked rather pale, and not so well as on Saturday last.

In the evening her Majesty visited the Opera, and her presence produced an enthusiastic demonstration of the feelings, which, at this moment, must be universal among her subjects. Before the commencement of the opera, and before her Majesty's arrival, "God save the Queen" was sung with great effect by the whole strength of the company. During the first scene of the piece her Majesty and Prince Albert were observed in a private box Royal. The whole audience, which was crowded, instantly rose, and received her with a burst of acclamations which seemed to shake the walls of the theatre. As if by a sudden impulse, the business of the scene was suspended—the whole vocal band was at once engaged in performing the national anthem, instantly filled the stage, and began it once more. During its performance every phrase applicable to the occasion was enthusiastically rounded by it, and the whole was lost in the shouts of the audience, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs in every part of the house. We never saw this theatre present so splendid an appearance as at this moment. The fair and graceful occupants of every box were standing in its front, and showing by their animated gestures how much they partook of the general excitement. This gratifying scene lasted for several minutes.

It is a fact worthy mentioning, that on Sunday last, during a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Smith, at Trinity Church, Queen-street, Holborn, on the restoration of King Charles II., the reverend preacher very zealously, and it may almost be said prophetically, took up the subject of the Divine protection of kings, and after alluding to the hair-breadth escapes of the sovereigns of the illustrious house of Hanover, he particularly alluded to the attempt of the lunatic Oxford against the life of her Majesty: and after urging that loyalty was not merely required by the laws of man, but also by the commandments of God, said that the all-seeing eye of Providence was ever watching over the safety of the Lord's anointed; and that the same Providence which had hitherto shielded our beloved Queen, would guard her from similar attempts. It is rather remarkable that within twenty-four hours the recent attempt was made, and so providentially frustrated.

So great was the anxiety in the City on Monday night, immediately the report gained circulation, that her Majesty's life had been a second time attempted by the hand of an assassin, that many of the principal tradesmen got copies of the letter of Mr. James Graham, and exhibited them in their windows. Many of the omnibus and short stage drivers got copies, and posted them on their vehicles.

On Tuesday morning the Lord Mayor forwarded copies of the letter from Sir J. Graham, conveying the information of the traitorous attempt on her Majesty's life, to the Governors of the Bank of England, and to the Directors of the East India Company, upon which the executive of each body took steps to call a meeting to congratulate her Majesty on her providential escape. A copy was also posted at the temporary Royal Exchange, in Broad-street, as official information to the merchants. Parochial requisitions were got up during the day in most of the principal parishes, for meetings to agree to addresses. The individual expressions of loyalty, attachment, and detest tion of the meditated crime, were fervent and general, and, as an instance of the strong and general feeling manifested by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, it may be here mentioned that on the assembling of the Working Men's class, at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, immediately before the lesson on which commenced the whole class spontaneously rose, cheering, and demanded "God save the Queen," before they began the lesson. They called on the spectators in the gallery of the Hall to stand up, and then sing the National Anthem in the most enthusiastic manner. Their cheeers were most vociferously renewed before they sat down.

At the close of the inquiry before the Privy Council on Tuesday, the noble lord who presided, addressed the prisoner, and after the depositions had been read over, told him that what he had just heard read would be taken down and produced in evidence in any trial against him at the trial. The prisoner replied, "Then I shall say nothing now;" and the warrant of commitment having been made out, this closed the proceedings.

On Wednesday morning the father of the prisoner went to the Home-office for an order of admission to Newgate to have an interview with his son. He says that the prisoner is not twenty years of age until next January, that he was always a very steady lad, and that he is utterly at a loss to imagine what could have prompted him to the commission of such a heinous offence. He (the prisoner) left his father about six weeks since, but during that time he generally dined with him on the Sunday, but nothing remarkable was observed either in his conduct or conversation. He has only been out of work for the last few days. He (the father) was informed at the Home-office that the Home Secretary had no authority to give an order for admission to see a prisoner in Newgate, but that he must apply to the city aldermen.

The following particulars, respecting the man charged with the commission of this atrocious crime, may be completely relied upon. The prisoner's real name is John Francis, and he is about 20 years of age. On the 14th of January last, he engaged the second floor back room, at the house of Mr. Foster, a respectable master tailor, residing at 105, Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone, and he occupied that room with another young man named William Elam, and they jointly paid the rent. The prisoner was considered a good tempered, inoffensive young man, and came home regularly to his meals, and he was never out late at night. One person of a rather superior class of society, from his dress and general appearance, has latterly been in the habit of visiting him, and remained for some time along with him in his room, but no parcels were ever sent to him, as appears from very particular inquiry made upon the subject by the police. During the last few weeks the prisoner has been backward in paying his rent, but Mr. Foster, from his good opinion of him, did not press him upon the subject, and on Saturday week the arrears amounted to £114s. The prisoner's conduct during the last few days appears to have been most extraordinary. He had been all along getting his livlihood by working as a journeyman carpenter, but on Monday week he engaged a shop and parlour at No. 65, Mortimer-street, which adjoins Great Titchfield-street, at the weekly rent of 24s., and expressed his intention to open in the trade of a tobacconist. He then employed a painter to put his name over the door, as it now appears, "Francis, tobacconist," and expressed his intention to open the shop on Thursday morning. In the meantime he caused cards to be printed, and a great quantity of snuff, tobacco, cigars, and such articles were sent in, and on Thursday morning the shop was opened, and the prisoner attended in it all day. On that night, having closed the shop, he went home to bed, as usual, and the next morning he again proceeded to the snuff shop, and remained there until his fellow lodger had gone to work, and he was then seen to go up into his room, and remain there a short time, when he again left the house. Upon the young man then returning, he found that his box had been broken open, and that five pounds ten, in gold, had been stolen. He immediately gave information to Mr. Foster, his landlord, who at once proceeded to the snuff shop, in Mortimer-street, when he found the prisoner sitting in a most unconcerned manner, behind the counter. He immediately said to him, "What have you been about? I suppose you know what I have come here for?" The prisoner immediately replied, "Oh, I suppose you want the money;" and he directly pulled out the gold, and gave it to Mr. Foster, who then told him not to enter his house any more. The prisoner expressed some anxiety about his boxes, and said he supposed Mr Foster would not object to letting him have them. Mr. Foster suspecting, from the discovery that had been made, that the prisoner might have committed some other depredations, that would be discovered by searching his boxes, determined upon retaining possession of them; and he told him that he would take care of them for him, but that he should not have possession of them for the present, and he went away. It appears that on this same day the persons of whom the prisoner had purchased the articles to stock his shop, and to whom he had promised immediate payment, came to him and insisted upon receiving the amount of their goods. He told them he was unable to pay them, and they insisted on having back their property, and the whole of the goods were accordingly removed, and the shop cleared. This occurred in the latter part of the day, and about dusk on Friday evening the prisoner shut up the shop, and was seen to walk away. He then, it appears, not having the opportunity, for the reason above stated, of going to his own lodgings, proceeded to a coffee-shop at the end of Oxford-street, where he hired a room, and where he remained until yesterday, when the desperate act was committed. It has already been stated that the police obtained access to his apartment in Titchfield-street, and that they searched his boxes, but although, for the sake of establishing the identity of the accused, it was deemed advisable that they should be taken charge of by the police, we are enabled to state that there was nothing at all suspicious discovered in his boxes, and the contents were merely dirty linen, and some scraps, and poetry, and other writings of no importance, and nothing of a political tendency was discovered. The conduct of the prisoner in engaging the snuff shop, was looked upon by the persons who knew him as a very singular proceeding, as it was known that he had not the slightest knowledge of that business, and was entirely without means to carry it on; and it is supposed that, being pressed for the money by the parties of whom he had obtained the goods, he was induced on the Friday morning to steal the money of his companion, under the circumstances above described.

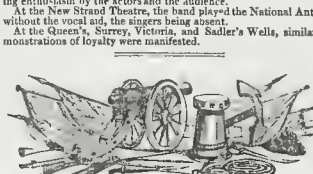
DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY AT THE VARIOUS THEATRES.

The news of the attempt on the life of her gracious Majesty, was communicated to the leaders of the various theatres during the evening; and at the Olympic Theatre, the moment it was made known to Mr. Baker, the stage-manager, the entire company were mustered on the stage, and the Anthem was sung, the audience joining in the chorus in the most enthusiastic manner.

At the English Opera, Mr. Vining addressed the audience on the same subject, and the National Anthem was sung with a corresponding enthusiasm by the actors and the audience.

At the New Strand Theatre, the band played the National Anthem, without the vocal aid, the singers being absent.

At the Queen's, Surrey, Victoria, and Sadler's Wells, similar demonstrations of loyalty were manifested.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 2.—The Actæon, 26, may be expected to arrive from the Brazils about the end of June. Letters from her of the 25th February state that her freight of dollars and gold bars would amount to nearly two millions; she was then at Santa Bias and was to touch at all the northern ports, leaving Rio de Janeiro for England.

The only vessel at Plymouth fitting for foreign service is the brig Philomel, 10, Commander Sullivan, destined to proceed to the South American station, on surveying service.

The Winchester, 52, Capt. Eden, will be paid the usual advance of wages on Thursday, and proceed in the ensuing week to the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve the Southampton frigate. Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. Percy, with his Secretary, Mr. Dyer, have arrived here.

The Talbot, 26, Capt. Sir T. Thompron, Bart., and Cleopatra, 26, Capt. C. Wyvil, are rapidly getting manned at Chatham. Several of the crews of the Benbow and Comus have joined these ships.

The Malabar, 72, Capt. Sir G. Sartorious, destined for the Brazils, remains ready for departure in Plymouth Sound, awaiting further orders. It is said she will take out a new Consul for Bahia.

The Imaum, 72, is being proceeded with, in order to be sent to Jamaica, to receive the broad pendant of Commodore the Honourable H. Byng, as a receiving-ship, in lieu of the Magnificent.

The Dee is preparing at Woolwich as a steam transport, to be commanded by Mr. Thomas Driver, master, R.N., destined by report to take troops to Canada.

The Fly, 18, Capt. Price Blackwood, with her cutter tender, Bramble, 10, received the Racha Roads, Maderia, on the 20th April, and left again on the 24th, for the Cape of Good Hope and Torres Straits, on a voyage of discovery.

The brig tender, Nautilus, 10, Lieut. Paulson, has returned from the Sussex coast to re-victual, having been employed in protecting the fishery in that quarter.

The cutter Sylvia, Commander Sherringham, has proceeded on surveying service, off the adjacent coast.

The President, 52, is ordered to be docked and surveyed, to ascertain her fitness for re-commissioning.

The Crocodile, 27, troop-ship, Mr. Elson, master, has had her orders countermanded, and is now to go to Halifax and Quebec.

The Columbia steam-vessel is ordered to be prepared for commission, by Capt. W. Owen, for surveying service on the coast of Ireland.

At Spithead—Crocodile.

In Harbour—St. Vincent, Victory, Excellent, Royal George yacht, Winchester, Albatross, Satellite, Echo, Volcano, and Nautilus.

THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.—During the past week a considerable portion of the loose timbers have been brought up and landed at the Dockyard. It is expected that during the summer the wreck will be so completely removed that the anchorage will be quite clear. A long brass 24-pounder, that formed part of the armament of this ill-fated ship, has been mounted on the King's battery, on a carriage made from a portion of the wreck. The gun was cast in 1743, and appears to be but very little injured by its lengthened immersion.

BRANDING DESERTERS.—A circular has been issued from the Horse-Guards, recommending that the marking of deserters shall hereafter be conducted on an uniform system throughout the army, and directing attention to an instrument recently invented. This instrument, which is of brass, is shaped at the end into the form of the letter D, from the outline of which is protruded, by means of a spring, a series of needle points, which are regulated by a screw at the end, and by turning which their length may be increased or diminished. By pulling back this nut, after the points are regulated, they recede into the box, when the instrument may be considered charged. A slight pressure on a small brass lever delivers the needle points, inflicting a puncture on the skin the exact shape of the instrument. These punctures, on being rubbed with a marking fluid, composed of a quarter of a pound of pulverised indigo, two sticks of Indian ink, and enough water to render it liquid, leave an indelible D upon the arm or hand of the deserter. This punishment is only to be administered on parade in the presence of the men; in the cavalry by the trumpet-major, and in the infantry by the bugle-major, who are to be instructed by the medical officer how to apply the instrument. It is, moreover, only to be inflicted in the presence of the surgeon. If marking deserters is considered indispensable, there is no possible means by which it can be accomplished with less pain and more certainty.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE SCOTS' FUSILIER GUARDS.—The Fusilier Guards were reviewed on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, in Hyde Park, before his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Colonel-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, several general officers, and a brilliant staff. His Royal Highness arrived on the ground precisely at eight o'clock, when the regiment was drawn up in line. The Prince, accompanied by his staff, having closely inspected the troops, took up a position in another part of the park, when the regiment marched past in slow and quick time. The two battalions then went through various evolutions, after which they formed into two columns, and threw out skirmishers, who commenced a brisk fire, as if to repel an attack; the columns then again formed in line, the skirmishers having retreated, and a great deal of desultory firing took place. The regiment then formed into two solid squares, and prepared to receive cavalry, and after several volleys were fired, again formed into line. The Prince looked remarkably well, and expressed himself highly gratified at the manner in which the regiment had performed the various evolutions. The early hour at which the review took place, prevented the concourse of persons being great at the commencement; but before it terminated, an immense assemblage had collected together. The beautiful appearance of the morning, and the splendid attire of the numerous general officers, gave to the whole a most brilliant and animated appearance. Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington were most enthusiastically cheered, both of whom acknowledged the same by repeatedly bowing most respectfully to the vast multitude around them.

A BOUQUET FROM THE GODS.—The Dublin papers relate the following circumstance as having occurred in the course of the performance at Mr. Balfe's benefit, in the Theatre Royal, on Monday evening:—"It has lately become the fashion here for the fair ones of the boxes to fling bouquets of choice flowers on the stage in honour of those vocalists who have become more than common favourites. Thus, during the recent Italian engagement, the stage nightly was literally strewed with "all sorts of duties and delicate bits;" but it was reserved for a deity in the gallery last night to afford a practical satire on this absurd custom, which, we think, will put a period to it here When the enthusiasm created by Miss Kemble's performance was at its height, there dropped from the upper region—not a garland of roses—but a good subs antial bunch of radishes—the voluntary tribute of some enamoured greengrocer to melody and beauty! Miss Kemble raised the precious offering, which she *did not* press to her bosom, as is the custom; but handed it to Balfe, amid shouts of laughter from every part of the house, the stage included.

The *Times* remarks, with reference to the recent attempt on the Queen's life:—"We cannot but feel pleased and proud of the warm feelings which this attempt has everywhere called forth. East and west—Parliament and 'working men's class'—the lower and the theatre—we are happy to see vie with each other in the display of enthusiasm towards the person of our Queen, and indignation at the atrocious and deliberate attempt, which has been so providentially frustrated. And on this, now, one word. Nothing could be more cruel or unjust than to allow our zeal for the safety of our Sovereign to transport us into the infliction of a punishment not authorised by the laws of the land or natural justice. If there is (or rather were) any doubt as to the deliberate intention of the miscreant to perpetrate the alleged crime, he should, of course, have the benefit of that doubt. If it become clear, by the evidence on the trial, that he is really beside himself, let him be dealt with accordingly. It is a belief we would gladly indulge in if it is the belief which first suggests itself on the mention of a crime so apparently devoid of motive. At the same time none would deprecate more strongly than ourselves the entering upon this investigation with any determination to pardon—nothing could more entirely abhor that fatal promise of impunity which an over-lenient procedure in this instance would hold out to all those whose vanity or discontent, exaggerated into a kind of moral madness, may tempt them to similar unnatural attempts. If it is not a clear wrong, it is an imperative duty to make an example."

A MAD BULL.—On Monday evening at six o'clock, a large black bullock was seen proceeding at a furious rate along Bermondsey-road, in the direction of Deptford. Men, women, and children, took to their heels, and left the road clear for the infuriated animal, which met with nothing to stop it until it arrived at the Windmill, in the Lower-road, Deptford, where it knocked down two boys, who were standing in the road, and a little further on rushed at a woman, who was standing with an infant in her arms at her own door. The woman slipped in doors, and hastily shut to the door, but the beast rushed in with sillts force against it, that the panels in pieces, to the great terror of the poor woman. It then turned short round, and ran into a ditch, when a rope was thrown over its horns, and, with considerable difficulty, it was dragged out by the crowd that had collected. The poor brute plunged about so violently that its capture, after fastening the rope to a post, very prudently stood out of its way until it became exhausted. It had gradually wound the rope round the post until it was, in every sense "wound up," when the crowd, with the assistance of several policemen, succeeded in securing it, and about 11 at night it was safely lodged in the slaughter-house of Mr. Beale, New King-street, Deptford. A mob of about 500 persons accompanied it.

AN AUTUMN SUNSET.—From the new work of Dickens, entitled the "Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit," a book replete with the humorous utility of *Boz*, we extract the following beautiful passage:—"It was pretty late in the autumn of the year, when the declining sun, struggling through the mist which had obscured it all day, looked down brightly upon a little Wiltshire village within an easy journey of the fair old town of Salisbury. Like a sudden flash of memory or spirit kindling up the mind of an old man, it shed a glory upon the scene, in which its departed youth and freshness seemed to live again. The wet grass sparkled in the light; the scanty patches of verdure in the hedges—where a few green twigs yet stood together bravely, resisting to the last the tyranny of nipping winds and early frosts—took heart and brightened up; the stream which had been dull and sullen all day long, broke out into a cheerful smile; the birds began to chirp and twitter on the naked boughs, as though the hopeful creatures half believed that winter had gone by, and that spring was already. The vane upon the tapering spire of the old church glistened from its lofty station in sympathy with the general gladness; and from the ivy-shaded windows such gleams of light shone back upon the glowing sky, that it seemed as if the quiet building were the boarding-place of twenty summers, and all their ruddiness and warmth were stored within. Even those tokens of the season which speak emphatically of the coming winter, graced the landscape, and, for the moment, tinged its livelier features with no oppressive air of sadness. The fallen leaves, with which the ground was strewn, gave forth a pleasant fragrance, and subduing all harsh sounds of distant feet and wheels, created a repose in gentle unison with the light scattering of seed hither and thither by the distant husbandman, and with the noiseless passage of the plough as it turned up the rich brown earth, and wrought a graceful pattern in the stubbled fields. On the motionless branches of some trees, autumn berries hung like clusters of coral beads, as in those fabled orchards where the fruits were jewels; others, stripped of all their garniture, stood, each the centre of its little heap of bright red leaves, watching their slow decay; others again, still wearing theirs, had them all crunched and crackled up, as though they had been burnt; about the stems of some were piled in ruddy mounds, the apples they had borne that year; while others (hardy evergreens this class) showed somewhat stern and gloomy in their vigour, as charged by Nature with the admonition that it is not to her more sensitive and jo us favourites, she grants the longest term of life. Still athwart their darker boughs the sunbeams struck out paths of deeper gold; and the red light, mantling in among their swarthy branches, used them as foils to set its brightness off, and aid the lustre of the dying day. A moment, and the scene was no more. The sun went down beneath the long dark lines of hill and cloud which piled up in the west an airy city wall heaped on wall, and battlement on battlement; the light was all withdrawn; the shining church turned cold and dark; the stream forgot to smile; the birds were silent; and the gloom of winter dwelt on everything. An evening wind uprose too, and the slighter branches cracked and rattled as they moved, in skeleton dances, to its moaning music. The withering leaves, no longer quiet, hurried to and fro in search of shelter from its chill pursuit; the labourer unyoked his horses, and with head bent down, trudged briskly home beside them; and from the cottage windows, lights began to glance and wink upon the darkening fields."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

There is little news of interest in the Paris Papers. Some of the Opposition prints condemn the delay allowed by the Minister of Finance to the contractors of the loan of one hundred and fifty millions of francs, being the first part of the loan of four hundred and fifty millions authorised by the Chambers for the payment of each instalment. The period of one month is now increased to three months, the interest being reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. The *Commerce* remarks, that whilst M. Lacave Laplagne was representing the finances of France to be in the worst condition, during the debates on the navy estimates, he was issuing a decree stating that the funds of the public treasury exceeded the amount of the demands for the public service.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday afternoon the Budget of Marine was voted, after a short discussion on the slavery question in the French Colonies. The Budget of French Finances was then entered upon, and the entire Budget of Expences was expected to be passed at the close of the sitting.

A report was prevalent in Paris that a conspiracy against the King of the French had been discovered at Vernon The King was about to visit a cotton spinning manufactory of that town, which is close to the chateau of Bizy. Several of the workmen, it is said, plotted to make an attempt on his life. Three were arrested, and the principal flung himself into the river and perished The King visited the manufactory in question with his suite, and nothing remarkable took place.

The *Journal des Debats*, of Tuesday, defends the Finance Minister from the charge of favouring M. Rothschild, by allowing the holders of the rest of the loan to defer the payment of their instalments, paying but 3½ per cent in lieu of 5 per cent. during the delay. It explains that the French Treasury has 130 000,000 in the Bank, producing no interest, and does not want money. It would lose even the 3 per cent. interest on whatever was paid up regularly, as all no doubt would. Half the loan of 150,000,000f. has been paid.

The debate on railroads in the Chamber of Peers presents nothing remarkable; but M. Barthelmy and M. C. Dupin reminded the Government, that twenty years ago money had been voted for more than a dozen canals; that the estimates were but a small portion of the requisite expense; and that none of the canals were terminated. The same would be the case were a dozen railroads to be attempted at once.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* mentions that the different brigades destined to form the corps of operations on the Marne would be concentrated on the banks of the river immediately after their inspection by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours in the first fortnight of August. The presence of the Princess and the Frontiers of Luxembourg would coincide with the opening of the States of the Grand Duchy by the King of Holland, and it was thought that an interview between those illustrious personages would take place on that occasion.

SPAIN.

Barcelona journals of the 23rd and 24th ult. contain little news of interest. The *fête* of the operative weavers had passed off quietly, and we find no traces of the alarming state of things in that town described in the Bayonne papers of the 27th The latter intimate that the Regency was about to be proclaimed in Barcelona, and that General Van Halen had been concerting measures to put the forts into his possession in that city, having sent for reinforcements from all the strongholds in Catalonia, leaving barely sufficient troops to perform garrison duty therein. Some Madrid correspondence dwells on the excited feelings in Barcelona, and looks for some outbreak, and letters of Monday also mention that the tenor of the advices from Catalonia led to the conclusion that the ultra-Exaltados projected some movement.

The project of the law for the permanent establishment of 90,000 men and 40,000 men as a reserve, passed the Deputies by 80 against 33

The resignation of M. Surra, the Spanish Minister of Finance, and M. Camba, the Minister of War, was in consequence of the Congress, after a sitting of thirteen hours, having passed, on the 23th, the following motion, by 85 to 78 votes:—"The Congress declares that in the position in which the Ministry has placed itself, it wants, notwithstanding its good intentions, the influence and moral force necessary to insure the well-being of the country. There remains for it no alternative save retirement or the dissolution of the Cortes."

Ministers have as yet taken no resolution.

M. Ayllon has been appointed Minister of Finance *ad interim*. The duties of the War Minister have been transferred *ad interim* to the Minister of Marine

The King of Prussia will, says a letter from Berlin, commence his journey to St Petersburg on the 8th or 10th of next month After visiting some of the eastern provinces in his own kingdom he will embark at Dantzic, in the Russian Government steamer Iachora, for Cronstadt, whence he will proceed to St. Petersburgh.

THE HAGUE, MAY 30.

His Majesty the King went on Saturday to Loetsdyk. It is believed that his Majesty has gone to the Loo to welcome there his son King William Frederick, Count of Nassau, who was expected there yesterday evening. The commission for receiving subscriptions for Hamburgh has resolved that a contributions shall be handed over to the Consul of Hamburgh at Amsterdam; the sum of 10,000 florins was paid in last week On examining the project of law respecting a loan for defraying the expence of an iron railroad from Maestricht to the Prussian frontier, with a branch to Kerkrade, most of the members of the second chamber have observed that, however willing they may be to promote any useful undertaking, yet is so important a matter as the present, they are called on to consent to a measure which may add a considerable burthen to the financial condition of the kingdom, which is already so much embarrassed; they cannot come to a resolution without a fuller knowledge of the affair than they at present possess.

The Minister of Finance has sent an order to the receiver of taxes, expecting the mode to be adopted in receiving the contributions for Hamburgh. All the contributions are to be entered in a book, and regularly numbered from one upwards; the receipt on stamped paper for every sum must have the same number as that under which it is booked. A complete account is to be sent to the Minister every Saturday; the amount of each sum contributed, the name, initials, and marks, must be stated.

HAMBURGH, MAY 25

The Prussian Pioneers are now [illegible] settlements, after having completed the work which they undertook at the wish of the Senate. They are accompanied by the grateful acknowledgment of all those who observed their operations, especially of the authorities with whom they were especially connected. The manner in which they blew up the wall of St. Peter's Church, without affecting the steeple, which it was resolved to preserve, excited particular admiration. The police published a notice on the 27th, in which it states, that during the great disaster which had befallen Hamburgh, the assistance of foreign workmen was extremely welcome, and the kindness of the authorities of the neighbouring states in rendering this assistance will be ever gratefully remembered by the citizens of Hamburgh. At present there is no more want of the common class of labourers, and this notice is therefore given, with a request to the neighbouring authorities to prevent those persons who may think of coming to Hamburgh without the previous permission of the police, will be ordered to return to their homes.

TURKEY.

We have received, *via* Vienna, a letter from Constantinople, dated the 11th ult., four days later than the advices by the Levant Mail of the 21st ult. This communication contains the curious statement, that Semi Pacha, the diplomatic agent of the Pacha of Egypt at the Porte, had succeeded in his mission to induce the Ottoman Government to take off the hands of Mehemet Ali the six or seven ships of the line now rotting in the harbour of Alexandria; and as the price for this act of submission, the amount of the tribute was to be reduced. The old Pacha is stated to have the best of the bargain; as the vessels are scarcely sea-worthy, and were quite useless to him. Semi Pacha was expected to remain at Constantinople, having sent for his harem. It was rumoured in the Turkish capital that the Emperor of Russia had despatched an envoy to Circassia; but whether to propose terms of peace, or to convey a fresh defiance, was not accurately ascertained; but it was supposed, that as General Tchernicheff, the Minister of War, had been appointed, with a reinforcement of 20,000 men, commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Circassia, that a renewal of hostilities might be expected.

UNITED ST TES.

The Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last, after a passage of ten days, having sailed from Boston at two o'clock, P M., of the 16th, and from Halifax at five P M., of the 18th ult. She brought a double Canadian Mail, and 57 passengers

The papers received by this conveyance extended New York journals to the 14th, Boston to the 15th, and Halifax to the 18th ult., inclusive, but they contain little matter of interest. Lord Ashburton's mission appeared to be prouressing in a satisfactory manner. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State to the United States, had addressed letters to the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine stating to the heavy expenses which had already attended the Boundary question, and recommending that each State should appoint a commissioner to confer with the General Government on a "line, or conventional line, by agreement with its terms, conditions," &c. To this letter the Governor of Massachusetts answered, that the Executive of that Commonwealth was already, by resolutions of the Legislature, authorised to do whatever might be necessary in the premises; and the Governor of Maine issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of that state on the 18th ult.

The *New York Herald* says that the disputed territory was to be purchased by England, for a sum supposed to be between 1,000,000 dollars and 2,000,000 dollars.

The Secretary of State, according to instructions, had addressed a letter to the House of Representatives, together with a bill to provide a revenue from imports, &c.

No definite settlement is yet announced of the points involved in the questions of right of search or visitation. We are in possession of a variety of letters bearing on the matter at issue, but, considering the state of negotiations, deem it prudent to suppress their publication at present.

Nobody seems to expect any indemnification for the Creole negroes, who got away on their own account, and who merely enjoyed the protection of the laws or the land to which they fled in common with others.

TEXAS.

A private letter, received by the Solway, on Saturday, dated Galveston (Texas), 1st May, has the following passage —" You will probably have odd accounts as to the state of Texas, but in reality everything is safe and quiet here The Indians are beyond the frontier, and as to the Mexicans, the question is whether the Texans shall invade Mexico or not. The uncertainty as to war has put a complete stop to trade."

Another account, by the same conveyance, says the Texans were making great preparations for war, the sinews of which were much wanted in their country, on the other hand, Santa Anna was determined to invade Texas Advices from Tampico state that 700 men had left that place for Matamoras, where 300 men from the south were to join them, for the purpose of entering the enemy's country The brig Tehoka, on her passage from Tobasco, saw a Spanish man-of-war cruising in search of the Texan squadron. The former vessel met the Texan sea force, consisting of a ship, corvette, and two schooners, on the 19th of April, off Sisal Castle, and the same day exchanged signals with a Spanish frigate steering westward. Eight American citizens who were captured in the unfortunate Santa Fe expedition had been liberated.

A proclamation has been issued by the President of Texas, declaring that all the ports of the Republic of Mexico on the eastern coast, from Tobasco in the state of Tobasco, to Matamoras, in the state of Tamaulipas, including those ports, are [illegible] the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, and the Brazos Santiago, and all the inlets, estancias, and passes on the said eastern coast of Mexico, and, from and after the date of such proclamation, namely, 20th of March, in a state of actual and absolute blockade by the armed vessels of the nation.

CUBA.

We learn from Manzanilla de Cuba, that a report had obtained there of a conflict between the soldiery and the black peasantry, in which fifty of the latter had been killed. It was stated that a number of runaway negroes had established themselves among a range of hills, about fifteen or twenty miles from St Jago de Cuba, where they form d a settlement very similar to that established among the back woods of Trelawny, near Dromilly, some years ago.

RHODE ISLAND.

A numerous meeting of the insurgents of Rhode Island was held at the Court House-parade, in Providence, the 12th ult, to hear a report from Washington

FINE ARTS.

We have unintentionally delayed to acknowledge the receipt of three very sweet lithographs by Taylor, from drawings by Dutton, of the yachts *Zarifa*, *Mystery*, and *Kestrel*, belonging to members of the Royal Yacht Squadron; each is most accurately delineated, and the execution is highly creditable to the spirited publisher, Mr. Remsden.

"Portrait of Mr. Henry Betty as *Hamlet*." That exceedingly clever young artist, Ouwhyn, jun., has just completed a characteristic likeness of the son of the celebrated "Roscius," William Henry West Betty, in his favourite character of *Hamlet*. The likeness, we understand, is admirable, and the costume and minor details are well managed.

"The Vesper Bell." Engraved by Coombs, from a drawing by C. Ruben, is a delicious effort of artistic skill. The subject, scenery, and objects are Italian, and the moment chosen is that when the business of life is suspended for the purpose of devotion. We wish the female had possessed little more attractiveness of form and feature; the countenances of the monk and the boatman are expressive and unexceptionable.

THE ITINERARY OF LONDON.

REGENT-STREET.

THE PROMENADERS.

Will the reader indulge us with the honour of his company in a stroll down Regent-street? Observe that group of loungers! See with what a felicitous blending of the amiable and deferential the gentleman doffs his hat! Shade of Brummell! was there ever such a coat! The genius of ugliness, which, in ancient days, walked the town in bag-wigs and hooped petticoats, has, in these later times, taken refuge in Taglionis, Chesterfields, and their innumerable variations of deformity.

The evocation of Brummell brings to our mind an anecdote of that great man, which we have never seen in print. Some person ventured to inquire of him if his parents were living?

"Haven't the least idea," was the reply.

"Very odd," was the rejoinder, that a man shouldn't know if his father and mother were alive or dead! You surely must know."

"Don't, upon my honour," said Brummell; "but if I might venture an opinion, I should incline to say they were not."

"And wherefore?" pursued the querist.

"Because," explained Brummell, "when I last saw them, they were poking peas down their throats with a knife; and, I suppose, they cut them before dinner was over."

"Will you allow me to assist you to some spinach?" said a friend to Brummell once at dinner.

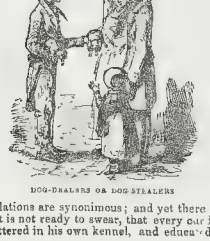
"No, thank you," was the reply.

"Do you never take vegetables?" inquired the other.

"I once ate a pea," said the beau.

OGLING THE SHOP GIRLS.

Apropos of puppies! Look at those two heroes, more fitted for the meridian of Waterloo-place, than of Waterloo; darting their killing glances through three quarters of an inch of plate glass, at the two damsels in the shop, utterly reckless of the pain they inflict, because they know there is no stout cudgel, with the stalwart fist of a father or a brother at the small end of it, to chastise their audacity.



DOG-DEALERS OR DOG-STEALERS

The appellations are synonimous; and yet there is not one of them that is not ready to swear, that every cur in his catalogue was littered in his own kennel, and educated under his own eye. With equal veracity and volubility, he protests that they are all quite young things, whereas there is not a brute among them that is not a great-grandfather; as, in fact, they ought to be; for to bring *puppies* to Regent-street would, indeed, be to carry coals to Newcastle. And yet some of these are wonderful dogs after all; many a poodle having, on his arrival at his new master's home, cast his skin and come out a turnspit.

THE TIGER.

Although not like his Bengalese namesake, measuring ten feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, he is to the full as fierce and as full of mischief.

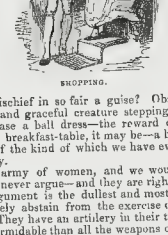
Precocious as his boots, he is a man in everything but inches—ogles the lady's maid, looks horsewhips at his rival, the manncok, and will doubtlessly boast as many conquests as Alexander before he has grown up into *groomhood*.

Yet, after all, your English tiger and groom are unrivalled in all the world. In France an imitation of them would be but different varieties of the monk-y in leather shorts; in Russia, a ditto of bears; in America—but we had forgotten—it is the land of freedom, and there are no servants there—they have only *helps* and—*slaves!*

FOOTMEN AT SWAN AND EDGAR'S.

Behold the living superfluities—the laced lumber of fashion, discussing the characters of their several mistresses, for whom they are waiting, with as little ceremony and tenderness as they would crack nuts withal. Look at you six feet of sleepiness, drowsy from the joint effects of his lady's late hours and his own proper and individual dissipation.

An instance of the modesty which characterises the genus occurred at a public dinner during the past month. The footmen of some noblemen who were guests at the entertainment, sent an application for champagne to beguile the tedium of waiting for their lords. "Their masters do without it," was the pithy reply of the steward, to whom the requisition was conveyed, "and so must they."



SHOPPING.

Came ever mischief in so fair a guise? Observe that elegantly-dressed and graceful creature stepping from the carriage to purchase a ball dress—the reward of a well-fought battle over the breakfast-table, it may be—a battle ending, as every contest of the kind of which we have ever heard, in favour of the lady.

Give us an army of women, and we would conquer the world! They never argue—and they are right—they see that among men argument is the dullest and most profitless thing in life, and wisely abstain from the exercise of any such useless weapon. They have an artillery in their tongue—eyes we mean—more formidable than all the weapons of war, and, failing these, the tear and the smile—worth an army of sappers and miners. We will wind up with an epigram, somewhat germane to the matter in hand:—

> Tom at Howell and James' saw a maid to his liking,
> Her hair was so graceful—her cheeks were so striking;
> But Tom's conduct, methinks, was more striking than all,
> For he gave her at parting two *cuffs* and a *fall*.* H.

ANONYMOUS CHARITABLE BENEFACTION.—It gives us unfeigned pleasure to observe that that useful charity, the Charing-cross Hospital, which, during the last year, has sustained the severe loss, by death, of many of its earliest and best supporters, has received a very liberal donation from an anonymous benefactor; and we learn also that the Goldsmiths' Company, so well known for their charity and munificence, and for their patronage of works of humanity and utility, have nobly stepped forward to aid of the Charing-cross Hospital, and presented it, through Mr. Lane, the clerk of the Company, with a second handsome benefaction.

The Middlesex magistrates on Thursday adopted an address to her Majesty on her happy deliverance from the attempt against her life.

* Of the finest Meehlin, no doubt.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE.—Apart from the theological features of this monthly publication, there are some excellently-written articles upon subjects of general interest. The account of "Rochester Cathedral," which is illustrated, is well drawn up; and some of the poetry interspersed through the same number is of a high character. We would direct attention to an article entitled "The Living Influence of the Gospel Apparent in the Elevation of the Thoughts," by the Rev. J. E. Johnson, pp. 393—409.

THE SPORTSMAN. We have glanced over the June number of this amusing and useful miscellany, and can perceive no diminution of its wonted interest. "The Adventures of a Sporting Gentleman," by the Rough Rider, and "Sporting Writers," by Nimrod, may both be studied with advantage. The embellishments are, as usual, first-rate.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE.—This journal, dedicated to the farmers of the United Kingdom, possesses much of exclusive and valuable information upon subjects affecting the agricultural interest; and, we doubt not, possesses considerable influence amongst those connected with it. The illustrations are beautifully executed.

CHAMBERS' LONDON JOURNAL.—Among the multitude of periodicals that are continually issuing from the press, it is gratifying to observe that one so eminently deserving patronage is properly appreciated by the public, and maintains its ground triumphantly. The selections for this miscellany are made with correct judgment and excellent taste; and we know not a work of its class we would sooner put into the hands of the young and the innocent. Some of the articles are equal to any in the higher class of serials now published.

Notices of the following works will appear in our next publication:—

"The Siege of Barcelona," a Poem in Three Cantos. By Lieut. Col. G. B. Hippesley. Cleaver.

"The Traduced." By the Author of "The Fatalist." Boone.

"Sleep at Will, a Farce," By H. L. Carter, Esq. Elliott, Ashford.

"Facts and Figures," No. 10. Hooper.

"Part Music," edited by John Hullah, Class A., Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, with Score. Parker.

"Manasseh, a Tale of the Jews." Hatchard.

ARTICLES OF LADIES' DRESS,

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN PHILIPPA.

> I beheld them on a day
> When their looks outflourished May;
> And their dresses did out-brave
> All the pride the fields then have.
> BEN JONSON.

Embroidered Shifts.—These, ornamented at the bosoms and collars with needlework, were much in fashion in Queen Philippa's time, and "shifts white and plaited" are frequently spoken of as part of the habit belonging to an elegant lady of the period. The chemise of Lady Triamore is described to be "white chaisil, with embellished borders, and laced on both sides;" another poet speaks of a "chemise of chaisil, delicately wrought with thread." If we may take the word of Mistress Girtred (Heywood), they cost as much as three pounds a piece.

The Partelets.—These were made of various stuffs of the most valuable and delicate kind; they were made generally of Venice gold, white thread, lawn, and wrought with gold about the collars.

The Tippet.—This much resembled the partelet; it was worn about the neck, and varied in size and form, being sometimes large and long as a mantle.

The bands for the neck were propped up with wires; others fell upon the shoulders, and were denom nated falling bands. In a comedy of the time, a gallant bespeaks of a milliner five yards of lawn to make his mistress some falling bands, "three falling one upon the other; that (says he) is the new edition."

The Cote, or Coat.—This dress was much affected by well-made women of fashion; it was a dress beautifully adapted to the spring and summer; it was without lining, and fitted so close to the body, that on slim, personable shapes it showed off the form to great disadvantage. These small coats were called petit-cotes (whence our modern petticoat); they had, however, generally trains to them, and were then called long cotes: women of fashion wore them dashingly ornamented with ermine and miniver.

The Waistcoat. This was also a lady's garment; the following entry among the Harleian MSS. describes them: "Two wascotes for women, being of clothe of silver, embroidered; both of them having sleeves."

The Kirtle, or Kirtel, was frequently a habit of state, and worn by persons of high rank. These were of different textures and different colours, but especially of green; and were sometimes laced so closely to the body, as to answer the service of the bodice, or stays. We find the following measures for the Queen's kirtle, viz., six yards and half a quarter of cloth; and, in another instance, seven yards of purple cloth of damask gold for the same purpose. The young court ladies, however, only wore them made of "three yards of tawney satin."

The Super-tunic.—This vestment was large and loose, having broad and deep sleeves; it was made with marble cloth, or cloth of variegated colours, like the veins of marble.

The Sosquenie, or Surquanye, is mentioned by William de Lorris as the handsomest dress that a lady could wear: when white and nicely plaited, it was perfectly becoming: he preferred it to the coat.

Sleeves.—These were often made distinct from the body-vestment in Queen Philippa's day: so that in the inventories of her women we find them entered by themselves, thus: "three pair of purple satin sleeves for women; one pair of linen sleeves, passed with gold over the arm, quilted with black silk, and wrought with flowers between the panes, and at the hands; one pair of sleeves, of purple gold tissue damask wire, each sleeve tied with aglets of gold; one pair of crimson satin sleeves, four buttons of gold being set upon each sleeve, and in every button nine pearls."

The Stomacher was common to men and women. The Queen and other ladies of the household often wore them of purple gold, raised with silver tissue and damask wire, and another of crimson satin, embroidered all over with flat gold and damask pearls, and lined with sarcenet.

The Apron, called by the old poets the Lap-cloth, became fashionable among persons of the highest rank, and was made of the most costly materials.

The Mantle, or Cloak.—The richest ermines, sables, and furs, adorned this beautiful appendage of the neck and shoulders. Some of them were called by the name of Crocea and resembled very much in length and fashion the ecclesiastical cope; it was at first used by the Cardinals, and for that reason lost its original name, and was called by the ladies a Cardinal.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 5.—Second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6.—The decimal census taken, 1841.
TUESDAY, 7.—Bishop Fortescue born 1721.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—War declared by the Sultan Mahmoud against Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, 1839.
THURSDAY, 9.—Edward the Black Prince died, 1376.—Christophe crowned Emperor of Hayti, 1811.
FRIDAY, 10.—The feast of Corpus Christi.—Imprisonment for debt abolished in the State of New York, 1818.
SATURDAY 11.—Earl of Chatham died, 1778.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842.

THE providential escape, under God's mercy, of our beloved Sovereign from the hand of the assassin, who has recently attempted her life, has so filled all hearts, and occupied all tongues, that other topics have dwindled into secondary importance; and even national interests of the highest moment and purpose, have become absorbed in the affectionate and almost personal devotion which all classes of her Majesty's subjects have manifested towards their Queen.

The abstract theme of the regicide has been treated on by us in our first page, with as much temper as the enthusiasm of loyalty, blended with the conflicting feelings of indignation at our Sovereign's danger, and heartfelt joy at her escape, would allow us to command; but there are one or two other points connected with the event, that ought not to be lost sight of by a public observer.

And our foremost landmark of admiration should surely be that noble heroism and inherited dauntlessness of heart, which prompted her Majesty to screen the ladies of her court from any participation in the danger she knew she was about to dare; and instead of converting her knowledge of the peril she had just encountered into a caution for the future—to make it only the means of exhibiting a generosity as pure, as disinterested, and as true to the beautiful character of all heroic virtue, as any that ever crowned the name, or hallowed the memory, of woman.

A second topic of the liveliest congratulation and gratitude for all her subjects should be in the fact, that her Majesty has manifested a firm, earnest, and gallant determination not to be separated from her people by any of the contingencies of public life. She will not be debarred from her daily converse with those who have made her the object of their love and reverence. She will meet them in their Houses of Legislature—at their theatres—at their public festivals—in their parks—at their races—and in their streets. In a word, she will court that fearless confidence and relying familiarity which most engenders affection, and has so surely endeared her to the public heart.

Finally, the Queen herself should triumph in the genuine burst of national loyalty, which has been so warmly, so widely, so proudly, and so unequivocally displayed. We never saw a more grand or noble demonstration of public feeling, than has been everywhere made. From the highest to the lowest, the whole land has been astir—addresses have poured in, in every form that affectionate enthusiasm could prompt or loyal energy devise—and our Sovereign's popularity has been confirmed with a glorious confirmation, that, while it must have touched the tenderer susceptibilities of her woman's nature, must have carried pride and happiness and exultation into the bosom of the Queen.

WE are glad to find that the attention of the Legislature has at last been brought to bear upon a subject which we opened to our readers in the second number of this journal, and which we have still further pointed at—as a preliminary paper to many yet to come—in our article on the recent attack upon the Queen. We allude to the prevalence of a disposition to give crime as much notoriety as almost makes it fame; and to foster a kind of prurient humanity, which rather engenders a sympathy with vice, than tends to elevate even the milder virtues of Christianity. And while it produces this distorted effect upon one class—we mean the higher—it actually demoralizes the lower, by creating an avidity for the excitement of criminal acts and punishments, and for all the blacker exhibition of depravity or its retribution, which dishonour the human heart.

On Wednesday night the remarkable instance of the unseemly pressure of public curiosity in the case of the murderer Good, was brought by Lord Clanricarde under the consideration of the House of Peers, and the sentiments which were there elicited, were almost simultaneously responded to in the House of Commons in an answer to an appeal from Mr. Vernon Smith. In the Commons the miserable and destructive social tendency of the morbid appetite we complain of, was at once acknowledged and reprobated by Sir James Graham, so that we may indulge a hope that the best reflection and energies of the Home Secretary's department may be applied to the corrupting influences which Lord Lansdowne in the other house so truly and eloquently denounced.

"Though it was necessary," he said, "for the sake of example, that executions should be public, a man, when in the last moments of an unhappy existence, suspended between life and death, should be left to himself to prepare for his doom. There should be no aggravation of it, and even on that account he should be kept from public view. If criminals received this kind of notice, there were some minds so peculiarly constituted, that instead of aggravation of punishment, it might be a source of morbid gratification, and he (the noble Lord) believed, that in many cases in this and other countries, crimes had been attempted and committed from a morbid appetite for notoriety. He was sorry to say, that in such cases persons, he would not say mischievous or wicked, but injudicious persons, with ill-regulated minds, derived a vicious pleasure from communication with such criminals, and thus supplied them with a motive for committing the most horrid crimes that had disgraced humanity. He rejoiced that his noble friend (Lord Clanricarde) had brought this subject under the consideration of the house."

THE LATE ATTEMPT UPON THE QUEEN'S LIFE.

THANKSGIVING PRAYER (as drawn by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and ordered by the Privy Council on Friday last.)—A form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for His late merciful preservation of the Queen from the atrocious and treasonable attempt against her sacred person, on Monday, the 30th of May, 1842. To be used at Morning and Evening Service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 5th of this instant June, or so soon as the ministers thereof shall receive the same; and to be continued for thirty days afterwards.

"Almighty and Everlasting God, Creator and Governor of the World, who by Thy gracious providence hast oftentimes preserved Thy chosen servants, the sovereigns whom Thou hast set over us, from the malice of wicked men; we offer unto Thee our humble and hearty thanksgivings for Thy great mercy now again vouchsafed to us in frustrating the late traitorous attempt on the life of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.

"Continue, we beseech Thee, O merciful Lord, Thy watchful care over her. Be Thou her shield and defence against the devices of secret treason, and the assaults of open violence. Extend Thy gracious protection to the Prince her Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the whole of the Royal Family. Direct and prosper her counsels, and so guide and support her by Thy Holy Spirit, that evermore trusting in Thee, she may faithfully govern Thy people committed to her charge, to their good, and to the glory of Thy holy Name.

"And to us and all her subjects, O Lord, impart such a measure of Thy grace, that under a deep and lasting sense of Thy manifold mercy, we may show forth our thankfulness unto Thee, by loyal attachment to our Sovereign, and dutiful obedience to all Thy commandments.

"Give ear, we beseech Thee, O merciful Father, to these our supplications and prayers, which we humbly offer before Thee in the Name and Mediation of Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and Redeemer. Amen."

About half-past ten on Saturday morning, a calamitous accident occurred at Apothecaries' Hall, in the yard at the back of the premises, adjoining the Laboratory. It appears that, at the urgent request of the East India Company, the authorities at Apothecaries' Hall had undertaken, contrary to their usual practice, the preparation of fulminating mercury for the percussion caps intended to be used in the East Indies. With this view, on Friday and Saturday, Mr. Hennell, the Company's chemical operator, had been preparing about 6lb. of fulminating mercury, containing one third of its weight in water, with a view to ascertain its actual strength. At ten o'clock, attended by only one of the labourers, Mr. Hennell was standing before a block of wood about three feet high, whose circumference could not be less than six feet, upon which was placed a white evaporating dish containing the mercury, the locality being between the distil-house, and what is called the gas-room, where formerly gas was manufactured for the use of the Hall, but which now is used for the purpose of containing various small bottles filled with essential oils. At this moment the labourer in attendance left the operator, in order to look after a furnace fire, where in the earlier part of the day 400 grains of mercury had been drying, and which it is supposed had been taken out by Mr. Hennell, in order to test the condition in which they were. Scarcely, however, had the labourer left the place before he heard three slight explosions between each of which there only elapsed a few seconds, but which was followed by a loud report, the origin of which, to the present time, appears to be perfectly inexplicable, although it is supposed that the slighter reports were occasioned by Mr. Hennell striking a small portion of the preparation with his finger, and the fatal explosion must have arisen from a particle of the matter having fallen upon the larger mass. By this accident, the exploded preparation struck Mr. Hennell immediately below the chest, and, taking an upward direction, carried away the right arm and the same side of the face, together with the whole of the upper portion of the head, as well as nearly the whole of the viscera, laying open the entire chest, and exhibiting the action of the heart and lungs. Some parts of the remains were scattered over the tops of the building, and other portions were actually picked up by the workmen from the roofs of the adjoining houses. The deceased's right arm was found on the roof of Apothecaries' Hall, at a distance of full forty yards from the scene of the fatal event, and had, in its progress, indented considerably the leaden gutter-pipe. One of his fingers was picked up in Union-street, a distance of 100 yards, by a person passing at the time, and must have been forced over the high building of the Hall. The labourers belonging to the Hall collected the scattered fragments, and deposited them in a spot set apart for their reception. The glass contained in the whole of the window-frames (made of iron) were broken, by which at least one thousand panes were demolished, exhibiting a picture of destruction seldom witnessed. The block of wood upon which the dish was placed was so much splintered, as to appear as though it had been struck by a cannon-ball fired from an eighteen-pounder. The large paving-stone upon which the block stood is likewise shattered into twenty pieces. About a yard square in the middle of a wall nearly two feet thick, is thrown inwards four or five inches by the force of the explosion. The deceased gentleman was held in the highest esteem by every person in the establishment, in which he had been engaged upwards of thirty years.

THE Indian Mail, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday night, brings, we lament to say, an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The place capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul. On the other hand, Colonel Pollock had forced the Khyber Pass, and taken possession of the forts commanding it, and would, no doubt, march to the relief of Jellalabad. General Sale, in a sortie from that place, overthrew the insurgents.

A rumour prevailed that Akhbar Khan had been badly wounded.

General Knott had gained some advantage on the side of Kandahar, but General England had not yet joined him. It is reported that Shah Soojah had been poisoned.

There is no news from China.

We shall next week present a series of interesting Engravings illustrative of the events detailed in the despatches.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Monday afternoon in an open carriage and four, attended by Colonel Arbuthnot, the equerry in waiting on her Majesty, and Colonel Wylde, the equerry to his Royal Highness. On the return of the royal party to Buckingham Palace, and after the treasonable attempt on her Majesty's life, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by his Excellency Count Mensdorff, arrived at the palace, and was followed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge, and by his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Meiningen. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, sent during the evening to make their inquiries after her Majesty.

Later in the evening the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Gibbs, arrived at Buckingham Palace to make his dutiful inquiries after her Majesty's health.

A Privy Council was held at Buckingham Palace on Friday, at which her Majesty presided. The Cabinet Ministers, Great Officers of the Household, and several other Privy Councillors, were in attendance. At the Council, we understand, the Archbishop of Canterbury was requested to prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God for his providence in safely preserving her Majesty from the attempt of an assassin to take her life.

Mr. George Hayter, and Mr. Charles Ross, the artists, received the honour of knighthood at the levee on Wednesday.

A meeting of the East India Company was held on Friday, at which addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert, on her Majesty's providential escape from the attempt at assassination, after a few words from Mr. Weeding, Mr. Twining, and Mr. David Solomons, were agreed to with acclamation.

Her Majesty will give another grand state ball at Buckingham Palace the second week in June; but it is yet undecided whether it is to be a *bal costumé*, or merely a full-dress assembly.

The Queen Dowager will be present at the "second great choral meeting" of the singing-classes at Exeter hall.

The Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the preceptress of the Princess Royal, has been staying at Buckingham Palace during the last week, having entered on the duties of her new appointment. Her ladyship will principally reside in future at the Palace

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds and suite left the Clarendon Hotel on Sunday, for Rotterdam, by the Batavier, whence their graces proceed to the Hague, on a visit to the King and Queen of Holland, during his Majesty's annual hawking parties at the Loo.

Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has arrived in town, from his embassy to the Court of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale, sons of his Majesty the King of the French, were expected to have arrived in England, upon a visit to her Majesty, previously to the Ascot Races; but their Royal Highnesses are not now expected until about the 15th or 16th of the month.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the illustrious visitors at the Castle, and attended by a numerous suite, will proceed to Ascot on the "Golp Cup day," and, most probably, should the weather prove favourable, on the following Friday.

The race ball will take place on Wednesday, the 8th, at the Town Hall, Windsor, under the stewardship of the four stewards of the races, and the Hon. Henry Ashley, M.P.; Sir East George Clayton East, Bart.; and Colonel Richardson, of the Royal Horse Guards (blue).

The fête given at Charlton on Wednesday, for the benefit of the Royal Kent Dispensary, went off with great *éclat*. The fineness of the day, and the variety of amusements provided, attracted a very large assemblage, among whom were many fashionables of note. Great praise is due to those who had the management of the fête, for the excellent arrangements made for the gratification of the visitors, and especially to Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart., who so liberally allowed the use of his beautiful park. The entertainment was, in every respect, a satisfactory one, and, from the number of visitors, it is probable that the charity will have been much benefitted.

NATURE AND ART.—Nothing in art can continue to dazzle but so long as we are unaccustomed to the contemplation of it. Let a person dwell for some months—nay, a few weeks—in one of the mansions that has the most ordinary taste and fancy, and he will find that by degrees his vision becomes so used to the objects which first enchanted him, that he soon ceases to be sensible of their presence, or to feel aught more than that general complacency excited in the mind by being surrounded by agreeable objects. It is otherwise with the beauties of nature. The more the eye becomes accustomed to behold them, the more pleasure do they convey: each point of view gains a new interest by being contrasted with others; the different periods of the day or season change the appearance, and throw a fresh light over the scene, that prevents its ever becoming monotonous.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DERBY DAY.—Monday evening a long investigation was gone into before Mr. Payne, City Coroner, at St. Bartholomew's, on Mr. William Plenty, aged 62, late parish clerk of St. Sepulchre's, who was killed under the following circumstances:—Wednesday evening, deceased and his son were walking along the Kennington-road, at the end of Cross-street, Newington, when, owing to the number of pedestrians, it being the Derby Day, they were compelled with many others to walk in the road. Thus was between seven and eight. On getting near Newington church a horseman was observed coming from Kennington, at the rate of 12 or 13 miles an hour, the horse galloping. The deceased was called to by the people passing to get out of the way, but before he could do so (so furious was the rate the rider was going) the horse struck him with such force that he was knocked down, the animal's hinder legs trampling on him. The rider continued at the same rate for about 50 yards, when the horse was stopped by a waggon, but for which he would have got clear off. The deceased was picked up in an insensible state, and taken to the hospital. On the horse being stopped, the rider, who appeared the worse for liquor, gave the name of A. W. H. Colston, and said he had come from Epsom. The horse appeared much fatigued with the distance and the rate it had come at. On the part of the rider, evidence was given that the horse was frightened by some mechanics on the road, and that he had lost all control over it. The deceased died on Saturday from the severe effects of the injuries he received. The jury, after a most careful inquiry of four hours' duration, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

RISE AND FALL OF NAPOLEON.—Ten years afterwards (the American war), there broke out by far the most alarming danger of universal dominion which had ever threatened Europe. The most military people in Europe became engaged in a war for their very existence. Invasion on the frontiers, civil war, and all imaginable horrors raging within, the ordinary relations of life went to wreck, and every Frenchman became a soldier. It was a multitude numerous as the hosts of Persia, but animated by the courage and skill and energy of the old Romans. One thing alone was wanting, that which Pyrrhus and the Romans wanted to conquer the world, a general and a ruler like himself. There was wanting a master hand to restore and preserve, to peace at home, and to concentrate and direct the immense military resources of France against her foreign enemies. And such a one appeared in Napoleon. Pacifying La Vendee, receiving back the emigrants, restoring the church, re-modelling the law, personally absolute, yet carefully preserving and maintaining all the great points which the nation had won at the revolution, Napoleon united in himself not only the power but the whole will of France, and that power and will were guided by a genius for war such as Europe had never seen since Cæsar The effect was about truly magical In November, 1799, he was made first consul; he found France humbled by defeats, his Italian conquests lost, he all but invaded, on one frontier threatened. He took the field in May, 1800; and in June the whole fortune of the war was changed, and Austria driven out of Lombardy by the victory of Marengo Still the flood of the tide rose higher and higher, and every successive wave of its advance swept away a kingdom. Earthly state has never reached a prouder pinnacle than when Napoleon, in June, 1812, gathered his army at Dresden; that mighty host, unequalled in all time, of 450,000, not men, merely, but effective soldiers, and there received the homage of subject kings And now, what was the principal adversary of this tremendous power? By whom was it checked, and resisted, and put down? By none, save by nothing but the direct and manifest interposition of God. I know of no language so well fitted to describe that victorious advance to Moscow, and the utter humiliation of the retreat, as the language of the prophet with respect to the advance and subsequent destruction of the host of Sennacherib: "When they arose early in the morning, behold they were all dead corpses," applies almost literally to that memorable night of frost in which twenty thousand horses perished, and the strength of the French army was utterly broken. Human instruments no doubt were employed in the remainder of the work, nor would I deny to Germany and Prussia the glories of that great year, 1813, nor to England the honours of her victories in Spain, nor of the crowning victory of Waterloo. But at the distance of thirty years, those who lived in the time of danger, and remember its magnitude, and now calmly review what there was in human strength to avert it, must acknowledge, I think, beyond all controversy, that the deliverance of Europe from the dominion of Napoleon was effected neither by Russia, nor by Germany, nor by England, but by the hand of God alone.—*Dr. Arnold*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. A serious accident occurred on Wednesday to Joseph Boardman, Esq., of the Bank of England, 69 years of age The unfortunate gentleman, about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, was proceeding along the Poultry on his way homewards, when he stepped on a piece of orange-peel, and fell against the kerb with fearful violence. He was picked up in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to a neighbouring surgeon's, when it was ascertained that his left arm was fractured in a shocking manner, and that he had received a severe wound in his head His removal to St. Thomas's Hospital was considered necessary, where he lies in a precarious state

SPECIMENS OF FRENCH ADVERTISING. A dealer in hams advertises that his hams are so well cured that the longer they are kept the better they are, and of such an excellent quality, that, if eaten constantly by women of the worst temper imaginable, they will render them gentle and tractable as lambs! They are particularly recommended as diet for children, to give them a quiet disposition. Another person advertises *pommade* for promoting the growth of the hair; and states that he is so certain of its efficacy, that he makes a rule of never accepting any payment of a purchaser, however bald, until he have his head covered with hair.—*Literary Gazette.*

SINCE FRANCIS has been in Newgate he has conducted himself well He appears composed, and exhibits some appearance of being aware of the fearful point on in which he is placed. Of course, none of the officers or others connected with the gaol have had any conversation with him in reference to the offence with which he stands charged. A turnkey is continually with him to prevent all possibility of his making any attempt at self-destruction, but his conduct does not give the slightest ground for supposing that he would commit such an act, even had he an opportunity. The conduct of Cooper, the man charged with the murder of the constable at Highbury, forms a striking contrast with that of Francis. He has been so violent and brutal on various occasions that he has effectually alienated the kind feelings of all those with whom he has come in contact while in prison. Inspector Maclean, of the city police, has ascertained beyond a doubt, that he had John Francis in custody on a charge of robbery about a year ago.

EARLY FRUIT. Some remarkably fine ripe cherries were last week taken from a tree in the garden of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, of Great Corby, near Carlisle

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday.—Captain Elliot, the recently appointed Consul-General at the Republic of Texas, who has conducted so much notoriety from the manner in which he managed affairs in China, took his departure this afternoon for the seat of his future diplomatic exertions, in the Clyde Royal West India mail-steamer, which got under weigh and left this port between one and two o'clock. The Clyde will touch at Falmouth to take in her mail-bags; thence she will proceed to Corunna, Madeira, and Barbadoes. She does not carry out many passengers, not above twenty. Among her cargo she has 400 bottles of quicksilver for mining operations. The Great Liverpool steamer, belonging to the Oriental and Peninsula Steam-ship Company, took her departure for Malta and Alexandria between twelve and one o'clock this afternoon. She carries out about forty passengers, including several officers who are about to join their respective regiments in the East Indies, among whom are Captains Prescott, Bennett, and Green; and Lieutenants Bamberger and Wright. The Great Liverpool will touch at Falmouth to take in the mail for Malta and for India, by the overland route.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.—It is, perhaps, not generally known, that his Grace the High Commissioner is a descendant of one of the leaders of the Covenanters at the battle of Bothwell-brier. Patrick Macdowal, of Freuch, brought a body of several hundred men into the field, and, after the conflict, was compelled to seek safety in Holland. Having escaped to England, his estate was confiscated, and given to the well-known Graham, of Claverhouse, who made divers attempts to get possession, but was resisted by the tenantry. On the revolution the estate was restored to Patrick, the son of the expatriated Covenanter, who was then dead. John, the grandson, married Lady Penelope Crichton, who was the mother of Patrick Macdowal, of Freuch, who, in right of his mother, afterwards became Earl of Dumfries, and his daughter married Lord Mountstuart, of which marriage his Grace is the eldest, and Lord James Stuart, the member for the Ayr burghs, the second son. *Caledonian Mercury*

THE MACREADY TESTIMONIAL.—The subscription list for the purpose of presenting Mr. Macready with a splendid testimonial closed on Tuesday. The testimonial is a splendid piece of workmanship, and is composed of silver, standing about thirty-one inches in height, and forms an elaborate group of figures, representing Shakspeare on a pedestal, at the base of which is seated a figure of Macready dressed in the costume of the ancient drama. He is represented as engaged in the restoration of the original text of Shakspeare's plays.

A "DARNATION" GOOD ONE.—An old lady in the west of England, for twenty successive years, had darned her stockings with the same needle: in fact, so used was the said needle to its work, that frequently the lady's leaving the room was the signal for cautious darning without her! When the old lady died the needle was found by her relatives, and for a long time nobody could thread it, nor could they discover what obstructed the threads, when, by microscopic observation, they observed a *tear in the eye* of it.—*New York Paper.*

HOW TO OPEN A BANK.—A New York paper remarks that it knows a poor devil of a printer who intends to open a bank as soon as he can borrow a crowbar!

Mr. C. C Martin, who has been recently unseated for Southampton, talks of putting up again for that town, when the present Parliament is dissolved: should he succeed, the Liberals will unseat him again, on the ground of his being an alien. He was born abroad. His mother was a woman of colour. Mr. Martin is immensely rich, having, besides landed property, nearly £300,000 in the funds.

The novel case, at the instance of the Earl of Buchan against Lady Cardross, for restitution of the infant children of her ladyship and the late Lord Cardross, regarding which so many marvellous stories have lately appeared in the London papers, was before the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Thursday, on a reclaiming note from her ladyship, who appealed against an order pronounced on Lord Buchan's petition, presented to the Lord Ordinary during vacation, whereby the Lord Ordinary ordained the custody of the children to be given to the Earl of Buchan, as their natural guardian. The Lord President, the other judges concurring, pronounced the opinion of the Court that the application to the Court in vacation was competent – that the Lord Ordinary had power to entertain it—that his order was, in the circumstances stated in the papers, and to the effect it was pronounced, quite correct—and that, in the meantime, the children must, in terms of it, be delivered to the interim custody of the petitioner, the Earl of Buchan.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE FORCE OF POLITENESS.—The following pleasing anecdote is told by M. Casimir Bonjour, in the course of an essay on politeness:—"The Marchioness de Coislin one day solicited an audience of Fouché, then minister of police. The audience was granted, but Fouché, who was resolved to refuse whatever the marchioness might ask for, received her standing, with his elbow resting on the chimney-piece, and did not invite her to a seat. 'Citizen minister,' said the marchioness 'I come to ask what crime my sister, Madame d'Avaray, has committed, that she should be exiled?' 'She is an enemy of the Government,' replied Fouché, 'and has the audacity to set it at defiance.' 'She audacious?' retorted the marchioness, 'she defy the First Consul? How little you know her. She is so timid, that she would not even venture to say, "Citizen Minister, have the goodness to hand me a chair."' At these words, Fouché was so disconcerted that he left all his courtesy to be hostile. Mad. de Coislin had a chair, and Mad. d'Avaray received permission to return to Paris."

ANECDOTE OF DR. JOHNSON.—Dr. Johnson, being introduced to a reverend prelate, who had long been desirous of knowing him, the latter took the opportunity of walking with the doctor through St. James's Park, for the purpose of improving his acquaintance. The doctor, however, did not happen to be in very communicative humour, and the bishop was at a loss what kind of a remark to venture upon by way of opening a conversation; at length, after a pause, turning to his companion, he observed that the trees around them grew very large and strong. "Sir," said the cynic, "they have nothing else to do."

CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION.—It is not enough that we have once said, and tried to be sure, that we mean so, as to go ahead, till the whole heart be coloured by their qualities, and show its food in every the minutest fibre

GOOD-HUMOUR.—Of all the qualifications of the mind which are not positive virtues, I do not know any that is more desirable than good-humour. No quality renders the possessor more easy and happy in himself, or recommends him more forcibly to other people It is hardly saying too much in favour of this quality, to assert that it is one of the first requisites in society; for, though strict honour and integrity are of more essential value in the grand purposes of human life, yet good-humour, like small money, is of more immediate use in the common commerce of the world There is no situation in life, no engagement in business, or party of pleasure, wherein it will not contribute to mitigate pain, or heighten enjoyment. Some persons may almost be said to be of a good-humoured complexion, and seem to be constitutionally endued with this amiable turn of mind—a blessing for which they may thank heaven with the same kind gratitude that he ought to feel who experiences the comforts of being born in a delightful and temperate climate. We are naturally attached even to animals that betray a softness of disposition. We are pleased with the awkward fondness and fidelity of a dog. Montaigne could discover agreeable music in the good-humoured purring of his cat; and, though our modern grooms and jockeys bestow all their attention on make, colour, eyes, and feet, yet the best writers on horsemanship consider a good temper as one of the best qualities of a horse.

AFFECTATION OF SCARVITY.—There are some who affect a want of affectation, and flatter themselves that they are above flattery: they are proud of being thought extremely humble, and would go round the world to punish those who thought them capable of revenge; they are so satisfied of the saintly purity of their own minds that they would quarrel with their dearest benefactor only for doubting it. And yet so very blind are all their acquaintance to these their numerous qualifications and merits, that the possessors of them invariably discover, when it is too late, that they have lived in the world without a single friend, and are about to leave it without a single mourner

BOOKS RULE THE WORLD.—As Robinson Crusoe has sent many a spirited youth from the safe footing of dry land, in quest of adventures on the unstable element, so I believe can the influence of the Arabian Nights be traced in the peculiar bent of mind of those to whom it has given an impulse in some path of life. There are those who have shaped their character according to the sage advice annually doled out in the appendix of an almanack; and a select few have laid their souls fired with heroic daring by perusal of the bold achievements of Thomas Thumb. Wherever a book fails, there arises a spark which nothing but death can put out. Every author looks into his book as he looks into his glass, to adjust his opinions, and smooth down some rough spot on the face of his character. A book is a sort of little philosopher, whom we can force to chat whenever we choose, and draw to a him as oracle without a fee; whom, as we bring fresh and warm from the book-shop, we tuck under our arm as if a wife or bosom-crony; and, retreating with into some snug corner, hold agreeable and uninterrupted session.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—In Westminster, Vincent-square is now being enclosed with an elegant iron railing, instead of the present unsightly wooden fence, and will be planted. The centre will still be retained for a cricket-ground for the Westminster scholars. Rochester-row is to be re-paved, and the carriage-road raised to make a more commodious entrance to the elegant squares and streets erecting in the neighbourhood.

PRECOCITY.—The decree of talent and industry displayed by boys is an erroneous index to their future character as men. The fortunate competitors for school and university honours are not always—by any means—the successful eminent men in after life; while the men who have failed in attaining these distinctions, not unfrequently exhibit a degree of ability of which their early years afforded no indication.

TAUS PHILOSOPHY.—Certainly the highest good is to live happily, and not through a life of mortification to expect a happy death. Should we obtain felicity in life, death will be easy, as it will be natural and in due season. Whereas by this rule the system of religious teaching men are enjoined to value chiefly happiness at the end of life; which if they were implicitly to follow, they would, by neglecting the first great duty, that of innocent enjoyment during existence, effectually preclude themselves from attaining.

COLERIDGE.—In a lecture delivered upwards of thirty years ago, at some place in Pettendare, he divided readers into four classes. The first he compared to an hour-glass, their reading being as the sand of urns in and out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class he said, resembled a sponge which imbibes everything, and returns in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier. A third class he likened to a jelly-bag—which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class, of which he trusted there were many among his auditors, he compared to slaves in the diamond-mines of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless preserve only the pure gem.

A COURT ARGUMENT.—King James held a convocation at Perth, and demanded of the Scotch barons that they should produce the charters by which they held their lands; they all, with one simultaneous movement, rose up and drew their swords

LEGAL MEANING OF THE TERM "DEAR SIR."—The following scene, which took place on Wednesday last, in the writing chamber of an attorney in this town, well known for his liberal propensities, is a tolerably good illustration of the different degrees of respect which gentlemen by Act of Parliament are in the habit of doing out to their clients, and of the cause of that respect. The attorney in question was about to address a "newly-caught" client on some matter of business, and had called in his clerk to write a letter to his dictation:

Attorney: Take a sheet of letter-paper, James.—Clerk: Yes, sir, —Attorney: Address at the top Mr. D——, and then say, "Kendal, 11th January, 1842." Clerk: Yes, sir. Attorney: Then say "Sir." But let me see. Has Mr. D—— paid his account? Clerk: He has, Sir. Attorney: Then address him "Dear Sir."—Clerk: I beg your pardon, sir, that Mr. D—— called yesterday, when you were out, and stated that he wished to consult you as to raising an action against Mr. B——. Attorney: Oh! did he? Then you may say, "My dear sir."—Clerk: Yes, sir.

A SERIOUS VENTURE.

Marriage has been termed a lottery; and, looking to the short acquaintance on which it is often constructed, it is, in truth, little else. If a man, however, has made an imprudent, or, as in many cases it may be called, an unlucky choice, he has a resource—a miserable one though it be—in the dissipation of the world, or, if he be of a better mould of mind, in its business: but a woman so keen her whole wealth of happiness in the purchase of the ticket, and, if it arises a blank, she is ruined

IMMORTALITY

Be time and life ever so vain, and leave us ever so empty, yet existence, without immortality, would be the greatest nothing of all that offers. Our inquiries into immortality are, alas! too often made in the time of mourning and sorrowful bereavement, and, therefore, our views are not sufficiently bright and cheering. We never walk amid the graves, but with crape upon our faces To the earthly-minded, immortality is a formidable thought—to the high-minded, transport Thus the heavens reflected in the sea appear a frightful abyss, but beheld above us, a sublime height.

TO A LADY SINGING.

How like a swan, clear in the azure sky,
The voice upsoars of thy triumphant song,
That wilt-ed awhile reside-ely along
By the great sweep of unreaming harmony,
Seemed, overmatched, to struggle helplessly
With that impetuous music yet ere long
Escaping from the current fierce and strong,
Pierces the clear crystalline vault on high.
And I too am unborne with thee together
In circles ever and ever more round and round,
Over the crowds and thousands—who erewhile,
Like a blest bird of charmed sum her weather
In the blue shadow of some boundless isle,
Was flo ting on the billows of sweet sound.

TRANSATLANTIC EXICOGRAPHY.

Crisis—Weep, sister, if you like it; a lamentable expression *Cincinnati* Nathaniel twice requested to tran-gress: "Sin, sin, Matty." *Analysis* An attack on Anne's security. *Analysis*—Pay attention, Ann. *Mollify*—O-e-e soo-oo, Molly! *Salutary*—Stay you here, Sally. *Wilful* William a little tipsy. *Inquire*—Put up in 24 sheets. *Partaking*—Pat turning on his axis!

HOW TO GET A TIGHT RING OFF A FINGER.

Thread a needle flat in the eye with a strong thread: pass the head of the needle with care under the rins, and pull the thread through a few inches towards the hand; wrap the long end of the thread tightly round the finger, regularly, all down to the nail, to reduce its size. Then lay hold of the short end of the thread, and unwind it. The thread pressing against the ring, will gradually remove it from the finger. This simple method will remove the tightest ring without difficulty, however much swollen the finger may be.

WOMAN.

As the dove will clasp its wing to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals, so it is the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. With her the desire of the heart has failed The great charm of existence has failed. Look for her after a little while, and you find Friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one, who had lately gowed with all the radiance of love and beauty, should now be nought down to darkness and the worm" You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition, that laid her low—but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

THE THAMES TOE-NAIL.

Sir Mark Isambard Brunej had the satisfaction of first walking under the river Thames His tunnel is a great triumph of art and perseverance, and will remain a splendid monument of skill to future ages. Of course our readers have heard of the impression made by a French gentleman upon his English auditors as to the immense size of Sir Isambard, when he said to them, "Monsieur Brunei is great man giant engineer—he sail from toe-nail (ongle) goes all across de river Thames onder de vater from von side to de oder."

BATHING.

No habit can be more preventive of disease than frequent bathing: and he would indeed be a benefactor to his fellow-creatures who would apply some of his wealth to the erection of baths to which the poor people might be admitted by tickets or letters of recommendation, as they now are to dispensaries: or subscribers might join to raise the funds necessary for such a purpose The detail as to hot, cold, or vapour bath, the renewal of the water, &c., might easily be arranged Other nations, both in hot climates and cold, maintain public baths for all classes. Why should not wealthy England? Yet so far is this from being the case, that although there is a superabounding plenty of dispensaries, there is not a single bathing institution, where those who require baths for diseases of the skin, &c., can be gratuitously admitted.—*Farmer on Consumption*

FAMILY WORSHIP.

There is no worship which impresses the imagination, and warms the heart like that of the family. When in the silent hour of night those who are joined together by consanguinity and affection kneel toge her—when the father prays for his children and dependents—there is a touching interest and moral beauty in the scene; and we know not how any, who profess the doctrines of Christianity, can neglect so serious a duty, or deny themselves so delightful a pleasure.

YOUTH.

Alas! for youth! the year has but one spring,
The day but one noon, the heroin's wing
But one bright plume, the heart but one gem,
And the heart's one bright hour is like to them!

Alas! for youth! the pearl and plume shine on
When the fair brow they decked to earth is gone;
Spring may return—a gift bring another morrow;
But when shall youth another lifetime borrow?

Robin Hood.

MOTION OF THE HEART.

The heart is kept in motion, we know not how; nor can the wisest anatomist or physiologist in the world tell us We know that the lungs have something to do in the case; and when once set a-going, we can form some idea of what keeps it in action; but after all, the real cause of the continued motion of either the heart or the lungs is a great mystery, and will probably remain so for ever.—*Girtin.*

THE GREAT AND GOOD.

Whatever is great and good is seated on a steep ascent: the base and sides are placed on uneven inclined planes, so that the advantage of the ground on which the cause of improvement and emancipation rests, we can keep it suspended half-way down, or from being precipitated with scorn and loud imprecations into the abyss, it is doing something.—*Hazlitt.*

AFFECTION FOR THE MATERNAL PARENT.

Even in after life the minds of the generality of mankind cherish a warmth of affection for the maternal parent which they feel not for father, brother, or sister. She retains possession, too, to the last hour of their existence, of the same hallowed shrine in their hearts which she occupied at the first. Regard for one's mother is an unvariable feeling in the human breast. As it is the first, so it is the last. Death alone can extinguish one's love for the maternal parent: and it is as strong in the bosom of the savage, as in that of the sage. The most untutored African regards his mother with as pure and ardent affection, as ever burned in the breast of Sir Isaac Newton, towards her who was honoured to give him birth A negro will forgive an insult put on his own life, but to whisper a word against his mother, is to commit an unpardonable offence Hence the African's favourite motto—"Strike me, but do not utter a word against my mother."—*Grant's Pictures of Popular People.*

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

TAOU KWANG, THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

We are enabled, by the courtesy of a friend, who is in possession of an original portrait of the Taou Kwang, Emperor of China, to present our readers with as correct a likeness of that potentate as the process of copying will allow It was originally our intention to have inserted this portrait with the illustrations that may be necessary upon the arrival of the next despatches from China, but as we have every reason to expect that our engravings for the subject will then occupy a considerable space of the paper, we have determined upon getting rid of his Celestial Majesty, whose size renders him somewhat inconvenient, before the rush of news precludes his appearance altogether. According to the best-informed authorities, Taou Kwang is at present (if, indeed, the crisis be not already passed) in a situation of exceeding peril, both as regards life and empire; as from circumstances that have already taken place in China, the invincibility of our arms, and our national character, now rapidly developing itself, an opinion is gaining ground among the intelligent and influential Chinese at Ningpo, and in the province surrounding it, that the Tartar dynasty is tottering to its fall Startling as this may appear to those conversant with the character of Eastern despotism, it appears far from improbable. For the Emperor to lose face, as it is called in China, by the utter defeat of his best troops and the capture of his strongest forts by the barbarians, whom he has taught his people to regard as the very scum of the earth, is equivalent to loss of empire, where empire is based on the claim of superiority to all the nations of the earth; and for this reason it is as impossible for the Emperor to yield to our demands and preserve his throne, as it would be for us, after what has happened, to expect a peace of any duration with the present dynasty. The Chinese are far too wise not to see the advantages of our just laws, giving protection to life and property, when contrasted with the arbitrary rule of their Tartar conquerors.

On the arrival of the expected reinforcements from India and England, the campaign, it has been said, would begin by the capture of that important position at the south point of the Great Canal. The utility of this proceeding is much canvassed, for many contend that the British expedition ought to proceed at once to the attack of the Imperial province of Pekin, which being, by the constitution of the Chinese empire, placed under the immediate government of his Celestial Majesty, any attack on it would oblige the Emperor in person to examine the causes of the war, and to come to a speedy decision. The great blunder of the late plenipotentiaries was their not persisting in 1840 to demand a settlement of the disputes, when Keshen hoaxed them back to Canton. Sir H. Pottinger must go to Pekin in order to bring the war to a termination; for the mandarins at Hang-kow-foo seem resolved rather to carry on their operations in their own fashion, although they appeared to make an offer of negotiation. The sacred province itself must be assailed, and even the British troops may have to march towards the capital, before the obstinacy of the Emperor will yield. The possession of the Imperial province is, besides, to be considered as an occupation of the Government, and then the Emperor will have either to abdicate or submit to proper terms.

It is known that the inhabitants at Ningpo, and for many miles round it, have implored us to take them under our protection, and without wishing to see this country add to the extent of its dominion unnecessarily, it will ere long become a grave consideration whether we can, either in honour or policy, abandon the people of the province—the scene of our late conquests—to certain destruction, by again yielding them up with Ningpo and its dependencies, to their former rulers; or if we do so, how can we avoid the British name being execrated wherever it has been known, and annihilating all hopes for the future in the good will of the inhabitants of any part of China.

Out of evil sometimes cometh good, and the opium trade, which is little understood in this country, may have been the means intended by Providence for introducing the Gospel, and altering the condition of that benighted country, for that such an event is sooner or later to take place, no Christian can doubt. Speaking of the opium trade as carried on with Bengal and China, it should be observed, that whatever objections there may be to it in a moral point of view, the opprobrium that has been heaped upon it as having been the cause of the war is totally unfounded; the real cause may be easily traced in the many years' submission to insult during the period of the East India Company's charter, and subsequently by the apathy shown to the indignities offered to Lord Napier. The renowned Lin (thanks to him for having put an end to our degradation) might well be justified in acting as he did without fear of consequences, when he reviewed the past, and saw our flag prostrate so long before one of the weakest and most arrogant Governments on earth, and on two occasions endeavouring to purchase favour by costly presents in the character of tribute-bearer to his Celestial Majesty. An immense field for British commerce is about to be opened, and the advantages offered must not be lost by a mistaken policy.

WEST INDIA AND ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

The West India Company's steamer Solway, Captain Britton, arrived on Saturday, at Southampton, having delivered her mails, at Falmouth, on Thursday night. She was detained at that port taking in coals, and in the Channel, by a dense fog, which caused delay in reaching Southampton; she lay outside the Needles the whole of Friday night. The Solway was detained at Fayal 24 hours; she only brought mails from Jamaica, Vera Cruz, Havannah, New Orleans, Turk's Island, Demerara, Barbadoes, and Carthagena. She brought the largest number of passengers (71) that any one of the West India steamers has yet brought to this country. Intelligence has been received by her of the safety of the other steamers, The Medway ran on shore at Santa Cruz, and received considerable damage, and the City of Glasgow broke her engine-axle at British Guiana, which caused some delay. Irregularities prevent the outward mails reaching the islands beyond Barbadoes. At the beginning of last month Jamaica had received no mails from England for 50 days. The Severn, the last of the West India steamers that has been built, is expected here shortly from Bristol.

THE WEST INDIA COMPANY'S STEAMER, "SOLWAY."

HER MAJESTY AT THE PALACE ENTRANCE.

The traversing the broad Atlantic by means of steam-ships, and thus creating a rapid and frequent means of communication between two of the greatest commercial nations in the world, is one of the most portentous "signs of the times." The Old World and the New are brought, as it were, side by side;—the distance between Bristol and New York was formerly, to adopt the traveller's mode of reckoning, three or four months; it is now *ten days*, that short period being amply sufficient for a noble vessel, whose resemblance heads our article, to reach from the shores of Old England to those of New York.

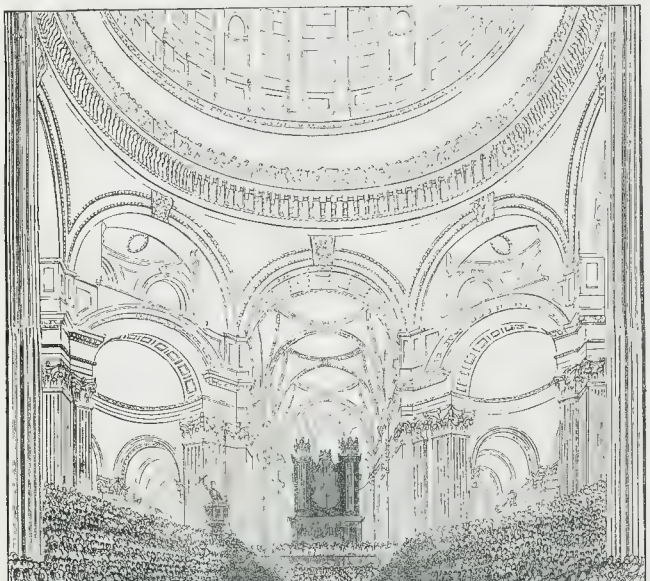
A passenger, during his first steam-trip from America, brought over a splendid bouquet of American flowers, which he was able to present to the lady of one of the managers of the Bristol Packet Company almost as fresh as if the dew were still on the leaves. And at a dinner given on the occasion of the return of the ship, on the twenty-fourth of May, 1838, specimens of flax and cotton yarn were exhibited, manufactured at Bristol, but which was actually *growing* in America twenty days before.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

The Queen held her last Levee for the season on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. It is almost unnecessary to state that it was most numerous y and brilliantly attended; and in consequence of the late attempt on her Majesty's life (as might have been expected), the loyal subjects of our beloved Sovereign assembled in immense numbers, and never did a British monarch witness a more hearty and enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty and attachment.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Court, left Buckingham Palace a few minutes after two o'clock, in four of the Royal carriages, escorted by a detachment of the Horse Guards. The Queen and her illustrious Consort were most loudly and enthusiastically cheered along the line of road. On arriving at St. James's Palace, the band of the Horse Guards played the national anthem. The scene was one of great animation, and nothing could exceed the loyalty evinced by the vast crowd which had assembled. Shortly after one o'clock the carriages of the Foreign Ambassadors, and those having the privilege of the *entrée*, arrived in quick succession. The equipages and state liveries were truly magnificent.

The Queen Dowager and the other members of the Royal Family came in full state, and arrived at St. James's Palace shortly before two o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared in excellent health and spirits. Her Majesty repeatedly bowed in answer to the rapturous cheers with which she was received. The House of Lords met at two o'clock, and the House of Commons at a quarter past two, and shortly afterwards proceeded to St. James's Palace, to present the joint address of congratulation, agreed to by both Houses on Tuesday night.



INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL 2ND JUNE, 1842.

CHARITY CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S.

The annual meeting of the parochial schools of the various parishes around the metropolis took place on Thursday at St. Paul's Cathedral. At ten o'clock the gates were thrown open, and shortly after the children began to arrive, headed by their respective parish authorities. The children were attired in their new clothing, and reflected great credit upon the bountiful charities so liberally bestowed in this great metropolis.

There was a great number of respectable persons assembled around the cathedral to witness the arrival of the children. The Duke and Duchess and Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, the Duchess Ida and Prince Gustavus, and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar were present in the Cathedral, and appeared to be deeply interested in the affecting and peculiarly English spectacle.

We are happy to understand that of the many thousand youthful objects yesterday assembled, not one suffered the slightest injury, which, considering the difficulty of access to the cathedral through the dense assemblage collected round it, is equally gratifying and surprising. The accompanying view of the interior of the magnificent church will enable our country friends to form an idea of the glorious sight presented to the inhabitants of London on Thursday.

In connexion with this subject, the following letter has been addressed to us. We can only observe in reply, that the circumstances complained of are perfectly in keeping with the grasping and illiberal spirit manifested in every possible way whenever access to our public edifices or exhibitions is sought for by the people. "They manage these things better in France," as Sterne once remarked.

"Sir,—I wish, through the medium of your journal, to ask the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral, or those parties who this day had the management of the festival or meeting there for the metropolitan charity schools, whether they are aware of or sanction the conduct of the officers stationed at the door to regulate the admission of visitors on the occasion? Having had tickets presented me by a friend, my wife and sister, accompanied by a gentleman, presented themselves at the west door, and the entrance being so constructed as to admit but one person at a time, the ladies were of course directed to enter first, and present their tickets, which one of them had no sooner done (leaving the gentleman accompanying to contribute, as requested, towards the expenses of the preparations) when she was violently seized by a policeman, and half-a-crown demanded before he would allow her to proceed. The gentleman having satisfied the demand, they were permitted to take their places.

"Annexed to the tickets was a slip of paper, stating that the expenses necessarily attendant on the meeting made it desirable that visitors should be as liberal as possible in their contributions, requesting that no one would make their donation less than half-a-crown, and such a request would, in my case, have been cheerfully acceded to; but if the authorities instruct the attendants to constitute this request a demand on which admission is dependent, I think it would be much more honest to state at once on the tickets, 'Admission, half-a-crown,' than to expose ladies to insult because, from the circumstance I have first stated, they are not so readily prepared to comply with the demand as suits the views of these doorkeepers.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "A SUBSCRIBER.

"June 2."

Our artist has left us little to say, in the way of description, of the annual assembly of the charity children of the metropolis in St. Paul's—without any exception the most impressive sight in London. We remember the occasion on which

our beloved Sovereign, then Princess Victoria, was present. She appeared to be deeply affected by the spectacle. If a thought of her own immediate interest in the scene could have suggested itself to her at such a moment, she must have seen, in the evidence of the care bestowed on the religious education of the lower classes of her future subjects, the surest pledge of their loyalty and love. The simultaneous movements of this youthful multitude have been aptly likened to the action of the summer wind on a field of corn: the Christian will carry the simile further and deeper, and gather from the scene the assurance that the good seed has been sown—and the hope that it has fallen upon good ground—that the vast living field which spread before him, is a harvest of souls ripening for the garners of God, and that thus there is not a voice of that thrilling chorus that will not swell the eternal hallelujahs of the blessed angels in heaven.

H.

The newly-appointed Bishop of Gibraltar is the Rev. George Tomlinson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Tomlinson took his B.A. degree in 1823, and soon after his ordination was appointed chaplain to the Bishop of London. He was subsequently tutor in the family of Sir Robert Peel, and recently one of the secretaries to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The new bishop is a sincere and consistent churchman.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, MAY 30.

IRISH POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.

The Earl of GLENGALL had to submit a motion to which he did not anticipate that there would be any objection. It related to the salaries of the Poor-law Commissioners in Ireland. He understood that these commissioners had each a salary of £800 per annum, besides which there was an allowance of one guinea per day for table money, and an allowance of another guinea per day for travelling expenses, making the receipts of each commissioner amount to from £1500 to £1600 a year This might be right or it might be wrong, but it would be well to know what the fact was. He would therefore now move that there be laid before the house an account of the salaries, allowances, and travelling expenses of the Poor-law Commissioners in Ireland.—Motion agreed to.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

The Earl of GLENGALL also moved for a return of the number of rewards offered by order of the Government of Ireland for the apprehension of offenders, and also the number of such rewards claimed and paid in the year 1841, and also a return of the number of outrages reported to the Government in the same year. —Agreed to.

The Punishment of Death (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE PENTONVILLE PRISON BILL.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in moving that the house go into committee on this bill, said, seeing a noble lord opposite who had given notice of his intention to move or the production of the report of Dr Bailey, he would suggest to him that that report was a confidential one, and its production at the present moment would be most inexpedient. The Government were quite aware that there was a lamentable deficiency of the means for secondary punishments. In the new prison the many defects of the Penitentiary had been avoided, and as it was a mere experiment, he trusted it would be allowed a fair trial.

Lord COLCHESTER—After what had fallen from the noble lord, he should not feel himself justified in pressing for the production of the report. He considered the present bill as a great experiment, and he wished it all success.

The bill then went through committee, and was reported without amendment.

REGULATIONS OF NEWGATE.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice, that to-morrow he would move for a copy of the rules and regulations of the gaol of Newgate relative to the confinement of capital criminals.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Jurisdiction of Justices Bill, and said, the way he had proceeded—in which, in fact, he had adopted the report of the committee—was to refer all classes of misdemeanour which were most difficult to try, to the judges of assize. With regard to transportation for life there was one exception, which had been reserved to the quarter sessions, namely, transportation for life in cases where the party had returned from transportation before the expiration of his term. There it was not necessary to try the original offence.

Lord CAMPBELL hoped that the jurisdiction of the quarter sessions would be improved.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said this bill had become necessary, in consequence of certain alterations that had been made in the general law. With regard to the chairmen of the quarter sessions bench, he did not know whether his noble and learned friend (Lord Campbell) had seen more of quarter sessions than he had, but, according to his experience, justice was administered by lay chairmen generally with a very accurate knowledge of the common law, and most impartially.

The bill was then read a second time.

(At this moment a communication was made to the Duke of Wellington, upon which his grace started up and left the house very suddenly, followed by Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Fitzgerald, and other peers. The Lord Chancellor likewise quitted the woolsack very hurriedly (his place being occupied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, as deputy speaker), and left the house. It became immediately known that her Majesty's life had been menaced, whereupon all business was instantly suspended: the peers rose from their seats, and collected round the Lord Chancellor, who had returned and who appeared, by his gesticulations, to be describing the occurrence. The effect produced, indicating the utmost anxiety and apprehension, was very striking.)

The house then immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM

Dr. BOWRING presented a petition from workmen in the employ of the Cambrian Iron Company in favour of the truck system.

Mr. FERRAND begged to present a petition, signed by 84 persons, from Presteign, in Wales, against the system, and stating that the petitioners had heard with great regret that an hon. member of that house had been in the neighbourhood of Presteign, endeavouring to get up evidence in support of the truck system.

The petitions were ordered to be referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Wages.

NEW POOR LAW.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from the board of guardians of the Hereford Union, stating that they strongly disapproved of many provisions of the new Poor-law Amendment Bill.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Sir R. PEEL said he had, some time since, given a notice of his intention to proceed with the Property-tax that evening. He believed it was also the impression of the house that it would certainly be proceeded with. There were a number of preliminary arrangements which it was absolutely essential to make, if the measure was brought into operation on the 5th of July; and, taking that circumstance into consideration, he did hope that no objection would be offered to proceed with the bill at once; and that he might be permitted to appeal to hon members to agree, that no question likely to lead to a discussion—not even a question of privilege—should be interposed. (Hear.)

Mr. MACKINNON said, under the circumstances, if permitted by the house, he would postpone his motion for issuing a new writ for the borough of Southampton until Wednesday.

Mr. ADDERLEY said he would postpone his motion for the issue of a new writ for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lime until the same day.

SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION.

Considerable time was occupied in discussion upon the presentation of petitions connected with the Southampton election, which were ultimately ordered to be printed with the votes.

WITNESSES' INDEMNITY BILL.

The house, on the motion of Mr. Roebuck, went into committee on this bill. The several clauses were agreed to, and the house resumed. The report was received forthwith, and, on the motion of Mr. Roebuck, the bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed.

PROPERTY-TAX BILL.

Sir R. PEEL moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Property-tax Bill, which being read, and on the question "that the bill be now read a third time" being put,

Mr. S. CRAWFORD rose to bring forward, as an amendment, the motion of which he had given notice, and which was as follows:—That as by the existing laws a large proportion of the people of this realm are excluded from voting for members of parliament, and as it also appears by the reports of different election committees that corrupt practises have been used to an extraordinary extent in procuring the return of members to this present House of Commons, and as, from both these causes, this house cannot be considered a fair representation of the people, it is therefore unfit that any system of increased taxation should be imposed by parliament until all just causes of complaint with regard to the mode of electing members of this house shall be first redressed. The hon. member proceeded at some length to argue in support of his amendment, and said he expected, that if it were carried, the consequence would be, that the house would proceed to take into consideration the state of the representation or else to have a new Parliament altogether. This was his object; but he did not call on the house to adopt the principles of the charter; he asked only that they should be ready to redress all just causes of complaint against the present defective representative system. He had only to say that this motion was made with no party views, and so he hoped it would be understood generally; but, concurring in the view that representation and taxation were intimately allied rights, and thinking that when taxes were brought forward that was a fair and just opportunity for bringing on such a motion, he trusted that the house would consent to it.

Mr O CONNELL seconded the motion

Sir R. PEEL trusted that the hon. gentleman would not charge him with intentional disrespect if he declined entering into the discussion which the hon. gentleman's speech would seem to invite. He must offer the most decided opposition to the amendment.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that it was necessary to purify the house, for bribery was no longer a matter of declamation, but of positive proof. The right hon. baronet must not be surprised, therefore, if he met with a further opposition to a government which would not consent to a further parliamentary reform.

Mr. HUME had no hesitation in saying, that the house did not at present represent the feelings of the country.

Lord J. MANNERS had no doubt that the motion originated from a new society for parliamentary reform which had sent a circular to the different members of the house. With respect to the Income-tax Bill, he supported it because he looked upon it as a bill which he believed it would be a successful—attempt to diminish the influence of wealth; to which, and not to the influence of aristocracy a great part of the present evils were to be attributed.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that as the resolution appeared to be one which, if adopted, would incapacitate the house to legislate on any subject whatever, he should vote against the amendment, though, subsequently, he should take the sense of the house against the third reading of this bill.

The house divided, when there appeared:

Against the amendment	166
For the amendment	31
Majority against the amendment	135

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF HER MAJESTY.

About half-past six o'clock Sir James Graham was observed to enter the House of Commons and walk towards the Speaker's end of the House, with a face evidently betraying anxiety. As he got opposite Sir R. Peel, he beckoned to the right hon. gentleman, who immediately retired with Sir J. Graham. It was then the latter right hon. baronet communicated to Sir R. Peel the intelligence of what had transpired.

Mr. BARING having risen to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice,

Sir R. PEEL, having resumed his seat, said, Sir, whatever may be the inconvenience to the public that may arise from the adjournment, I feel it would be inconsistent with my duty if I should remain here. I would not meet satisfactory if I could remain here; but still there are considerations—(The right hon. bart. was here interrupted by cries of "Hear," and "Adjourn.") I would wish to state the circumstances to the house, but, at the same time, my own information is so imperfect that I cannot make any statement without great mistrust of its accuracy. I have this moment received information that an attempt has been made on her Majesty's life, and I have reason to believe —thanks to the usual interference of Providence—that her Majesty has escaped (Loud cheers.) I have reason to believe that the assassin is in custody, and the earliest opportunity will be taken to subject him to examination; and under the circumstances the house will deem my attendance requisite (Hear, hear.)

Mr C. WOOD—Is her Majesty safe?

Sir R. PEEL—Entirely safe; and the assassin has been apprehended, and under these circumstances, I leave it to the house to determine (Loud cries of "Adjourn.") I do not think that while the house is in this state of excitement they could follow up the discussion of this question, and I do, therefore, beg leave to move that the house do now adjourn until to-morrow. The hon. baronet appeared throughout to speak under strong excitement.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to second the motion. (Cheers). The natural state of excitement into which the house must have been thrown by the intelligence we have just received, coupled as it was by the information that our Sovereign was safe—(cheers)—proved that it was quite impossible the house should attend to the business under its consideration He considered, therefore, that the right hon baronet had taken the best course in moving the adjournment of the debate (Hear, hear.)

The SPEAKER then put the question of the adjournment of the debate, which was carried

Sir R. Peel, accompanied by Mr. Gladstone, left the house at once.

The house immediately afterwards adjourned

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, your lordships must have heard with sorrow and indignation the report circulated of an attempt having been made last evening upon the life of her Majesty. The person who committed this atrocious act, I will call it—was immediately taken into custody, and his name is now undergoing the course of judicial inquiry, and in due form he will be brought to justice. I avoid entering into the details of this painful transaction (loud cheers); I confine myself simply to the performance of the duty of calling the fact to your lordships, and of moving your lordships to concur in presenting to her Majesty an address of congratulat on upon her most providential escape from the attack of an assassin I will, therefore, now propose that such an address be agreed to, and I will afterwards move that it be communicated to the House of Commons in a conference, for the management of which members of that house will be appointed. I recommend that the address should be in the following terms:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty's throne, to express our abhorrence of the late treasonable attempt against your Majesty's sacred person, and our heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty and the country on your Majesty's happy preservation from the danger to which your Majesty was exposed Attached to your Majesty by every sentiment of loyalty, by a sense of the benefits we derive from your Majesty's just and benign government, we acknowledge with gratitude and humility the manifest interposition of Divine Providence manifest on this occasion; and we make our earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he may confer on your Majesty every blessing, and continue to watch over and guard a life so justly dear to us."

The prayer and address having been handed to the Lord Chancellor,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said: There can be but one feeling in the house, and we ought not to lose a moment in recording and giving effect to that feeling. I beg leave, therefore, to second the motion of the noble duke

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved that a committee be appointed to draw up an address to her Majesty, and walked up to the woolsack with the motion

Lord PORTMAN.—While the noble duke and the noble and learned lord are settling the course of proceeding I may be allowed to interpose for a single moment to state a fact which, I possible, will increase our respect, admiration and attachment towards her Majesty. The statement of such a fact must be highly gratifying in itself, and will form my excuse for interposing on the present occasion. It is, that her Majesty, relying with full confidence on the protection of the Almighty, which has hitherto shielded her from dangers by which she was surrounded, was not unmindful of the safety of all those engaged in her Majesty's service. Feeling that yesterday some risk might possibly be incurred by those who usually surround her person, she declined to be attended by the ladies who usually accompany her Majesty in her drives. (Cheers). If danger were to be encountered, her Majesty was resolved that others should not unnecessarily partake in it. (Cheers). As I am an individual whose near and dear relative might otherwise have been placed in a situation of peril, I thought it became me to mention a circumstance which must render the person and character of her Majesty still dearer to her subjects. (Cheers from all sides).

Lord BROUGHAM: On the subject of the proposed address there can be but one feeling, in doors and out of doors

The motion was then put, that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to her Majesty; and having been carried, and the committee named, the peers forming it retired for the purpose of drawing up the address, and the house adjourned during pleasure.

In a few minutes the committee, headed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, returned to the house, and the Lord Chancellor resumed his seat on the woolsack.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said that he had been authorised by the committee of their lordships to propose the address to her Majesty, which was precisely in the terms previously read by the Duke of Wellington.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that it be communicated to the House of Commons; and the question having been put and carried,

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that a message be sent to the Commons requiring a present conference in committee-room No. 3.

The motion having been agreed to, messengers were despatched to the Commons for the purpose of requesting a conference. On the return of the messengers,

The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod announced that the Commons were ready for the conference, and the peers named to manage the conference proceeded to the appointed committee-room

The house again adjourned during pleasure; and in about five minutes the peers returned to the house, and the woolsack having been resumed by the Lord Chancellor,

Lord WHARNCLIFFE reported that the peers appointed had met the managers on behalf of the Commons, and had placed in the hands of Sir Robert Peel the address to the Queen, to which their lordships had agreed.

The Portsmouth Prison Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE.

NEWGATE REGULATIONS.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in rising to move for a copy of the regulations observed in the gaol of Newgate with regard to criminals after conviction for capital offences, said that he did not pretend to any particular qualification for bringing this case before their lordships, at the same time, he did not think it necessary to make any apology, because he was about to bring under their lordship's notice a case which he considered to have been shameful, disgusting, and profane (hear, hear), and one which, if it were allowed to pass without any notice, would well cast a stain upon the manners and condition of the lower orders of society. (Hear, hear). His lordship then proceeded to quote from the *Times* newspaper a report of the exhibition in the chapel of Newgate upon the occasion of the condemned sermon of the late reverend Daniel Good, which he stigmatised as highly offensive and improper, and concluded by moving for a copy of the regulations observed in the gaol of Newgate, with regard to criminals after condemnation for capital offences

The Duke of RICHMOND said that, having called the attention of their lordships to a similar subject four years since, he rose to offer his thanks to the noble lord for having brought this subject under the consideration of the house.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE said he entirely concurred in the opinions expressed by the noble lord opposite, and he felt exceedingly glad that the subject had been brought under the consideration of their lordships, because he had to state, as far as Government was concerned, that they had no share in the exhibition alluded to

Lord NORMANBY said that he merely rose to confirm what had fallen from his noble friend who had just sat down, as to the Government having no share in this transaction. It was known to every one who had filled the office of Secretary of State, that the government of the gaol of Newgate was exclusively in the corporation of London, as represented by the sheriff. He hoped that the present motion would not be without its effect on the civic authorities, and that the practice complained of would not be allowed to pass

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE trusted something would be done to prevent the recurrence of so disgraceful a practice, and he was glad the noble lord had brought the question under the consideration of the house, because the present discussion would not, he thought, be without its effect.—Motion agreed to.

THE ADDRESS

Lord DELAWARR here rose, and said that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to fix three o'clock to-morrow for the reception, at St. James's Palace, of the address of both houses.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a petition from certain attorneys in Lincolnshire, praying for a repeal of the annual certificate duty.

Adjourned till Wednesday at three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Thomas Hussey took the oaths and his seat for Lyme Regis, and Viscount Eastnor took the oaths and his seat for Reigate.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Usher of the Black Rod appeared, and required the attendance of the house in the House of Peers, to hear the commission read, giving the royal assent to certain bills. The Speaker, accompanied by several members, left the house accordingly

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

At half past five o'clock messengers from the House of Lords appeared at the table of the house, and having presented several bills which had passed their lordships' house, presented a paper, which was handed to the Speaker. The messengers having retired, the SPEAKER informed the house in the following words:—I have to acquaint the house that the Lords desire a conference with this house in the committee-room of their lordships' house, No. 3, on a subject materially affecting the safety of her Majesty's most sacred person, and the happiness of her people

Sir R. PEEL moved that the conference be agreed to; and a committee was thereupon appointed to manage the conference.

The address was then brought up by Sir R. Peel, and was read by the clerk at the table. (For address see Lords' report).

Sir R. PEEL rose and said: I feel it to be my duty to propose that this house should concur in the address which the other House of Parliament has adopted, and I anticipate but one unanimous feeling respecting the proposal which I have to make. (Loud cheers) Scarcely two years have elapsed since I had the painful duty of seconding the proposal of a similar nature made by the noble lord; and it is with mixed feelings of shame and indignation (loud cheers) that, after a lapse of two years, I rise now to discharge a similar duty (Hear, hear) I should have thought that the natural feelings and sympathies of human nature would have been protection sufficient against so abhorrent a crime. (Loud cheers) That our young Queen, seeking for innocent recreation from the cares and toils of business in the presence of her beloved husband, should be a second time exposed in this country to an attempt like this, fills me with feelings of shame and indignation. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") If the natural feelings of humanity would not have prevented such an attempt, I should have thought that the burst of loyal affection which had been called forth from all classes of her Majesty's subjects by the first attempt, and of indignation and abhorrence against the author of it, would have constituted an additional guarantee to prevent the repetition of such an atrocity (Loud cheers) It has not done so. The right hon. baronet then detailed the circumstances as described in another part of our paper, and concluded by moving the adoption of the address now read in the House of Lords.

The address was then put and carried unanimously, and the Cabinet Ministers and the members forming the committee to manage the conference, took it up to the Lords

NEW POOR-LAW.

Mr. LIPTON gave notice in the committee on the New Poor-law Bill, he should move a clause to the effect that no persons professing the Jewish religion could in a receive, conscientiously, in-door relief in the workhouses, they should be entitled to receive out-door relief, notwithstanding any orders of the Poor-law Commissioners to the contrary.

Captain PECHELL gave notice, on behalf of the hon. member for West Sussex, that the hon. gentleman's intention to move the expulsion of the clause placing the Gibert Unions under the control of the Poor-law Commissioners.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN COAL-MINES.

Lord ASHLEY postponed his motion for a bill respecting the employment of women and children in coal-mines until a future day, in order to facilitate the Government in progressing the Income-Tax Bill.

INCOME-TAX BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this measure, Mr. HUME expressed his dissatisfaction at the financial policy of Sir R. Peel, and lamented that his many strenuous warnings had not been attended to. Instead of making reductions in the public expenditure, Sir R. Peel was having recourse to taxes to be spent in mischievous wars. There ought to have been a finance committee; such committees had always done good. The origin of the blame was with the late Government, who had violated all their principles of economy, and non-interference; but the Tories had seconded them in their extravagance. The hon. gentleman then entered into a long speech, touching upon almost every political topic of the last few years—the Syrian war, the corn laws, the tariff, the state of the representation, and the comparative merits of the late and of the present ministry

Sir G. NAPIER objected to the present tax only on account of its inequality. As to reductions on the means of public defence, he prophated the notion.

Mr. BARING condemned the hasty enactment of this bill. It was a measure under which a man might be taxed for income when in fact he was getting none. In the case of tenants, the tax was not upon incomes, but upon rents. It might be true that there was difficulty and oppression in ascertaining their incomes; and that it was comparatively easy to assess them by their rents; but that only showed how bad was the general principle of the bill. Indeed, he believed it just as to be shown grave his official opposition to the third reading.

Mr GOULBURN said he felt the principle of this bill was the same with that of the bill which proceeded from the Administrations of 1803 and of 1806, but modified by several improvements. It was the principle of Mr. Pitt, and it was the principle of Mr. Fox, each of whom was convinced that property and income

ought both to bear this burden. The real question now was, whether Parliament should meet the necessities of the national finance, and relieve those classes which were suffering he most severely. This measure had been, especially censured for its inquisition into private concerns; but the present bill had narrowed that hardship to the simple schedule of trades and processions. He believed that the tax, as accompanied by the tariff, was satisfactory to the country in general, and he trusted that the house would concur with their constituents

Mr MANGLES contended that the financer of India, which Sir R. Peel had made an argument for the new impost, were not in such a state as to require this special taxation.

Sir R. INGLIS pleaded for the exemption of the first £150 in every income. That exemption, he was persuaded, would remove the temptation to perjury in a vast number of cases.

Mr. VILLIERS denied that the country was satisfied with this measure. He did not believe it would be successful; it would proportionately reduce the proceeds of the indirect taxes

Mr DISRAELI answered some statements made by Mr. Mangles about Indian revenue.

Mr. HOTHERSTON held this to be a most unjust tax; and, though not laid on the working people in the first instance, it must fall upon them eventually.

The House then divided—

For the third reading..	.. ..	255
Against it ..	.. ..	149
Majority for the third reading	.. ..	106

One or two motions of but little importance were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their lordships met at two o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding with the other house to the palace, to present the address to her Majesty, on her return from the late treasonable attempt of the miscreant who damaged a pistol at her Majesty on Monday evening. Shortly before two o'clock several of the peers had already assembled. The body of the house presented an unusually gay and animated appearance. All the peers were in full dress, the majority of them in uniform, and some few in court dresses; the knights of the different orders wearing their dee rations. The Duke of Wellington was dressed in the uniform of the Constable of the Tower, and across his breast he wore the ribband of the Order of the Garter. Lord Hill and the other military peers appeared in full uniform, and the appearance of the house was rather that of a ball-room than of a legislative assembly The scene was picturesque in the extreme, and for splendour and magnificence has seldom been equalled

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in the absence of the Chancellor, took his seat upon the woolsack at two o'clock. The bills on the table were forwarded a stage.

The LORD CHANCELLOR entered the house at twenty-five minutes after two o'clock, and their lordships immediately adjourned till to-morrow

The clerk at the table then called over the names of the peers present, commencing with that of John Lord Campbell, as the junior peer present. Each peer, as his name was called, rose and left the house, to take his place in the procession.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

There was a very full attendance of members at two o'clock, the house presenting a very brilliant and animated appearance, from the large number of naval and military uniforms, and from the number of members who appeared in the full dress of deputy lieutenants of counties. The number of gentlemen in full court dress was also considerable, as the throng was broken up into detached groups round the table and on the floor of the house, engaged in animated conversation, with the brilliant light of the fine summer's day streaming down upon the crosses and decorations and floating plumes; a more splendid sight has rarely been all ried on the occasion of going up with an Address. Among the most prominent of the assembly was Mr. O'Connell, in his robes of office as Lord Mayor of Dublin; he occupied the seat in front of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and was for some time engaged in conversation with several hon. members Mr. Macaulay, Sir W Clay, and Sir J. C Hobhouse, were the Windsor uniform None of the Cabinet Ministers were present, as their presence was required at the Palace The Speaker took his high office One of the most soldier-like and remarkable figures in the house was Sir Howard Douglas; Mr. Ferrand appeared in a yeomanry cavalry uniform, of a very brassier-like description; and Dr. Bowring and Mr. Brotherton were court dresses Not above four members out of the large number present appeared in plain clothes

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past two, and, after an interval of a few minutes

Sir T. FREMANTLE moved the adjournment of the house till five o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker, preceded by the Mace, and followed by all the members, quitted the house, to accompany the House of Lords with the Address.

Shortly after five o'clock the house resumed, and proceeded to business.

SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION

Mr. WARD presented a petition from Southampton, praying for the suspension of the writ for a fresh election for the borough of Southampton, until steps could be taken to prevent the demoralising and unconstitutional practice of bribery.

BOROUGH OF LICHFIELD.

Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition from Lichfield, stating that at the last election gross bribery prevailed, by which the character of the inhabitants was injured. The petitioners prayed the house to take the question into consideration, and to adopt such measures as would prevent those scandalous practices.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS

The SPEAKER then said, I have to report to the house that her Majesty has been attended this day by both houses, with their Address, to which she has been graciously pleased to return this most gracious answer

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I receive with great gratification the loyal and dutiful address from the two Houses of Parliament I am thankful to the Almighty, whose merciful care has protected me, and I humbly rely on the good providence of God, who is able to preserve me from every danger, and, from this trust, and sincere in my desire to promote the happiness of my people, I am comforted and supported by the renewed assurance of your attachment and loyalty

A considerable time was then occupied by discussions arising from the presentation of a petition connected with the late Southampton election, and a motion by Mr. Wilding, that a writ should issue for a new election, which was subsequently withdrawn.

THE SUDBURY DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

Mr C BULLER moved that the case of the borough of Bridport be referred to Mr. Roebuck's committee for investigation, which, upon a division, was carried as follows:—

For the motion ..	.. ..	44
Against it ..	.. ..	30
Majority ..	.. ..	14

Bridport was then inserted in the Witnesses' Indemnity Bill, the third reading of which was ordered for Friday next

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships sat at five o'clock.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR read her Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the two houses presented yesterday. The answer was similar to that given to the Commons.

The answer was ordered to be inserted in the records of the house.

INCOME TAX.

The Earl of RIPON fixed to-morrow week for the second reading of the Property tax Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took his seat shortly before four o'clock, and there being only 15 members present at four, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION—MAYNOOTH.

Lord KENYON presented several petitions against the College of Maynooth—for an inquiry into the system of education pursued there—for the exclusion of Roman Catholics from Parliament—and for the repeal of the act of 1845, called the Catholic Relief Act.

FACTORY BILL.

The Bishop of LONDON presented a petition from the clergymen of Leeds, and from seventy other clergymen in various parts of Yorkshire Lancashire, &c, against the employment of children in mines and in favour of a Ten Hours Bill

AFFAIRS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from the Indian Committee of the Colonial Society praying for the speedy termination of the war in Affghanistan Ordered to lie on the table.

A number of bills upon the table were then advanced a stage, and the house adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

The Speaker took his seat at the usual hour

DROPPED ORDERS

The dropped Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day were disposed of.

TIMBER DUTIES

Mr. P. M STEWART gave notice that in the committee on the Customs Bill he should move a reduction of the timber duties

SUGAR DUTIES

The house having gone into committee, Mr. GOULBURN rose to move the annual duties upon sugar. He wished it had been in his power to make such a reduction in the duties on the sugar of our colonies as would at once have relieved the British consumer, and assisted the colonial producer; but this could not have been done without an abandonment of revenue, which the present circumstances of our finance would not permit Nor could he, pending the now unsettled questions between this country and other nations, propose to lower the duty upon the slave-grown sugar of foreigners

Mr ROEBUCK moved that the duty on foreign sugar should be reduced to an equality with the duty on the sugar of the colonies.

Mr. GIBSON said, that the effect of Mr Roebuck's measure would be to destroy our plantations in the East and West Indies

Mr. LABOUCHERE then proposed a differential duty of 30s. on foreign, and 20s on colonial sugar, and professed his confidence that, after the declarations made in the present session by Sir Robert Peel, the day was not far distant when the principles of free trade would be applied to the article of sugar

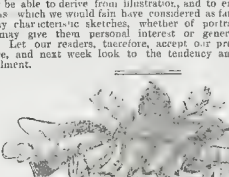
Sir R. PEEL defended the Government measure, and the committee then divided.

For the duties proposed by Ministers ..	.. ..	245
For the duty as proposed by Mr. Labouchere ..	.. ..	161
Majority for Ministers ..	.. ..	84

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amid the multifarious arrangements and responsibilities which have devolved upon our commencement of a journal addressing itself to so many classes of society as does the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we have been hardly able, in our first outset, and with the claims made upon our columns by the register and illustration of absorbing topics of foreign and domestic intelligence, to give that efficiency to the general order and organization of separate departments, which we hope for the future to attain with a more regular conduct and consistency than it has yet been in our power to achieve. We apply this remark especially to the departments of Music and Theatricals; and while speaking almost apologetically for the past, we are able to announce that we have made arrangements for giving to these sections of our paper, as well as to those of Literature and the Fine Arts, as much careful attention as it is within the scope of any weekly journal to bestow. We shall also endeavour to invest our notices on these subjects with such additional popularity as they may be able to derive from illustration, and to embellish our critiques which we would fain have considered as fair as full—with as many characteristic sketches, whether of portraiture or design, as may give them personal interest or general piquancy and life. Let our readers, therefore, accept our promises upon this score, and next week look to the tendency and event of their fulfilment.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TATTERSALL'S. MONDAY.

It rarely happens that a good betting follows a Derby won by a great public favourite; we could mention a dozen instances in which the reverse has been the case; but it will be sufficient to instance the Cadland, Bay Middleton, and Coronation years. It is with regret we add, that the Attila year is likely to rival the worst of them. Up to Saturday morning nothing had transpired to induce a suspicion that there would be any serious defalcations. On Sunday however, it was announced that Mr. Beales had been bit for £18,000, and could not pay! The news came like a thunderbolt, for, independent of the amount of the deficit, it must necessarily place many other parties who lost on the race, in a very embarrassing position. It has also affected several who fondly imagined they were winners Of this class, one is let in for £3000, (the same gentleman lost between £3000 and £4000 by an absentee in Bloomsbury's year); another for £1900; a third for £2000; three for £1000 each, and so on: all his personal friends suffer; and from what came out on Monday, we are compelled to look upon it as one of the most hopeless cases that ever came under our notice. The individual in default was of long standing on the turf, and up to the paralysing declaration on Sunday, was considered one of the soundest men in the ring. Of course, this subject, and its probable influence in other quarters, engrossed the attention of all present.

On Tuesday—[I never can send off 300 or 400 persons of different ranks entered the yard, in the vain hope of settling their accounts on the Derby and Oaks; and they were, one and all, miserably disappointed. The heavy defalcation already announced, would alone have been sufficient to produce a sensible effect; but when we add, that from parties who did not show at all, and those who did attend and only paid in part, a further sum, amounting to upwards of £40 000, was "wanting," the nature of this so-called "settling" will be appreciated. With the exception of Colonel Anson, the large amount of whose winnings must have enabled him to realise a portion, we do not believe that a single person left the yard a winner. One gentleman was £7000 short by bad or pinched debts (including £4000 by Mr. Beales, the whole of which was commission money), another nearly £5000, and several of two, three, and four thousand each. Such is the present state of the turf money-market; in another week or two the intentions of those in arrear will have developed themselves, and we shall return to the subject; in the meantime, it is almost superfluous to add, that betting is out of the question.

"Craven," of the *Herald*, writing pithily on this affair of Tuesday, says "Proverbs, like general rules, are not without their exceptions. Thus it is said, "Those who lose, *may* laugh, those who win *will*." This was anything but the case yesterday at the Corner, where the appearance of affairs reminded one of a funeral, "to have a little sociable sorrow together." Never did a company of men assemble at a spot devoted to pleasurable meetings in such melancholy moods; never were seen before a congregation of persons so fitted to constitute a funeral. As I turned into Grosvenor-place, I met as lighthearted a sinner as ever said "done" to achance, and booked it for a certainty. He looked like a mute at the door of a deceased prince. "What's the news?" said I. "The world's against its late," was the answer. "Came here to receive £1400, and haven't got enough to pay the shilling fare for my cab." On entering the old familiar yard, for the new subscription room was not the rendezvous yesterday, on every side might be seen despondency in its various expressions of grief, indignation, contempt, and rage. In the first place, I learnt that one defaulter to the melody of something like £20,000 was absolutely declared, while others were on the point of failures of £4000 and such like sums. One gentleman stated to me that he was a winner by the week to the amount of £400, that he had entered the yard with £1500 of his own money in his pocket, and was about to leave it a loser of £1300. Another, that he lost £400 by the Derby, that he had brought £2400 to meet his engagements, and was at that moment without a guinea in his pocket! But one answer was given to my inquiries as to the nature of the settlement, and that was—"It is the worst that has been known for years." It would be an endless attempt to particularise the many instances of defalcation. This much is all I want to establish by the cases brought forward namely, that the absence of a single speculator who was the medium whereby some £20 000, or probably less, would have found its way into circulation, absolutely acted as a pall upon the whole market. Was then, with a fraction of the £20 000 even here, all the "Public" betting. As the whole matter of bets is settled in private, "Are there such sums on the surface of this globular abode?" The day cannot be far distant when betting, like all other engagements entered into by a gentleman, will imply the necessity that he should be in the possession of funds to meet those issues upon which he has promised to pay.

THURSDAY.

The storm of Tuesday had subsided into a strange portentous calm. There were not twenty subscribers at Tattersall's; and the few present appeared to have met together for the purpose of mutual condolence. The havoc made by the principal defaulters turns out to be far more general and sweeping than was at first imagined. One, who was supposed to be missing for £4000, it has been ascertained owes quite £12,000; and many others have gone upon a similar sliding scale.

The following bets were laid in the course of the afternoon:—

ASCOT CUP.

Even on Mr. Ramsay's Lanercost (laid to about £500).
5 to 2 agst. Mr. O de's Bee's-wing (laid to about £100).
3—1 Mr. Combes' the Noh.
7—1 Sir G. Heathcote's Bokhara (300 to 50 laid once).

ST. LEGER.

2—1 Col. Anson's Attila (taken).
9—1 Mr. Ramsay's Cabrera.
17—1 Mr. Bowes's Meteor (20 to 1 laid once).

ENTRY FOR THE QUEEN'S VASE AT ASCOT.

Bee's-wing	St. Francis	The Noh
Pannakeen	Eringo	Rosalind
Bosphorus	Acela filly	Muley Hamet
Albion	Yorkshire Lady	
Jack "	Eaglesfield	

SALES OF THE EARLS OF ROSSLYN AND CASSILIS'S HUNTING STUDS.—Tattersall's yard, at Hyde Park corner, was crowded on Monday with noblemen and gentlemen connected with the turf, in consequence of the announced sales of the hunting studs of the above-named noblemen. Lord Rosslyn's horses were his private property, which he had no further occasion for since his appointment as Master of the Buck Hounds. The principal lots of Lord Rosslyn's stud fetched the subjoined prices:—Monarch 80 guineas, Moonlight 125 guineas, Twilight 150 guineas, Grenadier 70 guineas, Tom Bowling 165 guineas, Tom 80 guineas, Playmate 70 guineas, Apprentice 84 guineas. Lord Cassilis's horses, which had been hunted during the winter with the Pytchley hounds, fetched fair prices. Grasshopper was knocked down at 115 guineas, Embassy 58 guineas, Stella 94 guineas, Triumph 70 guineas, Warrior (a charger) 77 guineas, The Lionet 62 guineas. Lord Maidstone, Mr. Brandling, Sir John Gerard, and Sir Robert Brownrigg, were the principal purchasers.

ASCOT RACES.—These races commence on Tuesday next, and will terminate on the following Friday. The course is now in most excellent order, and the arrangements which have been completed promise that the ensuing meeting will equal, in every respect, the brilliance of former doings at far-famed Ascot. Instructions have been issued by the stewards, the Earl of Rosslyn, the noble Master of the Royal Buckhounds, the Duke of Bedford, the Hon. Col. Anson, and the Hon. G. S. Byng, to the active clerk of the course, Mr. Hibburd, to have, not only every accommodation and facility to her Majesty and her royal and illustrious visitors to and from the Heath, in the progress from and return to Windsor Castle, but to every other visitor to one of the most fashionable race-courses in the kingdom. A strong body of the metropolitan police has been engaged, who will be present on each day of the races, stationed at various parts of the Heath. The thimble-riggers, who have been tolerated upon some former occasions, will be prevented from following their rascally calling by the police. The only chance they will have of picking up their victims will be at the outskirts of the Heath, out of the range of the police force. The Court will attend the races on Tuesday and the gold cup on that day. Indeed, it is announced that their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, will be taken for an airing to the Heath, should the weather prove favourable, upon one of the days of her Majesty honouring the course with her presence. Several horses entered for the various stakes arrived at Ascot, Sunninghill, Bracknall, and other places in the immediate neighbourhood of the Heath during the past week. There are only eleven entries for the Gold Cup, and it is not expected that more than from three to five horses will start. The entries for this stake, as well as for the majority of the other stakes, during the four days, comprise some of the most valuable horses and first-rate horses in the kingdom.

AQUATIC SPORTS.—Soon with its Derby and Oaks, Epsom with its long odds and long faces, has passed by, and as a relief to the sports of the turf, the attention of the reader is claimed for the bright prospects of the aquatic field. The first match which invites the sporting interest is amongst the noblemen and gentlemen's yachts, belonging to the Royal Thames Yacht Club, of which her Majesty and distinguished Consort are the patrons. This event has been most judiciously appointed between the Epsom and Ascot meetings, and will be succeeded by an eight-oared cutter match between the gentlemen of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose prowess in this sport, so congenial to our sea-girt isle, has been so often and deservedly the theme of admiration This match, with all its honourable emulation, is but the prelude to a greater—we allude to the grand regatta at Henley-upon-Thames, in which gentlemen of all the Universities, and gentlemen duly qualified, composing the great London Aquatic Clubs, will contend on two following days. These, and the prodigious struggle for a sculling championship o the Thames, not sufficiently yet entered into to warrant any further comment, are the prospects which at this season of the year beam upon this healthful, scientific, and highly popular sport.

The first of these events takes place on Saturday (this day), amongst the following yachts:—

FIRST CLASS.

Yachts.	Tons	Owners.	Colours.
Phantom	29	J. F. Seeby, Esq..	White and Blue
Mystery	25	Lord A Paget ..	Blue White Maltese Cross
Mary	25	G. Asmn, Esq. ..	White quartered Red

SECOND CLASS.

Lady Louisa	13	T. Smith, Esq. ..	Blue
Spray	14	G. Taylor, Esq. ..	Red White Maltese Cross

THIRD CLASS.

Brilliant	8	H. Fowler, Esq ..	Blue with White Stripes
Sea Nymph	10	C. Wheeler, jun. Esq.	White before Blue
Rival	10	W. Sawyer, Esq. ..	Red and White quartered

The prize for the first-class is a handsome sea-service; for the second a silver salver; and for the third a silver claret-jug; and the distance to be contested, as usual, from Greenwich to Coal-house Point, a mile below Gravesend; and back

The Oxford and Cambridge race will take place on the 11th, and both parties are engaged in selecting their crews from the different college boats but as yet neither company is formed.

The great regatta at Henley will take place on the 14th and 15th. CATCHING OTTERS.—Within the last three months no fewer than 29 otters were caught in traps in a drain, or burn, on the Scone policies, opposite the mouth of the Almond. It is well known that these otter is the most dreaded enemy the salmon has to encounter in rivers; and, on the bank, at the mouth of the burn mentioned, so numerous had they been, and so successful were they in their predatory excursions in the water, that often the bodies of half-devoured salmon, cels, and various sorts of fishes, were found. In some cases, the river edge was discovered almost strewed with the remains of their victims. It is supposed, however, that the colony, which appears to have been rather a populous one, is now almost extirpated, from the number of its inhabitants caught. Otter-skins are very valuable, and 21 of a fair or average size, in a proper market, would fetch £18 at least.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

RACES TO COME.—Ascot, June 7; Hampton, June 15; Cheltenham, June 29; Newmarket, July 5; Southampton, July 19; Goodwood, July 26; Brighton, August 3; Exham, August 23.

It was currently reported in Quebec that the brigade of Guards would return home in the course of the summer. The navigation of the St. Lawrence was open.

SWINDLING IN EDINBURGH. A man named John Harkins, or Hankey, is now in custody upon charges of swindling of a more extensive kind than have occurred in Glasgow of late years. His custom was to take a shop in some part of the city or suburbs, and then, under the pretext of commencing business, and after having got a stock upon the promise of immediate payment, he sold the goods and decamped to some other locality of the city, where he operated in the same odious manner. All such there are upwards of twenty charges against the prisoner. He had got goods from parties in Glasgow and Paisley, and it would appear, from the variety of articles that have been supplied, had with him at one time all that came in the net. From one class of dealers he procured supplies of whiskey, tea, and brown sugar, from another, butter, tea berries, raisins, tea, sugar, starch, and pepper, in the hardware line he handled tea pots, pots of every, brass and steel scales, pokers, fire shovels, pans, shot, sad-irons, and saws. From another class he got tea berries, raisins, tea, sugar, starch, and pepper, in the haberdashery line he handled pieces of cotton

LITERATURE.

PRINCE ALBERT, HIS COUNTRY AND KINDRED. Ward, Pater-noster-row.

This interesting compilation has, we believe, reached a second edition, and consequently still preserves the interest which its subject originally excited. The husband of our Queen has now been domiciliated amongst us sufficiently long to make us acquainted with the many excellent qualities by which he was endeared to the people of his fatherland; and there can be but few of her Majesty's subjects to whom this narrative of his family and home would now be uninteresting. The work, which is handsomely embellished with engravings, possesses also an additional claim to our attention by its details connected with the life and times of that great reformer, Martin Luther, and the following account of his arrival at Worms, in obedience to the orders of the Diet, is exceedingly well told:

"On the 16th day of April, 1521, Martin Luther entered the town of Worms in an open carriage, singing the hymn "Our God is a strong citadel," which afterwards became known as Luther's hymn, and the inspiring song of the Reformation. The multitude that welcomed him was prodigious, and it was with difficulty that he could reach his lodging, which was the house of the Teutonic knights, and near to that of the Elector of Saxony. On alighting from the vehicle, he exclaimed—"God will be on my side!"

The day after his arrival was appointed for his first hearing. When the important morning arrived, the crowd was so great, that it was found impossible for Luther to go from his lodging to the Diet Hall through the streets; hence he was conducted by a private way through a garden, and by back stairs into the hall, preceded by the marshal of the empire. As he was about to enter, George von Freundsberg, a brave knight, and celebrated general of Charles V., tapped him on the shoulder, and said "Monk! monk! thou art now going to encounter more than I and many a colonel have ever done in our severest engagements; if thou art assured that thy opinions are right, and thy cause just, proceed in the name of God, and be of good cheer; God will not forsake thee."

The proceedings were opened by John Eckius, who, producing a bundle of books, said they were written by Luther, of whom he demanded whether those books which went by his name were really written by him? Upon this, John Schnuff called out in a loud voice, "You ought to recite the titles of the books;" which was done; and Luther answered the question without hesitation, "Unless the books have been mutilated, or altered by fanciful aciolists or by the arts of adversaries, they are certainly mine."

The other question proposed to him was—whether he intended to defend or retract what was contained in those books? Before replying to this query, Luther demanded time; "Because," said he, "it would be equally rash and dangerous for me to give a sudden answer to such a question; since, without previous deliberation, I might assert less than the subject demands, and more than the truth would admit; both which would expose me to condemnation from that sentence of Christ—"Whoever denieth me before men, him will I deny before my father which is in heaven." After some deliberation, this request was granted, and the Diet broke up.

On the succeeding morning, Luther entered upon his defence, which was spoken in the German language. It had already lasted two hours, when John Eckius—unable any longer to bear with the bold advocacy of Holy Writ, in opposition to the Pope's authority, to which Luther's arguments were mainly directed—started up, and with much heat interrupted him, by vociferously insisting that he was not called upon to give an account of his doctrines, they having been already condemned by former councils, and demanding whether he would, simply and clearly, retract his opinions? Luther instantly replied that he would not, and concluded in these words: "*Hic stehe ich, ich kan nicht anders, Got helff mir. Amen.*"—"Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise; God help me. Amen."

When Luther had finished, he was ordered to say the same things in the Latin language. At first he was so much out of breath, and overcome by the pressure around him, that he paused; but perceiving that his enemies were making a sort of triumph of his apparent inability to proceed, he quickly recovered himself, and went over the same ground in Latin with prodigious fluency and animation.

The council then took his speech into consideration, and told him, by their speaker, that he had answered with modesty; but that for him, who had revived the errors condemned at Constance, to require to be refuted and convinced from Scripture, was the wild proposal of a madman! "Councils," exclaimed Luther, "have erred frequently!" "You cannot prove that," said Eckius. "I will pledge myself to do it," replied the monk. But night coming on, the council broke up.

The engraving we have selected as a specimen purports to be a view of the Castle of Erenburg, the birth-place of his Royal Highness Prince Albert:—

THE CASTLE OF BRENBURG.

THE EDUCATION OF MOTHERS OF FAMILIES. By M. AIME-MARTIN. Translated from the third Paris edition, by EDWIN LEE, Esq. Whittaker and Co.

A more important subject has rarely been introduced to the world through the medium of a translation from the French than that which is treated of in the work before us. If it be correct, as asserted by Locke, that "of all the men we meet with, nine parts out of ten are what they are, good or evil, useful or not, by their education," how much is dependent upon the means by which education is imparted, and how intimately are the destinies of a people interwoven with the conscientious performance of those educational duties which, in the outset of existence, naturally devolve upon mothers. The instruction given by the Emperor Napoleon to Madame Campan, with reference to this subject, evidences his profound knowledge of the true interests of his people: "It must be your endeavour, Madame, to form mothers who will know how to educate their children"—in that knowledge lies the grand secret of a nation's welfare. The style in which Mr. Lee has performed his task adds increased value to the original work, which we should hope, for the credit of the mothers of England, will be universally read by them. The book is replete with information of the highest order, and our fair readers will be better able to appreciate it by the following extract, which we give as a specimen:—

Whatever be the customs or the laws of a country, it is the women who give the direction to its manners. Whether free or subject, they reign because they derive their power from our passions. But this influence is more or less salutary according to the degree of estimation in which they are held; be they our idols or our companions, courtezans, slaves, or beasts of burden, the reaction will be complete—they will make us what they themselves are. It appears as if nature attached our intelligence to their dignity, just as we attach our happiness to their virtue. Here then is a law of eternal justice; man cannot debase women without becoming himself degraded; he cannot elevate them without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the earth, and observe the two great divisions of the human race—the East and the West; one half of the Old World continues without improvement, and without ideas, beneath the weight of a barbarous civilization; there the women are slaves; the other half progresses towards equality and enlightenment, and we there see women free and honoured.

A few months ago was published in the papers the account of an English physician, whom curiosity had led to the East. Being accidentally introduced into the slave-market, he perceived a score of Greek women, half naked, lying on the ground, in expectation of a purchaser. One of them had attracted the attention of an old Turk; the barbarian examined her minutely as one would examine a horse, while during his inspection the merchant praised the beauty of her eyes, the elegance of her figure, and other minor perfections; he protested tat the poor girl was not more than thirteen years of age, that she as a virgin, and neither dreamed nor snored night. In short, after a close examination, and some bargaining about the price, she was sold, body and soul, for about sixty pounds. The soul, it is true, was but little considered in the bargain. The unhappy creature, half fainting in the arms of her mother (for this horrid compact was made beneath the eyes of her mother), implored with piercing cries the assistance of her sorrowing companions. But in this barbarous land all hearts were closed; the laws render one insensible to the evils which they sanction. The affair was concluded, and the young girl was delivered to her master. Thus vanished for her, thus must vanish for all women in this part of the world, that delightful futurity of love and happiness which nature has prepared for them. Who would believe it? this infernal transaction took place in Europe in 1829, at the distance of six hundred leagues from Paris and London, the two capitals of the human race; and at the present moment it is the living history of two-thirds of the inhabitants of the globe! What monsters would be produced by such an union! What kind of progeny will arise from this combination of vileness, hatred, and misfortune! Worshipper of Mahomet, is this one of the companions of thy life, one of the mothers of thy children? Thou requirest from her delights for thyself, and an affectionate disposition for thy son.' An affectionate disposition! Nothing can be expected from this sorrowing creature but thy own degradation and that of thy posterity.

Nature has so willed it, that true love, the most exclusive of all the feelings, should be the only possible foundation of civilization. This sentiment invites all men to a simple life, exempt at the same time from idleness, from effeminacy, and from brutal passions. All is harmony, all is happiness, in the intimate link which unites two young married persons. The man, happy in the society of his wife, finds his faculties increase with his duties: he attends to out-door avocations, takes his part in the burdens of a citizen, cultivates his lands, or is usefully occupied in the town. The woman, more retiring, presides over the domestic arrangements. At home she influences her husband; diffuses joy in the midst of order and abundance; both see themselves reflected in the children seated at their table, who promise by the force of example to perpetuate their virtues."

POPULARITY, AND THE DESTINIES OF WOMAN. By MRS. C. BARON WILSON. Cunningham, St. Martin's-place.

Mrs. Wilson has again charmed us with another of those excellent productions for which the literary world is already so deeply indebted to her. With this lady genius and industry walk hand in hand, and never were companions more elegantly associated. The first tale, entitled Popularity, embraces some graphic delineations of the various means by which that dangerous possession is often sought to be acquired; and incidents are detailed that would run parallel with some of the recent disclosures on election committees, and almost dispute with them the claim to reality. The second story is that of a young and highly-accomplished, but heartless girl, who, in her pride, trifles with affection, and meets her reward by a life of misery, and ultimately a broken heart. The only object she had loved, yet trifled with until she had lost him, returns to England in after years to find a grave in his native land. His corpse is accompanied by the orphan child of his brother, who had been the protegée of her victim. The following scene describes the events immediately succeeding the arrival of the remains:—

On the following morning, when Alicia descended from her chamber, she learned that the mournful cavalcade had arrived at the hotel.

It consisted of (besides Miss Vernon and Alicia's servants) three attached native attendants, a male and two females, whose laments for their "dear massa" were truly heart-rending.

The captain of the vessel, and the chief officers, accompanied the body on shore, and each seemed to vie with the other in testifying their respect for the deceased.

The coffin containing the body was deposited in an upper room, until orders should be given by Miss Mowbray for its interment; and every decency and decorum was observed that respect and esteem could pay.

When Alicia entered the room in which her breakfast was laid, she found Mrs. Jones already there with the young stranger. The heart of Alicia sprung to her eyes on beholding the little girl, and with feelings that admitted of no control, she snatched the child to her bosom, and welcomed her with all a mother's tenderness. Coldly, and almost repulsively, the little girl returned her caresses, and they sat down to the morning meal. A single word—a "Yes, ma'am," or a "No, ma'am," was all that Alicia could extract in answer to the questions she put to her niece; and finding all her efforts at conversation vain, and that her presence was evidently a restraint upon the child, Alicia left her to the care of Mrs. Jones, and retired again to her room.

Ere noon, the Abigail came to inform her mistress that all her attempts to soothe Miss Vernon were in vain; that she had broken from her surveillance, and had insisted on being conducted to the attendants who had accompanied the body, and was now weeping with them in the chamber of death.

Alicia dispatched Mrs. Jones with a message to her niece, and in half an hour descended again to the breakfast room.

On her entering, the child started up from the sofa on which she was sitting, and demanded in an authoritative voice, "Why may I not stay with my other papa?"

The extreme beauty of the child, and her similitude to her deceased brother, melted the heart of Alicia. She had before scarcely ventured to glance at her niece; but now she advanced, and holding out her hand endeavoured by every act of kindness in her power to conciliate the obdurate orphan.

"What is your name?" said Alicia, affectionately; "come here, and let us have some talk together."

The child doggedly approached her; she repeated the question.

"My name is ALICIA," said the little girl; "the prettiest name in the world—so my 'other papa' said—and he gave it me, for I was to have been named MARIA!"

The heart of Alicia throbbed—(she knew not why)—almost to breaking.

"Don't you like the name?" resumed the little girl, more confidently than she had ever yet spoken, and looking up into the face of her relative.

"It is my name also," replied Alicia; "but I shall henceforth like it better for your sake, dear one;" and she kissed the cheek of the little stranger.

"I want to go and see my 'other papa,'" said the little Alicia, in a half whisper; "*do* let me go: I won't cry, indeed I won't; only I want to look at the great black box they have put him into; it's a narrow berth: don't you think so?" pursued the speaker, glancing timidly up to the face of Alicia.

"Poor child," said her aunt, the warm tears starting to her eyes—"What *ought* I to do, Jones?" added she, turning to address that worthy matron, who was standing in the bow-window of the room.

Few words of consultation sufficed; and Alicia, turning to the little girl, said, "If it will afford you any consolation, I will myself accompany you to the chamber where your friend's remains are: come!"

"Now I shall like you," said the young stranger, putting her hand, unasked, into that of her aunt,—"since you'll go with me to see my 'other papa.'"

Preceded by Mrs. Jones, Alicia and her niece ascended to the chamber where the body lay. The blinds were drawn down, the shutters partially closed; and the room, though at noon-day, was dimly lighted with wax-candles. On a table in the middle of the chamber stood the coffin, decently covered with a white cloth. The two native female attendants were crouching, half asleep and stupified with grief, at its foot; the man was walking up and down the room, murmuring a sort of dirge.

On seeing strangers with their "young missee," as they termed the little Alicia, the women rose from the crouching posture they had assumed; the negro stood still; for a few seconds the group contemplated the scene before them in unbroken silence; and that awe which is inseparable from the presence of the dead, seemed to be felt by all.

"I want to see the black box, Diana," at length half whispered the young orphan; "take away this ugly cloth,"—and she touched the sheet which covered the body. Ere Alicia could forbid it, the Indian woman had removed the covering; and the sable coffin with its silver mountings and white inscription plate, stood exposed to view.

Instinctively, and with a feeling for which she could not account, Alicia advanced a step towards the table; her eye fell on the inscription plate.

"Papa is gone to heaven! and my 'other papa' that's there, will go to him," said the little girl, as she looked timidly into the statue-like face of Alicia. "And that's his name," continued she, as she glanced on the coffin. "Oh! such a pretty name—Frederick Dudley—but he let me call him "Old Freddy."

"Dudley! thou art avenged," murmured Alicia, as she sank senseless on the floor.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH. By JOHN HARRISON CURTIS, Esq. Churchill, Princes-street.

We have before us a fourth edition of Mr. Curtis's truly valuable and interesting work on the preservation of health, which appears to have attracted almost universal attention throughout Europe and America. It will be a sufficient recommendation of Mr. Curtis's treatise to state that since the publication of the first edition, in 1837, upwards of 9000 copies have been sold in this country alone, and the improvements and additions in the present issue must greatly enhance its value and usefulness; the objections that have long existed against the spread of knowledge among the people upon the subject of the principles of the science of health are fast dying away, and this book is eminently calculated to give effect and proper direction to the spirit of inquiry that is now abroad with reference to those principles.

The following passage will suffice to indicate the style in which this popular subject is treated:—

In the construction of houses and public buildings, there is, for the most part, but little care taken to provide for due ventilation, incapable of being regulated at the strictest scientific principles. Who has not experienced the ill effects of this neglect, in headaches, flushings, languor, and debility, incurred by attending meetings of large numbers of persons? These evils are caused by the inhalation of air from which much of the oxygen has been abstracted, and which has thus become unfit for the purposes of respiration. Dr Combe, in his valuable work on Physiology, informs us that—"During the winter of 1834, an unusual number of courses of popular lectures on the utter impossibility of *safe* ventilation, were given in Edinburgh, many of which were very fully attended, and were accessible only at such an expense of health and suffering, on the part of never less than the most auditors, as served to neutralise, in a great measure, the advantages which might otherwise have been derived from them. Several of my own friends were compelled to discontinue their attendance; while others persevered, although at the certain cost of a severe headache. This nuisance is the more to be regretted, as it has arisen solely from the architects, and the public not having been sufficiently alive to the importance of procuring that prime necessary of life—pure air, and not at all from any difficulty of obtaining it, which can do not, *at the first*, have been easily overcome."

Many persons exhibit a great deal of anxiety to make their houses and rooms air-tight; stopping every crevice with sand-bags, chimney-boards, and other devices of the same kind, with as much care as if they were endeavouring to exclude some fatal malaria. It is true

that drafts are to be avoided; and I would not recommend any one to occupy a house constructed on the plan lauded in the old Irish maxim—that a house cannot be healthy unless there is room for a bird to fly in at the windows, and for a dog to creep under the doors; yet it is scarcely less improper to prevent altogether the gradual but constant renewal of the air of our apartments.

It is sincerely to be hoped that more attention will be paid to this subject, and that provision for perfect ventilation will not, in future, be overlooked by the architects either of private or public buildings. Meantime, persons of delicate health, especially those whose lungs are weak, ought to beware of frequenting numerous and crowded assemblies: the theatre, the ball-room, and other fashionable places of resort, have destroyed many a victim.

It is still a common practice to surround the bed with heavy close-drawn curtains, as if for the express purpose of confining the impure air around the sleepers; and as in many bed-rooms (frequently the smallest in the house) the usual channels of ventilation, such as chimneys, &c., are wanting, and the doors continue closed for several hours together, it is not surprising that the atmosphere of these rooms should become much vitiated, which is probably the chief cause of the languor and drowsiness experienced by many persons on first rising, instead of that buoyant cheerfulness which should be the result of rest and sleep.

Care should be taken to provide for the constant admission of fresh air into sleeping apartments, which, instead of being the smallest, ought, in reason, to be the largest rooms of the house. At all events, during the day-time they ought to be perfectly ventilated. Perhaps nothing tends more to produce disease among the poorer classes of society, than the practice of occupying the sleeping apartments throughout the day—a practice which must effectually prevent the complete renovation of the air, with them the more necessary, on account of the confined situations of their dwellings. The custom of keeping dogs and large birds, such as parrots, in dwelling houses, frequently causes the vitiation of the air to be of such an extent as to render it exceedingly unwholesome and unpleasant.

Oxygen is indispensable to combustion; so that the effect of fires (especially if coke or charcoal is used), candles, or gas lights, upon the air, is precisely the same as that of respiration, but in a greater degree. Where they are used, therefore, attention to ventilation is still more important; express provision ought to be made to carry off directly the impure air which they so plentifully generate.

These remarks are universally applicable; no circumstances whatever can remove the necessity for pure air, although the mode of procuring it is frequently a matter requiring great care.

A LECTURE ON THE PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE SINCE THE OPENING OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION. Delivered in the Theatre of the Institution, by W. R Grove, Esq., M.A., F.R.S, Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

Of the many excellent establishments of which England may be justly proud, there are none more noble—none which possess higher claims to admiration and support than literary and scientific institutions. Their object is indeed a high one—it is to extend the range of human knowledge—it is to place within the range of the many means of its acquisition, originally confined to the few—it is to diffuse a taste for the exercise of the higher faculties with which man is endowed—it is to transmit, orally and experimentally, the rewarches of minds, mortal as to their material conjunction, but immortal in their effect upon their fellowman—it is to stand the noblest cenotaphs of genius, the perdurable links which bind it to surviving kindred.

It is not our intention, because it would be utterly beyond our limits, to review in detail the various improvements and discoveries which have shed a radiance over the age in which we have lived; but we cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of briefly adverting to them, leaving to a future time the more particular explanation of the principles on which they depend.

The London Institution was established originally in the year 1805, but the proprietors, finding that their numbers, as well as their means, increased most rapidly, removed the establishment to its present situation. The first stone of the present structure was laid in 1815, the last in 1819, in which year Mr. Brande delivered a lecture in its theatre on the then state of physical science. Twenty-two years have since rolled over. The establishment of a professorship of experimental philosophy to the institution, was followed by the election of Mr. W. R. Grove, the discoverer of the voltaic battery which bears his name; and in the commencement of the past season, the first in which he occupied the professor's chair, the lecture now under notice was delivered, in which a retrospect was taken of the progress of science since the building of the present Institution. We were fortunate enough to be present on the occasion; and we are glad to perceive that the impression made upon our mind was so universal as to have induced the proprietors of the Institution to print the lecture.

As we have before remarked, it would be out of our power and limits critically to analyse the lecture, but it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know how science has progressed of late years, for which purpose we subjoin the chief and most important additions to our knowledge in but a few out of the many of the physical sciences.

In *Mechanics*, we have Babbage's Calculating Machine, Moseley's Rules for the determination of the Modulers of a Machine.—*Acoustics*. The invention of the Syren, by Professor Wheatstone.—In *Chemistry*, the Condensation of Gases; the discovery of six new metals, viz.: Silicium, Zirconium, Thorium, Glucinum, Vanadium, and Lantanum; of a new element, Bromine?—*Organic Chemistry* has been enriched by the agricultural discoveries of Liebig.—*Voltaic Electricity* has acquired gigantic dimensions.—Electro-Magnetism, with its application as a motive power, its use as a safe means of blasting rocks, and even making the sea yield up its long-buried treasures.—Electrotype, with its derivatives, Electro-tints, Electro-gilding, &c.

Light has given us the two wonderful discoveries of Photography and Daguerreoty e, while in Astronomy, the improvements of telescopes, by Lord Oxmantown, has yielded us the parallax of fixed stars.

Such are the discoveries of these few years. Carlyle has remarked that, "It is thus everywhere that foolish rumour babbles not of what was done, but of what was mis-done or undone, and foolish history (ever more or less the written epitomised synopsis of rumour) knows so little, that it were as well unknown." How true, indeed, is this! it is not the Cæsars, the Alexanders, the Napoleons, that save made men what they are, but the Galileos, the Bacons, the Newtons, the Voltas.

M. JACQUARD.

The following memoir of M. Jacquard, and his silk-loom, we cannot refrain from giving, presuming his name may be more familiar to many of his readers than our history:—

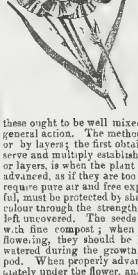
"He was originally a manufacturer of straw-hats at Lyons, and it was not till the peace of Amiens that his attent on was first attracted to the silk mechanism. The conversation between England and France being then open an English newspaper fell into his hands. In this he met a paragraph, stating that a premium would be awarded, by a society in this country, to any person who should weave a net by machinery. The perusal of this extract awakened his latent mechanical powers, and induced him to turn his thoughts to the discovery of the required contrivance. He succeeded, and produced a net woven by machinery of his own invention. It seems, however, that the pleasure of success was the only reward which he coveted, for, as soon as accomplished, he became indifferent to the work of his ingenuity—threw it aside for some time, and subsequently gave it to a friend as a matter in which he no longer took any interest. The net was by some means at length exhibited to some persons in authority, and by them sent to Paris. After a period had elapsed, in which M. Jacquard declares that he had entirely forgotten his production, he was sent for by the Prefect of Lyons, who asked him if he had not directed his attention to the making of nets by machinery. He did not immediately recollect the circumstance to which the Prefect alluded; the net was, however, produced, and this recalled the fact to his mind. The Prefect then rather peremptorily desired him to produce the machine by which this result had been effected. M. Jacquard asked three weeks for its completion; at the end of which time he brought his invention to the Prefect, and directing him to strike some part of the machine with his foot, a knot was tied in the net. The ingenious contrivance was sent to Paris, and an order was thence despatched for the arrest of the inventor.

"Under Napoleon's arbitrary government, even the desire for the diffusion of improvements was evinced in a most unconciliatory manner; and while inventions in the useful arts were sufficiently prized, no respect was paid to those persons by whom they were originated. Accordingly, M. Jacquard found himself under the keeping of a gens d'arme, by whom he was to be conducted to Paris in all haste, so that he was not permitted even to go home. He provided himself with the requisites for his sudden journey. When arrived in Paris, he was required to produce his machine at the Conservatory of Arts, and submit it to the examination of inspectors. After this ordeal he was introduced to Bonaparte and to Carnot, the latter of whom said to him, with a look of incredulity—'Are you the man who pretends to this impossibility—who professes to tie a knot in a stretched string?' In answer to this inquiry the machine was produced, and its operation exhibited and explained. This was strangely was M. Jacquard's first mechanical experiment brought into notice and patronised. He was afterwards required to examine a loom on which from twenty to thirty thousand francs had been expended, and which was employed in the production of articles for the use of Bonaparte. M. Jacquard offered to effect the same object by a simple machine, instead of the complicated one by which the work was sought to be performed—and, improving on a model of Vaucanson, produced the mechanism which bears his name. A pension of a thousand crowns was granted to him by the Government as a reward for his discovery, and he returned to Lyons, his native town. So violent, however, was the opposition made to the introduction of his loom, and so great was the enmity he excited in consequence of his invention, that three times he with the greatest difficulty escaped with a life. The Conseil des Prudhommes, who are appointed to watch over the interests of the Lyonese trade, broke up his machine in the public place; the iron (to use his own expression) was sold for iron—the wood for wood, and he, its inventor, was delivered over to universal enmity! The ignorance and prejudice which caused the silk-weavers of Lyons to destroy a means of assistance to their labours, capable of being made a source of great benefit to themselves, was not dispelled till the French began to feel the effects of foreign competition in silk manufactures. They were then forced to adopt the Jacquard loom, which led to such great improvement in their silk-weaving, and this machine is now extensively employed throughout the whole of the silk manufacturing districts of France as well as of England."

The good citizens of Lyons have at length become fully sensible of the benefit they derive from the invention of M. Jacquard, and have been pleased to show their gratitude to this ingenious mechanic, by erecting, very recently, in one of their public squares, a splendid statue to his memory.

HORTICULTURE.

THE CARNATION.



This flower is supposed by some to have been introduced into England from Italy by the monks who, in the early ages, were the only cultivators of the arts and sciences, as they were also the great opponents of that civilisation, which has now in its energy almost perfected the works of nature, and daily exhibits to us, in a higher state, the genius and capabilities of man. The carnation is occasionally found in a wild state among the ruins of our old castles and abbeys, and, perhaps, this rather bears out the supposition of its introduction into this country. In rearing them, it is very necessary to be particularly attentive to the soil in which they are grown—which should consist of one part of yellow virgin loam, half a part of black mould, two parts of thoroughly-rotted horse dung, with clear gritty sand, as an internal drainage; these ought to be well mixed to ensure for the whole compost one general action. The method of propagation is by seed, by pipings, or by layers; the first obtain new varieties; and the others, to preserve and multiply establishments. The time for taking the pipings, or layers, is when the plant is in bloom, but before it becomes far advanced, as if they are too firm they will not strike so easily. They require pure air and free exposure to it, but the blooms when needful, must be protected by shades of glass or paper, lest they lose their colour through the strength of the sun; still the glass ought to be left uncovered. The seeds should be sown in April, and covered with fine compost; when planted, where they are to remain for flowering, they should be kept distant from each other, and well watered during the growth of the stem and swelling of the flower pod. When properly advanced, circular cards should be put immediately under the flower, and the lowest series of petals spread neatly upon them. Towards the end of October they should be removed to the station where it is intended for them to winter; if in frames, the bottoms should be covered with a layer of coal ashes, and the frames raised on bricks to give air below; the surface of the mould should be kept loose by stirring, and care should be taken to admit plenty of air; it may be done at all times with safety, except in the very cold weather.

OBSERVATIONS.—Water free-growing plants twice a day; others should have a good supply every evening. Uncover tulips, if seed is intended to be saved, fix a piece of glass horizontally over each pod. The up carnations, pinks, dahlias, &c. The choice kinds of carnations and protees should be shaded from the strong sun. Cover up ranunculas as soon as the bloom opens. Planting out should be finished immediately, for the heat of the sun is very prejudicial to plants recently removed. Green-house plants may now be placed out of doors.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN HYDE PARK. Wednesday afternoon the following determined attempt at suicide and providential restoration to life took place in Hyde-park. About two o'clock, a respectably dressed middle-aged female was observed by some person passing over the bridge across the Serpentine to mount the coping over the middle arch, and throw herself into the water, when she immediately sunk. A loud outcry of "boat" was instantly raised, but, before that could arrive, two men and a boy swam off from the shore, but were unable to render any assistance. Mr. Williams, the Superintendent of the Royal Humane Society's receiving house, however, hearing the cries, proceeded to the spot in one of the society's boats, and although the body was not visible at the second throw of the drag, succeeded in bringing it to the surface and lifting it into the boat. The spectators (amongst whom was Mr. Eaton, M.P. for Cambridgeshire), were highly gratified by the promptness, energy, and skill, evinced by the superintendent. The body had then been four minutes and a half in the water (the exact time having been noticed by Mr. Eaton), and when taken out showed no signs of animation. It was instantly conveyed to the receiving house, where Messrs. Woolley, the surgeons of the institution, were quickly in attendance, and we are happy to learn that in four hours the poor woman was sufficiently recovered to be sent to the workhouse of St. Margaret's, Westminster. She appeared to be about forty years of age, and stated her name to be Margaret Evans, that she had lived in the service of Admiral Sir H. Digby, who, having received an appointment at Sheerness, had broken up his town establishment; and being unable to obtain another situation, she had become distressed. A letter was found on her, signed by Lady Andover, speaking of her in high terms.

THE ATTEMPT ON HER MAJESTY'S LIFE.

"The Queen! the Queen!" Why bursts the cry,
As if in sudden fear,
Uttered by quick and quivering lips,
To tremble on the ear?
As tho' Old England's loyal heart
Were stirred within its deep,
By rushing terrors such as start
The dreamer out of sleep!

"The Queen! the Queen!" Distracted shouts
Wing high the honoured name,
But these are not the echoes loud
Of homage or of fame.
Alarm, and love, and wild dismay,
Up to all hearts have sprung,
And deep emotion's stifled voice
Comes broken from the tongue!

The Queen! Hope trembled on her doom,
While Fear held still the breath!
One sunless spirit in its gloom
Had visioned forth her death!
A mad assassin's soul had vowed,
By murder's fierce decree,
To work a deed as murky black
As storm-shrouds on the sea.

The devil-hand of crime was raised
To compass such a woe
As should make millions weep, and lay
Love's grieving spirit low!
Ere long our royal blood had steeped
Its crimson in the sod,
Where the young angel of her Throne
Had perished—but for God!

He raised murder's hand:—Heaven's will
Still shielded virtue there;
And now the nation's heart is full
Of blessing and of prayer;
For though hot impulses of rage
The anger'd people curse,
Love drowns them in one cry of joy,
"Thank God, the Queen is safe!"

"Thank God, the Queen is safe!" What scope
This gratitude hath got!
It rings around the palace roof,
Finds echoes in the cot!
Breathes in the sunny air—outspeaks
In every fervent cheer,
And with its love-lit gladness fills
The peasant and the peer!

Up to her gallant court in joy
Her brilliant nobles throng;
Her faithful Commons swell the stream
That homage rolls along!
The golden city of the world
Sends forth its magnates proud;
And all the gory of the land
With loyalty rings loud!

Since she, whom all regard, is saved,
To sit at Britain's helm,
There seems not one ungladden'd heart
In all her lovely realm.
As sovereign, woman, mother, wife,
Still wearing virtue's mien,
Love crowns her life—and all men cry,
"God save, God bless the Queen!"

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor entertained the members of his ward, and several mercantile men, in a very splendid manner, at the Mansion-house.

His lordship, on proposing "The health of our Most Gracious Queen Victoria," expressed the great joy felt by the whole body of her faithful, loyal, and affectionate citizens of London, upon the occasion of her Majesty's providential escape from the hands of an assassin. He stated that, enthusiastically as the citizens of London felt and expressed themselves in estimating the virtues and dignified qualities of the Queen, but a slight notion could be entertained of the measure of their attachment by those who had not witnessed the assembling of the Courts of Aldermen and Common-Council on that morning, and the whole of the proceedings transacted in the Guildhall on the occasion of the official communication made by Sir James Graham, announcing the alarming intelligence. (Loud cheers.) It was with a degree of gratification wholly beyond his power to express, that he proposed "The Health of her Most Gracious Majesty, add long and happily may she reign over her truly affectionate people." (Immense cheering.) The toast was one to which the whole nation in all its ranks agreed, but in no part of her Majesty's dominions would the toast be drunk or the sympathy be more warmly and sincerely communicated than in the Mansion-house of the city of London. (Long-continued cheering.)

Deputy Angell (of the ward of Cornhill) proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor." His lordship's mayoralty had been marked by some very peculiar transactions. It had commenced most auspiciously on the day of the birth of the Prince of Wales, and an additional celebrity had been given to it by the providential escape of her Majesty from the attack of an assassin. (Loud cheers.) He rejoiced that it had fallen to the lot of a man so distinguished by Christian charity and benevolence, to receive an eminent mark of the royal favour. Upon no man could the dignity sit with more unaffected grace, and to no man did his fellow citizens more sincerely wish long life and health to enjoy also the well-earned approbation of the public. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor thanked his friends for the tone and manner and language in which they had expressed themselves towards him. Some of them had been known to him upwards of thirty years, and he trusted that he should never in his future life give any of them reason to alter the opinion they had so kindly given utterance to. (Cheers.)

Deputy Stevens said he felt great satisfaction in being allowed to propose "The health of Lady Pirie, the Lady Mayoress." (Great cheering.) He perceived, from the acclamations with which the magnificent hall in which they were assembled resounded upon the mention of her ladyship's name, that all the company appreciated the toast. That name was associated with the most benign qualities. It was known and blessed wherever the hand of calamity was about its work—wherever the widow's agonies and the orphan's cries put in their claims for commiseration. (Immense cheering)

The entertainment, which was of the most costly description, concluded between eleven and twelve o'clock, and all departed gratified in the highest degree at the manner in which his lordship and Lady Pirie received them. Several times in the course of the evening allusion was made to the providential escape of her Majesty, and the whole company as often joined unanimously in the expression of their approbation.

The health of her Majesty's Ministers was drunk with great applause.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CONSISTORY COURT.—Tuesday, May 31.

DILLON *v.* DILLON.

This is a suit for restitution of conjugal rights by Mrs. Dillon against Dr. Dillon, her husband. It will be recollected that a suit for divorce was instituted by the husband some time ago, and the sentence pronounced in favour of the wife. Since then Dr. Dillon has not returned to cohabitation, and the present suit has accordingly been brought. The wife's libel was now offered for admission.

Dr Dillon appeared in person, and said that he was completely *lapsus tefacultatibus* He had no means of supporting a wife who had grossly misbehaved herself. Dr. Dillon was proceeding to bring very serious accusations against his wife, and to enter into a detailed statement of his affairs, when he was interrupted by

The Court, who observed that if he had any accusation to bring against his wife as a bar to her suit, he must put it on paper, and give it in a formal manner.

Dr. Dillon said that he had nothing as a bar to his wife's suit to offer, and ultimately gave up the affirmative issue to her plea. He was accordingly directed to take back his wife to cohabitation, and to produce a certificate of his having done so on the next Court day but one.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Tuesday, May 31.

(Sittings in Banco.)

BUSINESS OF THE COURT.

Lord Denman, at the sitting of the Court, said that the Court would devote the whole of the second week after term, beginning with the 20th of June, to the new trial paper, excepting a few selected cases from the special paper.

MITTELHOLZER *v.* FULLERTON

This was an action to recover two sums of £1300 each under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff was a person who held a large number of slaves in Jamaica; under the Slavery Abolition Act the slaves became apprenticed labourers, and he leased out their services for several years to the defendant, for the sum of £7 800, payable at the rate of £1300 a-year. When the Legislature of Jamaica passed the Act accelerating the freedom of the negroes, these apprentice-labourers left the service of the defendant. He complained that they did this at the instigation of the plaintiff, and he refused to pay any further instalments. The pleadings did not, however, directly raise that point as an answer to the defendant's liability, but the plea set forth the fact that the defendant had paid the instalments up to the time when the negroes, whose services were thus leased out, quitted the service of the plaintiff; and this plea was demurred to, as it assumed that the regular continuance of the negroes in the service of the defendant was a condition precedent to his liability to pay, and to the plaintiff's right to recover.

The question on the sufficiency of the pleadings was argued by Mr. Kelly for the plaintiff, and by Mr. Greenwood for the defendant.

The Court took time to consider the question.

THURSDAY.

THE QUEEN *v.* LONG.—BRIBERY AT CAMBRIDGE.

The defendant in this case, Samuel Long, had been convicted at the last Cambridge Assizes, of giving a bribe of £10 to a voter of that borough, to induce him to vote for Mr. Manners Sutton at the election for a member to serve in Parliament for that borough in the year 1838, when Mr Manners Sutton and Mr. Milner Gibson were the candidates.

The defendant was brought up for judgment this morning.

The defendant's affidavit in mitigation of punishment was put in and read, in which the defendant stated, for the first three years he had had a prosecution hanging over his head on account of this offence, which prosecution had been abandoned, and that subsequently a prosecution for the same offence had been instituted by the Attorney-General, so that he had been prosecuted twice for the same offence. The affidavit likewise stated that the defendant was suffering from illness, and that his health would be seriously injured by a long imprisonment.

Mr. B. Andrews having addressed the Court in mitigation, and the Attorney-General having been heard in aggravation of the prisoner's offence,

Mr. Justice Patteson proceeded to pass the judgment of the Court on the defendant, which was that he should be imprisoned in her Majesty's gaol of Cambridge for nine calendar months, and that in the meantime he should be committed to the custody of the marshal.

The defendant was then removed in custody.

BAIL COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

Several motions of no public interest having been disposed of, the Court sat at *Nisi Prius*.

DEVEREUX *v.* BANFIELD.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd and Mr Martin conducted the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. Jervis appeared for the defendant.

This was an action to recover damages for the alleged breach of an agreement.

It appeared that the defendant had agreed to let certain furnished apartments to the plaintiff for the period of three months, at the weekly rent of 14s. It was also stipulated that if either party should become anxious for a termination of the agreement at an earlier day, it was competent in either of them to shorten the term by giving one month's notice of such desire. In pursuance of this description, it was contended on the part of the plaintiff, necessarily implied an undertaking that the plaintiff should have free access and ingress to and from the apartments at all reasonable hours. It was, however, alleged that, in defiance of that understanding and contract, the defendant had, upon a particular occasion, refused admission to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, with her servant, having taken possession of the apartments, the defendant handed to her a latch-key, accompanied with the remark that it was impossible for him to keep a servant to let her in and out. Subsequently to this, it seemed, a dispute took place between the parties on religion, whereupon the plaintiff gave notice of her intention to quit the premises in a month. On the evening of the 9th of March, however, she came home, and, as usual, knocked at the private door. Of that knocking no notice was taken. Whilst she was waiting, but, as it appeared, waiting in vain, for the door to be opened, she observed the defendant come to the shop door, when she requested that he would go round and let her in. That he declined, adding, that she might let herself in by the use of her latch-key. She rejoined that it was out of her power to do so, as she had lost the key. After waiting at the door until she was completely wet through, she eventually went away, and slept at the house of her brother. In the cross-examination it was proved that the plaintiff, after her return in three days from the act complained of, had found the latch-key, which she had supposed she had lost, in one of her drawers.

Mr. Jervis, for the defendant, contended that a person letting lodgings was not compelled to keep servants for the purpose of opening the door to the lodgers.

Mr. Justice Wightman having summed up,

The jury consulted for a quarter of an hour, and then returned a verdict for the defendant, thereby establishing Mr. Jervis's view of the law as respects landlords and lodgers.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Tuesday, May 31.

(Sittings in Banco.)

RUSSELL *v.* LOWE.

Mr. Pitt Taylor, applied for leave to enter an appearance for the defendant under especial circumstances. Several attempts were made to serve the defendant personally, but he could not be seen, and a copy of the writ was left at his dwelling-place. From a subsequent correspondence between the attorneys of the plaintiff and defendant, it clearly appeared that the writ had come to the defendant's knowledge.

Baron Alderson—The power to enter an appearance for the defendant is given by the statute, and the statute only allows it to be done when the defendant has been personally served.

Mr Pitt Taylor submitted, that, as the writ had come to the defendant's knowledge, it was equivalent to personal service He had a note of a case decided in the Bail Court, in which it was so held.

Baron Alderson They think nothing of Acts of Parliament in the Bail Court. (A laugh.) The statute only authorises an appearance to be entered after personal service. Can you make an affidavit of personal service?

Mr. Pitt Taylor admitted that this was not possible; but he thought there were cases in which the Court allowed an appearance to be entered without actual service.

Baron Alderson—We refused it in this Court in two cases last term, and I adhere to the opinion we then expressed, notwithstanding the authority of a case in the Bail Court. We cannot alter an Act of Parliament.

Rule refused.

COURT OF STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.—May 30.

(Before His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Warden, Lord Langdale, Lord Brougham, Sir J. Wigram, and Baron Parke.)

THOMAS *v.* VICE AND BONNETTS. JUDGMENT.

On Monday, at three o'clock, his Royal Highness attended at the above Court, which was held in the Council Room at the Duchy of Cornwall office Somerset House, and proceeded to deliver judgment in the above cause, which had been deferred from the 24th ult. His Royal Highness, as on the former occasion, was attired in his splendid emerald green Genoa velvet robes, lined with crimson satin, trimmed with ermine, and a dress cloth of the same material His hat was of crimson velvet turned up with ermine His Royal Highness was accompanied by Lord Portman, Lord Eliot, the Hon. Col. Anson, and Sir H. Westley. The Court was excessively crowded with well dressed persons, among whom were many elegantly attired females.

It will be recollected that this was an appeal by the defendants from a decision of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Court in Cornwall On this occasion Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Rutt appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Barlow for the respondent (the plaintiff).

His Royal Highness read in a clear and distinct tone he judgment, which was to the effect:—That the plaintiff's original petition was in the nature of a bill to equity, in which the judges had given an opinion, in accordance with his (Prince Albert's) judgment. His Royal Highness having read the petition and demurrer argued in 1838, proceeded to say that the plaintiff had no ground for an application to a court of equity; for whether it regarded the restoration of possession, or of the ore unsaid, or an account of the ore disposed of were required, the remedy must be sought in a court of law. No distinction could be drawn because the claim was for the produce of mines. The Vice-Warden had decided that a court of equity had concurrent jurisdiction in such cases at law, which was contrary to the principles of equity; he had, however, relied upon precedents in his (the Vice-Warden's) court, but which were not so numerous as to decide the question. "And," added his Royal Highness, "I think no such jurisdiction exists, and my opinion is—that the Vice-Warden's decree be reversed, and the demurrer in the court below allowed."

His Royal Highness then rose, and, bowing to the Court, retired.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT—SUMMER ASSIZES, 1842

The days appointed for holding the assizes for the Northern Circuit, before the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Denman, Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, and the Hon. Mr Justice Maule, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and Justices assigned to take the assizes, pursuant to the statute, &c.

DURHAM, Saturday July 9, at Durham.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Thursday, July 14, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TOWN OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Thursday, July 14, at the Guildhall of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CUMBERLAND.—Tuesday, July 19, at Carlisle.

WESTMORELAND.—Saturday, July 23, at Appleby.

LANCASHIRE (Northern Division).—Tuesday, July 26, at Lancaster.

LANCASHIRE (Southern Division). - Saturday, July 30, at Liverpool.

YORKSHIRE.—Saturday, August 13, at the Castle of York.

CITY OF YORK.—Saturday, August 13, at the Guildhall of the City of York.

POLICE.

WORSHIP-STREET.

A SAVAGE.

John Lovett, a wretched-looking old man, who occupies a cellar at Hoxton, was placed finally before Mr. Broughton, upon a charge of feloniously wounding a married woman named Mary Harris, who had been so seriously injured that the magistrate could not take her evidence at the first examination.

The facts appeared to be, that the prisoner, an irritable old man, was the object for annoyance to the children of the neighbourhood, who sometimes threw things at him in his cellar as they passed, and on Sunday se'nnight he ran out after some of them with a knife in his hand and a piece of wood which he threw at them. Mrs. Harris, who was in a beer-shop, being informed of it, ran out, and seizing him by the collar, exclaimed, "You old villain, what do you mean by ill-using my child?" to which he replied that he would let her see what he meant, and in the struggle between them he struck her in the face with the knife, inflicting a wound four inches in length, from the corner of the eye across the cheek, and she fell covered with blood. When taken into custody by Mansfield, a police-constable, who told him that it was for stabbing Mrs. Harris, who was severely injured, he said it served her right, for her children were always annoying him.

Several witnesses gave evidence of the facts, and one of them saw the blow struck with the knife.

The prisoner, who, when first examined, said the wound was accidentally occasioned in the scuffle, alleged that he was altogether innocent of it, but...dded that the children annoyed him a good deal, or this would not have happened.

Mr. Broughton committed him to Newgate for trial.

THAMES-OFFICE.

A man named *Brown* was charged on Wednesday with having first attempted to hang himself, and next to drown himself, off the Ship Tavern, Execution-dock.

From the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner had gone into Mr. Johnson's tea-shop, and having sufficient money to pay for what he had drunk, he attempted to get away, and in doing so, ran into the water, and would have been drowned had it not been for the interference of the police.

The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, stated in a very incoherent manner, that he had seventeen wounds upon his head, that he had five children and a wife to support, and that when under the influence of liquor he knew not what he was about.

In answer to further questions, the prisoner stated to Mr. Broderip, that as he had not at the time a single penny in his pocket, he had gone into the river with the intention of swimming across.

The worthy magistrate remarked, that however ingenious the defence might be, he (the prisoner) had evidently brought all the trouble upon himself—a sort of insanity super-induced by his own reckless conduct.

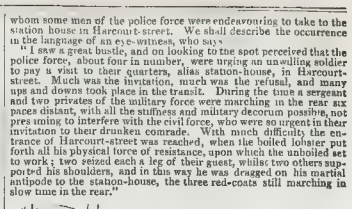
The prisoner was fined 5s., or in default of payment, to five days' imprisonment.

The mate, and also the captain of the Charles Brook, from St. Vincent's, were charged by a sailor, named Watson, with having cruelly beaten and ill-treated him. Mr. Pelham appeared on behalf of the complainant. After a long examination had been entered into, both cases were nominally dismissed by the payment of a fine of 1s. each and the costs.

THE NEW UNITED SERVICE.

On Sunday afternoon about four o'clock the aristocratic vicinity of York-street, Portman-square, was worried into a state of unbecoming excitement through the disgraceful conduct of a drunken soldier, whom some men of the police force were endeavouring to take to the station house in Harcourt-street. We shall describe the occurrence in the language of an eye-witness, who says

"I saw a great bustle, and on looking to the spot perceived that the police force, about four in number, were urging an unwilling soldier to pay a visit to their quarters, alias station-house, in Harcourt-street. Much was the invitation, much was the refusal, and many ups and downs took place in the transit. During the time a sergeant and two privates of the military force were marching in the rear six paces distant, with all the stiffness and military decorum possible, not presuming to interfere with the civil force, who were so urgent in their invitation to their drunken comrade. With much difficulty the entrance of Harcourt-street was reached, when the boiled lobster put forth all his physical force of resistance, upon which the unboiled set to work; two seized each a leg of their guest, whilst two others supported his shoulders, and in this way he was dragged on his martial antipode to the station-house, the three red-coats still marching in slow time in the rear."



LOBSTER CATCHING.

CLERKENWELL.

On Saturday, *Francis Day*, clerk to Mr. Tyrrell, a barrister, of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, was charged by an attorney with ringing his bell and otherwise annoying him. The complainant stated, that the defendant came to his house and rang his bell, which was answered by his servant, who, according to his directions, told the defendant that he was not at home The defendant insisted upon seeing him, and witness eventually sent for a policeman, and gave him in charge. The defendant in answer to this, said he was sent by his master to demand payment of nine guineas, which had been owing for fees to his master for upwards of six years.

Mr. Combe (to complainant)—Do you owe this money?

Complainant—Not legally.

Mr. Combe—Ah, not legally; I know what you mean; you know that a barrister is in the same predicament as a physician—that is, that he cannot sue for his fees.

Do you deny ever having employed Mr. Tyrrell?

Complainant (hesitating)—I did not employ him, but he did some business in an affair in which I was engaged.

Mr. Combe—And didn't you have the papers?

Complainant (looking very foolish) -Yes.

Mr. Combe—I thought so. Now to my knowledge there are a set of scamps who have not the ability to transact any business that may come into their hands, and when that is the case, they employ some barrister to do it, and afterwards shield themselves from payment on the ground that, according to your own words, he cannot legally enforce payment. Now, if I were the clerk of Mr. Tyrrell, I think I should dun you a little more.

Defendant—Whenever I go to his house, he is denied. I should not have rung the bell a second time, if he had not been denied. I knew he was at home, having seen his face at the window when I first went to the house.

A policeman, in answer to the magistrate, said no disturbance was created by defendant.

Mr Combe, I am a barrister, and will give an opinion and advice gratis. In the first place you had no more right to give the accused in charge than you have to order an officer this moment to lock me up, and if Day can ascertain that you wrongfully pounder and shot, I recommend him to bring an action against you. You may now go.

The complainant, without saying a word, left the court.

DUBLIN POLICE.

Thursday, two young men, named *M'Garry* and *Healy*, came before their worships to have their adjudication upon a question which they could not compose their disagreement about (the complainant) being sworn, stated that he was a shoemaker (as was also the defendant Healy); he (M'Garry) met the defendant upon Saturday evening at the corner of Nicholas-street, when, without any provocation whatever, he "up with his fist" and struck complainant in the mouth. (Laughter).

The defendant having been called upon for his defence, said: Your worship, it's all jealousy: there is a little girl in—— (Laughter).

Mr. Porter: Oh! I see there is a *lady* in the case.

A female, who stood behind the defendant, here rushed forward and shouted out, "Indeed there is, Sir." (Laughter).

Mr. Porter: Are you the "happy four one?"

Female: Not at all, your worship: I am the mother of Johnny Healy, and he is as decent a "gossoon" as any in the Liberty, but if your worships would like to see herself she's just at the door—come in here, Bess, darling. (Laughter). Miss Bess Vaughan rushed into the board-room, crying out, "Here I am—here I am," amid loud laughter.

Magistrate: Pray are you the lady in dispute between these boys?

Miss Vaughan (looking very modest)· I am indeed, Sir. (Laughter).

Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon: And which do you prefer—Jammy M'Garry or Johnny Healy?

Miss Vaughan: Johnny Healy for my money. (Laughter). He's the darling of my heart, and lives in Mitre-alley. (Laughter). As for that fellow there (pointing to M'Garry), he is not fit to wipe the gutter off Mr. Healy's pumps. (Great laughter). I know the difference, and can judge between them. One is the most "loveliest" creature that ever broke bread; while the other is the biggest blackguard in all the Liberty. (Great laughter).

Mr. Porter (to complainant): Did you ever make love to Miss Vaughan? Remember, you are sworn, Sir.

Complainant: I did, your worship, about three years ago, and right well she liked me. (Loud laughter).

Miss Vaughan: You lie, you blackguard; I never loved you half so well as I do my own Johnny Healy (turning to Johnny and smiling most graciously). Mr. Healy here jumped out of the dock, and nearly smothered his darling Bessy with caresses, crying out all the time, "I'll work for you; I'll live for you; and die for you; I'll rob for you; and, d—n me, if I won't cut any man's throat that dares to say black is the white of your eye, my darling." (Loud laughter).

"MY OWN JOHNNY HEALY."

Mr. Porter: Well, we dismiss the case; and ... Garry, must content yourself without Miss Vaughan, ... not like you.

Mr. Healy's mother here came forward, and conjured Miss Bessy Vaughan to tell the whole truth. She (Mrs. Healy) then said, that about three years ago Miss Vaughan became the "maternal parent" of a "little responsibility," of which M'Garry was said to be the father. (Laughter).

Miss Vaughan (looking very modest) admitted the fact, but said the "dear little charge" was dead; she also stated that the complainant deserted her, and it was then her "darling Healy" took care of her, and was to make her an "honest woman" next Monday.

Magistrate: Very well, I wish you joy. Go off now, and get the clergyman's blessing; but you must conduct yourselves properly for the future. Miss Bessy thanked their worships, and left the board-room in the arms of her darling Johnny, amid roars of laughter.

CHRISTMAS.

(From the ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.)

Hearty and heartfelt is the welcome of Christmas in thousands of homes; with gladness is its coming greeted at countless hearths. There is light and music, and the song, the dance, and the merry game. The old are cheerful, and the young are gay. There is a smile on the furrowed cheek that tells of many sorrows long outlived, and there is the ringing laugh that rises only from the heart to which sorrow is yet unknown. Other scenes there are in which the feast deepens into revel and carouse, the wine-cup circling the board, and flashing with a brighter gleam at each revolution, and the hours that see the old year expire, are the gayest of all it has numbered during its course. Yes! Christmas is a merry time!

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But it was not always thus. Grave and solemn with the consciousness of their mighty task, were the spirits of those who celebrated the earliest festival of CHRISTMAS. Around them was a world from amid which they had been called as the instruments of a divine mission; only within their own hearts the deep conviction that he was with them always, which could alone support them in their warfare. The Jew listened to them in hatred not unmingled with fear; the Roman heard with a wonder, blended with contempt, and, believing only in the material power that springs from numbers and wealth, he saw them to be poor and despised thrus; few, and laughed them to scorn. But, hated or despised, the successors of the Apostles toiled on; there was much difficulty, but much to encourage also, and they met on that day which saw the birth of their Divine Master, with far other thoughts than those of festivity. An obscure chamber, filled with the mean and poorly clad, the simple prayer and the exhortation to increased energy in the work. Amid such a scene it may be believed the first founders of our faith passed the earliest CHRISTMAS.

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Ages have passed away, and the believers in the word preached by the fishermen of Galilee have become too numerous to be despised, too strong to be scorned: they are feared by Prefect and Emperor, and the spirit of PERSECUTION is awakened: the capital of the old world, and the world itself, is ruled by a Diocletian. All the power of the State is directed against them: they are imprisoned, tortured, beheaded. They supply the place of the criminals who were thrown to the wild beasts in the circus. A few grains of incense thrown on a Pagan altar, the slightest acknowledgment of the Pagan creed, would save the life—but all evasion is scorned, and thousands on thousands crowd all the field by the death of martyrdom. No time is this for joy or festival. Though they now number among them men of birth and wealth, there is a cloud gathering over the Church. The persecution has been unsparing, dread, almost exterminating. What could have been the festival of CHRISTMAS at such a time? The gathering thinned in numbers, many a seat vacant, a sadness, though of grief rather than of despondency, visible in all. The meeting collected in secret separates by stealth and in darkness. Their hour is not yet come.

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Centuries have rolled away, with all their changes—many and mighty ones. The temporal power of Rome has long since fallen to decay. Its empire is now divided into states and kingdoms; but in the seat of that once universal sway sits the possessor of a spiritual dominion as wide, stronger, and more complete. The Rome of Paganism has become the Rome of Christianity; and the churches of that faith rise proudly where the first worshippers were driven to caves and cellars. Nay, the temples of the Heathen persecutor are consecrated by a purer ritual, which has adapted to its purpose things which artists who wrought in the spirit of the old mythology fashioned with a keen perception of the beautiful. Thus the Temple of Jupiter is a Christian Church; an altar of Isis receives the oblations of the charitable; the Bacchanalian vase has become a baptismal font; a tripod supports the vessel of holy water; tablets inscribed to the Dii Manibus are set in pavements hallowed by the knees of the devout; the brass columns of Jupiter Capitolinus are consecrated to the altar of the blessed Sacrament. All is changed. Where the faith was most persecuted, there most it rules; the throne of the Cæsars is the chair of St. Peter, and from thence the Church sways the world, dictating to the kings of the earth—deposing one and setting up another; taking from this a realm, and bestowing it on that. The fabric of the kingdoms rises and shuts, and binds and loosens, and wields a power that cannot be defied by the boldest. The early heresies have died out, or been crushed; and those destined to rise in the Church it is not yet in the womb of time. As the temples of the faith are splendid with all that wealth can purchase, so its ceremonial is one of pomp and magnificence, with robe and vestment, mitre and crosier; with the swell of music and the wafting of incense. What is the celebration of CHRISTMAS now? A high festival observed by all classes, openly, with a joyful exultation. There is fast, and sport, and good cheer, in which the poor are not excluded being, by the charity of the rich, partakers therein. CHRISTMAS has become a holiday—a grateful period—a cheering and a cheerful time—and such is long to continue!

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Onward again into the depths of time! There is change once again; but not so vast as before. No destruction of ancient system, but a later development of an existing one. There is a different spirit abroad on the face of society, and it is not a better one. Magnificence is with the Church even greater than of yore—and splendour that is, if possible, more dazzling. Another influence over the heart of man has since decayed. Worldly men have penetrated her sanctuary; her high places have become the "prizes" for which the ambitious play the game of life unmoved, crafty, and desecrating. There is learning to profundity, and talent most active and sagacious, among those who adorn her; but faith is weak, or even dead. A Pope can congratulate himself on the vast riches gathered to the Church by the "Age of Christianity; and another, while giving to a whole people, kneeling prostrate before him, the pontifical blessing, can exclaim "Dio mio; quanto e facile de coglionare la gente." Appearances are preserved, but the essence is departing. Above the head, so with the members. Bishops are straitened in their temporal dues; and the mitred Abbot tithes and tolls, and takes care ful note that the tribute of fowl and fish be punctually rendered by the tenants. There are strange murmurs abroad, complaints, doubts concerning the right of the Church to do many things. There have been teachers of strange doctrines arrested and silenced by the death of fire, but it has not much availed. One Luther has arisen, and denounces—many are beginning to think with good reason—various practices which make merchandise of the faith. Kings and Princes are beginning to listen to him; the Church had better look to it, for it begins to be serious. But it thinks itself strong enough to defy all attack; and many redeeming qualities it has to make it valued. There is abundance of almsgiving at its gates, and the poor of many nations have reason to bless it. Still does the festival of Christmas awake the same feelings as of yore. The good and hearty customs of social life are, thanked be heaven! the last to change.

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But even they suffer mutation! Pass onward yet once more, not for ages, but a few generations only. The storm broke sooner and more fiercely than the Church expected it, and one of the fairest kingdoms of the west is severed from it. There the broad lands of Abbey and Priory are given to nobles, who like the Church take all they can, but unlike it render nothing in return. They toll and tithe, but do not teach. The spirit of the people, too, is changed; a dark and gloomy fanaticism is settling down upon them, that breaks out in hatred of all priestly forms. And their hate is endowed with strength; they destroy that which they despise, even to its material symbols. Altar, cross, and window, every "carved image," whether of saint or warrior, niched or on the tomb, all perish beneath the axe and hammer of "iconoclast profanation." It is a gloomy time, severe, rigid, bitter against all the graces of life, as if cheerfulness of heart or visage was a crime. Festivals and holidays are no more, almost the memory of them has departed from the land, a cold, ungenial, mirth-destroying rare! Against CHRISTMAS are they especially envenomed; the very name, as savouring of Papistry, is expunged from the calendar; but, as the day must come, and rents are to be received (they are punctual on their dealings, in the receipt of dues particularly), it may be called for convenience. CHRISTMAS. No celebration must it have, it is shorn of all its cheer, and in gloom and darkness of soul, heaven, for all its good, is "thanked amiss," by those who have imbibed their theology from a fountain whose waters are bitter.

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That has now passed; the gulf of two centuries is placed between us and the reign of fanaticism. But every age has its peculiar spirit, its dominant influence. The charities of life are not now overshadowed by the cloud of religious bigotry; we are tolerant of other faiths, oftentimes indifferent to our own; but the souls and hearts of far too many are absorbed by a worship as deadening and more sordid than that which blinded the Puritans to so much that was kindly and cheering. The pursuit of wealth engrosses and distracts; bigotry trampled down the flowers that strew the path of life, but the spirit of mammon does not suffer them to grow. In such an age the recurrence of a festival that brings with it associations of a better and higher nature than are linked with the daily life of the world, that is solemn in its memories, yet cheering in its influence, that unites friends and gathers together many a scattered circle, is surely to be hailed with thankfulness and joy. It has come down to us, through the lapse of many centuries, through every change, remembered by those who bear the name of Him to whom the star-led kings of the East paid adoration in the cradle. It was an old belief—too beautiful to be called a superstition—that no evil spirit had power on mankind at this season. May its spell be equally potent over the many evil things that haunt the heart, and may they yield, even if it be but for the briefest space, to the brighter hope, the kindlier thoughts, and the wider purity that CHRISTMAS wakens in the generation in which our lot is cast.

DINING WITH A BISHOP.—Monsieur Casimir Bonjour relates the following anecdote of Savary, Duke de Rovigo:—"One day, the *petit maitre* of a small commune in one of the provinces, who was the uncle of the Duchess de Rovigo, called on the duke, at that time one of the ministers of Napoleon, and said to him, trembling with fear, 'The living of my canton is become vacant; a sudden ambition has seized me; and I am come to Paris to ask for it.' 'A living!' said the duke. 'If you think the thing impossible,' replied the modest ecclesiastic, 'I abandon my request.'—'Uncle,' said the duke, 'I do not say that it is impossible, but it requires some reflection. What diocese do you belong to?' 'Meaux,' said the uncle. 'Good, come and dine with me this evening; I expect the bishop.' 'Dine with the bishop!' exclaimed the uncle; 'I, a poor parish priest! I fear I should not have courage.' 'It strikes me,' said the duke, 'that an uncle may venture to dine with his nephew. I shall expect you at five o'clock.' At the hour appointed, the timid ecclesiastic arrived in the drawing-room of the Minister, where he looked in vain for his superior. In a few moments the duke said, 'Monseigneur does not come, and we will sit down to table. Will you lead the way, uncle?' During the whole of the dinner the poor priest had his eyes on the door, could eat nothing, and said not a word. At last, at the dessert, he ventured to ask whether the duke had any hope that the bishop would come. 'Monseigneur is come,' replied the duke. 'Where is he?' 'In the room.' 'How, in the room?' 'Yes, it is yourself. The bishopric is become vacant, of which you were not aware, and I solicited the Emperor this morning to bestow it upon you—a request which was immediately granted.'"

(To-morrow morning, the first stone of a new chapel, situate in the Broadway, Westminster, was laid with the usual formalities, by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. There was a considerable number of the clergy and other gentlemen present. The chapel, when complete, will be capable of affording accommodation for 1500 persons, and will be built in the Old English style of architecture. Owing to the fineness of the day there was a considerable number of persons congregated to witness the ceremony, after which a liberal collection was made.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has taken a very proper course in bringing under the notice of Parliament the practice which prevails in the present day of making a public exhibition of criminals. It is a disgraceful fact that tickets, orders, tickets, for this precious amusement, are issued on those solemn occasions, when a culprit should have his attention wholly withdrawn from external objects; and what is called the "condemned sermon," has been, in a recent instance, turned into a spectacle for the gratification of the morbid curiosity of persons who were so far favoured as to obtain the privilege of hearing it. The cruelty of torturing the feelings of a guilty wretch would certainly be a sufficient reason for abandoning the practice which now prevails; but his mental suffering here is nothing compared with the eternal misery of which he runs the risk, by having his mind forced to the last in the direction of earthly matters, instead of being allowed to turn his undivided thoughts towards a reconciliation with his offended Maker. In the case of Good, we have a painful illustration of the consequences that ensue from making a convicted murderer a spectacle up to the latest moment of his life; for the anxiety of the culprit, in this instance, within a few hours of his execution, was, what sort of appearance he should make in the eyes of the crowd who were to be admitted on the occasion of divine service being publicly performed for the last time in the prison. This fact speaks volumes as to the terrible consequences that may ensue to criminals themselves from a continuation of the practice we have been alluding to; for the welfare of the soul may be sacrificed, in addition to the life which the law has doomed to forfeiture. The purpose of the legislature, in extending the period between condemnation and punishment, was to give time for religious preparation; but the interval appears to be filled up with a series of exhibitions, more or less public, of which the unhappy wretch that is about to be prematurely cut off, is made the hero. It is to be hoped, for the sake of decency and morality, as well as for the eternal welfare of criminals themselves, that measures will be taken to prevent a repetition of such exhibitions as those that Lord Clanricarde has drawn attention to.—*Globe*.

ABROAD AND AT HOME.

By CALDER CAMPBELL.

When I think upon the Palm trees
In that Eastern land of sun,
Where, in idleness of heart and mind,
I did not care to shun
Youth's wildest walks of folly,—
I sigh as if I yet
Could mend the past by wishing
That the past I could forget.

And a frequent pang comes o'er me,
When I sift my inward thoughts,
To find that all my labours, now,
Are but as dazzling motes
Seen 'twixt us and the sunshine—
Scarce giving depth or tone
To the clear and vacant atmosphere,
Where they spring up and are gone!

Oh! I feel that youth's free idleness,
Without a thought of sin
To steal—like vapours dank and dark—
The careless heart within,
Was holier than the toils by which.
In after years, we think
It is a wise and clever thing
To live—and eat—and drink!

When I dwelt amid the palm trees,
And sipped their morning wine,
I did not tell a rosary,
Nor kneel at monkish shrine;
But neither did I look upon,
With thankless heart and cold,
The living emeralds of the woods,
And skies besprent with gold.

I had a feeling in my breast
That everything was good,
From casual sorrow's stroke my hopes
Rose ever unsubdued:
I leant against the palm trees,
And watched the parrots there,
And knew that birds and boughs were both
Beneath a Father's care!

But now I hurry through vast streets,
And pace the peopled town,
Where human life seems one vast scheme
Of traffic up and down;
No palm trees loud with parroquets,
No golden sunshine there;
But Barter—Bargain—Avarice,
Dishonesty, Despair!

'Tis labour all!—the labourers
Toil on for bread and gain;
Enough for self, but not to spare
For other's want or pain;
The rich look on the poor with dread—
The poor, in turn, on them
With doubt and covetous despite
They do not try to stem.

And do I miss the palm trees,
When I had nought to do
But look up to an azure sky,
And think all good and true?
'Twas youth which lent the colouring
Of peace and joy; for though
I saw them not, be sure that there,
As here, were want and woe!

We have our tasks before us,
Wherever we may go;
And if we loiter over them
Time soon will let us know:
'Tis weal to labour though the task
And with an honest mind—
But woe to him that heaps up wealth
Not for his human-kind!

The Black Eagle has been ordered to Ostend, to take on board the King and Queen of the Belgians, and convey them to this country, on their annual visit to her Majesty.

A male and female nylgau, lately presented to her Majesty by the Earl of Derby, have arrived at Cranbourne Lodge, in the Great Park. They have been exhibited for a few days in the royal paddock; but from the extreme tameness they have since manifested, it has been determined that in the course of the ensuing week they shall have full liberty given to them to roam at pleasure in the royal domains at Windsor.

KENDAL.—On Thursday se'nnight, one of the most melancholy accidents that ever took place in this part of the country happened on Milnthorpe Sands. Mrs. Crewdson (the lady of G. B. Crewdson, Esq., banker, Kendal), with her children and servants, were staying at Mr. Saul's, Ivy Cottage, to enjoy the sea-breeze during the summer months. On the day in question, the lady, along with her children and servants, wandered about a mile down the sands to allow the two children (the eldest daughters) to bathe, along with one of the servants. By some unforeseen occurrence the oldest child and one of the servants fell over some rocks into a place with 12 feet depth of water. Mrs. Crewdson, seeing their perilous situation, told the nurse to go to their assistance, and she followed over the same rock. Last of all, Mrs. Crewdson herself followed, the second child rushing into the sea. We are sorry to say that the two children, along with their nurse, met a watery grave. A small boat just came up in time to save the lady and the other servant from sharing the same fate.—*Kendal Gazette*.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday night before Mr. Wakley, M.P., coroner, and a respectable jury, at the Pembroke Arms Tavern, Pembroke-square, Kensington, on view of the body of George Chalk, a boy only seven years of age, who hung himself on the Wednesday previous, under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence adduced that the father of the deceased, who is a carter in the employ of Messrs. Bird, builders, of Kensington, lived in Earl-street. On the afternoon of Wednesday, the deceased, who was a boy of a morose and sullen temper, and who had been suspended from the national school in consequence of his mischievous and obstinate disposition, was sent, accompanied by his sister, on an errand for his mother, and on the way, his sister remonstrating at his staying to play, he beat her violently. When he returned home his mother punished him for his improper conduct, by ordering him to pull off his shoes and go into the bed-room, which he did. He was, however, soon called out by his mother, to assist her in some little matters, at which time he appeared in his usual good spirits. When tea was ready his mother went to the bed-room door to call the deceased, but receiving no answer, she opened the door and went in, when she was horror-struck at finding her unfortunate son suspended from the bedstead by a cord scarcely thicker than strong packthread; and although his knees were on the bed, life was found to be quite extinct. In the course of the inquiry it appeared that the above was the third suicide in the parish of Kensington within six days, that it was the fourth inquest held on persons residing at the same house, three of which had occurred since Christmas, and that in consequence, the residents of the house had determined on leaving it. Mr. Wakley, on viewing the body of the deceased, expressed his astonishment at the extraordinary formation of the head, and said he had, in two other cases only, seen such an enormous development of the organ of destructiveness. One was the case of a child not seven years of age, who, being corrected, said—"I'll go and make a hole in the water, and not enter the house again;" and her body was soon after picked out of the canal, near Wormwood Scrubbs; and the other of a pot-boy at the Eight Bells public-house, Chelsea, not thirteen years old, whose greatest delight was in torturing animals, and would purchase from other boys birds, rats, and mice, in order to gloat over their dying throes and kicks; and who finished his career by hanging himself. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

ANGLING.

We have often thought that angling alone offers to man the degree of half-business, half-idleness, whilh the fair sex find in their needlework or knitting, which, employing the hands, leaves the mind at liberty, and occupying the attention so far as is necessary to remove the painful sense of a vacuity, yet yields room for contemplatioh, whether upon things heavenly or earthly, cheerful or melancholy.—*Quarterly Review.*

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

SIR,—As I am very fond of the amusement of angling, and have no doubt but that some of your readers may feel interested in a few occasional remarks on that delightful sport, I have ventured to write a short letter on the subject for your next number, and if you think it worthy a place in your widely-circulated paper, I shall be very happy to forward you, from time to time, a sketch of the manner of angling for the various kinds of fish, also drawings illustrative of the fish, tackle, &c., which will perhaps give your readers a more accurate description than a mere verbal account can convey.

I do not deny that there have been many sarcasms thrown out by a great variety of authors (Byron, Johnson, &c., included) against the practice of angling. Yet there are a number of circumstances (independent of the natural predilection which many evince for the sport) to render it a most delightful, and I may say instructive amusement; for who can be out with his rod, on the banks of a beautiful river, with the flowers in all their varied hues around him without admiring the beauties of nature, and feeling thankful to the hand which dispenses these and other blessings upon us. It has been called the contemplative man's recreation, and without a doub it is so.

The first step that is to be taken by the angler is to procure the proper apparatus, consisting of rods, lines, reels on winches, hooks, floats, plummets, landing-net, split shot, baiting needles (for pike fishing), clearing ring, boxes for baits, bags for worms, a small piece of wax, a small piece of whetstone for sharpening blunt hooks, a pocket-book for fishing tackle, and not forgetting a skein or two of silk of various thickness, to be ready in case of an accidental breakage of the rod when fishing. These remarks apply to ground-bait fishing more especially.

It has been noticed by some writers that the Londoners are more skilful in every department of fishing than the provincials, with the exception of fly-fishing, and that here they fail through want of practice, there being few trout in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, whilst in the north almost every brook swarms with these fish. For my own part, I have not had an opportunity of proving the truth of these assertions; but I feel convinced we have some few fishermen in the midland counties who would not be disgraced in a trial of skill with the celebrated ground-fishers of the metropolis, and I flatter myself we have also a few really good fly fishers.

In noticing the various fish, I shall include remarks upon fly as well as ground-bait fishing, and purpose, in due time, to give an account of the proper baits and flies for every month, also the haunts of the fish.

With this introduction I shall this week conclude, intending in my next paper to give a more particular description of the necessary tackle, and shall then proceed with angling for trout.

May 30, 1842. A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

A BOA-CONSTRICTOR.

A few days since a boy in the service of Mr. Robert Grange, of Wilgrove, in Kent, who was employed in tending sheep on the waste lands bordering on the rather extensive tract of wood-lands, known as the "Fells," came running in a state of breathless haste and alarm to the residence of his master, and gave the following extraordinary account:—He was lying on the ground, he said, watching the sheep near to the hedge which separates the wood from the waste, when his attention was attracted by hearing a crackling noise in the hedge, and immediately afterwards a large snake darted out, and made a spring at one of the lambs. The lamb, however, according to the boy's statement, gave a jump and run away, and the snake then coiled itself up, and lay at the foot of the hedge. The lad described the reptile as being as long as a hop-pole, usually from 10 to 15 feet, and he further stated that he threw a stick at the snake, upon which it retreated to the wood, and twined itself round the stem of a sapling on the borders of the copse. On hearing the boy's statements, Mr. Robert Grange, jun., although rather sceptical of the accuracy of the statement, accompanied him to the spot, and to his great surprise he beheld twined round the tree at the place pointed out by the lad, a large brown-looking snake. Mr. Grange threw a hedge-stake at the reptile, which evidently struck the snake, for it instantly uncoiled itself and made for the recesses of the wood. Mr. Grange then sent the boy to the house for a gun, and on the lad's return, accompanied by two of the workmen, the party entered the wood, when the snake was again discovered endeavouring to make its way through the underwood, upon which Mr. Grange fired, when the reptile twined itself round the trunk of a tree, writhing as though in agony. A discharge from the second barrel of the gun, directed at the creature's head, brought it down to the ground, where it commenced a series of violent struggles, writhing and twisting itself into a variety of positions, and crushing the decayed underwood, and even green branches of a considerable thickness, with fearful violence. At length the struggles of the reptile being somewhat abated, the party ventured to approach the spot, when they discovered the snake lying with its jaws distended and quite dead. It was immediately drawn from the close cover to an open place, and on being exposed fully to view, its size excited the astonishment of the captors, the creature measuring six feet four inches in length, and being nearly a foot in circumference at the thickest part. The snake has since been pronounced by a gentleman who has had frequent opportunities of examining the species, to be a young boa-constrictor, but by what chance the reptile became a denizen of the "Fells," remains a mystery. The most probable conjecture is, that the creature made its escape from some travelling exhibition. No visible remains of food were found in the snake's viscera on being examined after the skin had been stripped off, preparatory to the process of stuffing.

The following rather laughable incident connected wi h the appearance of the snake will show that the rambles of the reptile had not been altogether unobserved by another individual residing in the neighbourhood, somewhat notorious for his devotion to the "jolly god," who having been spending the best part of the night with some kindred devotees, happened to be wending his way homeward snortly after day-break on the Monday, when in passing along a lane skirting the "Fells," he was startled by observing a dark-looking object waving to and fro, open-mouthed, among the bushes of a hedge by the roadside. The sight of this singular object, it appears, partly brought the individual to his senses, for he rushed apparently in great alarm into his dwelling, exclaiming, much to the gratification of his *cara sposa*, Sally, "Oh! woman," "that he'd be dommid if he did nage up the cursed liker ab-getter, for that he had seen the devil in the shape of a fiery serpent, wiggling and waggling his head at him most awful"

THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Caussée d'Antin, Paris June.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The ladies are delighted with the bonnets which have just been introduced, yet I fear the most eloquent description will fail to inspire those feelings of enthusiastic admiration on the female heart, which the possession only of these seductive objects are capable of doing; but, however, I will endeavour to give you an ensemble of these charming novelties, and of one, in particular, which is worn for dress, and actually forms a portrait charmant—the chapeau de paille de riz; the interior trimming being of a double ruche, and on the exterior, long, pendant, white plumes, descending transversely forwards, drop lightly and gracefully over the shoulders. The style of bonnets most à la mode for the promenade are tisse formed in tulle. They are of various tints, pale yellows and blues are preferred; the voillette en tulle, of a pale rose colour, forms a lovely appendix, fastened on the side by a clasp of artifical flowers.

The pélerines cardinales become multiplied to such an extent that (on dit) the extravagantes possess eight or ten. The first ones which appeared were formed of one large single piece of lace, and in the magazin de modes they are now to be found of all dimensions; those in English lace are greatly admired, but the dentelles Louis Quatorze are really most splendid; these also in Brussels lace are much worn in-doors.

Such are, dear Mr. Editor, a few of the latest revolutions in our modes, not omitting to mention that the pretty scarfs, echarpes à la Montespan, cachmire de l'Inde, and crêpon de la Cnine, are now considered almost indispensable to the finish of the most élégantes toilettes.—Au plaisir, Monsieur, JULIE.

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.—What most extraordinary men are these reporters of the English newspapers! Surely if there be any class of individuals who are entitled to the appellation of cosmopolites, it is these, who pursue their avocation in all countries indifferently, and accommodate themselves at will to the manners of all classes of society; their fluency of style as writers is only surpassed by their facility of language in conversation, and their attainments in classical and polite literature only by their profound knowledge of the world, acquired by an early introduction into its bustling scenes. The activity, energy, and courage, which they occasionally display in the pursuit of information are truly remarkable. I saw them, during the three days at Paris, mingled with a canaille and gamins behind the barriers, whilst the mitraille was flying in all directions, and the desperate cuirassiers were dashing their fierce horses against those seemingly feeble bulwarks. There stood they dotting down their observations in their pocket-books as unconcernedly as if reporting the proceedings of a reform meeting in Finsbury-square; whilst in Spain, several of them accompanied the Carlist and Christino guerillas in some of their most desperate raids, exposing themselves to the danger of hostile bullets, the inclemency of winter, and the fierce heat of the summer sun.—*Borrow's Bible in Spain.*

OLDHAM.—AWFUL ACCIDENT.—About noon on Wednesday last, as a young woman named Mary Taylor, the wife of Thomas Taylor, a cotton-spinner, of Hope-street, was at her work in the card-room of Shore-mill, Greenacres-moor, Oldham, and, whilst in a stooping posture, her clothes were caught by an upright shaft, which was moving at the rate of 90 revolutions per minute. The poor woman was instantly snatched by the fearful machine, and her head coming in contact with the iron, she was immediately killed. Her head was dreadfully injured, the brain being shattered to fragments; one of the arms was nearly cut off, and the body much mangled. The greater part of the shaft is cased, and it is not precisely known in what way she came caught by the lower part. The deceased was 27 years of age, but had no children.—*Manchester Courier.*

At the Mansion-house on Monday five passengers by the Lightning steamer, which runs to Putney from London-bridge, attended to complain of the misconduct of those in charge of the vessel on Sunday evening. They stated that from the overloading of the vessel, it began to fill with water, and was unable to come nearer than Chelsea, where about 400 persons were turned ashore, and put to the expense of getting to town by other conveyances. Every time the vessel lurched the water ran in at the cabin windows, and at last the engine ceased to work. The passage-money was collected a few minutes before the stoppage, and when the steward or captain must have known what was about to happen. The misconduct complained of was the keeping the fares and the overloading the vessel. Mr. Alderman Kelly granted a summons.

About two o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in the flax manufactory belonging to Mr. Butler, in Montague-street, Whitechapel. The fire originated in an upper floor, but it was subdued in the course of an hour, though not before property to a serious amount was destroyed.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Quarter to Three.

The market has been in a very measy state since the opening. Very few bargains have been made, and Consols are 91¼ ⅛ to the opening, ex-contract. Three per Cents Reduced, 91⅞. Three and a Half per Cents Reduced, —. Ditto, New, 100⅜. Bank Stock, 167 8. India Bonds, 22 24. Exchequer Bills, Old, 45 47. Advertised, 27 40 prem.

Foreign Securities have participated in the condition of the English Funds, and business has been confined to Dutch Five per Cents., 101 103.

The Share Market is also heavy with a decided downward tendency.

BRITISH FUNDS (CLOSING PRICES.)

Bank Stock, 167⅞	India Stock.
3 per Cent Reduced, 91⅞	Ditto Bonds,
3 per Cent Consols, 92⅝	Ditto Old Annuities,
3 per Cents Reduced, 100	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 101¾	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 0 1, 1 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto £500, 17 pm
Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 12⅝	Ditto Small, 14 pm
Oct. 1860,	Bank Stock for Account,
Jan. 1860,	India Stock for Account,

LONDON TRADE REPORT.

COLONIAL MARKET.—There was not much business done in the market, but prices were firm, and the quantity of produce pressed for sale was small. The imports were to a fair extent. Raw Sugar sustained the previous value, but the trade operated with caution. Coffee was firm and in request. Ceylon good and fine ordinary at 71s. to 77s. per cwt. Rum less in request.

TEA MARKET.—A fair business was done in free-trade Tea at full rates, and the market was firmer. Company's Congou 1s. 8d., cash.

TALLOW MARKET.—Th re were few buyers, prices kept up, and 48s 6d. was the value of P.Y.C. on the spot, and 49s. for delivery in the last three months of the year.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a good supply of hay and clover, with a fair demand for the fine and middling qualities; ordinary sorts more in request. Of straw a better supply, and the demand brisk. Clover, first cut, £2 10s. to £3 3s meadow hay, £1 16s to £4; straw, £1 10s to £1 14s.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

INSOLVENTS

J. H CLARK and H. C. FARROW, King William-street, wine-merchants.
R. B THOMPSON Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.
W G SMYTH, Vauxhall walk, Lambeth surgeon.
G. BALDING, Reading, Berkshire, coal-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

G BIGGS Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street, coal-merchant.
G GIBSON, Ratcliffe highway, upholsterer
B SIMMONS and J. BROOK, Deckhead, Bermondsey, ironfounders.
J STANFORD Pall-mall, architect.
T. T. JOHNSON, Wood-street, Cheapside, riband-manufacturer.
C ROBINSON, High Holborn, tailor.
B THOMPSON, Wylam, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron-manufacturer
J. and S. HERDMAN, Congleton, Cheshire, millers.
H. ROSE, Bisckburn, Lancashire, dryseller
J FRANK, Oswestry, Shropshire, farmer.
S WOOLLEY, Birchwood, Derbyshire, coal dealer.
E. EMERSON, Manchester, thread manufacturer.
J JOHNSON Lincoln, chemist.
J. BEANLAND, Bristol and Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. LONG, coal-merchant, Beaufort-place, Chelsea.

BANKRUPTS.

P A HEPBURN, wine-merchant, Fowns place, Hampstead-road.
T and J. QUAIFE, and T. J. TYRRELL brewers, North-end, Fulham.
W. CHAPPELOW, bridle-cutter, Long-acre.
C. S and W. HEYWOOD, warehousemen, Manchester.
G. W. LONGRIDGE, ironmonger, Sunderland.
W. HARPER, merchant, Cowper's court, Cornhill
G. BOWER, woollen-cloth manufacturer, Woodsale, Yorkshire.
J. BAINBRIDGE, iron-founder Richmond, Yorkshire.
H. W. JACKSON, wine-merchant, Haverill, Essex.
E. ASHWORTH, innkeeper, Manchester.
J. NOTTINGHAM, picture dealer, Cheltenham.
J GODDER, fancy cloth manufacturer, Halifax, Yorkshire.
W. WALKER, mercer and draper, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. Henry Campion, of Brixton, of twins—boys.

On the 28th inst, the lady of Thomas Larkins Walker, of Keppel-street, Russell-square, Esq., architect, of a daughter

On the 25th inst., at Valencia, county of Kerry, the lady of Berwicke Black burn, Esq., of a daughter.

On Monday, the 30th inst, at No. 4, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, Mrs. Thomas Entwistle, jun., of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at Latymer Cottage, Hammersmith, Mrs. G. E. Cook, of a daughter.

On the 12th ult., at Sorel, Lower Canada, the lady of Arthur E. Kennedy, Esq. Captain 85th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

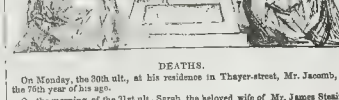
On the 26th ult., at Shirley House, Croydon, the lady of Martin T. Smith, Esq. of a son, who survived only a few hours.

At Brompton Ash, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Dundas, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Bruce Jones, Esq., M.D., son of Colonel Jones, of Grosvenor-square, and Lowestoft, Suffolk, to Lady Millicent Acheson, daughter of the Earl of Gosford. Amongst the company were the Earl and Countess of Lovelace, Lord and Lady Byron and Miss Byron, Colonel and Mrs. Jones, Mr and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, &c., Sir Edward and Lady Pearson, Lady Millicent Barber, the Ladies Acheson, Gen. Sir James Bathurst, Hon. Miss Murray, &c.

At Westminster, Samuel Hutchins, Esq., of Charleville, Ireland, to Mary daughter of the late Peter Burrowes, Esq., of Leeson-street, Dublin.



DEATHS.

On Monday, the 30th ult., at his residence in Thayer-street, Mr. Jacomb, in the 76th year of his age.

On the morning of the 31st ult., Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. James Stesins, of Camberwell New-road.

On the 25th inst., at Deventer, in the Netherlands, at the house of her mother-the Dowager Countess of Schimmelpennuck, Madame Dedel, wife of his Excellency M Dedel, the Netherlands Minister at this Court, in her 52nd year.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER of 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842.—REPRINT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 5.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

THE AFFGHAN WAR.

THE events which have transpired in India, and the intelligence which has been everywhere recorded of them in the British press, must surely fill the public mind with some salutary reflection upon the condition of our army, the conduct of our generals, the prowess or disaster of our arms, the energy of our most vast and far-spread colonial government, and lastly, what is of chiefest importance in the eye of the moralist and philosopher, the justice of our quarrel, and the end and purpose of our war.

We would wish to place the whole question broadly before our readers; and, in so doing, we fear that it will be impossible to open its discussion without fixing upon our country in the first instance an ignominy which her greatness should have been too lofty to have stooped to, and her nobility too generous to have tried. As it is, she seems to have practised an ambition that had its only impulse in tyranny, and a cruelty that has found its retribution in a vengeance the most slaughtering and ghastly of any of the mad and barbarous revenges of national hate. In the first outset, the foot of England was only planted upon the Affghan soil as the foot of the aggressor, who had then no claim or right to work the arts of conquest there. She walked in with the arm and insolent strength of giantude to dethrone the favourite sovereign of the native people—to set up usurpation and to weaken right. In Dost Mahomed she crushed for the moment a monarch, who—even from the embraces of her own captivity—has sent his name among his tribe as the tocsin of blood-fraught war, and urged his wild and fanatic soldiers into battle by the murderous spirit and reckless energy of an avenging son. In Shah Soojah she enthroned a traitor to her policy, and suffered hypocrisy to wear the hood of friendship, while enmity and ingratitude were working with insidious but despoiling strength. Her great power—her vast resources—the contemplation of her grandeur and the dread of her victorious name, made the Affghans tolerate the injustice she had committed, so long as she veiled it under the guise of their good, and confirmed her diplomacy with the terrors of her sword; but the moment that cruelty stepped in to wake the passion of revenge—the moment that an indiscreet and thoughtless British officer sacrificed some people of a kindred tribe and outraged their brotherhood, their religion, and their pride—then did all these impulses spring up against us—then were the rage of the fanatic—the brooding vengeance of the swarthy Indian—the binding truth and fidelity over a bloody compact, which was begot of injury and cemented by rage—the hardy constitution and ferocious courage of the daring mountaineer—the wild spirit and cruel temper of barbarian ambition—the intense clanship of tribes—the unsparing malignity of savages—all at once were aroused and in action; they were a confluence of passions rushing into one turbulent river, which came upon our injustice with all the force of a Niagaraen torrent, and with something also of its terrible sublimity and effect. But anon, the scene darkened, and these excited wretches, in the flush of bloodshed, lost all the glory that might have crowned a fair battle for independence, and made success the symbol and herald of treachery and massacre, so black—so hopeless—so utterly beyond the pale of all ordinary crime or the compass of any fair revenge—so wholesale and cold-blooded in its murder—so cool and insidious in its surprise—that all patience vanished, that very humanity became congealed and powerless to argue for its own gentleness—that the cry of freedom was hushed in its mid utterance, while philosophy threw away its mantle of wisdom, and donned the armour of vengeance and of war.

Akbar Khan assassinated the representative of our sovereign under the protection of his functions, and also at the very altar of confidence; and his infatuated and remorseless Ghilzees and Affghans, subsequently visited cold-blooded destruction upon the heads of thirteen thousand powerless, devoted, and, for the most part, unresisting troops. We could, indeed, when we say unresisting, have wished the struggle nobler on the one part; but, on the other, we cannot make its brutal enormity the less.

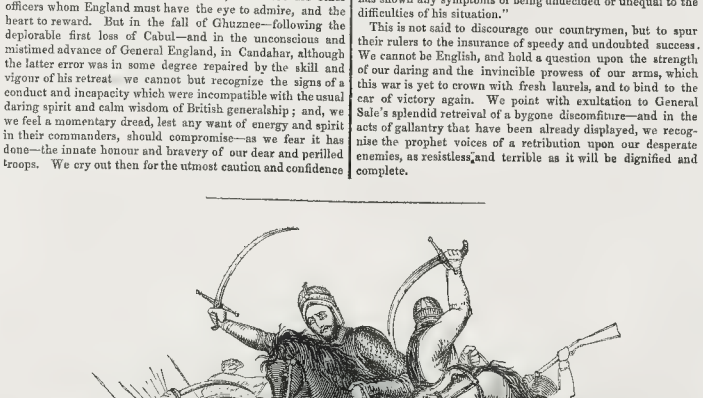
Now, then, although we repudiate in the outset the original impolicy and injustice of the measures which begot the war, we begin to regard it in the spirit which nationality and patriotism will not, and should not, resist. We feel that we are plunged into the current, and must vigorously swim the stream. The moral of the dreadful consequences which have already accrued, is pointed in the horrors that one act of injustice may bring down; but, while condemning that act, we can neither defend nor mitigate the horrors themselves works instigated by the meanest depravities of treachery, and followed out by the most remorseless bloodshedding of a cruel and inhuman revenge. These are atrocities which we can no longer contemplate or remember as philosophers—but as Englishmen roused to speed the retribution of most murderous wrong. The cause of the quarrel is lost in the hideous sight of the terrors with which our savage enemies have invested it, and the war has become more just now, on our side, than it seemed unfair and aggressive before.

There is no doubt that England will soon rear her crest with honour, and amid victory in every fort and upon every mountain of the wild regions into which she has sped her armies—that Affghanistan will be annihilated as a nation—its name dishonoured and inglorious—its tribes broken and dispersed. And though this result will be the work of blood and treasure, we must now long for its achieval, and look only through our conquests for the symbols of peace.

At present, however, the operation is slow, although, as in the instance of the skilful and gallant Sale, the success is most imposing. Generals Nott and Pollock, too, must partake of the renown of their noble fellow-soldier, and there are other officers whom England must have the eye to admire, and the heart to reward. But in the fall of Ghuznee—following the deplorable first loss of Cabul—and in the unconscious and mistimed advance of General England, in Candahar, although the latter error was in some degree repaired by the skill and vigour of his retreat we cannot but recognize the signs of a conduct and incapacity which were incompatible with the usual daring spirit and calm wisdom of British generalship; and, we we feel a momentary dread, lest any want of energy and spirit in their commanders, should compromise—as we fear it has done—the innate honour and bravery of our dear and perilled troops. We cry out then for the utmost caution and confidence in the selection of officers to conduct the war, and we point with exulting pride to the brilliant example of General Sale, to stimulate the discretion of our Government, and vindicate the trust of the nation and the honour of all her sons.

This is a point most vigorously urged by a morning contemporary, in alluding to the victory of Jellalabad:—"We are very far, indeed," says the *Times*, "from disparaging the gallantry of those brave officers who have shared in, and contributed to, General Sale's success. The names of Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Mayne, of Captains Hancock, Abbott and others mentioned in the despatch of the 7th of April (would we could *still* say of the lamented Colonel Dennie), are already beginning to inspire into our minds the same confidence as that which is suggested by the name of their commander, that what they do will be well done. Yet still the difference of events at Cabul and Jellalabad does suggest the thought that all that difference is *one man's doing*: that it is but one man's presence—if that one man is the commander—which makes this appalling difference in the safety and prospects of our armies; that enables us at home to feel that whatever happens we need scarce disquiet ourselves about troops that are under the sole command of Sir R. Sale; while equal gallantry, more favourable circumstances, greater numbers, more ample provisions, a more formidable position, do not relieve us from anxiety on behalf of troops, whose commander has shown any symptoms of being undecided or unequal to the difficulties of his situation."

This is not said to discourage our countrymen, but to spur their rulers to the insurance of speedy and undoubted success. We cannot be English, and hold a question upon the strength of our daring and the invincible prowess of our arms, which this war is yet to crown with fresh laurels, and to bind to the ear of victory again. We point with exultation to General Sale's splendid retreival of a bygone discomfiture—and in the acts of gallantry that have been already displayed, we recognise the prophet voices of a retribution upon our desperate enemies, as resistless and terrible as it will be dignified and complete.



OUR TROOPS RECOVERING THEIR CANNON.

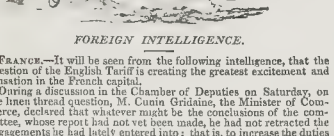
FORCING THE KHYBER PASS.

This defile, one of the most formidable and impenetrable in Asia, as a line of military defence, extends from Jumrood upwards in the direction of Jellalabad, without interval, for the space of twenty-eight miles, throughout twenty-two of which it has hitherto been reckoned impassable for an army, when the inhabitants had determined to oppose them. From Jumrood, where the pass opens on the Peshawar side, to Ali Musjid, the dell is deep and uninterrupted; and the celebrated fort, just named, which stands on an isolated hill, in the

hill, in the narrow, near the middle of the defile, completely commands it. Here it is so sickly, that the troops we have endeavoured to keep in the fort, have from time to time been nearly all swept away. For about seven miles beyond Ali Musjid, the ascent is somewhat uniform till it arrives near Lundee Khana, where, for a couple of miles, it stretches out to the face of a frightful precipice, like the galleries by which the Simplon is traversed.

General Pollock had mustered a force of nearly 8000 men at Peshawur by the end of March, but was anxious, before moving, that the two brigades under Colonels White and Bolton, then on their way to join him with an additional force of about 4000 men, consisting of her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, the 1st Light Cavalry, her Majesty's 31st Foot, the 63rd Native Infantry, with artillery and irregular horse, should arrive. This, however, was impossible, as Jellalabad required immediate succour. The 3rd Dragoons reached Peshawar on the 30th March; the 1st Cavalry, and 6th and 33rd Native Infantry were left behind; while Colonel Bolton's brigade, consisting of her Majesty's 31st and 6th Native Infantry, with the artillery and irregular horse, cannot arrive before the 20th of April. A pecuniary arrangement had been made, by which the Khyberees agreed to secure a quiet passage for us, on the payment of £5000—£2000 beforehand, and the balance after we had reached Ali Musjid. The lesser of the two sums was actually paid to them; but they either broke faith, or found themselves unable to control the other tribes, and are said to have returned it. Nadir Shah a century before had paid them 20,000 for the use of the pass; and the Kings of Cabul had allowed them £3000 a year for safe passage through the country: the continuance of this latter payment we had sanctioned two years since. On the 5th of April the army moved into the defile, which was obstructed at its entrance by heavy barricades of stone. The principal portions of our troops took possession of the heights covered by a tremendous fire of grape and shrapnell from ten pieces of artillery. So soon as the hills were occupied, and the defile cleared by the guns, the principal column, with the baggage, moved along the bed, and reached Ali Musjid the following evening, with very trifling loss. The enemy were supposed to have mustered more than 10,000 men; but, finding their position completely turned, they seemed to have lost all confidence, and fled. The remaining thirteen miles, leading on to Lundee Khana, at the head of the pass, was traversed almost without opposition by the evening of the 9th. On the 10th our rear-guard reached Dakka, eight miles further on. It is probable that by this time the Khybereen had heard of General Sale's victory on the 7th, and become completely disheartened.

The casualties incurred in the course of this most perilous advance are singularly insignificant in amount; and the dangers of the ascent are now viewed as almost entirely over. It is probable that Jellalabad will be attained by the 15th of April, the distance to be now travelled over being no more than forty-seven miles. Thus, by the admirable skill of the arrangements, and the patience, valour, and good conduct of the troops, has the Khyber Pass, hitherto believed to be impenetrable in the face of opposition, been forced. The effect of this will at once be felt throughout Central Asia. Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul, had, within the period of modern history, often yielded to the arms of victorious enemies: the Khyber Pass was never forced till now.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—It will be seen from the following intelligence, that the question of the English Tariff is creating the greatest excitement and sensation in the French capital.

During a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, on the linen thread question, M. Cunin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, declared that whatever might be the conclusions of the committee, whose report had not yet been made, he had not retracted the engagements he had lately entered into; that is, to increase the duties on English threads 20 per cent. "This dignified reply," remarks the *Débats*, "to the menaces of the English Ministry to resort to reprisals, by opposing tariff by tariff, made a strong impression on the Chamber."

The *Constitutionnel* affirms that France will keep the position she has taken up, that is, sign treaties refuse to ratify them—enter into engagements, and decline to execute them—and that she will compel the Ministry to maintain it. As to the diplomatic departures, if they should ever take place, the *Constitutionnel* assures us that they will not change the sentiments of France, and will not smooth the way for negotiations henceforth impossible. The *Constitutionnel* writes as if it were the organ of a reigning instead of an ex-Minister. The elections will decide how far France goes with the *Constitutionnel*, and M. Thiers is not Prime Minister. The ides of March are not yet revived. The *Constitutionnel* is rather facetious at the term *nation de boutiquiers*, applied to Paris. It thinks it quite grotesque, inasmuch as we have a Chancellor who sits on a woolsack.

The Chamber of Deputies concluded its sittings on Saturday, and when the Chamber of Peers shall have got through the business before it, the ordonnance of prorogation and dissolution will appear The sooner the elections are over the better, for whilst they are pending we shall be pestered by daily denunciations against England in the French press and from French notables, who thereby pay court to popular feeling. Even the French Commerce Minister thinks fit to declare most peremptorily that nothing, no, not even the contradictory report of the commission, shall induce him to suspend the ordonnance raising the duties on the importation of English goods. We need not say that the *coup de grace* of the commercial treaty was not the raising the duties on this almost only article of English export to France. But the French had never any idea of concluding a commercial treaty. And if they negotiated on the subject, they merely did so as they negotiated the extension of the right of search, with the intention of never ratifying or concluding. M. Cunin Gridaine is a manufacturer himself. When manufacturers are chosen to be Commerce Ministers, it is evident that the head of such a Cabinet means to re-enforce prohibition, and to discountenance trade

The *Morning Herald* of Wednesday contains, in contradiction to the spirit of the above intelligence, the following significant announcement:—"We are enabled, on the most undoubted authority, to contradict the rumours recently circulated relative to the alleged existence of a misunderstanding between this country and France. No friendly or unpleasant official intercourse or correspondence has been place between the Cabinets of the two countries.

It would seem, in spite of the above, that M. Thiers is trying to gain by his way into office upon the strength of the popular national feeling against England. The *Chronicle*, in treating this subject says:—"I. M. Thiers come in, and he, though infinitely more spirited a quarrelsome than M. Guizot, will keep peace better. He will inwardly and openly proclaim that no concessions are to be made, no hostilities interchanged, that the French army and navy are to be kept on a war-footing, and that the French Government is to be in all the antagonist of England." We do not believe that the journalist here faithfully represents M. Thiers's policy were he minister. M. Thiers now tries to get in with the war cry. Were he in office, he would try to keep in with the peace cry; and he would do just what M. Guizot is doing, and nothing else. The only difference would be, that whilst the present French Government gets the Chamber to vapour and bully, and look warlike for it, whilst itself wears a most meek aspect, M. Thiers would vapour and bully for himself. The result to us, we think would be pretty much the same. M. Thiers would not do more than the present Ministry has done in keeping up twenty sail of the line. He would not sign the treaty for the right of search, as they have not. M. Thiers may now speak and write as spiritedly as he pleases; he has public opinion to flatter. Were he Minister, he would have the majority to consult: and the majority even of the present Chamber, though wicked in words, has been very wary in acts.

The *Courrier Français* accuses M. Guizot bitterly as the Minister appointed by foreigners But what had foreigners to do with the great majority that supported M. Guizot, both on his accession to office and at the opening of the session just expired?"

The Paris papers of Tuesday contain no news of importance. It was stated on the Bourse that the Baron de Rothschild had declined to avail himself of the late ordinance, signed by the Minister of Finance, permitting the contractors of the last loan of 15,000,000f. to hold over the payment of the instalment still due, but had paid into the Treasury the amount of the monthly instalment due on the 12th instant, being 15,000,000f.

SPAIN.—The following telegraphic despatch was received in the early part of the week

BAYONNE, June 4.—General Rodil, on the receipt of an estafette from the Government, started immediately from Tolosa for Madrid. The Regent had called upon the Presidents of the two Chambers to form a cabinet. Nothing further had transpired respecting the ministerial crisis up to the 31st ult.

Last night, at half-past one o'clock, after a session of thirteen hours, the longest, and likely to be the most important I have witnessed in the Spanish Chambers, a direct and deliberate vote of censure was passed in the Congress upon the Gonzales cabinet, by a majority of seven. The censure was also the fullest I have seen since the appointment of the Regent, 163 members having been present and voted on the occasion. The fatal and long-threatened blow which opens anew so many sources of speculation upon the future fortunes of this country, has therefore been at length struck.

The news of a vote of censure being passed upon, and the chances of its leading to a total dissolution of the Gonzales cabinet, will doubtless, excite much interest, and lead to much speculation—gloomy, perhaps—in foreign countries. In France it will be hailed with delight as the harbinger of the overthrow of a ministry erroneously considered hostile to its policy; in England it will be heard with regret, as favouring the idea of the unfitness of Spain for representative government, and presaging future ills to the country. Some acquaintance with the national character, and experience of the working of things here, without at all underrating the importance of the present event, dissuade me from indulging in the anticipations I have just alluded to. I have seen worse, much worse, than the present aspect of affairs discloses—three-fourths of the whole nation in the bloody strife of civil war—the Treasury without enough of money to provide lights or wafers to seal dispatches—Don Carlos and his wild host of followers looking down from the hills around Madrid like so many hungering vultures upon their prey—all this, and much more I have seen, and yet from all I have seen, the peculiar elasticity and resuscitative forces of the national mind and resources of the country saved it at last. Fear for Spain, as it is felt abroad, and was once felt by me, has ceased to hover over my pen in recording trying events of this kind, for which hundreds of parallel examples will be found in the history of every country in its progress from despotism to freedom.

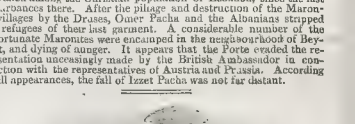
The worst, indeed, I anticipate is, that things will merely go on as they have done for some time back again, and that we have not men here capable of combining short, by the adoption of a new and better system, the throes of transition through which the nation is labouring. But I have not time or space to pursue these thoughts further, and have only to conclude by informing you that up to six o'clock this evening Ministers had not resigned: and that they were then preparing to go to consult with the Regent upon the course to be adopted. Though many think that the remnant of the Cabinet left might be retained, and that a dissolution might be had recourse to by them, I am far from sharing in this opinion. As a ministry, that of Gonzales is virtually dead. The best the Regent could now do would be to select the six best men he could, send them down to the Chambers with good measures, and, if not supported by both, immediately dissolve, taking care to have one, at least, among the new combination to manage the new elections, upon which all now depends

PORTUGAL.—(Private Correspondence.) We have advices from our Lisbon correspondent to the 30th of May. The commercial and slave-trade treaties were both, at length, in such a state of forwardness, that there was no doubt whatever of their being signed within a week or ten days. A Council of Ministers had been held on the Saturday, at which all the questions relating to these negotiations were fully discussed. Some objections were made by the Ministers of Justice and Marine, but after explanation by Baron Tojal, the Government pronounced its opinion unanimously in favour of the treaties. The opposition of Silva Carvalho and Rodrigo Magalhaes had been overcome, and a deep-laid intrigue had become entirely abortive, of which our correspondent has forwarded to us very full particulars. In every human probability, both treaties would be signed during the course of the week, and forwarded to London by the next packet. The ratifications would be exchanged before the end of June. Baron Tojal had concluded the most satisfactory arrangements with regard to British claimants in Portugal, as to the dividends now falling due in London, which he had remitted sufficient funds to meet; next, as to the claims arising out of the services of British officers during the Peninsular war, the first instalment of which, amounting to 12 contos of reis, would be paid in Lisbon on the following day; and, thirdly, as to the claims decided on by the commission sitting in London with regard to services performed during the war of succession, the first instalment of which he directed the financial agent of Portugal to pay forthwith on each certificate that he might be served on between Baron de Moncorvo and Lord Aberdeen, whether £15,000 or £25,000, the entire sum amounting to £150,000.

HAMBURGH, June 3.—(From our own Correspondent.)—There was an improvement in Change this day, and as money is becoming daily more abundant, bills on London were in good demand, and first-rate paper commanded high rates, although the Course was only quoted one-fourth sch. higher than last post. Those dealers in British manufactures whose property was destroyed during the late fire, appear now desirous of recovering their stock, and they were eager purchasers of bills. Sugar is in fair demand, but the heavy arrivals of coffee appear to frighten buyers, and to induce them to hold off. The total arrivals for this article for this year, up to the end of May, amount to thirty and a half-millions of lbs., and the present stock is estimated at twenty millions of lbs.

An advertisement appears in the *Nachrichten* this day, concerning the affairs of Baring Brothers company, from which it appears that 2200 claimants have already sent in their demands, to the aggregate amount of 9,629,854½ marks banco, and against which the utmost sum which can be hoped for are 3,312,231½ marks banco; but it is to be feared that the full amount of all liabilities will not be contributed, and that the ultimate dividend will be less than appears now on the face of the statement. The Galter Company have likewise published a report on their present position, from which it would appear that their total losses by the late fire will be 2,220,000 dollars (about £330,000); and that if all the liabilities of parties who are bound by their principle of mutual insurance to contribute in proportion to their means are forced to pay up, they will continue their business with a considerable guaranteed capital. It must, however, be admitted, that the statement is made up to show the best face, and that it does not obtain confidence to the full extent which it would deserve upon a mere periodical examination. The Burgomaster of Hamburg are to be called together in a few days, to deliberate upon propositions, which will be laid before them by the Senate, connected with the recent casualty. Various reports are in circulation as to the nature of the proposals, but it is perhaps better to abstain from further allusion to these reports, as a few days will bring the facts before us.

STATE OF SYRIA.—Intelligence has been received from Beyrout of the 17th instant, announcing the breaking out of an extensive rebellion at Latakia. According to the last accounts from Syria, brought to Constantinople by the mail from Beyrout, Omer Pacha still remained at Deir-el-Kammer, where he had received considerable reinforcement of Albanians. The number of those irregular troops may be estimated, without exaggeration, at about 8500 men. Other troops are ready to follow the same destination. Travellers just arrived from Beyrout give a frightful description of the misery which prevailed among the Christian population of Lebanon, since the last disturbances there. After the pillage and destruction of the Maronite villages by the Druses, Omer Pacha and the Albanians stripped the refugees of their last garment. A considerable number of the unfortunate Maronites were encamped in the neighbourhood of Beyrout, and dying of hunger. It appears that the Porte evaded the representation unceasingly made by the British Ambassador in conjunction with the representatives of Austria and Prussia. According to all appearances, the fall of Izzet Pacha was not far distant.



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY

In the House of Lords, Lord DENMAN laid on the table, after presenting several petitions in its favour, an act to provide for a general form of affirmation for all persons objecting to oaths from religious scruples.

Several petitions having been presented, their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY

Several private bills were advanced in their respective stages. The Lough Foyle Drainage Bill passed a third reading.

Mr O'CONNELL presented a long petition respecting the last election for Belfast, from a person named Coppock The gist of the matter appeared to be, that the petitioner had been less skilful in relation to his pecuniary transactions at elections, and had turned them to a less profitable account than some of his more distinguished countrymen.

In reply to a question from Sir R. Inglis, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the directors of the Great Western Railway had promised to make arrangements for closing the carriages unlocked

Mr. ADDERLEY moved that a new writ be issued for Newcastle-under-Lyme. Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the writ be suspended for a fortnight, and that a select committee of inquiry into the facts of bribery be appointed. After a protracted discussion the house divided—

For the motion	111
Against it	97
Majority for the issue of the writ	46

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better discovery of bribery at the election of Members of Parliament.—Sir R. PEEL concurred entirely in the object of the motion, and proceeded at considerable length and with great clearness and ability to explain the objects which ought to be kept in view, and the inconveniences and difficulties which were to be surmounted in legislating upon that subject. After a few words from Mr. HUME, Mr. ROEBUCK, and Lord SANDON, the motion was agreed to

[Upon this coquetting with election writs, and with the whole question of bribery and corruption, the *Times* pertinently remarks.—The decisions of the House of Commons on issuing writs to boroughs in which the sitting members have been displaced for bribery are somewhat remarkable, nor do we profess to understand the principles upon which those decisions are regulated. First, Sudbury is to be disfranchised for gross and extensive bribery—so far so good. Then Ipswich, convicted of the same crime by the same authority, on the same kind of evidence, is to elect its two members as if nothing had happened. Then the Nottingham writ is suspended *sine die*, because Mr. Roebuck has heard and believes something about a corrupt compromise, and the Southampton one for a fortnight, because after the close of the examination and the unsaying of the sitting members, a Mr. John Wren promises further disclosures; and now finally, the house falls back into its former indulgent habits, and allows Newcastle-under-Lyme to proceed to a fresh election, though proved guilty to no ordinary or limited extent of the same crime as Sudbury, Southampton, and Ipswich. Truly, we wish we could understand it all.]

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the Customs Duties Bill, Mr ROEBUCK moved an amendment reducing to timber and wood, that the duties on colonial and foreign timber be rendered equal.

Mr. P. M. STEWART brought forward the motion, of which he had given notice. It was to the effect that the duty on colonial timber be reduced to 3s. per load, and the duty on foreign timber to 35s., and that the measurement of deals for the purpose of charging duty be taken according to the recommendation of the committee of 1835. After much discussion the committee divided—

For Mr Roebuck's motion	16
Against it	243
Majority against the motion	227

Upon the motion of Mr. STEWART no division took place.

Sir H. DOUGLAS moved—"That the duties, on and after the 10th day of October next, should be 30s. on foreign timber, and 50s. on foreign deals, both per load, and that no alterate reduction, as contemplated, should take place in either"

The motion was opposed by Sir ROBERT PEEL, and was negatived without a division

The house then resumed, and almost immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY

The Australian and New Zealand Bill was read a third time and passed.

In answer to a question by Lord SUDELEY

The Duke of WELLINGTON said the money raised under the Queen's letter would be paid over to the Sustaining Distress Committee, which has existed in London since 1826 It was by order of that committee that the amount sent to Barnsley had been remitted.

On the motion of the Earl of RADNOR, and after some conversation, a return was ordered of all the sums which had been received for the relief of public distress, with or without a specific vote of the House of Commons, from the 1st of January, 1821, to the present time.

The Ionian Islands Bill went through committee and was reported.

On the motion of the Lor. CHANCELLOR the bringing up of the report on the Copyright Bill was postponed till Tuesday next; and their lordships then adjourned until Thursday

HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY

The Earl of DARLINGTON and Mr. THOMAS GLADSTONE took the oaths and their seats as members for Ipswich.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Melbourne Inclosure Bill, the Gravesend Town Pier Bill, the Church Stretton and Longdon Roads Bill, the Imperial Bank of England Bill, the North American Colonial Bank Bill, the Ireland Bill, the Ipswich Gas Company's Bill, the Beccwood Improvement and Market Bill, and the Ross and Cromarty Courthouse Bill

The Lords amendments to the following bills were agreed to, and the bills passed.—The Warwick and Leamington Union Railway Bill, the South Metropolitan Gas Bill, and the Tyne Fisheries Bill.

The following bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed:—The Chester house Hospital Estate Bill, and the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill

Mr FERRAND said that under the resolution of the preceding day to have been informal, he had to withdraw his motion for the adjournment of the house on Wednesday, the 10th of June, he should move for a committee of the whole house for the purpose of considering a resolution to the effect that this House thought it expedient that some relief be provided for the destitution of the working classes, and that for such purpose the address should be voted [illegible] grant of one million, the said grant to be provided for by the [illegible]

Mr. BLACKSTONE gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen, praying her to propose an alteration in the franchise of the borough of St Ives

In answer to a question, Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, that not one farthing would be deducted, as official fees, from the amount raised under the Queen's letter

Lord ASHLEY, in the absence of Sir J. GRAHAM, who called forth the warm admiration of the house, as well for the benevolence of its spirit as for the ability [illegible] evinced, obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of chaplaincies and salaries.

To an inquiry by Mr. M. ATTWOOD,

Mr GLADSTONE answered that it was not the present intention of the Government to introduce the Isle of Man bills for the operation of the [illegible]

The house then went into committee on the Customs Duties Bill.

On the question having been put, fixing the duty on boots and shoes imported,

Mr. G. PALMER moved, by way of amendment, that the duty be 30s.

After some discussion the amendment was negatived by 118 to 38

Mr. MANGLES then proposed, as a suggestion by Mr MELNER GIBSON, who was duly opposed by Lord STANLEY—that the duty on Indian cotton should be reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent

Previously to the division a squabble took place between Mr. FERRAND and Dr. BOWRING, in consequence of an assertion by the former that the Doctor

when in Switzerland, had refused to receive the evidence of persons opposed to his own views. Dr. Bowring denied the charge, and after a good deal of talking, and the interchange of personalities between some hon. members, Lord Stanley suggested that this denial ought to be sufficient to prevent the continuance of the discussion.

Several successive motions for adjournment were then made and negatived, but at last one was agreed to without a division. Mr. Mangles's amendment, and the gentle passage between the members for Knaresborough and Bolton were thus got rid of, and the routine business having been gone through, the house separated at half past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Lords did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons

Sir R. H. Inglis presented a petition, numerously signed, from the electors of Nottingham, complaining most justly of being deprived of that share in the national representation to which they are entitled by the constitution of Great Britain, in consequence of a freak which has happened to enter the mind of an individual Member of Parliament.

On the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill,

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the report be taken into further consideration this day six months.

After some discussion, the house divided—

For the report	88
For the amendment	21
Majority for the report	67

The report was agreed to, and ordered to be received on Friday next

Captain Polhill moved the second reading of the Manslaughter Bill, and after he proceeded in his motion, notwithstanding the opposition of Sir J. Graham, that it should be withdrawn, it was negatived without a division.

The house then, after a move from Mr. Hume, on account of the absence of the First Lord of the Treasury, went into committee on the Customs Acts Amendment Bill.

Mr. Mangles moved that the duty of 5 per cent on Indian cotton manufactures be reduced to 3½ per cent

The amendment was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and at the end of a discussion of little interest, negatived by a majority of 42 to 7

The subsequent items of the twelfth schedule of the tariff, down to damask, were, after some brief discussion, agreed to.

On the proposition that for every £100 value £90 be inserted, and that the words "damask per square yard 10d. and draper 5d." be inserted,

Mr. S. Worsley suggested the expediency of more simple protection to the British manufacturer.

Mr. Gladstone supported the measure as it stood

The clause was then agreed to.

The remaining items in the schedule, down to "cotton or waste of cotton wool," were agreed to

On the proposal that a duty of 2s. 11d. per cwt. should be imposed on "cotton of waste of cotton wool.

Dr. Browning commented on the impolicy of duties on the raw material of manufactures, and moved that the blank be filled up with 1d. instead of 2s. 11d

Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Phillips supported the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone supported the item on the ground of revenue, and observed, that the proposed reduction of £50,000 on cotton would involve a reduction of £250,000 on wool

Some discussion took place, when the house divided

For the original motion	7
For the amendment	14
Majority	7

On the proposal with regard to the duty on the import of foreign sheep and lambs' wool.

Mr. C. Wood moved that the duty be reduced to 1s. per cwt.

Mr. Bulkeley felt it to be his painful duty to corroborate the statement of the preceding speaker, that the woollen trade had sadly diminished, and that the sales were in no ways increasing

Mr. Hutton opposed the amendment, and remarked that, after the house had voted as it had done, the duty upon cotton, it could not be said that this duty was a matter one iota less

Mr. S. Worsley, Mr. Alden, and Mr. Lascelles supported the amendment, on the ground that there were special circumstances in the case.

The committee then divided—

For the original motion	142
For the amendment	80
Majority	62

Mr. G. Wood moved that the duty on the import of sheep and lambs' wool, not being of the value of 1s. on the pound thereof, be reduced to 1s per cwt.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment.

The committee divided

For the motion	47
Against it	76
Majority	29

The remaining items of the schedule were then agreed to, and the house resumed.

The Tithes Commission Bill was considered in committee on the motion of Sir J. Graham, and several amendments were agreed to.

The reports of the Slave Trade Suppression (Ilgin) Bill, of the Slave Trade Abolition (Argentine Confederation) Bill, and of the Slave Trade Treaties Bill were brought up and agreed to

The house adjourned.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Singular Suicide of a Youth.—Mr. Baker held an inquest on Tuesday at the London Hospital, on the body of John Coe, aged 16, an apprentice to Mr. Lovett, hairdresser, of Smithfield. John Coe, of 20, Highstreet, Wapping, said that about two years ago the deceased, his son, was in the service of Mr. Dimond, of the Commercial-road. His master was at that time charged with and found guilty of a serious offence—deceased being the chief witness against him. The circumstances of the prosecution gave deceased much uneasiness, and he often complained of how greatly annoyed he was at the conduct of a policeman, who frequently, in his presence, spoke to witness on the subject. It vexed him to such a degree, that several times lately he said he could not bear the sight of the policeman, as it always made him think of the cause of the punishment of his late master. He had been recently working for Mr. Lovett, and he returned from business earlier than usual on Friday last, and sat down to write a letter to his brother; after which he joined in prayer with the children, and went to bed. At six o'clock the next morning he went to his work, and at seven in the evening witness heard that he had been found in a dying state from the effects of a dose of arsenic near Stratford Church, and taken to the London Hospital. He said that he had bought some poison, and drank it in some coffee. He died in the hospital in a few hours. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

At the Kensington police-court, on Tuesday, *Thomas Shores*, a labouring man, about twenty-four years of age, who has been in custody since the 23rd ult., on a charge of having wilfully set fire to the house of his brother, John Shores, on the previous evening, at Hanworth, near Hounslow, whereby his life had been placed in danger, was brought up for further examination. The wounded man was well enough to attend, and said he did not wish to appear against his brother. Mr. Clive, however, said it was too late now to prevent the case from going to trial. Some further evidence was given, and the prisoner was then remanded till Friday.

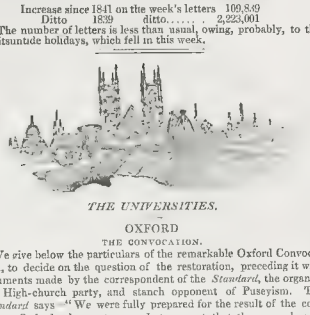
Fires.—Between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Coleman, carpenter, Winchester-street, St. Saviour's, Borough. By the speedy arrival of the engines, and the exertions of the firemen, the flames were got under, but not before the building was much damaged, and a considerable quantity of stock consumed. It could not be ascertained how the fire originated.——About half-past nine o'clock the same morning, a fire broke out in the manufactory of Mr. Parry, coffee-roaster, No 6, Type-street, Finsbury, which did considerable damage to the building, and destroyed a quantity of coffee to the amount of upwards of £160. On Monday night, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire occurred at the premises of Mr. Noll, baker, corner of Bell-court, Bermondsey-street, which did considerable damage to the building, and destroyed a large quantity of flour. The fire was caused by the overheating of an oven.

On Tuesday, the mortal remains of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Manners were removed from his house in Upper Brook-street, for interment in the family vault at Kelham, Notts. One of the best of men is gone to his last account; may we all be as well prepared to meet it in our turn. Kindness, generosity, singleness of heart, and strictness of honour and integrity, were his characteristics, and such was the happy effect of these qualities to win regard, general friendship, and disarm animosity, that no man ever had more friends or fewer enemies, and so Lord Manners began and continued a long public life. He became, in his professional career, successively Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, Solicitor-General to the King (George III.), a Baron of the Exchequer of Ireland, and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. He presided over the Court of Chancery in Ireland for above twenty years, to the satisfaction of an able and learned bar; and, as evidence of the respect and affection with which he was regarded by the legal profession in that country, the addresses and magnificent testimonial presented to him on his retirement are conclusive. On his resignation of the seals of Ireland, he retired altogether from public and official employment, cherished, admired, and beloved by all who had the fortune to enjoy his intimacy. At the advanced age of 87, having lived a long and happy life, because a life of usefulness, integrity, and distinction, he died, leaving an example to others of the inestimable benefits and blessings of sound religious and moral principles, earnest and persevering industry in the duties he had to perform, and a social, friendly, and affectionate disposition.

Monthly Statement of Letters Delivered in the United Kingdom :—

Week ending May 22, 1842	3,805,671
Ditto May 23, 1841	2,997,145
Ditto November 24, 1839	1,985,367
Increase since 1841 on the week's letters	109,849
Ditto 1839	2,223,001

* The number of letters is less than usual, owing, probably, to the Whitsuntide holidays, which fell in this week.



THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD

THE CONVOCATION.

We give below the particulars of the remarkable Oxford Convocation, to decide on the question of the restoration, preceding it with comments made by the correspondent of the *Standard*, the organ of the High-church party, and stanch opponent of Puseyism. The *Standard* says—"We were fully prepared for the result of the contest at Oxford. It was too much to expect that those members of Convocation, who, in 1836, voted in favour of the statute for depriving Dr. Hampden of one of the privileges of his office, would in 1842 reverse their former vote: it was too much to expect that his able and faithful discharge of his duties as Professor, in asserting the great doctrines of the Gospel, and in exposing the grievous errors of the Tractarians, would conciliate or mitigate his original enemies. The leaders of the Tractarian party were foremost now, as before, against Dr. Hampden; and skilfully availing themselves of the influence justly due to the names of several strong Anti-Tractarians, who joined them and signed their circular, they were enabled to represent the question as having no connexion whatever with their own favourite views, and thus to gain the votes of many members of Convocation, who, on the broad question of Puseyism or no Puseyism, would have been their staunchest opponents. Their stratagem has succeeded, and yet, after all, they have little to boast of; for, in spite of their organization and activity, their triumph in 1842 bears no comparison to that in 1836. They then succeeded by a majority of seven to one; now only by three to two. Let not Dr. Hampden be discouraged by the result; he has gained ground: they have lost it. Truth is mighty, and will ultimately prevail."

Oxford, Tuesday.

A Convocation was held this day, at two o'clock, to decide on the statute proposed in Congregation on Saturday, for restoring to the Regius Professor of Divinity his privilege of sitting at the board for the appointment of select preachers, of which he was deprived during the excitement of 1836. It was supposed until within a few days that the statute would have passed without opposition, Convocation having consented to assign the professor a place at the new theological board, lately formed, for the examination of students in divinity. It appears, however, that the Tractarian party, to whom the Hebdomadal Board have given dire offence, by refusing to recognise Dr. Pusey as professor in theology, thought the present a good opportunity of retaliation, and by a dexterous appeal to the consistency of many of those members of Convocation who united in passing the statute of 1836, contrived to reject that of this morning by a majority of 334 against 219. On a former occasion the numbers were 474 to 94. Previous to the division, Mr. Sewell, of Exeter College, opposed the proceedings in a Latin speech, entering a protest against the legality of the statute being brought forward. This, however, was overruled by the Vice-Chancellor; and the protest, which, if successful, is likely to be the means of introducing an entirely new working of the University system, and to throw the initiation of all convocational measures into the hands of the combined forces of the Tractarians, is to be forwarded to the Chancellor, or made the basis of legal proceedings.

Later speeches in favour of the measure were also delivered by William Way, Esq., of Glympton Park, and Mr. Phillimore; and against it by Mr. Vaughan Thomas, and another gentleman, whose name escaped us; after which the Tractarian party were ordered to withdraw into the Divinity School, adjoining the Convocation-house, and the *placets* to remain behind. The Tractarians cheered loudly when the numbers were announced.

The temporary defeat sustained by the friends of the measure is mainly attributable to the complete organization of the Tractarian party in the University, and to the hesitation on the part of the Hebdomadal Board to canvass in support of their proposition, from a feeling that such a method of securing its passing was questionable. In consequence, the nature of the measure and its bearing on the interests of the University were imperfectly apprehended, and the non-resident members, as being unsolicited, except by the Tractarians and their adherents, remained passive until it was too late to turn the scale.

Amongst the supporters of the measure were the members of the Hebdomadal Board present, with the exception of Dr. Richards and Dr. Faulkes, of Jesus College, and perhaps another. The Bishops of Llandaff and Sodor and Man voted also in support of the measure of the Board, as did not wish to appear against his brother. Dr. Clive, however, said it was too late now to prevent the case from going to trial. Some further evidence was given, and the prisoner was then remanded till Friday.

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THE CITY.

Great confidence continues to be shown in our own securities, and prices are exceedingly well maintained. The delay in bringing the tariff into operation has precluded purchases to any extent, either in produce or manufactures, and hence a great abundance of unemployed capital in consequence of the absence of demand for commercial purposes. The public, in general, have now too dearly ascertained the real nature of foreign bonds, that dealings in them are confined to a few time bargains among the speculators themselves, and, at present, no legitimate investments offer, except our own securities and railroad shares. Under these circumstances, it is not a cause for surprise that a Three-per-cent. stock is now worth 93, and so long as monetary affairs remain as unsatisfied as at present, little doubt exists but that a further advance may yet be expected.

No fresh or extensive business has been transacted during the week, excepting some purchases of 3½ per cent. reduced, by the broker who generally acts for the Bank of England, and the last prices were, Consols 91⅞ for the opening ex dividend; 3½ per cent. reduced 100¼; India Bonds 23s., 25s., and Exchequer Bills 48s., 50s., premium The other Stocks are closed preparing to pay the dividends due 5th July.

The small number of bonds issued by States which keep faith with their creditors, and the absence of speculation—these render it unnecessary to make any particular remark. The closing prices were, Austrian, 110, 111; Belgian, 102, 103; Dutch, 5 per cents., 101, 101½, the 2½ per cents., 52¾, 52½; Danish, 80½, 81½; and Brazilian, 66¾, 67¼.

The quotation for Mexican was 36¾ ¾. The government of that country appears both able and inclined to satisfy the demands upon it, but in the present uncertain state of political affairs, though no reason exists why a holder who has paid a high price for his bonds should sell them at the enormous discount at which they are at present; yet, as these are among the documents which are speculated upon, those who are fortunately without them, should remember as the quotations are raised or depressed by the machinations of a few to the victimising the unwary.

Railroad shares have been in good demand, although but few are offering. The prices are—London and Birmingham, 177, 179; Birmingham and Gloucester, 50, 52; Great Western, 87, 88, the half shares, 61, 62; South Western, 62½ 63½; North Midland, 65, 67, the new shares, 32, 33; South Eastern and Dover, 25½, 25¾, the scrip, 7-16; Eastern Counties, 9, 9¼; Northern and Eastern, 4¾, 4⅝; Brighton, 11, 11¼; and Brighton A, 25, 26 per shares.

The Great Western has for the last few days engrossed the larger share of speculative business, and the gratifying declaring light traffic has produced a buoyancy which each report of coin, that the credit is more and more established. Bankers and merchants can now speak of the great saving labour imposed upon them, and when the effect reaches the class of smaller tradesmen it must of necessity be serious.

Fatal Rencontre in a Union Workhouse.—On Friday, two boys, inmates of the St. Alban's Union Workhouse, having had some trifling dispute, a scuffling fight ensued, when the youngest, a fine boy of eleven years of age, fell by a blow received on his body from his antagonist, under the effects of which he lingered a few hours, and, notwithstanding every effort was immediately used by the medical officer of the Union, gradually sunk.

Fire in Ely Cathedral.—At eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 8th instant, the city of Ely was thrown into the greatest consternation by the ringing of the fire bells, and the cry that the cathedral was on fire. With an alacrity beyond all praise, within ten minutes after the announcement, the whole of the inhabitants, females as well as males, had assembled, and had formed themselves into double lines from the neighbouring wells, by which means a most ample supply of water was conveyed to the engines; and, within half an hour, from the very great exertions of the people, all danger was entirely removed; and I am happy to say, that at the present I am writing (three o'clock, p.m.), the fire is completely extinguished with but trifling damage.—*Globe*.

An inquest was held on Thursday afternoon before Mr. Wakley, the coroner, upon the body of the late Lord Congleton; an account of whose melancholy suicide will be found in another column. After a great deal of painful evidence (among which was that given by his son, the present lord, who was greatly affected), which was summed up at great length by the Coroner, the jury retired, and in a few minutes returned the following verdict: "We find that on the 8th of June, 1842, Henry Brooke Parnell, Baron Congleton, was found dead, and hanging, by means of a certain kerchief, which was fastened around the neck, and attached to a certain bedpost, and that he so hung and strangled himself, being at the time in a state of temporary mental derangement."

The Force of Politeness. The following pleasing anecdote is told by M. Casimir Bonjour, in the course of an essay on politeness:—"The Marchioness de Coislin one day solicited an audience of Fouché, then minister of police. The audience was granted, but Fouché, who was resolved to refuse whatever the marchioness might ask of him, received her standing, with his elbow resting on the chimney-piece, and did not invite her to a seat. 'Citizen minister,' said the marchioness, 'I come to ask what crime my sister, Madame d'Avary, has committed, that she should be exiled.' 'She is an enemy of the government,' replied Fouché, 'and has the audacity to set it at defiance.' 'She audacious?' retorted the marchioness, 'she defy the First Consul? How little you know her. She is so timid, that she would not even venture to say, Citizen minister, have the goodness to hand me a chair.' At these words Fouche was so disconcerted, that he lost all his courage to be hostile. Mad. de Coislin had a chair, and Mad. d'Avary received permission to return to Paris."

Romantic Courage of the Earl of Suffolk.—After the siege of Orleans had been abandoned, the Earl of Suffolk was taken prisoner whilst fighting most valiantly, in which he displayed the chivalrous spirit of the times, even at the moment of imminent danger. He was about to surrender himself to William Renaud, but first asked him, "Are you a gentleman?" "Yes." "But are you a knight?" "No." "Then," said the Earl, "I make you one;" and having dubbed him in the field, retired in his custody.

Formation of Fruit.—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* has an article, demonstrating that in fruit-trees, the flower and then the fruit are formed of leaves. The pear, for instance, consists of thirty-five leaves, which may be seen in the early stages of its formation.

Origin of the Black Doll—a Sign at Rag Shops. -This sign originated with a person who kept a shop for toys and rags in Norton-folgate, about eighty years ago. An old woman brought him a large black doll for sale, but desired it might remain unopened till she called again to see it weighed. Several weeks elapsed without her appearing, which induced the master of the shop to open the parcel, when he found a black doll, neatly dressed, with a pair of gold earrings appended. This he hung up over the door, for the purpose of being owned by the woman who left it. Shortly after this she called, and presented the doll to the shopkeeper as a mark of gratitude for his having by this means enabled her to find out her bundle. The story having gained circulation, this figure has been generally used by dealers in rags ever since.

It appears from a recent statistical return that there are in Australia and its dependencies, including its Italian territory, 25,500,000 Catholics, 3,500,000 members of the United Greek Church, 2,900,000 of the non-United, 1,260,000 Lutherans, 2,240,000 of the Reformed Church, 400,000 Socinians, and 600,000 Jews. The number of religious houses for men amounts to 768, comprising 10,354 persons, and including 27 religious orders. The Brothers of Mercy possess 34 houses, and 542 inmates; the Benedictines 37, and 1093 inmates; and the Franciscans 98, and 1258 inmates. There are 157 convents, containing 3651 women.

It is accurately remarked by Mr. Twining, in his "Aristotle," that the ancients have left us no landscapes; owing, in his opinion, to their not having any landscape painter. They had no *Thomsons*, because they had no *Claudes*.

A Profligate. The *Morning Post*, published at Cincinnati, relates the following anecdote of a young gentleman of that country, who had expended a large fortune, money, lands, negroes, everything in a course of intemperance and profligacy. He had just paid a last year's grog bill of 800 dollars: one day he was walking in the street very leisurely, when seeing a physician on the opposite side, he called out to him, saying he wanted him to come over. "Doctor," said he, "I wish you'd just take a look down my throat." "I don't discover anything, sir," said the doctor, after looking very carefully. "You don't?" said he, "why that's strange; will you be kind enough, sir, to give another look?" "Really, sir," said the doctor, after a second look, "I don't see anything." "Not? why, doctor, there is a farm, ten thousand dollars, and twenty negroes gone down there!"

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

INDIA.—THE WAR IN AFFGHANISTAN.

The overland mail, which arrived by extraordinary express from Marseilles on Sunday evening, brought intelligence from Bombay to the 4th May, from Calcutta to the 24th of April, and from China to the 10th of March.

The news which has reached the public from the seat of the Affghan war is of absorbing interest, and will be read with intense avidity. We have to regret that, in the fall of Ghuznee, it should record another reverse to British arms and prowess, although, on the other hand, we have the pride of learning that more important successes have been achieved—that the Khyber Pass has been forced by the valour and intrepidity of our soldiers; and that General Sale has gained in Jellalabad as brilliant a victory as ever reflected lustre upon a soldier's name.

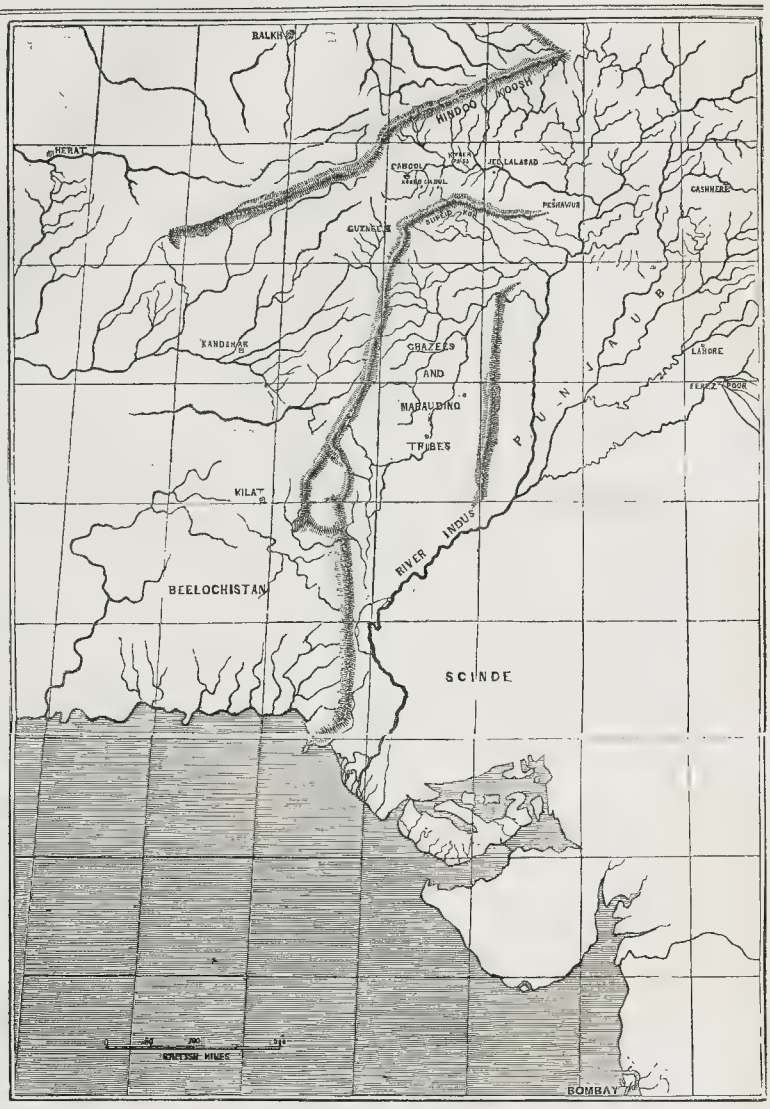
We proceed to lay before our readers such general details of these interesting occurrences as our space will permit; but we must forbid ourselves the repetition of facts which would be consequent upon the insertion of the official correspondence.

GHUZNEE.

(*From the Bombay Times.*)

The insurrection which broke out at Cabul on the 2nd of November appears almost simultaneously to have manifested itself at Ghuznee, ninety miles to the south, and thus much further from the Peshawar frontier. On that day Captain Woodburn and 150 men were cut to pieces forty miles to the north. A few days after this Lieut. Crawford, in charge of about 100 prisoners, narrowly escaped; his baggage fell into the enemy's hands, and the greater portion of his men were killed. From the 7th of November to the 1st of March, nothing definite or intelligible was heard from Ghuznee. By the beginning of December the country round was completely mowed up; and though we from time to time heard of the town being filled with insurgents, and Colonel Palmer sorely pressed by the enemy, as his commissariat was believed to be well supplied, a hope was entertained that he might hold out till relieved by General Nott from Candahar; or, that he might, so soon as the country was open, be able to retreat without assistance. About the end of February water began to fail him, the enemy appear to have increased in audacity, and on one occasion they were driven back by a gallant charge made on them by the Sepoys, who bayoneted them in great numbers. A despatch from him, of the 1st of March, dispelled the illusion as to his safety. His original force, which consisted of the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, with some artillery, was considerably under 1000 strong—latterly probably not more than 700; of these, 137 had fallen in the course of the siege, and about 100 were sick or wounded; 200 men were detached, holding an outpost, where water had become so scarce that, within forty-eight hours of the date of the despatch, it must have been abandoned. The enemy was under cover in overpowering force within fifty yards of the garrison. The thermometer had, for some time, been 46 degrees below freezing. The garrison were exhausted by the fatigue of incessant duty, and disheartened by their total isolation; and, under these circumstances, there appeared to be no choice but capitulation left to the commander. He states that, in consequence of this deplorable pass, and of having received orders from Sir William M'Naghten to retire, he had agreed to evacuate about the 6th of March. The city was at this time filled with Ghazees, the religious Mussulman fanatics, who had worked so much woe at Cabul; and these were here, as they are everywhere, and at all times, wholly beyond the control of the chiefs. The ground was thickly covered with snow; and Colonel Palmer, at the conclusion of his despatch, expresses fears for the safety of the force. They were to have proceeded immediately in the direction of Cabul, on their way to Jellalabad, under a safe conduct from the chiefs. Nothing whatever having since this period been heard of them, there remains scarcely any reason to hope but that they have all likewise perished. According to a rumour lately prevalent in Scinde, three or four of the officers were in the hands of the enemy as prisoners. Thus have the Ghazees avenged the massacre of the prisoners under our authority when Ghuznee was taken by Sir John Keane. On the 21st of July, 1839, it was captured by us, with a sacrifice of 500 of the enemy. It was surrendered by us about the 6th of March, 1842, with a loss, it is to be feared, of the whole garrison and camp followers, amounting to upwards of 1000 men.

JELLALABAD.—The last authentic intelligence from this quarter is contained in Sir Robert Sale's despatch of the 7th of April, though letters came down to the 9th. Five weeks intervening between these two periods have been more fertile in events of interest than any other similar space since the close of the first month of the blockade. Throughout the earlier portion of the month of March, the enemy had insulted and annoyed the garrison by swarms of skirmishers into the ravines and hollows round the walls, and behind the numerous mud forts in the vicinage, which it had been found impossible entirely to destroy, and from the cover thus afforded them they maintained an incessant fire of musketry on the parapets. On the 10th the Affghans showed themselves more than usually audacious and persevering. On the same evening information was received that a mine was being driven at the northern face of the fort; and though General Sale considered that there was much reason to doubt the accuracy of this, he resolved on making a sortie to ascertain the fact, and check the boldness of the enemy. On the morning of the 11th, 300 of her Majesty's 13th, under orders of Colonel Dennie, with 300 of the 35th Native Infantry and 200 sappers and miners, at daybreak moved out from the Peshawur-gate, and swept steadily round the low ground to the spot where the enemy were said to have broken ground. The cavalry, under Captain Oldfield, at the same time appeared upon the plain towards the south, to distract the attention of the Affghans. The post where the enemy were expected to have been met, unexpectedly proved to have just before been abandoned—a strong picket in the neighbourhood was gallantly driven in and pursued to a considerable distance, by Captain Broadfoot, at the head of the sappers and miners. An attempt on the last-named body by a heavy force of the enemy's cavalry was repelled. The troops having accomplished the objects of the sortie, in examining the ground around the wall, where neither mine nor gallery could be found, retired in perfect order into the fort, without serious casualty of any sort. For the next twelve days constant skirmishes appear to have occurred betwixt our foraging parties and the Affghan horsemen.



MAP OF THE AFFGHAN COUNTRY.

Provisions once more began to run short, and on the 24th a strong foraging party having been sent out in quest of supplies, they were attacked by a large body of the enemy. These were readily beaten off; not, however, before Captain Broadfoot, of the sappers and miners, had been severely wounded; he is now recovering. It was said that by the end of the first week of April their supplies would be entirely exhausted. A few days afterwards, however, a very successful sortie was made; 500 sheep having been seized and brought into the fortress.

On the 5th of April the rumour ran that General Pollock had been repulsed, and the following morning a salute was fired from the Affghan camp, in honour, as it was understood, of the defeat. As it was reported, in addition to this, that troops were being despatched to meet the advance from Peshawar, as also that Akhbar Khan was about to withdraw his force, Sir Robert Sale resolved to attack him with all his force before his departure, with a view of driving the enemy off from General Pollock, of relieving the blockade, or of chastising them so long as within reach, according to whichsoever of the reports might chance to turn out well-founded. The force marched out accordingly at day-break on the 7th, and after a brilliant action defeated the enemy on every point. Our total strength scarcely exceeded 1400 men; yet with this 6000 of the enemy were put to rout—their guns, four in number, taken from the Cabul force, captured, and a heavy loss (it is said 500) in killed and wounded inflicted on them. The gallant Colonel Dennie, of her Majesty's 13th, was killed when in the act of leading his column to the attack of a fort which the enemy very obstinately defended. The defence of Jellalabad, maintained for a period of nearly six months of severe fatigue, suffering, and privation of every sort, has thus terminated with one of the most brilliant victories which has, since 1815, crowned the British arms.

CANDAHAR.—GENERAL ENGLAND'S ADVANCE AND RETREAT.—General Nott's force had by the end of February begun to suffer severely from the want of carriage—the whole camel conveyance they could command being inadequate for more than a third of his supplies, when necessary to move any considerable distance from the camp: the commissariat was well provided, but ammunition was getting scarce, while medical stores and money were nearly out altogether. The reinforcement and convoy destined for their use was ordered to move from Scinde in three detachments; the first of which, under General England himself, quitted Dadur on the 9th, and reached Quettah on the 16th of March, having lost 300 camels in the snow while ascending the Bolan Pass; some fifteen of the men were frozen to death, and considerable apprehensions entertained for the safety of the brigade. The first detachment consisted of a wing of her Majesty's 41st (445 bayonets); 374 of the 6th Native Infantry; with details of the 3rd Light Cavalry, the Poonah Horse, the 20th and 25th Native Infantry; with four guns; in all, about 1200 men. These had 2000 camels, £45,000 in silver, with ammunition and other stores in convoy. The second detachment, of about equal strength, with 2000 camels, and £90,000 in treasure, under Major Simmons of her Majesty's 41st Foot, left Dadur on the 28th March, and ascending the Bolan Pass without molestation, reached Quettah on the 4th of April. The third portion of the brigade left Sukkur betwixt the 10th and 13th of April, and may be looked for at Quettah about the 7th of May. It consists of the 12th Native Infantry, with a squadron of the 3rd Light Cavalry, amounting to about 1100 men, commanded by Major Reid; they had 2600 camels in charge, with a multitude of other beasts, bearing medical stores, ammunition, and treasure. When assembled, the whole force just arrived at or under orders for Quettah would amount to about 4000 men. General England reached Quettah on the 16th of March, but had only remained a few days when he found it necessary (on the 26th) to move out towards Pisheen, a valley some twenty

miles off, to protect the people, who were favourably disposed towards us, against the insurgents, and to obtain forage for the 1500 camels which still remain to him—supplies of this essential not being procurable at Quettah. During the first two days, scattered parties of insurgents were seen along the line of march, and some skirmishing ensued. On the 27th the troops passed the village Hykulzie, and were received in the most friendly manner by the chiefs. Not the slightest hint was given by them that any interruption or annoyance was intended us, though it must have been perfectly known to them that two months' labour had been expended in barricading the pass, a few miles in front; and that Mahomed Sadeez was posted in the hills close by, with a strong force just arrived from Candahar. On the morning of the 28th, considerable numbers of men were seen on the hills on either side of us. These were at first supposed to be scouts or marauders. Further on, a group of low hills skirted the road, betwixt two of which lay our line of march. That on the right was strongly barricaded—that on the left covered with irregulars. The light companies of her Majesty's 41st, and the 21st and 25th Native Infantry, amounting in all to 180 men, were ordered to charge up the hill, in line, as it was imagined the enemy would decamp on their approach. Instead of this, they kept themselves concealed within the works, and the moment that the 41st crossed the crest of the barricade, a rush so desperate and irresistible was made against them that they were compelled instantly to retire, leaving Captain May, two sergeants, one corporal, and fourteen privates dead upon the field. On descending the hill, hotly pressed by the enemy, a body of cavalry which had the day before arrived from Candahar, wheeled round the flank of the hill and fell upon their rear. Here Major Althorp, of the 20th Native Infantry, fell, covered with wounds. He survived two days, and expired on his return to Quettah. A reserve of the remainder of the 41st covered the retreat of the storming party, which formed itself into square to receive the enemy near the bottom of the hill. The Afghan horsemen finding these impenetrable, retired in good order, leaving many of their dead under our bayonets. Of 470 men who had been engaged, including the reserve, twenty-seven were killed and seventy-one wounded. The enemy appeared to have suffered severely. Mahomet Sadeez, the insurgent leader, appears to have headed the charge in person; he received a bayonet wound in the shoulder. Six chiefs, with about thirty others, were killed, and fifty were severely wounded in this affair. They fought with the bravery and enthusiasm of religious zealots, and it is confessed by all our officers, that a finer body of irregular horse than that which charged upon our squares was never seen in Affghanistan. The utmost gallantry was displayed by our men; the sepoys entreated permission to charge up the hill again, but were refused. The 41st were also most anxious to renew the contest. More than half the brigade had been employed in protecting the baggage. It was resolved to retire on Quettah. Our troops having moved off the field, spent the night of the 28th in a ruined fort, three miles to the left; they reached Quettah with but little molestation on the 30th. In the course of these proceedings it had been discovered that the Kojjuck Pass, 63 miles from Quettah, and consequently 84 from Candahar (the total distance betwixt the two being 147 miles) was blocked up, the enemy having for months been engaged in constructing field works for its defence. It had now become apparent that so close was the compact, and so universal the feeling against us throughout the country, that of all that was passing beyond the line of our pickets we were in total ignorance. On the 1st of April, General England wrote to Candahar, informing General Nott of his retreat; stating to him also, that supplies would only be pushed forward in cases of extreme emergency; that the passes must first be opened by a combined movement from the east and west. It was proposed by him that a light brigade, without knapsacks or other encumbrances not indispensable, should move from Quettah as soon as a similar one had marched from Candahar. This last was instructed to bring mortars along with them, these being considered necessary to carry the barricades. This movement could scarcely have commenced from either point earlier than the 15th of April, and must, we should think, considering how entirely all communication is interrupted, be undertaken over 150 miles of rough and irregular country with the greatest hazard. General England seems to have lost all hope for the present of forwarding troops to Candahar, the brigade destined for its reinforcement being now considered necessary at Quettah, where strong intrenchments are being thrown up. We do not quite comprehend the reason of this sudden alteration in General England's resolution; as there seems to have occurred no such change in the state of the Shawl country, betwixt the 28th of March and 1st of April, as to make the presence of 2500 men, which at the former date were partly on their way to reinforce General Nott, necessary at the latter one for the protection of Quettah.

SCINDE.—Through the past month Scinde has been everywhere perfectly undisturbed, the robberies in the Bolan Pass hardly deserving the character of disorders. There is, indeed, scarcely a single occurrence of note that has happened betwixt Dadur and Kurrachee, betwixt the 15th of March and 26th of April, the period over which our present review extends. The movements of the troops upwards, under General England on the 8th, and Major Simmons, of her Majesty's 41st Regiment, on the 28th of March, and Major Reid, of the 12th Native Infantry, now on his way, have already been noticed. The Bengal 19th Native Infantry was daily expected at Sukkur from Ferozepore, to supply the place of the 12th and other troops now on their way to Quettah. The Bombay 17th Native Infantry has gone by steam to Kurrachee on the 18th, 19th, and 22nd of April.

CABUL.—Intelligence of a recent date (not ascertained) has been received at Jellalabad from Cabul about the 8th of April. Another revolution was reported to have taken place, and the rumour will most probably turn out well founded, though not as yet authenticated. The Shah Soojah was said to have been shot in his litter when coming out of the Bala Hissar—a circumstance, this, also extremely probable. Our hostages and prisoners, both here and at Futteabad, were safe and well, though some of them had of late been less kindly treated than formerly. It was said the chiefs were anxious to negotiate for their release; and our conviction is that with Generals Pollock and Sale, now at Jellalabad, and likely to fall back for the present on Peshawar, very little difficulty will be found in recovering, by threats and promises conjointly, the whole of the captives. The Shah Soojah has written a long letter to the Governor-General, endeavouring, it is supposed, to exonerate himself from the suspicions entertained against him of having caused the recent insurrection, or connected himself with its leaders. He lays the blame of our discontents which gave rise to it on the shoulders of the politicals, and states that if his advice had been listened to by the Envoy the present aspect of affairs would have been widely different. No further proof against him has come to light throughout the month.

We now give a return of killed, wounded, and missing in orcing the Khyber Pass: -

Killed—1 European commissioned officer, 1 colour-sergeant and 12 sepoys *and* privates—14.

Wounded -*1 staff*, 2 European commissioned officers, 1 fife-major, 2 jemadars, 19 havildars, 2 naiks, 1 drummer, and 85 sepoys and privates—104.

Missing—1 bugler, 16 sepoys and privates—17.

Total killed, wounded, and missing, 135.

(Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captain Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

Camp Ghuznee, Lolla Bey, 7th April, 1842.

Name of officer killed—Lieut. Cummins, her Majesty's 9th Foot.

Names of officers wounded—Staff-Brigadier Wild, slightly; Captain Ogle, her Majesty's 9th Foot, ditto; Lieut. Mulcaster, 64th Native Infantry, ditto.

The following orders in council have been issued since the intelligence of the fall of Ghuznee:—

"The Governor-General in Council has directed that the Commander-in-Chief will submit the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, in surrendering the citadel of Ghuznee, to the judgment of a court-martial, at the earliest period at which such court can be duly assembled.

"The Governor-General in Council has already (on the 28th of January last) directed that a full military inquiry shall be made into all the circumstances connected with the direction and conduct of the troops at Cabul, at the earliest period at which such an inquiry may be practicable.

"The Governor-General has now directed that the conduct of Major-General Elphinstone in Affghanistan shall be submitted to the judgment of a court-martial, at the earliest period at which such court can be duly assembled.

"The Governor-General in Council will further direct that a full inquiry shall likewise be made into all the political functionaries employed at Cabul, at the earliest possible period after he shall be in possession of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate transmission to Government.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council,

"T. MADDOCK.

"Secretary to the Government of India."

Lord Ellenborough, accompanied by two or three secretaries, had set out from Calcutta to the upper provinces of Bengal. His object in this journey is stated to be twofold—first, to be enabled to communicate without delay with the generals of the army west of the Indus, and the officers commissioned with the management of those provinces; and next, to introduce some reforms there. His lordship, whose decision and promptitude are highly praised, has, it is asserted, required that the commander-in-chief of the army should quit his cool retreats at Simla in order to join him at a more central position. The want of vigour, which was much felt from the beginning of November last, when the Cabul insurrection broke forth, for Lord Auckland hesitated to compromise his successor by any active measures, is no longer complained of.

In the interior of India general tranquillity prevails. Subscriptions to a considerable amount had been entered into all over the country in favour of the widows and orphans (unprovided for by the regulations of the Government) of those who fell during the recent disasters at Cabul. A commercial crisis has taken place at Calcutta; but confidence was beginning to return.

The following paragraph should not be taken in too credulous a spirit. The fate of Affghanistan forms now a curious problem. Shah Soojah, who by temporising and truckling to his enemies, and by many other manœuvres available amongst the Affghans, had contrived to secure himself a precarious existence in the Bala Hissar at Cabul, has at length, as it is now stated, been murdered. His sons have, as it appears, taken different parties, one or two being favourable to the British alliance, while two or three are opposed to it. Various factions are described as at present contending for the lion's share of influence and power, and general confusion, uproar, and bloodshed prevail at Cabul. Shah Kamram, of Herat, nephew of Shah Soojah, after a long contest with his vizier, Yar Mahomed, is also stated to be dead; so that Affghanistan, from the frontiers of Persia to the mountains west of the Indus, may be regarded as in perfect anarchy.

Preceding this summary of our Indian intelligence, we present to our readers an accurate and spirited map of the entire seat of the war in Affghanistan, which will enable them the better to understand the relative position of our troops, and the difficulties to be encountered, and, we hope, gloriously surmounted by the British army. And in another part of our journal we may refer, for a variety of graphic illustrations of the memorable transactions of the bitter warfare we have in hand. We trust these will form an interesting and acceptable present to the British public.

CHINA.

(From the *Bombay Times.*)

We have received the following letter from Macao, dated March 3, 1842:—"We have little to communicate on the state of our market since the 7th ult., the date of our last circular. Trade at Canton continues free from interruption, but owing to the Chinese holidays, there has been little done either in exports or imports."

Sir Henry Pottinger remained at Hong-Kong, possibly waiting for reinforcements. The post-office, and other public establishments, had been removed from Macao to Hong-Kong. The Chinese had completed their batteries along the Canton river, the efficiency of which there is no probability of being tested. Their presence would present no formidable obstacle to the British force, which would be instantly brought into play against them, if the plan of operations included another attack on Canton. This, however, is not likely to take place. The next step of an important character contemplated by the British Plenipotentiary is a visit to the Celestial City. The Court of Pekin is likely to be embarrassed from another source. Cochin China, which is tributary to China, is threatened with invasion by Siam. This stroke of policy has, in all probability, been effected by British influence at the Court of Siam. Its effect on the councils of the Emperor of China, will, we doubt not, be soon perceived. A most amusingly vituperative proclamation against the British has, in the meanwhile, been issued by his Celestial Majesty.

A proclamation has also been issued by Sir H. Pottinger, in which it is declared that Hong-Kong and Chusan will remain in the possession of England till our demands are complied with by the Emperor; and that they shall be considered free ports, equally open to the ships of all nations. The Chinese inhabitants are invited to return and reside under British protection. Amoy is also to remain a free port in our possession for the present. Sufficient warning is to be given, to permit all property to be removed from it, should it afterwards be resolved upon to restore it to China. One of the stipulations to be insisted on before these possessions be returned, is perfect immunity from punishment for the natives who may have thrown themselves on our protection during existing troubles. The forces with the expedition were in excellent health. The headquarters of the general staff was at Ningpo. It was understood that the naval and military commanders to the northward were authorized by the plenipotentiary to act, in case of emergency, according to the best of their discretion. The Bengal Volunteers had embarked for Calcutta; the 37th Madras Native Infantry were just about to return to India; the English troops were ready to land and be housed in barracks at Hong-Kong.

CHORAL MEETINGS AT EXETER HALL.

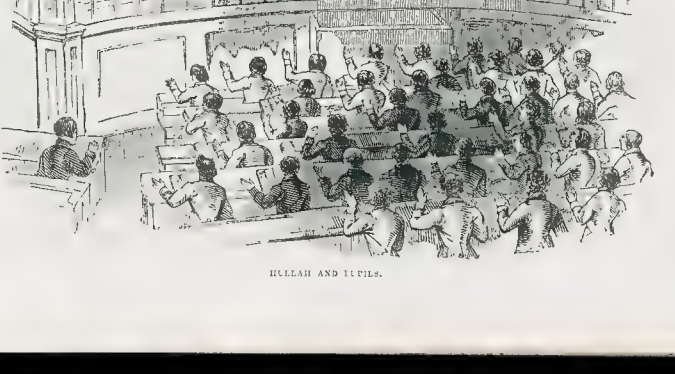
The second great choral meeting of Mr. John Hullah's musical classes, instructed on Wilhelm's system, took place on Saturday evening, in Exeter Hall. The attendance of visitors was, if possible, more numerous than on the previous occasion, and amongst the more distinguished auditors present were—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Dean of Chichester, Lord Wharncliffe, the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P., the Marchioness of Westminster, Lord Howard, Lady Clay, Mr. T. Greene, M.P., Mr. J. S. Pakington, M.P., &c. Lord Wharcliffe, who attended as President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, under whose direction the classes were originally formed, was loudly cheered both on his arrival and departure.

The music sung on Saturday night was the same as that selected on the former occasion. It comprised the following pieces, viz., the 100th Psalm; an anthem by Farrant; the 95th Psalm; a motet, by Palestrina; the 149th Psalm; the Austrian Hymn, "God save the Emperor," adapted to English words by Mr. Chorley; and a madrigal composed by B. Donato, in the year 1550; besides several other pieces of a simple, but pleasing character; the whole terminating with the National Anthem. These were, on the whole, exceedingly well and correctly sung, although in some of them, and especially in the madrigal of Donato, we detected a few trifling errors in the time; and, indeed, to sing a madrigal correctly, must require the most unremitting practice on the part of so vast a body of singers, amounting altogether to about 3000, as the least "hitch" mars the effect completely. The National Anthem was not by any means sung as we could have wished, and the tenor singers are too prone to vociferousness. Still, taken as a whole, the performance was highly successful, and was honoured with the loudest applause from all parts of the hall.

At the conclusion, Lord Wharncliffe came forward and announced that a third great choral meeting would take place in a short time, in order to defray sundry expenses which had not yet been paid off. His Lordship warmly praised the efficiency of the pupils, and exhorted them to continue their exertions, mentioning, as a sort of stimulus to their abilities, that the Queen Dowager had been much delighted with the evening's performance. It appears, however, that the very same music is to be repeated on the next occasion, although some slight change would, we think, be advisable.

In the course of the evening the hall was unexpectedly visited by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, whose appearance, whilst one of the pieces were being sung, caused the greatest sensation. The singing was suspended, and all the assembly—both singers and auditors—rose with one unanimous impulse, and cheered the noble duke with the most enthusiastic fervour and energy. The scene was gratifying and affecting in the extreme. His Grace appeared in excellent health, and walked down to his carriage at the conclusion of the evening without any assistance whatever. As he retired there was one general and heartfelt exclamation of, "God bless the Duke!"

The other distinguished visitors also retired amidst loud ap-



HULLAH AND PUPILS.

plause, and the evening went off altogether in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Hullah, as before, gave some of his "manual signs," and without the assistance of any instrument, succeeded in eliciting from his pupils the various notes indicated by him, without the least difficulty, delay, or embarrassment. This is a fact not lightly to be passed over. His pupils, we repeat, do him the greatest credit, and we hope they may continue to progress in the science to which they appear to be such warm devotees.

[In our musical department will be found a full development of Mr. Hullah's system.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A New Subscriber.*"—*The "Poetical Works of the late Rev. E. Lloyd" have not yet been received.*

"*J. C.*," *Wine-office court*—*We have at present no opportunity of availing ourselves of his services*

"*Stephen*" *will see that his suggestion has been partially adopted.*

"*W. J.*" *had better make his proposition to Mr. Clayton, at our office, 320, Strand.*

"*B. D.*"—*There is no chapel attached to the institution in Well-street; and we are not aware of any place of worship belonging exclusively to the Sailors' Home*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Carlisle.*—*A bishop must be a "Churchman," as a matter of course; but it does not follow as a necessity that he is either "sincere" or "consistent," although we should hope both words apply generally to the members of the Episcopal bench. We suspect our friend has been rather hyper critical*

"*B. Bowring,*" *Dorset is requested to obtain the copies of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *he is in want of from his news agent, or forward the sum the papers will amount to to the office of this paper, and he may rely on having them sent to him.*

In answer to numerous inquiries, we announce that the grand "Colosseum Print" will be given only to regular subscribers of six months. The price to non-subscribers will be one guinea.

Newsmen, booksellers, and all vendors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *are particularly requested to be careful in keeping this paper clean, and free from creases, as in most cases it will be wanted by subscribers to bind in monthly parts and annual volumes. Title page and Index will be furnished yearly, at a trifling additional cost on the copy.*

Those numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *which were out of print are now reprinted, and any of the back numbers may now be had by order of all newsmen.*

The First Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *containing Five Numbers, in a handsome wrapper, price 2s 6d, may now be obtained of all Newsmen and agents.*

* * *In consequence of the great number of orders received from various parts of the country to supply regularly the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *the Publisher requests us to inform those gentlemen whose commands he has already fulfilled, that he will feel obliged by their transmitting him post-office orders equivalent to the term of their intended subscriptions; and also to notify that henceforth this journal cannot be regularly supplied, unless respectable references accompany the orders, or the subscriptions be paid in advance.*

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842.

It will be kindly, and perhaps not unwisely, remembered by our readers that, in the promise of the doctrine of humanity which this journal has pledged itself, to the best of its humble power, to enforce, we recorded our memory of the heart and genius of that fine philanthropist, Michael Thomas Sadler, and suggested, with a strong degree of faith and pleasure in the truth of our assertion, that his mantle had descended upon the shoulders of the young, good, and charitable Lord Ashley—a nobleman who has this week vindicated our aspiration and his own virtuous industry in the pursuit of the noble calling he has chosen, and gathered unto himself such laurels of human piety and charity as men adore, but only God bestows.

However, by this time he has won from thousands the "blessings which mount to Heaven," and the whole nation is applauding him with exulting praises for identifying all his parliamentary ambition and distinction with the sorrows, the sufferings, and the salvation of the poor.

In the brief summary of proceedings in our houses of Legislature to which this journal is of necessity confined, we have simply been able to record the fact, that on Tuesday evening Lord Ashley—cheered by all parties—applauded to the echo, to the honour of the English heart—listened to with respect, and believed with the implicit reliance which is due to his character as a Christian, a gentleman, and, as it shall prove, a statesman, too—obtained permission to bring in a legislative enactment of protection for all classes of labourers in our mines and collieries, for the restriction of the young tasks of children, for the entire moral removal of women from their unseemly and disgusting toil, for the relievement of men from the demoralizing influences of their degrading slavery, and for the humanizing of the owners of such property as hold its monopoly in this most marvellous iniquity, who batten upon the brief existence of their victims, and who, in many cases, barter in dwarfing God's image, and the destruction of social happiness and life.

It was not in these words that Lord Ashley framed his motion of Tuesday evening, but it was to all their purpose and effect.

In a beautifully eloquent but painfully circumstantial speech he put forth the accumulated catalogue of the horrors he sought to annihilate, and the grievances he was determined to redress. His oration, for it may be called one—if touching and exciting facts related with purity of diction and in perfect truth and simplicity of heart, be not excluded from the pale of modern oratory—was listened to with an interest as intense as it was honourable to the listeners, and only cheered when the pain of the subject merged for the moment into the humanity of their charity as men admiring, but only God bestows.

It would not, he hoped, be deemed presumptuous on his part, when he rose for the purpose of propounding his motion, and asked for its sympathy and patient hearing, if he stated that he felt quite certain of repaying their indulgence. The novelty of the subject, its magnitude, the deep and solemn interest it had excited throughout the country, the consideration of its vital influence on the welfare of so large a portion of their fellow-countrymen, would, of themselves, be quite sufficient to obtain for him a favourable hearing. Enormous mischief had been discovered, and an immediate remedy was proposed; and sure he was that if those who had the power were as ready to abate oppression as those who had suffered would be to hail the boon with gratitude and thankfulness, sure he was that there would be such a renewal of good understanding between master and servant, between wealth and want, between the ruler and the ruled, as would conduce to the restoration of much comfort, under God's blessing, to the permaneat security of the empire. (Hear, hear.)

This appeal was one of courtesy, modesty, and a nervous sense of right, combined. Let us now turn to a few of the serious, solemn, and too well authenticated statements:—

It was shown in the evidence that a child, *only six years of age*, in one of the mines in the west of Scotland, *carried or dragged half a hundred weight fourteen times every day*, a distance as high as the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. In the evidence of one woman, named Betty Hamilton, it was stated that belts were fixed round the women's waists, and chains were attached to them and ran between their legs, and the enormous weights which they had to drag were fastened to those chains. The women were made old and infirm before they were thirty years of age, and they were seldom delivered of an infant which survived its birth. * * * * *

Those parties who worked were brought up in total ignorance, and one of the evils of this was the destruction of the morals of the females, and they were rendered altogether unfit to discharge the duty of a wife or mother. * * * * *

The miners had regulations and a system of their own, and it occurred when parties committed offences, which rendered them liable to legal penalties, which the miners did not regard in a criminal point of view, they harboured them against the penalties of the law; and, under such circumstances, no constable would venture to descend into the mines to execute his duty. There was abundant evidence that the children were exposed to ill treatment. The colliers worked alone in dark places, and at a distance from observation, and could therefore inflict punishment without detection, and with impunity. * * * * *

It appeared, from the evidence of a witness, that a boy had been seen beaten with a pickaxe; and that there was a large gash in his head, inflicted by the same weapon. There was another case to which he would direct the attention of the house. He had read the case in the newspapers, and went to the Home Department, with the view of having an inquiry instituted. His request was attended to, and the result was, that it was admitted that the case had not been over-stated, and that it was not only substantially, but accurately correct. It was that of a boy who had twenty-four wounds upon his body, his back and loins were beaten to a jelly, and his head covered with marks of old wounds. When brought before the magistrate, he could neither sit nor stand, and was obliged to be laid upon the floor. His arm had been broken, and after that he was forced to work before it was cured. The master admitted that he was in the habit of beating him with a stick, in which a nail was fixed, which projected an inch, and that this penetrated his flesh. Mr. Milne further stated that he had been starved for want of food. The master kept him as a waggoner until he was of no further use, and then sent him home to his mother, who was a widow in Rochdale.

Here is a fearful admixture of cruelty with crime! We go no farther! The heart sickens, and the blood burns over the thought of these enormities of human tyranny, and we shudder to think that in our mining and manufacturing districts it has been worked into a system for the purpose of most unhallowed gain, and what is worse, for the stunting, and grinding, and brutalizing of a far-spread race of English poor.

Let our readers, however, put faith in our intention to make Lord Ashley's measure the means of our aiding and illustrating the whole wretchedness and wickedness which he has denounced and laid bare. For the nonce, we take it only as the topic of the moment—the prominent and absorbful question of the legislative week; but again hereafter, and for ever, until we hear the voice of the people rejoicing over its extermination, will we keep this British suffering and slavery before the eye of the human public—its great and haunting leprosy—its unhealed social sore—its taunt of goading crimination—its stain of blood and sorrow, deepening into the humanity of the land.

Still, we hope that our mission of agitation will be brief. The press and the Parliament have now sounded the tocsin of indignation and disgust—the determination of justice has gone forth among the people, and the public heart is pouring out but one grand response to the imploring aspiration of Lord Ashley, that the Legislature of England would "work out the words of the prophet, and break off our sins and iniquities by doing mercy to the poor."

Cobbett once illustrated a familiar point of English grammar in his own peculiar but very forcible style, by stringing together in a most objectionable and offensive way, what must always appear an unjust and ill-assorted association of objects—"A House of Commons." "A Den of Thieves." Many writers both before and after Cobbett, and many public declaimers too, have endeavoured, with more or less effect, to bring this particular branch of the legislature into disrepute; but notwithstanding the plausible complaints of some, and the querulous aspersions of others, the assembly of representatives has, by the display of those estimable qualities that distinguish the human character and human intellect, maintained that high ground which, by the proper discharge of its functions, it was originally intended to occupy, and justified its assumption of power as the right arm of the British constitution. A learned and distinguished individual, not less remarkable for his varied and profound accomplishments than for his eccentricities, which nothing but his genius could palliate, has more than once taken occasion to express publicly his thanks to God that the country possessed a House of Lords; and the thanksgiving found a willing response in the hearts of many; but more numerous by far is that class which, in the plenitude of its political piety, offers grateful homage for the existence of a House of Commons. It is always, therefore, a matter of infinite regret to the respectable and intellectual portion of the community, when either of these branches of the Legislature in its collective capacity, gives scandal to the public, by allowing its members to descend from the high and palmy ground of law makers, to indulge in scurrilous and personal invective; for although it may reasonably enough happen in an assembly so constituted, that persons of low and unrefined habits may, by some fortuitous accident, find admission; yet, unfortunately, the honourable and high-minded, the virtuous and accomplished, must, inevitably, share the disgrace of such painful and vulgar exhibitions. These reflections are induced by an occurrence which took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday night last, in which gentlemen on both sides of the House obtained a prominent and unenviable distinction. We are not disposed to be invidious, by mentioning the names of any of the honourable or right honourable gentlemen or noble lords who took a part in the *fracas* between Mr. Ferrand and Dr. Bowring; but it certainly appears to us, that some of the members took a course on that occasion, which, for the credit and dignity of the assembly to which they belong, should act rather as a warning than an example. We are proud to see that our daily contemporaries on both sides of the question, in dealing with this really painful exhibition, have been truly party-proof; and, if this high and gentlemanly tone be only persevered in, refractory legislators will be as anxious to imitate them in manners, as dull ones are to rob them of the fruits of their erudition. Let us in conclusion observe—for the information of members generally—that boldness of assertion, and an uncourteous and impertinent mode of expression, is no proof of either honesty or courage.

In the City article of the *Morning Herald* of Wednesday the correspondent of that journal alludes to a rumour which has reached town, and which he characterises as authentic, bearing upon the origin of some of the disasters in India, and attributing them to a very extraordinary and hitherto undivined commencement. Now, it has so fallen out that the letter containing the anecdotal reports in question has come into our possession, and will form a curious document to present to our readers, the more so as it has been written in a very high quarter, and we have every reason to believe may be relied upon on the score of authenticity. Let us first, however, give the version adopted by the *Herald*:—

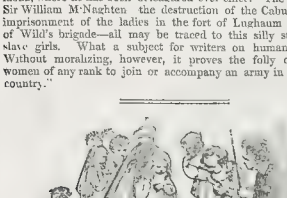
> Amongst other letters from India just received which throw light more or less upon the state of affairs there, and the occurrences which brought matters in Cabul to such a melancholy pass, one of an extremely singular character may be mentioned, which, from its curious details, is really worthy of attention, more especially as the lady-writer asserts that the facts may be relied upon, and are well known in the higher circles in India. It would seem, according to this statement, that woman, the "cause of all man's woe," was the cause, in part at least, of the late disasters in Affghanistan. The story runs thus: some time after the arrival of Lady M'Naghten in Cabul to join her husband Sir William, he received the news of his appointment as Governor of Bombay. When considering the necessary arrangements for proceeding to take possession of his government, Sir William of course could not but look to the safety of his journey and the comforts of his lady and the other officers' ladies who proposed to accompany her. At that time the passes through the Ghilzie territory, through which lay the route, were still infested and rendered dangerous by the unruly tribes inhabiting them. Previously, in order to restore tranquility and ensure order among those tribes, Sir William M'Naghten, on concluding a treaty with the chiefs, had taken the precaution of making the condition that some of the more influential among them should take up their residence at Cabul, so as to be under the surveillance of the British authorities. The ladies proposing to accompany Sir William to Bombay, well aware of the troubled state of the Ghilzie districts in the mountain passes, expressed naturally great anxiety about the perils of the passage, and in fact a disinclination to proceed without the best security for safety. In consequence, as the most ready means, Sir William summoned the Ghilzie chiefs in Cabul to a conference, at which he intimated to them his desire, equivalent to a command, that they should accompany his party through the unruly districts, so as by their presence and influence to secure the peaceful behaviour of their tribes. On retiring from the conference the Ghilzie chiefs held a parley amongst themselves, and expressed their distrust of the proposition, as being a snare for carrying them off prisoners and confining them in Hindostan, as was the case with the Kadir chief Hadji Khan. They formed the resolution in consequence not to proceed with Sir William, but as disobedience of course would subject them to punishment, they resolved also, as the only way to escape the alternative, to raise an insurrection, the plan of which was combined on the spot. And this was to attack the residence of Sir Alexander Burnes, as the most formidable party they had to deal with, and to plunder the treasury, which, strange enough, was held in the next house to his, and unguarded. Early in the next morning the project was put into execution; Sir Alexander Burnes murdered, the treasury plundered, and the population, already discontented, rose as one man to support this improvised insurrection. The result is known. At the news, every district, valley, and hamlet in Cabul poured forth its man and horse, contributed its sword and musket, to join in the plunder of Cabul, and the expulsion of the Feringhees.
>
> The moral to be drawn from this lesson, for the facts can hardly be doubted, would seem to point to the impolicy and inexpediency of permitting the accompaniment of the wives or other female relatives of officers, in an expeditionary force, not destined for the permanent occupation of a conquered country.

We now usher forth the original document to society, without in any respect altering it, or cancelling any portion of its peculiar disclosures.

"Banks of the Indus, 4th April, 1842.

"I had almost forgotten to give you an anecdote of the origin of the Affghanistan outbreak, which is no less singular than true. Will you believe it that women was the remote origin of all the disasters that have occurred here? It appears that Captain O——, in a morning call on Lady M'Naghten, by way of badinage, asked her if she had heard of the presents Sir William had received at Cabul. 'Presents,' said her ladyship, 'I have only just received his last letter, and he mentions nothing of the kind. What are they, shawls, or furs, or jewels? Stupid man, he never alludes to such things, although he knows how much I like them.' 'Oh no,' replied O——, 'they are none of these; but perhaps——.' 'Come, come,' cried the lady, 'there is some mystery, and I insist upon your telling me.' 'Well, if you insist,' said the captain, 'the Shah has made M'Naghten a present of twelve slave girls.' 'Slave girls!' roared Lady M——. 'Yes,' replied O——; 'however, Sir William would not have them all, and returned eight, retaining only four.' Lady M—— was evidently excited and in ill-humour, and O—— took his leave. In a furious passion her ladyship flew to her writing-desk, and dashed off six pages of anathema on poor Sir William, which soon after reached the Government office in the shape of a most bulky despatch, to go with the official despatches to Cabul. It was duly burked, which may account for poor Sir William being quite at a loss to comprehend the sulky snubbing letters he subsequently received from his lady, and the sudden determination she had formed of joining him at Cabul. Such resolve she had made, and no remonstrance or persuasion could dissuade her from her purpose. The consequence of her intention to join her husband was, that many other ladies were induced to look after theirs, and joined her in journeying through Affghanistan You have heard of the repeated acts of insurrection of the Ghilzie chiefs, some of whom had been pardoned, but with the reservation that they resided in Cabul, near the throne, instead of on their mountains. When Sir William M'Naghten was appointed Governor of Bombay, it was necessary that he should proceed overland to that presidency on the Indus to Bombay, and as the Ghilzie passes and mountains were in a very unsettled state, the ladies vowed they would not move unless the Ghilzie chiefs under surveillance at Cabul were directed to accompany Sir William's camp, that their influence might be exerted with their tribes to keep the road free of molestation or plunder. When the desire of the Envoy was intimated to the chiefs, they immediately suspected that it was some ruse to carry them off to Hindostan, and to imprison them, as the Kakeer chief, Hadjee Khan, had been in the fort of Chumur. They therefore held a consultation in the city, when it was resolved, that they would rather die than be led into captivity to India; that they would attempt an insurrection in the city which should implicate all parties, and from a small spark burst into a flame. It was determined to murder Sir Alexander Burnes, plunder his house, in the heart of the city, and the treasury, which, in the infatuation of the politicals, was placed next door to his residence. All was arranged. Sir Alexander was murdered, the treasury forced and plundered; blood once shed, the excited passions of the Mussulmans were not allowed by the priests and Ghazies to slumber; the city rose in open insurrection, and was shelled from the Bala Hissar for some days. The news spread to the remotest valleys, and all flocked to share in the plunder of it, or in the

destruction of the Feringhees. The Ghilzies of the Khoord Cabul Passes rose *en masse*, and every valley and hamlet and sheep farm turned out its sword or matchlock, now to man the heights along which Sir Robert Sale was at this very time traversing with his brigade on his return to India, in the cause of relief the last remnant of the army of the Indus. Everything had been reported as in a state of profound tranquillity. The brave old man had to fight his way for eight days through the passes of Jellalabad, where he has been beleaguered ever since. The murder of Sir William M'Naghten the destruction of the Cabul fort—the imprisonment of the ladies in the fort of Lughaum –the defeat of Wild's brigade—all may be traced to this silly story of the slave girls. What a subject for writers on human passions! Without moralizing, however, it proves the folly of allowing women of any rank to join or accompany an army in an enemy's country."



THE COURT AND HUNT TON.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by his Excellency Count Mensdorf, left town at twelve o'clock, in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, for Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, were in the following carriage and four. The Counts Alphonso, Alexander, and Arthur Mensdorf, also occupied another royal carriage.

Her Majesty, on entering Windsor, was met by the whole of the scholars of Eton, who surrounded the carriage, and kept up an incessant huzza until the royal carriages reached the quadrangle of the Castle.

The following distinguished suite attended her Majesty:—Lord Morton and Lady Portman (the Lord and Lady in Waiting), Lord Charles Wellesley and Sir E. Bowater (Equeries), Captain Meynell (Groom), and the Hon. Misses Paget and Ladell (Maids of Honour).

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out in pony carriages on Tuesday.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, the Duchess Ida and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen and suite left town on Monday morning in open carriages and four for the Lodge, in Bushy Park, and partook of a *déjeûné* Her Majesty and her illustrious relatives returned in the evening to dinner to Marlborough House

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge left town on Monday, for Kew. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Cambridge House in the evening.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—This day the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the distinguished visitors and suite, honored Ascot Races with their presence. The Royal *cortége* occupied eight carriages and four, each carriage being preceded by outriders in their scarlet liveries, and left the Castle at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, proceeding by the usual route through the Park.

The Queen and Royal party returned to the Castle between four and five o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S PROGRESS TO WINDSOR.—It has been noticed by persons accustomed to witness the daily progress of the royal *cortége*, on her Majesty taking her usual afternoon drives, and on other occasions, that since the late diabolical attempt on her Majesty's life, the attendants, whether consisting of the royal equerries only, or of a escort of soldiers, have so placed themselves around the royal carriage as best to tend to the preservation of their royal and illustrious mistress, should there be another individual in existence so fiendish as to make another regicidal attempt, which God forbid. During her Majesty's progress to and her return from the review on Wormwood Scrubs, on Saturday last, the above precaution was particularly noticed; and, again on Monday, during the Royal progress from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—The effect of the recent atrocious and cowardly attempt on the life of our beloved sovereign is, we regret to say, but too plainly perceptible in her Majesty's countenance and demeanour when in public. Distinguished as is the Queen for calm fortitude and more than womanly courage, her Majesty must, indeed, be more than human, were she altogether superior to those apprehensions which a second dastardly attack upon her life would excite in the stoutest heart. We regret to state —and we do so on information derived from those who have frequent opportunities of observation—that in place of the former cheerful and confident demeanour of the Queen, when taking her accustomed drives, there is a manifest perturbation, a hurried and anxious cast of countenance, which portrays too plainly that the calm flow of happy feeling which the presence of the assembled troops of her people formerly created, has sustained an interruption, and that apprehensions of danger excite almost involuntary vigilance to detect its possible approach. In these feelings of anxiety, lest a recurrence of the attempt of Monday evening last should be made, it is evident that Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent also participate. These indications of alarm were especially visible in the Queen's manner yesterday on her Majesty's progress from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal. The attendance of two equerries, one on each side of the Royal carriage, in place of one, as formerly, showed that the remarks we were led to make on the absence of proper precautions on the part of those to whom such matters ought to be an object of incessant care, after the premonition of danger supplied by the attempt of the Sunday preceding, had not been made in vain. The Chapel Royal was on Sunday crowded to excess. Not merely was the theatre hemmed in to attend to join their Royal mistress in thanksgiving to Heaven for her renewed deliverance from death, but a very large number of the nobility were also present. The Bishop of London preached a most impressive sermon on the occasion; in the course of which he alluded to the attempt upon the Queen, and to her merciful deliverance, which he ascribed to the immediate interposition of the Deity. The form of thanksgiving ordered to be read on the occasion was joined in by the assembled congregation with marked fervour—a feeling which was too strongly marked to escape observation in the metropolitan churches, in which it was generally read. The ministers of the different denominations of Dissenters also alluded to the event in their prayers with marked and emphatic gratitude. We are informed that upwards of 2000 names of the nobility and gentry, with those of all the Ambassadors from foreign states, were inscribed at the Palace during the past week; thus marking the deep interest which her Majesty's danger and deliverance had excited.—*Globe*.

Lady Shelley's first of a series of *matinées musicales* took place at Fulham on Monday, and was attended by 400 fashionables. The music was excellent. The amateurs were assisted by Signor Puzzi, F. Chatterton, Negri, Balfe, Madame Balfe, Miss Poole, Miss Mdlle. Stockel on the pianoforte.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.—The birthday of the Duke of Devonshire was celebrated on Monday. The heads of the Noble Duke's household partook of a sumptuous dinner, and the domestics and their families were liberally regaled. A ball concluded the festivities.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel left their residence in Whitehall-gardens, at half-past four o'clock on Monday, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HANOVER, AT KEW.—His Majesty the King of Hanover's birthday was celebrated on Monday at Kew with respect and gratitude; for, although his Majesty is absent from his native village, he does not fail to dispense his charity among the poor of that parish. A royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired on the green in front of his Majesty's house both morning and evening. A match of cricket was played on the green by the juveniles of the parish; after which, they were plentifully supplied with cake and wine, when his Majesty's health, and that of the Crown Prince of Hanover, were drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. A large party of gentlemen and his Majesty's tradesmen assembled at the Coach and Horses Hotel for the same purpose, and the conviviality of the evening did not close until a late hour; indeed, a general holiday was observed throughout the parish.

FASHIONABLE PARTIES.—The Marchioness of Lansdowne had an assembly on Monday night at Lansdowne-house. Nearly 400 personages of rank and distinction honoured her ladyship by their company.

The Marquis of Salisbury entertained a select circle to dinner at his mansion in Arlington-street, when his excellency Baron Gersdorff, Baron Gustave, Countess of Mamesbury, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord Fitzgerald, Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, Lady Alice Peel, Sir Frederick French, Mr. G. Talbot, &c., were among his Lordship's guests.

The Countess of Zetland had a *matinée musicale* at the family residence in Arlington-street. The selection of music was sacred, and comprised some of the most admired *morceaux* from the oratorios of Handel and more recent composers. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester honoured her Ladyship with her company. An elegant *déjeûné* was laid out in the principal dining-room for the visitors, who did not exceed 130 in number.

LORD AND LADY FRANCIS EGERTON'S PARTIES. The theatrical divertisements given by the above noble Lord and Lady, five years back, at Bridgewater-house, were the rage of the season, as also her Ladyship's *tableaux vivants*, and these delightful amusements have been long remembered in the fashionable circles. A series of theatrical entertainments was commenced on Friday last, when the Duke of Wellington, Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis of Salisbury, Countess of Carlisle, and a select circle of about 100 of the leading aristocracy graced the representation by their presence. On Monday night her Ladyship had another representation of Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback." From the annexed programme, handed to the noble visitants, the cast of characters will be seen: This evening will be represented the "Hunchback." *Julia*, Mrs. Butler; *Helen*, Miss Adelaide Kemble; *Master Walter*, Mr. Vandenhoff; *Sir Thomas Clifford*, Mr. Henry Greville; *Lord Tinsel*, Mr. De Bathe; *Master Wilford*, Mr. Charles Seymour; *Modus*, Mr. Butler; *Gerard*, Mr. Lyttleton; *Fathom*, Mr. Francis Seymour; *Thomas*, Mr. Murray; *Stephen*, Captain Cole.

It will be observed from the above bill of the performances, that those who took part in that popular drama were, with only one or two exceptions, amateurs in the histrionic art. An elegant temporary stage was erected in the back drawing-room of the family mansion in Belgrave-square, and at the end of the saloon seats were erected for the distinguished audience. The performances commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and terminated at half-past twelve, when a *petit souper* was served up in the dining-room.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND LADY LYNDHURST'S PARTIES. On Wednesday, in George-street, Hanover-square, the noble and learned lord gave a sumptuous entertainment to a select circle, and subsequently her ladyship held an assembly.

The Duke of Wellington left town for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

MONTAGUE HOUSE.—The Duchess of Buccleuch has commenced her morning parties for this and the succeeding month. They commence on Thursday next from three to seven o'clock. The grand pavilion next the Thames has been rebuilt, one portion of which will be set apart for the *déjeûné*. About five hundred persons are expected. No day is named for the Queen's visit; but it is rumoured that her Majesty is expected before the end of the season.

Lord and Lady Francis Egerton entertained a distinguished party with another of those theatrical representations which has made so much noise in the fashionable world. Amongst her ladyship's guests was Mdlle. Rachel, who was the object of universal interest and marked attention from the noble host and hostess.

The Caledonian Ball, which takes place on Monday next, promises to be one of the grandest *fêtes* this season. The noble charity for which it is destined, and the rank and fashion which heads the list, are certain to insure a crowded attendance. The Ladies Patronesses, amongst other excellent arrangements, have retained Jullien's and Koenig's fine orchestra for the occasion.

Madame Lephis (Jenny Colon), the pretty and celebrated actress, died on Tuesday morning, after a tedious illness, at her residence, Rue Neuve des Mathurins.

QUEEN CHRISTINA.—Queen Christina of Spain has, it is said, become the purchaser of Malmaison, the favourite residence of the Empress Josephine.

GRAY'S INN, June 8.—The undernamed gentlemen were this day called to the degree of barrister at-law by the honourable society of Gray's Inn, viz., William Smith, Esq., and Frederick M'Mahon, Esq.

LISZT, THE PIANIST.—The celebrated Liszt gave a grand concert at St. Petersburgh on the 22nd ult., for the benefit of the city of Hamburgh, at which a sum of 40,000 roubles (10,000 francs), were received.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The nuptials of the Marquis of Waterford and the Hon. Louisa Stuart, only unmarried daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, ambassador to the court of St. Petersburgh, were solemnised on Wednesday, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, by special licence.

His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, uncle to the noble bridegroom, arrived shortly after eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Marquis of Waterford and Lords John and William Beresford.

At half-past eleven the lovely and accomplished bride entered the chapel, accompanied by Lord and Lady Stuart de Rothesay, and attended by the bridal train. The bridesmaids were Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, Lady Jane Bouverie, Lady Sarah Saville, Hon. Miss Stuart, and the Misses Beresford.

The chapel was filled by a highly-distinguished congregation of the members of both families, and some of the leading nobility, who obtained admittance by cards the gift of Lord Stuart de Rothesay. Had not that precaution been taken, the chapel would have been crowded to excess, and that by not a very select audience, for it required the exertions of several of the police to maintain anything like order at the entrance to the sacred edifice.

Shortly after the arrival of the bride and family connexions, the ceremony was proceeded with, his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh officiating on the interesting occasion.

In addition to the Marquis of Waterford and Lord and Lady Stuart de Rothesay, we noticed among the relatives and friends present the Dowager Countess of Hardwicke (grandmother of the bride), Dowager Countess of Caledon, Lady Catherine Douglas, Viscount and Viscountess Beresford, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lord and Lady James Stuart, and Hon. Miss Stuart, Viscount and Lady Sarah Ingestre, Misses Berry, Lords John and William Beresford, Sir John P. Beresford and Misses Beresford, Honble. Lady Rendlesham and Hon. Misses Rendlesham, Lord and Lady Somers, Viscount Canning, Lady Duff Gordon, Sir Gordon, Lady Antrobus and Misses Antrobus, &c.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the wedding circle repaired to the residence of Lord Stuart de Rothesay in Whitehall-yard. On the departure of the bride and bridegroom from the chapel, the populace assembled in Whitehall loudly cheered the happy couple.

A *déjeûné* was given by Lord and Lady Stuart de Rothesay to a select circle of twenty of the immediate members of both families.

Shortly after two the Marquis and Marchioness left in an elegant four, for the Priory, Earl Somers' seat, near Reigate, where it is their intention of staying a week, and then purpose going to Curraghmore, the marquis's princely seat in the county of Waterford.

The noble marquis's establishment leave for Ireland this day, and the preparations of the high tenantry for the welcome of their liberal landlord and his amiable and accomplished bride have, we hear, commenced. Indeed, we have reason to believe the reception of the marquis and marchioness at the seat of the Beresford family, will be of such an enthusiastic character as to have been rarely excelled in that country.

It is a singular fact that although the Royal Chapel at Whitehall possesses more than general conveniences for the performance of marriage ceremonies, it is a rare occurrence to have a marriage solemnized there; for, with only one exception, there has not been a marriage there for some ten or fifteen years back.

THE CHURCH.

ORDINATION.—At the last general ordination holden by the Lord Bishop of Ely at the parish church of St. George, Hanover-square, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

Deacons of Oxford. John Cooke, B.A., Balliol College; Edward B. Edgell, B.A., Balliol College; Henry Wills Gray, B.A., Exeter College; John Park Whalley, B.A., University College. Of Cambridge.—John Dowell Ridout, B.A., Christ's College; Thomas Samuel Woollaston, B.A., St. Peter's College; William Pattinson, B.A., St. Peter's College; James Astley, B.A., St. John's College; Francis France, B.A., St. John's College; John Farrar Robinson, B.A., St. Peter's College; Mytous Bright, B.A., Magdalen College; Charles Styles Drake, B.A., Jesus College; William Fowler Kerley, M.A., Sidney Sussex College; George Hutchinson, B.A., St. John's College; George Barham Johnson, B.A., Corpus Christi College. Of St. David's College. Lampeter Thomas Williams and George Robinson Thomas, by letters dismissory from the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Priests of Oxford.—Rev. Charles Culliford Goodden, B.A., Exeter College; Rev. Richard Lloyd, B.A., Merton College; Rev. Watson Pedder, B.A., Brasenose College; Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A., New Inn Hall; Rev. Wm. Yorick Smythies, B.A., Trinity College; Rev. Wm. Fort Sweet, B.A., Pembroke College.

Of Cambridge.—Rev. Walter Melvill Wright, LL.B., Caius College; Rev. Thomas Andrew, B.A., Pembroke College; Rev. Joseph Woolley, B.A., Emmanuel College; Rev. Augustus Davies, B.A., Queen's College; Rev. Samuel Blackall, M.A., St. John's College; Rev. Charles Colson, B.A., St. John's College; Rev. George Fenwick, M.A., St. John's College; Rev. William Williamson, M.A., Clare Hall; Rev. John Smith Foster, B.A., Pembroke College; Rev. Frederick Hopkins, B.A., Corpus Christi College; Rev. John Shawe, B.A., Corpus Christ. College

Of Dublin. Rev. Thomas Robert Crowes, B.A., Trinity College.

PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The annual sailing match for the prizes awarded by this spirited and gentlemanly club was attempted on Saturday last, but owing to the steadiness of the wind it was not able to round the distance-boat within the time prescribed by the laws of the club, the affair was declared "no match," and the sailing to come off all over again on the 17th instant. But although sport was thus untoward, the excursion is on all hands represented as having been delightful:—"We are bound to admit," says a critic who must abuses it, "that it was very pleasant, and true to the spirit of the club, as usual, did their best to provide, and successfully the comfort of their guests. There was a tolerable band on board the steamer which accompanied the match, and dancing on the upper deck was kept up with much spirit. There was nothing in the way of the day by which any opinion could be formed of the weather powers of the boats, but it was evident the Mystery was overmanned, and that the Sea Nymph had a strange-looking topsail. Had almost omitted to state that the Marquis of Anglesey accompanied the match in a very pretty little steam-boat, propelled on the locomotive principle."

SUICIDE OF LORD CONGLETON.

It is our painful duty this day to announce the melancholy suicide of Baron Congleton, better known as Sir Henry Parnell. His lordship committed the act of self-destruction by hanging himself with silk pocket-handkerchief in his bed-chamber, and was yesterday discovered by his eldest son, the Hon. Mr. Parnell, about ten o'clock in the morning, at which time life was quite extinct. The late unfortunate nobleman, we understand, was taken unwell in the beginning of last April, since which time a marked change has been noticed in his conduct and habits, but nothing to lead to any idea that he contemplated self-destruction. On last Monday week his lordship removed from his residence, No. 19, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, where he had resided for some years, to No. 43, Cadogan place. The above are all the particulars we have hitherto been able to obtain. An inquest on the body will be held at the late deceased nobleman's residence, in Cadogan-place, this afternoon. It was intimated by the servants that orders would be given only to admit one reporter, but we should think the Coroner will not consent to such an arrangement. [See Latest Intelligence

The deceased, Henry Brooke Parnell, Lord Congleton, who was raised to the peerage by the Melbourne Ministry, in 1841, was the second son of Sir John Parnell, Bart., by the second daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart. He was born in 1776, and was, consequently, 66 years of age. He married, in 1801, the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Portarlington, by whom he has left a son, the Hon. John Parnell (now Lord Congleton), and five other children. His late lordship succeeded his eldest brother to the baronetcy in 1812. He was chairman of the Finance Committee in 1827. In 1833, he was appointed a member of the Excise Inquiry Commission, and filled the post of Secretary at War in 1831. In April, 1835, he was appointed Paymaster-General of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Ordnance and the Navy, which offices he continued to hold until June, 1841. He represented Queen's County in Parliament from 1805 to 1832, and Dundalk from the latter period till 1841. His lordship was author of a well-known work on financial reform, and of a great number of pamphlets on currency and banking; also of a work upon roads and road-making.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF SIR A. BURNES.

(From the Bombay Times)

Subjoined will be found a melancholy narrative, the only trustworthy one very probably we shall ever have, of the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes, furnished by a native servant, who witnessed in person the matter he professes to describe. It has every appearance of truthfulness; and for our own part we have no hesitation in attaching to it the full credence.

DEPOSITION OF LOOLIE SHAH.

"Sir Alexander Burnes was duly informed by his Afghan servants the day previous to his murder, that there was a stir in the city, and that, if he remained in it, his life would be in danger; they told him he had better go to the cantonments: this he declined doing giving as his reason, that the Afghans never received any injury from him, but, on the contrary, he had done much for them, and that he was quite sure they would never injure him.

"On the day of the murder, as early as three o'clock in the morning, a Co-sid (Wullee Mahomed) came to me: I was then duty outside; he said 'Go and inform your master immediately that there is a tumult in the city, and that the merchants are removing their goods and valuables from the shops.' I knew not what my master had said on this subject the day before, so did not like awakening him, but put on my chupras and went into the chaubuk; here I met the Wuzeer Nuzamut Dowlah coming towards my master's house; I immediately returned with him, and on our arrival awoke him, when my master dressed quickly, and went to the Wuzeer and talked with him some time. The Wuzeer endeavoured to induce him to go immediately into the cantonments, assuring him it was not safe to remain in the city; he, however, persisted in remaining, saying 'If I go, the Afghans will say I was afraid, and run away;' he, however, sent a note to Sir W. M'Naghten, by Wullee Mahomed. A Cossid came from the king to call the Wuzeer, who asked and obtained permission to go; at the door, the Wuzeer said to Sir Alexander, 'Why, you see already that some of Ameer Oolah Khan's people have collected to attack you: if you will allow me I will disperse them?' He (Sir A. Burnes said, 'No, I will not,' and sent for you; go to him without delay.' The Wuzeer hastily mounted his horse and went away. The house doors were then closed, and were in a little while surrounded by Ameer Oolah Khan and his people. Hyder Khan, the Kotwal of the city, whom Sir A. Burnes had turned out of office, brought fuel from the bazaars on the opposite side of the street, and set fire to the gates. The Wuzeer soon returned from the Bala Hissar with one of the king's pultuns

seeing the gates on fire, and the immense crowd about, he took it apparently for granted that Sir A. Burnes had either escaped or been destroyed, and withdrew the regiment. At this time the whole mob was collected and the house in flames. The Jemidar of Chuprasses told Sir A. Burnes that there was a report of a regiment having come to assist him; and he was going up to the top of the house to look, and had got half-way, when he met an Affghan, who said he had been looking about, and that there was not the least sign of a regiment; my master then turned back, and remarked there was no chance of assistance coming either from cantonments or the king. A Mussulman, a Cashmeeree, came forward and said, 'If your brother and chuprassees cease firing on the mob, I swear by the Koran that I will take you safe through the kirkee of the garden to the chadoul, the fort of the Kuzzilbashes;' the firing ceased, and Sir Alexander Burnes agreed to accompany him, and, for the sake of disguise, put on a chogha and loongee. The moment he came out of the door a few paces with the Cashmeeree, this wretch called out, 'This is Sikundur Burnes!' He was rushed on by hundreds and cut to pieces with their knives. His brother, Captain Burnes, went out with him, and was killed dead before Sir Alexander. Captain Broadfoot was shot some time before in the house, and expired in half an hour. There was a guard of one Havildar, one Naik, and twelve Sepahis; they were all killed early in the affair; all the Hindoostanees, except myself, were killed; his Sirdar bearer, who is now with me, escaped, as he was at home; I got away by having an Affghan dress; all the Affghan servants deserted; I got into cantonments after being hid two days in a shop. Sir Alexander forbad the Sepoys and others firing on the people until they set fire to the gates."

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE AFFGHAN WAR.

Upon our first page will be found an article upon the subject of the progress of our Indian affairs, with a spirited engraving of the storming of the Khyber Pass. Elsewhere too we have given an elaborate map of the seat of our Affghan warfare, and under the heading of "Affairs of the East," will be found all the intelligence brought by the overland mail, given with such fulness of detail as its importance seemed to demand. We have now the pleasure to place before our readers a few general illustrations, such as cannot fail, we hope, of swelling the tide of public interest which has already set in upon all that concerns the success of our arms in Affghanistan, while they may also throw some light upon the nature of the country in which we have to wage our war, and upon the manners and *personnel* of those fierce barbarian tribes which have rolled down upon our devoted soldiery the wild flood of their treachery and revenge—made murder the password of their chiefs and fanatics, and deluged their mountain passes with rivers of English blood. It is a matter of pride with us, however, that the first subject we have to lay before our readers should be also the scene of the first retribution and triumph which our soldiers have achieved since so many of their officers and comrades were massacred in cold blood after the abandonment, first, of Cabul, and subsequently, as it appears to us, with less necessity, of Ghuznee. This scene is no other than the celebrated Khyber Pass, one of the most famous keys to future victory, and a formidable barrier in the way of our success, which the gallantry of our army has stormed and taken in the dashing spirit of our olden triumphs and renown.

In a notice in *Blackwood's Magazine* of "Fane's Five Years in India," there is given a description of this celebrated pass, which is sufficiently graphic to serve all our purposes of illustration. Speaking of the tourists through the Affghan country, the reviewer thus takes up the thread of his traveller's adventures:—

They at length arrived at Jellalabad, which they found a "small and filthily dirty place," situated in a very rich valley. But its chief consequence then arose from its having previously been the residence of Mahommed Akhbar Khan, governor of the place and son of Dost Mahommed, now become infamously known by the perfidious murder of Sir William M'Naghten, and the detestable and malignant insults offered to his remains. He had been the defender of the Khyber Pass against the troops of Runjeet Sing. From its being much warmer than the high plains of Affghanistan, it was the resort in winter of the chief people of the country as a winter residence, and was at this period fixed upon as a principal winter station for the British forces. The whole country forms a species of Indian Switzerland, in the extreme diversity of its surface, and in the rapid differences of temperature between the mountains and the valleys. About twenty miles from the town they arrived at Chardah, the spot where the heads of the three great passes into Affghanistan unite, and where Mahommed Akhbar usually took up his position to watch the Sheiks, until he fled on the fall of Ghuznee.

Their next movement brought them to the mouth of the celebrated Khyber Pass, the "northern gate of India." From their camp on the river bank, they moved across a barren shingly plain for a couple of miles, and then entered the pass, two mountains rising on either side to a height of 2000 feet, with a gorge for the road of about 100 feet. Beyond this the pass opens out to about a quarter of a mile, which continues, with slight variations, for about eight miles over a tolerably good road, "and then begins the work." At this spot, where a strong British picket was posted, they ascended the very steep side of the mountain on a road cut out of the solid rock. This continued about 12 feet wide for three quarters of a mile, during which the ascent was nearly 2000 feet. It had been till lately almost impracticable; but had just then been got into tolerable order. After getting up this worst part, the road continued much the same, though not ascending, for three quarters of a mile, in which there were two short but very steep ascents, which brought them to a stockade, and a strong party of our irregulars, posted to defend this end of the pass. The whole length of this difficult portion was about thirteen miles. "To say that this pass is bad," observes the writer, "is far too mild a word. I never contemplated anything at all to be compared to its strength; and I can only say, that if a position is wanted to depend on, this spot would be totally impregnable if defended by Europeans." But the pass still continued as far as Ali Musjid, a fort on the summit of a mountain, and the place where, from its command of the whole Khyber, the chiefs levied their passage-money on all travellers. The road was still wild and difficult for three miles more. "At first up and down the rocky mountains, and then along a pathway on the side of one, about *three* feet wide, which at length led down to a dry nullah, leading out into the plain of Peshawur, so that at last we have got into the plains, and away from those *cursed* mountains."

KHYBER PASS.

MOHAMED AKHBAR KHAN.

This remarkable but infamous chief is the favourite son of [illegible] Mahomed, whom we dethroned for Shah Soojah, and who is now held in British captivity. He was formerly under his father's reign in Affghanistan, the governor of Jellalabad, and commanded the Khyber Pass, as described in Blackwood, against the forces of his father's enemy. He has lately made for himself a dark notoriety by the appalling and treacherous murder of Sir William M'Naghten, when that unhappy victim of his malignity was secure in his reliance upon the usages of honourable warfare, and did not contemplate a breach of that law of confidence which even savages have held sacred, even from the reckless vengeance and mad barbarianism of the tribes of Affghanistan. But since the commission of that enormous crime, Akhbar Khan has risen high in the estimation of his followers—has become their chief of blood, and gained the wild approval of his sympathising people, by the mean and devilish cowardice and ferocity of a deed which has won him the horror and execration of every civilized community in which its atrocious perpetration has become known. There appears nothing in the countenance of this inhuman fiend to shadow forth the inherent blackness of his heart. On the contrary, his appearance is bold, martial, and manly, and would seem to indicate far other qualities than those which have made his name a landmark, rather of detestation than of dread. The wound, however, which he has received, may, it seems, yet influence his destiny, and bring him within the pale of justice; for, in the able correspondence of the *Times*, we find the following significant proposition reported as of not unlikely occurrence:—

PORTRAIT OF AKHBAR KHAN.

"It is not unlikely that Akhbar Khan, who has supplied the newspapers for subjects of perpetual quarrel during the past month, may, in consequence of his wound, give himself up, and take his chance of being hung. Nothing to disprove his guilt has appeared during the month; but, on the contrary, two or three eye-witnesses of the deed have appeared, who declare most positively that he shot the envoy with a double-barrelled

THE AFFGHAN ENCAMPMENT.

pistol. His defenders are not the less amusingly pertinacious for all this. How much have we yet to learn of sickening detail, which the release of the captives alone can supply us with! Another month may effect this most longed-for event, and till then your public must further exert its patience."

But, leaving this unworthy chief to his destiny, whatever it be, we now turn the attention of our readers to an interesting and picturesque representation of an Affghan encampment.

To these illustrations we now add a few notices of the geography, inhabitants, and climate of the Affghan territory, interspersing, among our paragraphs, one or two graphic and characteristic engravings.

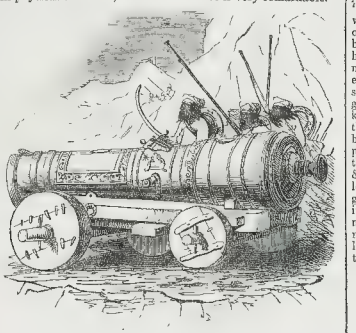
The Afghans.—The Affghans call themselves Pushtaneh, and are termed by the Indians, Patans. Affghan is the name by which they are known to the Persians, and through them to Europeans. Their speech is the Pushtu, a dialect derived from the ancient Zend, and therefore a sister language of the Persian. It has still some marks of near relationship to the idiom of the Kurds. The Affghans inhabit the mountainous region to the northward of the low country of the Punjab, or the plain of the Indus. Their proper country is the southern declivity of the great chain of Hindu Kush, the western continuation of Himalaya and the Paropamisan range: it includes, also, the chain of Soliman, and the table-land to the westward of it. The Affghans are a rude and warlike people, and are distinguished by their manners and language, as well from the Persians as from the natives of India.

A DURANEE ARMED.

The climate of Affghanistan is one of the most delightful in the world. It is dry, as we are informed by Mr. Elphinstone, and the average temperature greater than that of England; the extremes of heat and cold being greater. According to Sir Alexander Burnes, it produces the fruits of England and Southern Europe, and the groves are stocked with our singing-birds, nightingales, blackbirds, thrushes, and doves. The pears and apples of Cabul are celebrated, and the seasons are said to be there delightful. Cabul itself is more than 6000 feet above the level of the sea. The eastern parts of Affghanistan consist of plains intersected by abrupt chains of hills; the western, chiefly of downs and table-lands, in many parts bleak and cold. In such a country we might expect to find the people very different from the natives of Southern Hindostan. We are informed that the Affghan men are of robust make, being strong and muscular, with high noses and prominent cheek-bones, and long faces. Their hair and beards are mostly black, sometimes brown, but rarely red. Mr. Elphinstone says, that the eastern Affghans have generally "dark complexions, approaching to that of the Hindustanees;" while those of the west are of lighter colour, with an appearance of health; but among them, he says, as among the eastern Affghans, men as dark as the Indians, and others as fair as Europeans, are to be met with in the same neighbourhood; the fair being the most common in the west, and the dark in the east. In describing a tribe of Affghans near Dera, the same writer says, "The number of children was incredible; they were mostly fair and handsome. The girls have aquiline noses, fine faces, Jewish features. The men were generally dark, though some were quite fair." The Affghans are divided into a great number of tribes or clans. The Durani are at present the dominant clan, as the Eusofzyi are said to have been in earlier times; the Khyberi and Ghilji are also powerful tribes.

DURANEE SHEPHERDS.

Duranee Peasants.—Though one nation, and little mixed with foreigners, the Affghans differ much among themselves in physical character, and the difference is very remarkable.



AFFGHAN GUN.

The Baluchi and Brahui.—The Baluchi are a very numerous people, of simple pastoral life, dwelling under *ghedane*, or tents, made of black felt and spread over a wicker frame, with which they wander with their flocks over the vast upland of Kelat, and inhabit most of that great region of eastern Persia which is included between Affghanistan to the north and the Indian Ocean to the south, reaching westward from the Indus to the great Salt Desert. They are a race of Persian Iliahs, and speak a dialect of the Persian language.

The Baluchi are still a tall, handsome race, with good features and expressive countenances; but those who dwell in the low plains near the Indus are of very dark colour. The Brahui, on the contrary, as Pottinger informs us, have short thick bodies, with round faces and flat features, and very many of them have brown hair and beards.

The Khurds.—Kurdistan, or the land of the Khurds, is the high mountainous tract, intersected by deep valleys, which lies between the great Upland or Plateau of Persia and the plains of Mesopotamia. Kurdistan may be considered as extending from the neighbourhood of the great lakes Urmiyah and Van, southward to the borders of Luristan. Its inhabitants are partly Christians, ancient emigrants from Syria, whence they were exiled on account of their adherence to the Nestorian heresy, who speak the Syriac language; but chiefly semi-barbarous Moslemin, named Khurds, who are proved by their peculiar idiom to be a branch of the Arian race. They are divided into a great number of tribes, who differ from each other in language, and in degrees of barbarism or improvement.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ascot Cup.—The subject which Mr. Cotterill has this year chosen to form the group denominated "The Ascot Cup," is in its design as complimentary to the royal patrons of these pleasant races as in execution it is perfect. Mr. Cotterill deservedly stands at the head of the class of artists who model for silversmiths, and his productions, annually exhibited at Messrs. Garrard's, in the Haymarket, have earned for that house a celebrity which no other can equal. We yesterday paid our accustomed visit to inspect the prize, prior to its removal to Windsor and the course, and were, as usual, highly gratified. Mr. Cotterill has selected a fine theme for the exercise of his art—an incident of the *Battle of Crecy*, when the banner of the gallant King of Bohemia was laid by the Earl of Warwick at the feet of the victorious Black Prince, as a trophy of that glorious field—a trophy which to this day forms the crest of the heir apparent to the British crown. The group is thus constituted:—The Black Prince, in full armour, with his vizor raised, and in an attitude of lofty repose after the tumult of the fight, is seated upon a noble *destrier*, the energy of whose action contrasts finely with the calm bearing of his rider; the Earl of Warwick is on foot, but, like the prince, armed *cap-à-pied*, and bending forward, lowers in the dust the banner of "blind Bohemia," bearing on it three plumes of ostrich feathers, with the motto, "Ich dien;" a page, kneeling and unbonneted, on the opposite side, completes the group. Mr. Cotterill has been successful in every point of view, but his greatest force has been thrown into the magnificent horse, which supplies the motive of the work. His form is perfect, uniting vigour with elegance, and suggesting at once the idea of strength with speed. The figure of Edward is also extremely noble, and grace and beauty are strikingly shown in the attitude of the kneeling page. The minor details are exquisitely finished, and the contrast between the golden ornaments and weapons—the baldrie, the shield, the sword, the dagger of mercy, the trappings of the steed, &c., the burnished silver, which imitates the plate armour, and the frosted silver forming the *camail*, &c., produce a remarkably fine effect. It requires no knowledge of costume, nor interest in the story, to admire such a group, and the rough Yorkshireman, whom we saw looking at it, and pronouncing the horse "a varry pratty one," said as much in its favour as the *virtuoso* by his side, who delivered a more elaborate opinion. The former would, it is true, "as lief see t' money;" but if he wins the prize he has, at any rate, the satisfaction of knowing that he has got his money's worth,

THE ASCOT CUP.

for fortunately there is no lack of taste to patronise works of art of the high order of those of Mr. Cotterill. Mr. Orde must congratulate himself on having secured such a trophy, the proudest, amongst the many, won by his extraordinary and gallant "Becswing."

Ascot Races.—Tuesday.

Fair weather and the Queen! At precisely a quarter to one o'clock the approach in the distance of her Majesty was signalled, and in two or three minutes more the royal *cortège* entered upon the heath, and progressed at a slow trot up the racecourse. Immediately the scarlet liveries of the outriders, headed by Lord Rosslyn, the noble Master of the Buckhounds, were seen, the sides of the course became thronged, and as soon as her Majesty came within hearing, she was hailed by them with loud and continued affectionate acclamations. At this time the balcony of the Grand Stand presented an animated assemblage of beauty, and on the sloping sward beneath it thronged the *élite* of the male population of this country. When her Majesty's carriage came opposite to them, every hat was in the air, and every lady's handkerchief was agitated on high—these glad gestures being accompanied with chanticleer cries of exultation. That they touched her Majesty's generous heart, and that of her princely consort, was evident from the something more than courtesy with which they were acknowledged.

When her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared at the windows of the Royal Stand, a vast concourse of all classes assembled in front, and the dignified obeisances of the royal couple

THE QUEEN ON ASCOT HEATH.

were loyally and gratefully acknowledged by strong and spontaneous cheering.

The royal *cortège* consisted of seven open carriages and two pony phaetons and four, each whirled along by four beautiful animals. The course was not crowded, but the company were exceedingly select.

Immediately after the race for the Gold Vase her Majesty and suite departed in the same order as they arrived. The farewell that followed her Majesty was most cordial. Her Majesty looked well, and her attire was thoroughly "*simplex munditiis*."

We open our account of the races with a portion of the sparkling letter of "Craven," the accomplished editor of the *Sporting Review*, and now the turf oracle of the *Herald*, as is the well-known "Judex," of the *Morning Post*. By-and-by, we presume, we may encounter a prophet of our own; but, in the meanwhile, the pleasant scribble of our friend "Craven" comes ready to our hand, and, independent of its anticipations of the "Cup day," at the auspicious dawn of which we are now writing, gives a spirited gossip about Wednesday's sport.

"Tuesday, it has been truly said, was a brilliant and a glorious commencement of this imperial meeting. As a rural sight it was a gorgeous spectacle; and though it came for sport miserably did not return without accomplishing their errand. Yesterday, though the attendance was more limited, the racing was excellent. Iole walked over for the Swinley, from which I was induced to persuade that Pharmacopœia was not able even to walk, neither Gobbo capable of standing. The Coronation Stakes brought out Lord Exeter's Amima filly and Dilbar, a match which the former won cleverly the latter certainly not in her form. She looked half a stone worse, in my opinion, than at Epsom. The Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each for three-year-old colts mustered a field of four. Auckland booked safe to win. Robinson, on Barrier, went away with the lead, and kept in front as long as he could; but once in the straight round the hill favourite took his place, and it was pounds to pence on him. Just between the stand and the chair, however, Jim caught hold of his horse, gave him an intimation of the whalebone that would have ravished the stone courser in Charing-cross, and landed him first on the post by a head. Ah, that head! how many a race doth it win that is denied to the swift. I mean no reflection on Darling, who jockeyed Auckland, as a good and honest servant, but he cannot ride like "our Jim." I am aware that Lord Westminster wished Robinson to have ridden Auckland, but a previous engagement made it impossible: had he been on him the result would have been different; it was one of those events in which the rider wins and not the steed. The Fifty Pound Plate induced nine to try their luck, and a splendid struggle it was, ending in a dead heat between Dromedary and Mr. Wreford's Escape filly. Howlett's riding on the latter was a thing that a twenty-stone man might have walked, even yesterday, twenty miles to see, and have been well repaid for his trouble. For the Queen's Hundred three came to the post, Satirist, for choice, at all sorts of odds. Ajax, against whom they would have laid anything, came away at scores—beat his horses for speed and bottom, was never caught—and won as he pleased! An indifferent plater, trained by a most rustic-looking yeoman—his owner—comes out at 20 to 1 against him—and beats the winner of the Leger in a canter.

"Doesit become apparent how all this past is germane to my purpose, which is to deal with the future? Of the various items in the catalogue of to-day's sport, there is but one upon which speculation has its eye. Of the eight races in the list, the Cup alone is looked forward to with interest; upon it only has any public betting been done; let us examine it by 'the light of *other* days.' For the Gold Cup to be run for to-day there is an entry of 11; of these five only will start; viz., Beeswing, St. Francis, Sir Hercules, the Nob, and Lanercost. The latter has been backed freely against the field; though towards the close of the running yesterday he had given way, and 6 to 4 was laid against him. Fired, then, of him. I have Scott's assurance that he never was better nor more fit to run; he is an honest, true-hearted horse—well in—the field neither formidable in numbers, nor very dangerously so in competitors, but ——— Now for the 'buts.' Lanercost is one of those nags that require a good deal of riding—his jockey is Templeman has Templeman power enough to bring him over two miles and a half of ground? And that ground hard as a hearth-stone—will his legs like it? Can they bear it? These odds are more than 6 to 4 against his winning.

"St. Francis that won the vase on Tuesday would appear to have nothing to beat but Lanercost, inasmuch as he, on that occasion, disposed of The Nob and Beeswing, and to-day Erngo, of course, will only go to make the running for him. But St. Francis, The Nob and Beeswing (to say nothing of Rosalind and Pannakeen) were all of a lump, and that looks bad. It is not promising, certainly—but, on Tuesday, The Nob carried 9st., to-day his weight is 8st 5lb. On Tuesday Beeswing carried 9st 4lb.; to-day she carries 8st., which leaves the Nob a balance of 5lbs. in his favour. The weights, in short, for the Cup are on the side of the young division. Beeswing, they tell me, is shaped as if so her Tuesday's race will do her less harm—good could not come to a bromze horse from galloping on Ascot Heath as it now is. To bring all this speculation to a close, I cannot but look upon the field as the safer investment to-day. Lanercost is not a pound better than Beeswing, unless one of the pair be altered in form. If he beats her, The Nob, and St. Francis, he will do more than I am disposed to give him credit for.

"CRAVEN."

We now give the technical details of the sports of the entire meeting.

The races were originally advertised to commence at half-past one o'clock, but in consequence of the number of horses that had arrived on Saturday, they were brought forward half-an-hour later. By this arrangement they should have terminated at half-past four; instead of this, notwithstanding one of them came to walk over, it was nearly six before the Ascot Derby was run. This delay compels us to be brief in our notice of the morning. The first race was

The Trial Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, a feather; three yrs, 7st 4lb; four yrs, 8st 13lb; five yrs, six yrs, and aged, 9st 4lb. The new mile. Seven subs

Lord Westminster's b. filrist, by Pantaleon, 4 yrs	(Robinson) 1
Sir J. Gerard's Meal, 3 yrs	2
Mr. Goodman's Rover, 5 yrs	3
Mr. Charlton's Lasso, 3 yrs	4
Mr. Payne's Reptune, 3 yrs	5
Mr. Osbaldeston's Sister to Alexandr on, 3 yrs	6
Mr Theobald's Glenury, 3 yrs	7

Betting—6 to 4 agst Satirist, and 6 to 4 agst Meal.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each, h. ft. with 8st 7lb. and fillies 8st 4lb; 3lb and 5lb allowed, &c. Swinley course. Six Subs.

Lord Westminster's Auckland, by Touchstone	(Robinson) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Firebrand	2
Col Anson's The Puncher	3

Betting—5 to 4 on Auckland (who carried 9st lb over weight): and 5 to 4 agst Firebrand. The Puncher was not mentioned.

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and only 5, &c., with 100 added; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles and a half. Fifty-one subs, of whom 32 declared &c.

Mr. Forth's Vibration, by Sir Hercules, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb (carried 3lb over weight	(Bell) 1
Mr. Forth's Hyllus, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb	2
Mr Isaac Day's Tamburini, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb	3

The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each; for 3 yrs, 7st 5lb; 4 yrs, 8st 5lb; 5 yrs, 8st 7lb; 6 yrs and aged, 8st 9lb. Mares, &c., allowed 5lb. Winner, &c., to carry extra. Fourteen subs. Two miles.

Mr. Petit's St. Francis, aged	(Robinson) 1
Mr Combe's The Nob, 4 yrs	2
Mr Orde's Beeswing, aged	3

The following also ran: —Sir G. Heathcote's Pannakeen, 3 yrs; Lord Exeter's Rosebiscus, 6 yrs; Lord Chesterfield's Jack, 3 yrs; Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lady, and Mr Combe's Rosalind, 4 yrs.

The St. James's Palace Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. Old mile. Eleven subs.

Lord G Bentinck's Misdeal, by Camel	(Rogers) 1
Mr. Greville's Gunter	2
Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler	3
Mr Thornhill's Esparero	0

Betting—2 to 1 agst Misdeal and 5 to 1 agst Esparero.

Two yrs-old Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft for colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb. Three-quarters of a mile. Four subs

Sir G Heathcote's b c by Glaucus—Cervatrice	(Nat) 1
Mr. Goodman's Bother'em	2

5 to 5 on the Glaucus colt, who made a waiting race, and won on the post a neck

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; for 3 yr old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb. Swinley course. Sixteen subs.

Duke of Bedford's Envoy	(Robinson) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Sir Harry	2
Sir G. Heathcote's Arkansas	3

3 to 1 on Sir Harry, who was beaten in a canter. Arkansas was half-distanced.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, 20 ft; for 3 yr old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb. Cup course. Four subs.

Mr. Thornhill's Esparero walked over.

Mr. S. Lucas's The Traitor (allowed 4lb) withdrew his stake.

The main features of Wednesday's racing will be easily gathered from the letter of Craven which we have given above. We merely add the *ruff* detail.

The Swinley Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft; for three yr olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 10.b; five, &c., 9st 4lb. Last mile and a half. Five subs

Mr. Shalley's Iole, 3 yrs	Walked over

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h ft; for 3 yr old fillies, 8st 7lb each. New Mile. Eleven subs.

Lord Exeter's fby Touchstone, out of Amima	(Mann) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Dil-bar, by Touchstone	2

Betting 6 to 4 on the Amima filly, which made what running there was, and won by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, for colts, 8st 7.b. Old Mile. Nine subs.

Mr Gregory's Barrier	(Robinson) 1
Lord Westminster s Auckland	2
Sir G. Heathcote's Hydaspes	3
Mr Rush's, by Plenipotentiary, out of Maresfield's dam	4

Betting—5 to 4 on Auckland, 3 to 2 agst Barrier, and 7 to 2 agst Hydaspes

Plate of £50; for three yrs old, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 8lb; five, &c., 9st 2lb., mares and geldings allowed 3lb; those that have run once in 1843, and not won, allowed 3lb; twice, 5lb. The winner to be sold for £200, &c. Swinley course.

Mr. Wreford's fby Tiarret, out of Escape, 3 yrs	(Howlett) 0 1
Mr Belcher's Dromedary, 3 yrs	0 2
Lord Rosslyn's Cormelo, 5 yrs	3 0

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs; three yr olds, 7st 9lb; four, 8st 9lb; five, 10st six and aged, 10st 5lb. From the New Mile Post once round and in.

Mr Nightingale's Ajax, 4 yrs	(Sly) 1
Lord Westminster's Satirist, 3 yrs	2
Mr. Thornhill's F O 4 yrs	3

Betting—4 and 5 to 1 on Satirist, and 8 to 1 agst Ajax.

THURSDAY.—CUP DAY.

Her Majesty arrived at the usual time, accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Albert, H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, Duke of Wellington, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Duchess of Buccleuch, the Count Mensdorf, and a numerous suite. Her Majesty was received in the most enthusiastic manner.

The Windsor Castle Stakes of 100 sovs. each, for 3 yrs old, &c.

Lord Exeter s Amima filly	1
Lord G Bentinck's Misdeal	2

The Buckingham Palace Stakes of 200 sovs each, &c.

Mr. Greville s Gunter, 3 yrs	1
Lord G. Bentinck s Pyrrus, 3 yrs	2
Lord Exeter s Albion, 3 yrs	3

The Windsor Town Plate of £50 for 3 yr olds, &c.

Mr Grydon's Miss Heathcote	1
Lord G Bentinck's African	2
Lord Exeter's Fatel work	0

The Coburg Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, &c

Mr. Gregory s Barrier	walked o er.

The Cup. By subs of 20 sovs each; 200 added, &c.

Mr. Orde s Beeswing	1
Mr. Combe s The Nob	2
Mr Petit s St. Francis	3
Mr. Thomas's Ernigo	4
Mr Kirby's Lanercost	5

A fine race.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.

Lord Westminster's Auckland	(Robinson) 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Dark Susan	2

Sweepstakes of 30 sovs each.

Mr Coleman's Jamal	(Nat) 1
Mr. Ford s Spiteful	2

The Grand Stand Plate 100 sovs (handicap).

Mr. Mare s Argos, five, yrs, 7st	(Crouch) 1
Mr. Gr ainer's Monops, five yrs, 7st 9lb	2

FRIDAY

The Dinner Produce Stakes of 100 sovs each.

Mr. Greville's Gunter	walked over.

The Wokingham Stakes (handicap) of 3 sovs each. First Class.

Mr Gardner's Monops	1
Mr. Payne s Johnny	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

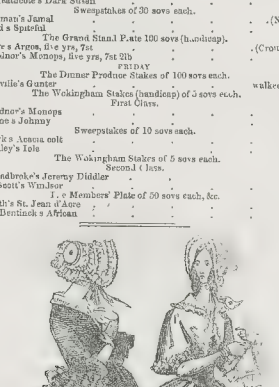
Mr. Clark s Acacia colt	1
Mr. Shelley's Iole	2

The Wokingham Stakes of 5 sovs each. Second Class.

Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler	1
Mr H. Scott's Wm Ison	2

Ladies' Members' Plate of 50 sovs each, &c.

Mr. Booth's St. Jean d'Acre	1
Lord G. Bentinck s African	2



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, June.

Dear Mr. Editor, Nothing very important has transpired in our modes of late: fashions fluctuate under the cheerful influence of the season, and our ladies remain in anxious suspense for forthcoming novelties.

Bonnets will certainly retain during the summer the aerial shapes and colours with which they made their début; nevertheless our marchandes de modes have embellished them with ruches en tulle of a pale rose or blue colour, and, being sometimes shaded in lace, form a charming ensemble; the tie is fastened with long, loose, bewitching nœuds de rubans, en sultane.

Embroided muslins, in Brandebourg style, are very fashionable for dress; flowers and cameos will be much en vogue, they relieve the mousselines so beautifully.

For the hair the style of coiffure for the ball-dress is very becoming, especially the gaze ornées de glands arabes, but the guirlandes Josephine, if adapted to the complexion, are positively irresistible: I might also cite a variety of petites coiffures remarkably classic, most of them constructed of coloured ribbons, or velvets, which are likewise very pretty on account of their simplicity.

Scarfs, mantelets, and pelerines are still to be seen in the most fashionable resorts, and almost in endless variety; but, on leaving the opera or the ball-room, or where the breeze freshens, the silk shawl ombrée, trimmed with black lace, offers the most commodious envelope ever invented for the pearly shoulders over which it is cast.

Au plaisir, Monsieur, JULIE.

Mr. Henry Wallack has taken the Canterbury circuit for a short period, and opens at Tunbridge Wells this month.

GRAVESEND.—Mr. Freer intends opening this theatre in July. We wish him every success.

THE BELLES LETTRES.

We have many topics to discuss for our readers in nearly every branch of Literature, Science, Music, the Drama, and the Fine Arts. In each of these departments, however (with the single exception of a notice of Knowles's new play), we have once more to compromise with necessity, and forego the pleasure of holding original communication with the public, on account of the privilege of precedence which is claimed by actual news. In order to present to our readers full and copious intelligence and illustrations of our affairs in Afghanistan—to elucidate the musical system of education, by which Government propose to extend the civilization of the humbler community—to propound to the public the noise, the life, the spirit, the sport, and the enjoyment of the race-course—to prompt, or rather to second, the loyalty of her attached subjects, by announcing the continued presence of our Sovereign before her people—to sum up the proceedings of a week, eventful alike in foreign intelligence and domestic legislation—in order, we repeat, to effect with point only half the objects with which our ambition would wish to crown the completeness of this journal, we have been obliged to make original papers subservient to news—to delay notices of several important books—to exclude from our department of Fine Arts, a finished specimen of one of the most admired schools of the Continent, as well as prepared criticisms of our own—and, in short, to limit even our theatrical review to the one "great feature" of the week—the production of the new drama, which has been crowned at the Haymarket Theatre with so much success. Next week, when the claims of public intelligence will not be so strong upon us, we shall be found to redeem all our promises upon the score of literature.

THE DRAMA.

MR. KNOWLES'S NEW PLAY.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles has added another leaf to his chaplet of bays, and one which, if the general and enthusiastic applauses of as good an audience as ever filled the walls of the Haymarket Theatre, as was the case on Saturday last, be a criterion to judge by, will wear as well and as long as any preceding sprig in his poetic crown.

The plot of the "Rose of Arragon," a "Play," as it is somewhat quaintly called in the bills, has little complexity or involution of incident, and runs thus:—

The Prince Alonzo sees, at a tournament, Olivia, the daughter of a peasant, whose charms of mind and person have obtained her the designation which gives a title to the piece. At the opening of the play he has married her, but the King, his father, annoyed at the *mesalliance*, orders his son off to the army in the midst of the honeymoon, and avails himself of the opportunity afforded by his absence to annul the marriage. This last outrage upon the rights of the free Arragonese, added to preceding encroachments on their liberties, is the feather which breaks the camel's back; an *émeute* takes place, headed by Alasco, the Princess's peasant brother, and his *ci-devant* friend Almagro, a rejected petitioner for Olivia's hand. The revolt is successful; and the King, on the point of being massacred, is saved by the self-devotion of the repudiated daughter-in-law and the heroism of her brother, a hot and impetuous, but noble-minded youth, whose patriotism has no alloy of selfishness in it, and who, even in avenging his sister's injuries, looks rather to the redressing a public than a private wrong. Alasco, a person of altogether a different stamp, having made the popularity and disinterestedness of Alasco, a stepping-stone to his own advancement, and having at length induced the latter in the fulness of unsuspecting generosity, to raise him to the Regency in preference to the claims of his sister and himself, no sooner does he obtain power than he throws off the mask, despatches Alasco into honourable banishment on a distant command, and devotes his own energies, by fraud or force, to consummate his own marriage with Olivia. The murder of the Knez (one of the Council) but the captive monarch's escape is arranged by the daughter whom he had rejected, while the Prince's return in the disguise of a Moor, apparently devoted to Almagro, enables eventually to his bride's preservation. Alasco, too late aware of the perfidy of his false friend, escapes by a private passage and joins the King, whose life he had saved, now returning at the head of his troops. A second revolution takes place, but not before Rudolph, father to the "Rose of Arragon," is supposed to have expired on the rack, and she herself is in the hands of the pretended Moor, who holds the usurper's warrant for her destruction. Things are in this situation, when in the last scene Alasco, now in his turn triumphant, Almagro conducted into the dungeon of torture for a private conference; he recapitulates to him his own plain straightforward dealing through life, and the base return which his benefits have received in the destruction of all those dear to him, and ends by avowing to enemy the *duello*. The unsuspecting tempter of Alasco enables the deceiver once again to get the mastery over him, and to possess himself of both the swords: Almagro is about to complete his villainy by assassination, when the voices of his supposed victims, of Ruphino and Olivia, are heard calling on Alasco; his arm falls powerless, and before he can recover his energies, a subtle poison, which he had swallowed immediately on being taken prisoner, operates, and leaves him a corpse at the moment when the entry of the King *cum suis*, as the old play books have it, leaves nothing to be wished for as far as regards a happy *denouement*.

This last incident, indeed, londly as poetical justice may call for it, is the principal defect of the piece; that Almagro, who shows himself throughout as arrant "a cur" as ever yelped, and who shirks a combat even when he knows he has not many moments to live, should have ever had "pluck enough" to take the "dring," smacks somewhat of inconsistency; but amidst so much beauty of diction, and such deep interest of character and situation, he must be a hypercritic indeed who would not say, with one of the most candid of his class—

> Ubi plura nitent, non ego paucis
> Offendar maculis.

Thus far we have spoken only of the author; but it would be gross injustice to the talent of no inferior grade, not to say that the fine conception of the poet—the generous, high-spirited, disinterested, affectionate, but proud and impetuous Spaniard could never have been more ably delineated in action than by Mr. Kean, who, from his first entrance on the scene to the last fall of the curtain, was a fine impersonation of all the qualities alluded to, and whose admirable acting might well have rendered popular a far inferior play. His scene with Almagro, in the third act, in which the first glimmering of doubt of his friend's sincerity begins to dawn upon him, and the fine contrast exhibited between his own expenses and that friend's duplicity, was one of the most delicate and masterly, if not the most applauded of his efforts; and the change when his native sense I to have undergone its full growth at length convinced, in spite of himself, of the worthlessness of his idol, was a masterpeece of histrionic art.

Mrs. Kean was an admirable Olivia, and rarely have we seen the truth, tenderness, and self-devotion of woman triumphing over her constitutional timidity so ably and effectively portrayed. Mr. Phelps was a good Almagro, occasionally, perhaps, a little too much in "Leicester," but it was a meritorious performance, and must raise him in public estimation. It is unnecessary to add that the success of the play was complete.

The very enthusiastic approbation with which it was received throughout, was owing not merely to the graces of diction the fervid eloquence of expression, for which Mr. Knowles is distinguished—or the striking character of some of its incidents and positions, but equally so to the very effective manner in which these incidents and positions were placed before the audience. We believe that the *rôle* of Mr. Kean in this drama is the first original part of any consequence in which he has had an opportunity of appearing. He has, therefore, appeared not only to have taken more pains with his own character, but has laboured—and with complete success—to render the entire representation of the piece as perfect as possible.

SURREY THEATRE.—The horses shortly leave this establishment, as their engagements will terminate in about a fortnight, when they will be succeeded by Miss Romer, Mr. Templeton, &c., who will play in a series of operas. George Stansbury is engaged to superintend the musical department; and, we doubt not, they will be produced in a manner worthy the patronage of the lovers of harmony.

STRAND THEATRE.—Mr. Hall is very busy making a great variety for the public; several revivals are mentioned as about to be produced, and new pieces are in a state of forwardness from the pens of Messrs. Oxenford, Moncrieff, and Leman Rede. Mr. Hall expects an extension of license this year, and he will really need it to produce all the novelty he intends, as the success of the pieces produced at this theatre generally procures them a long run.

PROVINCIAL.

Hooper, the manager of the York circuit, is in town. We presume he is in search of novelty for the amusement of his friends in the north.

NORWICH.—We hear the manager is about to make a vacation in this circuit for a short period.

Yates, of the Adelphi, has been so ill in Dublin that he was not expected to live, but we are happy to say, the last account of him informs us that he is much better. Should anything fatal happen to him it would be an irreparable loss to the theatre of which he is so able a manager, and so great an ornament as an actor.

MUSIC

MISS ADELAIDE KEMBLE.—Rumours have been bruited about for the last few days, that Miss Adelaide Kemble was on the point of closing her professional life immediately, being engaged to be married to a gentleman of a highly respectable family connexion We have it from the best authority, that Miss Kemble has consented to fulfil all the engagements which she has entered into, both in town and country, and that she will, in all probability, appear for one season more at Covent-garden, before she retires from a profession which her eminent talents, both as a singer and an actress, have so much adorned. *Post.*

On the occasion of Mr. Wilson's lecture on Scottish Music on Monday last, the reserved seats in the orchestra were occupied by the boys of the Caledonian School, attired in Highland costume, with the Rev. John Lees, the superintendent of the school. Sir Augustus D'Este, the Chisholm, Robert M'William, Esq., and other distinguished and active friends of the institution were present.

M. Thalberg had lately the honour of performing at Buckingham Palace to her Majesty and a small party of four, one of his extraordinary compositions on the pianoforte; the Queen and Prince Albert sat on each side of the instrument, and were pleased to express themselves quite delighted. Thalberg will perform at the seventh Philharmonic Concert on Monday next, when Mendelssohn's new symphony will be played, under the direction of the composer.

[On this occasion we shall offer special criticism of the performance, and may indulge in some general remarks upon the present constitution and management of the Philharmonic Society. ED. I. L. N.]

The Philharmonic Society wished to have given a performance of vocal and instrumental music on a most extensive scale at Exeter-hall, but we hear that the directors cannot procure the use of it for the intended purpose.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

(Sittings in Banco.)

BORRADAILE V. HUNTER AND OTHERS.

This action was tried at the London sittings after last Michaelmas Term, before Mr. Justice Erskine and a special jury, and was brought by the widow of the Rev. Mr. Borradaile, the late vicar of Woadsworth, to recover £1000, the amount of a policy of insurance effected on the life of the rev. gentleman at the London Life Association. The claim was resisted on the ground that the insured had committed suicide by throwing himself into the Thames, and had thereby vitiated the policy, one of the conditions of which was that it should be void if the insured died by "his own hand." It was contended on the part of the plaintiff that the rev. deceased had not died by "his own hand," inasmuch as at the time of committing the act he was in a state of insanity, unable to distinguish right from wrong, and therefore not responsible for his conduct. Evidence was put to prove the manner in which the deceased had come to his death, and also the state of mind of the deceased prior to the event taking place, the witnesses for the plaintiff proving facts to show insanity, and those for the defendants to prove that the deceased, although suffering in mind, was not insane, but capable of distinguishing right from wrong, and that he committed the act with the intention of destroying life. The learned judge left it to the jury to say whether the deceased was insane at the time of throwing himself into the water, as if he was, notwithstanding the express condition of the policy, the policy was not void, as an insane person was an irresponsible agent, but if, on the other hand, insanity was not sufficiently proved, then they would find a verdict for the defendants. The jury, after some time, found a verdict to the following effect:—"That the deceased threw himself into the Thames with the intent to destroy life, being unable at the time to distinguish right from wrong." It was then arranged that on that finding the verdict should be entered for the defendants, leave being given to the plaintiff to move to enter the verdict for her, in order that the Court might decide whether the finding of the jury was tantamount to a verdict of insanity. Sir Thomas Wilde subsequently obtained a rule *nisi*, and

Mr. Sergeant Channell now showed cause against the rule, and contended that the finding of the jury was such as to show that the Rev. Mr. Borrodaile, at the time he committed the act, intended to destroy his life, and thereby he had vitiated the terms of the policy. The verdict of the jury, therefore, brought the case within the policy, and justified the defendants in resisting the claim on behalf of the association.

Sir T. Wilde, in supporting the rule, contended it was perfectly clear that it was intended and understood, both by the party effecting the policy and the insurance office, that the policy should afford protection against death resulting from disease, directly or indirectly; and the most correct mode of looking at this question would be to consider what was meant by the word "intention" as applied to the subject. The only intention that the law recognised was controllable intention. There was no doubt that in cases of somnambulism, where the parties rose from their beds, dressed themselves, unlocked their doors, and went out and performed various acts, intention existed in a certain sense; but it was not a controllable intention, or such as could form the basis of any legal process. The object of the assured, and indeed of the assurance office, was to afford protection in the event of death from causes which he could not control. It had been admitted that in a criminal proceeding the verdict would be tantamount to an acquittal, and he (Sir T. Wilde) should contend that a man who caused his death while in a state of insanity, *non compos mentis*, had, in point of law, no intention.

Mr. Richards followed on the same side.

The Court took time to consider its judgment.

PREROGATIVE COURT, JUNE 6.

MACKENZIE AGAINST YEO.

Sir H. Jenner Fust delivered his sentence in this case, which was argued at great length, and occupied days some time back. The deceased in the cause was Thomas Yeo Tucker, a gentleman of fortune, who resided in Devonshire-place. He died on the 7th of July, 1838, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, whence his remains were brought and interred at his seat in this country. He was unmarried, and his nearest relation was Dr. Yeo, a cousin german, for whom he appeared to have entertained a very sincere regard and affection. He left personal property of the value of £2,000, and a real estate of about £1,000, a year, subject to certain encumbrances. He made his will in 1830, and by it he gave a considerably number of legacies charged upon his real estate, including an annuity of £200, to his stepmother, and the residue of his real estate to his cousin, Dr. Yeo, (who died without), bequeathing the residue to his brother, Dr. Yeo, and his personal estate to Dr. Yeo, whom he appointed his sole executor. Probate of this will was granted to Dr. Yeo on the 27th of August, 1839, and this probate remained unquestioned till December, 1839, when a codicil was produced, of which the executor was called upon to take probate, and which purported to have been executed by the deceased on the 6th of July, 1838. This paper gave to Ann Melton £5000, in consideration of the injury she had sustained from the false and calumnious reports circulated by him (the deceased) to her prejudice; and it bore the signature of the deceased and the signatures of two attesting witnesses, named Mackenzie and Lake. Since the date of the codicil (as above), Mr. Mackenzie had married Miss Melton, and consequently had rendered himself incompetent to give evidence in support of the codicil. The cod[illegible] united to be in the handwriting of the legatee, with the exception of the signature and the first two words, "This is," which were pleaded by the party setting up the paper to be the handwriting of the testator. The learned judge went at very great length through the circumstantial evidence, showing the utter improbability that the testator should have executed such a codicil, or, if he had made it, that he should have concealed it from the knowledge of his friends and attorneys, to whom he was in the habit of speaking with so much resentment of the conduct of the parties. The court was not called upon to decide whether this was or was not a case of forgery, conspiracy, and perjury; the parties setting up such a paper were required to establish it by sufficient proof, and as they had not done so, he pronounced against the validity of the paper, and looking to the manner in which the case had been brought forward, he condemned Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie in the costs.

COURT OF REVIEW.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

EX-PARTE REYNAL AND OTHERS IN RE GYE AND HUGHES, THE LATE PROPRIETORS OF VAUXHALL GARDENS.

Mr Archibald, with Mr. Bacon, appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. Anderdon and Mr. Keene for the opponents.

This was a petition from Mr. Reynal and other creditors of the bankrupts, praying that an order of the commissioners to reduce the amount of their proofs might be rescinded, and that the petitioners' proofs upon the separate estates of the bankrupts might be restored to the same state in which they were before the order was made.

Mr. Archibald stated the facts in the petition. In February, 1825, the petitioners lent Messrs. Gye and Hughes £7000 to enable them to purchase Vauxhall Gardens, for which sum the latter agreed to give a post and separate bond and a mortgage on the gardens. The deed was executed in November, 1826. Upon the 28th of November another sum of £7000 was advanced upon a like security, and subsequently a sum of £8000 for the same purpose and under similar security, making in all a sum of £22,000. In the latter end of 1838, £7000 was repaid, thus reducing the debt to £21,000. Subject to the mortgage, Gye and Hughes held the Royal Gardens at Vauxhall. In May, 1840, separate bills were sued out against the same gentlemen, and in June following a joint flat was issued. The petitioners then took steps to secure the benefit of the property in satisfaction of their debts in the usual manner. The assignees contested their right to the property. A reference was made to the commissioners, who decided in favour of the mortgagees. The gardens were then sold by auction in September, 1841, for the sum of £20,300, and £1000 for the machinery. A deposit for the sum of £2020, being ten per cent. on the purchase money, was lodged with the auctioneer, but the petitioners had received no part of it as yet, and they now prayed to be permitted to prove for the full amount of their debts against the separate estates of the two bankrupts, and that the order of the commissioner to reduce their claim under these heads might be rescinded.

His Honour said, that if they meant to insist on having a full proof, they must apply to the court [illegible]

Mr. Archibald said they were about to apply for leave to amend the prayer of the petition to that effect; but the simple question was whether they had a right to prove for the whole amount.

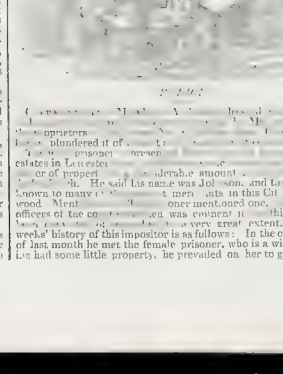
The arguments of the learned counsel on both sides as to these points being concluded,

His Honour said that in this case the petitioners were mortgagees of the estate of Vauxhall Gardens, for a debt of £21,000. The mortgagees two years ago applied to the court for a sale of the premises and leave to prove for the deficiency, which being granted, the estate was sold and purchased by one of the parties who obtained the order, and there was now realised £20,000, which is appropriated to the payment of the debt of £21,000, so that in all reason and conscience £1000 only was due. But they said, "No, we won't touch that, we will go in and prove before the commissioner for £21,000," alleging that to be the amount of their debt, which was contrary to the fact. They were, however, admitted, but the attention of the commissioner being called to the circumstances, and also the order of the court, that they should prove only for the deficiency, he conceived that it was his duty to rescind the order, and reduce the original amount of the petitioners' proof to the deficiency only, and they now come there two years after the estate had been sold in satisfaction of their own debt, and desire the court to allow them to swear that their debt is £21,000, and that therefore the commissioner did on reconsideration was erroneous; but the court declared that what the commissioner did first was erroneous, and that his second order was correct. And, considering that there was no ground for this application, the petition would be dismissed with costs.

APPEAL COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

WOOD AND OTHERS V. GOODLAKE, FIELDS, AND OTHERS.

The last stage in the long-pending contest for the money of the rich Gloucester banker was reached on Tuesday, and the struggle, now the main point is decided, was carried on in the same vigour and animosity which has characterised every step of the proceedings. The bill of costs was offered for signature to this court (in which the formal business of the Prerogative Court is generally transacted) by the proctors for the several parties who have claimed either as heirs, or legatees, or executors under Mr. Wood. It will be remembered that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council pronounced in favour of the validity of the paper presented by Sir M. Wood and the other executors named therein, but directed the costs of all the parties to be paid out of the estate.—Mr. Bevkton, the proctor for Mr. Hitchens, who was admitted a next of kin of the deceased, but who has since died, presented his taxed bill of costs. The principal bill for the main cause amounted to £1341 1s. 11d., and there were three other bills, the first of which was £486 11s. 8d., the second £ 12s. 3d., and the third £171 4s. 8d. Mr. Longden, proctor for the executors, was directed to oppose the bills, and [illegible] the registrar, and prayed to be heard on his petition against Beckton. This proceeding is unheard-of. The executors of the late Mr. Wood, who had unexpectedly come into possession of all his wealth, were desirous, by a quick and quashable of the law, of preventing him from obtaining his fair costs. He asked to be sworn as to the truth and accuracy of the bills, in case of his death no one could recover them, and the executors would then escape altogether. [illegible] wanted a commission, and Dr. Bayford [illegible] objected to the correctness of the items in the bills of costs. Mr. Longden But the Court will not at once sign the bills. Dr. Dauberey: Certainly not.—Mr. Toker, the proctor for Mrs. Goodlake (another of the parties opposing the validity of the papers propounded by Sir M. Wood, and claiming [illegible] presented his taxed bills of costs. The first was for £1474 2s. 5d., the second for £396 12s. 3d., the third for £2326, and the fourth for £1000. A similar course to that took place in this as in the former case, with the addition of Dr. Phillimore expressing his opinion that the proceedings were disgraceful to the practice of the court [illegible] determined to [illegible] petition against the [illegible] Paley, proctor [illegible] were also given in; but in consequence of his absence from illness, the consideration of them was postponed. They amounted, severally, to the sums of £3274 12s. 8d., £6942 15s. 9d., and £41.48 12s. 11d., making altogether £2810 5s. 9d.



[illegible] proprietors [illegible] plundered it of [illegible] personal preserves [illegible] estates in Leicestershire [illegible] ter of property [illegible] derable amount [illegible] th. He said his name was John [illegible] known to many [illegible] ters [illegible] outs in this City [illegible] wood Mentmore [illegible] other mentioned one, [illegible] officers of the co[illegible]ed was eminent [illegible]thing but having [illegible] ess [illegible] very great extent. The last six weeks' history of this impostor is as follows: In the commencement of last month he met the female prisoner, who is a widow; she having had some little property, he prevailed on her to go and live with him, alleging that he shortly expected a large remittance from his agent in the country. She had been a milliner, and he told her if she could once become established, he would get her abundance of business among his connexion in town. Accordingly they went to the prosecutor's, and took the best rooms in the house, and from that time to this they had subsisted on the proceeds of every disposable article the house contained.—Mr. Greenwood: Why did you, Mr. Levy, let your lodgings without a reference?—Mr. Levy: Why, your worship, they seemed most respectable. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Crawley, and said they were husband and wife. He gave his name as Mr. Crawley.—Prisoner: No; I deny that. My name is Johnson. I am not, and never was, ashamed of it.—A French lady, who lived with the complainants, confirmed their statements. Several pawnbrokers came forward with numberless duplicates of the plundered articles. Mr. Greenwood: This seems a most audacious case. I will remand you both until Thursday, and then commit you for trial.

GUILDHALL.—*Mary Mason* was placed before Sir Peter Laurie by policeman 37, charged with having robbed a foreign gentleman to a considerable amount.—Captain Semper, a Frenchman, but now in the service of Austria, got into the witness-box, and a scene of amusing confusion ensued. The captain started at full score to give his evidence in his native tongue, and it was some time before Sir Peter could make him understand that he himself did not understand French, and that his evidence would, therefore, be useless until the captain provided an interpreter to expound it for him. An English gentleman said that he had attended for that purpose, and Sir Peter ordered him to take the oath usual in such cases. But now the confusion became worse confounded. The mode of examination is this: the interpreter puts the question asked by the alderman in French, the witness gives his answer in the same language, and then the interpreter translates that answer into English to the magistrate. For the first three or four questions all went on smoothly enough; but the captain, after all, did understand a little English; and as soon as he did understand a short question from Sir Peter, he threw his interpreter overboard, and undertook to give an answer in his own broken lingo, which was not more intelligible to Sir Peter than French itself. For some time it was impossible to stop him, until the interpreter was ordered to inform him, that if he would persist in giving answers in English, he must receive the questions in English too.

Captain Semper: Mon Dieu! Je ne comprehend—that is right any English but mine owns.—Sir Peter, however, persisted, till he was at last brought to his senses, and the particulars were elicited. It was an ordinary street robbery, the captain being feoosh enough to [illegible] ought in Fleet-street—a street which [illegible], to the [illegible] Lou[illegible]. She robbed [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] Bride-street, and left her to [illegible] in Bridewell.

Mr. Stanfield Jackson was brought up on a warrant, charged with assaulting Mr. Dunn, the barrister, and admirer of Miss Burdett Coutts. The offence was committed several months since, and Mr. Dunn, who is still a prisoner in the Fleet, notified his intention of not pressing the charge. The defendant was dismissed in consequence.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

THE EXPLOSION AT APOTHECARIES' HALL.

On Tuesday the inquest on the remains of the unfortunate Mr. H Hennell, principal chemical operator to the Apothecaries' Company (an account of whose melancholy death appeared in our paper of last week), took place before Mr. Payne, city coroner, in the court-room of Apothecaries' Hall.

After the jury were sworn, they proceeded to view the remains, which lay in a shell in one of the store-rooms adjacent to the spot where the explosion of the contents of the pan occurred. It presented a frightful appearance, the head being literally dashed to pieces, and the chest laid completely open, exposing the heart, lungs, &c. The right arm was torn off, as were also the fingers of the left hand. The lower extremities appeared to have suffered little or no injury

The first witness examined was Charles Rivers, of No. 4, Playhouse-yard, Blackfriars, who deposed as follows:—I was assistant to the deceased Mr. Hennell, who was principal chemical operator to the Society of Apothecaries. Deceased met with his death a few minutes before ten o'clock on Saturday morning. I had been with him in the early part of the morning, but had left him between eight and nine for the purpose of going to breakfast. When he came down about half-past seven in the morning, he examined the preparation of fulminating mercury upon which he had been engaged the previous evening, and which had been left during the night under cover in the yard. About nine o'clock he weighed a small portion that had been subjected to a heat of 115 degrees in a steam-drying stove, in order to ascertain the quantity of moisture it contained. When Mr. Hennell went to breakfast, he left it in a pan on a block in the yard. It was understood between deceased and myself that when the composition was sufficiently dry, two grains should be tested by striking it with a hammer. The bulk was afterwards to be weighed. Deceased was not so long as usual at his breakfast, but returned to watch the progress of the preparation. Before I returned to the premises I heard a loud report, and hastened to the spot, suspecting the cause. I there saw deceased lying in the yard in the position described by the jury, as I have seen the body. No part of the composition could be found after the explosion. It is impossible to state positively how the explosion took place. Mr. Hennell told me he had received a communication from the Directors of the East India Company, requesting that 5lbs. of the detonating powder might be ready for shipment on Saturday last. He tried to obtain the quantity from the ordinary manufacturers, but being only able to obtain 2lb. by the time required, he determined upon manufacturing the remainder himself. He accordingly proceeded to prepare the necessary quantity, which, having done, he resolved upon mixing it with the 2lb. that had been purchased, in order to produce uniformity of colour. To this admixture I attribute the explosion. From the known skill and experience of Mr. Hennell, I cannot conceive that the accident originated from carelessness. The composition would not explode in a moist state, but a slight pressure when dry would produce combustion. It was never prepared on the premises before.

George Angell, labourer at the Hall, deposed, that a few minutes before ten o'clock deceased was in the still-room, whence he proceeded into the yard towards a block, on which was a pan. He commenced stirring the contents of the dish with his right hand. In three or four minutes afterwards the explosion took place. He was in the act of stirring the contents of the dish at the time the explosion took place. He was blown about 6 feet from the block. I was at a window at the time, and was nearly forced off my legs by the explosion. I ran out, and saw the deceased lying on the stones with all his upper part shattered to pieces. I know nothing of the nature of the process, but knowing it to be new, my curiosity led me to look out of the window.

Mr. Frederick Leffler, clerk to the establishment, examined.—On Thursday last I overheard a conversation between Mr. Hennell and Colonel Bowyer, who is connected with the East India Company's Military Store Office. I understood that it was necessary that the preparations of fulminating mercury should be ready by twelve o'clock on Saturday last, which Mr. Hennell proceed should be done. Deceased after that explained the nature of the ingredients to me, and said that they required the greatest skill and care in the manufacture, and consulted me how it could be best packed. He told me that, in order to prevent any extensive damage taking place, he would make it in small quantities and in the open air. I believe he said not more than two ounces at a time. He was so devoted to his profession, and to the duties that devolved upon him, that I believe he would at all times undertake the manufacture of any composition, however dangerous. The Company of Apothecaries were bound by contract to supply the East India Company with the fulminating mercury, and Mr Hennell undertook to manufacture it, because there was not sufficient notice to enable him to obtain it from the Island of Guernsey, where it is usually made. Deceased determined that no one but himself should incur any risk in the process. The whole quantity exploded must have been between five and six pounds. The [illegible]sions from the article would be very small.

[illegible] corroborative evidence, and statements as to the [illegible] and excellent character of the deceased,

The coroner summed up, and remarked on the excitement caused by the explosion in the neighbourhood. He trusted, therefore, that the officers of the Apothecaries' Society would never again permit such powder to be prepared on their premises

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the week ending June 7th, 1842, is 37s. 7d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

THE SINGING CLASSES AT EXETER HALL.

During the reign of Elizabeth and her immediate successors, a knowledge of vocal or instrumental music formed a necessary part of the education of every person who wished to be considered as well informed. The individual who could not join in a madrigal, or take his part in a song for various voices, was treated as a person whose education had been neglected, and folks "wondered where such people had been brought up." The busy time of Oliver Cromwell and the gloomy tenets of the Puritans frowned down a great deal of this cheerful and healthy feeling for a season. The Restoration succeeded, and singing became again a fashionable thing, but associated as it was, too frequently, with the loose rhymes of the Rochesters, the Sedleys, and D'Urfeys of that licentious period, it failed in getting a universal footing among all classes, and had little or no claims upon the consideration of those individuals whose sense of propriety refused to adopt such a union. The string of fiddlers introduced by Charles II. into the Chapel Royal, in allusion to which the song of "Four-and-twenty Fiddlers all of a row" was written, tended so little to make church music popular, that it only excited feelings of astonishment and dislike, and the music of the people became almost exclusively confined to simple ballad melodies. For such airs they always had an open ear and ready voice, and the gay strains of Lillibullero aided powerfully in bringing about the deposition of James II., and the glorious revolution of 1688. "It made an impression," says Burnet, "on the King's army that cannot be imagined by those who saw it not. The whole army, and, at last, the people, both in city and country, were singing it perpetually." The powerful charm, inherent in many strains, has been frequently observed. Napoleon forbade, under pain of death, the playing of the "Ranz des Vaches" in his army, as the melody had such an effect on his Swiss soldiers that they deserted in dozens, the melody having excited an unconquerable home sickness by its association with their native land.

The distaste of the English for music has become a word of reproach among the neighbouring nations during the reign of the Georges, and certainly with some reason. A lively sense of its importance as a means of national improvement is of the recent growth of the last few years. A legislator, a few years ago, would have been—nay, has been, laughed at as an amiable visionary for suggesting the propriety of making singing a part of education in every school. How forgetful were the laughers of the important fact, that the coarseness of manners so painfully developed in too large a portion of our population was owing, in a great measure, if not entirely, to the want of more rational enjoyments, and the proper direction of their minds to higher means of gratification than the beer-shop could furnish, or the bull-bait present to them. It may thus raise the national mind through the gentle medium of its pleasures. Mr. Hullah and his music classes are an army to aid the good cause; a few pioneers have been struggling for years to make its way, but the deaf ear of Government has only slowly and recently opened to the importance of their views.

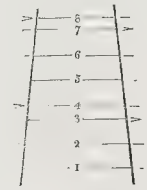
PORTRAIT OF HULLAH.

John Hullah became first favourably known to the public as the composer of the music to "The Village Coquettes," a little opera by the celebrated "Boz," and which was for some time played at the St. James's Theatre. He is a young man of gentlemanly and prepossessing behaviour, and possesses that essential qualification in a teacher, without which he can never hope for great success—a good-natured kindliness of feeling, that will smile when the scholar smiles at anything ludicrous (and there are many things ludicrous in the system), or appreciate fully the difficulties a student may have to encounter, and do his best to remove such difficulties, by as clear an explanation as he can give, not with the sour air of a learned superior, but with the good-nature of a friend; and this, in a great measure, is the secret of the success of a system that undoubtedly has many faults, and in other hands than Mr. Hullah's will fail in realizing the expectations formed of it.

The method of teaching singing employed by Mr. Hullah, is an adaptation to English use of the one used in France by Monsieur Wilhem, a gentleman who had the good fortune to obtain the ear of the French Government, through the help of his friend Monsieur Orfila, a member of the "Conseil Royal" for public instruction. Wilhem ultimately reigned lord supreme as a teacher in Paris, to the exclusion of all other professors, towards whom a most unjustifiable spirit of illiberality prevailed. Mr. Mainzer, who was the first to show how fruitful a field of instruction might be opened among the working classes, on applying for leave to open *gratuitous* schools for their benefit in Paris, was refused, and having by great influence succeeded in giving a public concert in that capital, when nearly a thousand of his pupils, common working-men of the city, whom he had taught gratuitously, executed a variety of concerted pieces with great precision and effect, he was never allowed to repeat his performances. The lame reason given was the fear of an *émeute*, if so large a number of working-men were allowed to meet; but M. Wilhem was allowed to continue with his methods unmolested. This is not a solitary instance of exclusive patronage.

There is, doubtless, a great deal of disingenuousness in the assertion made in the "Prefatory Minute of the Committee of Council on Education," prefixed to the manuals used by Mr. Hullah's pupils, where it is declared that no method had previously existed "for facilitating the teaching of vocal music" in elementary schools. Many such works exist, fully as clear, and quite as useful, as the one now adopted by Government; and it is to other sources than this to which we must look for "the impediments to the introduction of vocal music among the lower orders in Great Britain." Twenty years ago Mr. Edward Taylor (the Gresham Professor of Music) using his own method, taught sight-singing to two hundred Norwich weavers, who have performed the most difficult oratorio ever written, Spohr's "Crucifixion," to the entire satisfaction of the composer. If the magic "sanction of Government" was not given to those systems and their hard-working superintendents, in the name of justice let not the very existence of such facts be placed out of sight, by a declaration appended to a more fortunate system that "has found favour in the eyes" that have been so long clouded, and which possesses the singular power of overlooking talent immediately within their reach, while they can occupy themselves in rambling researches in Switzerland, Holland, the German States, Prussia, Austria, and France;" and, with Gallic feeling, prefer the latter to all the others, its own included. But this is the constitutional defect of the British Government; we can but hope for the best, and waive all controversial remarks.

Let us walk into Exeter Hall, where, day and night, is to be seen the indefatigable and ever-cheerful Hullah busily superintending his classes. He is mounted on the platform in front of the great organ, and between two powerful lamps, where, baton in hand, he regulates the movements of some hundreds of pupils before him. Each pupil has a "Manual" of instructions open in front of his seat, and alternately listens to the teacher, or goes through the exercises to be found in these lessons. We will begin "at the beginning." The first lesson teaches us what "scales" and "intervals" are; the major diatonic scale is "represented by a ladder," and the eight lines of

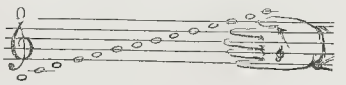


DIATONIC SCALE.

this ladder represent the octave, the first line being "Do" or C. The pupil is first taught to repeat the numbers in ascending the scale or ladder; at the same time elevating the right arm, and keeping the hand open, closing it on reaching the semitones at 3 and 7, and then descending, closing the hand at 8 and 4, according to the marks at the side of the diagram. The general effect of this process, when some hundreds are employed upon it, is not a little grotesque. The eager looks of the learners, who are doing something, for the first time in their lives, which they are anxious to do properly, but do not fully comprehend; the hundreds of upraised arms and clenched fists, all directed towards Mr. Hullah, seem to give that gentleman a most unenviable position; albeit, it is quite irresistible to all who have a taste for the ludicrous, and we must plead guilty to a frequent laugh ourselves.

PRACTISING SEMITONES.

The hand is, in fact, a very essential feature in the system, and is continually brought into use; the five fingers of the hand answer to the five lines in music; and the spaces between them to the corresponding musical spaces, taking in the notes



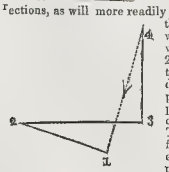
HAND FOR NOTES AND INTERVALS.

from E to F; or, as this system calls them, from Mi to Fa. This method of naming the notes is open to many objections: the grand one being, that the pupil will begin and finish his course of lessons without being acquainted with the names of the notes as they are universally used in England. A writer in the *Spectator* of July 10th, 1841, says, "Turn one of Mr. Hullah's pupils into any English orchestra, and he will be ignorant of the very language which is spoken and written by every

NOTES AND INTERVALS.

performer in it. He will, literally, and not by a figure of speech, be ignorant of the difference between A and B." This is an unnecessary change, and will at once preclude the pupil from gaining any additional knowledge from the many works on singing published in this country, all of which are constructed according to the usual manner of naming the notes, from the first seven letters of the alphabet. Many of the pupils of this system, ay, and its teachers too, are unable to sing or understand anything but the contents of their own manual.

The places of the notes on the five lines and spaces, or rather on the hand, having been taught, beating time is the next part of the pupil's instruction. He takes a bar of four beats, and practises thus:—The left hand is held open, on a level with the waist, and the right hand is moved swiftly in four directions, as will more readily be understood by a reference to the diagram. The right hand, with the palm open, moves towards the left arm, or from 1 to 2; returns back to 3; is elevated to 4, and then is brought swiftly down to 1, at which point the palm of the left hand is to be placed; consequently the hands clap together at every four beats. This action is accompanied, at first, by counting 1, 2, 3, 4, at each move, which, after a little practice, is abandoned for mental counting. The effect of this practice is singular to a spectator. Three or four hundred arms move backward, forward, up, and down, in solemn silence, and with various degrees of violence, until the fourth beat, when the ringing sound of an army of clapping hands echoes suddenly through the hall; followed by another deep quietude, to which another violent clap succeeds at proper intervals during the lesson. The violent contrasts of silence and noise are strikingly peculiar, and add much to the odd effect of the whole process.



TIME BEATS.

BEATING TIME.

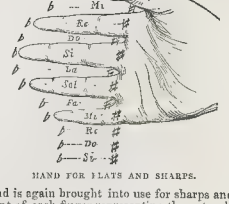
The scholar is afterwards taught the value of a semibreve, minim, or crotchet, by repeating the word "semibreve" on the first beat, and remaining silent on the three following ones, and repeating the word "minim" on the first and third beats, being silent on the second and fourth; while for crotchets, he repeats that word shorn of a limb, and exclaims aloud "crotch" upon *every* move of his arm. The monotonous cry of "crotch, crotch," *ad libitum*, carries the imagination at once to a village duck-pond, and the "quack, quack," of its innocent tenants, equally busy and harmless.

There is nothing very peculiar in the lessons that immediately follow these, or the songs introduced in them, except one on the interval of the octavo beginning—

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!"

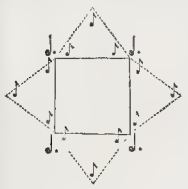
which never was, and never will be, sung without a roar of laughter. It is irresistibly funny (remember, dear reader, that we belong to the school of Democritus) to hear adults singing such words—men of thirty summers, or "by'r lady inclining to threescore," and jumping an octave at every other syllable. The words might do well for children; from them such words may come with propriety; but then the music! What child would, or rather what child *could*, sing it, except as a punishment? Such music should not be wedded to such words; and the sooner a divorce takes place the better.

But we scarcely dare venture on the subject of the words to which the exercises are sung. To any body who has a taste for what George Colman calls "the sweet pretty sublime, and the dear little grand," we should say, buy Part Two of the Manual, and a rich treat awaits you. The art of sinking in poetry was never more delightfully exemplified; and the fun is not a little heightened by the declaration of the committee, that the words commonly sung to airs in infant schools "are rather foolish than simple, and fantastic than sprightly," and *par consequence* "taste" has been grievously maltreated. Can they tell us what the concluding lines of "old John Cross" mean? or any one line of "The Sea Boy?"—both original (perfectly original) POEMS! Heaven save the mark! The Queen's English grammar, natural history, national manners, and common sense, were never before so grievously maltreated in so short a poem? Is this the Government "article," and are all others contraband? We hope not. We wish a page had been left opposite those exquisite "bits of solemn fun," and an English translation given, after the fashion of the Italian and German Opera books! Why, too, in the song on Christmas Day, talk of the "Rood on which our Saviour died" in a Protestant land, and make it rhyme with "blood," in the subsequent line. Alas! for such "taste!"



HAND FOR FLATS AND SHARPS.

The hand is again brought into use for sharps and flats, the central joint of each finger representing the natural notes, the tip representing the flat notes, the roots the sharps. This use of the hand is far from being a novelty, as is generally supposed. It is 700 years of age, being the invention of Guido Aretino, the musical mark of Arezzo, who flourished in the eleventh century, and who first applied the syllables still used in solfeggio exercises to the notes, having selected them from a Catholic hymn to St. John. In England, even, it is no novelty, having been used for the same purpose forty years ago, but abandoned as an unprofitable waste of the pupil's time. Surely the general disuse for centuries of so well known a thing is a sufficient proof of its worthlessness. It may amuse children who like to play with their fingers, but it can be attended by no better result, for it produces an association of *fixed* ideas, and as the key-note in music is constantly



TIME.

ing, it can be nothing but an embarrassment to the pupil, because it is not adapted to such change of keys.

It has been well observed that "Go-carts have gone out of fashion since it was discovered that they were so great a help to a child that they prevented it learning to walk." The two systems are nearly analogous.

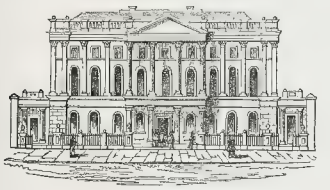
In some instances the explanations given in the book are very happy; as for instance that of compound common time. The bar of common time and its four notes form the central square, and each note being divisible in compound time into three, the triangles at each side of the square at once make this apparent to the eye.

We must now close our necessarily brief notice of a system that now occupies a considerable share of public attention. Let not our remarks be misunderstood. We hail with pleasure the introduction of a musical taste, and are glad to find it so extensively sought after. But "a clear stage and no favour" should be given, and not a blind adherence to the manners of a French teacher of small merit, but of great good fortune. We much doubt the amount of good that will be the *abiding* result of such system. It appears to us, and we speak from experience, that the pupils obtain only that amount of knowledge, which convinces men better grounded of their ignorance. That they are herded together and driven on to a certain point, aided by the ear, listening to some few apter scholars, and are thus enabled to do much together, but to do nothing for themselves, we are certain. We speak of scholars who have been taught their *only* knowledge of music through this system, but a large number of scholars are to be found among a class who had some previous knowledge, therefore the public exhibition of their vocal powers is nothing more wonderful than the public school examinations of pupils in arithmetic, who perform great feats while under the eye and system of the master, but who are utterly unfit for a counting-house. There is after all no royal road to learning of any sort, and the pupil after going certain lengths in such pretended road, is but obliged to retrace his steps, or worse still, unlearn much that he has learned, and which but serves to hinder instead of aid him. The railroad system of tuition is always suspicious, and but throws hundreds of conceited smatterers upon a land where too many are already found. All such schemes, however successful in appearance, are amazingly like the notable one of building a town without mortar.

SCIENCE.

In our last number we availed ourselves of the publication of a lecture delivered at the London Institution, to sum up the progress of science, and to enumerate the principal discoveries during the past twenty-two years. We purposed at the time illustrating our article with a view of the building, but press of matter precluded the possibility of our fulfilling our intention.

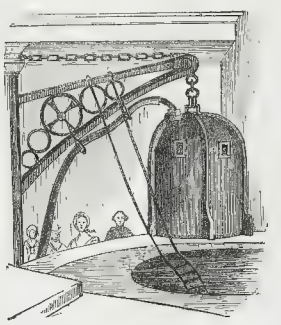
We have now, however, the opportunity of acting up to our wishes, and the sketch of the external view of the institution is subjoined.



The building was erected from the plans of Mr. G. Brooks and was completed in 1819. It consists of a handsome entrance hall, supported by eight Doric columns. On either side are the news, the pamphlets, and the committee-rooms. In passing forward we reach the theatre, a noble apartment, capable of containing a thousand visitors. Attached to the theatre are the laboratory apparatus, and professors' rooms. The library occupies the whole extent of the building, above the hall, &c., and contains many thousand volumes, being, we believe, next to the Museum, the best library in London. The institution is supported by the annual contribution of its proprietors, of whom there are nearly 1200.

Electrical Telegraphs.—Many of our readers are doubtless aware that Professor Wheatstone has recently invented a telegraph on the principle of electro-magnetism, which is likely, ultimately, to supersede all others now in use. We have not space in the present article to explain the principles on which this most wonderful machine is constructed, although we shall take an early opportunity of so doing; suffice it here to say, that by means of a galvanic battery certain motions are communicated to a dial-plate, which, if the wires connecting the apparatus be sufficiently long, will enable a person at the distance of two, three, or four hundred miles to read letter by letter and word by word any necessary communication; and, what is more advantageous, this communication takes place with the celerity of light and the utmost precision. Hitherto the great obstacle to the universal adoption of this means of rapid communication has been the great expense of laying down wires to carry the current of electricity, since it was deemed necessary at all times to use wires protected by a cotton or silk covering, in consequence of a prevalent idea that moisture of any kind dissipated the electricity. Messrs. Wright and Bain, who have devoted much attention and time to the matter, and to whom we are indebted for many valuable discoveries, were induced to make certain experiments on this subject, which go far to do away with this universally received opinion. The experiments were first tried at the Polytechnic, but subsequently were repeated on a larger scale in Hyde-park, by permission of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The electricity was first transmitted from bank to bank of the Serpentine, through two bare wires immersed in the water without any protection. No dissipation whatever took place, but a curious effect was observed, that the magnetism did not subside at once, but diminished very gradually. The wires were next conveyed from the bridge at the west end to the east end of the river—the same effect was produced as in a complete metallic circuit. In all the experiments a Grove's battery of two inches surface was used. This is a vast improvement; the expense of laying down covered wires of communication was between £200 and £300 per mile, while one-fifth of that sum will now be sufficient.

Sub-marine Operations.—A French gentleman, Dr. Payerne, has recently caused considerable sensation in the scientific world, respecting the means of which he professes to be the discoverer, and by which individuals may remain in a diving-bell without communication with the external air for an indefinite period. We say *professes*, for as yet there appears to us to be no inconsiderable doubt existing relative to the affair. On Wednesday last Dr. Payerne descended in the diving-bell at the Polytechnic Institution, taking with him a box, supposed to contain apparatus for restoring or renewing the atmosphere in the bell, together with a lighted candle. He remained in the bell between three and four hours; and upon returning, it was found that the candle was still burning, and he, the operator, had suffered no inconvenience. The process, if any there be, is kept a secret, Dr. Payerne stating it to be his intention to take out a patent for it. It is well known that atmospheric air consists of oxygen, nitrogen, and a small per centage of carbonic acid. At each inspiration the oxygen is consumed, and the nitrogen, charged with a greater quantity of carbonic acid, is evolved. This latter fluid is highly deleterious, and if the process of inspiration and expiration were to be continued, the entire oxygen would be consumed, and the air, charged with a superabundance of carbonic acid, and possessed of none of its vital portion, would soon prove destructive to human life. It is evident, then, in order to continue to live in the atmosphere of the bell, where no fresh supply of air is administered from above, it would be necessary to form oxygen, and to get rid of the carbonic aid. How this is accomplished, it is of course, impossible the process being a secret, for us to say.



But now of the doubts, which we expressed in the first portion of this notice. In our opinion the process has not yet had the advantage of sufficient experiment. The bell at the Polytechnic contains a vast quantity of atmospheric air, and it would require some two or three hours for it to be so far deteriorated, as to be incapable of supporting life. Messrs. Tatam and Wynn have, since the experiment of Dr. Payerne, descended and remained beneath the water for nearly two hours, without communication with the external air, and without any attempt to interfere with it. If two persons, therefore, can breathe this air for two hours without inconvenience, we have a right to argue that one might do so for four hours, a time equal to that of Dr. Payerne. At all events we cannot be convinced until we have witnessed more extended experiments.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RACES.—THE THIMBLE-RIG.

My dear Horace,—I have been to Epsom, and participated with thousands in the dust and noise. I like neither. All the rogues, thieves, and swindlers of the metropolis appeared to me to be congregated there in one focus. At Ascot, however, the "family men" were kept in the rear. At most large races the roulette booths are numerous; but among the "smaller game" of the gambling set, the pea and thimble-rig proprietor appeared to me, strange to say, the most clever in his calling. With his small round table, about a foot in diameter, well polished with black lead and supported by three strong legs, that are easily "unshipped," and frequently used by those vagabonds and their confederates as bludgeons in an impromptu fray, his three thimbles, and his eternal gauble, he reaps an excellent harvest; and the fools are such a numerous family, that, notwithstanding the endeavours of the public press and their own costly experience, they still venture their half crowns and sovereigns upon a game in which neither skill nor chance avails. It is a mere juggling trick. It grieved me sorely to see that emblem of woman's skill so desecrated, and put to so base a use.

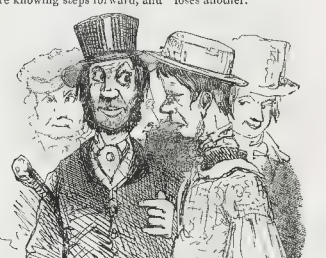
There is, in my mind, an association of ideas which renders the thimble an object of peculiar interest. I remember the splendid silver thimble of my honoured grandmother, which in the days of my infancy attracted my attention. Seated on her footstool, intent upon the pictures and the history of Jack the Giant Killer, Cinderella, or some other early romance, of deeper interest than any I have since perused in maturer years, I would now and then glance at the kind old lady, as she plied her nimble needle upon her favourite patchwork. But I am digressing.

The table is waiting. "Now, gentlemen, sport the blunt—

half-crowns, crowns, or suv'rains. I wish to give everybody a chance, and everybody a choice—(stand back there, will you?) Will any of you bet? A sharp eye and a quick hand, and the work is done! There's the pea, and there's the thimble—it's all as fair as daylight only don't wink, and you're sure to win." The suv'rains, crowns, and half-crowns pass like winking.

And now, moving the three thimbles about in the figure of a reel, he offers to bet, and lays down a sovereign.

"Don't touch them," cries a dandy shopman, in his Sunday suit, with all the eagerness of certain gain; and, placing his sovereign on the board, he raises the thimble—the pea has vanished, and his money gone. A loud laugh ensues; and one more knowing steps forward, and loses another.

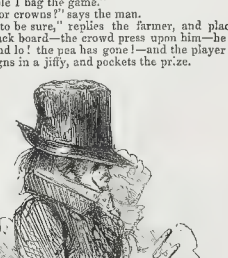


A man in a smock-frock, who has been standing by, eyeing the players and the board, now raises one of the thimbles with a cunning leer, as the master of the board turns his head, and discovers—the pea.

"Hands off -no shifting," cries a young farmer, "and I'll bet you a couple I bag the game."

"Suv'rains or crowns?" says the man.

"Suv'rains, to be sure," replies the farmer, and places his gold on the black board—the crowd press upon him—he raises the thimble, and lo! the pea has gone!—and the player whips up his sovereigns in a jiffy, and pockets the prize.



"Well! I never saw the like o' that!" exclaims the man in the frock, with astonishment, "that bangs every thing I ever see!"

An old man is standing by, fumbling in his pocket, and looking wistfully at the thimbles.

"Now's your time; 'faint heart never won fair lady,'" con-

tinues the player. "Try your luck, there's the pea—guess right, and pocket a suv'rain at a word. I'd rather lose than win any day, but you won't let me. There's no gammon here—look at the thimbles. Come, if any of you have a half-crown, and wish to double it, now's the time o'day! If you haven't any money, get your mother to sell her mangle, and you may turn it to account, and double your fortune. It isn't every day you have such an opportunity of laying out your money. P'haps you don't like to ruin me; but don't fear, I've a large capital, and am as difficult to break as a wild colt."

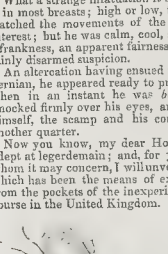
The man in the frock insinuates himself close to the elbow of the old man, and whispers in his ear, "I say, old card, I'll go your halves—let's have a shy!" and displays four half-crowns; the wavering resolution of the old fool is fixed, he takes the proffered money, and lays down a sovereign.

The "old card" turns up the thimble, and of course loses; his partner in the venture whistles, and proposes to double the stakes; in the excitement of the loss this is done—and so is the "old card." Of course, the rustic gentleman in the frock is a confederate. There are also confederates who do win, in order to decoy others into the trap.

What a strange infatuation it seems! This spirit of gambling is in most breasts; high or low, the propensity is the same. I watched the movements of the player with a great deal of interest; but he was calm, cool, and collected; and there was a frankness, an apparent fairness in the whole affair that certainly disarmed suspicion.

An altercation having ensued with a hot-headed young Hibernian, he appeared ready to protect his interests *vi et armis*, when in an instant he was *bonneted*—that is, his hat was knocked firmly over his eyes, and before he could extricate himself, the scamp and his confederates had decamped to another quarter.

Now you know, my dear Horace, I have always been an adept at legerdemain; and, for your benefit and for all those whom it may concern, I will unveil the mysteries of this juggle, which has been the means of extracting hundreds of pounds from the pockets of the inexperienced at every fair and race-course in the United Kingdom.



First, then, know that the player has the game entirely in his own hands, and you never can win by any chance without his will. The "pea," as it is called, is a piece of new bread, worked up in the hands till it assumes the blackness of, and is softer than a piece of Indian rubber, and is, moreover, very adhesive. When the player places it on the board, he takes the thimble between his fore-finger and thumb, and so he pretends and appears to place it over the pea: he then takes the pea adroitly up with the thumb nail. This, by practice, can be done with either hand, and completely deceives the eye. Of course, the pea is not under any of the three thimbles, and when you select one, he instantly raises one of the remaining two, and drops the "pea" at the same moment, to convince you that it really was under one of them.

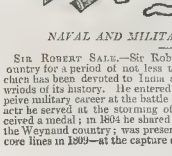
And in this sleight consists the whole trick, which may be more readily performed than you are aware of. Its simplicity, indeed, is only exceeded by that exhibited by those who risk their money with such a certainty of loss, as I trust I have fully described and proved.

I am very tenacious of unveiling those tricks that delude only to amuse the spectator; but when these arts are used to plunder the weak and the unwary, I should deem myself a sort of confederate in the crime, if I concealed my knowledge from the world. That I shall receive any acknowledgment, I neither expect nor desire, and am amply repaid in the assurance that I shall receive your thanks for my communication.

Believe, me, my dear Horace,

Yours, truly.

B———.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Sir Robert Sale.—Sir Robert Sale has gallantly served his country for a period of not less than 47 years, the greater part of which has been devoted to India during some of the most eventful periods of its history. He entered the service in 1795, and began his active military career at the battle of Malavelly, in 1799, during which actr he served at the storming of Seringapatam, for which he received a medal; in 1804 he shared in the fatigues of the campaign in the Weynaud country; was present at the storming of the Travancore lines in 1809—at the capture of the Isle of France in 1810—at the capture of Rangoon—served throughout the Burmese war—has been four times wounded—aided most effectually in the storming of Ghuznee, and has crowned his career by the successful defence of Jellalabad.—*Morning Paper.*

The Army.—The following changes of depots are about to take place in Ireland: The 27th to Mullingar, 30th to Galway, 74th to Cashel, 55th to Cork, 35th to Clonmel, 46th to Carlow.

The 84th Regiment. The last division of this gallant corps marched from Rochester on Monday morning, at half-past four o'clock, for embarkation on board the General Kyd, bound to Madras; strength, under the orders of Captain Veitch, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, quartermaster; 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 215 rank and file; 20 more men are expected to join from the depot at Chatham. The names of officers embarked are Captain Veitch, Lieutenants Saunders, Harrison, Iremonger, Smith, Ensign Cassen, and Quartermaster Farrell and lady.

United Service Institution.—The ordinary meeting of the members took place on Monday evening last, Captain Ford, of Chelsea Hospital, in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been confirmed, a number of presents were exhibited. Captain Ramsay read a communication from Mr. Allen, captain of the Vixen, respecting steam communication with the Cape of Good Hope; and Mr. Snow Harris delivered some observations upon his method of protecting ships from damage by lightning.

Experiments with Large Guns at Deal.—The preparations for making experiments on an extensive scale with large guns on the coast betwixt Sandwich and Deal, are now nearly completed, and the experiments will be commenced in the course of the next or following week. Major Hardinge, K.B., and Captain Fyers, of the Royal Artillery, have proceeded to Deal, the latter to join Major Macbean's company, by whom the experiments will be carried on. Major Hardinge, as senior officer, will have charge of the whole, and, from his great practical knowledge as an artillery officer, will be able to give correct report of the details, and how far they may be likely to prove of an advantageous nature to the military and naval services of this country. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Board of Ordnance have, with a spirit of liberality in this matter worthy of the heads of these important branches of her Majesty's service, and have spared no personal exertion, in addition to the fullest instructions, for carrying the experiments on in the most effectual manner. The following guns having been previously mounted on ship carriages at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have been delivered at Deal, along with 50 rounds of balls and cartridges for each: One 68-pounder, weighing 112 cwt., on Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas's principle, removed from the Geyser steam-frigate to try its range on land; one 56-pounder, weighing 97 cwt., on Mr. Monk's principle; one 56-pounder, weighing 90 cwt., on Mr. Monk's principle; one 12-pounder, weighing 60 cwt., on Mr. Monk's principle; one 10-inch gun, weighing 85 cwt., on General Millar's principle; one 8-inch gun, weighing 65 cwt., on General Millar's principle. Several magnificent guns of very large calibre, capable of containing solid shot of 130lbs. weight, were recently cast at the foundry of Messrs. Walker and Co., for Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, and proved at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The founders of these guns having expressed a wish to have a range of one of them tried to its utmost extent, their desire has been complied with, and a suitable ship carriage and one of Messrs. Walker's guns will be forwarded to Deal for that purpose. A 32 pounder gun, weighing 50 cwt., and a splendid 32-pounder brass howitzer constructed on a plan of Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, Inspector of Artillery, will also be forwarded at the same time, for the purpose of having their qualties reported upon.

The death of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville, aged 57, took place at the Hall, Berkhampstead, on Friday, the 3rd instant.

Australia. Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in England from a respectable farmer who, with all his family, consisting of ten persons, embarked with the first body of settlers in 1840, for the Western Australian Company's settlement at Australind:

"Australind, 31st Dec. 1841.

"Dear Sir.—I am sure you will have been much pleased to hear of our safe arrival by the 'Parkfield.' I have reason, and especial reason, to be thankful that I and my family of eight children, and many young, should be brought over the mighty deep, 15,000 miles, without even an accident. This, I assure you, Sir, is a beautiful country; the land, where the town site is to be, is sandy; but on the sides of the Branswick, upon the plains and upon the hills, a few miles from us, is the best land I ever saw; it is covered with excellent feed for cows or sheep, and there is a great extent of territory southward, capable of supporting vast numbers of people. I have been in Roe's Range, and was quite astonished to see such land. Upon the whole, the Company's land is said to be the richest ground in Western Australia. The Port (Leschenault) is very fair, the bottom mud and clay, and I believe that a ship of any burthen may anchor there with perfect safety, providing the tackle is good. The climate is very pleasant. We have had occasional showers ever since we have been here, and everything in the gardens looks beautiful. We have plenty of water, and, I can say with truth, that there is no country in the world, as far as I have heard, where the emigrant may succeed better, with care and industry, than in this part of Western Australia. To prove to you, Sir, that I think well of Australind, I have just bought one rural section and two town sections, in addition to my former purchase. We are anxiously waiting for another ship. Men of business, mechanics, such as carpenters, sawyers, bricklayers, &c. &c., will get a deal of money here, if steady. Women servants will also do well.—Believe me, dear Sir, yours very truly, Lewis Birch." It appears by the *Perth Inquirer*, No. 52, of the 15th December last, that provisions were tendered to the Commissariat Department at the following prices: Wheat, 8s. 2d. per bushel; Flour, 1l. per ton; Beef and Mutton, 3½d. per lb.; it is added that the public are to be served with the two latter articles at a corresponding rate. The great increase of the number of sheep in the colony will, it is supposed, almost immediately place the latter articles at a very moderate rate. In fact, it is expected that, in another year, the price of fresh meat will not exceed 4d. per lb.; and in this case the large sum annually paid for imported salt provisions would be saved to the colony.

The New Royal Proclamation. A royal proclamation regarding the gold coin, bearing date the 3rd instant, has attracted great attention. This document sets forth that large quantities of light gold coin are in circulation, contrary to the provisions of the Proclamation issued in the first year of his Majesty George III., dated 1st June, 1774, and further, that by his Majesty's father, George IV.; and there being reason to believe that due attention has not been paid to the weighing of gold coin, nor to the Acts of Parliament now in force regarding deficiency in the same; and as to the breaking and defacing of such of the said gold coin as may be found of less weight than the weight specified in the last of the said proclamations—Therefore it is declared, that from the date of this proclamation, every gold sovereign of less weight than 5 pennyweights 2½ grains, and every half-sovereign of less weight than 2 pennyweights 13½ grains, shall not be allowed to be current, nor to pass in any payment whatsoever; and her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, ordains all persons accordingly to attend to and abide by the regulations in the various Acts of Parliament now in force with respect to cutting and defacing such of the gold coin as shall be deficient in weight; and all sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the weights above specified are ordered to pass current as lawful money of the United Kingdom." This event has caused considerable commotion, for now the private bankers, like the Bank of England, scrupulously weigh every piece of gold, and of course hundreds of thousands will be refused, if not millions; for the quantity of light gold in the country, clipped and ground abroad, is enormous, as has been noticed on former occasions. Light gold will have to be carried to the bullion dealers, who will pay its value by weight, and by which it will be carried to the Mint to be recoined. This measure was rendered indispensable by the enormous quantity of light gold in circulation. The fact would seem to suggest the expediency, if practicable, of taking gold in value by weight, instead of by legal standard of coin value, as on the Continent generally.

A Lost Play. It is an authentic anecdote of Hogarth, that he was wont to make certain miniature sketches on his thumb-nail, to be elaborated at an after time. A certain dramatist followed the like practice. He would write a plot in the same limited space in shorthand. He was once consulted on a new drama by a manager. "I have it," exclaimed the ready artist, and he immediately marked the plot upon his thumb-nail. Weeks passed over, but no play was presented. The manager waited on the author "Now, about the piece? It's done, of course—you took it on your thumb-nail?" "To be sure," replied the author, "and there it was for some time, but, as ill-luck would have it, I *one morning*, unfortunately—washed my hands!"—*Punch.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Illustrated News Office, Friday Evening, June 11.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert yesterday again honoured Ascot Races with their presence, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and other distinguished visitors, beside the whole of their suite.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—Thursday.

In the House of Lords last night the Jurisdiction of Justices (Ireland) Bill, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, and the Fines and Recoveries (England and Wales) Bill, on the motion of Lord Wharncliffe, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Civil Decrees (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

The House of Commons did not sit, there being only 34 Members present at four o'clock.

Friday.

Their lordships met at five o'clock; and the Bishop of Exeter presented some petitions against idolatry in India and the national system of education in Ireland; and also in favour of Church Extension and the Affirmations Bill.

The Earl of Radnor gave notice he should ask for information respecting a bill giving power to magistrates to erect additional county gaols.

Lord Melbourne gave notice that if the second reading of the Income Tax Bill was permitted *sub silentio*, a debate would be raised on the next stage.—Adjourned to Monday.

The House of Commons assembled at the usual hour; and several petitions were presented.

In answer to a question relative to "light" sovereigns, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that great complaints had been made of a portion of the gold coin being below the proper weight, and it therefore had been thought necessary to call the public attention to the weight at which gold coin was current, and to make arrangements with the Bank, by which they agreed to receive it at the Mint price of £3. 10s. 7½d. per ounce for all light gold coin.

Mr. Gladstone wished the house to meet on Saturday to discuss the Railways Bill; but the motion was successfully opposed by Mr. Hume, and the house agreed to adjourn till Monday.

A long discussion on the merits of postponing the writ for Nottingham was proceeding when we left.

THE COUNTRY.

Destruction of a Cotton-mill by Fire at Manchester.—A serious fire broke out on Wednesday morning at a very early hour, by which property to the amount of at least £5000 has been destroyed. The property in which the fire occurred was one of the oldest cotton-mills in Manchester. It was situated in Pin Mill Bow, and was known by the name of the Pin Mill Factory. The property was covered by insurances.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

IN RE CHARLES JAMES MATHEWS.

The following is the only case of interest to the public which yesterday's proceedings produced in any of the courts of law.—This case came on for hearing yesterday, and attracted a crowded court. The only creditor who opposed was a person named Alexander Loggie, a theatrical ornament maker.

Mr. Bodkin counsel supported the insolvent, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Woodruffe.

The case has been mentioned on some former occasions. It will be recollected that Mr. Mathews was the late manager of Covent-Garden Theatre, and that from various theatrical losses he had become insolvent. He had been a short time out of prison on bail.

The Chief Commissioner explained to the creditor, who claimed £48, that he must first ask questions, then give evidence, and call witnesses if he thought proper. The learned Commissioner, from the manner in which Loggie conducted his case, was compelled, on several occasions, to interpose.

The evidence of the insolvent went to show that a Mrs Cassidy was, about two months ago, housekeeper at Covent-Garden Theatre, and had been discharged on its being discovered that she had pledged various articles, particularly out of the Queen's box. He positively denied that she had pledged articles at the desire of Mrs. Mathews. The jewels which his wife had possessed were sold in the year 1838. He owed Lawrence Levy £100, and on the creditor calling out the name of that party, no answer was given, which, with the grotesque appearance and interlarded remarks, such as "Charley Mathews," &c., elicited a good deal of laughter. It was in vain that the learned Commissioner explained the usual mode of procedure adopted by creditors.

Loggie next examined the insolvent respecting some books which had been sold for £80, to Mr. Willis, a bookseller, Piazza, Covent-Garden, and a bill given for four months, which was in the hands of the provisional assignee of the court. He at once admitted that it was understood that if he could raise the money he was again to have the books, but he declared that the price was a fair one, and such as any other party would have given. The books were not of value, but consisted of various collections he had made. It was a *bona fide* sale.

Mr. Cooke mentioned that there were several small executions issued at the time, and the books were sold in the manner described, so that all the creditors should obtain any benefit to be derived.

Mr. Nichols informed the court, that out of the £1750 received in America, the insolvent had remitted £500 for the purposes of the Olympic Theatre.

Mr. Cooke mentioned that there had been a loss of £3400.

It was stated that property had been sold for nearly £200, which sum was in court, arising from jewellery and wearing apparel.

The Chief Commissioner asked the insolvent if there was any other property belonging to the creditors.

The insolvent replied in the negative.

Chief Commissioner—You say that solemnly?

Insolvent I do solemnly.

The Court asked Mr. Mathews again whether he had any other property.

The insolvent said a piece of plate had been subscribed by the performers of Covent-garden. It had been suggested that it should not be given until after his discharge, as it would belong to the creditor. He had mentioned this circumstance.

The Chief Commissioner thought Mr. Mathews had done quite right, and that under the circumstances mentioned it did not belong to the creditors. The Court ordered the insolvent to be discharged. No assignee was appointed.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel arrived in town yesterday morning, from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Monsieur de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, visited Mdlle. Rachel yesterday to congratulate her upon her arrival in England, and in the evening Madame de St. Aulaire received this great tragedian at her family dinner party.

Mendelssohn.—This celebrated musicius, we understand, will play upon the organ at St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, on Sunday morning next, the 12th instant.

Mdlle. Rachel will make her first appearance this evening at her Majesty's Theatre, in Corneille's tragedy of *Les Horaces*.

The *Times* of to-day says, "A marked sensation was produced in the city this morning, by intelligence that the highly respectable firm of Briggs, Thurburn, and Co., had suspended their payments. The immediate cause of this unfortunate event is understood to be the continued absence of returns from Calcutta for advances made upon consignments, and of remittances to meet draughts upon the house."

Some sensation has been caused on the Stock Exchange this afternoon by the appearance of a second edition of the morning papers, containing letters relative to China, which are looked upon as rather serious. Large bodies of Chinese were expected to make a descent upon the British troops, who were nevertheless represented to be perfectly ready to meet them.

VARIETIES.

CHARLES THE NINTH'S ARROGANCE. It is stated that Charles the Ninth of France, when almost a child, thus addressed the Parliament of Paris: "Your duty is to obey my orders: presume not to examine what they are, but obey them. I know better than you what the state and expediency require." This was the spirit that uniformly animated the Kings of the House of Valois.

STEAMING ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.—One may congratulate oneself as having achieved something extraordinary if one descends the 2029 miles from Pittsburgh to New Orleans on the Ohio and Mississippi without accident. The voyage on these two rivers is very dangerous, not only from the rapidity of the latter river, which sweeps everything along in its current, but by the character of those who conduct the navigation. The carelessness and want of attention of these men, added to their puerile ambition of outstripping each other in speed by a few minutes, is the cause of most of the disasters which occur. It is thus [illegible] for passengers to [illegible] striking their boats. The proprietors [illegible] to [illegible] which it is said that a [illegible] of vessels to insure its patronage; however fragile the hull may be, cargo is piled on the deck until it is almost level with the water; to combine the greatest advantage of glory and profit, and not to lose in speed, the engines, which are as fragile as the rest, are forced to the utmost of their power, and sometimes beyond, as the bursting of many of them too fatally proves. What safety can be expected upon such craft, conducted by rude and careless men, who know no law but their own will, and who, instead of being occupied with the cares of navigation, are always to be found extended by the fire with the passengers, and quit not their apathetic demeanour save to preside at meals, to receive passengers or cargo, or for a trial of speed with some other steamboat? These causes excepted, they meddle not with the steersman or engineer, who act without control. A captain has but to look a little after the cook, treat every one with equal vulgarity, and, after stopping for every passenger from the shores, make up in bellowing and swearing for lost time, and he is sure of becoming *popular*, and of being screened in case of accident. Some reason for excuse must be found; they will say his enemies seduced his engineer, &c., &c.; and if nothing can be said, it will be ascribed to *Fate*. *Les Etats Unis*, from M. Isadore Lowenstein.

"TAKE MY HONOUR, TAKE MY LIFE."—When LOUIS the Fourteenth was with the army, a dragoon, mounted on a spirited horse which he could not manage, passed near the King contrary to his intention, and struck him. The King, in the first impulse of passion, struck him several times with his cane. The dragoon, deeply affronted, presented the pummel of his pistol to the King, saying, "Sire, you have taken my honour, take my life." The King replied, "Cavalier, forget; and I will remember it to make reparation." The dragoon kept his word, by rapidly promoting the dragoon.

IMPROVEMENT IN ST. JAMES'S PARK. During the last few days a number of workmen have been busily employed by the Parisian Bitumen Company, of Mill-wall, Poplar, in laying down a new Patent Roadway, commencing from the Spring-gardens entrance, extending to the area opposite the Horse Guards. It is of a peculiar nature, and entirely different from that laid down some time since facing Buckingham Palace. The work now in progress has been ordered by Government as a specimen, and if durable will be adopted throughout the Park.

HOW TO FLATTER SUCCESSFULLY.—A Portuguese merchant brought an exceedingly brilliant diamond to court one day, about which all the courtiers were in ecstacies, but which the King, being accustomed to exquisite things, did not so much admire. "Well," said his Majesty, addressing the merchant, "what would you ask a gentleman for this diamond, if one took a fancy to it?" "Sire," answered the Portuguese, "seventy thousand ducats, the sum which I gave for this offspring of the sun." "Why did you give so much money? who did you suppose would purchase it?" inquired the King. "I knew," answered the merchant, "that there was a Philip the Second in the world." This reply pleased the monarch more than the beauty of the diamond, and he immediately ordered the sum to be paid the merchant, with a recompense in addition.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of a director, in the room of Lieutenant-Colone. Patrick Vans Agnew, C.B., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Mr. Elliot Macnaghten.

KING AND QUEEN OF THE MARQUESAS. The French papers state that the Danae frigate is ordered to convey two transports to the Marquesas Islands, laden with troops and stores for the new colony. It is no doubt in the recollection of the public that the holiday costume of the King was limited to a French colonel's uniform *and one shirt*, while that of her Majesty was confined within the narrow circumference of *only one petticoat*, which had long done female duty in a theatrical way on board the French Admiral's frigate. It is to be hoped that the French Minister of Marine will take this opportunity of supplying the civilized wants of both these illustrious personages; and, in addition to a liberal supply of integuments for his Majesty, will not forget the claims of his better half. Care must, however, be taken to designate the uses of the respective articles, lest in their appropriation the Queen should haply indue her limbs in garments which ordinarily denote authority. Petticoat influence is by no means of rare occurrence in the Polynesian islands, but it must not be suffered to usurp the sterner attributes of masculine dignity. It is rumoured in political circles that the Danae will be the bearer to King Yoteee of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and his Majesty is no doubt as deserving of that distinction as the defender of Mostaganem, or the French consul at Barcelona.

RUSSIAN APPETISER.—By way of digesting our luncheon, a ceremony was performed, which, if we had not undergone the deal at a friend's house in the Russian capital, and which our lamented friend Prince Butera, would have astonished us not a little. A dozen soldiers placed themselves in two files close to each other, and took up each of the party in turn in their arms, and tossed them in the air, catching them again on their arms, and throwing them up again, as quickly as possible, a considerable height. This operation is performed very expertly; the patient who undergoes the business keeps his arms close to his sides, and his legs stretched stiffly out, and feels no sort of inconvenience. It is exactly like being tossed in a blanket. This is accompanied with singing some of their many pleasing but monotonous national airs, to which the softness of the language gives a harmony they do not intrinsically possess.—*Cottrell's Siberia*.

THE PREVENTION OF SUICIDE. The physician should constantly bear in mind this important fact connected with the suicidal disposition, viz., that those who have had an opportunity of effecting their purpose according to their own pre-conceived notions. A person who has attempted to drown himself will not be readily influenced to cut his throat. A morbid idea is frequently associated in the maniac's mind with a particular kind of death, and if he be removed from all objects likely to awaken this notion, the inclination to suicide may be removed.—*Forbes Winslow's Anatomy of Suicide*.

HAYDN'S CHILDHOOD.—The father of this great man was a wheelwright in a sequestered Austrian village, and exercised, besides, the functions of sexton and organ-blower to the village church. "He had a fine tenor voice, was fond of his organ, and of music in general. On one of those journeys which the artisans of Germany often undertake, being at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, he learned to play a little on the harp; and on holidays, after church, he used to take his instrument while his wife sang. The birth of Joseph did not alter the habits of the peaceful family. The little domestic concerts came round every week; and the child, standing before his parents, with two pieces of wood in his hands, one of which served him as a violin, and the other as a bow, constantly accompanied his mother's voice. Haydn, when loaded with years, and with glory, often recalled the simple airs which he had sung—so deep and indelible an impression had those first melodies made on his soul." It would not be difficult so find in Yorkshire such families as those of the good newleighs, and such domestic concerts as those which make the genius of Illustrious son. Out of some family of this sort, too, an English Haydn might have sprung, were a musical education as generally accessible in England as it is in Germany.—*G. Hogarth*.

VIENNA.—We quitted, as all travellers must, Vienna with great regret. Besides the immense number of things worthy of notice, the general spirit of the place is so gay and happy-like, however it may be to the constant resident, residing to the temporary sojourner can be more agreeable. Everything in the shape of amusement, the finest music, and works of art, are on all hands offered to his attention; and in no part of the world are strangers received with more cordial kindness. In your inn, in public places, in private society, you feel the same spirit. In public vehicles, nay, even sitting on a public seat, you find the same friendly and unrepulsive disposition amongst the very best classes; and we found it enough to be respectable English, often in this very manner to begin an acquaintance of the most charming kind. Surely this could occur in no other capital in the world. The English language here, as in Hungary, is studied by the young with avidity. English literature is extensively read; and it is a real pleasure to the refined classes to converse with you on England, and its society, arts, and books. The ideas, too, which we cherish of nature, a love for nature stronger than death, is the very spirit of Christianity. Undoubtedly this spirit is faintly comprehended by the best of us. Some of its most striking expressions are still derided in society. Society still rests on selfish principles. Men sympathise with the prosperous and great, not the abject and down-trodden. But, amid this degradation, brighter glimpses of Christianity are caught than before. There are deeper, wider sympathies with mankind. The idea of raising up the mass of human beings to intellectual, moral, and spiritual dignity is penetrating many minds. Among the signs of a brighter day, perhaps the West India emancipation is the most conspicuous; for in that the right of the most despised men have been reversed. To me this event does not stand alone. It is a sign of the triumph of Christianity, and a presage and herald of grander victories of truth and humanity. Christianity did not do its last work when it broke the slave's chain. No: this was but a type of what it is to achieve. Since the African was emancipated the drunkard has been set free. We may count the disenthralled from intemperance by hundreds of thousands, almost by millions; and this work has been achieved by Christian truth and Christian love. In this we have a new proof of the coming of Christ in his kingdom: and the grand result of these and other kindred movements of our times should be to give us a new faith, in what Christianity is to accomplish. We need this faith. We are miserably wanting in it. We scarcely believe what we see of the triumphs of the cross. This is the most disastrous unbelief of our times. I am pointed now and then to an infidel, as he is called—a man who denies Christianity. But there is a sadder sight: it is that of thousands and millions who profess Christianity, but have no faith in its power to accomplish the work to which it is ordained; no faith in the power of Christ over the passions, prejudices, and the corrupt institutions of men; no faith in the end of his mission, in the regenerating energy of his spirit and truth. Let this day, my friends, breathe into all our souls a new trust in the destines of our race. Let us look on the future with new hope.—*Dr. Channing's Last Discourse*.

PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. The mind cannot unknow. All knowledge attained, makes more necessary. There is a knowledge which creates doubt, that nothing but a more extensive knowledge can satisfy; and he who stops in the difficulty will be perplexed and uncomfortable for life.

VILLAGE CHURCHES.—The situations chosen for village churches seem to me to prove the care bestowed to "find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the Mighty God of Jacob," in the loviest spot which the surrounding scenery could furnish. Here, for example, the low square tower is almost hidden in an old wood of oaks, a mossy forest path being cleared to its southern porch: its grey walls are covered with many a lichen, and the churchyard wall is soft with its mossy cushion. Very pleasant in a summer's evening is the soft green light, which, as the branches wave to and fro, quivers within the still chancel: lovely in autumn the forest tints which flush to the sun, as they hang over the dewy churchyard. Here, at the foot of a steep hill, the steep-pitched chancel throws up its roof; and the eastern triplet glitters to the eye of the distant beholder like lasers of gold. Here, the swift waters of some ancient river glide by the churchyard; and the vesper bell and the rippling stream make sweet music for the traveller on the spring evening. Here again, perched on the summit of a sea-beaten cliff, of rudely squared blocks of granite, and partaking, as it were, the nature of the crags with which it is surrounded, the massy old tower sends out its peal to the conflicting elements, as if in accordance with the beautiful belief, that the spirits of the air, and the powers of darkness, are awed by the sound of the bell, and cease from vexing the winds and the sea. There, in the midst of a marshy tract of country, is one little oasis of limes and elms; and in that green and quiet sanctuary, through the flickering of the sunny leaves, gleam the intracies and flower-knops of a decorated east window. There again, between two mountain ridges, and at the head of a quiet lake, on a low green knoll, the humble chapel, with its simple bell-gable, and slightly projecting rood-turret, catches on its walls the bright flashing thrown off from the laughing waters. So it is with religious houses. And one thing has remarkably struck me in the ruins of those which I have visited. Many of the sites chosen seem to have consulted, in fixing on the site of their future foundations, various motives,—such as convenience, or retirement: the Cistercians alone sought devotedly and abstractedly the loveliest spots; as believing that in the shrines which their Creator had, as it were, marked for Himself, and in which He had bidden Nature to offer to him the choicest gifts,—the jewels of her autumn tints, the living fanwork of her greenwood vaulting, the tracing of her interlacing branches, the incense of her breathing flowers, the music of her gentlest gales, her whispering foliage, her sweetest birds, her gliding waters, they also could most suitably worship Him. Quiet nooks, beloved by some ancient river, as Kirkstall; rocky banks, encircling with verdant foliage, as Fountains; woody and sequestered [illegible] as Netley; [illegible] plots of [illegible] and romantic steam, as Tintern; shady and silent valleys, as Furness; lovely shores, where the swift brook joins the sea, as Beaulieu;—such were the homes the Cistercians loved. And they have had their reward. While the prouder foundations of Reading, and S. Edmondsbury, and Hide have vanished like a dream, the houses of Cistercian devotees are still "familiar in our mouths as household words."—*Hierologia; by the Rev. J. M. Neale*.

Ecclesiology is a different thing from mere church architecture, as embracing both it and all its collateral branches of information as to church history and antiquities. Cicero, you say, says that it is next to impossible that a perfect orator should arise, because one that is so must have a perfect knowledge of all arts and sciences whatever. And so it is with the Ecclesiologist. First, he must be well versed in history, especially church history: antiquities are, of course, a part of his study; of masonry and carpentry he should have some idea: music, so far as Ecclesiastical compositions are concerned, comes within what he requires: something of geology he should know, to supply information respecting building stones; the glazier's art is by no means unknown to him: with embroidery, tapestry, and the like, he has much to do: of the goldsmith's craft he should know something, for the precious metals are in a church: of the potter's, for encaustic tiles: some knowledge in the value of labour and the price of materials is very proper: some acquaintance with sculpture is desirable: [illegible] to a certain degree, necessary, for the computations of the calendar: and, after all, these things will be of little avail by themselves. As Cicero says that none but a good man can be a good orator, much more may I say so of the Ecclesiologist; for who else can enter into the feeling which animated the design of our ancestors, and the absence of which makes the most correctly wrought details of modern times too often little more than a dead letter? *Ibid*.

MADEIRA. I doubt if you can, on the face of the earth, find so very a paradise as that sweet island. Would that I could set you by my side in the vine corridor of some one of the quintas, that half-way up the mountain overlook the city of Funchal! How readily can I recall the scene! At my side, the square stone pillars, roofed frescoed, that bear aloft the trellis canopy, lovingly embraced by the vine tendrils; the broad leaves, with their various shades of green, hardly allowing a view of the sky, and rustling pleasantly to the wind. One side of the corridor is fenced by a fuchsia hedge, flushing gloriously in the slant rays of the sun; the other, overhung by a luxuriance of roses, both white and red; the props themselves festooned with honeysuckles and green climbers. The pavement is curiously inlaid with black and white pebbles; at a little distance a fountain plays, cooling the air and refreshing the gardens. Through the rose-hedge we may gain some peeps into that same garden: we may see the ripe golden lemons which hang on this tree, the snowy orange-flowers which gleam from the green gloss of that; the thick border of geraniums, with the down of their leaves, and the purple or scarlet of their flowers; the passion-flower, the white iris, and a thousand more, which —for I am no botanist—I will not attempt to describe. Nor does there lack music—though not like the music of home; for many wild canaries and goldfinches do their best to entertain one, or rather join, to their utmost ability, the general hymn of Nature. The hum of insects, so pleasant in the shady lanes of England, is wanting here; but every now and then a lizard, scaling the low wall of our corridor, makes its appearance on the top, and, after surveying one for a moment with its bright little eyes, darts into some cranny of the rocks. We have the incense of roses, and myrtles, and oranges and honeysuckles;—who can wonder at the balminess of the gale? And then, our position commands the Bay of Funchal: the sun, now near the horizon, brings out the huge precipice of Cape Girao into the strongest relief; behind us, the mountains, seamed and scarred into many a rift, tower up, concealed here and there by a passing wreath of clouds; and above our heads, as if man would build a temple to God half way between earth and heaven, hangs the church of *Nossa Senhora de Monte*. Far below us Funchal lies crowded together, yet so that we may distinguish the red-dark tower and low spire of its cathedral, the cupolas of San Pedro and Santa Clara, and the tall white cross of the Jesuit's church. The bay lies before us, with clouds floating like islands (on account of our height) over its face: the play of the ripples is just visible; the rigging of the yachts, and of the one man-of-war that lies like a giant beside them, glow in the sun; and long tracts of golden and purple glory sleep on the sea, till they fade into the far horizon. The black Loo Fort—a sullen island amidst the cheerful ocean—contrasts well with the general hue of the scene; and, to the left, evening is darkening rapidly on the heights of Cape Garajao, and on the woody Palheiro.—*Ibid*.

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ANGLING.

We have often thought that angling alone offers to man the degree of half business, half-idleness, which the fair sex find in their needlework or knitting, which, employing the hands, leaves the mind at liberty, and occupying the attention so far as is necessary to remove the painful sense of a vacuity, yet yields room for contemplation, whether upon things heavenly or earthly, cheerful or melancholy.—*Quarterly Review.*

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

THE FLY-ROD.—Mr. Ronalds, in his "Fly-Fisher's Entymology," says, "Like the bow of the archer, the rod of the angler should be duly proportioned in dimensions and weight to the strength and stature of him who wields it. The strong or tall man may venture upon a rod about fourteen or fifteen feet long, but to the person who is shorter and less robust, one so short even as twelve or twelve feet and a half, and light in proportion, is recommended, as the command will be sooner obtained, and with very much less fatigue to the arm."

For my own part I would not use a rod longer than thirteen feet at the utmost, and this will be found long enough for most of the rivers in England. The best rods are those in three parts; ash for the bottom piece, hickory for the middle, and lancewood for the top, with a little piece of whalebone at the top, about five or six inches long; some recommend the top to be made of bamboo, and then you will not have any occasion for whalebone. Excellent rods of every description are now to be purchased in almost every part of the kingdom.

THE ROD FOR ROACH AND DACE should be light and perfectly taper, and for my own fishing I should prefer one fourteen to fifteen feet long, rather stiffer than a fly-rod, as much will depend upon your quickness in striking when you have a bite. Many anglers use running tackle, let them be fishing for what they may, that they may be ready for a large fish, should one chance to come that way. I, myself, when roach-fishing, with a maggot or gentle for a bait, have caught barbel nearly three pounds weight, which would have been rather difficult to manage had I not happened to be provided with a reel and a few yards of line.

THE BARBEL ROD for Barbel fishing, should be from twelve to fourteen feet long, strong, and a stiff top, for ledger bait or lodging plumb, be provided with an extra top, shorter and stiffer than the one for float-fishing.

YOUR PIKE ROD should be about fifteen feet long, very strong, and with large rings, that the line may run freely upon an emergency. Your barbel rod will be found to answer the purpose for pike-fishing.

LINES, for fly-fishing, should be about twenty-five yards long, composed of silk and hair, wound on a small brass reel, fixed to the butt end of the rod, and running through the rings, so that it may be shortened or lengthened at pleasure. For convenience in throwing, the line should be taper, and the best (the patent plaited line) may be bought at the principal fishing-tackle shops in London and the country. For roach-fishing I use a very fine, and for barbel and pike a strong, silk line.

BAITS.—The worm is the most general natural bait that can be used in angling. The lob or dew-worm is to be had during the spring and summer months; it will kill almost every description of fish, and is used as a ground-bait for barbel, &c. The small maiden dew is the best for the hook. There is a great variety of worms used; the brandling is a good bait for perch, dace, gudgeons, &c.; and the small red worm, this is good for all sorts of small fish, it is a universal favourite, and two on the hook together makes it very killing for larger kinds; the marsh-worm, tag-worm, segg-worm, and a long list of others too numerous to mention. The best method of baiting with a large worm is to enter the hook at the head, and to bring it down carefully to within a quarter of an inch of the tail—have a little very small sand with you to put the worm in previous to putting it on the hook and you will thread it all the easier. To bait with two small ones, enter the hook at the head of the first, bringing it down to the middle, then enter the second at the middle and bring it out near the head, and your bait is complete. Maggots, cod-baits, &c., will all be described in noticing the fish which take them. Hoping next week to get a more interesting part of the subject, I shall now conclude.

June 6th, 1842. A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

SALE OF THE EARL OF VERULAM'S THOROUGHBRED STOCK, AND OF THE DUKE OF GRAFTON AND OF LORD MAIDSTONE'S HUNTING STUDS.—Lord Verulam's sale of thoroughbred stock at Tattersall's on Monday attracted a numerous attendance of noblemen and hunting gentlemen. The principal lots did not fetch very high prices, being knocked down at the subjoined:—Coimbra, by Acteon, out of Brocard, 59 guineas; Chesnut, by Acteon, out of Corumb, 52 guineas; Baycott, by Buzzard, out of Brocard, 94 guineas. The three bay fillies by Economist, and Coimbra, were fetched moderate prices. Lord Maidstone's stud consisted of 20 valuable hunters, described as well known in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and among them were the celebrated horses Harborough, the Devil, the Man of Kent, the Doctor, a good steeple-chaser, Victoria, Harlequin, Satirist, the whole of which were knocked down at fair prices. It was understood that the noble lord did not mean to give up the pleasures of the steeple-chase or the sports of the field. The Duke of Grafton's stud consisted of 30 valuable hunters, masters of weight; his grace, in consequence of his advanced age and increasing infirmities, being unable to follow the chase, having resolved to part with his hunting stud and fox-hounds. The horses fetched high prices.

THE FERNE ISLANDS.—Not long ago the gentlemen of the London Trinity House resolved to erect upon the Longstone Rock, close to Mr. Darling's lighthouse, two cottages—one, we understand, for Mr. W. Brooks Darling (Grace's brother), and the other to be as a reserve for the accommodation of the sufferers from shipwreck, which the dangerous navigation of these islands renders of such frequent occurrence. About twenty men are already employed on the rock, working the stones for the buildings, which, it is said, will cost the Trinity House above £2000. Mr. William Thompson and Mr. Andrew Gordon, of North Sunderland, are contractors for the work, under the superintendence of Mr. Duncan, the agent for the Trinity House.—*Berwick Warder.*

A block of stone, weighing thirty tons, was last week cut from the Duke of Buccleuch's freestone quarry at Granton, intended to form the statue of Lord Nelson, which is about to be erected in Trafalgar-square, London; it was shipped on Wednesday, to be conveyed here.

JUVENILE PRECOCITY. "Boy, what is your name?" "Robert, sir." "Yes, that is your Christian name: but what is your other name?" "Bob, sir."

KEEN SHAVING.—A market has commenced at Seaham harbour for the convenience of the colliery districts, and to improve and extend the trade at that place, the tradesmen undertaking to supply every article of as good quality and on the same terms as the larger towns in the district. On the last market-day, a pitman went into a barber's shop to get his week's crop removed from his chin, when having been duly soaped, and all ready for the operation of the razor, he suddenly started up and exclaimed, "Does thou shave at Durham prices?" "Yes," exclaimed the astonished shaver, "what for?" "Why," said the pitman, "if thou hadn't thou should have washed the soap off again, my lad, for we'll pay nae mair than Durham prices."—*Newcastle Advertiser.*

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—A further trial of the Atmospheric Railway took place at Wormwood Scrubbs. There were present, among other gentlemen, Mr. George Rennie, C.E., Lord Bruce, Hon. Thomas Vesey, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Conquest, Mr. Cottam, Mr. Hallam, Professor Braithwaite, Sir John Croft, Mr. Vernon, Baron de Steinburg, Mr. George Palmer, Mr. Doull, C.E., Mr. C. Vignoles, C.E., Mr. Guthoven, C.E., Mr. James Pim, Jun., of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and a very large number of the first City capitalists. The experiments were higaly satisfactory. The speed attained was considerably above 40 miles per hour, and the vacuum varying from 24 to 25 inches of mercury.—*Railway Times.*

"Please, Ma'am, to give me a Christmas box," said a ragged little urchin, entering a pastry-cook's shop. "What claim have you upon me?" replied she; "I never saw you before." "Why, please, Ma'am, I's the boy wot looks in at the winder hevery morning to see wot o'clock it is ven hi goes to work."

SYDNEY SMITH AND THE RAILWAY PROPRIETORS.

This witty and facetious divine has again taken the field in the cause of humanity, and bids fair to become as great a terror to railway companies as he has already proved himself to be on several occasions to lay statesmen and the bench of bishops. The cause of the reverend gentleman's reappearance in print, is the objectionable practice of locking up passengers in the railway carriages, by which he contends all chance of escape in cases of accident is prevented; and, having put forth his views on the subject in the columns of a morning contemporary, the Directors of the Great Western joined issue, and the case came on to be argued at the bar of public opinion, as solemnly as the facetiousness of the waggish prosecutor would permit. We cannot find room for the whole of the reverend gentleman's last rejoinder; but the following passages will repay perusal, if, on no other account, as a sample of the sportive style in which even a divine can treat an otherwise nervous and melancholy subject.

SIR,—Since the letter upon railroads which you were good enough to insert in your paper, I have had some conversation with two gentlemen officially connected with the Great Western. Though nothing could be more courteous than their manner, nor more intelligible than their arguments, I remain unshaken as to the necessity of keeping doors open.

There is, in the first place, the effect of imagination, the idea that all escape is impossible, that (let what will happen) you must sit quiet in first class No. 2, whether they are pounding you into a jam, or burning you into a cinder, or crumbling you into a human powder. These excellent directors, versant in wood and metal, seem to require that the imagination should be sent by some other conveyance, and that only loads of unimpass oned, unintellectual flesh and blood should be carted along on the Western rail; whereas, the female *homo* is a screaming, parturient, interjectional, hysterical animal, whose delicacy and timidity monopolists even (much as it may surprise them) must be taught to consult. The female, in all probability, never would jump out; but she thinks she may jump out when she pleases; and this is intensely comfortable.

But the truth is—and so (after a hundred monopolizing experiments on public patience) the railroad directors will find it there can be no other dependence for the safety of the public than the care which every human being is inclined to take of his own life and limbs. Everything beyond this is the merely lazy tyranny of monopoly, which makes no distinction between human beings and brown-paper parcels. *If riding were a monopoly, as travelling in carriages is now become, there are many gentlemen whom I see riding in the park upon such false principles, that I am sure the cantering and galloping directors would strap them, in the ardour of their affection, to the saddle, padlock them to the stirrups, or compel them to ride behind a policeman of the stride*; and nothing but a motion from O'Brien, or an order from Gladstone, could release them.

* * * * *

Leave me to escape in the best way I can, as the fire offices very kindly permit me to do. I know very well the danger of getting out on the off-side; but escape is the affair of a moment. Suppose a train to have passed at that moment. I know I am safe from any other trains for twenty minutes or half-an-hour; and if I do get out on the off side, I do not remain in the valley of death between the two trains, but am over to the opposite bank in an instant—only half roasted, or merely browned—certainly not done enough for the Great Western directors.

* * * * *

Railroad travelling is a delightful improvement of human life. Man is become a bird; he can fly longer and quicker than a solan goose. The mamma rushes 60 miles in two hours to the aching finger of her coughing and declining grammar boy. The early Scotchman scratches himself in the morning mists of the north, and has his porridge in Piccadilly before the setting sun. The Puseyite priest, after a rush of 100 miles, appears with his little volume of nonsense at the breakfast of his bookseller. Everything is near, everything is immediate—time, distance, and delay are abolished. But, though charming and fascinating as all this is, we must not shut our eyes to the price we shall pay for it. There will be every three or four years some dreadful massacre—whole trains will be hurled down a precipice, and 200 or 300 persons will be killed on the spot. There will be, every now and then, a great consumption of human bodies, as there has been at Paris; then all the newspapers up in arms—a thousand regulations, forgotten as soon as the directors dare—loud screams of the velocity whistle—monopoly locks and bolts, as before.

* * * * * * *

The first person of rank who is killed will put everything in order, and produce a code of the most careful rules. I hope it will not be one of the Bench of Bishops; but if there be so destined, let the burnt bishop, the unwilling Latimer, remember that, however painful gradual concoction by the fire may be, his death will produce unspeakable benefit to the public. Even Sodor and Man will be better than nothing. From that moment the bad effects of the monopoly are destroyed; no more fatal deference to the directors; no despotic incarceration; no barbarous inattention to the anatomy and physiology of the human body; no command to locomotive prisons with warrant. We shall then find it possible

Voyager libre sans mourir.

SYDNEY SMITH.

'DREAMS OF THE HEARTS.'—Alas, they pass too soon, and when the stern reality of truth breaks in upon us, we sometimes feel very deeply their fallacy. And yet they never entirely desert us; in childhood, in our thoughtful moments, we live in a world of our own creation, and as we grow up, at times in the solitude of our chambers, they come, and perhaps lap us in Elysium for the moment; but when business calls us forth into the world again, and they are dissipated, too often many of us feel bitterly the difference between 'Dreams of the Heart,' and realities of the world.—M. H. B.

THE MIND.—To occupy the mind with useful employments, is among the best methods of guarding it from surrendering itself to dissipation. To occupy it with such employments regularly, is among the best methods of leading it to love them.—*Gisborne.*

KNOWLEDGE.—'Eighteen years!' says a boarding school girl on her finally quitting the seminary; 'well, I hope I know enough now! I can speak French and Italian—can draw, dance, sing, play, and embroider. How strange that one head can hold so much!' Such is too often the feeling with which girls leave school. 'Seventy years!' said a gray-haired philosopher, as he slowly raised his head from the volume he had been pouring over; 'yes, just seventy! and yet how little do I know! I am going to the grave before I have acquired the rudiments of knowledge.'—*Woman's Worth.*

BRITISH FUNDS (CLOSING PRICES.)

Bank Stock, 168	India Stock, ——
3 per Cent Reduced, 91⅞	Ditto Bonds, 25 pm
3 per Cent Consols ——	Ditto 100 Annuities. ——
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101⅛	Ditto New Annuities. ——
New 3½ per Cent. ——	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d. 49 50
New 5 per Cent. ——	Ditto £500, ——
Long annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 12⅞ 9 16	Ditto Small, ——
Oct. 1859, ——	Bank Stock for Account. ——
Jan. 1860, ——	India Stock for Account ——
	Consols for Account, 91⅞ ⅞

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JUNE 7.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

THOMAS WATTS, of Rugby, Warwickshire, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS

THOMAS GINGER, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, innkeeper.

WILLIAM LAURENCE, late of 31, Lombard street, but now of 76, King William-street, city, money scrivener.

JOSIAH BAILLOW, of Manchester, hatter.

JOHN BRETTARGH, of Pendleton, Lancashire, timber dealer.

THOMAS JONES, of Brecon, Breconshire, woolstapler.

NORMAN M'LEOD and CORNELIUS BROWN YARROW, of Liverpool, ship brokers.

GODWIN PILSWORTH KENNAN and AUGUSTUS SAMSON, late of Manchester, calico printers.

HENRY MATHEW WALKER and THOMAS CASSON, of Manchester, and of Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn factors.

THOMAS BARTER, of Poole, surgeon.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, merchant, Aberhurch-lane.

JOHN STEGGALL, publisher, Guildford-street.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

THOMAS ATKINSON, grocer, Lancaster.

HENRY BRAYNE, coal merchant, Nine-elms, Battersea.

BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT RUSSELL, provision dealer, Bradford, York.

ROBERT BENNETT THOMPSON, warehouseman, Wood-street, Cheapside.

HENRY STEVENS, William, Hertfordshire, and JOHN STEVENS, Clophill, Bedfordshire, builders.

STEPHEN FORSTER, ironfounder, Gateshead.

WILLIAM GREY SMITH, surgeon, Vauxhall-walk, Surrey.

SOLOMON DAVID MOSS, draper, Rochdale.

OSMOND JOHNSON, coal-merchant, Maldon and Great Braxted, Essex.

MANOAH BOWER, silk toy manufacturer, Birmingham.

JAMES TRIGGS, upholsterer, Southampton.

JOHN MILLS, soap-owner, Clapham.

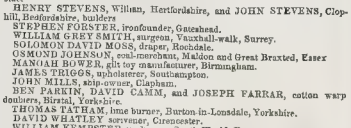
BEN PARKIN, DAVID CAMM, and JOSEPH FARRAR, cotton warp dressers, Birstal, Yorkshire.

THOMAS TATHAM, lime burner, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire.

DAVID WHATLEY, surveyor, Cirencester.

WILLIAM KEMPSTER, innkeeper, South Weald, Essex.

JOHN PEARSON, maltster, Kingswinford, Stafford.



BIRTHS.

The Countess Albizzi, of a daughter.

At Sanderstead, near Croydon, the wife of the Rev. James Stephen Hodson, M.A., of a son.

At Bedford-place, Kensington, Mrs. J. D. Finney, of a son.

At the Paragon, Blackheath, Mrs. Macnamara Faulkner, of a daughter.

At Belvedere House, Broadstairs, the Lady Mary Stevenson, of a son.

At Manse, the lady of the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, of a daughter, who survived but a short time.

At Bath, the wife of Lieutenant Langton Browell, of her Majesty's steam-frigate Vixen, of a son.

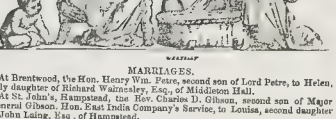
At Llwynbrain, Llandovery, South Wales, the Hon. Mrs. Whitshed, of a daughter.

At Leamington Priors, the lady of Andrew Wight, Esq., of Ormiston, of a son.

At Ledstone Hall, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Ramsden, of a daughter.

Mrs. Leahy, widow of Thomas Leahy, of Ballydemoss, parish of Ballyhegue, of her fifteenth child, at the age of sixty years, shortly after which she died.

June 4, at Orlock Hill, county Down, the lady of Lieutenant Burt, R.N., of a daughter.



MARRIAGES.

At Brentwood, the Hon. Henry Wm. Petre, second son of Lord Petre, to Helen, only daughter of Richard Wainesley, Esq., of Middleton Hall.

At St. John's, Hampstead, the Rev. Charles Wilson Gibson, second son of Major General Gibson, Hon. East India Company's Service, to Louisa, second daughter of John Laing, Esq., of Hampstead.

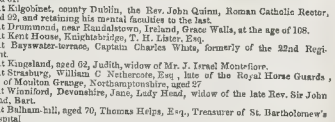
At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, John Thomas, Esq., to Marin, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Chester.

At Leamington, the Rev. Edward J. Edwards, of Trentham, Chaplain to the Duke of Sutherland, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard E. Heathcote, Esq., of Longton Hall, Staffordshire.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Frederick W. Mant, second son of the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, to Isabella, daughter of J. T. Alston, Esq., of Liverpool.

At Leamington, Robert Stuart, Esq., 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Archibald H. Cathcart.

At Glasgow, W. L. M'Quarrie Redfern, Esq., to Miss Walstein, the actress there.



DEATHS.

At Canamore, Major-General Hackett, of the East India Company's Service, aged 61.

At Kilgobinet, county Dublin, the Rev. John Quinn, Roman Catholic Rector, aged 90, and retaining his mental faculties to the last.

At Drummond, near Randalstown, Ireland, Grace Walls, at the age of 108.

At Kent House, Knightsbridge, T. H. Lister, Esq.

At Bayswater-terrace, Captain Charles White, formerly of the 22nd Regiment.

At Kingsland, aged 62, Judith, widow of Mr. J. Israel Montefiore.

At Strasburg, William C. Nethercote, Esq., late of the Royal Horse Guards, and of Moulton Grange, Northamptonshire, aged 87.

At Wimiford, Devonshire, Jane, Lady Head, widow of the late Rev. Sir John Head, Bart.

At Balham-hill, aged 70, Thomas Helps, Esq., Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

At Terwick, Sussex, aged 73, the Rev. Cornelius Greene, formerly Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.

At Buffalo, in America, Pinckney, wife of Captain W. G. Williams, of the Topographical Engineers, United States Army, daughter of the late Thomas Peter, Esq., and great granddaughter of General Custis and Mrs. Washington.

At Jerusalem, on the 15th April, William Ward, Esq., eldest son of the late Wilbraham Ward, Esq., of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's park, aged 27 years.

At Clifton, aged 24, Lieutenant Mark F. Seward, of the 8th, or King's Regiment.

At Bromley Common, Kent, Robert Hewetson, Esq., of Catherine-court, Trinity-square, in the 87th year of his age.

At 36, Upper Harley-street, Henrietta, relict of Admiral Sir Charles Maurice Pole, Bart, G.C.B., aged 75.

Suddenly, aged 66, John Stuart Mackenzie, an undoubted lineal descendant of the Royal House of Stuart. Among the vicissitudes of a long, irregular, and therefore unhappy life, he held at one time a commission in the British army, and at another time the post of town-crier in Brighton. He died of a disease in the chest, which originally brought him within the precincts of that excellent charity, the Sussex County Hospital, where, after the subjugation of the complaint, which terminated his existence, he was made head porter.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, June 11, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 6.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

PUBLIC DISTRESS.

It is a sad, but too sure, consequence of public calamity, of whatever kind, that the greatest pressure of its misery should, in almost every instance of human endurance, fall most heavily upon the poor. A larger amount of injustice—more far-spread wrong—heavier sacrifices, and more unequal burthens, may be borne by the rich, under any of the evil circumstances of imperfect human legislation; but, still, in any condition where society is well ordered—in any state short of anarchy or revolution—the maximum of personal and general suffering inflicted by the sins of the nation, the visitations of Providence, or the misfortunes of the time, is invariably endured by the classes to whom poverty is more familiar than plenty, and whose philosophy should be of that severe school which preaches "contentment under want." This evil is inherent in the nature of society, and the only barriers that communities and legislatures have been able to set up, in amelioration of the condition of the lower and poorer classes, have consisted in a provision of means of employment to ensure comfort—in a cheapening of the ordinary *pabulum* of the labouring population—a system of emigration, when the land is overpeopled—a redress of crying grievances, engendered by any grown corruptions—a voice in the Legislature for those to whom honest industry has brought the reward of toil—public schools, charities, and hospitals—and, lastly, Poor-laws, to guard against destitution, and punishments to check crime. There may be sects in society that will not admit of beggars—but there can be no great community without more poor than rich: the wealthiest people are the fewest—the middling classes, ranging through all the channels of commerce, from retired enjoyment down to struggling, plodding work exceed the wealthier ranks in numbers (and perhaps in influence, too, under monarchical forms of government); but the useful serving people of the land, the labourers, the artificers, the toilers for their daily bread—these make up the millions, to which the two other divisions of society only bear the proportions of thousands and hundreds, and by these the oppressions of public crime or affliction are always most practically felt. It is true that the pain recoils that, by the very sympathies of our nature, the suffering of the multitude is re-diffused through the whole social system, and becomes part of the common woe; but this affords only another reason why, when all the ordinary precautions of society have failed, when law is inefficient to stem the torrent of destitution, and when Famine, in spite of human foresight, stands and shivers under the lap of Luxury, and beneath the eye of Wealth, the energies of a nation ought to be invoked and active, and all men be taught to feel the claims the importance, and the consequences of public distress.

We are led into these remarks by a reflective view of the aspect of the events of the times, as they follow each other with startling rapidity and effect. We do not write in a Radical spirit—far from it. We are the advocates of religion, order, and the laws; but our politics are irrespective of all party—the politics of humanity; they are founded upon the high and broad basis of Christian brotherhood; and we are proud in the avowal, that it is our glory to championize the poor. Yet, we would warn them also; and, while advocating their interests with the Legislature, we would gag and stifle, as a foul and fell mischief, the dangerous doctrine which would seek for a redress of grievances, less by the calm and manly appeal of justice, than with the simple clamour of agitating discontent.

The truth, however, is now forced upon us, that, first, to raise the personal condition, and, secondly, to purify the morals of the poor, have become considerations of immediate and paramount necessity; and we cannot refrain from the belief that the means of gaining these desired ends are ramified through every artery of our domestic policy, and embrace some of the most salient strongholds of our constitutional law.

The last winter was a dreadful one for the poor: the spring, while giving new fertilization to the soil, and fresh buds and flowers to the beauty of external nature, has held forth little promise of gladness to the thousands whom Christmas had well nigh starved; and now, in the heart and ripeness of warm and cheerful summer, the rags of misery are still fluttering to its breeze, and the voice of poverty is mocking the plenty of its reign. The workhouses are full—this is dreadful; but the prisons are full also, and this is worse. The cry for corn has swollen by hunger into the howling of the wolf, and the "clap-trap" of "cheap-bread" has been almost made sacred by the bitter arguments of want. In the sister Kingdom dreadful riots have ensued, and at Ennis, in Clare, the tragedy which began with poverty has ended in blood. In our own manufacturing districts the people are pining with famine, and, as it were, under the shadow of death; and although the rich have got up festivities for their benefit, and wealth has opened its purse in their behalf—although benevolence has joined hands with charity, and the pulpit and the throne have spoken with appealing voices to win them succour, still there is a frightful and appalling wretchedness wherever the people swarm, and those who are not visited with the tyranny of the workhouse, or the retribution of the gaol, are either crushed by their misfortunes or only supported by their crimes. Their sufferings and their demoralization are horrible alike.

The poor-laws—the dreadful and distressing poor-laws—here present the ugly grievance which humanity is loudest in its cry to remove.

Again, the factory and mining systems have increased the amount of general pauper wretchedness, with individual horrors and corruptions that have startled the Legislature into action, and will not bear the public gaze.

The bad influences that have been exerted at elections—the frightful mass of bribery and perjury that has been recorded against the people—their desperate carelessness of the obligation of the franchise, and recklessness of honour in its exercise—all these are proofs of an abandonment of principle, which is too often the concomitant of poverty, led into temptation by the possession of a privilege to do wrong, without an impulse to prefer the right: and *in* all these we find the worst mischiefs of deplorable suffering and growling discontent.

There is, in fact, in the condition of the poorer classes, a mixture of sin and sorrow, which we heartily desire to see analyzed and cast away; we blame them less than we pity them—we sympathize more than we condemn; we give great preponderance to their grievances over their crimes, and therefore we invoke the energies of all thinking men and good patriots—we implore a full social consideration of the destitution which has been this year (and still is) climaxed in our land of liberty among the lower classes of our fellow-creatures, and we ardently pray for the exercise of such Divine mercy and human wisdom as shall temper the privations of poverty and make the lowly man sensible of his brotherhood with the rich.

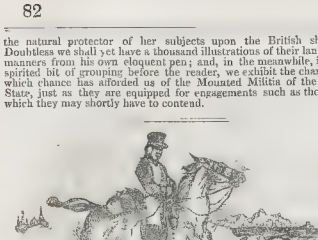
This, we are persuaded, is only to be achieved by searching exposures and diligent political sagacity exercised upon every point of our domestic legislation, and *so* exercised as to make it one of the brightest and purest fountains of the happiness of the empire.

TEXAN MOUNTED MILITIA.

TEXAN MOUNTED MILITIA

The latest accounts from Texas bring intelligence of threats of an invasion of the independence of that state, and of a probable call of her citizens to arms. The Texans are a young, but a gallant people; they have achieved their freedom with spirit, and now that the country is acknowledged by Great Britain in its separate condition, and that they are beginning to take rank for it as a nation, they will have fresh inducements to uphold their character for courage, firmness, and energy, in any political or warlike struggles in which they may engage. A strong interest has arisen in this country in all that concerns Texas of late years. The land was marked out to English enterprise as one full of temptations to emigration. The climate is salubrious and healthful beyond compare—the soil deliciously fertile—the natural scenery beautiful—the people enterprising, ambitious, and bold. At last the admirable work of Mr. Kennedy, and his vigorous letters in the *Morning Chronicle*, spread a more intimate knowledge of the Texas among the British public, and tended, in no small degree, to confirm the destinies of the country in a nations point of view. The long-postponed recognition was given by the English Government. Mr. Kennedy himself was allowed to proceed but in a sort of semi-official capacity; he returned the accredited *chargé d'affaires* of the Texas to this country, and is now, we believe

the natural protector of her subjects upon the British shores. Doubtless we shall yet have a thousand illustrations of their land and manners from his own eloquent pen; and, in the meanwhile, in the spirited bit of grouping before the reader, we exhibit the character which chance has afforded us of the Mounted Militia of the New State, just as they are equipped for engagements such as those in which they may shortly have to contend.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The express of Sunday brought with it an intimation that, as some importance is attached to the French and English ambassadors quitting their posts at the present moment, Lord Cowley, it is said, will remain in Paris.

There was nothing of importance in the Paris papers.

The Danaé frigate sailed from Toulon on the 9th, for Monte Video, having on board two French diplomatic agents.

The relations between Lord Cowley and the Minister for Foreign Affairs continued to be of the most friendly nature.

The *Commerce* persisted in maintaining the truth of its statement, that a complete rupture had taken place between Queen Christina and the leading members of her party, in consequence of her refusal to join in or sanction any further insurrection in Spain. The *Commerce*, therefore, calls upon the Regent to publish an amnesty to recal to Spain the refugee *Maderados*.

Prince de Joinville quitted Paris on Saturday, for Toulon, to join the Belle Poule frigate, in order to participate in the manœuvres of Admiral Hugon's squadron, which was seen on the 7th, twenty-five leagues off, S.S. E., steering N.E.

The *Moniteur Parisien* announces that the King of the French had reduced the terms of imprisonment of M. Lange Levy, printer of the *Charivari*, and M. Prou, printer of the *Mode*, sentenced for seditious libels—the former to six months' confinement, the latter to three months—to two months and one month.

The leading articles in Tuesday's Paris prints are principally on the forthcoming electoral struggle.

SPAIN.—General Rodil had, up to Monday, failed in forming a Cabinet. This was Espartero's last hope to make a Ministry out of the *Ayacuchos*, or of the friends who had served with him in South America.

A banquet of Ministerial Deputies was given in Madrid, at which toasts were drunk to "the Constitution," the "Queen," "the Regent," "the Ministers," "the President of the Congress," "to the Memories of Mina, Riego," &c. The Minister of the Interior had published a circular against the partisans of the constitution of 1842, as announced in Monday's columns

Letters from Barcelona of the 7th instant announce that some disturbances had taken place in that town, on account of the determination evinced by the operatives not only to resist by force the importation of foreign manufactured goods, but to tear off the dresses of those persons whom they saw that are wearing articles not of Catalan make. It appears that a party of workmen, having by violence stripped some individuals having continental clothes on, then made a bonfire of the spoil. The authorities restored order, but a painful impression was left on the foreign mercantile community resident at Barcelona, that neither life nor property was safe with this excitement of the populace.

Our advices from Madrid by the regular mail are of the 7th, one day in arrear of the telegraphic news, confirming Rodil's failure to form a Cabinet. Espartero, it is stated in private letters, was decided on not dissolving the Cortes, so that he will be compelled to make a Ministry out of the Coalition.

The frigate Esperanza was to sail with her Majesty's ship Hirondelle on a cruise to the coast of Catalonia.

Barcelona letters of the 8th state that the Carlist bands in Catalonia were on the increase. Felip had lately entered the town of Ripoll, seized its garrison, and got off after levying contributions without being molested.

THE LEVANT MAIL.—We are in possession of our Constantinople correspondence of the 27th, our Alexandria letters of the 26th, Smyrna journals of the 29th ult., and Malta papers of the 5th instant, brought by the Levant mail of the 11th instant to Marseilles.

The representatives of England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, on the 27th ult., held a conference with Sarim Effendi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject, it was supposed, of Syria.

Sir Stratford Canning having succeeded in procuring the recall of Ashker Pacha, Mahmud Pacha, late Governor of Angora, has been appointed to succeed the former.

The *Austrian Observer*, in a Constantinople letter of the 25th ult., mentions the dismissal of Hadschi Saib Pacha, the Governor of the Dardanelles.

Our correspondent transmits to us three official documents, the first of a note Sir Stratford Canning, dated Pera, the 12th ult., on the subject of the commercial treaty; secondly, an important official memorandum of the Porte, addressed to the Danish Minister, refusing the firman to allow a frigate of his nation to enter the Dardanelles, on account of the convention of the 13th of July, signed by the five powers, confirming the right of the Sultan to shut the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to all vessels of war; and, lastly, an order addressed by the Porte to the Greek Patriarch, prescribing certain regulations for the printing of religious and other works of the Christians in Turkey.

The intelligence from Persia, received in Constantinople, was stated to be favourable to British policy. The Shah was observing strict neutrality, and the report that he had been sending troops to Herat, to encourage the Afghans in their insurrection against our rule, turns out to be false.

The Circassians expected renewed hostilities from Russia. The former had lost the fort of Soobashee, but were still confident.

Little or nothing is mentioned as to the progress of the Greek negotiations.

Jevich Bey, one of the Secretaries of the Council of Justice, had been sent by the Porte to Aivaly to arrange the troubled state of that country, many families having fled from it.

The report gained ground in Alexandria, that the English Government was arranging with Austria to forward the overland Mail from Egypt to Trieste, and from thence to the Rhine, to descend as far as Cologne, and thus join the railroad at Ostend, as the distance saved is about 700 miles by the Alexandria and Trieste route. Our commerce would have reason to rejoice if their communications were relieved from the fangs of the French post-office administration, which has proved itself to be the bigoted opponent of rapid communication, by the stoppage of all mercantile as well as newspaper expresses.

There is little news from Egypt. The Pacha on the 26th resolved to levy three per cent., *ad valorem* duty, with the right of inland and municipal dues. This is in opposition to the Hatti Scheriff, which fixed a five per cent duty to cover inland as well as outward dues.

Our Malta letters of the 5th state that the squadron under Sir W. Owen had returned from its cruise to Sicily on the 4th. The Savage left for Tunis on the 3rd. It was not known whether any necessity would exist to send a squadron to Tripoli, now that Ashker Pacha had been recalled by the Porte, on the desire of Sir S. Canning. The Padre Ryllo, a Jesuit affair, rages fiercely at Malta.

THE GARRISON OF GIBRALTAR.—The following melancholy passage is extracted from a private letter, addressed to one of his friends, in England by an officer of the 3rd Native Infantry:—

"AHMEDABAD, April 22, 1842.—Intelligence has just arrived that these poor fellows have been destroyed to a man. There were about 25 officers and 700 men, sick included. The sepoys could not hold their muskets, and the Ghazis referred to in the P. S., perceiving this, closed upon and destroyed them."

WATERLOO.

June 18, 1842.

Yes! more than twenty years have sped
In change o'er old and new,
Since the battle's stern array was formed,
Since the banners proudly flew,
Since the hostile hosts in their fury met
On the field of Waterloo.

How strangely then were the hearts of men
At variance with the scene!
The bayonet gleamed and the rifle flashed
From the rich and green,
And rows of the deadly cannon stood
With the waving corn between.

The morning broke, but did not bring
The light of a summer's sun,
For it rose o'er the earth in cloud and gloom,
And the day, that in storm had begun,
When it sank in night in the western sky,
Left the conflict lost and won

And the trampled soil lay thickly strewn
With the wreck of the battle's pride;
The plumes defaced and the banners torn,
Were scattered far and wide,
With the broken weapons of either host
In the struggle sorely tried.

But sadder still were the human forms
Which mingled among them lay,
And the sounds of anguish, the feeble groan,
Or the shriek of wild dismay,
And all things than which the feeling heart
Must turn with a sigh away.

But to day the summer's sun will rise
On a scene as calm and fair,
As if man's passion, and pain, and strife,
Had never been witnessed there;
No harsher sound than the linnet's note
Will rise on the morning air.

With no less leaf fair will the flowrets bloom,
Nor the grass less softly wave,
Because they spring from the earth that hides
Full many a warrior's grave;
The greensward, like a canopy,
Will shadow the sleeping brave.

For many a time has the ploughshare pass'd
Where the hostile swords have been;
Thou would'st not think that the grassy turf
Had ever a hue but green;
Those few swelling hillocks are all that tell
Of another and sadder scene.

And the lot of the rival chiefs may teach
How varied man's fate may be
One captive died in a lonely isle,
In the distant Southern Sea,
His dwelling, his dungeon and last, his tomb,
But the Victor—where is he?

He lives—and sits at a princely board,
With his comrades gather'd round;
Tho' fewer they meet on each coming day,
By the closer tie they're bound;
Each cup they fill is of bygone days,
With thrilling memories crown'd;
But while *one* is drunk, there is silence kept,
That says more than a clarion's sound.

So should it be: let a homage deep
Their memory oft renew.
Time should not be suffer'd unmark'd to sweep
O'er the names of the brave and true,
O'er those who are sleeping the soldier's sleep
On the field of Waterloo!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The chief subject of discussion was the motion of LORD CAMPBELL relative to the case of the Scotch witness, whose evidence in a recent trial a Stirling had been impugned on the ground of his religious opinions. After narrating the facts of the case, he contended that the course which had been pursued was contrary to the received and admitted law of England, as established by rule and precedent, and that if the law of Scotland did not assimilate in this matter with the law of England, it ought to be altered.

The LORD CHANCELLOR had communicated with the Scotch judges, who vindicated the course which had been pursued on the occasion referred to, by affirming its conform ty with the law of Scotland. He (the LORD CHANCELLOR) gave no opinion as to the wisdom or policy of the law; it was enough that, in the interests of justice, it had not been violated.

Several of the law lords took part in the discussion, Lords DENMAN, BROUGHAM, &c., which was closed by LORD CAMPBELL expressing a hope that it would not be forgotten, that it was the opinion of all their lordships who had taken part in the debate, that the proceedings which had taken place at Stirling would have been stopped by the law of England; and that there was every reason to believe that the law of the two countries was the same.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In the House of Commons, amongst the various questions asked before public business commenced, was one from Mr. HUTT respecting the proposed duty on the exportation of coal. Sir R. PEEL intimated that the Government have altered their original determination, and intend to lay a duty of 2s. on round, and 1s. on screened, coal

In answer to Mr. Chilvers, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took the opportunity of dispelling the public delusion, as to the extreme depreciation of the gold coinage. It seems that the utmost depreciation does not exceed from one and a quarter to one and a half per cent., so that a deduction of threepence from the value of any light sovereign is the utmost that should be exacted.

Mr. O'CONNELL asked if there would be any objection to laying the coroner's inquisition on the table of the house, relating to the dreadful transactions at Ennis, in Ireland

Sir R. PEEL said that the Irish government had promptly sent down a barrister to investigate the whole matter, and, as the parties implicated by the coroner's inquest must take their trial, he hoped that nothing would be asked for which might tend to prejudice the proceedings.

The committee on the Tariff was resumed.

Mr. MITCHELL proposed to raise the duty on cables from £6 to 8 per ton, arguing that the government rate of duty would not give sufficient protection to the interests concerned

Mr GLADSTONE replied, and, after a short discussion, the amendment was negatived by 169 to 35

Mr. GEORGE BANKES proposed the continuance of the duty on stones for building purposes, chiefly with the view to the protection of the quarriers in the Isle of Portland

Mr. CHRISTIE, in supporting the Government proposition, read some statements respective to the condition of the Isle of Portland quarriers, and expressed his regret that Mr Ferrand was not present to listen to the fact, that the truck system was in stringent operation, not amongst manufacturers connected with the Anti-Corn-law League, but in a Conservative stronghold in Dorsetshire.

After a few words from LORD ASHLEY, Mr. GLADSTONE contended that a continuance of the present duty—20 per cent.—on so trade an article, was more than even the parties interested themselves asked for.

The amendment was withdrawn

Lord HOWICK moved that the duty on foreign coffee be 7d., instead of the Government proposition of 8d., a pound

Mr GLADSTONE admitted that no serious objections could be brought against the proposition on its own grounds; but there were various considerations which induced the Government to resist it, the chief of which was the present state of our commercial negotiations with other countries for long coffee, and with whom we might hereafter make favourable conditions for the introduction of our manufactures, in return for a reduction of duty on their coffee.

Mr. HUME supported Lord Howick's proposition, and regretted he did not go further.

Sir PEEL admitted that, amongst philosophers, it was doubtless sound philosophy that we should buy as cheap and sell as dear as we could. But as we were not dealing with philosophers, but with nations, whose protected interests were strong, we should not lightly throw away advantages which we possessed for appearing to their sense of common advantage, with a view to the extending of the market for our manufactures. For instance, the unwise proposition of the French Government to raise the duty on our linen yarns, was creating a great sensation in the wine-growing districts of the south of France.

Some discussion followed, shared in by Mr. HAWES, Dr. BOWRING, Mr. F. T. BARING, Mr. VILLIERS, and one or two other members. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 81 to 48.

Three other amendments, severally proposed by Lord SANDON, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, and Dr. BOWRING, were also negatived by the house, and after some further progress the committee rose, Sir R. PEEL expressing a hope that the tariff would be entirely disposed of in the evening.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Property-tax Bill.

Viscount DUNCANNON laid on the table the resolution intended to be moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, as follows:—"That while the House is unwilling to construct the progress of measures calculated to supply the present deficiency of the public income, and cause it fully adequate to meet the public charges, it cannot refrain from recording its opinion that a judicious alteration of the duties affecting corn, sugar, and timber, would have greatly diminished the amount of additional taxation required by the exigencies of the state; and would, at the same time, from its effects in increasing the comfort of all classes, and lessening the privations of the great body of the people, together with such additions as might have been obtained from some other sources, have been preferable to a tax on income in the present circumstances of the country."

The Bill then went through committee, was reported without amendments, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Copyright Bill was reported, and certain amendments were ordered to be printed previously to the third reading

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, and after some not very good natured sparring between the noble and learned lord and Lord CAMPBELL, the standing order was suspended, in order to expedite the progress of the Witnesses (Scotland) Bill (Mr. Roebuck's), and the bill was read a second time, committed, read a third time, and passed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Sir H. W. BARRON and Mr. WYSE took the oaths and their seats for the city of Waterford

Gale's Naturalization Bill and the Carlow Roads Bill were read a third time and passed

The following Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed—Bourne's Naturalization Bill, Lesbazeille's Naturalization Bill, Ashton's Divorce Bill, and Tories' Park Fencing and Sewerage Bill.

Mr. SHAW, after a speech of great acrimony, moved that a new writ be issued for the borough of Belfast

Mr. O'CONNELL moved, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether a corrupt compromise has been entered into for the purpose of avoiding investigation into gross and corrupt personation of voters, and consequent perjury, alleged to have been practised at the late election for Belfast.

A debate ensued, in the course of which Sir R. PEEL supported the amendment.

Mr. O'CONNELL expressed his willingness to leave the selection of the committee entirely to the right hon. baronet

Sir R. PEEL was understood to decline.

On the division, the numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	73
For the amendment	..	..	..	170
Majority against issuing the writ	..	..	..	—97

The house then went into committee on the Customs Act, when the first resolution relating to the duties on which surveys states that there shall be charged upon goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United Kingdom to foreign possessions, the duties to be afterwards agreed upon, was adopted, as was also a resolution that on coals, culm, or cinders exported in foreign ships, there shall be levied a duty of 4s. a ton.

On the motion that on coals, culm, or cinders, exported in British ships, there shall be levied a duty of 2s. a ton,

Mr. BELL expressed his satisfaction with the compromise to which the Government had yielded

Viscount HOWICK condemned that compromise, and concluded a long speech by expressing his decided opposition to the duty.

A debate ensued, at the conclusion of which the committee divided—

For the motion	..	..	..	200
Against it	..	..	..	67
Majority	..	..	..	133

The remaining items in the Tariff having been voted, the house resumed and the report of the committee was ordered, amidst cheers, to be received, for the purpose of making trifling alterations in some immaterial items of the Tariff

In reply to a question from an hon. member, Sir R. PEEL said, that, as a universal rule, the new duties would come into operation from the passing of the Act

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time and passed, as was also the Double Costs Bill.

The Perth Prison Bill was read a third time, and ordered to be committed.

On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the Tithe Commutation Bill was read a third time

The Law of Merchants Act Amendment Bill was also read a third time and passed

The Assessed Taxes Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Lords did not sit

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Lords' amendments to the Great North of England Railway Bill, and the Boston Harbour Bill, were agreed to, and the Bills passed.

The Stourbridge Roads Bill was read a third time and passed

The SPEAKER acquainted the house that subpœnas had been served upon Mr. Bellamy, and other passengers of that house, to attend and give evidence in an action in which a person named Howard was the plaintiff, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of that house the defendant, and asked that the witnesses have leave to attend.—Agreed to.

In reply to questions from Mr. DISRAELI regarding the state of the negotiation with America on the boundary question, Sir R. PEEL said: The transaction rests altogether between the state of Maine and the Government of the United States. Negotiations of the utmost importance are pending, but I feel that it would be wholly inconsistent with my duty to make any statement respecting them to the house.

After some conversation,

Mr. W. O'STANLEY said it was his intention, to-morrow, to move for a select committee to inquire into the bribery and treating at the last election for Southampton.

Mr. DARBY trusted that the question of expenses would be settled. If the public were to be charged, he there would be no end to such petitions

On the motion of Captain ROUS, the Public-houses Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord ASHLEY, the Mines and Collieries Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day week.

On the motion of Mr. REDINGTON, the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill went through committee.

On the motion of Lord STANLEY, the Newfoundland Bill was read a second time pro forma, on the understanding that the discussion should take place on the Bill going into committee, which was appointed for this day fortnight.

The Justice Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved that the Electors Removal Bill be now read a second time

SIR J. GRAHAM and other members opposed the motion in a discussion, in the course of which it was suggested that the intended alteration might be more properly introduced as an amendment on the Registration Bill when the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department intended to propose it.

The house divided—

For the second reading	.. .. ..	102
Against it	.. .. ..	120
Majority		—18

The amendment, "That the bill be read a second time that day three months," having been put, and discussed at some length,

Mr. F. MAULE moved, that instead of being postponed for three months, the second reading of this bill should be postponed only for one week.

The house divided—

For Mr. F. Maule's amendment	.. ..	79
Against it	.. ..	101
Majority for the original motion		—22

The report of the committee on the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, several amendments having been made in it, was agreed to.

The Dean Forest Poor Bill went through committee.

The Dean Forest Ecclesiastical Districts Bill also went through committee.

The St Briavel's Small Debts Bill went through committee.

Mr. GREENE brought up the report of the committee on the Customs Acts, which was reconsidered in committee, and several amendments were agreed to without any discussion.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

The house then adjourned.

SCIENCE.

ELECTRO GILDING.—The science of electricity is progressing with gigantic strides; indeed, so much is this the case, that we are unacquainted with any science which has advanced so rapidly in the same comparatively short space of time. But three years since, and galvanic electricity was considered a mere philosophical plaything—a toy, and nothing more. And now, how vast the difference! It is on the waters, and the boatman may rest on his oars; it is below the waves, and the sea yields up her long-buried treasures; it is the miner's right hand, for by its agency the hardest rocks are shivered, and torn from their solid foundations with celerity and safety. Time and space are as nothing; for by this subtle agent thoughts and words may be communicated for hundreds of miles with the celerity of lightning, and the utmost precision. It is in the laboratory of the chemist; and the most obstinate bodies yield before it, while the most beautiful works of art are copied with a delicacy and correctness absolutely marvellous. We have been led into these remarks from having lately seen some most delightful specimens of gilding and plating effected by galvanic electricity. Articles of plate are manufactured in copper, and submitted to galvanic action in a solution of gold or silver. The metal is at once precipitated from its solution, and deposited on the copper; a coating of silver or gold is thus given, which being polished, has all the appearance given by the ordinary method. Some further experiments have been recently made in Germany on this matter, and we are given to understand that much improvement is likely to result therefrom. It is our intention, in an early number, possibly in our next, to speak more fully on the subject of the electrotype and its derivative arts, when we trust to lay before our readers the experiments to which we have above alluded.

NEW PATENT COMPOSING MACHINE.—We have, during the past week, been favoured with an inspection of one of those triumphs of mechanical genius which assist in working such complete revolutions in the arts. It is called a patent composing machine; it is the invention of Messrs. Young and Delcambre, and has been constructed by their engineer, Mr. J. Wilson. The machine itself has a great resemblance to a cottage piano, with the external framework removed. It has 72 channels, containing a complete font of type, under which are placed levers in connexion with keys similar to those of the piano, each key having engraved on it its character, which corresponds with the channels above, in which the different letters are placed. As the letters are moved out of the channels by the action of the player they slide through various curves on an inclined plane at the back of the machine and fall to one point, where they are received into a spout and beaten forward to a composing stick, or, as it is called by the machinist, a justifying-box, by a very ingenious mechanical movement. This justifying-box is at the end of a receiving-spout, and the type is drawn into it in the width of the page to be set up; and when the usual number of lines have been justified the box is emptied into a galley in the way that the compositor empties his composing-stick. While this "setting up" of the type as the printers term it, but which here is in reality "letting down," is going on, the channels are being fed by two boys. The rapidity with which this machine gets through its work may be judged of from the fact that type equal to half a column of this journal was justified in a few minutes less than an hour—that is, as fast as the reporter usually transcribes his notes. At this machine there are eight persons employed, three intelligent young women and five boys. The first are alternately engaged two hours each in composing, justifying, and correcting. The same system obtains with the boys, one of whom turns the wheel before spoken of, two, as has been stated, fill the channels, and two distribute the type. A clever compositor will set up 2000 letters in an hour, but the average is about 1500 or 1600 letters. The young women whom we saw compose at the machine, have, as they stated to us, been learning for about three months, and the average rate at which they *justify*, for we observed that the compositor was *too quick* for the justifier, is about 6000 letters per hour. With nine or twelve months' practice they will very likely be able to compose at the rate of 8000 or 9000 per hour. The cost of composing by this machine was stated to us to be 2d. per thousand, and from the rate at which the machine composed, and the wages which we ascertained were paid to those employed, we entertain no doubt that such is the fact. The movements of the machine are extremely simple and beautiful, and the whole of it being composed of steel and brass, it will work for years without getting out of order.

From this brief and necessarily imperfect description of this machine, it will be seen that it promises in no short period to effect a revolution in the art of printing. But a few months since, he who would have maintained that such complicated movements as the setting up of type could have been performed by machinery, would have been laughed at as a fool, and his assertions derided as the wild day dreams of an enthusiast. And so it has ever been; Fulton was deemed a madman, and even the discoveries of Franklin were laughed to scorn. To ask the machinist to set up a book was very recently considered an excellent joke, but those who disbelieve need but call at 110, Chancery-lane, where, as with us, their doubts will speedily be set at rest.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF THE LATE SIR DAVID WILKIE.—A visit to the rooms of the British Institution, in which the pictures and sketches of the late Sir David Wilkie are at present exhibiting, is calculated to awaken those mingled feelings of regret and pleasure, in which it is occasionally a melancholy gratification to indulge. We think of the genius that has departed from among us, and sigh that in its most ample possession it gives no exemption from the common lot of mortality; we gaze on the creation of its power, and rejoice that so much is left us calculated to elevate, to refine, and to instruct, for the canvass is capable of becoming as great a moral teacher as the page. Genius, by changing the medium through which it converses with us, changes not in its power over us; and of the works of no artist can it be said with more truth than of those of Wilkie, that "at the pictures of other men we *look*, but his we *read*." This observation was applied to Hogarth, by one of the finest critics who ever brought literature to bear on the elucidation of art; but with every admiration for the artist to whom the happy definition is applied, we think it may be said, with even more justice, of the painter of whose works we are about to give a brief, a cursory, and, we fear, an imperfect notice. The advantage of bringing together, as far as practicable, the works of a great artist, and thus showing at one view the whole progress of his genius, we have already brought its cycle from its first awakening, through its development, its improvement, till it arrived at its full maturity, has sometimes been questioned, but, on the whole, we approve of it. It is more painful, perhaps, but not less instructive, to trace its decline from the fulness of vigour to a feebler, or at least, a different manner; but as this is a point on which much difference does and will exist, we will touch but lightly on it and pass on. The seeming errors of genius do not necessarily spring from weakness; may they not sometimes have their source in strength diverted from its ordinary direction, and, therefore, liable to misapprehension? The world frequently resents a departure from that which it has been accustomed to admire, and is slow to recognise the merit of change. Much that has been said and written on the later style adopted by Wilkie, may, we think, be accounted for on this principle. But though a collection of the whole works of a deceased artist may compel us to observe his defects and his mannerisms, as well as the productions of his most vigorous period, the opportunity of examining the whole man, the entire artist, as developed in the works by which he gained his fame during life, and to which he must trust for the "all hail hereafter," is useful and instructive, to the artist especially, who will find in such a collection a perfect field for study and improvement. Wilkie, as a painter, occupied a position at once peculiar and commanding—peculiar for the style he adopted, and made so entirely his own; and commanding, because, though eminently great in this one style, he was not confined to it—he was the lord of his pencil, and not its slave. With all the homely truth, minuteness of detail, and elaborate finish of the best Dutch school, he could rise from it to the dignity of the historic painter, carrying with him to this higher sphere all the qualities that make his delineations of "that which before us lies in daily life" so attractive to the thousands who in them found art speaking a familiar language. In portrait he was not successful, especially when he adopted the life size, and it must be regretted by his warmest admirers that he was ever reduced into this lowest department of the art. But when he gave his portraits in the miniature style of his celebrated pieces, he was more than successful, he was unrivalled, as in the exquisite full-length miniature of the *Duke of York*. The highly-imaginative he never attempted; we believe there is not a single painting from his pencil embodying the scenes or characters of poetry. He has never given us a Una, a Lucifer, or a Juliet; he was not inspired by the genius of Spenser, or Milton, or Shakspere, from whose pages so many artists have drawn their subjects. Such beings were apparently too ethereal for his pencil, which always required something real, something tangible, something that could, as it were, be grasped with a hardy vigour, and made to live in lineaments such as men gaze on, and say they have lived and acted, and mingled in the daily life of the world. He must not be compared with such artists as Fuseli or Martin; there are no materials for the comparison; his genius differed from theirs, not so much in degree, as in kind. The characters of History he could recall; but the beings of Poetry must be, as it were, recreated, and this he has not appeared to have attempted; seeing where his real strength lay was he not wise in so doing?

The reader can test the justice of our estimate of his genius by an examination of this collection of his works, which contains nearly all his most celebrated paintings, commencing with one of the earliest of his remarkable pieces the 'Recruiting Party;' between this and his last completed picture 'Benvenuto Cellini presenting a censor to the Pope,' what a series of productions is presented to us! The student may derive this blessing from a careful examination of them—that his great success never caused him to wed himself inseparably to one manner of treatment. His paintings show a continual progression of effort and study. The difference between his colouring and execution in the 'Distraining for Rent,' and his 'Blind Fiddler' (in the National Gallery,) is sufficiently perceptible. His Spanish tour had a marked effect on his style, and the evidences of his study of Murillo are evident. His visit to the East, from which he was destined never to return, did not change his style, so much as his subjects; and as the fruits of his voyage consist principally of incomplete sketches, to which he might have hereafter given that elaborate finish for which he never seems to have spared any labour, and to which the startling reality of his figures must be attributed, we may pass them over with the less regret. It is not from these that posterity will judge him. The turbans and caftans, and the "barbaric gold and pearl," among which his pencil roamed till death closed his laborious career, will not win the eye or heart from the 'Reading of the Will,' or the 'Rent Day.'

To go into a criticism of each picture in this collection would require a volume, and we are confined both as to time and space. Where each single figure is a study—where not a stroke can be named that is not pregnant with meaning and effect—where the most homely truth is found united with a strong appreciation of humour, who can hope to do justice to the 'Blind Fidler,' or the world of life that is thrown into the 'Village Festival,' in which the figure of the peasant struggling between the earnest entreaties of his wife, and the boisterous importunities of his boon companion, has been declared superior to any expression of mingled emotion by Reynolds's Garrick between tragedy and comedy, claimed by both, and belonging entirely to neither. Turning to two others, we find how the strict fidelity of truth is as often a satire on human nature as a compliment to it. Is there not a quiet pathos in the 'Distraining for Rent,' and a regard for mammon in the 'Rent Day,' the more effective in both, because in neither is there any exaggeration? It speaks much for the suggestive powers of Wilkie's pencil, that the first named of these pictures has furnished the subject of a drama. We need only mention the names of the other subjects here assembled, not long, we apprehend, to remain together, to call up a host of ideas and associations of a similar kind. The 'Reading of the Will,' the 'Chelsea Pensioners reading the *Gazette* of the Battle of Waterloo,' the 'Penny Wedding,' and the 'Parish Beadle,' are all works of the highest excellence. We regret that we cannot linger on them, for each would furnish us with a fertile theme. Of the specimens of his historical style, we have, his 'Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage,' his 'John Knox Preaching,' 'Napoleon and Pope Pius,' 'Victoria's First Council,' and lastly, his 'Maid of Saragossa,' which embodies one of those stirring incidents that form the romance of war, and in depicting which, though

> "Painting, mute and motionless,
> Steals but a glance of time;"

yet in that glance is concentrated the life and energy of years. No painter has ever drawn more tributes to his genius from the sister art of poetry than Wilkie; and among the many who have found in his productions both their theme and inspiration, the lines of one living writer so vividly describe both the incident and the painting itself, that the reader will pardon our introducing them. The moment the artist has chosen is when the French troops are retreating, "foiled by a woman's hand, before a shattered wall; "and thus the poet describes it—"

> Look foremost in the picture, where she raiseth
> Her flaming brand to wake the cannon's roar
> And half in pain, and half in passion, gazeth
> On that dear form whose life and love are o'er.
> Enough of beauty for Titania's bower,
> Enough of courage freedom's fight to try;
> Not fearing death e'en in the battle hour,
> And yet with too much youth and bloom to die!
> She weeps not where all might forgive her weeping,
> But shuts up sorrow in her soul of pride,
> Vows to fulfil his part who there lies sleeping,
> And work out all his vengeance where he died.
>
> Maid of the lofty spirit, now forth beaming
> Its heroism in thy beautiful eyes,
> And meteor-like among Spain's patriots gleaming,
> To fill them with a glad and quick surprise—
> Shalt thou be left alone in thy achieving,
> The single chief, or will the flying host
> Back rally from the battle they were leaving,
> And aid thee to maintain thy honour'd post?
> Yes! Saragossa's heroine's high demeanour,
> Kindles with emulous flame her meanest son.
> And the fort rings with cheers for Agostina.
> From friends group'd with her round her lover's gun.
>
> And no ignoble friends—with gallant bearing
> See high-soul'd Palafox the cannon place;
> Over its death-charged mouth intently peering,
> His earnest spirit speaking in his face.
> And lo! while two strong volenteers are turning
> To plant secure its pond'rous frame of wood,
> A stern war priest, with martial ardour burning,
> Points with his crucifix its path of blood.
> Another pausing, writes (with wings spread under
> His pigeon messenger, but waits to start)
> "Our city's foes fall back before its thunder,
> Lanced by a maiden with a lion's heart!"
>
> In sooth, it is a group of very glory,
> A glowing theme to haunt the poet's soul,
> A radiant episode in Spanish story,
> To pour a stream of light down the whole.
> But all that fancy gleaneth for her dwelling,
> In Muses' numbers after to impart,
> And all the gorgeous scenes of History telling,
> Give here the palm of fame to Wilkie's art.
> There—beautiful, intense, unscared, commanding,
> Full in the midst of dangers that she braved—
> See ancient Saragossa's Maiden standing,
> As there she stood when Arragon was saved.

'John Knox Preaching,' is another of the pictures in which Wilkie has successfully attained the dignity of history; and, taken altogether, it is one of his most successful performances. This picture has awakened the spirit of poesy to do homage to its power, and we will avail ourselves of its descriptive force, to which we can add nothing:—

> It is a grand interior, and looks proud
> With all the solemn signs of its old creed;
> The fair-wrought image whereto kneelers bowed
> In superstitious reverence for the dead;
> The still recess where lonely sin avowed
> The dark remorse that made its spirit bleed—
> Opening the human heart as 'twere a book,
> In the hushed silence of that gloomy nook.
>
> See e'en the pulpit with adornment fraught,
> Symbolic of a worship not yet dead—
> Angels and cherubs in the foliage wrought
> Of its fair canopy; and overhead
> Beaton's escutcheon—that o'er heart and thought
> Doth cast a deepened shadow dark and dread;
> While memory pauseth with a fear-held breath
> O'er the red vision of his tragic death.
>
> But that old pulpit hath a living guest,
> Whose voice is thunder to the startled soul.
> All absent thoughts are in the heart represt,
> And every bosom bowed to his control.
> Upon his dauntless brow what quick eyes rest,
> While his their fervid inspiration roll,
> Flashing and deep, as though light's fountain took
> Its source of glory from their meteor look.
>
> * * *
>
> Fear cannot come upon him; he doth heed
> Not the arch-prelate frowning fiercely there,
> And listening, with his heart, e'en though it bleed,
> And tear 'twixt admiration and despair.
> Priest Hamilton, the champion of his creed,
> Roused like a lion hunted from his lair,
> Dwells on his words, the slayer by his side,
> Enraged though awed, and silent though defied.

Before this unrivalled collection is dispersed, we should advise every amateur and artist to pay it a visit, for it comprises a whole school of painting, in which we converse with nature delineated with the most minute fidelity, where we are brought into contact with the world of fact, so highly wrought and finished, that its perfection takes more than the force and vividness of imagination.

There is a collection of works by the old masters in the same exhibition; but all we can say of them at present is, that they have not escaped us.

NEWCASTLE ELECTION.—The election of a member to represent this borough in Parliament, concluded on Tuesday evening last, when Mr. Harris, the liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 20: the numbers being—for Mr. Harris, 499; Mr. Colquhoun, 479. At the last election Mr. Harris was in a majority of upwards of 100.

From some proceedings which took place in the Court of Appeals, Doctors' Commons, on Wednesday last, it appears that the taxed bills of costs in the celebrated will case of James Wood, of Gloucester, amount to nearly £18,000

IRELAND.

In Ireland there have been some riots for food, which, owing to the miserable condition of portions of the starving population, and to the desperation which that condition has engendered, have begun to assume a frightful and alarming aspect. In one locality, Ennis, the most disastrous consequences have ensued from one of these outbreaks; and to tumult and dissatisfaction has been added the excitement consequent upon the death of two of the people in an affray with the police. Mr. C. O'Connell has taken up the cause of the populace with great spirit and activity, and the civil law has begun to vindicate its strength above either the military or magisterial, when the latter is abused by the powers entrusted with its functions. Numbers of the police have been marched off to gaol under the coroner's warrant upon a criminal charge; and an agitation has been got up upon the subject, which is pervading all Ireland, and exciting no small interest and attention in this country.

A summary view of the whole affair, accompanied, so far as it has gone, by sound common-sense comment, is thus digested by the *Times*:—

"The inquest on the body of Catherine Sheehan, who died from wounds received from the fire of the police during the recent riot at Ennis, instead of throwing light on that lamentable occurrence, has left it involved in greater mystery than before. All parties seem to be labouring under such excitement, that it is exceedingly difficult to discern the truth under their conflicting statements. The only facts which appear certain are these:—that early on Monday week Messrs. Bannatyne, corn-merchants, of Ennis, had reason to apprehend an attack upon their premises by the populace of the town, for the purpose of pillaging their stock of provisions; an outbreak of the same alarming character having actually taken place on the previous Saturday. They requested from the authorities a guard of police, and a force of 42 policemen, men and officers, were charged with the service of protecting them. In the evening, and towards dusk, the anticipated attack took place. A very numerous mob of men, women, and children assembled; stones were thrown, policemen and magistrates struck, and worse violence seemed about to follow. The confusion increased as night closed in; magistrates and inspectors of police lost their self-possession; some magistrates absented themselves, or would not act with their colleagues; excited discussion arose, in which the necessity of firing was talked about, and the word 'fire' was audibly used. At last, whether with or without orders, or with or without the impression that orders had been given, but certainly before the Riot Act had been read, the police actually fired, with fatal effect. Upwards of 15 persons, including women and children, were wounded, two of whom have since died; 38 policemen have, in consequence, been committed by the coroner to take their trials for murder.

"That this is an occurrence which cannot be too much deplored, or too strictly investigated, is evident. Whatever may have been the provocation which the police received, and wherever the responsibility for what was done may lie, it is clear that the firing was illegal. We repeat, therefore, that there is a case for the most rigid investigation; and whatever punishment is justly due should be administered in the right quarter, without fear or favour. If the police fired, as the coroner's jury has found that they did, 'not only without orders from any magistrate or other officers, but in opposition to the positive orders of their officers, and without having received sufficient provocation from the people who were tumultuously assembled, to warrant them in at all firing upon the people,'—if this were so, we know not what should save them from the extreme penalty of the law. Policemen, however, are entitled to protection, as magistrates and mobs; nor are they to be punished as murderers, if bloodshed (however lamentable) happens through their misapprehension of orders given to them under circumstances of excitement or confusion; or if (while their superiors are hesitating or disputing as to what ought to be done) they find their own lives in positive danger, and use the weapons in their hands for the natural purposes of self-defence. There is at all times a very violent popular prejudice against policemen, merely on account of the nature of the service in which they are engaged; it is not unlikely that such prejudice would be quite as cruel as to fire without cause upon a mob. We perceive, also, so many marks of a violent and vindictive disposition on the part of those who conducted the inquiry at Ennis, and so glaring a discrepancy between the evidence (whatever may be its value) and the most important part of the verdict, that we feel called upon to enter our protest against the admission of any similar spirit into the investigation to be instituted by Government.

"The improbability of thirty-eight policemen firing upon a mob from mere wantonness or *malice prepense* is sufficiently great; that they should have done so with the knowledge that they were acting contrary to orders is altogether incredible, unless they were reduced to desperation by the violence of the mob. When the character of the mob, the deliberation with which they assembled, and the purpose of their assemblage are considered—when the imperfect light and the small numbers of the police force are remembered, it cannot be surprising either that the police should have been seized with panic, or that the mob should have proceeded to the most alarming extremities of violence. It is true that several witnesses on the inquest stated their opinion that the crowd might have been dispersed without firing; but it was also clear that no effectual attempt was made to disperse them. No witnesses were called on the part of the police to show the extent of provocation which they received; and our original account stated that one policeman had his eye knocked out, and that two others were knocked down. With respect to the orders given, one witness swore positively that he 'heard Captain De Ruvynes (a magistrate) say Fire, and Mr. Brown (the county inspector of police), not to fire. I heard Mr. Brown a second time say 'Do not fire, boys.' The word was given by Capt. De Ruvynes before Mr. Brown desired them not to fire. About two minutes after the word was given the firing commenced.'

"A second witness swore that he 'heard Capt. De Ruvynes say 'Ready, present, fire!' Mr. Brown repeated the same words after the captain, and the men fired.'

"A third witness swore that 'Mr. Brown called out to Captain De Ruvynes, and inquired what he was to do? This was five minutes after the captain complained of being struck in the mouth. He (the captain) said he could do nothing, as Mr. Smyth was not there. Mr. Brown replied, I now give you the authority, and you may do as you please. Capt. De Ruvynes then said that the men must fire; then Mr. Brown desired the men to fire; the word was scarcely out of his mouth when the men fired. Before the word was given, I heard Mr. Fitzsimon say, 'In the honour of God, do not fire, but charge upon the mob, and close them up, and they will make away.' Between these words and the firing three minutes did not elapse. It was after Mr. Fitzsimon spoke that Captain De Ruvynes said the men must fire, and Mr. Brown gave the word instantly.'

"Mr. L. Smith, himself a magistrate (who takes the popular side, and who absented himself at the moment when his services were most required), also stated that he 'heard Mr. Brown desiring the people in an indiscreet manner, which he did not approve of; and telling them to stand back, or he should be obliged to fire upon them; though he (Mr. Smith) did not, in fact, hear any orders given.'

"Now, this evidence may be true, or it may be false; but, true or fa se, it is *the only evidence* (except the declarations of Captain De Ruvynes and Mr. Brown themselves) which the jury had before them, when they found, upon their oaths, that the thirty-eight unfortunate policemen now charged with murder 'fired, *not alone without orders from any magistrate or other officers, but in opposition to the positive orders of their officers.*' Can perjury go further than this?

"We have time to observe upon the spirit in which the inquiry was conducted. On Tuesday last, Mr. Gulliyan, the local Crown prosecutor, addressed the assembled populace of Ennis in the marketplace in the following strain:—'Fellow-townsmen, it is not often that I address you, but I believe you will admit, that whenever you put your confidence in me you are not betrayed. I never gave you advice calculated to lead to bad consequences. *I am local Crown prosecutor for this county*, and it is my duty to punish you if you offend, as well as those that offend you, and I promise that as far as I can go, you shall have protection. There has been blood shed, I don't know by whom, but I hear it has been shed wantonly, therefore get all the information you can for the inquest. Appeal to the laws of your country alone; *for last night's work will fully prove that you have no redress to get by facing an armed party of police.* There is one fact which I wish to mention, and by which it appears the crowd were offering no resistance when fired at. Most of those injured were wounded in the back.'

"At the inquest, Mr. C. O'Connell, a worthy scion of the agitator's stock, who had previously, in a speech to the populace, described the mob assembled to take Messrs. Bannatyne's granaries by storm as 'innocent and unoffending people,' 'her Majesty's faithful, loyal, peaceable, and unoffending subjects,'—this Mr. C. O'Connell was suffered to address 'Mr. Coroner and gentlemen of the jury,' in the following terms:—'Gracious God! if I be rightly instructed, a more barbarous murder was never perpetrated on an unoffending people. I will not move your passions—you saw the bloody wounds that called aloud for vengeance, and demand to investigate the case coolly and deliberately, and find a verdict according to the evidence produced.'

"The proceedings were frequently interrupted by loud intimations of the wishes and opinions of the bystanders, and, upon the whole, the inquest presents a pretty specimen of Irish 'coolness and deliberation.'

"We trust that in a few days an investigation of a very different kind, and the result of which may throw some real light upon the matter, will take place under the directions of the Government. It is absolutely necessary that the people should be protected; but property must be protected too; and if blood has been shed through the misconduct of any parties, care must be taken that those who are to blame, and not the mere instruments of legal discipline, are the parties who suffer for it."

Government, it will be seen by our parliamentary report, has sent over a barrister, and ordered an official investigation.

THE COLONIES.

THE WEST INDIES.—In the Jamaica papers received on Monday, by the Dee Royal Mail steamer, the protection which Sir Robert Peel extended his financial review to our sugar-producing colonies is alluded to as an incentive for the population, both planters and labourers, to use their endeavours to raise the character of the island, which it is stated had drooped under the injustice which it was supposed would, by the admission of slave-grown produce, have been dealt out against all our West India possessions by the Whig Administration. The West India interest are, naturally enough, strong supporters of the policy of the new Administration in this respect, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that a great portion of the leading columns of the various papers are devoted to panegyrics on the plan laid down by the Government to regulate the sugar duties. One of the topics arising out of this discussion is the wasteful expenditure of the funds raised by loan to encourage the project of general emigration; and, in the midst of this, the improvements of the age at home appear to be regarded with a watchful eye. Had these funds, which, according to all accounts, have been most extravagantly used, been directed to the forming of good roads, the opening of a canal, or the construction of a railroad, the impoverished Jamaica proprietors, it is stated, might have found some relief from their heavy encumbrances. A railroad or canal, successfully opened, with improved machinery for the manufacture of sugar and rum, would, it is contended, do wonders towards restoring the condition and credit of the island. It appears that the Assembly are not disinclined to appropriate votes for the encouragement of local improvements, but the great fault appears to lie in the want of practical skill to carry them out, in the absence of which theoretical attempts are made, ending in the total expenditure of the money without any real benefit to the community. To obviate the continued disbursement of the public funds, to the prejudice of sound and wholesome projects when they are brought forward, is the sole desire of the Jamaica editors, who predict from the mighty and energetic strides which the present Ministry is making to revive confidence at home and abroad, a new era of colonial prosperity, which they say is sure to bring with it, in the course of time, if not immediately, those much desired facilities for the profitable and less expensive production of the West India estates. A preliminary report as to the practicability of draining the great lagoons between Kingston and Spanish Town was before the public, the suggestions in which go to show that it can, with some expense, be accomplished, and that the channel of general drainage is adapted for the line of a navigable canal upon which lighters and droggers may ply with advantage and profit. Addresses continued to pour in upon Sir C. Metcalfe, the retiring governor, regretting his speedy departure from the Government, as, in the opinion of the majority, it is under his hands that Jamaica has been saved from much of the discord and the distress she would, considering the tendency of events, have otherwise experienced. The other West India papers are quite destitute of news, and, beyond the mere mention of minor local events, are quite taken up with the particulars of the new tariff, which are discussed with much earnestness, as proving the capabilities of the leader of the Ministry for the post he now occupies. The interests in the several islands appear to be perfectly aware that some reduction of the duties on foreign sugars would be proposed, as has really been the case, by the opposition party, but feeling the strength of the Government they seemed to have no apprehension for the result.

UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA IN TEN DAYS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Morning, Three o'Clock.

The British and North American steamer, Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at this port at midnight, last night, having left Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 3rd inst. She had 37 passengers. We have received by her papers 16 days later than before.

Nine o'Clock.

We send a few particulars of the voyage of the Acadia steamer, which we had not time to collect when we sent off our parcel by the express train at three o'clock this morning.

The British Queen, which sailed from Southampton the 8th May, reached New York on the night of the 26th, eighteen days and a half voyage.

The Acadia sailed from Boston at five p.m. on the 1st, and arrived off the Floating Light at a quarter before twelve last night, thus making the passage to this port in about twelve days and eight hours—she having arrived opposite the town at one this morning. She left Halifax on the evening of the 3rd accomplishing the passage thence in ten days seven hours and three-quarters—a rate of steaming fully maintaining the previous speed and certainty of the fine ships of this line. She met the Colombia at midnight, on the 1st, off Boston, and the latter would probably reach that port by two o'clock next morning. It was reported at the time of her sailing from Halifax that a large steamer (supposed the Great Western) was seen passing off that place on the 2nd, on her way to New York. The Acadia fell in with several fields of ice and large icebergs on her passage across the banks of Newfoundland.

The general news brought by the Acadia appears to be of a better character, although they present nothing of a very striking character. The progress of Lord Ashburton's mission appears enveloped in strict diplomatic secresy, but it is fully to be calculated upon, from the little that has transpired, as being of a favourable description.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY—MAINE LEGISLATURE.

(From the *Boston Atlas* of May 28.)

We have received the following letter from our obliging correspondent at Hallowell. The proceedings of the Maine Legislature are deserving of great commendation. We entertain little doubt, now, that the boundary question will be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. The Board of Commissioners appointed on the part of the State of Maine are intelligent and judicious men—and we have no doubt they will do all they can towards a pacific arrangement of the questions submitted to them.

HALLOWELL, MAY 25.—ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.—I am gratified to announce to you, that the report of the committe, recommending the choice of commissioners to treat with the General Government upon the North Eastern Boundary Question, and investing them with full powers, has passed the House of Representatives, in concurrence with the Senate, with but eleven dissenting votes. This day at twelve o'clock, both branches of the Legislature met in Convention, and selected with great unanimity the following gentlemen to act as Commissioners, viz., Honourable Edward Kavanagh and Colonel John Otis, of the Senate, Judge Preble, of Portland, and Honourable Edward Kent, of Bangor. The selection is a judicious one, and gives great satisfaction. The gentlemen designated are admirably qualified to discharge the trust confied to them —and I trust, on the other hand, they will guide the rights and honour of Maine, they will present no factious opposition to an honourable arrangement of the important question in controversy. The people of this state are anxious that this vexed question should be settled, and never was a more favourable opportunity than the present to accomplish that object.

On the part of Massachusetts—Abbott Lawrence, John Mills, and Charles Allen, Whigs.

FROM MEXICO.

(From the *New York American*, May 30.)

Vera Cruz dates to the 12th have reached New Orleans—the papers contain little news of interest. The *Picayune* gives, in an extra, summary of the intelligence from Mexico. On the 21st of April, Mr. Ellis had his audience of leave of Santa Anna, General Thompson presenting his credentials on the same day. General Thompson's arrival was hailed with delight by the resident Americans. Through his exertions, three of the Americans were liberated on the 27th of April, and the next day sixteen Germans and English were set free. About a hundred of the prisoners still remain in the convent of Santiago, where, though in chains, and made to work in the streets, they are otherwise well treated.

Santa Anna appears to be steadily and quietly carrying on his plans and securing his power.

The *Picayune* says that, though he his the best President or Dictator the country could have, he is nevertheless hated and despised by a majority of the citizens. His three most influential enemies are General Paredes, Cortazar, and Pedraza, who, it was thought, with the troops they had at their disposal, would declare against him. The assemblage of the Constitutional Congress in time will probably determine his fate, as the majority of that body are strongly opposed to his view.

Nothing was said of an expedition against Texas or Yucatan. Santa Anna, on the contrary, was concentrating as many troops as possible in the capital.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

The resumption of specie payments by the New Orleans banks appears to have been the remote cause of popular disturbances, which at one time assumed a rather alarming appearance.

On the morning of Friday, the 20th, a large concourse of people assembled in the Place d'Armes, whence they proceeded to the mayor's office, where they were told that arrangements would soon be made for the resumption of the notes. Unfortunately some indiscreet or evil-disposed person threw out a suggestion that the depreciation was caused by the brokers, and in a moment the current of popular wrath was turned against those gentry. Of what followed we give the account furnished by the *Bee*.

At ten o'clock, our attention was arrested by a clamour in the street, which proved to have been made by the incensed mob, on their way to the second municipality to break up the brokers. We could form no accurate estimate of the number of persons engaged in the riot, as a large portion of the crowd was attracted by curiosity. The mob proceeded across Canal-street, and before there could be formed any organised resistance, went into several of the brokers' offices at and near the corner of Canal and Camp-streets, which were completely rifled. The citizens, however, soon ascertained the object of the mob, and with commendable promptness put an end to their depredations. It is impossible to conceive how quickly the infuriated mass was put down.

MR. PETRICH ASSASSINATED.

(Correspondence, *Commercial Advertiser*.)

Washington, Monday, Three o'Clock, P.M., May 30th, 1842.—This talented sculptor's studio was entered last evening, at about ten o'clock, by two men with blackened faces, who attacked Mr. Petrich with knives, inflicting upon him three dangerous wounds, two of which were near the region of the heart. His calls for assistance were available for his rescue, the assassins retreating, leaving him bathed in his own blood, while relief came in, attracted by his cries.

He lies in a most critical state. Neither from him, nor from any other source, can the most ingenious speculation devise even a remotely possible cause for an act at once so dastardly and nefarious.

EARTHQUAKE IN ST. DOMINGO.—TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

The American papers received by the Acadia inform us that an appalling catastrophe had befallen the island of St. Domingo. That island was visited on the 7th ult. with repeated and severe shocks of earthquake, which had entirely demolished the town of Cape Haytien, and it was calculated had destroyed the lives of 10,000 of its citizens, Other towns on the same side of the island had, it was feared, shared in the desolation.

The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of its population, who amounted to about 15,000 inhabitants. A fire broke out after the earthquake, which destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed.

The following are extracts from the correspondence of the New York papers:—

By the politeness of Captain Morris, of the brig William Neilson, from Port-au-Prince, we have received *Le Patriote* of the 11th May, published at that place, which gives an account of a shocking earthquake that occurred in that island on the 7th May, at five o'clock in the evening.

The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytien, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead. The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port-au-Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighbouring hills, and followed the direction of the south-west to the north-east. The ves-

sels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock came from the west

There were two shocks at Port-au-Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer, says the *Patriote*, and Port-au-Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds

The *Patriote* also says, that there is hardly a house or wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

On the Saturday night succeeding, and on Sunday, there were other shocks. Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted.

On Monday morning, at 12 o'clock, there was another shock. The weather all the while was changeable, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm.

On Tuesday, again, there was another shock, and since then, says the *Patriote*, "it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth."

St. Marc. A letter from this town says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, but no loss of life is mentioned.

At Gonaives the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in the town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was inditing it. The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury, and the Arsenal, were all destroyed.

This letter concludes at 8 A.M., by saying—

"It is only half an hour since that we felt a very great commotion. At present we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the prisoners who are not buried in the ruins escaped. God grant that Port-au-Prince may not have experienced such a disaster."

Cape Haytien. The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of the population. The families that could escape fled to Fossette, where they were without an asylum, clothing, or provisions.

The President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately, in order to give succour to the distressed. Other aid of all kinds was about to be despatched by water to the distressed.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Captain Morris, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which, on Monday the 9th, destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Captain Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins

In addition to the foregoing distressing particulars, we have the following confirmatory letters. The letters from Port-au-Prince came by the William Neilson, at New York:—

"Correspondence of the Atlas.

"Port-au-Prince, May 12, 5 p.m.

"Just before despatching this letter, news has reached us that only one person has been saved, a Mr. Dupuy . all the others being either drowned by the sea or crushed to death. The Cape itself is one mass of ruins."

"Port-au-Prince, May 12

"It is with the utmost regret that we inform you of news having reached us last evening that the town of Cape Hayti and several other places in the north have been destroyed by a dreadful earthquake, on the 7th inst.

"Gonaives has suffered likewise very much, where fire burned down several houses.

"It is said the inhabitants of Cape Hayti are buried under its ruins or washed into the sea.

"Here, we are glad to say, very little damage was done, although the shocks were very severe; as also in the south."

"Port-au-Prince, May 12.

"The Cape Hayti (town) is destroyed by an earthquake. We have no letters in this place as yet, and we much fear the reason of this is that all the inhabitants, or the greater part of them, are buried in the ruins. Our Mr. Dupuy, who left us last night for the scene of misery, is in despair about the fate of his mother, brothers, sisters, friends, and relations. Gonaives has suffered very severely, and some lives were lost; and to add to their misery, the shock caused some lucifer matches in a druggist's shop to ignite, and burn down a whole square of houses. Mr. J. B. Dupuy's house is one of the number, but we hope he would be able to save a good deal. Port-au Prince has suffered also, but only as regarded breakage of glass ware, &c., and the walls (of two feet thick bricks) cracked in many places half an inch wide: at one place a brick pillar fell down also. Even here we could hardly keep on our legs, and the vessels rolled about very much. All this happened on Saturday last (the 7th), and the earth has been in motion ever since. Yesterday we had a severe shock, and we can still, every now and then, feel the ground shake. We do not feel at all at our ease, but we hope we have passed over the worst part of it. The Cape affair is indeed awful to think of!"

"Port-au-Prince, May 12.

"We experienced about 5 p.m., the 7th inst., a severe and continuous shock of earthquake; it lasted several minutes, and since repeated momentary shocks have been felt.

"No great damage has been done here and in the south, but accounts from the north are deplorable.

"St. Marc's is severely injured, and many lives lost. Gonaives is now devastated, the public buildings and many others having been devoured by the first shock. Immediately after which a fire broke out and consumed a whole square. The property saved from the double disaster was pillaged the following day by the country people.

"Despatches have been received by Government from the Governor of Limbe, a place near the Cape, stating that after the shock he sent to that city for news. His aide-de-camp found the city destroyed, and the ruins covered by the sea, with the exception of a small portion, where were assembled the surviving inhabitants and authorities, most of the latter grievously wounded and mutilated.

"The absence of direct news after a lapse of five days makes us fear the worst for the unfortunate 'capital of the north.' The loss of life is vaguely calculated at one to two-thirds of the population. Succours of provisions bought by subscription are despatched hence to-day, for the use of the miserable survivors.

"We make no comment on this horrible catastrophe: its effects on business and the prospects of the country are likely to be very disastrous."

LANDING OF THE QUEEN'S PRESENTS.

Presents for her Majesty.—An Arabian man-of-war, the first that ever appeared in English waters, came up the river on Sunday, in tow of a steamer, and was moored in the afternoon off the Victualling-yard, at Deptford. On Monday she was towed into the St. Katharine's Dock. The pennant was flying at her main-top-mast head, and she had a red ensign hoisted at her mizen. This vessel, which excited much curiosity, is from Zanzebar, and has brought over four valuable Arabian horses and other presents, from the King of Muscat to her Majesty Queen Victoria. The vessel presents a similar appearance to that of one of our own merchantmen of 500 or 600 tons burthen, except that she carries 10 guns. Zanzebar, or Zanquebar, is a country on the east coast of Africa, between 3 N and 10 S. lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese formerly had settlements, but it is now subject to the King of Muscat.

SOUTH LONDON FLOWER SHOW.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third grand flower show for the season 1842 was held on Tuesday in the Surrey Zoological Gardens: and, in point of beauty and variety, far exceeded those by which it has been preceded. The Society awarded on this occasion no less than forty-eight silver and three large gold medals, and were themselves repaid by a more liberal share of public patronage than we ever remember to have seen in this very popular place of amusement, the gardens being crowded to excess in every part. The more important prizes gained by the several competitors are given below:—

Class I.—Amateurs.—For the best pelargoniums, six varieties, gold medal—Mr. Edmonds. For the second best pelargoniums, large silver medal—Lady Paget.

Class II. Gentlemen Gardeners.—For the best collection of miscellaneous plants, 24 pots, gold medal—Mr. Bruce. For the second ditto, large silver medal—Mr. Atlee.

Class III. Nurserymen, &c.—For the best pelargoniums, 12 varieties, gold medal—Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea. For the second ditto, large silver medal—Mr. Gains.

Class IV.—Open to All. For the best specimen plants of six distinct genera—orchidaceæ excluded, large silver medal—Mr. Atlee.

Extra Prizes offered by Members. For the best pine-apple grown in England, silver medal Mr. Hampton. For the best basket of black grapes, silver medal—Mr. R. J. Chapman. For the best collections of vegetables, silver medal—Mr. J. Gains.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

MELODY OF SONG.

And if even words are sweet, what, what is song,
When lips we love the melody prolong:
How thrills the soul, and vibrates to that lay,
Swells with the glorious sound, or dies away!
How, to the cadence of the simplest words
That ever hung upon the wild harp's chords,
The breathless heart lies listening; as it felt
All life within it on that music dwelt,
And hush'd the beating pulse's rapid power
By its own will, for that enchanted hour.

Mrs. Norton.

THE WORTH OF TIME.

To show us the worth of time, God, most liberal of all other things, is exceedingly frugal in the dispensing of that, for he never gives us two moments together, nor grants us a second till he has withdrawn the first, still keeping the third in his own hands; so that we are in a perfect uncertainty whether we shall have it or not. The true manner of preparing for the last moment is to spend all the others well, and ever to expect that. We dote upon this world as if it were never to have an end, and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.—*Feneelon.*

AN IRISH COMPLIMENT.

A lovely girl was bending her head over a rose-tree which a lady was purchasing from an Irish basket-woman in Covent-garden market, when the woman looking kindly at the young beauty, said, "I axes her pardon, young lady, but if it's pleasing to ye, I'd thank you to keep your *cheek* away from that rose; ye'll put the lady out of consate with the *colour of her flower*."

SMALL DEBTS.

Dr. Johnson observed that they are like small shot they are rattling on every side, and can scarcely be escaped without a wound; great debts are like a cannon, of loud noise and little danger. Ninety-nine out of a hundred will acknowledge the truth of the doctor's observation.

CHRISTENINGS.

Now of names. Surely I have entered on the register the strangest imaginable. A mason's wife, and belonging to the next parish, presented her urchin. What took place is exactly as follows: "Say the name," said I, "with my finger in the water. "Acts, Sir," said she. "Acts," said I, what do you mean?" Thinks I to myself, I will *act* the clerk to spell it. He did, Acts so Acts was the babe, and will be while in this life, and will be doubly, trebly so registered, if ever it marries or dies. Afterwards, in the vestry, I asked the good woman what made her choose such a name. Her answer *verbatim*: "Why Sir, we be religious people; we've got four on 'em already, and they be call'd Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and so my husband thought he'd compliment the apostles a bit." The idea of complimenting the apostles with this little dab of living mortar was too much: even I could not help laughing. I have no doubt she will go on to Revelations, they being particularly religious people. *Blackwood's Magazine.*

COVETOUSNESS.

The desire of money blinds the eyes, and betrays into frauds which are unperceived. Would you be strictly honest, would you avoid the crooked conduct common in your profession, begin with determining that it shall be your chief object to please God, and not to obtain money; for be assured that a man cannot be true to his gain and true to his God also.—*Thornton.*

FRIENDSHIP.

I lost my spirits and my health,
But kept my friends, so did not wince,
Until one day I lost my wealth,
And never heard of friendship since.

Countess of Blessington.

LUNACY IN FLEAS.

A descendant and namesake of the great philosophical author of the inductive system, recently puzzled a modern man of science by asking him if he had read Dr. Von Shiernycher's treatise on the cause of lunacy in fleas? "No," replied the boaxee; "but it is a very interesting subject, and it must be curious to trace the disease among the lower insect tribes. But (added he, after a solemn pause) how has it been ascertained that fleas are liable to insanity?" "Oh, very easily," rejoined B——, "since so many of them die *cracked*."

A HARD NAME.

A man named Stone exclaimed in a bar room, "I'll bet I have the hardest name in the company." "Done," said one of the company; "what's your name?" "Stone," cried the first. "Hand me the money," said the other, "My name is Harder."

GOOD ADVICE.

(From the German of Goethe.)

Listen, youth, these hints from me,
Useful to thine early day!
Cautious learn betimes to be
Fortune's scales but seldom play
Long from wavering bias free!
Thou must either fall or stand,
Lose, or gather to thine hand;
Over others empire court,
Or let others govern thee;
Mourn or triumph—and, in short,
The anvil or the hammer be.—L. F.

WOMEN.

The prevailing manners of an age depend more than we are aware of, or are willing to allow, on the conduct of the women. This is one of the principal things on which the great machine of human society turns. Those who allow the influence which female graces have in contributing to polish the manners of the men, would do well to reflect how great an influence female morals must also have on their conduct. How much then is it to be regretted that woman should ever sit down contented to polish, where they are able to reform—to entertain, where they might instruct. Nothing delights men more than their strength of understanding, when true gentleness of manner is its associate; united they become irresistible orators, blessed with the power of persuasion, fraught with the sweetness of instruction, making woman the brightest ornament of human nature. Education and circumstances form the character. General states of mind, turns of thought, and fixed habits, which are the consequences of them, arise from education and the circumstances men are placed in. It is a necessary effect of the principles of association that the mind grows callous to new impressions continually; it being already occupied with ideas and sensations which render it indisposed to receive others, especially of an heterogeneous nature. In consequence, we seldom see any considerable change in a person's temper and habits after he is grown to man's estate; nothing short of an entire revolution in his circumstances and mode of life can effect it.

TO GET RID OF A VISITOR.

A late writer says:—"I once had a constant and troublesome visitor, whom I tried many ways to get rid of. First, I essayed smoke, which he bore like a badger; then I tried fire, which he endured like a salamander; at last I lent him five dollars, and I have never seen him since!" *American paper.*

STANZAS.

How beautiful the child, with his sweet smile,
His eager voice, his trust unfearing guile,
His tears, dried as they fall;
His looks, where wonder and delight are rife,
Still offering his nascent soul to life,
His kissing lips to all!

Spare, mighty Lord! spare me, and all I love
Friends, brethren, kindred, even foes who move
'Gainst me in triumph wild
From e'er beholding summer reft of flowers,
Beeless the hive, birdless the leafy bowers,
The house without a child!

Victor Hugo.

NOTTINGHAM.

INGRAM and COOKE beg to inform their friends in Nottingham that they supply the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" on the most liberal terms. This paper they are happy to see make such progress, and which must give great encouragement to the fine arts. The wrappers will be ready on Saturday, June 18th (gratis to subscribers). L. and C. also have received the first part of this popular publication, price 2s. 6d. The paper sent free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, June 18th.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815—William Cobbett died, 1835.

SUNDAY, 19th.—Magna Charta signed, 1215.

MONDAY, 20th.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Inquisition in Spain abolished by the Cortes, 1812—Mutiny at the Nore, 1797

TUESDAY, 21st.—Longest day—Summer quarter begins.—A terrible fire broke out in Cairo, which was not extinguished till the 25th, 1808.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—Battle of Morat, 1467.—Machiavelli died, 1527.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.—Napoleon abdicates the Imperial Throne, 1815

THURSDAY, 23rd.—Lavoisier, Lebrun, Chemicals died, 1794.—A letter of this date (1858) states that no less than 300,000 Chinese have embraced Christianity since the time of Peter the Great.

FRIDAY, 24th.—St. John Baptist.—Midsummer Day Battle of Bannockburn 1314.—Hampden died, 1643.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber*," *City, is thanked for his suggestion, which in future he will find more carefully attended to*

"*M. L.*"—*We regret that we have not the means of answering his application.*

"*A Subscriber from the first*" *will find in this week's paper an answer to the first portion of his communication. The second shall not be lost sight of.*

"*W. J. Daily.*"—*Most certainly not.*

"*M. A. Berry.*"—*Declined with thanks.*

"*C. C.*" *We feel grateful for kind remarks and good wishes. The wrapper to the first part will be ready this week, and presented gratuitously to all the subscribers, who may obtain it from the news-agents. Our present sale averages about 20,000.*

"*F. A. E.*" *will perceive the question answered under another signature*

"*J. R. C.*," *Bayswater*—*Thanks for his communication.*

"*A Glasgow Cut*" *has our best thanks for his many valuable suggestions, which he will perceive have been partially adopted, and which we shall from time to time avail ourselves of.*

"*J. E. B.*," *Naimworth, is as much a subscriber as long as he takes the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *regularly as though he paid in advance: if he continues to take the paper for six months, he will be entitled to the "Colosseum Print.'*

"*Assuago*" *will perceive that the passages alluded to have not been neglected in this week's* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Many communications, received too late for notice this week, shall be replied to in our next.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we announce that the grand "Colosseum Print" will be given only to regular subscribers of six months. The price to non-subscribers will be one guinea.

Newsmen, booksellers, and all vendors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, are particularly requested to be careful in keeping this paper clean, and free from creases, as in most cases it will be wanted by subscribers to bind in monthly parts and annual volumes. Title-pages and Index will be furnished yearly at a trifling additional cost on the paper

Those Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which were out of print are now reprinted, and any of the back numbers may now be had by order of all newsmen

The First Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing Five Numbers, in a handsome wrapper, price 2s. 6d., may now be obtained of all news agents

*** In consequence of the great number of orders received from various parts of the country to supply regularly the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, our Publisher requests us to inform those gentlemen whose commands he has already fulfilled, that he will feel obliged by their transmitting him post-office orders equivalent to the term of their intended subscriptions; and also to notify that henceforth this journal cannot be regularly supplied unless respectable references accompany the orders, or the subscriptions be paid in advance

We this week send out with every number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from our office, a Wrapper, which we *give* to our subscribers of June 18th, who are requested to have their first five numbers stitched in it. Our readers are particularly requested to apply to their newsmen for this great additional ornament to the paper. The cover is surmised by the Royal and City Arms, with representations of the Strand and Holborn. *Future* Wrappers, published monthly, will be charged 2d. additional to the price of the paper.

Books received—will be noticed more at length in a future number:—

KERR'S ADVICE TO CADETS. BLESSED APPARITION. EVERGREEN. LONDON MISCELLANY. FRIEND OF INDIA MAGAZINE. POEMS, by W. Lenham D'ENGHIEN. LONDON PSALMS. POETICAL WORKS of the late Rev. E. Lloyd. HOUSE OF BEES. MAINZER'S SINGING FOR THE MILLION. MAINZER'S CHORUSES. MUSICAL ATHENÆUM.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1842.

THE business of Parliament continues to progress as slowly as the tardiest legislator can reasonably desire, and, from all appearances, at present, there is no prospect of the session being brought to a close before the commencement of the autumn. The Tariff, to be sure, with its long train of schedules, has, at length, brought its Alexandrian length through committee; and commerce, which was said to languish and decay under the doubt and uncertainty in which the import duties were so long allowed to remain, may, now that this obstacle has been removed, order its wings, and be off to the remotest corners of the earth. Every conceivable article of merchandise, from the smallest to the largest objects—from a needle to an anchor—has undergone the most deliberate and minute consideration, and the philanthropist, whose heart is large enough to embrace the universe, although, perhaps, he may chance to overlook the country of his nativity, and who prefers the task of reclaiming the American savage, to that of improving the condition of his fellow-creatures at home, is at liberty to set off, whenever he chooses, with his cargo of pot-metal, penknives, strings of beads, and pieces of broken looking-glass, in the full conviction that no change in the export duties can possibly interfere with his humane speculation. Corn and Croton oil, Memel timber and straw-plaiting, Continental asses and home-fed lamb, all have undergone a most complete revision, and are now placed upon a footing of perfect commercial equality, and nothing now remains to be done, to ensure national prosperity, but to open shop, and re-commence business with a proper degree of enterprise. In the mean time, the summer is literally melting away, and everything, hard and soft, in nature, both in the metallic and vegetable worlds, bears testimony to the softening influence of the season. The obdurate sovereign, that erewhile used to boast of enduring the trying ordeal of the furnace without concession, now cravenly yields to the "sweating" process, and, in its "yellow fever," has become more contemptible than a handful of consumptive-looking fourpenny pieces. Even ice loses its frigidity, and the once terrible Jack Frost is little better now than a Guy Faux, and is *consumed* in such immense quantities all over the town, that setting fire to the Thames is no longer regarded in this age of miracles as a species of arson beyond the contemplation of the law. In the Legislature the intensity of the heat is no less powerfully felt, and, as a natural consequence, too much "corruption" becomes the prevailing complaint, and usurps the place of more agreeable, if not more important, subjects. We regret that the remainder of the session is likely to be occupied with nothing better than investigating the disgusting details of contested elections; but, as some ultimate good is likely to flow from the inquiry, we follow the example of the Parliament, and submit with a wry face. In the Lords a number of important changes are contemplated in the criminal law, some of which, especially those that relate to the rules of evidence, and the competency of unbelievers to give testimony in courts of justice, are regarded with some alarm and apprehension by a considerable portion of the community as a dangerous innovation, rather than a desirable improvement; and, consequently, considerable excitement prevails with regard to this important question. We have great confidence, however, in the wisdom of the Legislature, and doubt not that its love of justice will lead to a proper issue. We hope, next week, to be able to render a better and fuller account of "the business of Parliament."

THERE is too much truth in the assertion that law and justice are two very different things; and that though the forms of the first are intended to give effect to the principles of the last, yet those high and noble principles are too often borne down and overwhelmed by the burden of human codes and statutes. Justice is made ineffectual by the very means taken to give strength to her voice and edge to her sword; either to defend or punish we too often see her powerless. The search for justice must be made through an intricate and nearly endless labyrinth, to the heart of whose mystery none seem to have the clue; while the few who pretend to possess it, and who are therefore taken as our guides, appear to be more interested in misleading us than in conducting us to the feet of the divinity in whose name they act, and whose name, alas! they so frequently take in vain. We might pass over the sophistries of advocates and counsel; but we do expect from courts and tribunals, from what should be the fountain of justice itself, a freedom from petty prejudices, whether of country or class, and some respect to the common sense of mankind in the decisions they may come to. We need not say how often we are disappointed in this expectation; but it is not from any narrow spirit of nationality we feel bound to admit that our sense of justice has been far more frequently outraged by the decisions of the French courts of law, than by the decisions of our own. Putting aside the prosecutions of the press in that country, which have been for many years so many outrages on justice, and the trials of political offenders, which have been but little better than mockeries of it, if we look at the criminal trials of France we shall find much to censure, but which this is not the place to specify; and lastly, if we go to her civil tribunals, we are met by a sad want of that high and exalted motive which the difference between man and man as individuals, but considers only the justice of the questions referred to its decision. Impartiality between Tyrian and Trojan certainly is not to be found in the civil courts of France, when the contending parties are a citizen of her own soil and the inhabitant of another country. French justice is *not* blind; and when national prejudices are thrown into the scale, she is very apt to give short weight. This may seem strong language, but it is fully warranted by the scandalous decision of the civil tribunal of Boulogne, on the 10th instant, in the action brought by Mr. Barry, the agent of three of the leading London morning journals, against the French Post-office, for damage sustained by the detention of a letter.

It is well known that the London morning newspapers spare no expense to give the public the earliest foreign intelligence, the greater portion of which comes by way of France; it is obvious, therefore, that any interference with this communication by the French authorities is highly injurious to these journals; even the delay of one day may be fatal to an express that has been brought hundreds of miles.

It is difficult to define what motives can have actuated the French Government, but its jealousy of this English enterprise and despatch has lately been marked and repeated. To pass by the case in which the post-office prohibited the employment of a courier to convey an important despatch, for which an action was brought against the authorities, memorable alike for the splendid advocacy of Berryer and for the unjust decision of the court, we come to the immediate subject of our remarks, the action for damage sustained from the detention of a letter by the post-office. In both cases this establishment has acted with a bad spirit; it will neither suffer the journals to carry their own letters, nor will it carry them itself with anything like fidelity. Thus a letter with the Paris post-mark of April the 2nd, arrived at Boulogne on the next day, but was not delivered to Mr. Barry, the agent of the journals, till the 4th. It was, in fact, kept back for four-and-twenty hours; and who can calculate the injury of such a delay, to one of minutes are of consequence? Mr. Barry, as the agent of the morning journals, therefore enters an action against M. Blanquart, Director of the Boulogne post-office, for compensation; and to show the injustice of the decision of the civil tribunal, we have only to quote the principal "considerations" of the fiat, which are actually contradictory to each other:—

Considering that the *delay* in the delivery of a letter can in no case be assimilated with the *loss* of a letter, inasmuch as the ultimate delivery of the letter is ample proof of its having been duly posted;

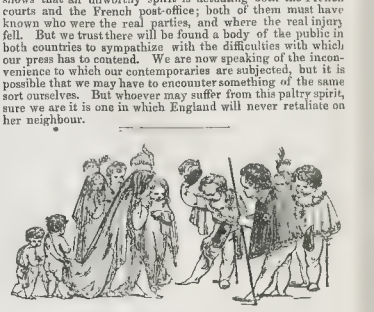
"*Considering that considerable injury may result from delay in the delivery of a letter confided to the Post-office, and that the law prescribes that the person who by fault or negligence inflicts an injury on an individual is compelled to repair it:*

"Considering, nevertheless, that there must be a real damage to be appreciated, in order to apply articles 1382 and 1383 of the civil code;"

"Considering that Barry has not proved that he sustained personal injury of any importance by the delay in the delivery of the letter of the 2nd of April, and that by a fact to which he was no party, the confidence in him had not been shaken;"

The court, after having deliberated according to the law, and judging in *premiere instance*, admits the intervention of the Director-general of the Post-office, and exempts M. Blanquart from the action; declares Mr. Barry's demand ill-founded, and not receivable in his facts and conclusions, and condemns him in the costs.

The very first clause is a sophism, for in this peculiar case the delay of a letter is the same as its loss; the lapse of a few hours may render it worthless. The next clause allows that injury may result from delay, and allows the justice of compensation; and in the teeth of this reasonable concession, the decision goes on to affirm, that because Mr. Barry does not prove a direct personal injury, or loss of confidence, "by a fact to which he was no party," he is not only not entitled to compensation, but mulcted in costs! Why, an agent seldom does incur direct personal loss from what affects his employers. To set aside the liability to give compensation by such a quibble, shows that an unworthy spirit is actuating both the French courts and the French post-office; both of them must have known who were the real parties, and where the real injury fell. But we trust there will be found a body of the public in both countries to sympathise with the difficulties with which our press has to contend. We are now speaking of the inconvenience to which our contemporaries are subjected, but it is possible that we may have to encounter something of the same sort ourselves. But whoever may suffer from this paltry spirit, sure we are it is one in which England will never retaliate on her neighbour.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen received an address of congratulation on Monday morning from the Eton scholars, which was presented in the Grand Hall by the two senior scholars, Messrs. Browning and Hulse.

On the same day her Majesty and the royal suite were escorted from Windsor by a party of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards to the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, and were conveyed by a special train to the Paddington terminus, where the royal equipages were waiting.

Her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace after her arrival.

At the Council the Queen made a declaration, signifying approbation of the marriage of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cumberland with the Princess Alexandrina Mary, daughter of his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Altenburg.

A proclamation was ordered to be issued respecting a new coinage of half farthings.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Counts Mensdorf, and attended by the Countess of Dunmore, Lord Rivers, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir Edward Bowater, honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence on Monday evening.

It is strongly rumoured that her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to honour the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos with a visit at his magnificent mansion at Stow

A grand entertainment is to be given to Sir Robert Peel and the rest of her Majesty's ministers, at the Goldsmiths'-hall, on the 29th instant.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, the late governor of Jamaica, is daily expected from the West Indies.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Counts Mensdorf, and attended by the Countess of Dunmore, Lord Rivers, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir Edward Bowater, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Tuesday.

The *Morning Post* contradicts the rumour which has prevailed for some time past, that it was the intention of the Queen Dowager to pass the forthcoming winter in Italy.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with their company at dinner on Wednesday evening at their house. Her Majesty and the Prince left Buckingham Palace at eight o'clock, accompanied by his Excellency Count Mensdorf, and the Counts Hugh, Alphonso, Alexander, and Arthur Mensdorf, &c.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are now open to the public every day in the week, Friday excepted, from eleven to six o'clock; and, during the residence of the Court, the apartments will be closed on Tuesdays and Fridays

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, attended by the Viscountess Barrington, Hon. Miss Anne Hood, Mademoiselle de Knas, Earl of Denbigh, Sir David Davies, and the Preceptor to the Hereditary Prince, left Marlborough-house soon after ten o'clock on Wednesday morning for the station of the South-Western Railway, and left town by a special train for Southampton, to embark in the afternoon in a steam-packet for Ryde.

The Queen received addresses on the Throne on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace, from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and from the Corporation of the City of London.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London had afterwards an audience of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and presented an address of congratulation to his Royal Highness.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, after presenting addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, attended at Clarence-house, St. James's, and presented an address of congratulation to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ROYAL OF HANOVER. Her Majesty has signified her approbation of this intended alliance, the Royal Marriage Act, we presume, rendering such a step necessary, as the Prince Royal is in the direct line of succession to the throne of Great Britain. The lady to whom his Royal Highness is about to be united, is the Princess Alexandrina of Saxe Altenburg, who has lately completed her twenty-fourth year.

ALMACK'S.—The votaries of fashion who patronise these aristocratical *réunions* are about to form several dress quadrilles, some of which, we hear, are already arranged. It is said this novelty will be introduced to-night, and the report appears deserving of credit, for the Ladies Patronesses have strictly limited their vouchers to 600; and the demand for the *entrée* has been such, that their "books" are nearly full of applications.

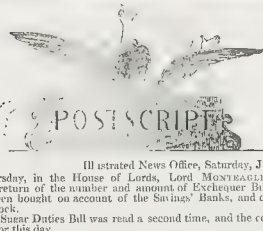
One of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever congregated in the French capital, of British residents, took place last Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of voting an address to her Majesty on the late atrocious attempt of Francis. This address was moved by Earl Leven and Melville, and seconded by Lord Aylmer. Another address, to Prince Albert, was moved by Lord Roden, and seconded by Colonel Fox. And, finally, one to the Duchess of Kent, by the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, and seconded by Sir William Curtis, Bart. The three addresses were signed by the Marquis of Westmeath on behalf of the meeting, who was charged to deliver them to Lord Cowley to transmit them to England.

A subscription to raise a monument in Père le Chaise to the memory of Sir Sidney Smith is now in progress in Paris. Lord Cowley, Lord Leven and Melville, Lord Aylmer, &c., head the list.

ABSTINENCE OF ANIMALS.—Animals endure hunger in proportion to the nature of their food. In birds, for example, the granivorous die in the space of forty-eight hours, while those which feed on insects will hold out for a short period longer. But those which can least bear abstinence are such as live on fruit, a peculiarity that is owing probably to their stomach, which digesting more speedily, has more frequent need of aliment. This quick digestion is, however, attended with one advantage, which is, that being reduced to an equal degree of inanition by abstinence the animal if assisted will recover and resume its strength sooner than others. With the granivorous species this is not the case. Debilitated to a certain point, if nothing but the seeds, on which they usually fed, be given to

them, they can never be restored—their stomach having lost in part its power of digestion. With the carnivorous, on the contrary, digestion is retained to the last moment; and hence it happens that receiving the kind of food which is suited to them, an instant only is necessary to their recovery. The cause of this difference is this, flesh, from its affinity to the animal, becomes speedily incorporated with it, and its juices are highly nutritive, and the assistance it gives is instantaneous. With seeds the case is the reverse; to be digested they must remain some time in the stomach, where they require to be previously softened and saturated. This operation is tedious, and suppose, besides, a vital action in the gullet—a motion and force which destroys. If two sparrows of the same age, and in equally good condition, be reduced, by want of nourishment, to such a degree of weakness that neither of them be able to take what is offered, and some bruised seeds are forced down the throat of one, and a little minced flesh down that of the other, in a few minutes the latter will be quite well, while the former will die in about two hours. Granivorous birds, although seeds are their chief nourishment, add thereto fruit, flesh, insects, &c. Carnivorous birds, whether they live on flesh or insects, are uniform in their food, and have no recourse to seeds. Piscivorous birds are most subject to hunger; hence they are supplied with large gullets or pouches, in which they accumulate their provision. Birds of prey endure hunger for a considerable period, and so do quadrupeds. If the garden spider, if confined under a glass, cemented down, will exist many months without food; and although its body will become shrivelled, it will, immediately food is restored to it, regain its wonted plumpness and size.—*Indicator*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening about seven o'clock, as an elderly man, named Liddell, in the employment of Mr. Baxter, soap-manufacturer, of Lambeth, was driving his master's horse and chaise up Carlisle-lane, the animal took fright, and, unfortunately, threw Liddell with great violence into the road. Several persons ran to the unfortunate man's assistance, and he was instantly conveyed to the surgery of Mr. Burroughs, in the Westminster-road, when that gentleman and his assistant paid the utmost attention to the case; but such were the dreadful injuries received, that the unfortunate man died in about half-an-hour after the accident had happened.



Illustrated News Office, Saturday, June 18.

Thursday, in the House of Lords, Lord MONTEAGLE moved for a return of the number and amount of Exchequer Bills which had been bought on account of the Savings' Banks, and converted into stock.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time, and the committee fixed for this day.

The Earl of RADNOR moved for a return of the quantities of corn admitted into this country under the Acts of 6 and 7 Geo. IV.

In answer to questions by Lord HOWDEN,

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that the recent accounts from Syria were in some degree more favourable than those that had previously been received; but that there was still much in the state of that province that rendered interference necessary.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought in a bill, which was read a first time, to regulate the practice of county courts.

The following bills were adjourned:—

In the Commons, Mr. HARRIS took the oaths and his seat as member for Newcastle under-Lyne.

On the motion of Mr. O'CONNELL, the following members were nominated as the select committee on the Belfast election

Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Edmund Denison, Mr. Cripps, Mr. East, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Elliee, Mr. Protheroe, and Sir Benjamin Hall. The motion having been agreed to, Mr. O'CONNELL next moved that the committee have power to inquire into the charges of treating and bribery at the said election.

Sir R. INGLIS said, in answer to a question by Mr. HAWES, that it was his fixed determination to bring the subject of church extension before the house in the course of the present session.

Mr. W. O. STANLEY moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the various petitions that had been presented in reference to the Southampton election. With an amendment suggested by Mr. HODGSON HINDE, the motion was agreed to.

Sir JOHN EASTHOPE moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a bill to abolish Church Rates. Motion refused.

Mr. FERRAND brought forward his promised motion "That the house will, on Tuesday, the 21st day of this instant June, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following resolution: That it is the opinion of this house, that immediate measures be taken to alleviate the deplorable distress and destitution which now afflict many of the working classes in the manufacturing districts; and that an address be presented to her Majesty, beseeching her Majesty to employ for the temporary relief a sum of money not exceeding one million sterling, and that this house will provide for the same." The hon. member showed, with much energy and feeling, the distress of the manufacturing workpeople, and eulogised the benevolence of her Majesty in having issued her letter on their behalf; but, as the funds to be derived from this source could not meet the demands on them, he thought the house was called on to interfere.

Sir ROBERT PEEL opposed the motion, not because he did not deeply sympathize with the distress of the manufacturing population, but because any grant must involve taxation, and taxation would affect all the consuming classes. A grant of public money, moreover, would have the effect of checking the exertions of private benevolence.

After a protracted debate the motion was negatived by 196 to 6.

The report on the Customs Duties was brought up and agreed to.

The reports of the committees on the Dean Forest Poor Bill and the St. Briavel's Small Debts' Bill were respectively brought up, agreed to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

The report of the committee on the Assessed Taxes Committee Bill has also received, and the bill ordered for a third reading

Mr. F. MAULE then moved for amended returns from the Sheriffs depute and substitute of Lanarkshire, respecting certain fees exacted by Sheriffs of Scotland, which, after some observations from Sir J. GRAHAM, were ordered.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past twelve

FRIDAY.

The House of Lords was engaged chiefly with the debate arising on the third reading of the Income Tax Bill, on a resolution proposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, to the effect that a judicious alteration in the duties upon corn, sugar, and timber, would have been preferable to a tax upon income. This was negatived by a majority of 60, and the Opposition, by repeatedly moving the adjournment of the house, succeeded for the night in preventing the further progress of the bill

Adjourned at three o'clock.

In the Commons several petitions were presented against the Poor Laws. Mr. C. BULLER gave notice that on Monday he should bring forward the subject of the gold coinage, which was at present so very annoying to the public. The order of the day for the second reading of the Poor Law Amendment Bill was then read; and Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved that it be read that day three months. A debate ensued, and was continued to a late hour; when the house divided—For the second reading, 280; against it, 81. majority, 199.

The Dean Forest Poor Bill was (after a division) read a third time and passed. Adjourned at a quarter to one.

COURT.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.—The Queen held a Drawing-room on Thursday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by her usual suite, and escorted by a party of Life Guards. The Counts Mensdorf accompanied her Majesty and his Royal Highness from Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst, arrived by the garden entrance, and was received by the Vice-Chamberlain, who conducted her Royal Highness to the Queen's closet.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart

The Queen and Prince Albert, and their illustrious relatives, attended by the royal suite, entered the Throne-room, when, after the presentations to her Majesty took place in the Foreign Diplomatic circle, those of the general circle succeeded, and lasted until a late hour.

The Queen gave audience to the Lord Chamberlain, and Colonel Walton, Field Officer in Waiting.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace after the Drawing-room, which was one of the most brilliant of the season.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, accompanied by Prince Gustavus and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar, and attended by her suite, left Marlborough-house, the residence of the Queen Dowager, soon after eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, for the Custom-house, and embarked in the Columbine steam-packet for the Continent

ROYAL VISITORS.—The King and Queen of the Belgians will arrive at Woolwich, by the Oriel steam-vessel, early on Monday morning.

DOMESTIC

The Queen has nominated Colonel Sir Robert Henry Sale, Knight Commander of the Bath, serving with the rank of Major-General in Affghanistan, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

The Rev. George Tomlinson, who was nominated on the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishopric of Gibraltar, has been accepted by her Majesty

It appears that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey "have given orders for a portion of their ornamental fund to be laid out upon a splendid painted glass window, to be put up immediately in the south transept."

Professors Jacobi and Bessell have been presented by the King of Prussia with 3000 dollars, to enable them to be present at the meeting of the British Association at Manchester.

Lord and Lady John Russell will leave Belgrave-square the second week in the ensuing month, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Minto, at Minto Castle, Roxburghshire.

THAMES ROYAL YACHT CLUB. The first below-bridge match took place yesterday; and the cup was won by Lord A. Paget's new iron cutter the Mystery, which was the favourite at starting.

On Friday afternoon the annual aquatic contest amongst the members of the University belonging to their subscription boat club for the club silver medals, took place from Westminster to Putney. After a spirited race between five four oared boats, the following crew were declared the victors: Mr. Ritchie, Trinity College; Mr. Cobbold, St. Peter's College; Mr. Phillips, Christ College; and the Hon. G. Denman, Trinity College. Mr. Egan, Celtic College, steerer.

The election for Town Clerk of the city will take place on Thursday next; the salary to be continued at 2000*l* as before.

MALIBRAN.—Sefie Cerito has received from the Queen Dowager an exquisitely enamelled brooch set with brilliants of great value, as a testimony of her approbation of the fair dancer's performance of *Le pas Styrien*.

Count Matuschewitz, so well known as a first-rate diplomatist, and ma also for his love of British field-sports, died at St Petersburgh on the 2nd inst.

The Society of True Highlanders celebrated their annual festival yesterday, by playing a grand match at the national game of shinty, in the Copenhagen fields, and afterwards dining together at the Copenhagen House.

DREADFUL RIOTS IN GALWAY—CALLING OUT AND RETREAT OF THE MILITARY. (From the *Dublin Pilot* of Wednesday.)—Extract of a private letter from Galway (Thursday, June 14) "Nothing can exceed the dreadful excitement here at present, in consequence of the high price of provisions. During the whole of yesterday the town was perambulated by large bodies of fishermen, labourers, women, and boys. There was scarcely a store in the town, in which potatoes were thought to be kept, that was not broken open. The military and police were called out to check the people, but were cobbled, by overwhelming numbers, to retreat to their respective barracks. At night the whole town was illuminated to celebrate the triumph of the destitute population. Though their conduct cannot be justified, still it must be admitted that they had considerable provocation, as potatoes were raised in the morning to the enormous price of eightpence per stone. The great majority, however, through the want of employment, would be unable to purchase potatoes were they even to be had at one penny per stone"

By the kindness of a correspondent of ours at Galway, we have been favoured with a very spirited sketch of the riots there, which we have placed in our artist's hands, and hope we shall be able next week to present to our readers a graphic representation of the affair.]

THE CITY.

LIGHT GOLD COIN.—BANK OF ENGLAND, JUNE 17, 1842. The public are informed that Light Gold Coin, in amounts from 5*l* to 30*l*. will be received in the Rotunda until the 5th of July next; after which period, as that office will be required for the payment of dividends, arrangements will be made to receive it elsewhere, in such amounts as may be found practicable. And until further notice, amounts from 30*l*. to 500*l*. will be received in the Hall, and from 500*l* and upwards in the Bullion-office.

The calculation of the Income-tax still occupies much of the attention of the clerks in the Consol-office of the Bank of England.

In the price of Consols a fall of full ¼ per cent. occurred to-day. The decline probably would have scarcely been felt to the extent noticed, but not rumours been afloat relative to the bad state of the health of the King of the French. The market left off weak and flat, with a bulkish sum of money. Consols for the Account closed 91¾ to ¼; Bank Stock, 167 to 168; Exchequer-bills, 2½d., 4½s. to 4½s. premium; ditto, 2d., 40s. to 42s. premium; and India Bonds, 21s to 23s. premium

Spanish Actives left off 21½ to 22; Ditto, New, 23½ to ¼; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 57½; Ditto, 3 per Cents., 21½ to ¼; Dutch 2½ per Cents., 57 to —

In railway shares considerable depression was also observable. Great Western, 87½ to 88; Ditto, New, 91¼ to ⅝; Grand Junction, half shares, 89; Brighton, 52 to ½; South Western, 61½ to 62. Manchester and Leeds, 78¾

BRITISH FUNDS (CLOSING PRICES.) FRIDAY

Bank Stock,	India Stock pm
3 per Cent Red., 91¾	Ditto Bonds 21 pm
3 per Cent Cons.	Ditto Old Annuities
per Cent Red., 100¾	Ditto New Annuities
New 3½ per Cent.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l*., 2d. 40 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500*l*. 40 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 40 pm
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.,
Jan. 1860,	Consols For Account, 91¾

TRIAL OF FRANCIS FOR ATTEMPTING TO ASSASSINATE HER MAJESTY.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, FRIDAY.

The trial of John Francis for attempting to shoot her Majesty on Constitution hill, took place to-day at the Old Bailey

The Attorney General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Waddington, were counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Clarkson was counsel for the prisoner

At ten o'clock Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Patteson, entered the court and took their seats immediately afterwards the prisoner was placed at the bar; he appeared dejected and considerably altered since his examination at the Home-office.

The indictment having been read, the Attorney-General stated the case—the facts of which are so recent and well-known, that they need not be repeated, as they will be found in detail in our third number, pp. 49, 50, and 51.

Colonel Arbuthnot was first called, and his evidence corroborated what had been stated by the Attorney-General. The colonel's principal evidence was—Between six and seven o'clock we were coming down Constitution Hill, when about half way down the hill I observed the prisoner, and on the carriage reaching him, he took a pistol from his side and fired it in the direction of the Queen. As quickly as I could I pulled up my horse, and gave the prisoner into custody. The prisoner had before this caught my attention, as appearing anxious to see her Majesty. He was standing about three yards to the right of the pump on Constitution Hill, near the Palace. In an after cross-examination, respecting the pistol being loaded with ball, the colonel said, my opinion is that it was loaded with something more than powder or wadding, from the sharpness and loudness of the report. That is a mere matter of opinion. I do not think that powder only would have made such a sound. A blank cartridge is a mere evaporation of powder. This was the report of a pistol well rammed down and charged.

Henry Allen, private of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was next examined, and deposed to the same effect. On cross-examination he said I have had experience in firing with ball and blank cartridge, and from what I could judge I should say the pistol was loaded with ball That is my impression from my experience. A piece fired with ball makes a sharper sound than a blank cartridge.

Colonel Wylde's evidence was to the same effect; and he also said that a wadding would decidedly wound the skin or face, or the eye, and it would be very likely to set fire to the clothes of the person at whom it was discharged. From the report, there must have been in it some very strong wadding to compress the powder, or a bullet. This of course is only a matter of opinion.

William Trounce, the policeman, was examined, and deposed to the same points. Other evidence was produced as to the purchase of the pistol, and powder and flints. Mr. Pearson detailed the affair on the previous Sunday, when the prisoner presented the pistol at the Queen, and afterwards put it in his pocket.

The evidence for the prosecution being concluded, the jury retired for a short time; on their return, Mr. Clarkson addressed them in defence of the prisoner. The learned counsel, in alluding to the pistol not being loaded with ball, said, every one must deplore the act the prisoner had committed; but that offence, he contended, did not amount to the charge of high treason made against the prisoner. He admitted the intention was the act, in law, but if the intention was not proved, of course the charge failed altogether. The Attorney-General had said that the case would be proved in everything but one little particular; under such circumstances, he (Mr. Clarkson) called upon the jury to protect the life of the prisoner from being sacrificed by any insinuation that was not borne out by the evidence. Mr. Clarkson, after commenting on other points of evidence, concluded by observing—he admitted that the prisoner had committed a mischievous and wicked act, for which he deserved and would no doubt receive severe punishment, but he was there to uphold the law, and to contend that the charge of treason had not been made out. The country had rung with the details of the prisoner's crime—it was no fortune that a cry had been raised that Oxford should have been executed, and that the prisoner must be executed. Still, however, he hoped that the jury would dismiss those matters of prejudice from their minds, and that they would do justice to the crown and the prisoner.

No evidence was called for the prisoner, and the Solicitor-General replied. His principal argument was against the prisoner's motives. He said the doctrine of asking for a motive for a crime was a most dangerous one. If it were admitted, many crimes would pass unpunished; and if it were dangerous in ordinary cases, how much more dangerous in such cases as this? Who could tell the motive of Eaches? Of his guilt there could be no doubt; yet who could tell his motive? The Solicitor-General told the jury, in conclusion, that if they had any doubt, to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

Chief Justice Tindal then summed up, and directed the attention of the jury principally to this point: If it should appear satisfactory to them, that the pistol was loaded with a bullet, there could be very little doubt as to the guilty intent of the prisoner; therefore, the first question to be considered was, whether the pistol was loaded with a bullet or any other destructive substance. There was a second question to be considered, which was whether, although the pistol was only loaded with gunpowder and wadding, it was fired so close to her Majesty, as to be calculated to do her severe bodily harm, then also an overt act would be made out. If the jury were satisfied of neither of these positions, then their verdict must be in favour of the prisoner. The learned judge then read his notes of the evidence at length.) With regard to the identity of the prisoner there could be no doubt. It was clear that he was the person spoke to by all the witnesses, that he was seized with the pistol in his possession, which pistol he had just discharged. The learned judge concluded by telling the jury, if they should feel convinced that the prisoner had committed the offence with which he stood charged, it would be their duty to bring in a verdict of guilty, without regard to consequences; but if they should be in possession that the scales of justice hung even, then they would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt

The Clerk of the Arraigns—Gentlemen of the jury, please to consider your verdict. The jury having consulted for a few minutes in the box, the foreman said My Lord, I think that we shall require more.—Lord Chief Justice Tindal: Certainly, gentlemen. The jury then retired at twenty minutes to four o'clock to consider the verdict, and returned into court at five minutes after five, and brought in a verdict of guilty on the second and third counts "We think there is some doubt on the first."

Lord Chief Justice Tindal: Do you find him guilty of the first overt act, that the pistol was loaded with a bullet? We do not—Do you find him guilty on the second overt act, that the pistol was charged with some destructive substance? We do. It is your opinion, therefore, that the pistol was loaded with something else besides wadding and powder? It is—I wished distinctly to ascertain your opinion on that point. The prisoner, who turned pale when the verdict was delivered, was called on. The Clerk of the Arraigns John Francis, you stand convicted of high treason. What have you to say why the court should not give you judgment to die according to law? The prisoner, who seemed dreadfully affected, returned no answer.—Silence was then proclaimed, and the three judges (Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Baron Gurney) having put on their black caps, Chief Justice Tindal proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner in the following terms. John Francis, a jury of your countrymen have, after a patient investigation, found you guilty of a crime of the deepest and the most dreadful nature known to the laws of this country—I mean the crime of high treason; and for that crime I have now to pass upon you the judgment of the court. It is needless, at present, to enlarge upon the nature of your offence, for the heart that could imagine so dreadful a crime must be callous to every consideration of virtue and humanity. Let me beseech you to apply yourself for the short time that you have to remain in this world, to endeavour by your contrition and penitence for the dreadful crime which you have committed, to obtain the pardon of that Almighty God, who, by his interposition, prevented you from completing the horrid crime which you had imagined. It now only remains for me to pass upon you the sentence of the law, which is, that you, John Francis, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, that you be drawn from thence on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that you be hanged by the neck and cut down alive; that your head be afterwards severed from your body, and that your body be divided into four quarters to be disposed of in such manner as to her Majesty shall seem fit, and the Lord have mercy on your soul.

At the conclusion of the sentence the prisoner fell fainting back into the arms of the gaolers, and he was led away sobbing most piteously.

* *In our next we shall give an accurate portrait of Francis*

FRANCE. There is no political news in the French journals of Wednesday. The *National* states that several of the wine-growers of Bordeaux, having been unable to pay their taxes, have been distrained upon, their cattle and furniture having been seized in preference to their stock of wine on hand.

SPAIN. The Spanish Ministry was not formed up to last evening, the 11th inst., "but," adds the Bayonne telegraphic despatches of the 14th inst., which communicated this news to the French Government, "it was affirmed that Count Almodovar and Senores Landero, Ramon, Calatrava, Labolada, Cortina, and Vidl were to compose it, under the Presidency of Gen. Rodil."

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, June 7th. The general elections are just concluded; and the result is, that the Ministry will have a very considerable majority. It is also said the Duke of Palmella will permanently accept office.

MODERN SCHOOL OF ART IN GERMANY.

THISBE LISTENING AT THE WALL.

Many of our readers have seen the exquisite lithographic engraving of "Thisbe Listening at the Wall," for it has arrested the eye of many a passenger, as it gleamed in its graceful simplicity from the windows of our print-dealers. We have here given a reduced copy of it, and may be pardoned for saying, that we believe our artist has preserved the spirit and character of the original. It is one of the prizes distributed to the subscribers to the Art-Union of Germany; and while we see such productions appreciated, we think that those who assert that those Unions are not calculated to disseminate a discriminating taste in art, are not quite supported by the fact. It is true, that the prizes of the German Union are chosen by a committee, and certainly better taste could not have been exhibited than in the choice of this picture. Our own Art-Union, which is formed generally on the foreign model, leaves this nice point to the free judgment of the holders of prizes: this is defended on the ground that thereby better chances are given to the productions of young, and, it may be, rising artists, while the selection of a committee would probably be made from the works of men of established reputation. There is something gratifying to the vanity of individuals, in the liberty of making a free choice, but we suspect that it is as often an embarrassment as a privilege. Many would be glad to have the trouble taken off their hands, especially if the result proved to be such a gem of art as the "Thisbe." Even as far as the artists themselves are concerned, we somewhat doubt the policy of leaving taste yet unformed and uncultivated, to patronise powers equally crude and immature. We, therefore, on the whole, incline to the German plan of a committee of selection, and another glance at "Thisbe" confirms us. It is engraved from a painting by Steinbrück, and is published at Berlin. It represents Thisbe listening to the friendly crack in the wall, having, as we may imagine, been arrested by the voice of her lover while filling her pitcher at the fountain. The water running over the brim of the vessel, tells that she has lingered for some time at the opening, for to those to whom sight is denied the mere sound of words is welcome. Her attitude is beautifully expressive: her left hand is raised as if to chide even the murmuring of the stream for disturbing the silence she would fain command; her face wears a sweet expression, while her dress is rich in that "sweet neglect" so much admired by old Ben Jonson, who, under all his roughness, had an exquisite feeling for the beautiful. The whole subject displays that careful and correct drawing for which the German school of art is so justly celebrated. We honour the genius that could evoke a picture so sweetly natural from the old classic fiction of the lovers of Babylon.

In connexion with this subject we may extract from a contemporary exclusively devoted to art, a short notice of the prizes given by the Art-Unions of Düsseldorf and Berlin, in the years 1839 and 1840. From an examination of the engravings mentioned we augur favourably of their effect on art, especially if the idea at present entertained of exhibiting all the prize pictures of the German Art-Union in London is carried into effect.

"In 1839 the Art-Union of Düsseldorf presented to subscribers an engraving of Professor Keller, from a picture by Bendeman, entitled 'Girls at the Fountain.' The title, which might admit of a much less refined illustrations than exists in this beautiful engraving, is not worthy of the work; for, in the composition, the fountain is a mere accident, the whole force of the theme being settled in the expression of the countenances of the two girls, which involves a tale of the heart. The engraving is in line, and in the perfection of that style.

"In 1840 the same Art-Union presented to its subscribers an engraving by Felsing from a picture by Kohler, entitled 'Poetry.' The subject is made out by a figure in a sitting position, winged and draped, and writing in a book the inscription she is invoking. This figure is also in line engraving, and is as much superior to ordinary allegory as good poetry is to bad. In 1841 this was followed by the 'Queen of Heaven,' engraved also by Felsing, from a picture by Deger, exhibiting the most exalted feeling for religious painting.

"In 1839 the Berlin Art-Union presented its subscribers with 'Die Lurley,' an engraving by Carl Begas, from a picture by Mandel. The subject is from one of the legends of the Rhine, in which a maiden is described as luring by night passengers out of their way by the sweetness of her music. The figure is on a cliff, supposed to overlook the Rhine, and a traveller is seen ascending the rock. The figure is admirably drawn, and is characterised by much of the beauty of the greatest works. The same Society, in 1837, gave to its subscribers 'Das Trauernde Königspaar,' engraved by Luderitz, from a picture by Lessing, and enforcing the moral, that no 'flesh' is exempt from sorrow 'Das Königspaar,' a king and queen, are, seated lamenting the evils of humanity, from which their high estate cannot secure them."

The last, let us add, is a beautiful painting, and worthy of all admiration.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

THE REGATTA AT HENLEY.

TUESDAY.

The announced regatta at Henley-on-Thames, which had been looked forward to with a great degree of sporting interest, turned out, we regret to say, but a sorry day's sport, not from any want of attention in those on whom the management devolved, but in consequence of a dispute which arose as to the right of the Cambridge gentlemen to shift any portion of their crew. This was strongly objected to on the part of the Oxonians, who were of opinion that the holders of the prize ought to confine themselves to their own crew; and the stewards and the umpire having been called upon, decided that the Cambridge were justified in changing, on the ground that the members of the Universities were also members of the rooms in London. The decision was far from satisfactory, and two of the Oxford clubs, the University Boat Club and the Oriel Club, were withdrawn, and the entries for the day's sport were left to consist of four challengers for the Grand Cup in two heats (thegentlemen being divided in consequence of the narrowness of the stream), and four boats for the second heat, similarly arranged.

First Heat for the Challenge Cup.—Cambridge University Boat Club.—Cambridge 8. Mr Ridley, stroke; 7. The Hon. G. Denman; 6. Mr. Royds; 5. Mr. Cobbold; 4. Mr. Yorke; 3. Mr. Watson; 2. The Hon. G. L. Denman; 1. Mr. Tower; Mr. Egan, steerer. King's College 8. Mr. Lante, stroke; 7. Mr. Lee; 6. Mr. Kennett; 5. Mr Lambe; 4. Mr. Coulson; 3. Mr Harrison; 2. Mr. Snell; 1. Mr. Stock; Mr. Lewis, steerer.

A pretty start, but the race won easily by the Cantabs.

Second Heat. The Etonian Boat Club. 8. Mr. Bethel, stroke; 7. Mr. Bethell; 6. Mr Shadwell; 5. Mr. Rogers; 4. Mr. Walter; 3. Mr. Lambert; 2. Mr Oddie; 1. Mr. Stapylton; Mr. Shadwell, steerer The Oxford London Aquatic Club.—Messrs Maberly, stroke; Powis, Powell, Walsh, Lovesay, Simpson, Cox, Stuart, Churchill, steerer.

This was a sharp and spirited conflict, and won by half a length by the Oxonians.

The Grand Heat. Cambridge University Boat Club. Oxford London Aquatic Club.

The gentlemen did not start for this until nearly half-past eight in the evening, but it compensated for the lateness of the day and the tediousness of the fore part.

It was a sharp, splendid, and beautiful race, and brought down shouts from a vast assemblage. They started level, and in about half a minute, Oxford had slightly the lead. In another minute they were scull and scull, and went in this way at an almost incredible speed to the winning-post. It was generally considered a dead heat at first sight, and then a report was in circulation that Oxford had won, but the umpire, Mr D Bishop, being referred to, pronounced the Cambridge crew to have won by a "foot."

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—This was with four-oared boats, and at the time of starting two of the crews had retired from the conflict, leaving the London St. George's Boat Club and the Henley Dreadnought to try their fortunes as challengers.

Dreadnought—Messrs. Page, stroke; Ewhurst, Forrest, Ive; Tagg, steerer. St. George's Boat Club—Messrs. Bannister, stroke; Burke, Thackaway, Hodding , steerer.

A good race; they were our and our half a mile, and then the St. George's gave a chance away by steering very badly. Both crews rowed hard, and the Dreadnought won by a length.

THE STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP.

This was the whole of the sport of the day, and it will be seen in the course of the above that Mr. Viols was substituted for Mr. Penrose in the great Cambridge task of last Saturday, and as he had been in the room's boat, this was, no doubt, the knotty point at issue. We understand Mr. Penrose withdrew in consequence of a domestic calamity, and that Mr. Viols is duly qualified.

The sport on Wednesday was first-rate, the weather exceedingly fine, and the attendance exceeded, not only in number but in condition, the races of any previous season. The disappointment attendant upon the withdrawal of the Oxford boats, and the necessary confusion upon the general disarrangement of the list, had been got over, and the bridge, the towing-path, the stands, and the beautiful hills which rise in succession on the Berks shore, were covered with spectators. It was the Derby of the aquatics. The trial races had been gone through, and the expectant people were anxiously anticipating, in the struggle for the respective valuable prizes and honorary distinctions, a scientific and gratifying exhibition. At three o'clock, the judges having taken their places in the grand stand, and D. Bishop, Esq., the umpire, having taken his seat in the cutter, manned by picked London watermen, preparations were made for the first race, for the

Stewards' Challenge Cup, value 75 guineas.—The Dreadnought and the Midge were the opposing parties, and the boats were manned thus

London. The Midge (University qualification).—Messrs. Maberley, stroke; Powis, Porock, Stuart, Churchill, steerer.

Henley. The Dreadnought Cutter Club Messrs. Page, stroke; Outhwaite, Forest, Ive; Tagg, steerer.

It was a very indifferent race. The Midge took the lead, kept it, and won very easily.

The next prize was the District Challenge Cup, for four-oared boats, now extended to amateur clubs belonging to any of the towns on the banks of the Thames, from Windsor to Oxford (both inclusive) established at least one year previous to the time of entering, or members of any University Clubs. The competitors for this were the following:—

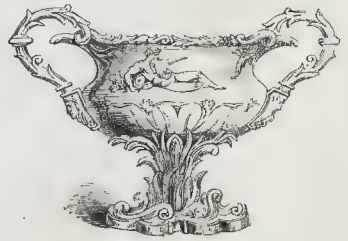
Windsor. The Windsor and Eton Boat Club. Messrs. W. Long, stroke; Muckhouse, G. Long, Dodd; E. Long, steerer.

Oxford. The Dolphin Boat Club.—Messrs. Bucket, stroke; Leach, Bassom, Cowley; Jackman, steerer.

Oxford.—The Isis Boat Club.—Messrs. Williams, stroke; Venables, Hadlowe, Sherratt; Chamberlain, steerer.

A very excellent race took place, in which it was clear that the whole of the crews were first-rate, as amateurs. The Windsor and Eton, by dint of superior power, got the lead, and kept it, winning by half a length, or a trifle more, and the Isis was about the same distance in advance of the other boat. The grand race, the "Derby" of the day, was yet to come, and the sporting interest was very considerable

Just before five o'clock, preparations were made for this great event, the holders being as we have described, and the antagonist party, the winners of the race, amongst the challengers.



THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

The grand Challenge Cup, value 200 guineas, open to any crew composed of members of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, or schools of Eton or Westminster, or the officers of her Majesty's army or navy, or to any club established at least one year previous to the time of entering.

The crews were—

London.—The Cambridge Subscription-rooms Boat Club.—Messrs. Beresford, stroke; Selwyn, Jones, Ritchie, Lonsdale, Uppleby, Shadwell, Yolman; T. Egan, steerer.

Cambridge.—The University Boat Club.—Messrs. Ridley, stroke; Hon. G. Denman, Royds, Cobbold, Viols, Watson, Hon. L. Denman, Tower; J. Pollock, steerer.

Both crews bent forward on the signal being given, and started away together. The University boat appeared, after a few pulls to be leading, but it was but a trifling spirit at the moment of going off. The London Subscription-rooms Boat Club won by a third of a length only, amidst loud and deafening plaudits.

The Dreadnought rowed over the course for the Town Cup, which closed the sports of the day.

HER MAJESTY'S FIRST TRIP BY RAILWAY.

On Monday her Majesty the Queen, for the first time, returned from her sojourn at Windsor Castle, accompanied by her illustrious consort, Prince Albert, Count Mensdorf, &c., by way of the Great Western Railway. The intention of her Majesty to return to town by railroad was first intimated to the authorities at Paddington on Saturday afternoon, and in consequence preparations on an extensive scale were ordered to be made for the transit of the Royal pair from Slough to the Paddington terminus, which were carried into effect with the greatest secrecy. Immediately after the departure of the day mail-train from Paddington at a quarter past ten o'clock, the Royal train, consisting of the Phlegethon engine and tender, drawing the Royal Saloon in the centre of two Royal Saloon carriages, preceded by a second-class carriage, and followed by three carriage-trucks, started from the terminus at Paddington for Slough, which station they reached shortly before eleven o'clock. Previous to the departure from Paddington, the Royal Saloon, the fittings of which are upon a most elegant and magnificent scale, were tastefully improved by bouquets of rare flowers arranged within the carriage. At Slough the Royal party, on their arrival at the station a few minutes before twelve o'clock, in six carriages, were received by Mr. C. Russell, the chairman; Mr. F. P. Barlow, one of the directors; and Mr. C. Saunders, the secretary of the railway company; and conducted to the splendid apartments at the station designed for the reception of royalty. Her Majesty, however, during the delay necessarily occasioned by the placing the carriages of the attendants on the trucks, &c., proceeded to the line, and examined the Royal Saloon, inquiring very minutely into the whole of the arrangements, and precisely at twelve o'clock the train left Slough for Paddington, Mr. Gooch, the principal of the locomotive department, accompanied by Mr. Brunel, the engineer, driving the engine.

THE QUEEN'S FIRST TRIP BY RAILWAY.

At Paddington, by eleven o'clock, the centre of the wide space apportioned for the arrival of the incoming trains was parted off for the reception of the royal and illustrious visitors, and covered by a crimson carpet, which reached from one end of the platform to the other; the whole of the arrangements for the reception of the royal party being under the superintendence of Mr. Seymour Clark, the superintendent of the line, assisted by Superintendent Collard of the company's line. Captain Hay, the assistant-commissioner of metropolitan police, and Superintendent Lincoln, and a large party of the D division were also present. Before twelve o'clock large numbers of elegantly-dressed ladies, consisting of the families and friends of the directors and officers of the company, were ranged on each side of the part apportioned for the arrival of the royal train, and at five minutes before twelve o'clock her Majesty's carriage, drawn by four horses, arrived from the Royal Mews at Pimlico, and a few minutes afterwards a detachment of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, under the command of Captain Sir G. Brown, arrived from the barracks at Kensington, for the purpose of acting as an escort to her Majesty, &c. Precisely at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the royal special train entered the Paddington terminus, having performed the distance in twenty-five minutes, and on her Majesty alighting she was received with the most deafening demonstrations of loyalty and affection we have ever experienced. His Royal Highness Prince Albert alighted first. Her Majesty, on being handed out of the Royal Saloon, in a most condescending manner returned the gratulations of the assemblage present. The cheers were reechoed by the numerous persons who crowded the bridge over the terminus leading to Paddington-green, and lined the avenue towards the Junction-road, along which the royal cavalcade passed. Her Majesty, &c., reached Buckingham Palace shortly before one o'clock, around which a large assemblage of respectable persons was awaiting her arrival, by whom she was loudly greeted.

Death of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.—We announce, with sincere regret, the death of the Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., headmaster of Rugby school, which took place at Rugby, on Sunday morning last, after a few hours' illness, of a disease of the heart. Dr. Arnold was well known as one of the most distinguished writers and profound classical scholars of the day. He had latterly devoted the whole of his time unoccupied by scholastic duties to his lectures on Modern History and to his History of Rome, and was contemplating a retirement, in the course of a few years, to his favourite residence at Fox-how, in Westmoreland. Dr. Arnold had, we believe, attained the age of fifty-two. He was born at Cowes, Isle of Wight, and was the son of the late William Arnold, Esq., collector of her Majesty's Customs of that port. He was educated at Winchester school, and from thence went to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was afterwards Fellow of Oriel. He married a daughter of the late Rev. John Penrose, and has left behind him a numerous family, to whom, and to his many sincere friends, his premature death will be felt as an irreparable loss. In politics Dr. Arnold was a Whig.

THE PRESENTATIONS TO HER MAJESTY.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty's last Drawing Room for the season was held yesterday at St. James's Palace. Our engraving may furnish our fair readers with an idea—though, of course, only a faint one—of the immediate ceremonial of reception—but of all the details of this brilliant conclusion to a series of dazzling court assemblies, we refer to our column of Court and Fashionable News.

PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE.

THE GREAT EIGHT-OARED CUTTER MATCH BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CLUBS.

Saturday last was a grand day for the lovers of aquatic sports in the metropolis. From early dawn, Old Father Thames presented a most animated appearance, and the long-looked-for trial of skill between the rival universities created perhaps a higher degree of interest than any previous event of the kind. The present match was the sixth in which the two universities had met, and the fame of the sons of Isis had been somewhat tarnished by four successive defeats on the London river. The first match, rowed at Henley, in the year 1829, being the only one in which they had conquered their rivals of the Cam.

The odds have been throughout in favour of the Cantabs, 5 and 6 to 4 being freely offered during the last few weeks; and so well did they maintain their position in public favour, that several bets of 5 to 2 in large sums were paid in the course of the morning.

The brightness of the afternoon added much to the beauty of the scene, and both the Surrey and Middlesex shores were densely crowded with persons anxious to view the interesting struggle. The bridges also were thronged with spectators, and numerous elegant vehicles, ranged close to the footpath, contained parties of ladies and gentlemen displaying the light blue and purple favours of the rival schools of learning. The attendant cutters and "lesser fry" were unusually numerous, and the river altogether presented one of the most interesting sights that could possibly be imagined. The Admiralty shallop, with their watermen in scarlet liveries, and the cutters of the Leander and University Clubs, manned by their respective members, were in attendance, and added much to the gayness of the scene. The friends of both parties were in excellent spirits, and the Oxonians were freely backed at the odds quoted. The cutters were both new, having being built expressly for the purpose; the Cambridge boat by Messrs. Searle, and the Oxford by Mr. King, the boat-builder of that city. In shape they were, as nearly as possible, alike, measuring respectively 52 and 53 feet long, that of Oxford having that advantage.

The respective crews were as follows:

	Oxford.		Cambridge.
1.	Mr. M'Dougal, now	1.	Mr. Tower, bow
2.	" Menzies, sen	2.	Hon. Mr. L. Denman
3	" Breadon	3.	Mr. Watson
4	" Brewster	4.	" Penrose
5.	" Bouche	5.	" Cobbold
6.	" Cox	6.	" Royds.
7.	" Hughes	7.	Hon. Mr. G. Denman
8.	" Menzies, jun., stroke	8.	Mr. Ridley, stroke
	" Shadwell, coxswain		" Oldham, coxswain

W. Harrison, Esq., commodore of the Thames Yacht Club, kindly undertook the office of umpire, and accompanied the match in a beautiful cutter, manned by eight picked watermen.

Precisely at half-past three, both crews made their appearance afloat. The Cantabs excited universal admiration, and were looking in excellent condition; while an appearance of anxiety seemed to mark the whole of the Oxford crew, who, in other respects, looked well. The start was under the direction of Mr. Searle, jun., and the choice of place having been won by the Oxonians, both boats were speedily in trim, the Oxford on the Middlesex, and the Cambridge on the Surrey side. At a quarter to four o'clock the signal was given, and the rival crews went to work in dashing style. For some moments no advantage was perceptible on either side, but in passing Honey and Archer's premises the Cantabs had the lead, and continued to improve their position until they had cleared Lambeth Palace. In rounding the point off the Penitentiary this temporary advantage was lost, and the Oxonians, who laboured manfully, went through Vauxhall-bridge a good boat's length a-head of their opponents. At the Red House their relative positions were about the same, and the friends of the Cantabs were still sanguine that their position would be changed. The Oxonians improved their lead, and cleared Battersea bridge nearly five boats' lengths a-head of their rivals, amid the deafening shouts of the thousands who were assembled upon it. It was now evident, that unless the Cantabs made a grand effort, there could be no chance of regaining their lost ground. This feeling seemed, indeed, to animate the crew, and in passing Wandsworth-meadow they laid down to their work in such gallant style, that the distance between the boats was materially lessened. The Oxonians were not beaten, however, and cheered on by the thousands assembled on either side of the river, they kept the lead gallantly, and went through Putney-bridge nearly three boats' lengths a-head of their opponents.

Both crews were much distressed; but the Oxonians had the advantage, probably from the excitement of an unlooked for victory, as the odds had been laid so heavy against them.

The Oxford boat was preceded throughout by a cutter, manned by gentlemen connected with the University, and steered by Noulton; while the Cambridge had the assistance of a similar boat manned by several members of the University Club. Both crews, on disembarking, retired to Avis's, where a splendid dinner was served to upwards of 100 gentlemen, friends of the rival parties.

Many reasons are assigned to account for the defeat of the favourites. The prevailing, however, is, that they have suffered from over-training. The match was conducted with great fairness; and we did not hear of the slightest complaint being made by either party, if we except that of allowing the steamers to precede the wager boats, which several times produced an inconvenient swell. Both crews will meet again at the Henley Regatta on Tuesday and Wednesday next, to contend for the Challenge Cup, now held by the Cambridge. The cutters used on Saturday were forwarded to Henley in vans, by Messrs. Searle, on Sunday afternoon.

It is now nearly twelve years since the rival schools first contended for pre-eminence in aquatic science. During that period they have met only five times; but on one occasion, about seven years since, the students of St. John's College, Cambridge, met those of Queen's College, Oxford, in a cutter match at Henley, when the latter came off victorious.

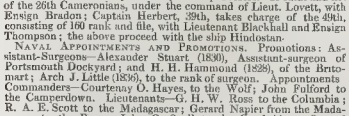
THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CUTTER MATCH, OFF LAMBETH PALACE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A rumour is very prevalent and is believed in well-informed quarters, that six sail of the line are to be immediately commissioned

CHATHAM, June 10. An official order has just been received in garrison for an embarkation of troops to proceed immediately for China. The following different corps and the number of men each, with their officers, have been selected from the provisional battalion to fill up the casualties arisen to the regiments in that country. The troops received orders to be in readiness for embarkation on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., when they will march from this garrison to Gravesend, and there embark for their destination:—The 18th Regiment of Foot has 160 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Bloomfield, with Ensign Ward and Ensign Brotherton; the 26th Cameronians, 24 rank and file; the 55th Regiment, 104 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Edwards, with Ensign Lloyd and Ensign Nickson; 57th, Captain Best; making a total of 7 officers and 228 rank and file which proceed by the ship Orestes. 26 rank and file of the 26th Cameronians, under the command of Lieut. Lovett, with Ensign Braden; Captain Herbert, 28th, taken charge of the 49th, consisting of 160 rank and file, with Lieutenant Blackhall and Ensign Thompson; the above proceed with the ship Hindostan.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS. Promotions: Assistant-Surgeons—Alexander Stuart (1830), Assistant-surgeon of Portsmouth Dockyard; and H. H. Hammond (1828), of the Britomart; Arch J. Little (1836), to the rank of surgeon. Appointments Commanders—Courtenay O. Hayes, to the Wolf; John Fulford to the Camperdown. Lieutenants—G. H. W. Ross to the Columbia; R. A. E. Scott to the Madagascar; Gerard Napier from the Madagascar to the Pique; John C. Snell to the Cambridge. Second Masters—E. J. Gibbon, to the Scahorse, vice Dacres; W. Roberts from the Dasher to the Dee. Master's-Assistant H. Woodham, to the Columbia. Surgeon Dr. J. M. Deas, to the Columbia steamer. Assistant-surgeons—M. C. Trench, to the Philomel; Fysher Negus and Evan Evans, for service at Haslar Hospital; James Mitchell to the Albatross. Purser—C. Walker, to the Satellite, vice Westwood. Mates C. T. W. G. Cerjat, T. P. Coode, C. G. Glyan, and F. B. Quin, to the Excellent. Midshipmen—W. F. G. Fead, from the St. Vincent to the Satellite; Augustus Cheetham to the Albatross. Clerk-in-Charge—Mr. C. J. Aldridge to the Dee steamer. Clerks H. Nettleton to the Albatross; G. W. Hodgskins, from the St. Vincent to the Satellite. Volunteer 1st. Class—Edward Haig, to the Columbia. The following mates passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday:—Messrs. G. W. Towsey, Alexander G. West, F. H. Short, Charles B. Strong, J. C. D. Hoy, H. J. Grant, H. B. King, R. Patey, C. J. W. G. Cerjat, H. F. W. Ingram, and Charles A. Vansittart. Mr. H. J. Tribe, qualified for a commission in the Marine corps. *Hampshire Telegraph.*



THE CHURCH.

The following appointments have taken place

The Rev. George Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College, and Vice-Chancellor of this University, to a canonry of the Cathedral church of Norwich.

The Rev. John Horner, M.A., formerly Fellow of Clare-hall, rector of Mells, Somersetshire, to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral church of Wells.

The Rev. T. Mosley, of Trinity College, curate of Trinity church, Ipswich, to the living of Rotherham, in Yorkshire

The Rev. John Fartax Franklin, M.A., formerly Fellow of Clare hall, and perpetual curate of New Buckingham, Norfolk, to the rectory of West Newton, in that county.

The Rev. W. S. Salman, M.A., of St. John's College, and perpetual curate of Shire Oaks, to the vicarage of Elmton, Derbyshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Francis Foxlowe.

ORDINATIONS TO BE HOLDEN.

Sunday, June 19.—Bishop of Chichester, at Chichester.
Sunday, July 10.—Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham.
Sunday, July 10 Bishop of Durham, at Durham.
Sunday, July 10.—Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester.
Sunday, July 21.—Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon.
Sunday, August 7.—Bishop of Norwich, at Norwich.
Sunday, September 25. Bishop of Salisbury, at Salisbury.
Sunday, September 25. Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln.
Sunday, December 18. Bishop of Oxford, at Oxford.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT BRISTOL. Considerable bets have been made that the receipts on the Great Western Railway will exceed 20,000*l.* from the 12th to the 18th July next. Prince Albert and several foreign princes will be present

AN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE. We have learned that the silver plate which was recently stolen from the shop of Mr. M'Donald, jeweller, Tron ate, has been recovered in a very extraordinary manner. A few days ago a communication from England reached the city, stating that, by applying at the mail-coach office, the parties would find a box, addressed to "Mr. Anderson," containing the treasure taken from Mr. M'Donald's. The English mail was duly waited on as soon as it arrived, and on Tuesday it brought the box in earnest, which was opened in the presence of Captain Millar and Mr. Macdonald, and found to contain everything that had been missing, with the exception of a few old coins, and some articles of trifling value, which it would have been impossible to identify. The box had come, in the last instance, from Liverpool. It is difficult to account for this restoration, unless it may be that the possessors of it, who might or might not be the actual housebreakers and thieves), or their friends, were "in trouble," and the return of the property might be expected to settle the business. It would have been difficult to have disposed of it in an unmelted state, from the extensive publicity which was given to the theft over the kingdom, by means of the police. It is also pretty plain that the deed has not been done by any of the local Glasgow thieves. In the meantime, the two stranger Jews, named Isaac and Jacob Tobias, who were apprehended on the night of the housebreaking, are detained in custody. They have been twice examined, and were transferred on Thursday from the South to the North prison.—*Glasgow Courier.*

AN ANCIENT INN SIGN. An inn sign, 1800 years old, has just been discovered in Pompeii, in the Via Fortunæ. It is a painting in fresco, and represents Bacchus and Faunus pressing grapes brought to them by a young slave, while a boy is directing the flow of the juice into an amphora imbedded in the ground. It is distinguished by the superior correctness of its drawing, and beauty and freshness of colour. It is 2½ feet by 1½

The murderer, John Cumming, the seaman of the Hastings, who murdered the second class boy at Malta, and who was under sentence of death by a court-martial, has been brought to London, from her Majesty's brig Weazle, by a warrant from the Marshalsea.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK.—Cowper, the most captivating of poets, and who has dedicated the best efforts of his genius to our firesides, thus eulogises the little instrument from which arises so many of the grandest results of ornamental industry:

"For here the needle plies its busy task,
The pattern grows, the well-depicted flower,
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,
Unfolds its bosom; buds, and leaves, and sprigs,
And curling tendrils gracefully disposed,
Follow the nimble fingers of the fair;
A wreath that cannot fade."

Mr. Mitchell, of Red Lion-court, has just published an elegant little work on this interesting subject, from which we extract the following:—

"LACE. Decidedly the most captivating innovation upon the olden forms of needlework, is this simulated appearance of lacework. It is also capable of very great variety, and has considerable depth, boldness, and relief. I have no doubt that in this department the art has more to achieve than in any other.

"Lacework is, for the most part, copied from Berlin patterns, and is of recent vogue. Black Chantilly silk is the recognised *materiel*, used sometimes in cross-stitch pattern; the edge being finished with wool and in cross-stitch. If you wish it to look like pearl-border, take two threads direct beyond the pattern: it forms a pretty finish to sofa pillows, carriage-bags, &c &c."

A ball to celebrate the election of vestrymen for the parish of St. Pancras took place on Monday last, at the White Conduit House. The large room, which was most elegantly and tastefully decorated, was, soon after nine o'clock, filled with a most respectable company, amongst whom we noticed Sir B. Hall, Bart, M.P., and several of the most influential gentlemen of the parish. The band, under the able direction of Mr. F. Bradsell, executed the most popular quadrilles and waltzes, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till a late or rather early hour. The whole arrangements reflected great credit on Mr. C. Ripley, the honorary secretary, to whom the sole management was entrusted.

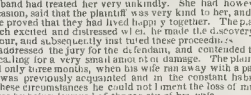
Mr. Hassard, of Dublin, lately presented a splendid table of his own manufacture to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for the Prince of Wales, whereupon Mr. Anson, secretary to his Royal Highness, received instructions to present the ingenious (amateur) artist with a bank-note for £300. This princely donation, however, Mr. Hassard refused, saying that the gratification afforded him by the acceptance of his work was quite an ample reward. There is a mixture of romance and heroism in the man, whose father was an officer of the ill-fated 44th regiment, and served under Wolfe in America, Clinton and Abercrombie in Egypt, and Lord Wellesley in India.

BOX OF THE STAR. Private theatricals were among the amusements of the people of Montreal while Sir Charles Bagot was there. A performance took place at the Theatre Royal, with Mr. Charles Dickens as stage-manager, who, with his lady, sustained leading parts in the pieces selected. Soon after the doors were opened, says the *Montreal Herald*, the boxes and pit were filled with the beauty and fashion of the city, and the gay uniforms of the officers of the different regiments in the garrison, interspersed with the costly dresses and jewelled brows of the ladies fair, presented a beautiful scene. Among the audience were his Excellency Sir Charles Bagot and suite. The first play in the bill of fare was "A Roland for an Oliver." The part of *Mr. Selborne* by the Earl of Mulgrave; *Alfred Highflyer* by Mr. Charles Dickens. The *Montreal Herald* says the performers elicited thunders of applause and roars of laughter from all parts of the house. The laughable interlude of "Past Two o'Clock in the Morning" followed; *Mr. Snobbington* by Mr. Charles Dickens. This was the performance of the evening, and was most admirably acted. Mr. Dickens so disguised his person and voice, that some time had elapsed after the play began before he was recognised. The closing piece was the farce of "Is this a Post," in which Mrs. Dickens played the part of *Sophy Walton.*

FATAL EFFECTS OF A PRACTICAL JOKE.—A letter from Munich relates the following tragical result of a silly farce:—Three young Swiss, to amuse themselves with a fellow-countryman, named Kaeser, prevailed upon another person to pick a quarrel with and challenge him; a meeting consequently took place, and the affair went on with all the seriousness of a duel. The parties fired together, and the adversary of Kaeser fell as if he was dead. The sensibility of the young Swiss, who knew not that the pistols were charged with powder only, and that the fall was a mere feint, became so painfully excited that he immediately lost his reason. His comrades, probably alarmed at the dreadful consequence of their trick, deserted him, after putting him into a carriage and sending him to Roshac, where some of his family joined him and accompanied him to Seleure, at which town his father was to meet him. But a violent paroxysm came on, and the poor victim of the folly of others died an hour before his parent arrived.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BRITISH QUEEN. By the British and North American royal mail steamer Acadia, Captain Ryrie, which arrived at Liverpool from Boston on Tuesday morning last, accounts were brought over respecting his Belgian Majesty's steam ship British Queen, which was nearly lost on her last voyage from Southampton to New York. This magnificent vessel, it will be recollected, left Southampton about the 5th ultimo, having on board upwards of fifty passengers, and a cargo of merchandize and specie to a large amount. She appears to have progressed favourably on her voyage until the seventh day, the 12th of May, when the ship encountered a heavy gale of wind from the N.N.W., when it became necessary to ease the steam to three-quarters of her speed. According to the log of the chief mate this happened late in the afternoon, in lat. 49 deg. 10 D. R., long. 18 deg. 15 D. R., and course S. 31. As the night came on the gale so increased that it was deemed prudent to alter her course, and bear down with the wind. In this condition she continued till the following day, when at about half-past twelve o'clock she shipped a tremendous sea, and so terrific was its force, that every timber apparently trembled again under its violence. The sea made a complete breach over her, carrying with it part of her bulwarks, fore-yard arm, part of one of the paddle-boxes, and several coal bunkers that were on deck. The commander, Captain ———, chief officer, and several of the crew, had a most narrow escape of being washed overboard. They were standing in the fore part of the vessel when the sea struck her, and were swept a considerable distance along the deck. The captain was thrown nearly into the engine-room, while the rest of the crew were dashed against the hatchways and other obstacles on the deck, and they one and all were more or less injured, one seaman in particular had his skull frightfully fractured. During the remainder of the day the vessel pitched heavily, owing to there being a dead weight of upwards of 300 tons of coals in the fore and aft holds, but the stowage could not be altered until the weather abated: as it was, a great quantity of water got down the engine-room. On the 14th, the following day, the gale ceased, and she was brought back into her proper course, in which she continued till the 21st, when it was again altered in consequence of the ice and icebergs, some of which were of immense height and thickness. Fortunately she got clear of them, and arrived at New York in safety, on the 25th day of her passage. The conduct of the commander and officers during the dangerous portion of the voyage is stated to have been most praiseworthy.

TWO SHIPS DESTROYED BY FIRE AT SEA. Accounts were received at Lloyd's, on Monday, from Penzance, respecting the burning and total loss of the brig Harmony, Captain Tesselin, belonging to Dunkirk, on the 30th of last month, on the coast of Portugal. The vessel was homeward bound, and had a valuable cargo of wine and brandy on board. From the report made by the master, Captain Tesselin, it appears that the fire commenced in the fore-part of the vessel, and from the fact of the ship having been struck by lightning on the previous day, there is every reason to suppose that was the cause. Upon the discovery having taken place, every soul on board exerted themselves to prevent its extending, but it was found impossible; for in a short time the flames reached the spirits in the hold, which compelled them to take to the boats immediately and quit the vessel. They had scarcely succeeded before the decks blew up, and she was instantaneously enveloped in flames. Within two hours after she sunk head foremost into deep water. Captain Tesselin and his crew were the following day picked up by the ship Urania, Captain Wheeghill, on her passage from Calcipali to St. Petersburgh, which arrived off Penzance, in Cornwall, on Friday last, where the unfortunate crew of the Harmony were safely landed. The vessel is reported to be insured to a large amount. On the same day (Monday), the following particulars respecting the loss of a large American ship by fire were received in the city from Havre:—The master of the packet Louis XIV., Captain Paul, which arrived at this port this morning (June 10), reports, that on the morning of the 30th of May, they passed in lat. 48 N., long. 18 47 W., the wreck of a large vessel (an American apparently), about 800 tons burden, having been destroyed by fire. The remains consisted of the keel, and about fourteen of her timbers. The fire appeared to have been recent.



LAW INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—TUESDAY

[Before Mr. Justice Cresswell and a Common Jury.]

CASEY *v.* HEWLETT

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover compensation in damages from the defendant for criminal conversation with his wife

Mr. Serjeant Bompas and Mr. Watson conducted the plaintiff's case, Mr. Cockburn and Mr. A'Beckett appeared for the defendant

The plaintiff and defendant are hair-dressers, the former being a journeyman, and the latter keeping a shop in Burlington Arcade. The plaintiff first became acquainted with his wife in the course of business, she carrying on the business of a tambour-worker in hair, and being very much employed by the trade. She was possessed of considerable personal attractions and her business realized between £300 and £400 a year. The plaintiff, charmed by her attractions, was induced to offer her marriage, and on the 19th of August last year they were married. The defendant also employed Mrs Casey as a tambour-worker, and had considerable opportunities of seeing her. The happiness of domestic life was not destined long to flourish in the home of the plaintiff, for in the month of November, three months after the nuptial knot was tied, his wife took him one morning she was going to Kent to see her relations. The plaintiff believing her statement allowed her to go; but he was soon undeceived, and found that the object of her excursion was to meet the defendant, who joined her at Ramsgate. They stopped at the Castle Hotel for three days, passing as man and wife, and after words went to the Gun Hotel, at Dover. A friend of the plaintiff, to whom he had written, called upon her there, and saw her and the defendant. She represented him as a most particular friend, and said that any letters ought be sent addressed to him. On Mr. Kelly, the friend of the husband, sending her for her bad conduct, she replied that she was very much to be pitied, as her husband had treated her very unkindly. She had however, on a previous occasion, said that her husband was very kind to her, and indeed the evidence proved that they had lived happily together. The plaintiff was very much excited and distressed when he made the discovery of his wife's dishonour, and subsequently had to take these proceedings.

Mr Cockburn addressed the jury for the defendant, and contended that this was a case calling for a very small amount of damages. The plaintiff and his wife had only been married a quarter of a year when they went away with a party with whom she was previously acquainted and in the constant habit of seeing. Under these circumstances he could not lament the loss of such domestic happiness by being deprived of the society of his wife

Mr. Justice Cresswell having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff damages £150.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—TUESDAY

[Before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.]

This day was fixed for taking an audit of the bankruptcy of Chambers and Chambers, late of Bond-street, bankers, against whom a flat was issued nearly eighteen years ago, and the case has been before the court in one shape or another nearly fifty times. Two of the creditors assignees, Mr. Drewe and Mr. Lee, were in attendance, with Mr. Hamilton, the solicitor to the flat, and they severally expressed their anxiety that the proceedings should be brought to a speedy close, and the dividend paid.

Mr. Hamilton stated, that the audit had been adjourned over from the last hearing in order to enable the creditors to attend and ascertain from them if they were satisfied with the accounts which none of the creditors being in attendance, nor the solicitor, he was bound to take it for granted that he and they were satisfied. Mr. Hamilton then proceeded to state that the bankruptcy of the house of the Messrs Chambers had been one of a most complicated nature, and for many years had been a source of trouble, but still there were some difficulties in making a further dividend. There was no other very serious difficulty in effecting sales of the different estates, with the exception of the Queen's Theatre, the sale of which was being negociated with Mr Waters, upon the subject, who, however, had lodged an appeal in the House of Lords, which would, of course, delay the issue. It would be recollected that the whole of the bankrupts debts were about £200,000, the assets realised were £170,000 and there was no new claim beyond £8000, as commuted to the bankrupts' brother

After some further observations Holroyd said he must be satisfactory to the creditors to find that they will be sure of receiving 15s. in the pound, and that they will probably obtain a dividend shortly after next term

After some further observations the meeting was adjourned

MESSRS WIGNEY'S BANKRUPTCY

BRIGHTON, Tuesday This morning, at eleven o'clock, the commissioners under this flat assembled at the Town Hall for the purpose of taking the last examination of the bankrupts. The rooms were very numerously attended by creditors

Mr. I. N. Wigney then underwent an examination, by which it appeared that the deficiencies created altogether by the bankrupt amounted to £49,357 17s. 3d. Had spent about £4000 for four contested elections The two first in 1835 and 1837, cost £2168 8s. 6d.; the last two cost £2816 The cost of contesting Lewes £1630 The principal deficiency at his brother's death was £34,586 8s. 7d. He regretted he had not struck a balance. With a deficiency of £34,000 he had carried on the business from November, 1836, to December, 1837. Carried on the bank entirely by the deposits. Debts had occurred in the bank since 1836 to the amount of £93,194 The rest of the £34,000 had been paid off by subsequent profits.

The court adjourned at half-past four o'clock till ten o'clock

BRIGHTON, Wednesday.—The examination of the bankrupt, Mr. I. N. Wigney, was resumed this morning at ten, and continued the greater part of the day The commissioners retired to deliberate on their decision, just as the last train was leaving Brighton

When the commissioners returned the bankrupts were declared to have passed their examination, the meeting having lasted upwards of eight hours

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—WEDNESDAY

(The court sat at Nisi Prius, before Lord Abinger and a Middlesex Jury.)

RUTHVEN *v.* REID AND ANOTHER

The defendants in this case (Messrs Reid and Shaw) are the solicitors to the flat issued against Leaf and Yates, and the plaintiff is the well known Row street officer The action was brought to recover the sum of £28 5s. for labour and expenses incurred by the plaintiff, upon a journey to Paris in the month of December, 1840, in search of the bankrupt Leaf, who had absconded

Mr. Thesiger, with whom was Mr. Martin, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Erle and Mr. Rumfrey for the defendants

It appeared from the evidence that Roe, one of the officers at Guildhall, was applied to in December 1840 by the defendants to proceed to Paris after the bankrupt Leaf, and that one guinea a day and his expenses were

offered him as remuneration Roe, in consequence of his other engagements, declined the offer, and recommended the plaintiff, who undertook the journey immediately, and proceeded to Paris The plaintiff was absent for thirty three days, a circumstance which was endeavoured to be accounted for by the severity of the weather, which rendered the roads in France impassable for several days, and for some time after made travelling unusually tedious. For the time he was absent the plaintiff demanded £26 for his expenses, independent of his travelling expenses and the charges incidental to his mission. The defendants paid the plaintiff £20 before the action was brought, and £20 5s. was paid into court subsequently, so that the only question in issue was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to £10 more than he had actually received

The defence set up was, that the plaintiff's charge was exorbitant, and that the sum he had received amply compensated him for the service he had performed. Several witnesses were called that it was possible to travel in France comfortably, paying all expenses, for about 20 francs, or 16s. a day.

Lord Abinger thought that if the jury believed that 16s. a day was sufficient for the plaintiff's expenses, including travelling, as he had charged additional for travelling expenses, those expenses ought not to be allowed. The question, however, was one on which the jury must form their own opinion.

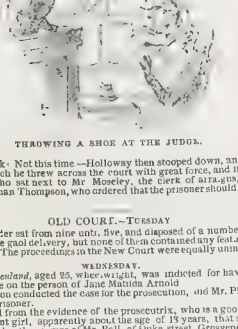
After a short deliberation, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The eighth session during the present mayoralty commenced on Monday morning before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Kelly and Sir James Duke, the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and the usual civic authorities.

The Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, said the calendar before him comprised, he regretted to say, a list of nearly 300 prisoners, and amongst the crimes specified were charges of almost every description known to the law—crimes of murder, cutting and wounding, piracy, rape, forgery, burglary, and the chief of all crimes—that of high treason. The latter, happily, was not an offence of frequent occurrence, and would require from him a few observations with respect to the law, and to the particular offence which would be before them The charge, as far as he was able to collect from the depositions, would be founded on the ancient statute of the 25th Edward III., and also on a more recent statute of 36th George III., c. 7. The first statute first alluded to, it was der ired to be built to "if a man imagined or compassed the death of our Lord the King" that, he should also kill them, would equally apply to a Queen Regnant, as an addition to the construction which has been uniformly attached to a Sovereign, as laid down by Lords Coke and Hale, it had always been the custom to consider a Queen as coming within the meaning of the statute, and in the 1st year of the reign of Queen Mary a special act was passed giving her Majesty all the privileges conferred by the former acts of parliament; therefore, all difficulty with respect to that part of the case would be done away with. By a subsequent act of the 36th and 40th George III., it was enacted that when a direct attempt was made either upon the life of the Sovereign, or to do bodily injury, then the same course should be adopted, and the trial as if the party was charged with murder, or attempt to murder There did not appear to be the least pretence for presuming the discharge of the pistol to be the result of accident, as all the witnesses agreed in describing the pistol to have been de ib rately levelled. The witnesses, however, were not enabled to speak positively as to the precise direction in which the pistol was pointed, but a great deal would depend upon the situation in which the respective witnesses stood, and the opportunity they would have of witnessing the act They must take all those matters into their serious consideration, always bearing in mind, as he had before stated, that the intention of the party constituted the offence, and that the fact of the pistol not doing any mischief was circumstance with which he had nothing to do whatever. Again say I think it a case which you will feel justified in sending for further investigation, and with these observations I remit you to your room to proceed with your duties."

In the New Court, *Robert Holloway*, 16, and *John Brown*, 13, were convicted on clear evidence of stealing a quantity of beans, cards, cutlery, &c. the property of Mr. C. Russell, a cutler at Hampton-wick. The court sentenced them to six months' hard labour, with an order that Holloway be once wh pped in jail—Prisoner: I don't like to be whipped I was once whipped, and it did me no good, I'd rather be transported.—Mr. Comme



THROWING A SHOE AT THE JUDGE.

sioner Bullock· Not this time —Holloway then stooped down, and took off his shoe, which he threw across the court with great force, and it struck a gentleman sitat next to Mr. Stocqueler, the clerk of arraigns, and just under Alderman Thompson, who ordered that the prisoner should be placed in solitude.

OLD COURT.—TUESDAY

The Recorder sat from nine until five, and disposed of a number of cases in relief of the gaol delivery, but none of them contained any feature of public interest. The proceedings in the New Court were equally uninteresting.

WEDNESDAY.

James Greenland, aged 25, wheelwright, was indicted for having committed a rape on the person of Jane Matilda Arnold

Mr. Clarkson conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Phillips defended the prisoner.

It appeared from the evidence of the age of 13 years, that she was a sensible and intelligent girl, apparently much above her station in life, and was a nursery-maid in the service of Mr Ball, of Duke street, Grosvenor-square. The prisoner was a servant in the employ of Col Yorke of the Guards, who lodged in the house of Mr Ball. On the night of the 26th May last, as the prosecutrix was going to bed, the prisoner took hold of her and dragged her into his room, and then accomplished his purpose. As soon as she recovered the intent of the prisoner, she screamed loudly, but he seized her by the throat, and he did so tightly that she could not cry out, and could hardly breathe. She had never been into the bed room of the prisoner but once before this affair took place, and that was when another girl was making the bed.

Mr. Phillips addressed the jury for the prisoner, and concluded by calling the following witnesses: -

Jane Bright deposed that she was in the service of Mr. Ball About a fortnight before this occurrence she heard the prosecutrix, Jane Arnold, go into the bed-room of the prisoner at about 12 o'clock at night She mentioned the circumstance to the prosecutrix the next morning, but she did not say anything to her intimating that she had witnessed any thing improper

I had as many sovereigns as James has given me kisses." She further added, that she had been into his bed-room while he was dressing

Another servant, named Hannah Sturgeon, gave evidence to the same effect, which the prosecutrix, on being recalled, strenuously denied.

Colonel Phillip James Yorke deposed that the prisoner had been in his service about two years. He had previously been in his regiment, and had always conducted himself steadily and with propriety

The learned judge summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty

The learned judge then addressed the prisoner as follows — The crime of which you have been convicted has often been attended with great aggravation. You, an inmate of the house, bound to respect the modesty of every female in it, committed this violence upon a girl of tender years. I think the defence of to-day has aggravated the case. It is impossible to give credit to it A very short time ago this was a capital offence, and your life would have been forfeited. It is no longer a capital offence, but the enormity of the crime is such that the legislature has imposed a punishment next to that of death The sentence that I must necessarily pass upon you is, that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

Francis Beard, aged 26, a Post office letter-carrier, was indicted for having, while employed in that capacity, stolen a letter, containing a bill crown, the same being the property of Lord Lowther, the Postmaster-General

The case was one of the ordinary description, and the charge was early brought home to the prisoner

Baron Gurney having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, but at the same time strongly recommending the prisoner to mercy, on account of his previous good character.

Baron Gurney said it was absolutely necessary that the immense amount of property passing through the Post-office should be protected; and therefore, upon a conviction for such an offence, the court had no alternative but to pass a severe sentence, in order to be remembered that a disposition to rob those not to commit the like act. The prisoner was then ordered to be transported for life

Robert Peck, aged 25, was indicted for the manslaughter of Mr. Carroll, a police constable

Mr Bodkin and Mr. Chambers conducted the prosecution, and Mr Phillips appeared for the prisoner.

The circumstances of this case have already been fully given upon the trial of a man named Smedley, who was also indicted for being accessory to the death of the deceased It will be remembered that a disturbance took place in Bethnal-green, and that the deceased, in the execution of his duty as a police-constable, endeavoured to put an end to it, and took Smedley, who was the principal party causing the affray, into custody. The mob attempted to rescue the prisoner, and made use of the most violent language towards the police, and the prisoner and Smedley were proved to have both kicked and struck the deceased, who received such severe injury as to occasion his death a few days afterwards

The jury found the prisoner guilty of an aggravated assault, and Mr Baron Gurney ordered him to be imprisoned in a gaol to hard labour for two years

THE CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON —Just before Mr. Baron Gurney left the bench, the Grand Jury came into court with a number of bills, and among them a true bill against John Francis for high treason

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—TUESDAY —The Lord Mayor having received several well-executed communications from gentlemen, complaining that numbers of men were in the habit of bathing in the Thames, in a certain place in the city, exposing themselves to public observation, and that no sort of decency was observed by the bathers when steamers crowded with persons of both sexes passed along, sent for the water-bailiff in order to issue directions that orders for the prevention should be brought in custody to the Mansion-house to be dealt with severely.—The water-bailiff said that in the course of every warm summer complaints were made of the conduct of bathers but he had not heard of or seen any such scandalous exhibitions as had been described

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. On Monday Mr. *F Pridham* appeared before Mr. Mahby to answer the charge of having committed a very violent assault on Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Osten, under the following peculiar circumstances —The case excited so much interest that the court was crowded, and amongst those who were present we noticed Lord Wriothesley Mapo, General Brotherton, the Hon. R. Rawley, Sir F Gerard, Sir F. Goodricke, Sir V. Cotton, the Hon. Mr Cavendish, Mr Angerstein, Le Hon. J. Lowther, M P., Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Polhill, Mr. Hood, Mr. Grey, &c.—Baron Osten, a gentleman far advanced in years, appeared with his head bound up, and was attended by Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Hobler as his professional advisers.—Mr Clarkson having sworn the interpreter, and the usual formalities having been gone through, he said I am Colonel in the Hanoverian Hussars, and have been 26 years in the English army. I live at No. 13, Dover-street On the 1st of June last I was engaged in my room writing, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, when I received a visit from the prisoner's only servant first came up, and said a gentleman wanted to see me. As soon as the door was opened the defendant entered, with a sabre, which, in its sheath, was about 4 feet long. The defendant came into the room in a swaggering manner, stamping on the floor violently. This conversation then took place, as near as I can recollect —"Baron Osten?" "Yes, my name is Sir, that is my name. Pray, Sir, what is your name, and your business?" instead of making me a direct answer, the prisoner said, "Do you recollect Dr. Pridham?" I said, "Yes, unfortunately I do, but you are not Dr Pridham." Mr Clarkson: Look round the court, Baron Osten, and see if Dr Pridham is present, if so, give him into custody directly. Baron Osten: I see not Dr Pridham here—Examination resumed —The prisoner answered "No, I am his friend, here is my card, at the same time throwing a card on the table, and stamping with his stick. I come to ask you, in my friend Pridham's name, whether you ever traduced his character, or said anything of that sort, at Pratt's Billiard Club, or anywhere else, or whether you said he had been a marker at a billiard-table?" I answered, "I do not actually recollect saying Dr. Pridham was a marker, but I had been told he was a billiard-marker, that reports to that effect existed, and that I had every reason to believe they were true." I added, "I am not in the habit of going to other people's houses naming, at the same time, a gentleman who had mentioned circumstances of a similar nature. He then asked me, "Whom have you named these reports to?" I answered, "That is immaterial to you. I can have no further communication with you, I beg you will leave my room immediately;" at the same time I rang the bell, and as soon as my servant entered, I told him to be in attendance at the door. The servant had hardly quitted the room and closed the door, before the prisoner addressed me again, and asked me, "Had you not a conviction, that these reports were false when you paid the money for the bill?" I answered, "I do not actually recollect saying Dr. Pridham was a marker, but I had been told he was a billiard-marker, that reports to that effect existed, and that I had every reason to believe they were true." I added, "I am not in the habit of going to other people's houses naming, at the same time, a gentleman who has

THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, June.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I take the earliest opportunity of mentioning that our élégantes are seen at the promenade, in a very pretty walking dress, "a redingote en Pekin rayé," with small bouquet glace blanc, the corsage and sleeves buolonnés, divided by passementeries, and a trimming in similar style of quadruple rows in front, descending from the corsage, en tablier. The cannail associates very well with this costume, particularly that made in silk glacée a deux nuances, with a worked laced edging; the gorge de pigeon garnished with ruches decoupées, cut out of the same material, is a lovely addition to the summer toilette; it is, however, sometimes exchanged for the embroidered muslin scarf.

The mouchoirs Nankin have become great favourites for the toilette (en négligée) for the carriage or for riding; they are very much adopted, their lightness renders them so exceedingly convenient. Adieu, Monsieur, au revoir, JULIE.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No I.

Mr. MUNTZ, M.P.

If fortune has blessed the reader with a seat in the Legislature, or cursed him with a Chancery suit, or visited him with a pressing invitation to meet certain of her Majesty's Judges at Westminster, or cast his lot as a reporter, a lawyer's clerk, or a cabman, or any other learned profession that necessitates his attendance in the venerable locality dedicated to law making and law expounding, it is "lots to blanks" but he has seen the subject of the present sketch—Mr. Muntz—the hairy and independent member for Birmingham. As our legislators do not carry their M.P. embroidered on their collars, after the fashion of the A division, many may have encountered a tall figure striding down Parliament-street, between four and five, with a stick in his dexter hand much more deserving to be called a

"Giant pine,
Prop of my godlike steps,"

than the lanky gooseberry bush pulled up by the roots with which Henry Phillips did the classically ridiculous as *Polypheinus* in *Acis and Galatea*: they may, we repeat, have encountered such an apparition, and not been aware that they had met and stared at rather an enlarged unit of the collective wisdom of the nation. Perhaps our sketch may apprise them, for the first time, of the fact, if they can recognise the honourable and hirsute member uncovered, in the act of presenting a petition. Mr. Muntz is one of those physically remarkable figures that arrest the eye of the stranger, as it wanders over the common-place forms that occupy the benches of the House, wondering, in his first simplicity, that legislators should, after all, be so much like ordinary men. He is a salient point, a break in the uniformity of smooth chins and every-day broadcloth; and once seen he is not easily forgotten. The reader will have inferred that Mr. Muntz is in person tall and muscular, and beyond this we cannot assist him, for, with the exception of his eyes and nose, his countenance is completely shrouded with that covering of hair which has given him a sort of notoriety. His features may be good or bad, but their beauty and defects are concealed. His style of dress is also peculiar, and his lower habiliments are as loose as his beard and whiskers are ample. He indulges in a vast superfluity of both extremities. The lip and chin could hardly be more plentifully clothed, but a single breadth of stuff would make his trousers perfectly oriental. Another peculiarity is less common and more valuable than any eccentricity of person and dress—that is his magnificent voice, which is clear, deep, and powerful; there is no difficulty in hearing him; he is almost the only member who can, without apparent effort, make himself perfectly audible through the impatience or reluctance of the house. This quality is by no means common, and many speakers do not even make an effort to be heard beyond their right and left hand neighbours. Half the speeches during the discussion of the Tariff have literally and truly been "perfectly inaudible in the gallery." The voice of Mr. Muntz would have made the fortune of an actor.

In politics the hon. gent. must be considered an extreme radical; but we believe he is perfectly honest and sincere in his opinions. His first appearance in public life was during the sway of the Birmingham Political Union; but it was not till the retirement of Mr. Attwood from Parliament that he obtained a seat in the Legislature; he has not, we believe, sat more than two parliaments. He is connected with the manufactures of the country, and may be considered a tolerable authority on questions connected with them; for this reason, his assenting to the policy of Sir R. Peel, with regard to the imposition of the property-tax, was not unimportant, though in giving it he anticipated a difference of opinion with many of his constituents on the subject. He is proprietor of some rather extensive rolling-mills in the large town he represents, and his son, we understand, has filled the office of Mayor for the same place.

Mr. Muntz does not speak often in the House, and when he does his style is rather the conversational than the oratorical. On the whole, we do not know that Birmingham could send up a better member of those opinions; certainly it could not furnish a more remarkable man.

☞ Mr. FERRAND, M.P., *next week.*

THE BELLES LETTRES.

The evil days of tariff and income-tax discussion have exerted an evil influence over the department of the Belles Lettres, and just as we had some hopes of seeing these brought to a close, the whole world has been frightened from its propriety by the proclamation condemning it to all manner of uncertainty about its sovereigns, and which though dealing with our gold, has by no means produced the confidence and repose of the golden age. All this has pressed heavily on literature; men's minds are untuned to poetry, and not very well disposed towards prose, except in the shape of parliamentary debates, which, we suppose, do find readers somewhere, for they are regularly printed. The weather, too, is unpropitious; the very idea of an epic in twelve books, or a bulky octavo, induces incipient perspiration. We have reason to congratulate ourselves, therefore, at the little that presents itself to the glance we have cast over the literary world for the past week, for criticism with the thermometer at eighty-five is severe work, and not likely to be approached with that spirit of goodnature which we hope, with due regard to justice, always to maintain.

The presses of Colburn and Bentley (now divided) continue to send forth an occasional novel, and Bulwer, in "Lver, ot the ill omened Marriage," has again ventured into verse. We may probably turn to this collection of poems again, for they are not to be passed over with a mere cursory remark; but has he not thrown his best poetry into his prose? The "Romantic Biography of the Age of Elizabeth, by the Benedictine Order of Glendalough," edited by Dr. W. C. Taylor, and published by Bentley, may mislead many by the gravity of its title, reference to prefaces not being a universal practice. The "Benedictine order of Glendalough" is an order not to be found in the Catholic church; it is *ex generis* and akin to those "Monks of the Screw" who flourished and drank in the days of Curran and Grattan. Our modern monks are a society of collegians from Dublin, who, in an excursion through the county of Wicklow, determine to draw on the College library, and give the world a taste of the quality of that historical lore that had so much delighted them in its calm retreats. The present brace of volumes are the result. The reader will find much curious matter connected with the most interesting periods of history among their contents; Francis I., Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, the Cardinal de Lorraine, Dr. Dee and other eminent or notorious characters appear in the pages of the authors. Beyond this we cannot go in our analysis.

Thomas Hood has published a letter on the Copyright question in the last number of the *Athenæum*, in which he treats the subject *more suo*. The letter is long; but here is an extract:—

"Apropos of cheapness, it seems never to have occurred to the sticklers for it, that an article may become unreasonably reasonable—that the consumer may be benefited overmuch. For example, there have been certain staring shop announcements to be seen about London, in which the low price of the commodities was vouched for by the ruin of the manufacturer—broad proclamations that the 'Great Bargains in Cotton' had shut up the mills, and that the 'Wonderfully Reduced Silks' had exhausted not only the bowels of the worm but those of the weaver. But is such a consummation a favourable one, and ought it to be wished, whatever the fabric? Is it really desirable to see our authors publicly advertised as 'Unprecedented Sacrifices?' Or would anybody, except Mr. Wakley, or some useless Utilitarian, be actually gratified by reading such a placard as the following

"UNEXAMPLED DISTRESS IN GRUB STREET!
"GREAT REDUCTION IN LITERATURE!
"PROSE UNDER PRIME COST!! POETRY FOR NOTHING!!!

"It is certain, nevertheless, that new works, and especially periodical ones, have been projected and started, during the Rage for Cheap Literature, at rates so ruinously low that they might afford brown bread and single Gloster to the publishers or to the writers, but certainly not for both. Then, a few months since, I was applied to, myself, to contribute to a new journal, not exactly gratuitously, but at a very small advance upon nothing—and avowedly because the work had been planned according to that estimate. However, I accepted the terms conditionally; that is to say, provided the principle could be properly carried out. Accordingly, I wrote to my butcher, baker, and other tradesmen, informing them that it was necessary, for the sake of cheap literature and the interest of the reading public, that they should furnish me with their several commodities at a very trifling per centage above cost price. It will be sufficient to quote the answer of the butcher:—

"'Sir,—Respectin your note. Cheap literater he blowed. Butchers must live as well as other pepel and if so be you or the readin publics wants to have meat at prime cost, you must buy your own beasteses, and kill yourselves, &c., JOHN STOKES.'

"And, truly, why not cheap anything, or everything, as well as cheap literature? Cheap beef, cheap beer, cheap butter, and cheap bread. As to books, the probability is, that distant re-issues would be at reduced rates; but even supposing them to remain at their original prices, why should Mr. Thomson of 1843 have his 'Waverley' any cheaper than Mr. Thomson of 1814?"

We have much satisfaction in also quoting the following remarks from our contemporary the *Athenæum*, and we give full accordance to the spirit in which they are penned

"In addition to the knighthood bestowed upon Mr. Bishop, and announced by us last week, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow a like honour on Mr. George Hayter, Mr. C. Ross, and Mr. William Allan. It is in no narrow or envious spirit that we must pointedly remark, that while three painters and one musician have been thought worthy of such distinction, Literature and Science are passed over, as though they had neither mark nor value in this country. In short, titles seem to have been bestowed on the principle of Sir Robert Peel's invitations to that memorable party, at which his Majesty the King of Prussia was desirous to meet "our most distinguished men, in the several departments of art and science" (see *ante* p. 132, and our authors, and philosophers, and scholars must continue to find abroad that recognition which is so strangely denied them at home. That they *do* find this, is evidenced by the late proceedings of the King of Prussia, with reference to the new order of merit he has recently instituted, and of which Baron von Humboldt is appointed chancellor. Here painting is recognised, Professor Cornelius, the distinguished artist in Fresco, being nominated vice-chancellor—and music not forgotten, since M. Lantz and Dr. Mendelsohn-Bartholdy have been enrolled among the chevaliers—but English literature and science are also thought worthy of distinction; Sir John Herschel, Mr. Moore, and Professor Faraday, having likewise between placed on the Prussian roll of honour. It is vexatious that to prove justice even-handed, we should have to look beyond the barriers of our own island. While on the subject of 'stars, ribbons, medals,' and such gear, we may record, that the King of the Netherlands has recently presented M. Eugène Sue, the well known French novelist, with a medal of his newly-founded Order of the Lion; and that according to the *Diario di Roma*, his Holiness the Pope has bused himself in the restoration of the Order of Constantine, founded by Pope Sylvester, "as a reward for merit in the sciences and literature.' M. Raoul Rochette, Secretary of the Paris *Académie des Inscriptions*, is one of the new knights."

COMIC NURSERY TALES.—BLUE BEARD. By F. W. N. BAYLEY, Esq. (Author of the "New Tale of a Tub.") With Illustrations numerous and humorous. London: Orr and Co.

The first glance at this elegant little book almost inclined us to take up the cudgels with Mr. Bayley, for ruthlessly destroying, as we imagined, one of the most pleasurable associations of our childhood, by his sly, philosophical, and inimitable burlesque of BLUE BEARD; the best remembered, perhaps, of our nursery tales. We feared the intense interest with which in our pinafore days we remember to have mused upon the mysterious chamber and the still more mysteriously stained key, was lost to us for ever. Our disappointment was, therefore, the more agreeable to find that our old friend was only presented to us in a new guise—that the whole version of the story was adhered to, only that it was thrown into rollicking, burlesque rhymery, such as Ingoldsby and others run riot in over olden legends and more modern plays. The "dear familiar tale" is, in fact, told pleasantly enough—but our chief praise is for the illustrations, and these are of their kind unmitable. It is admitted of Blue Beard that he

Was not an especially handsome man:
He didn't beat young Adonis hollow,
Nobody ever called him Apollo,
And people would hiss us
If we said Narcissus
Was formed of the pattern he did follow!

No such thing: it would never do—
He wasn't a beautiful boy to view.
And as great historians ought to be true,
We tell our youth,
In the spirit of truth,
That this gentleman's beard was terribly blue!
Blue was his beard, and blue was his name,
For his father and mother,
For want of another,
Had christened him BLUE BEARD for "that same."

His beard, we said, was thoroughly blue,
And nothing that woman or man could do—
Shave without, or invention within,
Could change the colour of Blue Beard's chin!
Rowland's Macassar, or Fox's dye,
Each it was vain for him to try;
Meche's razors, or Warren's jet,
Another colour he could not get!
He lathered it once, with intense delight,
Hoping that soaping would make it white;
And then again he lathered it back,
Hoping that soaping would make it black;
Then he shaved it again and again,
But it wouldn't do, the thing was plain,
Uncommonly plain, that it wouldn't do,
For the beard continued undoubtedly blue!

Want of space prevents our extracting "the Courtship, Speed, and Wedding." We must even pass the honey-moon, and not pause to peep into the fatal closet with Mrs. Bluebeard, but let our author depict her husband's rage when he found, on inquiring for his keys, that his spouse had failed to obey his parting injunction.

"Odd's bodkins!" cried he—he was fond of them both—
That is bodkins and odds—
And he'd put them together to make up an oath—
That might rise to the gods
On the wings of the storm, in most blood-thirsty fashion,
Whenever he felt in a thundering passion,
"Odd's bodkins!" with voice of a Stentor, roared he,
"Explain, ma'am, to me,
What the reason I see
A red stain of blood on that bright little key!"
Lady Blue Beard fell on her knees that so shook,
And she turned on her fierce lord the tenderest look,
And she said, what she said need not exactly the truth,
But still in the innocent manner of youth,
"As you ask me to say
Oh, don't scowl, my lord, pray,
In that terrible way!
How the blood met the key or the key met the blood—
I suppose one or the other will be just as good
All I know is—.....I fear
You mean something bad by that terrible leer—
But do now—do—don't,
There, I know now you won't!—

All I know is—that yes, that as true as I'm here,
With my heart like to freeze,
As I shake on my knees,
That—I haven't—no—haven't the *slightest* idea!"

One more extract to explain the sisterly devotion of sweet "sister Anne," and we must close this little book, which we cordially recommend to all our readers who love the *vis comica*.

"Sister Anne! sister Anne!
That horrible man
Is about to cut me off in my prime,
And when I civilly ask him what time
He thought I might live,
Ten minutes was all that the monster would give.

"So while I'm devoting my soul to prayer,
It's lucky, my darling, that you're up there.
Oh, lie down, love, on the castle top,
Your sharpest eye to the telescope pop,
Keep the telescope close to the nail,
Balance it, love, on the 'sliding scale;'
And, sister Anne,
If you *should* twig a man,
Do bring him as near as the telescope can!
And see if my brothers are coming this way.
For I expected them both to-day;
And I should be
In the greatest glee
If *they* killed my *husband* before *he* killed *me*"

Sister Anne saw at once time was not be lost,
So on to the castle her body she tossed;
On to the battlement nearest the sky,
And she clapped the telescope close to her eye,
And she kept looking out, while her sister down stairs,
Was momently interrupting her prayers,
By sending a question, of desperate prying,
Up to the place where Miss Annie was lying,—
Lying, and looking with all her might,
First straight forward, then left, then right,
All from the top of the Baron's abode,
As far as the telescope reached down the road.

"Sister Anne, Sister Anne, pray what do you see?"
"See? not the ghost of a soul!" said she.
"Sister Anne, on what does your eye now fall?"
"Alas! dear sister, on *nothing at all!*
Nothing at all the landscape strows
But the sun that shines and the grass that grows;
And it's very provoking that no one old pass
Just now between the sun and the grass."
"Sister Anne, is nobody coming, my dear?"
"*You've exactly guessed it—there's nobody here!*"

It would be an injustice to the skill of Messrs. Vizetelly, brothers, did we fail to notice the elegance and taste with which this little volume is got up. In such matters they stand unrivalled.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The presence of Mendelsohn at the Philharmonic Society has been the musical event of the week. Every arrival of this distinguished composer on our English shores is welcomed with a warmth of homage and enthusiasm commensurate with the greatness of his genius and honourable to the enlightenment of the land. Mendelsohn is one of the first men of his age. His style of composition may be said to combine all the strength and fervour of the wilder German school, with the smoothness and polished harmony of works wherein inspiration and high wrought description have yielded to softer imagery and classic beauty of design. In all his writings the spirit of poetry is visible, and has a pervading presence in every composition that has swelled the measure of his fame. Himself a fervid admirer of Beethoven, he often grasps the wondrous glories of the style in which that great magician wrote, with something of a sympathizing power, and with an imaginative grandeur alike impressive and sublime. Anon, in gentler melodies he has spotted all the graces of his muse; or, turning from the flowers of musical literature, to tread again upon higher paths and with more ambitious purpose, he has filled his mind with the majesty of sacred harmony, and worked out the stately solemnities of religious adoration, and with all the eloquence that genius can give to song. It is then no marvel that he should be regarded every where with an enthusiasm, which grows none the colder because it is generally coupled with esteem. The latter tribute is chiefly paid to his personal conduct and demeanour.

PORTRAIT OF MENDELSOHN.

Mendelsohn is a man of remarkable modesty and extreme gentleness of manner. Mild, quiet, and affable, he is said when apart from the absorbing influences of the poet's calling—for he who writes the poetry of music is a poet sure—to rejoice in the domestic affections, and, happy in the home circle with his wife and children, to be as proud of their presence as of the loudest applause of the world. His personal appearance would go far to indicate such a frame of mind. He is cheerful, placid, and of undisturbed aspect, with a certain tone of thoughtfulness over his countenance, which bespeaks the activity and exercise of the faculties within. It is a beautiful sight to see him conduct a full orchestra. We shall never forget the impression he produced at the great Birmingham festival, on the occasion of the production of his famous Hymn of Praise. The magnificent band followed him as if under a spell, which his genius alone kept unbroken. With every action of his wand the sounds and harmonies seemed marshalled in a grand and solemn order, which no intrusion could disturb. The eyes of the musicians were all, as it were, focussed within his own, he communicated with them as if by electricity made them sympathize with the spirit, catch the impulses, and partake of the emotions of all that was to be interpreted before the thronging multitude, who were listening with blended awe, excitement, and admiration, to every feeling symbolized, and every thrill invoked.

It was immediately after this great occasion that Mendelsohn returned to the Continent, but the sensation that had been created at Birmingham did not die, and the moment it became known that he had again paid England a visit, and was to conduct one of his own compositions, a new one too, at the Philharmonic Society, all London was on the *qui vive* to obtain an opportunity of hearing and seeing one who had so greatly signalized himself in every department of his art.

The consequence was that the audience of Monday evening comprised almost every person at all distinguished in the musical world, either as an artist or an amateur. The expectations from a new work by so illustrious a master were fully realized; the symphony was listened to with delight, applauded with enthusiasm, and pronounced (we believe, without a dissentient voice), a composition of transcendant power and exquisite beauty. It appeared to us to possess all the characteristics of Mendelsohn's genius; a grand simplicity of form, great clearness of design, an unceasing flow of charming and expressive melody, and the most rich and beautiful orchestral effects. To analyse a work of such magnitude would demand repeated hearing, but a composition of such vast proportions and varied details can at first leave only a general impression, however delightful, on the memory. A bold and martial air pervades the music; it is full of fire and animation, but never gay; while it breathes many wild and melancholy strains, and there is a sad solemnity in the close which seems to tell the termination of a tragic history. One movement is strongly and decidedly redolent of the Scottish Highlands. We hear the clang of the pibroch, mingled, as it were, with the tread of many feet and the eager cries of a host marching to battle; and the final movement produces a similar impression, though its warlike notes are blended with the wailing sounds of grief and mourning. The former of these movements produced an extraordinary sensation, and was so long and loudly applauded, that Mendelsohn, modest and unpretending as he is, could not misunderstand the unanimous call for its repetition. On the whole, this symphony is probably the most charming orchestral production that has appeared since the symphonies of Beethoven.

The concert was admired in every respect. Every article of the programme was excellent, and every piece, vocal and instrumental, was excellently performed. The other symphony was Haydn's—the eleventh of Salomon's set; and the overtures were Beethoven's *Coriolan* and Weber's *Ruler of the Spirits*. Thalberg played twice, with his usual unrivalled degree of power and brilliancy.

The pianoforte fantasias of this distinguished master were most warmly applauded. That on themes from "Il Don Giovanni" was exquisite, the pianist keeping up throughout his wonderful "running accompaniments," and occasionally executing such *tours de force* as almost electrified his auditors. Part of his fantasia from "La Sonnambula" was encored, with

but few dissentient voices, although the solitary sibillation that was kept up for some seconds afterwards, seemed likely, at first, to create a greater "sensation" than might have been expected from so contemptible a demonstration.

The vocalists present exerted themselves with great success, but the instrumental performances naturally constituted by far the greatest attraction. Miss Birch was not, we thought, in very good voice, but she got through the *scena* from Spbor's "Azor and Zemira" very creditably. It is a pity, however, that she does not sing with a little more spirit and energy. Messrs. Phillips and Mario came in, together with the lady, for a fair share of applause.

Weber's fine overture to the "Ruler of the Spirits" concluded the concert, which, we think, may very safely be designated as the best of the season. The rooms were fully attended, and every piece was thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

RUBINI.

Rubini, in spite of all reports of his intention to absent himself, is once more amongst us, and has been crowned with a "triple popularity" for his acceptance of an engagement in England after he had refused all the other musical capitals in the world. His reception at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday night was enthusiastic in the extreme. Every part of the theatre was crowded to excess, and the boxes presented one of the most brilliant assemblages of rank and fashion that has ever been seen within its walls. Her Majesty was present, and half the rank and fashion of the metropolis besides. A laughable contretemps preceded the *éclat* of the great singer's appearance.

When the villagers in "La Sonnambula" first stood aside and gazed at the wing it was thought for a moment that Rubini was entering, and Galli, who played the notary, and who was the real party that appeared, was received with a thunder of applause, which was rather cruelly changed into a shout of laughter, as soon as the mistake was discovered. But Rubini entered soon after in all the glories of an opera villager, and was received with an enthusiasm which even he, knowing how high he stands in the favour of the public, could scarcely have anticipated. Bouquets were at once in requisition, flying from every direction to the feet of the *primo tenore*, who picked them up and bowed, and bowed and picked them up, while Persiani, who was *Amina*, assisted him in collecting his glories, and forced into his hand an immense bunch of flowers. His value was more obvious than ever on this occasion. It was at once felt by the audience that there was something better than they had been accustomed to hear during the previous part of the season—something which they had long been accustomed to during seasons gone by. At once, without an effort, his voice filled the house, and that artistical management of it, those brilliant embellishments, told with renewed effect, and at the end of almost every air acclamations were repeated, and bouquets were in fresh requisition. At the end of the first act he and Persiani were rapturously called to appear before the curtain, and at the end of the opera the compliment was repeated, while his air in the second act, "Pasci il guardo" was unanimously encored.

We may possibly, before Rubini makes his final farewell to the public, present our readers with his portrait, and a memoir of his professional career. Now, however, we are content to copy one of those admirable caricature busts by Dantan, in which the strongest likeness is preserved with the extravagance; and which, if it be everywhere laughed at by our friends in their good humour, will be only so on account of the ludicrous truth and spirit of the burlesque resemblance of "The first tenor of his age."

THE PRIMO TENORE OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

In presenting to our readers a portrait of Rachel, we would fain refer to the parts she has promised to sustain during her short sojourn among us. The character of *Ariane* (or, as we would call it, *Ariadne*), in which this great tragedian is to appear to-night (Friday), is in the tragedy by Thomas Corneille, a poet, who, though far below the level of the great Pierre Corneille, has always held a high place in French literature. The play, after an interval of many years, has been lately revived, for the sake of Mdlle. Rachel's personation of the heroine, a part eminently fitted for the display of her peculiar

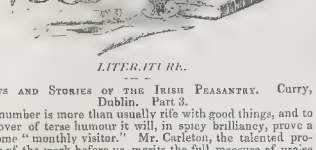
MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

powers. She appeared in it for the first time at the *Théâtre Français* only a few weeks ago, and her performance made an immense impression on the public. We observed at the time that the principal Parisian journals—the *Courrier Français*, the *National*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Quotidienne*, and others spoke of it in terms of the highest eulogy; and the *Journal des Débats*, which has all along exhibited the very reverse of partiality towards Mademoiselle Rachel, admitting in its elaborate critique her great talent and success in the character. This journal says, that if Mademoiselle Rachel had been sustained by the poet, *Ariane* would have been her best part after that of *Hermione*. It is true, that the younger Corneille is not so great a poet as Racine, nor is *Ariane* so fine a tragedy as *Andromaque*; but the piece has much dramatic merit, and the character of the heroine is full of that intense and overwhelming passion, in the expression of which Rachel so infinitely transcends every other living actress, either on her own stage or on ours. We are induced to make these remarks by the circumstance, that, her engagement being limited to six nights, it is understood she will not repeat any of her parts; and we wish to make our theatrical readers aware, before its performance, that *Ariane* is one of the most remarkable and striking of her characters.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET—IRISH ACTORS.

Strange as it may appear, there is no species of representation which affords so much delight or occasions so much side-splitting risibility to John Bull as the personification of the merry, rollicking, uproarious, blundering, and ingenious denizens of the "sister isle." Whatever faults of character may be ascribed to them by our more phlegmatic fellow countrymen—and whatever prejudices may be entertained (as is by some asserted) against them amongst us—certain it is that on the stage their faults and our prejudices are no longer apparent, and the Irishman there developed "all in his glory," on the full tide of his frolic, and his impudence overwhelms our antipathies, and bears with him no inconsiderable portion of our regard. What a bold roystering incarnation does he present of infinitely various attributes—of simplicity leavened with shrewdness of guile—nearly almost the offspring of asininity, so ill sustained, so deficient in Machiavelism of virtues, half savage, perhaps some of them, but too deeply ingrained in humanity to be despised or repudiated by civilization—of gravity more frequently superinduced by the perils or the sorrows of others than his own, and of gaiety ever springing and irrepressible, that, like the warriors who hurl back on their foes the missiles which were flung to destroy them, makes the very calamities which Fortune showers on him the means of self-sustainment against her attacks, and of mockery of her power. "A brave man struggling against the storms of fate" is no doubt a very interesting as well as a noble object of contemplation; but a merry one under similar difficulties is (as the patronage afforded to all representatives of the Irish character attests) an object, if not equally interesting, infinitely more amusing and attractive. The strong heart, like the strong man, may be broken or ground by the iron pressure of external circumstances; but though many shudder at, few love to witness its fate; while crowds will follow the track of the merry juggler who comes out of all perils unscathed; in whose favour Nature's laws seem suspended, and with respect to whom it is seen that what is death to others is mirth to him. There are feelings too of a much deeper character, and fountains of much purer sympathy, mingling in the inducement which leads crowds to witness the theatrical representations to which we refer. However, we had taken up our pen to it to advert to a circumstance of no more exciting interest than the appearance of a new candidate for fame, as an Irish actor, on the boards of the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday night, and the digression into which we finish a passing fit of moralization has led us, will oblige us materially to abridge our intended remarks on that head, as well as to postpone to a future occasion a comparitive history of the merits and peculiarities of other stage delineators of Hibernian frolleries, in addition to that of the gentleman who under the euphonious name of the new aspirant to fill the throne of Power, and is every inch a genuine Patlander. The richness of his brogue he enunciates to perfection, the weakness of his "whoop," he intonates beyond comparison, and of the humour and fun he seems as redolent as any admirer of "ould Ireland" could desire. The part he enacted was *Dr. O'Toole*, in the humorous farce of the *Irish Tutor*. The first appearance of an actor in a character sustained by so able a master of his craft as Power was certainly a difficult essay, and, considering the difficulty, Mr. O'Neill might feel very well pleased with his success. The audience were particularly gratified and loud in their applause, and, at the close of the performance, obliged *Dr. O'Toole* to appear before them to receive their gratulations and make his obeisance. However, it would be exaggeration to assert that the comparatively unpractised *debutant*, labouring under the want of complete ease and self-possession which long experience on the stage alone can give, was as completely efficient and faultless as Power. There was wanting that ability to make points tell, by dwelling on them and holding them out, as it were, to the perception of all within the theatre, which longer practice would afford. Mr. O'Neill seemed to have entertained an acute perception of the fastidiousness of a London audience, and seemed therefore willing rather to make moderate hits, than by attempting too much to run the risk of incurring ridicule or giving offence. He is by no means a servile imitator of Power, and introduced into the representation some peculiar features successfully ludicrous. He danced his Irish jig surprisingly well, and seemed to have throughout an exhaustless fund and a thorough appreciation of fun. Whether his performance in other characters will justify the approbation which his *début* obtained, time alone will determine, but, on the whole, we pronounce his performance intrinsically to be more than respectable, and, considering the difficulties of his position, highly creditable.



LITERATURE.

TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY. Curry, Dublin. Part 3.

This number is more than usually rife with good things, and to the lover of terse humour it is will, in spicy brilliancy, prove a welcome "monthly visitor." Mr. Carleton, the talented producer of the work before us, merits the full measure of praise which the British press has honourably awarded regarding the writings of this favoured son of Erin. Did our limits permit, this week, we would gladly avail ourselves of the pages before us for supplying our readers with a sample, not only of the sterling quality of the work, but the spirit of exciting humour which more or less characterizes the "free-will offerings" of the Irish peasantry.

THE EVERGREEN. Sherwood, London. No. 7.

We are well pleased with the taste and arrangement evinced in the getting up of this work. It is really what its title implies, a miscellany of fact and fiction, yet withal so worthy that we gladly express our hearty commendation in its favour; teeming, as it does, with evidence of vigour, and sparks of rich and rare genius. The illustrations are good, though somewhat in the "sear and yellow leaf" of age.

THE QUEEN'S VOYAGE; OR THE FOLLIES OF SCOTLAND. Gilling, London.

We are favoured with this emanation of the muse in a play of fancy that, at least, cannot fail to *amuse*. The author spares neither age nor sex in his merciless application of the power to wield a poet's whip. Each and all receive their due amount of castigation, and more; but we leave our readers to judge of its merits, otherwise, according to their own will and pleasure.

THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST. Part I. Groombridge, London.

Though a wide field in this instance has been chosen, and though numerous the labourers, yet the work before us, we doubt not, will meet the favour of those for whom it has been called into existence; nor will the *popular* reader digest the contents of "The Gardener" without benefit.

AIRD'S SELF-INSTRUCTING FRENCH GRAMMAR. Cunningham, London.

This little unassuming *tome* will be found the more deserving general patronage the better it becomes known. Mr. Aird, though a young aspirant to fame, is no theoretic teacher; but gathers his "examples" and *mode* from the "school" of experience. We have glanced over the pages of this grammar, and at once express our unqualified approval of the work. Such of our readers as seek intimacy with correct French—the language regulated as it ought to be—will but consult their own benefit when they study the "laws" laid down by Mr. Aird.

THE HERBERTS. By the Author of "Elphinstone." 3 vols. 8vo. Saunders and Otley, London.

We have seldom perused a novel, of late years, boasting like claims to merit with the work now on our table. In the "Herberts" there are, indeed, but few attempts at the mawkish sentimentality of modern novel writing; and the work, instead of being got up to *sell*, appears rather designed to instruct, by the strength of its *morale* and the number of *teaching facts* to which it layeth claim. Unnatural stiffness, and worked-up display of *plot*, have been, very wisely, banished from the narrative of these volumes; and, instead of the namby-pamby *schoism* of every-day romance writing, we have a work really possessing and maintaining claims to originality and vigour, as its characterising features. The incidents are painted distinct and natural. Interest in the readers will rise from the attentive perusal of "The Herberts" without acknowledging that they have seen all the characters here defined, full of bloom and activity *in the living world*. Hence our opinion of the work is considerably enhanced; and hence we consider it but a duty to acknowledge our opinion of its merits, as a work of fiction, teeming with truthful colouring and substantial reality. As we hate plagiarism, and love originality, and natural romance, so do we esteem a novel of this stamp the more. There is, likewise, a benevolence of opinion charactered throughout the work, which is worthy of note; and which cannot fail to prove its strongest recommendation to those who seek to keep pace, in their reading, with the march of mind and the spirit of the age in which we live. We detest the want of *heart* which so many of our "new novels" evince, and therefore concede our need of approbation, the more readily, to the author of "The Herberts." It is a work, we trust, destined to deserve favour, and to win and to wear lasting laurels.

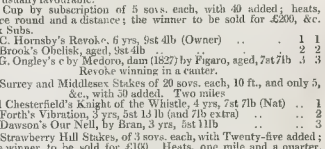
COLLECTIONS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE GEOLOGY, HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, AND ASSOCIATIONS OF CAMBERWELL, AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD. By DOUGLAS ALLPORT.

This is a spiritedly got up publication, combining at once the usefulness of research, in its origin, and the beauty of illustrative engraving, in its embellishment. The author has spared neither labour nor study, nor time nor expense, in his desire to render the work before us complete, and interesting to the local and general reader. The geology, statistics, and history of Camberwell receive, each, their full measure of attention and care, as evinced in the arrangement and compilation of this work. Public institutions, their origin, history, and objects, and antiquarian records, enlist the labour of the talented compiler; and severally engage the attention of the reader, in accordance with their claims to age and importance. The engravings are highly finished, in the best style of art. This book will be of immense advantage to those desirous of learning particulars regarding the locality to which it is intended to confine its delineative claims.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Unitarians may now suspend their clamour for a time, and the most rigidly practical cannot, with any show of reason, exclaim against the no-results which follow from the congregation of the learned. Can anything be more useful than an exposition of the best means of promoting the growth of fat? Anything more practical than the manufacture of cheese? The Parisian savans, at the last meeting of their Academy of Sciences, listened with exemplary patience to a long essay from a M. Romanet on the feasibility of establishing joint-stock cheese manufactories in France, after the model of the Swiss, who manage the matter in the wise. It appears that until recently, in Switzerland, the trade in Gruyere cheese was monopolised by the wealthy; for, be it known to the unlearned in such matters, that it is quite necessary, to secure the quality of the article, that the cheese should be large, and that the milk should be coagulated the day it is drawn from the cow. The small proprietor, therefore, was shut but from the advantages arising from the manufacture of this article, which is one of considerable export. Some ingenious person, however, at length hit upon a mode of enabling the peasant to compete with the wealthy proprietor. Cheese dairies were established, and an account was kept of the quantity of milk furnished by each person, and the proceeds were apportioned accordingly. This plan is in general operation in Switzerland, and M. Romanet wishes to promote its adoption in France. The *Academie* could scarcely lend its aid to a more useful and philanthropic project. M. Dumas' paper, read at the same meeting, was on a subject having close relation to the foregoing, namely, "On the Food of Herbivorous Animals." This philosopher states, that the quantity of fat in healthy animals does not depend upon some peculiar process in digestion, as is generally thought, but upon the quantity of fatty matter in the food taken in. Upon an analysis of hay and Indian corn, he found—at least so he says—the hay to yield two per cent. of fatty matter, and the corn nine per cent. Further, M. Dumas asserts, that herbivorous animals always make less fat than the amount of fatty matter contained in their food, but the milch cow affords a larger quantity than any other animal, and that the quantity of butter that she supplies would, if weighed, be found equal to that contained in her food!—*teste* M. Dumas.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The substances which have been used for the purpose of rendering metallic plates and paper sensitive to the influence of light, are very different in their constitution; and consequently light, in acting upon them, produces very varied results. When some classes of salts are used, the original colour is merely darkened; in other classes it is entirely removed; while some species, which are originally colourless, assume a dark brown, blue, or black appearance. The greater part of the preparations already used in photography are of mineral origin; but latterly substances have been employed, having in their constitution organic bodies, either alone, or united with a substance of a mineral nature. In the researches on the action of light on vegetable colours, very recently instituted by Sir John Herschel, he found he could produce colours—such as yellow, green, blue, red, pink, and a variety of others, never before obtained by the influence of light. During the course of his experiments, he found that certain salts, such as the ammonia-citrate of iron (a salt of a vegeto-mineral character), were very readily acted upon by light; but that, unless it was aided by certain metallic solutions, the effect was scarcely perceptible. When paper, washed over with a solution of ammonia-citrate of iron, is exposed to light for a short time with any body, such as a piece of lace, in contact with it, the part covered by the lace is left of its original colour, but the part on which the light is enabled to act becomes darker, according to the time it is exposed: if the exposure is only of a very short duration, there is not the slightest appearance of darkening produced. It is, in this state, to be acted upon with a neutral solution of chloride of gold, which immediately darkens the part exposed to light, and removes the original brown colour of the ammonia-citrate from the parts to which light has had no access. In this state, however, it is still sensitive; therefore, means must be adopted to remove the sensitive compound. In order to accomplish this, it must be washed in distilled water, dried between folds of blotting paper, and then combined with a solution of sodide of potassium, which must be allowed to remain on the paper for a minute or two, and then washed off with distilled water. After the picture is dry, it is no longer acted upon by light, or indeed by any substance which does not destroy the texture of the paper. The necessary solutions are prepared in the following manner:—Take 100 grains of the ammonia-citrate of iron, and dissolve them in 900 grains of distilled water. Prepare a solution of gold in nitri-hydrochloric acid (the aqua regia of the shops), taking care to perfectly neutralize any excess of acid by means of soda. The solution ought to be of such a strength as to resemble sherry wine in colour. The most convenient proportion of sodide of potassium is one ounce to the pint of distilled water.* By this process, pictures, exhibiting the smallest objects with perfect accuracy, may be produced. This species of paper is found to be the best for taking positive copies of pictures produced by the calotype process, as, with very little attention to the even texture of the paper, a surface may be obtained which will be free from spots, or defects of any kind.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

HAMPTON RACES.

The last of the four meetings to which the home circuit of the turf is now restricted commenced on Wednesday, under auspices more than usually favourable.

The Cup by subscription of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added; heats, once round and a distance; the winner to be sold for £200, &c. Six Subs.

Mr. C. Hornsby's Revoke, 6 yrs, 9st 4lb (Owner) ..	.	1	1
Mr. Brook's Obelisk, aged, 9st 4lb ..	.	2	2
Mr. G. Ongley's ch by Medora, dam (1827) by Figaro, aged, 7st 7lb		3	3

Revoke winning in a canter.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., and only 5, &c., with 50 added. Two miles

Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb (Nat) ..			1
Mr. Forth's Vibration, 3 yrs, 5st 13 lb (and 7lb extra)			2
Mr. Dawson's Our Nell, by Bran, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb			3

The Strawberry Hill Stakes, of 3 sovs. each, with Twenty-five added; the winner to be sold for £100. Heats, one mile and a quarter. Eight Subs.

Mr. D. Cooke's b g Tub-Thumper, 4 years. (Lye) ..	0	1	1
Mr. Bacon's m, by Langar, sister to Forirat, 4 yrs ..	1	2	2
Mr. Goodwin's Music, 3 yrs	2	0	3

The first heat was one easy by the Langar mare, only the three placed having run for the heat. Tub-Thumper won the other two in a canter, and was claimed.

THURSDAY.—The Hurst Cup of £10.

Mr. C Hornsby's b m Revoke, 6 yrs, (owner) ..	0	0	1	1
Mr. Scott's Helen (late Michaelmas Day) 3 yrs .	1	0	2	2
Mr. Tollit's Firey Oaks, 5 yrs	0	1	0	3

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for all ages.

Sir W. M. Stanley's ch c Vakeel, by Plenipo, 3 yrs (Nat) ..	1	1	
Mr Nightingale's Ajax, 4 yrs	2	2	
Mr. Dawson's The Biddy, 3 yrs	3	3	

The Albert Stakes of 5 sovs. each, and Twenty-five added.

Captain Gardiner's ch by Camel, out of Cecilia, 4 yrs (Wilkinson)	1	1	
Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto, 5 yrs	0	2	
Sir W. Wynn's Remnant, aged	2	0	

FRIDAY. The Claremont Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added

Mr. Ongley's f The Gipsey Queen, by Camel (Stv)	1
Sir G. Heathcote's ch g Shamarcand out of Paradigm	2

A Handicap Plate of £100, the gift of the stewards, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each

Mr. Shelly's Daddy Longlegs, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (Esling)		1	
Mr. Payne's Johnny, 5 yrs, 9st		2	

The Innkeepers' Plate of £40, added to a sweepstake of 3 sovs. for the Strawberry-hill Stakes.

Mr. S. Scott's ch h Windsor, 4 yrs (Butler) ..	1	0	1
Mr. Skingsley's Fanni, 4 yrs	0	1	2

LIGHTHOUSES.—A return has been made to the House of Commons by the Corporation of the Trinity House, of the receipt and application of all moneys received as tolls for lighthouses in the year ending 31st December, 1840, pursuant to Act of Parliament. The net revenue during that period was £134,717, the charges £102,655, and the surplus £32,062. From this surplus has been deducted payments for repairs, insurance, wages, salaries to superintendents, &c., leaving a clear surplus of £28,465, which has been applied to the "charitable" and other uses, purposes, and intents, for which the Corporation of the Trinity House has been established and maintained.

* These solutions, excepting the sodide of potassium, ought to be kept in a dark place, and in bottles with glass stoppers.

ANGLING.

We have often thought that angling alone offers to man the degree of half, business, half idleness, which the fates have fixed in their needlework or knitting which, employing the hands, leaves the mind at liberty, and conceding the attention so far as is necessary to remove the pain of sense of a vacuity, yet yields room for contemplation, whether upon things heavenly or earthly, cheerful or melancholy. *Quarterly Review.*

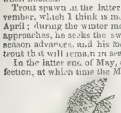
THE TROUT

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News

There are a great number of varieties of the beautiful fish, which have been thought by some naturalists to be of distinct species; others again, who have had most favourable opportunities of studying their changes, have come to the conclusion that they are all of one species. There is not any fish which varies so much in colour, form, and size; the difference is to be met with even in the same river; one part will produce trout will flesh of a yellowish pale colour, whilst another will yield only ill-fed fish, whose flesh is white and comparatively worthless. They are so very abundant, that trout fishing is more a nuisance pursued by the angler than any other; he is a good fish and affords capital sport when hooked.

Trout spawn in the latter end of October in some rivers, and in others in November, which I think is most general, and is then out of season until March or April; during the winter months he is long, lank, and sickly, but when spring approaches, he seeks the swift, gravelly streams, and gains new strength as the season advances, and his food becomes more plentiful. There are some barren trout that will remain in season all the year.

In the latter end of May, or beginning of June, they may be said to be in perfection, at which time the May or drake-fly is on the water, and they will scarcely



THE MAY-FLY.

take any other bait: the best way to take them is by dibbing or dapping. The natural green or grey drake, in a live state, are the flies generally used for this purpose; the green drake is the best. If you use a single hook, it should be a No. 8, whipped with pale yellow silk to about a yard or a quarter-half of it. In Derbyshire little or no silk is to be perceived, in order to carry your flies. If you use two flies, set a double hook, No. 10 or 11, and pass a hook through the back of each fly. Great care must be taken to keep out of sight of the trout, as he is a very shy fish, and will leave off feeding as soon as he sees you approach; you must not imagine that because he does not dart off in a moment he does not see you: he will be warily watching you, motionless, and pursue a hurried start off should he think there is any danger. The best rule for fishing is to "fish fine, and a long way off." If possible, endeavour to get under the wind of your baits, let your fly fall gently on the water; if there is a high wind, and you give it a run properly, you will be almost sure to hook him.

For artificial fly fishing, which you will practise with more success when the drake-fly is not on the water, you should have a hackle of red hen tied on three yards and a half, I should recommend four yards, and fish with three flies, thrown as far as you can to let your flies fall gently on the water: the art of throwing the fly cannot be properly conveyed by written directions unless by the water side from an adept, will do more good than a long letter of theory without practice. Always take care, however, to keep the point of your rod well up, and in the act of throwing, let your flies form a circle over your head; if you bring them back too soon, crack, and your end fly is gone to grass. Some routine fishermen will use only certain flies in certain months, and I think it will be proper to mention a few of them, though you should always bear in mind that a good deal depends upon the colour of the water:

Flies for March.—The March brown, the cowdung fly, claret fly, and the blue dun.

April.—Stone fly, sand fly, orange dun, and green tail.

May.—Black and red palmers or hackles (these are capital flies for nearly all the season) little yellow May-fly, fern-fly dark blue dun, and oak-fly.

June.—Green and grey drake, and little black gnat.

July.—Sand-fly, the orange dun, red tail, grouse hackle and wren's-hackle.

August and September. Oak-fly, summer-dun, and July flies.

October.—Same as in March.

The minnow is a very favourite bait for the trout, and is used with most success in March and April. It will, however, be found to be a killing bait at any time of the year, when the water is clearing after a flood. All sorts of minnow tackle may be bought at the fishing tackle shops, as may also artificial minnows; but the fresh minnow is the best. Holland quotes the north country anglers' method of baiting: he says, "I have a gilse-hook (No. 9 or 8) at the end of the line, but wrapped no further on the end of the shank than to make it secure and to leave more room to bait. An inch or very little more, from the shank end of the gilse hook, I wrap on a strong hook about half the size of the other. I put the point of the large hook in at the mouth of the minnow, and out at the tail, on the right side of the minnow, hitching it half round as I put it in, then I put the other hook in below the under gnap, so that it keeps the minnow's mouth and colour." Care is to be used in putting rightly in the hook near the tail, else it will be indispensable to let the fish run out when he has taken the bait. Trout will also take the worm freely when the water is very clear, the dew worm and brandling are the best I can be used. Your worms should be well scoured before you use them. If you have time, and purpose to keep them long, put them in an earthen pot with some good moss which should be changed every four or five days; and if your worms turn sickly, put in about a table spoonful of milk or cream which will revive them. My next will contain a description of the grayling and chub.

A DISCIPLE OF ISAAC WALTON.

THE GRAND STAND AT ASCOT.—The receipts at the Grand Stand (which has now been opened to the public for four seasons) during the race week amounted to £2000. The money received for admission during the four race days, was as follows: Tuesday, £521 10s.; Wednesday, £59 10s.; Thursday, the Cup day), £1,357 15s.; and Friday, £16 12s.; making an aggregate, including £200 received for the rent of the refreshment rooms, &c., of £2,225 7s. The first year the stand was opened (in 1859) the receipts were £1,912 2s.; in the following year, £2369 15s.; and last year, £1892 18s. The erection was completed at an outlay of £10,000 in 100 shares of £100 each. Five shares are paid off every year from the money received, so that in the year 1870 the whole of the receipts, and up to that period, a portion, increasing every year (after deducting the necessary expenses for repairs, &c.), will be appropriated to the race-fund; thus enabling the stewards to give such additional prizes to be run for as will ensure the entries of the very first horses in the kingdom.

AN HONEST BEGGAR.—Some time since a beggar entered the George and Dragon inn, Honley, and called for a mug of beer. While drinking it, a carrier asked him a bit of paper for his tobacco pipe with, which he instantly pulled out of his waistcoat pocket, but while in the act of handing it, he observed some printing on it, which, after examination, proved to be a £5 note. The beggar, elated with the discovery, called for the landlord, and with the honesty of a true Englishman, deposited it in his hands, with directions "to deliver it to none but what could tell naan and nummer." The poor fellow had pocketed it in the streets the day previous, thinking it was merely a bit of paper. *Leeds Mercury.*

ENOUGH FOR THE PRESENT.—It has been stated that the Welsh coal fields extend over 1200 square miles, and that there are twenty-three beds of workable coal, having an average thickness of ninety-five feet. Each acre will yield about 180,000 tons, being at the rate of 5,000,000 tons per mile. If from this we deduct one-half for waste, and the minor extent of the upper beds, this will afford a supply of coal equal to 32,000,000 tons per square mile. Let it be conceded that 5,000,000 are equal to one-third of that consumption in England, then each square mile of the Welsh coal-field will meet a proportionate consumption of a hundred years; and as there are from 1600 to 2000 square miles in this district, it would supply England with coal for 2000 years after all the English mines were exhausted.

BATHING.—Last week seventeen persons were drowned while bathing in the river between London-bridge and Battersea, besides many others below bridge and in the canals. Since last Sunday eight more have perished. Surely a code of regulations could be laid down, not only to increase the comfort and cleanliness of the people, but also to prevent the frequent sacrifice of life, and the indecent exhibitions which are daily made.

The *Frankfort Journal* announces a decided novelty having occurred at Coburg. The riding school of that town has been converted into a temporary theatre; and on the night of the representation of "Peter and the Carpenter," the edifice, but indifferently constructed, fell in with a tremendous crash just at the rising of the curtain. Thirty lives have been lost, and many persons wounded. The scene was most distressing and appalling.

FLORICULTURE.

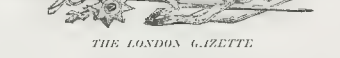
THE RANUNCULUS.

It may be said there are two varieties of this plant the wild, and garden species. The wild flower, our common buttercup, is found both in marshy and mountainous districts, the garden flower is a native of the Levant, but has been cultivated in Britain nearly 200 years. The raising of this plant from seedlings is very simple: the soil should be a sandy, lazelly loam, mixed with a third part of old manure; it should be exposed for six or eight months, and be turned at least twice during that time. The border should be so arranged as to be open to the full. The seed may be sown rather thickly, and but a slight distance beneath the surface in pots filled to the brim with mould. The pots should be well watered, and kept in the shade. The seed will come up in a month. When the grass is withered, take up the roots and preserve them in bags or boxes of dry sand. Plant them in the following February, six inches apart each way. In June they will bloom profusely; and when the flowers are about half-blown, shade them from scorching suns like the present by white calico or netting, and from heavy rains by a covering of mats. When the seed-pod turns brown, they should be gathered and preserved entire until the time of sowing.

Other varieties.—Finish planting out as soon as possible; for if deferred, the strength of the sun is very prejudicial to recently removed plants. Pansies should now be propagated; and if you intend saving the seed of tulips, fix a piece of glass horizontally over each pod. Tie up carnations, pinks, dahlias, &c., and shade choice kinds of carnations, picotees, and pinks.

BOCCACCIO'S HOUSE.—The house of Boccaccio, at Certaldo, was purchased in 1822 by a Florentine lady, named Medici Tornzoni, in order to preserve it from dilapidation, as a relic of departed genius. A curious circumstance is said by Professor Roselini to have happened some years previously to this purchase. An old woman who tenanted the premises, was busy weaving in a small room next to the sitting apartment, when the repeated shaking of her loom brought down part of the wall, and laid open a small recess hollowed in the thickness of it, from which a large bundle of written papers tumbled down. The old woman, through ignorance, or superstition, or both, thought it a pious duty to consign the whole of the manuscripts to the flames. Probably many interesting autographs of Boccaccio have thus been lost.—*Gallery of Portraits, Boccaccio.*

FIRE AT HITCHIN.—FOURTEEN HOUSES BURNED DOWN.—A fire of a most destructive nature happened at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, on Sunday afternoon last, which in the short space of two hours, consumed fourteen houses and other premises. On the alarm being raised the flames were discovered raging in a house in the occupation of a labouring family named Walker, in Holly lane, a neighbourhood inhabited chiefly by the working classes of the town. After much laborious exertion the fire was mastered, but by that period fourteen dwellings, the habitations of nearly fifty families, were entirely destroyed. No account has been obtained as to the origin of this disaster. The property is not insured.



THE LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

DOWNING STREET, JUNE 11.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 11.

1st Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Major William Hawkins Ball from half pay Unattached, to be Major vice James M'Queen, who exchanges. Capt. George William Keyte to be Major, by purchase, vice Ball, who retires: Lieut. John Bland Pilcrim to be Captain, by purchase, vice Keyte. Cornet Rookwood Mountray Heald to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pilcrim; George Stoney Swinney, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Heald.

17th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Augustus Saltren Willett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Douglas, who retires; Cornet Charles Wellington Miles to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Willett; Samuel Lee Hunt Hobson, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Miles.

23d Regiment of Foot.—Assistant-Surg. John Robert Taylor, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Ingham, appointed to the 34th Foot.

34th Foot.—Major Richard Westmore to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Joseph Mark Harry, who retires upon half pay; Brevet-Major Thomas James Conway to be Major, vice Westmore. Lieut. Francis Todd to be Captain, vice Wells, who retires upon half pay. Ensign Edward Westby Donovan to be Lieut., vice Todd, Henry Dwyer Hart to be Ensign, vice Donovan.

40th Foot.—Surgeon Charles Thomas Ingham, M.D., from the 39th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Stephenson, deceased.

79th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Leonard Lander to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harris, who retires; Charles John Hamilton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leader.

97th Foot.—Ensign Alexander B. Rooke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wagner, who retires; George Lowther Rathbone, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rooke.

99th Foot.—Brevet-Col. Warner Westenra Higgins, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Col. vice John Carter, who exchanges. Major the Hon. Lauderdale Maule to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase vice Higgins, who retires. To be Majors by purchase: Capt. Thomas Bishop, vice Maule; Captain Francis Rawdon Hastings Lawrie, vice Risch, who retires. To be Captains, by purchase: Lieutenant William Monro, vice Isham; Lieut. John Douglas, vice Lawrie. To be Lieuts., by purchase: Ensign James Murray Ayrshay, vice Monro; Ensign Warren Hunt, vice Douglas. To be Ensigns, by purchase: William Arthur Mainwaring, Gent., vice Aynsley; William Thomas Wayte Wood, Gent., vice Hunt.

Staff.—Staff-Surg. of the Second Class, Thomas David Hume, M.D., to be Surg., vice Ullman, who exchanges.

21st West India Regiment.—Lieut. George Felix Horsford, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Hamilton, who retires.

Brevet.—Assistant-Surgeon Edward Fagan, from the 86th Foot, to be Past Assistant-Surgeon.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. William Armstrong Rogers, from the 99th Foot, to be Capt. without purchase.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon George Ullman, from the 83d Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Hume, who exchanges. Daniel Cooper, Gent., to be Assist.-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Taylor, promoted to the 23d Foot.

MEMORANDA.—The date of the commission of Lieut. Robert Hawkes, to the 4th, is to July 11, 1851.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 11.

Corps of Royal Marines.—Second Lieutenant William Jenny Pengelley to be First Lieutenant, vice Carmichael Dennis de Harrington, resigns his commission.

CROWN OFFICE, JUNE 13.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.

County of Meath.—Matthew Elias Corbally, of Corbalton-hall, in the county of Meath, Esq.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

CHARLES NICHOLLS, Shrewsbury, flannel draper.

BANKRUPTS.

CHARLES DENNIS BOWERS, Cannon-street, City, comb maker.

HENRY HELDMANN, Oldham, St. Mary's-gate, Manchester, warehouseman.

TRISTRAM RIDGWAY, Hebden-hill, Yorkshire, wool merchant.

MANAGE COMBE PRICE, Bradford, Yorkshire, brewer.

WILLIAM WEBB, Northampton-terrace, York-road, Lambeth, builder.

THOMAS LONG, Beaufort-place, Chelsea, coal merchant.

THOMAS TURPIN, Wrenhoe, Essex, maltkeeper.

HENRY MERRIDEW, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer.

WILLIAM HOULDING, Salford, Lancashire, corn-dealer.

WILLIAM KERRISON, Southampton, glass-merchant.

THOMAS MEALE, Brynmawr, Brecon-shire, ironmaster.

WILLIAM BEARDS and GEORGE BEARDS, Bilston, Staffordshire, maltsters.

THOMAS HILL, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, spirit merchant.

THOMAS DOWNING Bramsford, Worcestershire, miller.

WILLIAM BROWN, Manchester, cotton manufacturer.

MARY JOHNSON and WILLIAM JOHNSON, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocers.

ABEL CROMPTON, Manchester, grocer.

RICHARD WILLAN, Bollington, Cheshire, linen-draper.

JOHN JACKSON, Nottingham, plumber.

JOHN SWANN and JAMES KELLY, late of Fleetwood-on-Wyre, Lancashire, brickmakers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

EDWARD HILTON and NATHANIEL WALSH, Manchester, paper manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

JAMES ROBERTS, Berwick street, Soho, licensed-victualler.

GEORGE HIBBERT, jun., Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

WILLIAM HEADLAND, Louth, Lincolnshire, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT ROBERTS, Newton, Montgomery, grocer.

JAMES ALFRED WEBB and DAVID WEBB, Great Marlow, Bucks, farmers.

JOHN BRETTARGH, Pendleton, Lancashire, timber-dealer.

ROBERT INNOLL, Brighton, coach-maker.

JOSEPH BRADBURY and RALPH BRADBURY, Oldham, cotton spinners.

JOSIAH CUTTELL, Rotherham, Yorkshire, clothier.

JAMES HOPKINS, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, butcher.

JAMES TOMLIN and WILLIAM MAN, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, merchants.

HENRY ENGLISH, New Broad-street City, printer.

JOHN STRUGNELL, Guildford-street, bookseller.

WILLIAM SMITH, Leeds.

BIRTHS.

At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Anderson, of a son.

In Hertford-street, May fair, the Hon. Mrs. Scott, of a son.

At St. John's, Lower Canada, the lady of Captain Browne, 15th Light Infantry, of a son and heir.

The wife of William Tickle, Esq., his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Vice-Consul, of a daughter.

In Hereford street, the lady of Colonel Newberry, of a daughter.

At Meicdenaure Park, Bedfordshire, Lady Sir John, of a daughter.

At Dunstable House, Richmond, the lady of Captain Sir H. L. Baker, Bart., a son.

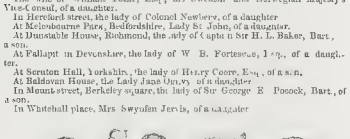
At Pallaput in Devonshire, the lady of W. B. Fortescue, Esq., of a daughter.

At Scruton Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Henry Conyers, Esq., of a son.

At Baldovan House, the Lady Jane Ogilvy, of a daughter.

In Mount-street, Berkeley square, the lady of Sir George E. Pocock, Bart., of a son.

In Whitehall place, Mrs. Swynfen Jervis, of a daughter.



MARRIAGES

At Henley, the Reverend T. Hughes, Rector, Vicar of Kidderminster, to the Honourable Jane Susan, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Ward.

At St. George's Church, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Harbottle Grimstone, second son of the Earl and Countess of Verulam, to Frances Horatia, eldest daughter of John Morier, Esq.

At Wilfenden, the Reverend Robert C. Jenkins, B.A., curate of Willesden, to Mary Frankiyn, eldest daughter of the late Robert Finch, Esq., of Dolley's Hall.

At Putney Church, William Drummond Oswald, Esq., of Paisley, to Ann Frances, only daughter of the late Thomas James Brown, Esq., of Kew, Surrey.

At Hendridge, Somerset, Sir Thomas Rowland Roberts, Bart., Bruntsfield town, Cork, to Anne Elliott, only child of William Langdon, Esq., R.N., of Inwood-lodge.

At St. John's, Hackney, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., Conrad, only son of George Lodiges, of Hackney, to Susanna Agar, eldest daughter of George Bowles, of Hoxton.

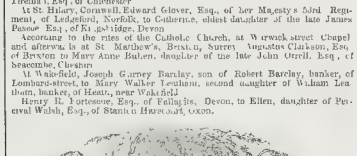
At Welwyn, William Congreve, son of the late Sir Joseph Mac Leay, of the Royal Artillery, to Maria Frances, only daughter of the late William Thomas, Esq., of Chichester.

At St. Hilary, Cornwall, Edward Glover, Esq., of her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, of Ledgeford, Norfolk, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late James Passoe, Esq., of Kingsbridge, Devon.

According to the rites of the Catholic Church, at Warwick street Chapel and afterwards at St. Matthew's, Brixton, Surrey, Augustus Clarkson, Esq., of Brixton, to Mary Anne Bulcen, daughter of the late John Orrell, Esq., of Beaconsfield, Bucks.

At Wakefield, Joseph Gurney Barclay, son of Robert Barclay, banker, of Lombard-street, to Mary Walker Tenthuni, second daughter of William Leatham, banker, of Heath, near Wakefield.

Henry R. Fortescue, Esq., of Fallapits, Devon, to Ellen, daughter of Percival Walsh, Esq., of Stanton Harcourt, Oxon.



DEATHS.

At Rugby, after only two hours' illness, the Rev. Dr. Arnold, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and Head Master of Rugby School.

On the 9th inst. at Hendon, Henrietta Alburia, the second daughter, and also on the 10th instant, Frederica Georgina, the third daughter of the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

On the 11th inst. at Ampthill, the Dowager Lady Mordaunt aged 64.

At Paramatta, New South Wales, Mr. Malcolm, Esq., youngest son of the late Hon. Captain Malcolm, of Portpatrick.

At the residence of Captain William Dixon, R.N., Barnes, Rear-Admiral John Griffiths, aged 70 year.

At his seat, Cranside Hall, near Dalkeith, William Thomas Salvin, Esq.

At Inveresk Lodge, Scotland, Lady Ramsay, of Barnff.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, aged 100, Amelia Turner, leaving four generations surviving her.

J. Arnold Collard, Esq., aged 4, the only son of William Frederick Collard Esq., of 36, Devonshire street, Portland place.

At Hitcham Priory, of scarlet fever, Ralph Charles, fourth son of F. P. Deane Radcliffe, Esq., aged six years.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PROBABLY, in the whole annals of Newspaper History, the triumphant success of "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" is without a parallel; it has received from the public a welcome, warmer and wider than we could have anticipated even in the buoyant enthusiasm of our first ambition. From the length and breadth of the Empire we have received the most flattering testimonials and offers of support from the most distinguished writers, of whose kindly services we shall, from time to time, be proud to avail ourselves.

To our brethren of the Metropolitan and Provincial Press, who have greeted our appearance with so much warmth and cordiality, with so many hopes for our success, we tender our warmest thanks.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE PROGRESS OF ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.—Of the marvels of the day, as far as decoration is concerned, the LONDON NEWS has, assuredly, a claim to the first rank whether as regards the general excellence of its illustration and its profusion, or the cheapness with which it is tendered to the public. The first three parts of the newspaper are now before us, crowded with cuts, illustrative of all the passing events of the day, and giving, in addition, the usual letter-press of a weekly newspaper, at a rate which, but for the most extensive public patronage, could not by any possibility pay the proprietors for the liberality with which they have produced it. As an example of this, we may cite the number which was issued on the 3rd of September, adorned with a taste and profusion of no limited order. It is, without exception, the newspaper which is more calculated for a family, where the younger branches are more numerous, than any other of the periodical journals, from the utter absence of all matter which can offend the most delicate, and the varied nature of its contents. Amongst which, in addition to the news of the day, we have political characters, theatrical sketches, topographical information, and graceful verses, all of pure literary merit, and adapted to give that useful kind of information, which is so often needed by young people or provincial readers, as a commentary upon the facts which the pages of the daily press bring before their view."—*Morning Post.*

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The fancy, facetiousness, spirit, and indeed elegance of this publication place it without a rival as a newspaper candidate in families and among the young. Sparkling, amusing, attractive in the highest degree from the variety of its letter-press and its unprecedented display of pictorial embellishments, it derives a further recommendation from the good taste with which it is conducted, and its studied avoidance of whatever should create a blush, or induce an impure sentiment. It is precisely the weekly periodical for the drawing-room table and 'evenings at home.' Its inexhaustible novelty is a perpetual charm, while its gaiety, its variety, its unexpected crowding of illustration, inevitably rivet the imagination and the eye."—*Morning Advertiser.*

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The high excellence to which the art of engraving on wood has arrived has been, during the last dozen years in particular, applied with much success to the illustration of many publications. But embellishments of first-rate excellence have been almost exclusively confined to publications, either not limited to appearance on a special day, or to such as are issued monthly. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the first number of which we have just now lying before us, is an exception. It is a regular weekly newspaper, of 16 large pages, and, from its careful and judicious selection, its low price, (considering its size and the number and beauty of its illustrations), and withal the moderate tone of its politics, admirably suited for what is appropriately termed a family newspaper. The embellishments are in the finest style—such only as we have been accustomed to see illustrating the higher order of monthly and other publications. The expense attending a publication of this kind must be great. Here we have a newspaper of 48 columns, paper and typography of the best description, and the whole embellished in the way we have described for the small sum of sixpence."—*Stirling Journal.*

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The selected and original matter are right good, and to ladies who would be desirous of procuring materials for a scrap-book, the ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be invaluable. The proprietors have undertaken a mighty work, and must have secured men of the first-rate talent. They deserve encouragement, and will, we hope, succeed."—*Athlone Sentinel.*

"We have been favoured by a specimen copy of the first number of this new periodical, which is as original in its design as spirited in execution. We wish it success, and are not surprised to see by its second number that it has at once jumped up to the position of second in circulation of the weekly metropolitan press."—*Maidstone Gazette.*

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is the title of a new journal published in London, the first number of which we have just been favoured with; and it is certainly as unprecedented a specimen of newspaper printing as it is an unique feature in the newspaper press. Here, for the small sum of sixpence, is an excellent summary of all the news of the week, original articles written with talent and judgment, and no less than thirty splendid wood-cut engravings of subjects of passing interest, in a style which, twenty years ago, could have been scarcely equalled on copper. We have a spirited view of the conflagration at Hamburgh, the city of Cabul, the great fortress of Ghuznee, seven or eight splendid illustrations of her Majesty's Fancy Ball, besides a number of humorous and characteristic sketches. Considering the enormous expense such a publication must involve, our only wonder is, how it can be sold for the money. It is indeed a splendid proof of the proficiency in the arts in the nineteenth century, and we hope such an important undertaking will be duly patronised by the friends of taste, intellect, and the fine arts."—*Mona's Herald.*

"The pictorial art has at length allied with journalism. We have before us the first number of a new paper, entitled THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which combines the ordinary features of a political journal with the novel accessory of pictorial embellishment. The wood engravings are numerous and spirited, having for their subjects the most striking circumstances of the day."—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

"It is, decidedly, the most unique thing of the kind ever attempted, and we are sure it must command an extraordinary circulation—it at least deserves it."—*Drogheda Argus.*

"As an amusing record of passing events, addressed not only to the mind by its letter-press, but the senses by its broad and palpable delineations of character and scenery, we hail the happy idea, and heartily recommend it, especially to families, as an agreeable pastime for the young, or as fitted to adorn the drawing-room table. We wish it every success."—*Kelso Chronicle.*

"THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS will doubtless have an extensive sale in every town throughout the United Kingdom; and such indeed must be requisite to reimburse the liberal proprietor for the expenses of his national undertaking."—*Leamington Chronicle.*

"We have received a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, an admirably got up paper, which, besides a great quantity of excellent matter, contains a large number of well-executed engravings, including a representation of the City of Hamburgh on fire; her Majesty's Bal Masque; her Majesty and Prince Albert in their splendid costumes as Queen Philippa and Edward III.; groups of the principal nobility in their magnificent dresses; views of Cabul and Ghuznee, &c., which are very interesting, and should procure for the ILLUSTRATED NEWS an extensive circulation."—*Mayo Constitution.*

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is a novel and interesting newspaper. It has taken an entirely new field for a newspaper, being interspersed with beautiful engravings, to the number of thirty weekly. It is, we believe, the first attempt that has been made to give a regular series of illustrations in a weekly newspaper. Those in the first number are beautiful—excellent specimens of the high state of perfection to which the art has been brought. They are worth the whole price of the paper."—*Dundee Chronicle.*

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is a new candidate for popular favour, of great attractions and merit. It is an entirely new experiment in the newspaper world—namely, the attempt to illustrate the passing events of the day, by a succession of beautiful wood-cuts. The first number, now before us, contains thirty-engravings of great beauty. The publication, we think, cannot but succeed. It deserves and must command success."—*Leeds Times.*

"We have received the first number of a newspaper which has just made its appearance under the title of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We generally look at the first number of a periodical with some misgivings, because, in the majority of cases, it is fraught with promises and hopes, which its merits give but little assurance of being realized. The publication before us, however, is of a different character; it seems to be got up with a talent and spirit of enterprise which we think must ensure its success, and which most certainly deserve it. The paper, which is a miscellany of politics, arts, and literature, consists of sixteen folio pages, and is embellished with upwards of thirty excellent engravings, most of which are illustrative of some event of present interest. They comprise representations of the destruction of Hamburgh; of the Versailles Railway, of Cabul, of Ghuznee, and eight of the Queen's recent Bal Masque. The literary deparment of the paper displays talent in every way correspondent with its pictorial merits; the editorial articles bear the stamp of cultivated taste and sound judgment, and the selection of matter is made with that proper attention to instruction and good morals which, if the same line of management is adhered to, must make the paper an acceptable and useful acquisition to families. The mechanical execution of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is equally entitled to praise; the typography is excellent, and the *composition* is singularly free from errors. Upon the whole, we can warmly recommend the paper to the patronage of the public, and, in so doing, we consider we are but doing justice to one of the most spirited undertakings that we have ever seen attempted. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is to be published every Saturday, and, although it abounds in beautiful engravings, costs but sixpence. We can scarcely pronounce an opinion on the politics of the paper, but it professes "an unconquerable aversion to the very name of *party*," and declares that it is determined to test all measures "by a reference to their practical utility." We suspect, however, that its affections lean towards that which we consider the better side—namely, that which is guided by those principles of Whiggism upon which the British Constitution is founded."—*Guernsey Star.*

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We have been favoured with the first number of this truly enterprising journal; among the many which, in the various departments of newspaper literature, are in existence, in this period of our history, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS' proprietors have marked out a new track in the diversity, and it must be at very considerable labour and expense—have produced a publication of combined instruction and amusement. The number before us (a large octavo), contains upwards of thirty wood-cut engravings of excellent design and execution, numbering many large illustrations, the principal of which are those of the leading characters and dresses at her Majesty's Bal Masque; the fort of Cabul, and Ghuznee; Meudon, the seat of the late Versailles railway catastrophe, &c. &c. The typographical matter, both in selections and original, are equally deserving, and evince the engagement of first-rate talent. We bid it welcome, and though it disowns the name of party, we discover the Conservative will, in the main, have its support, because it is the most honorable, and therefore the best entitled to it."—*Erne Packet.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.— We, this morning, were favoured with a number of this publication. It is admirably well got up, and promises to be a most useful and entertaining journal."—*Tipperary Constitution.*

☞ The "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," published every Saturday, Price 6d., Stamped, can be sent by Post to all parts of the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and most parts of Europe. Orders received by all Newsmen and Booksellers.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-Court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand.—SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 7] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

THE RENEWED POOR LAW COMMISSION.

As the legislation of the session progresses with heavier labour and more rapid strides than it has done under any previous administration for many years before—as it marches, indeed, amid the difficulties of the present critical condition of the country, at an almost alarming pace—as it sweeps along with the current of power, and bears down the barriers of opposition—we watch earnestly and with anxious interest for something like the realization of those sanguine promises which, at the last election of representatives of the people, politicians of all parties were heard proclaiming to the poor. Nor can we—while on the alert to find for them in every propoundment of Parliament some new element of happiness—refrain from expressing our bitter dissappointment at the continued rebuke which our hopes received with each fresh demonstration of legislatorial indifference or tyranny—and how completely we feel the futility of the best exertions of humanity upon some points, if upon others of more widely borne and universal grievance there is manifested only obstinacy to continue instead of wisdom to redress the wrong.

Within the past few days a determination has displayed itself on the part of government to extend over another five years of cruel and grinding miasrule, the fearful powers and responsibilities of the New Poor Law Commission.

The Tories proclaim this dangerous intention in the House of Commons by the voice of Sir James Graham—the Whigs echo it with a consistency that only covers them with shame—the Radicals oppose it with a hopelessness as distressing as it is discouraging and weak—and the legislature carries it, to work out the policy of the Minister and recoil in wretchedness upon the poor.

There is as much insincerity as wickedness in a majority of the votes which are recorded in favour of the renewal of this hateful commission. The Whigs may hold to it, for it is part of a system of bad political economy which their philosophers have always preached; but the conservatives (with few exceptions), who swell the ministerial majorities against the people upon this loudly discussed question, break faith most dishonourably with their constituents, and betray pledges which it was incumbent upon them most steadfastly to have confirmed. We had an opportunity, at the late election, of listening to the vows made by candidates who are now returned to parliament and voting against the poor,—from hustings in nearly every quarter of the empire where the action of the poor-laws had been most oppressively exercised and most acutely felt. Everywhere they reprobated the "heartless Whig commission;" everywhere they inveighed against the dreadful clauses of cruelty which the act contained—everywhere they appealed, as well as their eloquence would allow them, to the sympathies and the sufferings of those whom they addressed—everywhere they identified themselves with promises of protection and relief under a Conservative administration, and everywhere they bound themselves to work out some purer measure of humanity, and destroy and obliterate the crying grievances of the recent law. It is both sad and humiliating to contemplate so large a share of reckless public dishonesty, as is indicated—first, in the want of truth and principle which could record such promises before those who trusted them—and next, in the secure and nonchalant treachery which could manifest itself, without a compunction or a blush, as soon as the diplomatic hypocrisy was over, and the point of deceit was gained The whole press finds this too glaring and difficult an iniquity to gloss; the more bold and sincere of its advocates for the people repudiate its baseness at once; and, in spite of the prejudices of party or the claims of political allegiance, the brightest talent of Conservatism itself is brought to bear with threatening and terrific energy against the continuance of the Poor Law Bill. We rejoice in this fact, although we cannot help being led by it to the inference, that in matters of stringent public honesty the press is becoming more respectable than the parliament.

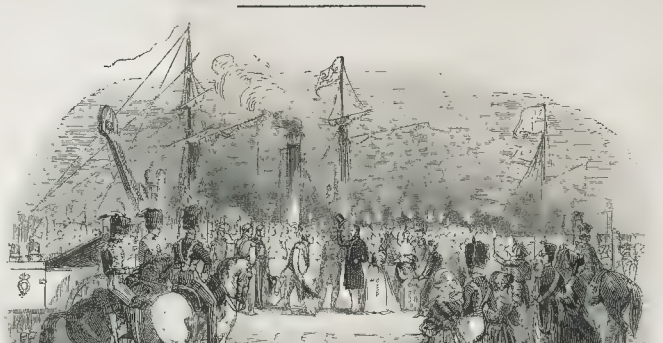
The New Poor Law was undoubtedly the most tyrannizing in complexion, the most brutal in spirit, the most remorseless in operation, of any of the enactments of cruelty, in which legislatures put humanity and christianity to shame. We admit the abuses of the old law—which was however beautiful in its foundation—and should still be regarded, in its beginning, as one of the purer glories of the Elizabethan reign. But we would not willingly have seen even the sad corruptions that had crept over it with time—so palsy its action that theoretical economists should crush it at a blow, and set up in its stead the monstrous crime which has been distressing and demoralizing the people, ever since its horrid machinery has been allowed to work. Still less—although that miserable result was achieved under the late reign—would we have it said, for the honour of our country, that a cruelty was perpetrated under the sway of Victoria that had laid the wisdom of Elizabeth in the dust.

It is bad enough to enact a wicked law for ever so brief a period; it is a thousand times worse to renew it when that period has expired, and when, during that period, its operation has proved its wickedness beyond dispute. Surely we need not recapitulate the miseries which the first Whig commission heaped upon the heads of the poor. And the Tories are seeking to renew it. Are these two great parties only to alternate with each other the crime of oppression? Will both delude the people with promises, and both legislate to betray? We had hoped that the career of the Whig administration would have taught the Conservative a better lesson. We remember, previous to the advent of the present government, seeing in a paper, violently Tory, the following vigorous diatribe against the poor-law bill of the Whigs:—

Ye looked for a law for your poor—to retrieve them
From the sheiterless doom—and starvation to death!
A boon and a blessing to raise—to relieve them,
With peace in its promise, and balm in its breath!
A law—by humanity governed and guided,
For the crushed of misfortune and lowly of birth,
For the friendless, the aged, and sick unprovided,
Who tread (hapless mortals!) the dark paths of earth.
Hollow mockers!—God's vengeance light on them!—they've given
Life's bitterest load to the weakest to bear:
And the rulers of earth have rebelled against Heaven—
Its justice—its mercy—its love—and its care.
Spain is rivalled, alas! in her fierce Inquisition—
Its impress of terror—its torturing toil,
When England empowers a heartless commission,
To build up (oh! sorrow) bastiles on her soil!
Bastiles! British bosoms with fury are swelling,
And pour forth a curse of the soul—on the time
When sin hung a roof over poverty's dwelling,
And gave to her *poor* men the prisons of crime!
When age—deep distress—anguish—pain—destitution—
First learned—in the tomb sweetest solace to see;
And a blemish was cast on the bright constitution,
That kept ancient England so fair and so free!
Bad law!—All domestic affections 'twould smother,
And close out the heart from its fountain of tears;
Sever husband from wife—and the child from its mother,
And shut up the soul and the sunshine of years!
Would trail—slimy serpent—to England's bosom,
And nestle its warmth there alive and alone,
Her sympathies crush, and her feelings abuse 'em,
And tear out her bright heart, to leave there a stone!
Oh deep curse of England! Alas! for the hour
That bore on its dark wings thy tempest of woe,
When the lust, and the pride, and the madness of Power,
Laid sweet Pity prostrate, and Sympathy low!
When love drooped its head on the bosom of Sorrow,
To freeze by the cold hearts whose feeling had fled;
And Hope had no sun that would shine on the morrow,
To light up the temples where Mercy lay dead!

We heard with pleasure the essence and sentiments of these verses declaimed to the people at the late election by Conservatives, and we now turn with disgust from the votes which have been recorded by *ci-devant* orators of the hustings, in favour of Sir James Graham's renewal of the Commission, which was the oracle, the focus, the "lion's mouth" of the tyranny of the entire law. Whatever of amelioration boards of guardians could accomplish—whatever the Gilbert unions could do in the kindly spirit of their excepted independence—whatever individual humanity would have suggested or active Christianity have achieved—this renewal of the Commission abolishes and sweeps away. It has only one redeeming feature of mercy—it modifies (alas! modifies only) the bastardy, the separation, and the out-door relief clauses. It goes thus far and no farther. It stands, as it were, upon the threshold of the temple of Justice without the courage or the humanity to enter within.

We cannot conscientiously conclude without still thanking the few Tories who have had the manliness to stick to their pledges, and oppose their leader, as well as the Radicals who have maintained their principles in resisting the crying evil which the governing power is attempting to thrust upon the governed.



ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS AT WOOLWICH.

On Monday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, the Royal Marines, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Powell, marched to the Royal Dock-yard, and were stationed at the landing-place, to form a guard of honour for the reception of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, who were expected to arrive about that time. Colonel T. A. Parke, C.B., commandant, and Colonel Mercer, and all the Royal Marine officers in the garrison not on duty, were also present in honour of the occasion.

Shortly afterwards a field battery of four light six-pounder guns, under the command of Captain Stanway, arrived, and were drawn up on the west side of the landing-place, to fire a royal salute. About the same time, the officers and men of the 73rd Regiment, under the command of Colonel James Frederick Love, C.B. and K.H., arrived, and were drawn up in a line leading from the entrance to the Dock-yard, past the Royal Marine barracks, as the route by which their Majesties intended to proceed to Buckingham

Palace was in that direction, through the village of Charlton and the Blackheath-road, to the Green Man, where the horses would be changed. Almost at the same time a detachment of the 8th King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons (Hussars), under the command of Lieut. Brown, arrived, and were drawn up on the wharf wall, to form an escort to the Green Man, where another detachment would relieve them, and escort their Majesties to Buckingham Palace.

At half-past nine o'clock the royal standard was hoisted on the flag-staff in the Dock-yard, and from the mainmast of the William and Mary yacht, and the Geyser, Alban, Black Eagle, and the other Admiralty steam-vessels in the river opposite the Dock-yard, hoisted their signal colours, and presented a gay and animated scene. The royal standard was also hoisted at the mortar battery, and the Royal Artillery attended, and were formed on each side of the line of road by which their Majesties were expected to proceed. At half-past ten o'clock, the arrival of one of the trading steam-vessels from Ostend communicated the intelligence that their Majesties would not embark at that port until nine o'clock this morning, and that, consequently, they could not be expected at Woolwich before half-past eight o'clock in the evening, at the earliest. On the communication of this information to the respective commanding officers, the troops were marched back to barracks, under orders to hold themselves in readiness at eight o'clock P.M.

In the course of the afternoon, a communication was received from the Admiralty, that the Ariel steam-vessel, Master Luke Smithett, Commander, was telegraphed, rounding the North Foreland, with the Belgian flag at her mast-head, at half-past three o'clock P.M. It was then ascertained, as near as possible, that their Majesties would arrive at Woolwich at about ten o'clock at night. The field battery was then ordered to the depot, and the troops informed that their attendance would not be required at that late hour.

At precisely a quarter to ten o'clock, a steam-vessel, with four lights upon the most prominent parts, made her appearance in the distance, and, as she rounded the lower part of Woolwich Reach, a splendid blue light was exhibited as a signal, and exactly at ten o'clock the Ariel came alongside the Dock-yard basin, with their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians on board, with their suite, having one luggage and three travelling carriages on board. Captain Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt., C.B. and K.C.H., in full naval uniform, decorated with his various orders, immediately went on board and was introduced to their Majesties. Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., with M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Ambassador, followed, and welcomed their Majesties. Lord Sydney and Lord George Lennox, Lords in Waiting, also went on board to attend on the King and Queen of the Belgians, and accompany them to Buckingham Palace. In a few minutes afterwards their Majesties landed, after, in the kindest manner, parting with the commander of the vessel, and were received, even at that late hour, by a large concourse of spectators, who uncovered their heads, which was acknowledged by his Majesty walking to the carriage with his hat in his hand, and repeatedly bowing to the ladies and gentlemen assembled. Four of the royal carriages were in attendance, and the one in which their Majesties were seated was escorted by Lieut. Brown, and a detachment of the 8th Hussars; and, after leaving the Dock-yard, the royal cavalcade proceeded down the lower road through Greenwich for Buckingham Palace, where they would arrive about eleven o'clock. So far as the light afforded an opportunity of judging, their Majesties looked remarkably well, and her Majesty smiled and appeared pleased with the novelty of landing lighted by a number of lanterns having an appearance of an illumination. Their Majesties were repeatedly cheered by a great crowd on leaving the Dock-yard.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED MURDER AT ISLINGTON.—In the neighbourhood of Islington, on Monday, a report was circulated, that a female had been cruelly murdered by her husband, who had also attempted to perpetrate self-destruction, and subsequently had effected his escape. The following particulars may be relied upon as accurate:—It appears that a man named Joseph Carter, a coal-porter, in the employ of Mr. Curtis, coal-merchant, of Thornhill Wharf, Chalk Road, lived with his wife, about thirty years of age, in a cottage situated in Mr. Buckingham's rope ground, lying between the Chalk-road and Maiden-lane, and but a few yards from Messrs. Randall's tilekilns. Shortly before five o'clock in the morning, a man, named John Munden, who was going to work, and several persons in the neighbourhood, were alarmed by hearing loud cries proceeding from the rope ground. On entering, they found the man (Carter) looking down a well on the premises, upwards of 150 feet deep, and having 50 feet of water in it, declaring that he believed his wife had thrown herself down it, and he was induced to think so, as he had closed the flap himself on the previous night and now found it open. He further stated, that he had awoke about ten minutes before and missed her from his bed, and had been searching all over the place for her, but could not find her. The alarm was raised, and the police called in, and the drags procured from the Thornhill Arms; during which interval the husband (Carter) ran into the house, and endeavoured to cut his throat with a razor, but was prevented. The drags were procured, and lowered into the well, but from its extreme depth the ropes had to be considerably lengthened. After some difficulty the body was raised, by the assistance of the police and two other men, and as soon as it came in sight, Carter rushed out of the rope-ground, and has not since been heard of. On the body being brought to the surface, it was found to be quite warm, and presented a shocking spectacle. She was attired in her night clothes; and on examination, a terrible gash, at least three inches in length, and apparently inflicted by some blunt instrument, was found passing entirely up the back of her head in a horizontal direction. The only other bruise was a severe one on the arm, but which might have been caused by her rapid descent, and in striking against the sides of the well. The wound in the head is such, it is stated, that it is impossible she could have received in her descent.

On Friday morning last, at six o'clock a hostile meeting took place on Wormwood-scrubs, between Archibald Finyerson, Esq., residing at Hampstead, and Henry Charles Minter, Esq., residing in Baker-street, Portman-square. Mr. Finyerson, accompanied by his seconds, arrived on the ground a few minutes before six o'clock, followed by Mr. Minter and his seconds; both parties were attended by a surgeon. The seconds on both sides immediately commenced measuring the ground, a distance of sixteen paces, after which the hostile parties took up their positions and fired, neither taking effect. The seconds interfered, and used every endeavour to procure a reconciliation, but without effect. Mr. Finyerson insisting on another exchange of shots. The pistols were re-loaded, and the parties again occupied their positions, when they fired, Mr. Finyerson receiving the contents of his antagonist's pistol in the pistol-arm near the shoulder, after which Mr. Minter advanced, and both parties shook hands and quitted the ground, the ball having been previously extracted. The wound, though extremely severe, is not of a dangerous description.

THE SHRIEVALTY.—The gentlemen who will be proposed to fill the offices of Sheriffs of London and Sheriff of Middlesex, for the ensuing year, are Alderman Hooper and Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher, the extensive oil and lead-merchant, of Southwark, whose name has been for several years before the Livery. Mr. Hamilton, the bookseller, of Paternoster-row, has, we understand, declined to stand as a candidate for the office this year.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Prince Joinville was to have embarked on Sunday last at Toulon, on board the Belle Poule frigate, of which he is the commander, and will join the squadron under Admiral Hugon.

The King of the French, whilst the Bourse of Saturday was reporting him to be seriously indisposed, was presiding at Neuilly at a cabinet council.

Marshal Soult took up his summer residence on Monday at Meudon, the royal chateau having, as last year, been placed at his disposal by the king.

The Cour Royale has reversed the judgment of the Correctional Police, which ordered the suppression of the *Temps*, on account of informality in the names of the responsible publishers. The Royal Court has also diminished the fine of 80,000f. to 20,000f., and has relieved the journal from the additional fine of 10,000f. imposed on it by the inferior court. M. Heberl, the Procureur-General, who, in his conclusions, had demanded the suppression of the *Temps*, will, it is stated, appeal to the Court of Cassation against the decision of the Cour Royale.

The Marseilles papers of the 16th contain an account of the burning of an American merchant vessel, the Louisa, which might have been attended with serious results to the numerous ships crowding the port. The fire was the work of an incendiary, the steward of the vessel, a native of Manilla, who, having been put in confinement for robbing the captain of nearly 800 Mexican dollars, in revenge threw phosphoric matches amongst some inflammable materials. The villain subsequently threw himself into the river, but was taken out, landed, and sent to prison for trial. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time, and the vessel was towed by a steamer out of the port, when it was got under in an hour, the damage being confined to the hold.

A Cabinet courier arrived on Sunday morning from St. Petersburgh, with despatches for the French government, which were instantly taken to M. Guizot at Auteuil.

The Paris papers of Monday, with letters from our correspondent in the French capital, have arrived. In the latter is enclosed a copy of a telegraphic dispatch received in Paris, which stated that an insurrectionary movement took place in Barcelona on the 16th instant; that the insurgents attacked the prisons, but that they were charged by the troops (cavalry) and dispersed, and that tranquillity had been completely restored.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic dispatch:—

"Bayonne, June 20, half-past 9.

"The Charge d'Affaires of France to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Madrid, June 17.

"The official *Gazette* announces this morning the formation of the new ministry:—General Rodil, Minister of War and President of the Council; Count Almodovar, Foreign Affairs; Zumalacarregui, Minister of Justice; Ramon Calatrava (Senator), Minister of Finance; Capaz (Senator), Minister of Marine; Torrez Solanot, Minister of Interior.

"The Chambers will not assemble before Monday (20th)."

Considerable fluctuations took place in the French funds on Monday last, without any known cause.

The rain recommenced in Paris on Monday, and fell heavily during several hours.

The provincial journals are full of accounts of the ravages occasioned by storms in various parts of France.

SPAIN.—Our private accounts from Madrid are of the 13th instant.

The *Patriota* of that evening states, that at six o'clock P.M., the negotiations having for their object to find the two members wanting to complete the administration, were still pending. The portfolios of Justice and Marine were the only two that had not yet been disposed of, the others having, as we already announced, been accepted by Messrs. Rodil, Almodovar, Landero, and Calatrava.

It was apprehended that some disturbances would take place in Madrid on the 13th, on the occasion of a bull fight; but the spectacle, which had attracted a number of spectators, passed off without any disturbance.

INDIA.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the 50th Native Infantry, dated Saugor, April 19, 230 miles from Cawnpore:—"We are all on the alert here. An insurrection has broken out about forty miles from this. Five companies, a wing of irregular cavalry, with two nine-pounders, have been sent out to quell it, but it does not appear to make much progress. The day before yesterday Captain Rolfe and three privates got wounded; one private and one horse killed. The country all round is up in arms, and we have barely sufficient troops here to protect the city of Saugor and magazine. A requisition for troops has been made out, and on their arrival we shall be able to adopt more effectual measures. I only hope all will be settled ere the rains set in. The thermometer in camp is 125. The commissioner, who is out with the troops, wrote in to say the insurgents were in full march to plunder the city, but they have not yet made their appearance, but have burnt two villages only seven miles off. April 20.—The remains of poor Captain Rolfe, of the 3rd Native Infantry, who was wounded three days back were brought in this morning."—*Times.*

NEWS FROM AMERICA.—By the arrival of the Belgian steamer, British Queen, papers from New York, &c., have been received. The following are the most important items:—NEW YORK, June 7.—The prevailing opinion in America is, that Lord Ashburton's mission will be brought to a favourable and amicable conclusion, though but little is said on the subject in the Journals.

Yesterday was a day of great excitement in the financial and rascally circles of Wall-street. About ten o'clock in the morning it was discovered that James S. Schermerhorn, who has been Secretary of the Ocean Insurance Company for years past, had proved a defaulter to that institution in the sum of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. Upon being informed of the discovery, he confessed the whole affair, and the manner in which he had succeeded in defrauding the institution of this large amount of money. He has a family, and four children, who have hitherto lived in affluence, and we understand that he was about erecting a splendid mansion in the upper part of the city as a private residence. He attributes his conduct entirely to the rascalities of Wall-street, and dabbling in stocks. The capital of the company is 350,000 dollars, and we understand that he has confessed that his defalcations reach nearly to 150,000 dollars.

Garrett Van Dyne, the aged porter of the Long Island Bank has been robbed, or his pocket picked of 24,000 dollars, in bank notes and checks, while proceeding from Wall-street to Brooklyn. Mr. Van Dyne is upwards of 80 years of age, and has been in that institution many years.

MOVEMENTS.—Lord Morpeth, we believe, is at this time at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia; he intends to spend the summer at Saratoga, Niagara Falls, and Upper and Lower Canada. Charles Dickens and Lady are in the city; they leave to-morrow in the George Washington for "merrie England." Dickens' portfolio is filled with curious and graphic incidents which he has met with on his tour; and it is his intention, as soon as he reaches England, to publish a book containing Boz's bewilderments in the United States. Dr. Lardner is at Albany delivering lectures.

CANADA.—The intelligence from this portion of the British Empire is by no means important. The Governor-General was in excellent health, and so were the members of his family. He is evidently becoming very popular with the loyal portion of the Canadians.

Within the last few months a very extensive emigration has taken place from the United States to Canada, of persons natives of Great Britain, but who have resided for many years in the United States. Several thousands of these individuals have reached Canada since the opening of navigation.

The *Montreal Herald* of June 2, publishes a highly interesting letter addressed to Lord Ashburton, on the growing and great importance of the corn and flour trade with England, by way of the river St. Lawrence. It appears that last year this trade amounted to 4,000,000 dollars.

Fifteen hundred emigrants arrived in Montreal on the 1st and 2d days of June.

The prospect for grain crops this year in Canada is unusually good.

The Canadian papers all unite in abusing Captain Barclay's book about Canada.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House of Lords did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In the House of Commons, after a variety of less important business, Mr. C. BULLER brought under the notice of the house the recent proclamation respecting light gold. A long discussion ensued upon the question, in the course of which speeches were delivered by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and the FIRST LORD of the TREASURY.

On the order of the day that the house resolve itself into committee on the Poor-law Bill, Colonel SAWYERS opposed the Speaker leaving the chair, and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed to that day three months.

Mr. WAKLEY seconded the motion, and supported it by a speech of considerable length

Viscount COURTENAY expressed the opinion that the continuance of the commission was essential to the working of the Poor-law Bill.

Mr. LAWSON supported the motion of the gallant Colonel.

Sir R. PEEL claimed for the Queen's Government collectively the responsibility of this measure, which was calculated, in its opinion, to promote the permanent welfare of the industrious classes, and even of the paupers of the country. He had supported the new Poor-law Bill from the beginning, under a deep sense of the evils engendered by the old system. The Right Hon. Baronet then adduced evidence of these evils, and expressed a decided opinion in favour of the general good conduct of the commissioners, of their usefulness to the public, and of the necessity of prolonging their powers until all the old tendencies to abuse in administering to the poor had been effectually counteracted and subdued.

The house was then divided—

For the original motion	219
Against it	48
Majority	—171

Mr. FERRAND then moved that the Speaker leave the chair that day week.

Mr. FIELDEN seconded the motion.

Mr. M. PHILLIPS expressed the delight it would afford him to have the assistance and advice of the poor-law commissioners, if in his own neighbourhood he should be called on to take a part in the administration of the poor law.

Sir J. GRAHAM pointed out the inconvenience of delay, which was the obvious and avowed object of the present motion.

After some further discussion the house divided—

For the amendment	18
Against it	255
Majority against the amendment ..	—237

The original motion was then agreed to, and the house went into committee.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again this day.

The Perth Prisons Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report on the Railways Bill was brought up with amendments, and ordered to be received.

The Justices Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time, with a supplementary clause, empowering the justices, under certain circumstances of pressure of business, to divide the beach, and hold the sittings in two courts.

The report on the Customs Acts was brought up, and ordered to be received.—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords the Earl of CLARENDON presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, praying for a representative constitution, in analogy with that of Great Britain.

After some conversation, in which the Earl of Ripon stated that the subject would occupy the attention of his noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies, the petition was laid on the table.

The renewed discussion on the income tax then took place, and occupied considerable time. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE undertook the function of master of the Opposition. His lordship moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months. We content ourselves by giving the division.

Contents	28
Non contents	98
Majority against the amendment ..	—70

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In the House of COMMONS, some conversation took place on the subject of the currency, in the course of which Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the extraordinary demand for silver coin had arisen from the discredit of the bill-securities. This would be speedily remedied by a new issue of the lighter description of coin.

In reply to a question from Mr. HUTT, respecting the Stade duties, Sir ROBERT PEEL said, "I have within the last few days had an interview with the envoy of the Hanoverian government on the subject, and the envoy stated that the propositions of the British Government could not be accepted by the Hanoverian Government. I am not able to give any further information on the subject, except that negotiations are still going on."

In reply to Sir C. NAPIER, on the subject of Capt. Warner's invention,

Sir ROBERT PEEL said he had offered to refer the subject to officers to be appointed by the Master-General of the Ordnance, and that the public should bear the expense of the experiments. It was necessary that the Government should proceed cautiously in affairs of this sort, as there would not be a penny left in the treasury if the claims of every man should be implicitly acknowledged who thought he had made a valuable discovery.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the Bribery Bill was read a second time *pro formâ*, with an understanding that the discussion should take place in committee on Tuesday next.

Mr. WARD then brought forward the periodical motion on the subject of the ballot; viz., "that, in all future elections for Members of Parliament, the votes be taken by way of ballot."

Mr. H. BERKELEY seconded the motion.

There was a debate, as a matter of course, and a division, of which we subjoin the numbers:

For the motion	157
Against it	290
Majority	—133

The Railways Bill was read a third time.

The house then went into committee on the Customs Bill.

The bill passed through the committee, on the understanding that it was, with the amendments and additional clauses, to be reprinted.

The house resumed.

Mr. SHAW obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 2d and 3d of William IV., c. 88, in respect to the right of voting in the University of Dublin.

On the motion of Lord ELIOT, leave was given for the introduction of a bill to amend the act for the regulation of the municipal corporations in Ireland.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Lords, the royal assent was given, by commission, to the Property-tax Bill, the Australian Lands Bill, the Metropolitan

Wood-paving Company's Bill, the Ferry-bridge and Boroughbridge Road Bill, the Charter-house Estate Bill, the Bradwell Inclosure Bill, and the Calmeton Inclosure Bill.

The amendments of the Commons to the Justices Jurisdiction Bill were agreed to. Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented at the bar a resolution of the select committee on the alleged Belfast compromise: "That the chairman be empowered to apply to the house, to allow the committee to appoint an agent for each of the parties in the late contested election to assist them in inquiring into the matters to them referred." The hon. and learned member then moved in pursuance of the resolution of the committee.

The house postponed its decision until to-morrow (Thursday), perhaps to afford an interval of reflection whether the house or the tribunal appoints the agents of the parties, the thing may not assume rather too much of the appearance of a sham process.

In reply to a question from Mr. HUME,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that less than three weeks ago the supply of silver was so excessive that Government was requested to take it in payment of duties.

The Drainage (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, and it was ordered that the report be received to-morrow (Thursday).

The Despard Copyright Bill passed through committee, for the purpose of being printed with amendments.

After some preliminary conversation, the house resolved itself into committee on the Mines and Collieries Bill.

Lord ASHLEY proposed an alteration in Clause 2, permitting boys of ten years of age to labour in mines alternate days, instead of restricting absolutely this description of employment to boys not less than thirteen.

After some discussion, the amendment was agreed to.

On the motion of Lord ASHLEY, a clause was added to the bill, giving power to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State to appoint inspectors to examine into the state of the mines and collieries, and the machinery used thereon.

The various clauses of the bill having been agreed to without alteration, the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday next.

The report of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was brought up, and Mr. BLACKSTONE moved that it be recommitted.

The house divided—

For the recommittal	19
Against it	48
Majority	—29

The report was then received.

The Rivers (Ireland) Bill was further considered in the report, which was ordered to be received to-morrow (Thursday).

The Perth Prison Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Dean Forests Ecclesiastical Districts Bill was considered in committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

Lord COURTENAY obtained leave to bring in a bill to remove doubts touching the law relating to charitable pawn or deposit offices in Ireland.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships sat from ten till two on appeals. The Earl of Shaftesbury then took the chair, when two private bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. W. PATTEN certain standing orders were repealed, which interposed impediments to the introduction of railway bills.

Mr. H. J. BALLIE moved, in pursuance of the notice he had given, for copies of the correspondence of Sir A. Burnes with the Governor-General of India; and also of the latter with the Board of Control and the secret committee of the East India Company, in the years 1837, 1838, and 1839.

Mr. FITZGERALD seconded the motion. Sir JOHN C. HOBHOUSE opposed the motion, and said the war in Affghanistan was not undertaken without mature deliberation.—Lord JOCELYN hoped the present Government would not embark in wars of Indian aggrandizement.

Mr. HOOG was opposed to the war; and Mr. HUTT vindicated the late Government.

Sir R. PEEL said, that under present circumstances, these papers ought not to be produced. Russia had positively disavowed all intention to disturb the British supremacy in India; that declaration had been accepted by Lord Palmerston as perfectly satisfactory; and the subsequent conduct of Russia had been in complete and cordial conformity with it.

Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. HUME, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL took part in the discussion, and the house divided—

For the motion	9
Against it	75
Majority	—66

Sir JAMES GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill to encourage the establishment of district courts and prisons, also a bill to continue, until the 1st of July, 1843, the exemption of certain inhabitants of parishes, townships, and villages, from liability to be rated to the relief of the poor.

Mr. GLADSTONE then moved the committee on the Customs Bill, "That it be expedient to permit foreign wheat to be delivered, under certain regulations, from the warehouse, or from the ship, duty free, upon the substitution into the warehouse, or the delivery for exportation, of equivalent quantities of flour or biscuit." The motion was agreed to.

The house then resumed, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Slave Trade Abolition Bill was read a third time, and ordered to be committed. The Public-house Bill passed through committee—to be read a third time on Monday. Lord LONDONDERRY presented a petition from certain coal-owners in Northumberland; and, on their part and his own, complained in strong and indignant terms of the Commissioners' report on collieries.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. SHIEL made some inquiry as to the re-instatement of Mr. St. George to the magistracy of Galway; and, not deeming the explanation made by Lord ELIOT satisfactory, gave notice that he should move for the papers therewith connected.

The house then went into committee on the POOR-LAW Amendment Bill, when Mr. LAWSON moved that the bill be divided into two parts (the intent being to preserve the Gilbert Unions). This amendment was opposed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Captain PECHELL, &c., and ultimately withdrawn. The committee then proceeded with the other clauses of the bill.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

The anniversary of the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo was celebrated on Saturday by the customary banquet at Apsley-house, given by the Duke of Wellington to the officers who took part in that sanguinary but brilliant achievement of British arms.

As upwards of a quarter of a century has elapsed since that glorious victory—a victory which gave peace to Europe—it rarely becomes of additional interest, not only to those moving in the military circles, but to the nation at large.

Of the officers who still survive that celebrated battle, we are happy to say we can number some of the brightest stars of the British army.

The sumptuous entertainment given by the noble and gallant duke on Saturday, was graced by the illustrious presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who, with the single exception of the Marquis of Exeter, groom of the stole to his Royal Highness in attendance on the Prince, was the only personage in the party who had not been actually present in either of the actions of the 16th, 17th, or 18th of June, 1815.

Shortly after seven dinner was announced, the banquet being served up in the gallery. It is needless to observe that the entertainment was of the most princely description; and although covers were laid for eighty guests, the noble dimensions of that apartment are such, that a much more numerous circle could with convenience have been dined. The table displayed the magnificent silver plateau presented to the noble duke by the Portuguese nation; and along the centre were several invaluable vases of Dresden porcelain, filled with the choicest flowers. At the northern extremity of the gallery, the buffet presented a gorgeous display of gold plate, the shield of Achilles, designed by Flaxman, a gift to his grace from the citizens of London, forming a conspicuous object amidst the massive and costly collection.

The gallery was illuminated by an elaborately wrought chandelier, from the centre of the exquisitely carved and gilded ceiling, and at each end of the table was placed the magnificent candelabra presented to the gallant duke by the late Emperor of Russia. Numberless wax lights, in different parts of the gallery, added considerably to the *coup d'œil*, and imparted a rich glow to the valuable paintings which surrounded the gallery.

The fine band of the Grenadier Guards, the duke's regiment, who, during the arrival of the guests, performed in the vestibule, was stationed in an ante-room communicating with the gallery, and during the banquet played with their usual excellence the following selections of music:—

Overtures—'Les Dismans de la Couronne' .. .. Auber.
" 'Norma' .. .. Raper.
" 'Fra Diavolo' .. .. Auber.
Romance, sung by Herr Staudigl, and Chorus, from 'Das Nachtlager in Grenada' } .. .. K. Kreutzer.
Scena ed Aria 'Ah guasta penatio colsi' .. .. Saffe Pacini.
Cavatina, 'A te diro' } Roberto Devereux .. .. Donizetti.
Duetto, 'Un Tauro' }
Theme Varie 'Fausta' .. .. Donizetti.
Waltzer—'Zauber' .. .. Dobler.
" 'Wettrenner' .. .. Strauss.
" 'Victoria' .. .. Rudolph Sibold.
Quadrilles—'Les Soirées du Ranelagh' .. .. M.ard.
" 'Royal Irish' .. .. Julien.
Fantasia—'Lucrezio Borgia' .. .. C. Coote.
Capriccio—'Zanetta' .. .. Auber.
Polonaise, with introduction .. .. F. Berr.
Galop—'Cornwall' .. .. Ellen Glasscock.

At a quarter to nine o'clock the dessert was placed on the table, the beautiful service of Potsdam china, a gift from the late King of Prussia, being used on the occasion, with a service entirely of gold.

The health of her Majesty the Queen was then proposed by the noble duke, which was enthusiastically honoured, the band playing the National Anthem.

His grace then gave "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," a toast which was similarly honoured.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert then rose and proposed "The health of the Duke of Wellington."

The next toast given was the name of the Marquis of Anglesey, by the duke, to which the gallant marquis responded.

The noble host then proposed "Lord Hill and the British Army;" after which was given, "The Heroes who fell at Waterloo," drunk in solemn silence.

"The health of Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister," was the succeeding toast, to which his excellency replied.

The other toasts of the evening were Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Seaton, Sir Charles B. Vere, and Sir Peregrine Maitland, which were respectively acknowledged by those gallant officers.

At the table we noticed his Excellency Prince Castelcicala, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Hill, Sir C. Colville, Sir J. Kempt, Lord Strafford, Sir J. Lambert, Sir P. Maitland, Sir T. Reynell, Sir E. Kerrison, Sir A. Barnard, Sir G. A. Quentin, Lord Seaton, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut. General J. W. Sleigh, Sir J. Waters, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir H. W. Rooke, Sir J. G. Woodford, Sir C. B. Vere, Major General Sewell, Major General H. Wyndham, Sir Edward Bowater, Sir W. M. Gorman, Major General H. D'Oyly, Sir John May, Sir H. D. Ross, Major General Mercer, Major General Reeve, Sir R. Gardiner, Major General Freemantle, Sir H. G. P. Townshend, Col. Mercer, Col. Egerton, Col. Miller, Col. Browne, Col. Drummond, Col. Allix, Col. Garwood, Col. Stowell, Lord Sandys, Col. Wildman, Col. Rowan, Col. Ellison, Col. Ellis, Col. Clive, Col. E. Buckley. Col. H. Blair, Col. H. Webster, Hon. Col. Dawson Damer, Hon. Col. Anson, Col. Bentinck, Sir C. W. Dance, &c. &c.

At a quarter past ten precisely the company broke up; and shortly before the half hour his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Marquis of Exeter and Sir E. Bowater, left for Buckingham Palace.

The Marquis of Anglesey and the other guests took their departure shortly afterwards.

ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY.—Monday being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, the day was observed with the usual rejoicings. The bells of the different metropolitan churches rang merry peals during the morning. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening her Majesty's tradesmen illuminated their houses.

PETITION OF RIGHT.—CASE OF THE BARON DE BODE.—The inquiry before the Commissioners in this case, terminated on Saturday, when the jury found a verdict for the claimant, amounting, with compound interest, to nearly 800,000*l*. By the allegations in the petition, it appeared that, in consequence of the disturbed state of France in 1791, the Baron Charles de Bode, feeling that from his position as commander of the German Legion in the service of France, he was likely to become obnoxious to the people of that country, made a cession of the fief to his son (the claimant), who was known to be a British subject. It was also proved that the late baron and his family withdrew from Soultz, and took refuge in the Austrian camp; in consequence of which, their names were immediately inserted on the register of emigrants for the department of the Lower Rhine; and the mere fact of their names being on the register, confiscated their property. It was likewise proved that a considerable portion of that property was sold by the French government. At last the day of retribution arrived. The Allies took Paris. A convention was entered into to indemnify the British subjects whose property was confiscated. That convention was not concluded. A second was made in 1815, under which the present claim was made.

RAILWAYS.—The arbitrary regulations of railway directors which operate to the annoyance of the public continues to be the theme of newspaper controversy in several of the leading morning journals. The Rev. Sydney Smith has this week addressed a letter to Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a charge of nervousness brought against him in reference to this subject, by the Prime Minister in his place in the House of Commons, and handles the First Lord of the Treasury very playfully but somewhat severely. The frogs in the fable furnish a not unapt illustration of the kind of sport in which the worthy divine sometimes loves to indulge. With regard to the charge of inconvenience brought against the railway companies generally, an intelligent correspondent of the *Times* observes that, "the tyrannical regulation which prevents the friends of travellers from accompanying them to the carriage in which they are to travel operates most vexatiously, not only at the station, but, if possible, still more so at the place of destination. A few days ago I escorted a lady to the Great Western Railway station, and, having secured a ticket for her in a first-class carriage, I was compelled to take leave of her in the midst of a mob at the entrance to the platform, and to depart in total ignorance of the kind of companions with whom she was associated, nor was I allowed even to see that her luggage was secure. On the 'transit' it appears that she was very ill—in fact, fainted—in a great measure, I believe, owing to the confusion and flurry into which she was thrown by this *contretemps* at starting. On her arrival at her place of destination she was still very ill, and the gentleman who had come to meet her not being allowed to enter the platform, I know not how she would have obtained her luggage, but for the kindness of a fellow-traveller, a perfect stranger." The annoyance of this regulation is sufficiently obvious and ought to be amended.

Her Majesty will give a concert of vocal and instrumental music this (Friday) evening, at Buckingham Palace, for which invitations on a limited scale have been issued. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians and suite, will leave town this afternoon, to honour the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch with their company, at Queensberry Villa, Richmond.

EXETER-HALL.—THIRD GREAT CHORAL MEETING OF THE CLASSES.—The third and last meeting for the present season, of the classes instructed on the principle of Wilhelm of teaching singing, took place on Wednesday evening at Exeter-hall. Mr. John Hullah presided. The meeting was, like the former ones, most numerously and most respectably attended. Amongst the distinguished fashionables congregated on the occasion we observed Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Chichester, Lord and Lady Palmerston, &c., &c. The performances of the classes fully answered the most sanguine expectations formed of their proficiency, and in the singing of the psalms set forth in the programme showed a marked improvement in manner. The voices were blended in harmony, and the dissonance of earlier efforts was not observable. There were several novelties, viz., the Chorale "Sleepers, Wake" (from Mendelssohn's Oratorio *St. Paul*), which, although not rehearsed above once, we believe, by the pupils, was sung with finished effect. The glee "Come let us all a maying go" (Attenbury), which had only been rehearsed once, was equally well sung; and the Madrigal "the Waits" (Saville), was well performed. Several pieces were deservedly encored. Altogether the performances were effective and full of harmony and power. The whole was concluded by the national anthem "God Save the Queen."

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The Select Committees of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the compromises alleged to have been made in respect to the petitions against the late returns for Nottingham, Reading, Harwich, Lewes, Bridport, Belfast, and Southampton, met on Tuesday last, but owing to the absence of several members the committees were obliged to adjourn without coming to any decision.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday the half-yearly general court of the proprietors of India stock, was held at the India House for general business. The court was made special, to consider the important subjects of the deportation of the Hill Coolies to the Mauritius, and also to take the opinion of the proprietors whether the expenses of the war in Affghanistan ought not to be borne by the British nation—not by the natives of India. The court was well attended. The chair was taken at the usual hour by Sir James Law Lushington, and the minutes of the last court were read. The Chairman acquainted the court that the dividend warrants would be ready for delivery, pursuant to the terms of the act of parliament, on the 6th of July next. —Mr. Weeding then rose to bring forward the resolution of which he had given notice, with regard to the deportation of Hill Coolies from the East Indies to the Mauritius, and which was as follows:—"That this court views with regret and concern, the apparent wish of her Majesty's government to authorise, facilitate, and invite, under the sanction of law, and at the expense of the public revenue of the colony to which they are carried, the emigration of the labouring population of India, to the island of Mauritius, for the purpose of cultivating sugar in that island. This court is of opinion that there is no superabundant population in India, and that as population is the best wealth a state possesses, it is the duty of the Indian government to take care that wealth is not impaired, and the population of India withdrawn to a foreign and a distant settlement, whilst it would interfere with one of the staple productions of our own country—sugar. That the first duty of this court is the welfare of the people of India, and it sees no reason to doubt but that under the wise superintendence and regulations of the Indian government, the people of that country may at all times find useful occupation on their own soil, to enhance their own welfare, and the prosperity of their native country. This court, therefore, recommends to the Court of Directors to abstain from sanctioning the measure which is contemplated."—Mr. C. F. Brown seconded the resolution. A long debate ensued, which ended in the motion being negatived by a majority of 54 to 22.

THE WAR IN AFFGHANISTAN.—Mr. D. Salomons then rose to bring forward the motion, of which he had given notice, relative to this important subject. After an able speech he concluded by moving "That upon the consideration of all the circumstances connected with British intervention in the affairs of Affghanistan, as they appear in the papers already laid before Parliament, it is the opinion of this court that the expense of that war ought not to be thrown upon the people of India, but that it should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom." Mr. Lewis rose to second the resolution. Major Oliphant moved the adjournment of the debate until Monday next, which after some discussion was agreed to, and the court adjourned.

Monday night an elderly woman, named Price, was found lying in a deplorable state of drunkenness in the Harrow-road. She was conveyed to the station-house, where, as customary, she was visited at various periods in the cell, and when last seen it was deemed necessary from her appearing in a complete state of stupefaction, to send for a surgeon. He arrived shortly after and pronounced her dead.

THE LATE MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT ISLINGTON.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday morning, at twelve o'clock, an inquest was held at the Sutton Arms Inn, Chalk Road, Islington, before Mr. Wakley, M.P., coroner, and a respectable jury, on view of the body of Martha Carter, aged 39 years, who was found dead in a well 180 feet deep. The jury unanimously returned a verdict, "That the deceased, Martha Carter, destroyed herself while in a state of temporary mental derangement."

SUICIDE IN THE GRAND SURREY CANAL.—On Wednesday morning, about three o'clock, as two gentlemen residing at No. 7, Grosvenor-street, Camberwell-road, were proceeding homewards, along the bank of the Grand Surrey Canal, when they arrived near the tar manufactory, their attention was directed to a hat and coat lying by the water-side. They informed the police, and constables 148 and 184 P, immediately proceeded to the spot, and in a few minutes the body of a respectable gentleman, who was subsequently identified to be that of Mr. James Bicknell, a gentleman of independent property, residing in Union-road, Cobourg-road, was brought up. It appears he had left his home about eleven o'clock on the preceding morning, apparently in his usual health and spirits, and nothing was heard of him until he was taken out of the water, not far from his own dwelling. Not the slightest cause can be assigned for the commission of the act.

SUICIDE IN A WATER-BUTT.—Mr. Carter held an inquest on Wednesday at the Duke of Gloucester, Union-row, Walworth, on the body of Mr. Thomas Wrenn, aged 77, a retired innkeeper, who destroyed himself under very peculiar circumstances. It appeared by the evidence of James Miller, the deceased's son-in-law, that they resided at 7, Weymouth-street, Kent-road. On Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, Mrs. Miller went down to take in the milk, and on opening the parlour door saw the deceased's feet hanging over the edge of the water-butt. She gave an alarm, and Mr. Miller and his son forced the butt over before they could get him out. A surgeon was sent for, but he was quite dead. It appeared that for some time past he had been labouring under mental and bodily illness, and Dr. Coulthred, who attended him, had advised that his razors and knives should be put out of the way. In order to get into the water-butt, he had placed a stool by the side of it, and also a lantern. There was upwards of a foot of water in it, and he had only his shirt and drawers on. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

On Wednesday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, at the Hoop and Toy, Old Brompton, on the body of Simon Welman Halliday, Esq., aged 77 years, of Brompton, brother of the late Sir Andrew Halliday, M.D., who was found speechless and insensible on the floor of the music-hall of his residence, and died in a quarter of an hour afterwards. Mr. Halliday was a gentleman of large fortune, and lord of the manor of Camberwell. It was said he had been treating himself medically for some time past, and his death was alleged to have been the consequence. The jury returned a verdict, "That deceased died from a strangulated rupture, produced by a natural cause."

IRELAND.

ATTACK ON A POTATOE STORE.

THE GALWAY STARVATION RIOTS.

The foregoing illustration is intended to convey an idea of the state of desperation to which the poor of Galway have been reduced by the present calamitous season of starvation; and, although, according to present appearances, there is every reason to rely on the goodness of Providence for an abundant and early relief, yet it is calculated that more than another month of suffering and privation must elapse before succour arrives. The scene represented above is an attack on a potatoe store in the town of Galway, on the 13th of the present month, when the distress had become too great for the poor squalid and unpitied inhabitants to endure their misery any longer, without some more substantial alleviation than prospects of a coming harvest, and their resource in this case was to break open the potatoe stores and distribute their contents, without much discrimination among the plunderers, and to attack the mills where oatmeal was known to be stored. During the entire of that day the town was in the possession of a fierce and ungovernable mob, led on apparently by women and children, but having an imposing reserve in the rear of the Claddagh fishermen. The Sheriff, with a strong force of police and the dépôt of the 30th Regiment, which constitutes the garrison, vainly attempted to restrain them. They assailed him and his armed bands with showers of stones, which wounded the commanding officer of the military party in the head, and hurt several of the men. But, with singular forbearance and humanity, the gallant *Thirtieth* held their fire, and, as it was impossible to disperse such a mob without firing amongst them, the millers were induced to promise that meal should be retailed on the following morning at 15d. a stone.

The discontent of the sufferers had been aggravated by the unfeeling, and there was some reason to suspect the dishonest, artifices of those who had food to sell. Farmers, known to have abundant supplies of potatoes, had not only refused to part with any portion of them at the present high prices, but had actually sent into the markets and made purchases, in order to augment the scarcity. Numbers of dealers also, speculating on a rise, had stored quantities of provisions, which they refused to give out at a fair profit; and in several instances, these persons had cleared out the markets the instant they were opened, and left the poor famishing housekeepers, with their money in their hands, in the midst of apparent plenty, unable to procure even the supply of a single day.

To this cause is to be attributed the various disturbances which occurred at Loughrea and Galway; the people insisting upon the farmers retailing provisions to them out of the sack, instead of disposing of its contents wholesale to buxters and forestallers; and the magistrates generally, with proper discretion and humanity, enforcing the reasonable demands of the people.

The Claddagh fishermen, to signalise their victory, insisted upon a general illumination of the town, and ordered the joy-bells of the collegiate church to ring out a merry peal. Their requisitions were complied with in both cases. The joy-bells rang out a merry peal, and the inhabitants in general put lights into their windows. Thus, for several hours, the capital city of Connaught remained in possession of a lawless rabble, while the armed authorities of the country retired before them.

The following is the latest account from this distressed district:—"Galway, June 20. (From our own correspondent). Since the disturbance of Monday last this town has been perfectly tranquil. The fishermen took to their boats and went to sea early in the week, and provisions having experienced a seasonable reduction in price, no further commotion is apprehended. It was feared that the country people hearing of the violence committed on Monday, would not bring their goods into the market; and on Wednesday the supply was scanty from that cause. But an abundance of potatoes was brought in on Saturday, and sold at fourpence a stone. This is not an extravagant price, though a fraction over threepence always pinches the poor man; but in the present dearth of employment any price at all must distress him. Of the scarcity of money you may judge from this fact, of which I can assure you from personal observation, that at Loughrea, in this county, when the famishing people were riotously assembled to oppose the forestallers in the potato market, eggs were offered for sale at five for a penny, and chickens, quite fit for the pot, were sold for sevenpence a couple.

After a long drought we have been visited with seasonable and refreshing rain, which only seemed wanting to confirm our anticipation of an abundant and early harvest.

DUBLIN, JUNE 20.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION AGAINST THE PRESS.—COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, THIS DAY.

THE QUEEN v. DUFFY, PROPRIETOR OF THE BELFAST VINDICATOR.—[Before Chief Justice Pennefather.]—This morning the Court of Queen's Bench was very much crowded by persons anxious to hear this trial. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sergeant Green, Sergeant Warren, Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Crawford, appeared for the prosecution. For the defendant, Messrs. O'Hagen and O'Loghlen. The declaration contained four counts, charging the defendant with publishing a malicious, wicked, and seditious libel in the *Belfast Vindicator*, of the 8th of March, 1842. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

In another case of a kindred species, "The Queen *v.* Dowdal, proprietor of the *Newry Examiner*, it is understood that the traverser has withdrawn his plea of "Not guilty." Mr. O'Connell was expected over to defend the traverser, but he did not make his appearance.

All the *élite* of the city and surrounding country attended the ball and supper given on Friday night by the General Commanding the Forces and his Lady, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey honoured the festivities by their presence, and remained till an advanced hour.

REVIEW IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.—There was the usual military display in the Phœnix park on Saturday, in celebration of the battle of Waterloo. Although the day was dark and some showers of rain fell, the city was, nevertheless, almost deserted after one o'clock, up to which time the equipages of all shapes and sizes formed a continuous stream along the line of quays leading to the military road and park.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD AND HIS BRIDE.—Saturday this distinguished couple arrived here by the Osprey steamer. The moment the vessel came in view, decked in her gayest flags in honour of the distinguished freight she bore, crowds of people assembled on the quay and parade to welcome the Marquis and his lovely bride to Ireland's shore, and mingled with the feeling of gratulation was one of anxiety to see the distinguished stranger. The quarter-deck was full of passengers, amongst whom the Marquis did not appear, as he and his lady were partaking of a *déjeûner* in the cabin to which no one else was admitted. In about a quarter of an hour the noble pair ascended to the quarter-deck, where they were warmly greeted by the respectable company standing there, and as they walked along the stage, they were loudly cheered by the people on the parade, which testimonies of joy they gracefully acknowledged. The happy couple immediately got into their carriage and drove off to the princely demesne of Curraghmore amidst the hearty cheers of the hundreds present. The people seemed quite satisfied that fame had not exaggerated the personal charms of Lady Waterford. The Cathedral joy-bells rang forth merry peals on their arrival and during the day, and the steamers had their colours flying from the mast-heads. It was expected their reception would be equally enthusiastic along their progress to their family mansion.—*Waterford Mirror.*

The marriage of the Honourable Miss Preston, only daughter of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Gormanstown, with the new honourable member for Meath, Matthew B. Corbally, Esq., was celebrated at Gormanstown Castle on Thursday week. The parties are Roman Catholic.

On Friday, 17th inst., a large quantity of foreign grain entered the port of Drogheda, a consignment to St. George Smith, Esq. This is the fifth cargo which now lies in the Queen's stores of that town, waiting for the reduction of duty. The duty on wheat in the penultimate week fell from 12s. to 11s. a quarter, and it will certainly continue diminishing. It appears that every shilling's decline in the duty makes a difference of about 50,000*l.* on the stock now in bond; of course we shall have little or nothing liberated at present.

The Mayor of Cork presided at a meeting last week to establish a lace manufactory in that city, when some very elegant specimens of the local manufacture by young girls were exhibited.

The general Court-Martial which assembled at Athlone, on Friday, the 10th inst., for trial of Second-Lieutenant Piers Geale, of the 5th Fusiliers, on several charges, has terminated. The result has not yet transpired.

A gentleman named M'Carthy, of Loughrea, swam across the lake of that town, at the broadest part, a distance of three miles, on Monday last—a feat almost unparalleled in aquatics, since the famed one "o'er Helle's wave," in modern times, accomplished by the late Lord Byron.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A numerous meeting of the Statistical Society of London was held on Monday evening, at their rooms, 4, St. Martin's-place; the Marquis of Lansdowne, president, in the chair, supported by others of its most distinguished members. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the patron of the society, attended by the Marquis of Exeter and Sir Edward Bowater, honoured the meeting with his presence. A paper, by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., was read, on the origin and history of the municipal institutions of the English towns. A discussion ensued upon some of the most curious facts adduced, in which his Royal Highness was pleased to take an active interest.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, MARGATE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of the highest respectability was held at Willis's-rooms, to make more generally known the nature of the above institution, and to make a public appeal on behalf of its exhausted funds. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, supported by the Lord Bishop of London, the Earl of Grosvenor, the Rev. W. F. Baylay, Vicar of Margate, the Rev. Drs. Spry and Russell, the Rev. J. Hodgson, the Rev. R. G. Baker, Vicar of Fulham, Sir H. Halford, Sir J. Croft, Mr. Plumptre, M.P., Mr. Alderman Gibbs, J. A. Warre, Esq., &c. The Rev. J. Hodgson read the report of the committee, by which it appeared that the Royal Seabathing Infirmary had been in existence for about half a century, principally for the relief and cure of scrofula among the poorer classes, and that since the foundation of the infirmary, 16,405 patients had been admitted. In August, last year, there were 426 persons receiving the benefit of the institution. The report went into a detailed statement of the funds, by which there appeared to be a deficit of 200*l.*; and it also mentioned various improvements that had been made in the establishment. A certificate commendatory of the institution, signed by Sir H. Halford, Messrs. Guthrie, Liston, Sir B. Brodie, and all the chief physicians and surgeons of London, was annexed to the report. The Right Rev. the Bishop of London moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Sir Henry Halford. Several other resolutions in support of the institution, were passed, and after a most cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, which his Grace kindly responded to, the meeting separated.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Tuesday, the anniversary festival of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and was attended by a great number of gentlemen connected with the shipping interest and commercial prosperity of the country. The chair was taken at six o'clock by Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P. Messrs. Fitzwilliam, Hobbs, and Chapman were in attendance for the vocal department, and the whole arrangements were on the best and most liberal scale. The children were, as usual, introduced after the removal of the cloth. They were all in the best health, and in the apparent enjoyment of content and happiness. Mr. Alderman Thompson addressed them in an appropriate speech. The secretary announced the amount of subscriptions as nearly 600*l.* The meeting did not break up till late in the evening.

"THE TIMES' SCHOLARSHIPS."—At a court of the governors of Christ's Hospital, held on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., the President, in the chair, a report having been received from the committee of almoners, recommending that the proposition of the committee of "The Times' Testimonial," for establishing one of "The Times' Scholarships," in connexion with that hospital, be accepted, upon the condition annexed, and that the hospital's seal be affixed to a deed for declaring the trust in relation thereto, Mr. Weeding, the East India proprietor, in an eloquent speech, introduced, and Mr. Pigeon, treasurer to the hospital, seconded, the resolution, which, after a few words from Mr. Samuel Mills, and Mr. Daroy, M.P., was unanimously agreed to.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Last week, a deputation from the Metropolitan Improvement Society, headed by Lord Robert Grosvenor, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, in Downing-street, the Earl of Lincoln, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, being also present. Their principal object was to obtain a better agency for future improvements than that which had hitherto been employed. They wished as a basis for future legislation on this subject, that Government should cause to be prepared an official scientific report upon the general character of the improvements required in the metropolis, in reference to new thoroughfares and open spaces, roads connecting the railroad termini, the most practicable means of throwing open the banks of the Thames, and the steps to be taken for the drainage of unhealthy districts. The deputation did not propose a commission in the ordinary sense of the word; they did not wish to see the subject entrusted to a board of virtuosi, of amateur architects, or of parties who might be interested in any of the plans which had been discussed by the committee of the House of Commons. They desired to see a report from parties possessing the special qualifications required in the highest degree, and upon which two or three of our first civil engineers and architects, or surveyors, of equal ability to those who had been employed in the Irish survey, would stake their professional character. Sir R. Peel said, that without troubling the deputation to enter into any particular explanation, he might at once say that the subject was one which had engaged his serious attention, and that with the general views expressed by the deputation his own opinion coincided. Without pledging himself to the exact course which he might deem it desirable to take relative to the appointment of any board, he certainly thought that the object would be promoted by taking a broad and comprehensive view of the whole subject, instead of legislating wholly upon detail; and that for this purpose a committee of the House of Commons—open, perhaps, to local influence—was not the most desirable body to whom such an inquiry should be entrusted. He might further add, that as the object appeared to him one of paramount importance, both in reference to the sanatory state of the poorer districts, and the greater facilities of communication required, he did not think the consideration of a merely trifling expense should stand in the way, and he should probably not hesitate to propose such a grant as would be sufficient to render the inquiry effectual. Some conversation then ensued relative to the character of the improvements now in progress, plans of which were produced; Lord Grosvenor especially urging the attention of Sir R. Peel to the fact, that if the formation of the new main thoroughfare streets were built of a width of 52 feet where 60 feet at least were required, and made crooked where they ought to be straight, the opportunity lost might be eternally regretted, but could never be recalled.—Mr. Mills, chairman of the commissioners of sewers for Finsbury, in adverting to the importance of drainage, expressed a hope for the speedy publication of the evidence which had been taken by the Poor Law Commissioners relative to sewerage, and the deputation took their leave; Lord Robert Grosvenor thanking Sir Robert Peel, in the name of every gentleman present and of the public, for the extremely satisfactory result of the interview.

ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDES IN FRANCE.—It appears by a recent statistical return, that the number of accidental deaths in France during the year 1840 was 6805, and that of suicides, 2752, being only five more than in 1839; whereas in that year the number of suicides was 161 more than in 1838. Of the 2752 suicides above mentioned, 712 were females; of the total number, 20 were under 88 years of age, 161 from 16 to 21, 450 from 21 to 30, 459 from 30 to 40, 610 from 40 to 50, 446 from 50 to 60, 332 from 60 to 70, 153 from 70 to 80, and 45 above 80 years.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

JUNE.

A varied tune—O ! month of June—
Thou singest to the crowd ;
Soft thy sweet breath—now whispereth—
Now riseth warm and loud.
Two battles grand by sea and land
To memory shout thy name :
Where rose Lord Howe, with laurelled brow,
To crown our ocean fame !
Where Glory's son —our Wellington—
Beneath thy skies of blue,
On land as wave bore Vict'ry's glaive,
And won at Waterloo !
But while around the triumph-sound
Of glory plays its part,
Thou sweepest by thy melody,
To calm the human heart.
Oh. June ! along thy murmur'd song
Doth like a river glide,
To tune thy breeze, and fill thy trees,
And serenade thy bride,
The glad young Earth, that now gives birth
Unto her Summer child !
Whose sunny eyes, from flow'rs and skies,
Shine over warm and mild.

TITLED LUBBERS.

About the year 1790, many young men of the first families followed the example of the Duke of Clarence. One ship in particular was remarkable for having a great many scions of nobility on its books. The youngsters were accustomed to reef and furl the mizen top-sail. One day, when aloft, the captain thus addressed them from the quarter-deck : "My lords and gentlemen, you right honourable lubbers on the mizen top-sail yard, roll that sail up, and come down."

An Irishman was once brought up before the magistrate for marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him "how he could be so hardened a villain ?" "Please your Worship," says Paddy, "I was trying to get *a good one*.

There is at present residing at Seaville a young girl who can boast of having four mothers living, viz., her own mother, her grandmother, her great grandmother, and her great great grandmother. Even the eldest of these mammas is in good health, and they all reside in the parish of Home Cultram.

THE MAYOR OF GARRETT.

Wednesday was the anniversary of the mock election of Garrett, the memory of which is so ludicrously preserved in Foote's diverting farce of the Mayor of Garrett.

Long as we live there'll be no more
Such scenes as these, in days of yore
When little folks deemed great ones less,
And aped their manners and address.
When, further still to counterfeit,
To mountebanks they gave a seat,
By virtue of a mobbing summons,
As members of the House of Commons.

ST. JOHN'S EVE.

Thursday was the anniversary of St. John's eve, which is remarkably celebrated in Ireland, where the custom is still preserved of lighting fires on the hills at midnight in honour of the sun. On this day the sun arrives at the summer solstice, or rather begins its retrograde motion. The eve of the summer solstice was a season of divination in early times.

A WIFE'S FORETHOUGHTS.

There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin, "Nothing is cheap that you do not want." Yet how perfectly insane people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast-off door-plate ?" asked the husband of one of these notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need ; who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door-plate !"

DEEP LOVE.

There is a gloom in deep love as in deep water, there is a silence in it which suspends the foot, and the folded arms and the dejected head are the images which it reflects. No voice shakes its surface ; the Muses themselves approach it with a tardy and a timid step, and with a low and tremulous and melancholy song.—*Landor.*

INVENTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

A Frenchman gasconading over the inventive genius of his country, said, "We invented lace ruffles !" "Ay," said John Bull, "and we added shirts to them."

The Maine editor says, that a pumpkin, somewhere in that state, grew so large, that eight men could stand round it. This is something like the man, who said he saw a flock of pigeons fly so low, that he could shake a stick at them.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Determined beforehand, we gravely pretend
To ask the opinion and thoughts of a friend ;
Should his differ from ours on any pretence,
We blush for his want both of judgment and sense.
But should he come into and flatter our plan,
Why, really, we think him a "sensible man."

FILTERING WATER.

The following cheap and easy mode of filtering water, may not be unacceptable to the majority of our readers at this particular season of the year :—Take a bag of unbleached calico, in the form of an inverted cone, attached to a small wooden hoop. It is first saturated with water, afterwards pulverised charcoal is thinly spread over the inside of it with a dredging box used by cooks. At first a part of the charcoal will pass through the pores of the bag with the water, but by continuing to fill it *full* with the same water, and adding charcoal, in a few minutes it will become clear as spring water. To prevent the charcoal being washed from the pores of the bag in filling it, place another bag inside it, and dredge a small quantity of pulverised charcoal into it. The cost of both bags is under one shilling, and will cleanse from fifty to sixty gallons daily. If it be supplied with water from a pipe, and regulated by a stopcock, add more in proportion to the size of the bag ; but as their cost is little, they can be increased in size and in number as may be required.

MIDSUMMER-DAY.

Friday was Midsummer-Day, the festival of St. John the Baptist, which is celebrated in England by wrestling matches and feats of strength and agility ; and on the Continent by solemn religious pageants and observances. In Norway the fire worship is observed in the same manner as in Ireland. It is also the anniversary of a brilliant naval victory obtained in 1340, by Edward III., over the French on the coast of Flanders.

ADVENTURE AT AN INN.

At an inn in a market-town upon the road to Holyhead, a gentleman sat in the kitchen smoking his pipe, and watching with anxiety a fowl that was roasting for his supper. At length a tall, meagre figure stalked in, and after an earnest and melancholy look at the fowl, retired with a sigh. Repeating his visit, he exclaimed, "That fowl will never be done in time." "What do you mean ?" said the gentleman, "that fowl is for my supper, and you shan't touch a bit of it." "Oh !" replied the other, "you misunderstand me ; I don't want the fowl ; but I am to play *Oroonoko* this evening, and we cannot begin for want of the *rack chain !*"

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. II.

MR. FERRAND, M.P.

Mr. William Busfeild Ferrand has the honour of representing the town of Knaresborough, and we have this week done ourselves the honour of representing him. Though he is just now one of the men whose names float on the stream of political conversation, he has not attained the print-shop level of popularity ; and we have therefore thought it our duty to anticipate the picture of him, which we feel certain will appear in next season's exhibition, in the orthodox attitude of a senator, which is as well known as the pattern *pose* for Colonels and Field Marshals. In his case, in addition to the usual accessories, we would suggest a bale of "paste-stiffened" calico at his feet, and a view of a "tommy shop" in perspective ; for great men ought always to be surrounded with the *insignia* of their greatness ; and on these foundations has the honourable member built his present fame. His reputation was rather suddenly acquired : like Jonah's gourd, it was the growth of a single night ; and like that, too, it will be but of short duration ; for if ever a man by one speech talked himself up into notoriety, and in every succeeding one seemed to have no object but to talk himself down into contempt, the member for Knaresborough is that individual. He certainly surprised the House in his first essay : no one could imagine that such recklessness of assertion could co-exist with such inability to support it by proof ; and his coarseness of manner was, in the excitement of the moment, mistaken for strength. He appealed to many latent prejudices, certainly existing but as certainly concealed, which prevail among a strong party in the house ; and his unqualified denunciations of all the manufacturers of the country seduced the more unguarded gentlemen of the agricultural interest into vehement cheers. He remained unanswered for a time, only to make the reply more crushing and complete when it did come ; and the silence of the parties attacked was construed into inability to answer the charges. For three days or more the lately obscure member for Knaresborough was a parliamentary lion, with a mane and tail of the first magnitude ; his name stood printed in leaders of great length and weight ; it was heard at the clubs, repeated at Bellamy's, and re-echoed in the lobbies ; party thought it had found a new weapon, and Mr. Ferrand was looked on as the two-edged sword wherewith the landed giant was to slay the hydra of the corn-law league. Party, however, was deceived ; the blade lacked fineness of edge, and was sadly deficient in temper ; they wielded it for a short time, but it cut nothing but their own fingers. When the rebound came, the fall was as rapid as the rise. The gentleman had "protested too much," and those who had cheered him the loudest were now the most cautiously mute : he signally failed to meet the reply of those he had accused ; and his numerous letters from nameless working men, in unknown factories, all containing a flaming compliment to Mr. Ferrand, went for nothing. The member for Knaresborough was dropped as an unsafe man. Every effort he has made since has increased the general feeling against him—nor is it to be wondered at. He is deficient in matter, for he takes but one view of a subject, and that the worst ; while his manner has nothing to recommend it. The cool but cutting speeches of Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham have completed his overthrow ; Mr. Ferrand is an extinguished politician. Truly may it be said, that in him a good cause has found a bad advocate.

His motives are, we doubt not, sincere ; his energy never abates, and he appears to act under the impulse of strong feeling ; it is a pity he cannot subject it to the rein, for it needs no spur. He is most effective when dealing with the administration of the poor-laws ; he produces bitter evidence, which his experience as a chairman of a board of guardians has enabled him to do. The contrast he drew between the statements of Dr. Kay before he was made an assistant-commissioner, and his actions afterwards, was complete ; nor was it answered. Yet the slaves of the factory system, and the victims of the new poor-law, may alike, while gratified for his intentions, regret that his manner has not been more calculated to serve them effectually.

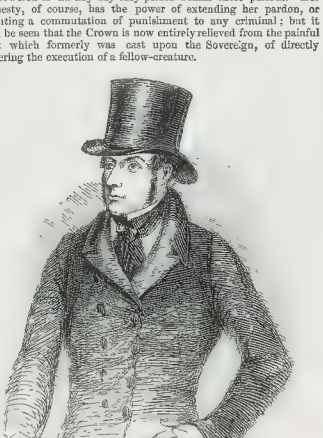
In person the honourable gentleman is not prepossessing ; his figure and face, though not bulky, have something coarse about them ; there seems to be a continual and unamiable scowl upon his countenance, as if he was pondering the possibility of condemning the poor-law commissioners to three months of their own dietary, or of grinding the leaders of the corn-law league to "devil's dust," in the machinery of their own mills. Were we possessed of such a physiognomy, we should, in any unfortunate conjuncture of circumstances, earnestly pray that our jury might not be believers in Lavater. He is of rather pale complexion, with brown hair, and whiskers which surround his visage like a fringe ; his figure and presence denote the possession of enough physical energy, to render hopeless any attempt to put him down by those ingenious processes so well known to the House. But his oratory will never win attention. His is emphatically the "Erskes' vein," and he gesticulates with a clenched fist. He never gets through a speech without "challenging" this gentleman, and "defying" that : this is either from bad temper or bad taste ; but from whatever it arises, it is singularly ineffective. With no assembly of men is it so useless to attempt a bullying tone as the English House of Commons ; and they have the least possible sympathy with the "come-curse me Jacob, and defy me Israel" sort of style which Mr. Ferrand uniformly adopts.

Of his private life we know nothing ; his public career has been brief and not brilliant. He is of a good family, is a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and an officer in the Yorkshire Hussars. He took the name of Ferrand on the death of an uncle, a process which is generally accompanied by something that renders the name worth taking. He entered Parliament in 1841 ; when he will leave it is known only to the political fates ; but were it to occur to-morrow, we believe his party would rejoice in his absence. He is bad neighbourhood ; the peltings he receives fall too heavily on themselves to be pleasant ; and he may say with Ovid :—

"vicina damno est,
Excipiunt ictu saxa repulsa meo."

*** *Mr. Cobden, M.P., in our next.*

THE CONVICTS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.—It has been already stated, that Francis after his conviction appeared completely unnerved, and it was nearly two days before he recovered anything like composure. He is now, however, much restored, and exhibits much the same appearance he did previous to the trial. He has been removed to the cell he occupied before his conviction, and turnkeys are with him day and night, as is customary in the case of persons under sentence of death. The Rev. Mr. Carver, ordinary of the prison, visits him several times in the course of every day, and the prisoner has frequently expressed his gratitude to him for the kindness and attention he has paid to him during his imprisonment in Newgate ; and, although, of course, the rev. gentleman has refrained from questioning the wretched young man in relation to the charge of which he has been convicted, yet it is said that Francis has frequently voluntarily brought up the subject, and has all along persisted in declaring that there was not only no bullet in the pistol, but that it contained in reality nothing but a small charge of gunpowder and some paper, and that he never had any intention to hurt the Queen. He appears now to be fully alive to the consequences that might have resulted from his crime, and his conduct and demeanour while in the prison, have gained the good opinion of all the officers and the other authorities with whom he has been brought in contact.—The conduct of Cooper, it is painful to state, has formed a striking contrast to that of Francis. His violence on several occasions has been extreme, and in lieu of preparing for the dreadful fate which awaits him, his only feeling appears to be that of regret that he was not able to inflict some mischief upon the police and the other witnesses ; and as yet the exhortations of the reverend ordinary have been unavailing with him, and have entirely failed in bringing him to a proper sense of his condition. He has been visited since his conviction by his mother, and although the latter was of course very much affected, the wretched culprit himself exhibited very little emotion. It has been rumoured that the execution of one or both of the culprits would take place next Monday, but it can be confidently stated that no definite arrangement has yet been come to upon this subject. With regard to Cooper, there can be very little doubt that the extreme penalty of the law will ultimately be inflicted ; but very great doubts are entertained whether her Majesty's clemency may not be extended to the prisoner Francis. It is probably known, that shortly after the accession of her present Majesty, the ceremony of the Recorder's report to the Crown and Privy Council, of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, with a view to ascertain the pleasure of the Crown regarding them—has been abolished ; and now all the few remaining capital offences are placed in the same position, and a period of 21 days may elapse between the periods of conviction and execution, and the Sheriffs are empowered to fix any day they please within those periods. Her Majesty, of course, has the power of extending her pardon, or granting a commutation of punishment to any criminal ; but it will be seen that the Crown is now entirely relieved from the painful task which formerly was cast upon the Sovereign, of directly ordering the execution of a fellow-creature.



PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS.

BOSTON NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

J. NOBLE has the pleasure of informing his friends, throughout the County of LINCOLN, that he has the appointment from the proprietors of that most elegant and talented newspaper "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," of the AGENCY for Boston and neighbourhood; and that as the early numbers have been reprinted, orders for complete sets can be executed, and the paper regularly sent post free.

Ladies and Gentlemen finding any difficulty in procuring this magnificent paper, may be instantly supplied on transmitting the amount in a paid letter to Mr. Noble. Price of each paper, 6d.; per quarter (in advance) 6s. 6d. The trade supplied; and prospectuses and posters given whenever desired.

Boston, June, 1842.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26.—First Sunday after Trinity—George the Fourth died, 1830—Ratmelady bog (Ireland) burst forth, and, in an hour, covered 100 acres, from 20 to 60 feet deep, 1821.

TUESDAY, 28.—The Royal George upset at Portsmouth, 1784—Coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1838—Rousseau born, 1712.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Peter—P. F. des Fondures born, 1685—Earl of Argyle beheaded, 1685.

THURSDAY, 30th.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** It would seem that some misapprehension has arisen with some of our London readers with regard to the proprietorship of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Either by misleading or mistake, or perhaps with a curiosity to discover a personal identity with the property—some communications intended for the editor or proprietors have been superscribed with the name of *Marriot*, (one, indeed, was directed to Captain Marryat, as if that gallant author and sailor were the accredited pilot of our ship). We, however, take this opportunity of emphatically stating, that the gentleman alluded to neither has, nor ever had, the slightest proprietorial or official connection with this establishment.

" *C. E.," Hampstead, will have the engraving delivered to him by Mr. Lindsay.*

" *H. V.," Bath.—To his first question—yes. To his second—the parties should endeavour to compromise the matter.*

" *P. Q."—Your landlord cannot distrain before Michaelmas. If he should do so, he is liable to an action for replevin.*

" *A. B.," Norwich.—You are liable to an action of trover if you detain it.*

" *Blister."—If the bankrupt have not obtained his certificate, and you did not prove under the fiat, you can sue him for the debt.*

" *Z. S."—Chancery is your only remedy, and a very dear one too.*

" *William."—The act is repealed.*

" *J. B."—His verses are simple and pleasing, but not suited to the columns of a newspaper.*

" *B. L. C."—We cannot find the work he mentions: is he sure that we have had a copy delivered to us?*

" *Corregidor," Southampton.—We refer Corregidor to Mr. Brown of Edinburgh, who made 300l. a-year by minding his own business.*

" *Censor."—We have waited for our correspondent's communication, which we shall be happy to give a place to in our paper.*

" *No Humbug," Derby. If our correspondent under this signature can furnish information, and find the means of authenticating his statement, we will make it the subject of an article. He must give us, in confidence, his name and address.*

" *W. A. Delamotte."—Will he forward us a specimen of his artistical capabilities?*

" *H. S."—All in good time.*

" *An Enemy to Machinery."—We shall see.*

" *A Lover of Arts," Warrington, will perceive one of his suggestions anticipated in our paper this week. We will endeavour to attend to the other.*

" *William," May Fair.—We cannot notice private quarrels.*

We shall next week commence an engraved series of the Churches of the Metropolis. No. 1, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

" *A. B." must give an order to any bookseller or news agent. He cannot expect always to get the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *without giving an order.*

" *Munders "—Every information will be duly announced.*

" *H. C."—Reflections are too long: an extract in our next.*

" *W. H. S."—We are each, we are both, and we are neither.*

" *The Income Tax."—The gross statistic and mythology of this measure will soon be felt, and none will feel it more grievously than the class to which our correspondent belongs.*

We beg to intimate to our Subscribers that, in accordance with the request of many correspondents, we intend giving early in the principal towns in the kingdom. We shall commence with Nottingham, to be followed by Dublin, Edinburgh, Bristol, Cambridge, &c. &c.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we announce that the grand "Colosseum Print" will be given only to regular subscribers of six months. The price to non-subscribers will be one guinea.

Newmen, booksellers, and all vendors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *are particularly requested to be careful in keeping this paper clean, and free from creases, as in most cases it will be wanted by subscribers to bind in monthly parts, and annual volumes. Title-pages and Index will be furnished gratis, affording additional cost on the paper.*

Those Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *which were out of print are now reprinted, and any of the back numbers may now be had by order of all newsmen.*

The First Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *containing Five Numbers, in a handsome wrapper, price 2s. 6d., may now be obtained of all news agents.*

In answer to repeated applications for the Wrapper to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we state most distinctly that a sufficient number has been delivered to our publisher, and those subscribers who are not yet in possession of it must insist on receiving one *gratis* from the news agent who has supplied them with the paper.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.

It is always a graceless task to have to allude to self, and the axiom is as applicable to public journals as to public men. We should not therefore willingly intrude the few observations we have now to make in regard to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, if technical circumstances connected with the circulation of the paper did not call for them so imperatively as a courtesy due to our readers and correspondents, as completely to plead fair apology for any apparent egotism in ourselves.

The fact is, we have suddenly found our journal in a very proud, though somewhat difficult position. The pride we shall seek to retain by desert—the difficulty we shall assuredly overcome. Perhaps, in plain language, we had better say that it is overcome already.

It is no boast to assert, that in the very outset of our career we have been honoured with a patronage fully expected by us, indeed, in amount, because we were determined to earn it—but quite unexpected in the overwhelming rapidity with which it has rewarded our early, and as yet immature, labours in the public behalf. We have found ourselves suddenly required to supply, with imperfect preparations for such an immediate result, an organized circulation of more than twenty thousand copies, with a rising demand of thousand upon thousand beyond that average—the aggregate of accumulated orders from all quarters of the land. We regret to find that these orders have been sometimes apparently neglected; and although repeated with additional urgency, and always to a larger amount, are still coupled with complaints which we have thought it only courteous at last thus to notice in our leading columns. Let us at once pray an understanding with our kindly importuning country readers.

Let them believe that there has been a greatness in the plan of this journal, which has required a careful and gradual development, only now beginning fairly to work itself out. The necessity for catching "events as they fly"—of reflecting the social action of each particular week—of being alive to every point of importance, every turn of public interest and news—and, above all, of crowning the moving panorama of life, with rich, faithful, various, and abundant illustration, has required an Argus-like perception—a vivid alertness of thought—rapid decision—and still more rapid execution of every determined design—and has demanded the exercise of as much energy and enterprise as it has been within possibility even imperfectly to achieve. With all our efforts, therefore, we have fallen short of our own project, both in the regularity of our vast circulation, and the perfectness of the newspaper, which we are anxious the public should enjoy—a newspaper, the first of its class and kind in the empire—the harbinger of a new world of public intelligence—the crowning high-priest of a natural and indissoluble union between national history and universal art. The mere technicalities of such a journal are alone formidable. In the first place, in order merely to *work at press* the beautiful engravings which we present with every current week, we are obliged to allow time for preparation at the engine, which, when all is properly directed, must even then sweep them off almost with wings of lightning, to supply the country demand; and it is in the evidence of our publisher, that many pounds have been paid by us on the evening of every Friday since we started on our career, to cover the contingency of late postages alone.

We have, therefore, resolved upon the adoption of a system by which it will be imperative upon us to abide, and which we are most anxious that our country readers should understand.

We shall print all day on Friday an edition for the country containing the news up to the morning of that day, and successive editions at intervals of twelve hours up to the morning of every Sunday in the year. And as we find the country demand exceeding our means of ordinary supply, we will resort to means extraordinary, and have our journal *re-set*, in order that we may work double tides, and throw off two impressions for every one that any of our contemporaries can produce. But above all things let our country friends order the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of their bookseller or newsman in time for post direction, and not leave it to his own speculation or enterprize, and then complain that owing to the local demand that has anticipated them, they do not find it upon his counter. The omission of this precaution has been the cause of half the complaints we have received. Let the subscriber also state which edition he would prefer to have forwarded.

With regard to the general perfection of the design of our journal, we are daily paying fresh attention to it in all its many departments—in literature—in science—in politics—in public intelligence—and in arts. It is, at all events, most gratifying to us to know, that should we only rise in excellence and in the esteem of our readers half as fast as we do in circulation and influence, neither the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS nor the public will long cherish the slightest cause of complaint.

THE humane and benevolent measure introduced into the House of Commons by Lord Ashley for alleviating the cruelties practised on the wives and children of labourers in the mining districts, may, at length, be said to have virtually become the law of the land. This Christian measure—in the language of Parliament—passed through committee on Wednesday last, and was ordered to be reported on Friday (this day). We hail this advent of general emancipation in Great Britain with triumphant exultation and delight, and, as we see "the altar and the god of slavery sink together in the dust," we feel a strong degree of pride that a British Parliament—with all the imputed faults of its institution—has boldly wiped out the stain that hath so long been suffered to remain as an imputation on British chivalry and British benevolence. Too long have we indulged in the practice of distant philanthropy—like those who, when taking speculative flights to heaven, "leave dull earth behind them,"—wasting on remote and thankless portions of the globe those fine sensibilities and feelings with which the national character has been ever associated, and which had been much better employed in relieving the intolerable drudgery of our fellow-creatures at home. We are disposed, however, to extend free and hearty forgiveness for the past, and cannot better express our feelings than by quoting the words of a spontaneous address from the wives and daughters of the colliers at Barnsley, presented by Lord Ashley to the House of Commons on Wednesday evening last, but which, owing to the rules of the house, was reluctantly refused insertion in its minutes, that—"the honble. members of the legislature would find their best reward in the substantial satisfaction arising in their own enlarged minds from the consciousness of having performed an action which time will not obliterate, and the blessings of which will be felt by succeeding generations."

THE Income-tax Bill has now passed through all the forms which the constitution requires to make it the law of the land. The arguments which might have been directed against its principle while it was pending are now over-borne. It has now to be judged by its results. The whole of the arguments that have been used in support of it may be, nay, have been, resolved into the one crushing plea—necessity. A sense of this necessity has been constantly present in the minds even of those who were asserting themselves the most actively against it. Looking at the present state of affairs, and the condition of the public finances, it was impossible to escape the conviction that something was required—some measure, the operation of which should be immediate, while with respect to its results, there should be the smallest amount of risk or doubt. The most brilliant arguments against the measure have been overshadowed by the stern presence of this giant necessity, impossible to deny, equally impossible to evade. A certain amount of injustice in principle, of annoying and inquisitorial provisions in practice, was admitted by many of its supporters, and coupled with it was something intended to operate as a compensation. This, we need hardly say, was the revised Tariff; also on the eve of becoming the law of the land. These two measures then are to work together, and by their combined results must their whole policy be judged. All that we considered objectionable, unjust and oppressive, in the Income Tax, we have fairly and openly opposed. In that opposition we were supported by nearly all the most profound thinkers and ablest political writers of the age. In Parliament or out of it, it would be difficult to find any unqualified advocacy of the Tax. That opposition has been unavailing, and from argument we turn, to leave it to those stern tests of human policy—time and experience. The tariff was intended to reduce the cost of the main articles of subsistence, so that what was taken by the state in the shape of a tax should be saved to each individual in his domestic expenditure. If this result should fail to be brought about, if every man finds his income diminished on one hand, and his expenditure as great as before, then will every evil that has been foretold of the present scheme of financial policy, fall on the country with a severe and dreadful pressure. The burden will have been laid on, accompanied with no additional ability to bear the load. The failure of the condition under which much was conceded, much given up, and many murmurings suppressed, will give birth to a feeling that a wrong has been committed; and, in that state of public feeling, how will the more galling and vexatious part of the machinery of this tax be put into operation? A spirit of resistance will be roused, the strength, the extent, the activity, and effect of which no one, at this moment, can either calculate or foresee. The bill is passed, has become the law; argument against it cannot be carried into action to oppose it; time, and that but short, will tell us the results of its working, and though we hope the best, it is with a hope mingled with fear.

THE adage is a trite one—"Whilst the corn grows the steed starves;" but if anything were wanting to proclaim the forcibility of its truth, it is only necessary to direct attention to the heart-rending condition of the poor in the distressed districts of the country, where thousands are starving to death whilst our legislators are employed in settling fractional amounts of duty on various descriptions of food, which, for the poor, alas! exist only in the garner and larder of the imagination. We are far from wishing it to be understood that we charge either the Government or the members of either House of Parliament individually with entertaining a callous indifference to the sufferings of the working classes, but we are certainly of opinion that in their collective capacity they have shown a lamentable unwillingness to deal with a crying and most afflicting evil, and have incurred deep responsibility, and no small degree of odium, by leaving to voluntary charity and the provisions of a bad and unfeeling law the relief of a starving population, whose wretched condition should have stirred the hearts of all with the warmest and most sudden impulses of humanity. We are well aware of the objections that have been urged against dealing with the public money for objects of charity, and the abuses which such a concession might, on future occasions, lead to; but we confess we are no admirers of such cold philosophy, and would pander to the cupidity of ten impostors rather than that one genuine object of charity should perish at our threshold from want. The debate which took place in the House of Lords a few evenings ago, with regard to the distribution of a sum of money, lent to administer a slight relief to the pressing wants of a starving community, shows us, in a very striking and instructive light, what jealous and penurious guardians of the dairy farms to the very summit of its hills, and worth at least sixty thousand pounds of annual rental.

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"On all sides I was informed that the condition of the operatives, whose wondrous creations of new national resources were before me, was rapidly deteriorating, and I became anxious to discover, not only what they had fallen *to*, but what they had fallen *from*."

The writer here relates the details of a visit to Hollymount, the factory of the Messrs. Whitehead, who are Methodists, and which he describes as an earthly paradise, compared with the other places he had visited. He then continues:—

"On the same evening I proceeded to Burnley, and the contrast was perfectly heart-rending. Groups of idlers stood in the midst of the street: their faces haggard with famine, and their eyes rolling with that fierce and uneasy expression which I have often noticed in maniacs. I went up to some of them, and entered into conversation. They were perfectly candid and communicative; for the men of this part of Lancashire retain much of the sturdy independence of the ancient foresters; they will go miles to do you service, but they will not stir one inch to do homage to wealth or station. Each man had his own tale of sorrow to tell; their stories were not

'The short and simple annals of the poor,'

they were complicated details of misery and suffering, gradual in their approach, and grinding in their result; borne, however, with an iron endurance such as the Saxon race alone displays, and with the sternness belonging to that noblest form of pride—the pride of independent labour. 'We want not charity but employment,' was their unanimous declaration, and proofs of their truth were abundant in the anecdotes told and verified of men having travelled miles to obtain a job, however heavy the labour, and however wretched the remuneration.

"I found them all Chartists, but, with this difference, that the block-printers and handloom weavers united to their Chartism a hatred of machinery, which was far from being shared by the factory operatives. The latter also deprecated anything like an appeal to physical force, while the former strenuously urged an immediate appeal to arms. There was no concealment of sentiment on either side. I heard more than twenty openly advocate the expediency of burning down the mills, in order to compel the factory hands to join

in an insurrectionary movement. A mill had been burned down at Colne two nights previously; doubts were entertained whether this had been the result of design or accident, and in the streets of Burnley there were groups expressing their hopes that it would be traced to design and followed by imitation, while the heartiest curses were bestowed on the factory hands at Colne for having heartily exerted themselves to check the conflagration, and to supply water to the engines. Permit me to repeat that these sentiments were expressed openly and in the public streets. I stood amongst them, and was known to be a stranger; there was no appearance of speaking either with a design to be overheard, or an anxiety for concealment. Had I been one of the posts in the street, my presence could not have been viewed with more perfect indifference."

On reaching Colne, he says:—

"I visited eighty-three dwellings, selected at hazard; they were destitute of furniture, save old boxes for tables, and stools, or even large stones, for chairs; the beds were composed of straw and shavings, sometimes with torn pieces of carpet, or packing canvas for a covering, and sometimes without any kind of covering whatever. The food was oatmeal and water for breakfast; flour and water, with a little skimmed milk, for dinner; oatmeal and water again, for a third supply, with those who went through the form of eating three meals a day. From the excellent clergyman of the town I learned, that out of a population of 53,000, no less than 13,000 were receiving parish relief; that the poor-rates had risen from 3s. to 10s. in the pound; that the relief granted was deemed by the paupers so inadequate to their wants, that the relieving officer in one district was obliged to be protected by a military guard; and that the general ruin was fast absorbing the shopkeepers of Colne and the dairy farmers in the neighbourhood. I went into several of the shops; the same tale was told by all; they saw nothing before them but bankruptcy and ruin.

"It must be added, that chartism, and particularly that phase of it which threatened an appeal to physical force, appears to be advancing with fearful rapidity in this part of the country.

"Connected with this subject, I may remark on the rapidity with which political intelligence appears to be promulgated in this district. The mail, bringing the account of the debate on Mr. Ferrand's proposed grant, had arrived that morning; I had not seen a paper, but I received a very full account of the debate in a house at the outskirts of the town, which contained neither bed, chair, nor table, and I heard it mentioned in a score of places besides

"In Colne, in Bolton, and in Burnley, there was generally an absence of anger and violence in the recitals of suffering, but here teeth were set, hands were clenched, and curses of fearful bitterness pronounced with harrowing energy. 'We wait but for the word to begin,' was stated broadly and openly by every handloom weaver or block-printer I met in the place; and the tone in which this declaration was uttered, gave startling evidence of its sincerity. There was a reckless desperation about the aspect of misery in Padiham, which was unlike anything I ever saw in Lancashire; but I doubt if it be more dangerous than the steady and fixed resolution to obtain a redress of real or imaginary grievances which I found among the people in Colne and Marsden. The destitution in all these places is much alike; in all you may hear the same declaration, that 'things are worsening;' in all, too, you may find something like a determination to effect a change; but in Padiham and its neighbourhood, there are superadded aspirations for vengeance, and threats of retaliating wrongs on the heads of supposed oppressors. In Padiham I heard a man in the open streets go beyond even the violence of Burnley, and amidst the cheers of some scores, express an eager hope that 'Captain Swing should take command of the manufacturing districts.'

"I have now fulfilled the task which I had imposed upon myself, and have stated to you what I have seen and heard, without comment or observation. I have deemed it better to confine myself to a naked statement of facts—a statement indeed below the truth, but yet sufficiently alarming—and to authenticate the statement by giving you permission to publish my name.

"Believe me, faithfully yours,

"W. Cooke Taylor, (L.L.D.)

"Rossendale Forest, June 20, 1842."

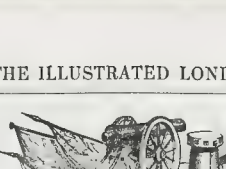
This is a melancholy picture to look upon, and furnishes matter for grave reflection, not only to our legislators, but to every humane and intelligent member of society, and every lover of peace and good order.

We trust, however, that the disease is not beyond a speedy and effectual remedy, and, under all the circumstances, it is a source of most unmixed satisfaction and congratulation that the people yield a ready and, we hope, an unaffected obedience to the laws.

The Coinage.—Pix Jury.—A Privy Council was held on Wednesday, at the office of the Comptroller-General of her Majesty's Exchequer, for the purpose of empannelling a jury of twenty-four members of the Goldsmiths' Company, to assay the gold and silver coins of the realm. The lords of the council present were, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Monteagle, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Vesci and Fitzgerald, Lord Bexley, the Right Hon. Wm. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Henry Hardinge. The origin of an inquiry of this nature bears date so far back as the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward the Third. Several ladies were present to witness the proceedings. The Lord Chancellor, in addressing the jury, explained that they were that day assembled agreeably to, and in accordance with, a very ancient custom, which was termed a trial of pix, or, in other words, to try the quality and weight of gold and silver lately coined at her Majesty's Mint. It would be their duty to ascertain whether the coinage corresponded with the standard required by law. The trial plates and a number of different coins were handed to the jury, who then retired to a room prepared for making the essay. Their lordships were invited to dine at Goldsmith's Hall in the evening, it being the usual custom of that wealthy company to give a splendid banquet upon occasions like the present, which only occur once in the course of several years. After the address of the Lord Chancellor, the jury retired to make the necessary assay of the coins which had been given to them, and the council adjourned.

A Narrow Escape.—The *Sentinelle* of Bayonne gives an account of an accident that happened in that city in the afternoon of the 13th inst., which might have been attended with the most awful consequences. A train of six artillery waggons, laden with 50 barrels of gunpowder, for the arsenal, in going down the Rue Maubec, which is very steep, had one of the wheels of each waggon locked to stop the rapidity of the descent. When they arrived at the gate of the gendarmerie barracks, the brigadier perceived smoke and sparks of fire issuing from one of the locked wheels, and gave the alarm. Abundance of water was immediately brought, and the fire was extinguished. On examining the wheel, it was found that the tire had been rendered red hot by the friction, and had set fire to the felloe.

Loss of an Emigrant Ship.—Letters were on Monday received in the city of the total loss of the emigrant ship Kent, Captain Gardner, on the night of the 8th of last month, in the Western Ocean, off the Seven Islands, during a heavy snow-storm. The vessel, it appears, belonged to Greenock, and was bound for Montreal, having 70 emigrants on board. The disaster, it is said, occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock, by the ship running on to a mass of sunken rocks a short distance from the coast. Owing to the severity of the storm which prevailed at the time, for a length of time it was expected that she would fall to pieces. Providentially, however, she held together until daybreak, when the whole of the emigrants were safely landed on the coast, though in a most deplorable condition, many of them having lost everything they possessed. The ship was of about 600 tons burden, and is, together with her cargo, reported to be insured.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Chatham.—For the last few days the greatest activity has prevailed in this garrison, in consequence of an order having been received for an immediate embarkation of troops for India. This military movement is to fill up the vacancies that have occurred in the different regiments of the line stationed in the East. The detachments were inspected yesterday on parade, and the excellent appearance of the men elicited general approbation from the commandant, Sir Thomas Willshire. On Wednesday morning the detachments marched from this garrison for Gravesend, where they embarked at ten o'clock from the Ordnance-wharf, on board the ships Queen of England and Duncan, and consisted of the following corps, with their officers:—9th Regiment of Foot, 80 rank and file, under the command of Captain Robinson, with Ensign Siveright; 31st Regiment, 30 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Wilton, with Ensign Sparrow and Ensign Robertson; 50th Regiment, 40 rank and file, under the command of Lieut. Malony, Lieut. Grimes and Lieut. M'Kenzie, making a total of 8 officers and 150 men which proceeded by the ship Queen of England. The 3rd Regiment of Buffs, 61 rank and file, under the command of Ensign Woods; 10th regiment, 17 rank and file, under the command of the above officer; 13th Regiment, 91 rank and file; 29th Regiment, 8 rank and file, under the command of Ensign Head, with Ensign Barrows, Ensign Wade, and Ensign Bradford, of the 13th Regiment; 39th Regiment, 91 rank and file, under the command of Captain Strawbengen, with Ensign Newport, Ensign Gaynor, and Ensign Bray—total, 328 men and 9 officers; they proceeded by the ship Duncan. The two vessels are bound for Bengal. On Tuesday morning 150 rank and file of the East India Company's Infantry left the East India Company's depot at Brompton, for Gravesend, where they embarked on board the ship Harmony, to proceed forthwith for Bombay. The men repeatedly cheered as they marched through the streets of Chatham. On Tuesday a company of the 75th left Chatham for Harwich. On Tuesday morning the Chatham division of the Royal Marines was inspected in their barrack-square by Major-General the Hon. G. P. Lygon, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and who was attended by his aide-de-camp, Lord de Ros. The general having inspected the men on the Parade-ground in heavy marching order, they marched thence to Chatham-lines, where the men underwent a regular field-day. The review was attended by several field-officers from the garrison. The number of Marines on the ground was about 500; the principal part of them are newly raised, but a finer body of men it is impossible to bring together; and the able and precise manner in which the whole of this useful corps went through their military duty induced the Inspector-General to pass a very high encomium on the officers and non-commissioned officers of the division. An elegant *déjeûner* was afterwards given to the officers of the garrison in the splendid mess-room of the Royal Marines. Sir Frederick Smith, Sir Thomas Wilshire, and many other officers honoured the table. Major-General Lygon and his noble aide-de-camp were prevented from attending, being obliged to leave for London immediately.

The Scots Greys.—Exeter.—This fine body of men had a grand field-day, on Saturday last, in honour of the victory of Waterloo, in which the regiment bore so brilliant and distinguished a part. The event caused quite a stir among the holiday folks of that city, who have not had the opportunity of seeing a regiment of cavalry reviewed for several years past. There were numerous carriages on the ground, and among the spectators were many of the most influential gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood, accompanied by their ladies and families. The weather was particularly fine, and the ground selected was admirably adapted for the purpose. The soldier-like appearance of the men, and the skill and precision with which their various military evolutions were gone through, formed the theme of general admiration.

The 60th Rifles at Jamaica have lost four commanding officers within the brief period of 12 months, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Molyneux, Lieut.-Col. Sligfield, Lieut.-Col. Ellis, and Lieut.-Col. Markham—the last three in the West Indies, the first in England. We don't believe any regiment in the service can equal such rapid mortality in its upper ranks as this.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen early on Thursday morning, and breakfasted with her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their illustrious visitors.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Count Mensdorf, and the Counts Hugh, Alphonso, Alexander, and Arthur Mensdorf, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday morning for Woolwich Dockyard, and embarked there shortly before one o'clock in the Black Eagle steam-packet, *en route* for Brussels.

Royal Visit to Warwick.—It is expected that the Queen and Prince Albert will visit the Earl of Warwick, at his magnificent baronial residence, at the close of the season in town.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

Sion House.—On Wednesday afternoon her Majesty the Queen Dowager honoured the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland with her company, at the Noble Duke's suburban residence. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Earl and Countess of Powis, and Ladies Herbert, the Hon. R. H. and Lady Harriet Clive, Sir H. Hardinge, Earl and Countess of Brownlow, and a small but highly distinguished circle were invited to meet her Majesty.

Grand Fete at Queensberry Villa, Richmond.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, Dukes of Wellington, Norfolk, Sutherland, and five hundred of the leading nobility and gentry visited the Duke of Buccleuch's most gorgeous fete on Thursday evening, at Richmond. The scene is described as one of magical influence and oriental splendour. Her Majesty remained till midnight.

The Expedition to China.—Letters were received in town yesterday from Major-General Lord Saltoun, G.C.H. and C.B., commanding the reinforcements now on their voyage to China. The letters are dated Cape Town, March 17. On the 9th of February the squadron had experienced a heavy gale of wind, with thunder and lightning. During the gale the Belleisle, on board which the noble lord takes his passage, carried away several of her sails. At Cape Town his lordship and his staff, with the officers of the expedition, were most hospitably received by the Governor of the Cape, Major-General Sir G. T. Napier, K.C.B., and Lady Napier. The health of the troops was excellent at the date of the letters.

The Opera.—The new ballet, *Alma, ou la Fille du Feu*, produced last night, was eminently successful. It is one of the best brought forward for many years.

German Opera.—Madame Heinefetter has had some differences with the managers of the German operas at Covent Garden, and, it is said, has seceded from the company. Madame Schodel took Heinefetter's part of *Valentine*, in the *Huguenots*, for the first time last evening.

Illness of Miss Kelly, the Actress.—We regret to hear that severe rheumatic inflammation in the side has interrupted the performance of Miss Kelly's professional duties. As this actress takes the principal parts in several of the pieces, her theatre has been necessarily closed, and the certificate exhibited at the doors last evening stated that it would be impossible for her to appear on the stage before Monday next.

The British Association.—This association commenced its sittings in Manchester yesterday (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock. The number of members attending is not so numerous as was expected.

On Tuesday last Professor Penny, of Glasgow, was elected to the office of chemical operator at the Apothecaries' Hall, vacant by the recent death of Henry Hennell, Esq.; but the salary being reduced to 200*l.* per annum, he declined the appointment. Mr. Warrington was then elected at the reduced salary.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent-road.—The jubilee festival of this institution took place last evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. About 170 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The subscriptions amounted to nearly 800*l.*

Election of Sheriffs.—This being Midsummer-day, a Common Hall, according to custom, was held at the Guildhall, for the election of the various corporate officers for the ensuing year. Alderman Hooper, citizen and vintner, and Jeremiah Pilcher, citizen and haberdasher, were nominated for sheriffs: there being no opposition to these gentlemen, the Lord Mayor declared them to be duly elected.

Town Clerk for the City.—The contest terminated at half-past three o'clock yesterday, when the numbers were—Merewether, 106; Pritchard, 80; majority for Merewether, 26.

At the Court of Common Council held yesterday, the sum of 500*l.* was voted for the relief of the distressed manufacturers in England and Scotland.

Communication with France.—A new pier has just been commenced by the London and Brighton Railway Company, in the western-arm of Shoreham-harbour, for the accommodation of steam-vessels to and from France and the Channel Islands.

Iron Trade.—It is stated that Sir John Guest is about to erect and put into blast two new furnaces. This augurs improvement in the iron trade. *Worcester Journal.*

It is understood that Government has determined to allow the grinding of foreign corn in bond for the manufacture of biscuit to be sent abroad for government use.—*Morning Post.*

The boys of the Royal Military Asylum visited the Panorama in Leicester-square on Thursday, having been invited by Mr. Burford, for the purpose of viewing the Battle of Waterloo and Cabul. The band played the national anthem, and the boys appeared delighted with the pictures.

We regret to learn that that estimable man and late excellent judge, Sir Joseph Littledale, is labouring under severe bodily infirmities, and although no immediate danger is apprehended, his situation is such as to give the utmost pain to his friends.

Caution.—Information has been received at the Metropolitan Police-office, that a female is now waiting upon noblemen and gentlemen with the copy of a work, accompanied with a note, purporting to be from the author, imparting an intention to the person waited upon to subscribe, and enclosing a receipt for the books: the price charged is more than the selling price of the work.

Shipwrecks.—The Sir George Arthur, convict-ship, with 80 convicts on board for Bermuda Dock-yard, struck on the rocks at the west end of that island, and became a wreck. Eleven of the crew had mutinied; and the ship was actually worked by convicts to her destination! It is to be hoped their conduct will not be overlooked. The captain latterly became very intemperate, and incapable of doing duty, and was in a great measure the cause of the loss of the ship. He and the mate refused to come on shore with the others from the vessel, and during the night both disappeared, along with the long boat; it is feared they have met with a watery grave. The government stores, or the greater part of them, will be saved, and much of the hull and rigging. The ship was 48 days from England.

The British barque, Ann Liffey, was lost by going on an iceberg, in latitude, 43. 8, longitude, 49; but the crew saved. The British brig, Stephen (Hensall), was abandoned after running foul of an iceberg, and the crew taken on board the John Romilly, and saved. The barque, Isabella (Thomas), from Glasgow, was lost at Cape North, Cape Breton; the crew and passengers were saved, but the vessel became a total wreck, and the cargo much injured.

The Convicts Francis and Cooper.—The day fixed by the Sheriffs for the execution of the two culprits now under sentence of death in Newgate is next Monday week, the 4th of July. The fact was communicated to them by the chaplain of the prison, in presence of the Sheriffs and other authorities. Francis, who has been in a very dejected state since his conviction, appeared much surprised at the awful information, he having indulged in the belief that the sentence would not be carried into effect. On the intelligence being communicated to Cooper that the day was fixed upon when he was to die, he received the information, to all appearance, as a matter of course. He has become very humble, and conducts himself in a becoming manner.

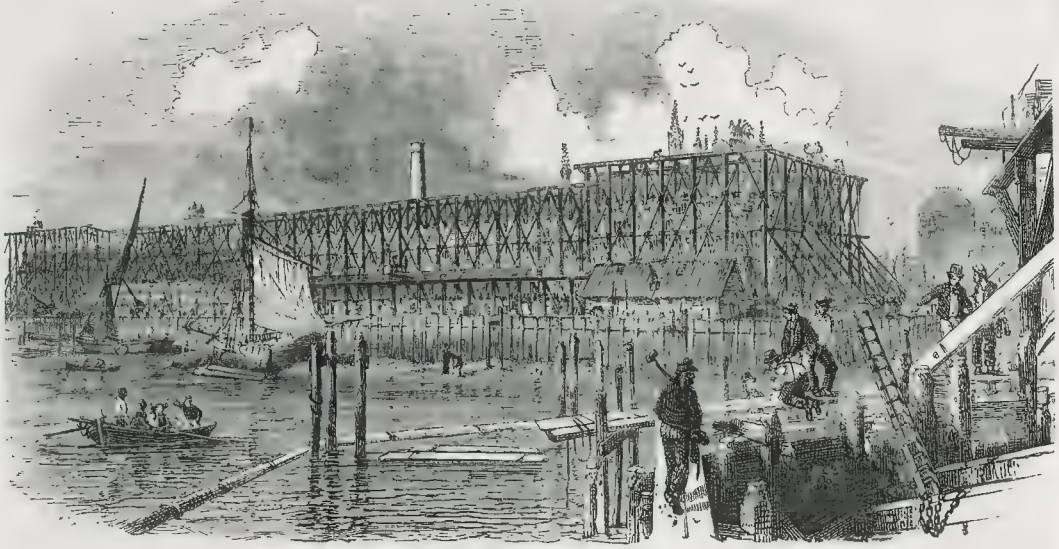
France.—The Paris papers of Wednesday have come to hand; but are still filled with violent electioneering matters. The *Phare de Cherbourg* announces the sailing of the steam-frigate Gomer, with the members of a commission appointed by government to study all matters connected with the establishment of steam-packets between France and the two Americas. The Gomer proposes to touch first at New York.

The important manufactory of woollen cloth of M. Mayana Dufayel, at Beauvais, was destroyed by fire on the 18th. It was impossible to save anything, and the damage is, at least, 250,000*f.*—*Le Commerce*, June 22.

Spain.—Private correspondence from St. Sebastian of the 18th instant announces that mysterious rumours of an approaching convulsion in that quarter were afloat, which appeared to be confirmed by the number of Carlist and Christino emigrants who were approaching the Spanish frontier. The Spanish authorities were making preparations to suppress any attempt at disturbance which might be made.

Germany.—The energetic protest presented by the Chamber of Commerce of Koningsberg to the King of Prussia, against the renewal of the convention relative to the surrender of deserters, had produced a strong sensation. The son of the Russian Minister, Nesselrode, had arrived at Berlin, to endeavour to induce the King to renew the convention, by proposing a commercial arrangement extremely beneficial to Prussia.

Turkey, &c.—Letters from Malta inform us that the Stromboli steamer had arrived from Constantinople, with important dispatches for the British Government, which were instantly forwarded by the Vesuvius steamer to Marseilles. The greatest secrecy was observed respecting the nature of these dispatches, but as letters from Constantinople of the 11th, received *via* Vienna, have been published, announcing the pacification of Syria, it is probable these government dispatches relate to the same subject. It is stated that the house of Niveaker, Black, & Co., has failed for 75,000*l.*



PRESENT STATE OF THE HOUSES.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The above engraving represents the New Houses of Parliament, as the fabric at present appears from the coffer dam in the river on the west side of Westminster Bridge. Of the myriads who daily pass to and fro, on the "silent highway" of this vast metropolis, as the Thames is most aptly called, few can have left unmarked the lofty pile which is rapidly rising by its side. Even in its present state, a good idea may be formed of its future grandeur; it will, when completed, be worthy of the nation whose destinies are to be decided by the debates that will be carried on within its walls. We cannot but think that its locality is most fitly chosen; the stream that bears on its bosom the commerce of a world flows before it, while close beside it are the venerable Hall and Abbey rich with the recollections and associations of departed centuries. The very spirit of antiquity seems to hover over the walls and buttresses yet fresh from the hand of the artificer, shedding something of its venerable influence over that which dates but from yesterday. So is it with all the works and deeds of man; the present springs and takes its hue and character from the past, and both bear within them the seeds of the future. And with the future as it lies before us, how much will be linked with the edifice now springing into existence, under the eyes of the generation that saw its predecessor pass away like a dream! It may be long ere such recollections gather round the new Senate House, as hallowed the old Houses of Parliament, for in them the constitution of England was worked out through all the changes it has undergone since the first institution of parliament as a recognised body. Much of evil, much of error, of passion and prejudice, found voice within those old walls; great and grievous was the wrong inflicted by many of the deeds there acted. But much also issued from thence of which we may be proud and thankful; wisdom, and eloquence, and patriotism, have spoke and wrought within them in troubled and dangerous times. May men of equal powers be found to meet the evil days which the brightest and most hopeful spirit must acknowledge are rising before us. But let those to whose hands providence may commit the charge of this mighty empire, draw courage from the struggles of the past, and look back steadily to the recollections of the days of old, those imperishable associations which neither fire, nor storm, nor convulsion can sweep away.

The building is progressing with remarkable rapidity. Day by day people look up with wonder and admiration, as stone after stone is added to the pile, in its elaborate and finely chiseled proportions. The perfection to which the mechanical aid to human exertion is now brought, adds something peculiar to the operations; with all the dispatch which is made visible by the result, the eye of the observer can hardly detect the presence of a single workman; the whole of the stone is raised by cranes with much more facility than was possible heretofore in works of the same magnitude. It is gratifying to be able to state, that the untoward circumstances which for some time impeded the progress of the works have been removed; they appear even to have given an impetus to their present advancement. This rapidity is not an unimportant characteristic of the present age. If we trace the history of many of the most celebrated edifices, both in this and other countries, it is startling to hear of the number of years elapsing between their foundation and their completion. Nay, with regard to many of them, the period of completion never arrived; *finis coronat opus* cannot be inscribed on them as a motto. The design of one architect has often occupied the lives of several generations of builders. Sovereigns have passed from the throne, and pontiffs have been summoned from the chair, by him whose stern mandate neither king nor priest can resist, and have left unfinished the gorgeous piles they conceived as a legacy to their successors. A striking instance of this is found in that glorious specimen of gothic architecture, the Cathedral of Cologne. On one of the towers of that magnificent pile, the crane that was used four centuries ago still stands, a wretched deformity, which a superstitious tradition of the city forbids to be removed. There it is, in mid-air, a material witness to the suspension of labour that sprung from poverty or the change of faith; we believe it was, in this case, the former of the two, in all times a formidable obstacle in the path of enterprise and art. In some parts unfinished, in some parts in decay, few evidences of the infirmity of human purpose are so impressive as the Cathedral of Cologne. The one completed spire of the Cathedral of Strasburg, with its marvellous aerial elevation, only makes more glaring the imperfection of its fellow arrested at its very foundation, for both were intended by the architect to spring from the two square and massive towers which form the front of the sacred edifice. Many more instances might be mentioned, but the most striking of all may be found among ourselves, in the heart of our own great metropolis. The Cathedral of St. Paul remains unfinished up to this hour. The incompleteness, however, is in the interior, not the exterior, and therefore passes unregarded. But with respect to the New Houses of Parliament, this failure, as we must call it, will not occur; the error our forefathers committed we have avoided. "No man," says the Scripture, "buildeth a house without first sitting down and counting the cost thereof." This grand point appears in many cases to have been neglected, but we have carefully provided for it, and the result will prove the wisdom of so doing, and let us add, the power of doing it. The completion of the noble edifice, on which we have been dilating, may certainly be looked for at the period fixed, the year 1845. In the mean time its progress is a subject of national interest; as such, we have recorded one of its stages in the engraving which we this week present to our readers.

THE SAILING MATCH OFF GREENWICH.

THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The match was originally sailed on Friday fortnight, but could not be decided on that day on account of the total want of wind, and was again sailed last Friday. The Royal Sovereign steamer, as usual, conveyed the commodore (Mr. Harrison), the umpires, and the visitors to view the sailing. The yachts left their stations at Greenwich at half-past ten o'clock, in the following order, on the firing of the signal gun:—

	Tons.	Owners.
The Brilliant	8	Mr. H. Fowler.
The Rival	10	Mr. W. Sawyer.
The Sea Nymph	10	Mr. C. Wheeler.
The Lady Louisa	13	Mr. T. Smith.
The Mary	20	Mr. Keene.
The Phantom	20	Mr. F. Silby.
The Mystery	25	Lord A. Paget.

The wind was blowing tolerably fresh from the west, and the tide running down. The Mystery, the new boat, an iron one, had excited considerable expectation amongst aquatic sportsmen, and was decidedly the favourite. There were, however, many good judges who fancied the Phantom, and she therefore found plenty of backers at no great odds. The Mary, too, was not without her supporters. The match was for pieces of plate to the best boats of three classes, viz.—under 10 tons, and not over; under 14 tons, and not over; and above 14 tons. As the only boat in the second class was the Lady Louisa, to whom the match was a walk over, it may be said that only two prizes were contested by the rest of the yachts. It was not long before the Mystery gave proof of her superior speed, and it became very evident before the match reached the rounding point (Coal-house Point), that she would be first in the match. The Phantom was her sole competitor, and led the way off Woolwich, but as the wind freshened the Mystery came up with and passed her. The Phantom, however, before the match reached Erith, was again in advance, but again fell back; and off Gravesend was considerably in the rear. The buoy bearing the flag off Coal-house Point, two miles lower down, was rounded by the Mystery at 12 minutes past 2 o'clock; by the Phantom at 26 minutes past 2 o'clock; by the Mary at 21 minutes to 3 o'clock; and by the Nymph at 26 minutes to 3 o'clock. The remaining three boats were much later in coming round. The Mystery had thus a quarter of an hour in advance of the Phantom; and as the wind freshened in going home to Greenwich, it was expected she would arrive there very early. The Phantom, however, gained two minutes in the return, for the boats came to the winning-flag at Greenwich thus:—

The Mystery, 4 minutes to 5 o'clock.
The Phantom, 9 minutes past 5 o'clock.
The Mary, 23 minutes past 5 o'clock.
The Nymph, 27 minutes past 5 o'clock.
The Lady Louisa, 20 minutes to 7 o'clock.

The Mystery was received with cheers and the usual salute of guns, and declared the winner of the first prize. The Nymph was also received with the honours, and obtained the second prize; and the third prize became the property of the owner of the Lady Louisa. Commodore Harrison distributed the prizes, accompanied by an appropriate address, amidst the cheers of the numerous party assembled. This match has proved the great merit of the iron yacht as a fast sailer. There is little doubt of her always being a winner if the wind is fresh.

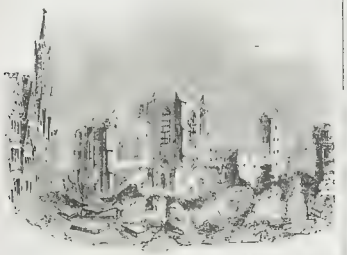
A proclamation, announcing the issue of a coin of a value unknown before, namely, half-farthings, was published on Friday. To merchants eighths of a penny have long been familiar in their dealing; but how shopkeepers may like this new money is problematical. Hitherto a large proportionate profit has been made out of fractions, which never have been given in favour of the buyer, and which will now be ended, and therefore by so much will it be beneficial to the poorer classes.

The first accounts of the accident from the falling in of the temporary theatre at Schleitz were erroneous in stating that the whole of the Grand Ducal family escaped unhurt. In a letter from thence, dated the 9th instant, it is stated that at the moment of the falling of the ceiling, the mother of the Grand Duke, in her 81st year, was leaning with her grandson, ten years old, over the front of the box, and both were caught by some of the falling timbers, and brought down into the pit. The young prince was taken up unhurt; and happily the injuries of his grandmother were but slight. Of the persons who were taken away wounded, forty-two have since died: the total number of deaths from this disaster is now said to be sixty-one. The architect has been obliged to fly and conceal himself, to escape the vengeance of the people.

DUEL WITH SABRES.—Two officers of the Belgian Lancers at Louvain, having a few days ago quarrelled over a game of dominos, went out to fight a duel with their sabres, when one of them was killed by a stroke from that of his adversary, which literally clove his skull.

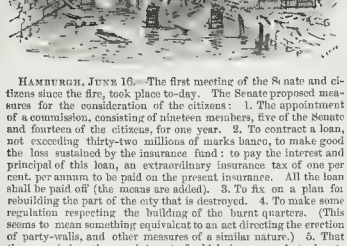
DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF HAMBURGH.

This sad and deplorable event, which rendered destitute so many thousands of our fellow-creatures, continues to excite the liveliest sympathy, not only among the mercantile communities of the civilised world, but amongst all classes of individuals from the sovereign on the throne to the lowliest shopkeeper. We rejoice to see that the most liberal subscriptions continue to pour into the calamity fund, from France, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Germany, and though last, not least, from our own benevolent and kind-hearted community, the citizens of London. We have been favoured by our correspondent at Hamburgh, with a number of beautiful drawings, representing in various aspects this ancient seat of commerce, as it appeared after the awful devastation of the 5th of May. We have selected two of these admirable views descriptive of some of the principal buildings as they at present appear, which we here beg to present to the reader.



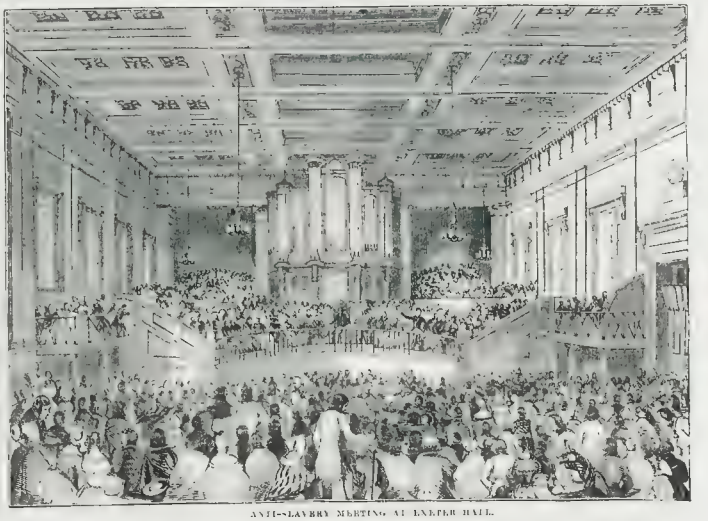
It is not our purpose in this place to enter into any historical details of the history of Hamburgh, or to add to the descriptions of its localities, which have been already fully given. The ruins at the extreme right of the above drawing represent the appearance of the celebrated Nicolai Church, one of the oldest and most splendid in the city, and which is said, in the midst of its conflagration, to have presented one of the most awfully magnificent sights ever witnessed. A few short hours before its final destruction, the Church of St. Nicolai was considered so secure that a great number of citizens, with their removeable property, took refuge within its portals. The next building is St. Petri's Church, with the ruins of the dwellings of the clergy between it and St. Nicolai. The district was inhabited by a class of the poorest people. The spire of St. Petri's was one of the finest in Europe, being 445 feet high. The other church in the centre is St. Gertruden Kirche, and the view to the extreme left, Lilien-strasse (street), with St. Jacob's Church.

The following drawing represents the Old and New Exchange to the right, with the Town-house adjoining. The building indistinctly seen at the extreme left, is the Borsen Halle or Lloyd's of Hamburgh. The loss of property was almost incalculable.



HAMBURGH, JUNE 16.—The first meeting of the Senate and citizens since the fire, took place to-day. The Senate proposed measures for the consideration of the citizens: 1. The appointment of a commission, consisting of nineteen members, five of the Senate and fourteen of the citizens, for one year. 2. To contract a loan, not exceeding thirty-two millions of marks banco, to make good the loss sustained by the insurance fund: to pay the interest and principal of this loan, an extraordinary insurance tax of one per cent. per annum to be paid on the present insurance. All the loan shall be paid off (the means are added). 3. To fix on a plan for rebuilding the part of the city that is destroyed. 4. To make some regulation respecting the building of the burnt quarters. (This seems to mean something equivalent to an act directing the erection of party-walls, and other measures of a similar nature.) 5. That the commission, the appointment of which is proposed, to depute two of its members to the existing 'Board of Relief,' and also to agree with the Senate on the principles according to which the funds shall be applied. The assembly of the citizens agreed to Art 1 in every point. Art. 2. They approve the loan, but do not approve of part of the means proposed for the re-payment. They fully approve of Art. 3, 4, and 5. Among the recent donations for the poor of Hamburgh, is one of 10,000 marks banco from the King of Sweden.

BLEACHING NEGROES.—In some of the French journals we find the following improbable tale given, as from the island of Cuba:—"A strange cheat has lately been practised here. A pretended American slave-trader arrived with a cargo of 600 negroes, all of whom he quickly disposed of; but in about three weeks afterwards the whole of these new slaves disappeared in one night, and were never seen again. It was afterwards recollected that, on the morning following their evasion, the American sailed for Jamaica with 600 European passengers. On making inquiries among the planters who had bought these negroes, it was learnt that most of them had become apparently subject to a disease, which caused various parts of their bodies to turn white. A chemist also deposed that he had furnished the American captain with a large quantity of nitrate of silver. Hence it is confidently inferred that the pretended negroes were no other than so many vagabonds of all countries collected in the American ports, who lent themselves to this new species of fraud. This is the more likely, as, from their all speaking either English, French, Spanish, or Portuguese, none were sent to work in the fields, but were employed in domestic services. Some few were appointed to be overseers or drivers, and were remarked for the severity with which they treated the negroes placed under them."—*Galignani's Messenger.*



ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

GRAND MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting of this society was held in Exeter Hall: Lord Ashley in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen in the platform were the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Euston, Earl Fortescue, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Grosvenor, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord Mahon, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Sandon, Sir Robert Inglis, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Norwich, and amongst the ladies in the gallery we noticed the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady John Russell.

The Noble Chairman read letters from the Bishop of London, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Dr. Lushington, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Normanby, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Clarkson, and other gentlemen, apologizing for their absence, and expressing their full sympathy in the objects of the meeting.

The Report of the Committee was read by the Rev. Mr. Dealtry and Sir Robert Inglis, upon which it appeared that the Niger expedition, though partially unsuccessful, has led to the conclusion of treaties with two of the native chiefs, but that, having ascended nearly 300 miles, the "river fever" obliged it to return, though not before arrangements had been made for the purchase of a tract of land at the confluence of the Niger with the Chadda, on which to carry on future agricultural and other civilising experiments. The expedition, the report said, had also considerably increased our knowledge of the navigation of the river, and enabled the officers on board to make a more perfect chart of its course; and it had led to a further acquaintance with the habits, dispositions, and varied dialects of the native population on its borders. Though the sacrifice of life was great, it bore no comparison with what is yearly sustained in enterprises of national aggrandisement or private gain. With regard to the abolition of slavery, the report set forth that this country had concluded treaties for its suppression with every Power in Europe having a maritime flag, except Belgium, Greece, and Hanover; and that there was no reason to doubt the accession of these Powers to similar engagements; that she had entered into treaties with every Power in America, excepting the United States, the Equator, New Grenada, and Peru, and with the three last Powers treaties were under negotiation. Conventions had been signed with several of the most influential chiefs on the coast of Africa, viz. the Chiefs of the Bonny, of the Cameroons, of the Timmanees, and more recently with the Chiefs of Eboe and of Egarra. And that orders had been issued to British Governors in the African settlements, and to the commanders of the British naval forces there, to take every opportunity of encouraging such other native chiefs for the same purpose. The influence of Great Britain had induced the Bey of Tunis not only to abolish the slave trade, but to emancipate his own personal slaves; and that it had persuaded the Pacha of Egypt to formally abolish the slave trade in the provinces under his government, although it might be feared that the practice was not entirely extinguished. The report concluded by recommending increased exertions in pursuing the objects of the society, to promote the cultivation of the soil, commercial intercourse, and the establishment of the Christian faith on the continent of Africa.

Lord J. Russell moved the adoption of the report, the sense of which formal motion was that the society pledged itself to persevere in their efforts, and that they would not allow the clouds which had darkened the dawn of this enterprise, to prevent them from pursuing the holy work they had commenced.

Archdeacon S. Wilberforce seconded the motion. It was impossible to look back to the expectations and hopes which animated them on their meeting two years back, without feeling that their exertions had met a signal check. (Hear, hear.) But there was nothing to make them despond; their principles were based on justice and charity, and they would lead them to ultimate success. (Cheers.) They had perhaps encouraged too sanguine hopes, but now they had learned to take a more subdued tone, and that of itself would go far in leading them to final triumph. They had been accused of entertaining fantastic views, of pretending to sickly benevolence; but the noble lord who sat that day in the chair was himself a proof of the sincerity of their professions, and of the practical results of their plans. He was the zealous advocate for the civilization of the African, and he was the chosen friend of humanity at home. (Cheers.)

Lord Sandon moved a resolution to the effect, that whilst sharing in the sorrow which some of the circumstances connected with the expedition were calculated to inspire, the meeting rejoiced in the conviction that the extinction of slavery had been promoted by it.

Earl Fortescue seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Bishop of Gloucester moved the third resolution, which Lord Mahon seconded, and which was passed unanimously.

The Bishop of Norwich moved a resolution, pledging the society not to relax in the prosecution of their project of the entire extinction of the slave trade.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Buxton, passed amidst cheers.

MONS. L'INSTANT, a native of Hayti, said it was a holy day when the people of England first came forward in that room to acknowledge the wrongs towards the African race, and to commence the grand work of atonement for them. (Cheers.) All his countrymen had their eyes on the proceedings in England for the abolition of slavery, and were most anxious for the success of that great cause.

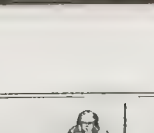
Mr. Gore, as treasurer, announced the state of the society's funds. There was received, from June 1839 to June 1840, 4928*l.*, while the expenditure during the same period was 1100*l.*, leaving a balance that year of 3828*l.* From June 1840 to June 1841, there was received the sum of 5427*l.*, which, with the former balance, made 9255*l.*; and the expenditure during this period was 7393*l.*, leaving a balance in June 1841, of 1963*l.* From June 1841 to June 1842, there was received the sum of 1729*l.*, which, with the balance of the preceding year, made 3692*l.*; the expenditure this year was 2453*l.*, being a balance up to this time of 1238*l.*, which was only enough to meet the liabilities and engagements of the society. (Hear.)

Lord Teignmouth moved the thanks of the society to Prince Albert, the president of the institution, which was carried amidst loud cheering.

Thanks to the vice-presidents and to the noble chairman were then duly passed, and the meeting separated.

FEARFUL THUNDER-STORM IN IRELAND.—A terrific thunder-storm took place last week in the neighbourhood of Macroon and Mallow, county Cork. The thunder and lightning were accompanied by rain resembling a water-spout; the electric fluid in its onward course stunned and knocked down nearly twenty persons who were assembled in a field, one of whom has since died, several being severely injured; and scores of cottiers were rendered nearly houseless by the damage done to their little habitations. About five o'clock in the afternoon the fluid struck the house of John Branton, at Sixmile-bridge, and killed a fine boy about four years old, who was sitting at the moment between Branton's knees, leaving Branton speechless, tearing up the floor, and killing some sheep which this poor man had brought from his fields for protection. In the same neighbourhood a man was knocked down and left senseless, and two women who were scorched are lying without hope of recovery. The market-house roof of Sixmile-bridge was thrown down, and some cattle were killed in that vicinity. At Glin, thirty miles to the westward, the house of Captain Hamilton was burnt down, and a man was killed; several casualties are said to have occurred to cattle. At Newcastle a man was killed, and a house was burnt down also. Some of the largest trees in the demesnes of Mount Shannon and Adare, in Cratloe, were split into fragments. In the county of Kerry also the effects of the storm have been severely felt. A man was struck by the lightning whilst walking along the road in company with two other men, at Ploverhill, and so severely injured, that he shortly afterwards expired. In the town, in Foynes, the electric fluid entered the house of a poor woman named Gallivan, and glancing down her legs and feet, the parts became in an instant shrivelled and blistered in a shocking manner. The lightning then struck a boy who was with her, and scorched his shoulder extensively. The river overflowed its natural bounds, and the principal thoroughfares became flooded.

EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY.—Never at any time since the bobbin-lace machinery was first exported by John Cutts in 1810, were lace-machines taken out of the kingdom in greater quantities than during the last month; as, from the best information we can obtain, no less than thirty-four warp and bobbin-machines have been taken out of this district within that period, one person having taken, we are assured, no less than eight to Lille. So boldly has this trade been carried on, that machines were openly packed at a neighbouring village, and taken to a wharf in open day. By the practice of the English courts of justice, in excise and customs, and some other affairs, a carrier is held to be irresponsible for all goods he carries; this has been taken ample advantage of, as one of our carriers has had the machines brought to the wharf and packed there. Yet, by a decision of the Court of Exchequer, although these machines may be seen thus packed, and the parties should declare they were going to France or Germany, they may be taken by river or canal to London, and declared not waterborne, according to the statute, until they are put on board a vessel or boat on the Thames, with the intent to be shipped. Thus, if the Excise or Customs seize them on the canal or on a London wharf, they are too soon; and if they watch to see them on board, the ships soon under sail, and then they are too late, the packages being ordered as other goods. Such is the manner in which the manufacturing interest, or rather the productive interest, has been latterly protected.—*Nottingham Journal.*



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHES COURT, JUNE 18.
(Before Sir Herbert Jenner Fust.)
BURDER V. THE REV. T. H. LAWLEY.

This case, in which articles have been exhibited against the perpetual curate of Wheatly, Oxon, has occupied the attention of the court several sessions, and was concluded late this morning, the Rev. Mr. Lawley having altogether taken up nearly 17 hours in defending himself from the charges of brawling and chiding in his church during the performance of divine service. The defendant, throughout his address, stigmatised the conduct of the bishop of the diocese as persecuting, and spoke ill of the ordinary and the witnesses arrayed against him, and was frequently admonished to desist by the court.

Dr. Phillimore replied. The result of this trial was looked for with deep interest by the clergy of Oxford. If a lenient sentence was only passed, the interests of the church would be injured, and dissent increased in the parish of Wheatly. Suspension for two years ought to be passed, and the rev gentleman should be called upon to certify as to his good conduct and desistance during such suspension.

The Court said there was no precedent for a certificate of conduct during suspension in a case of brawling, though in cases of immoral conduct it had been required. He (the learned judge) must take time to consider the case.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, JUNE 18.
YOUNG V. JODRELL.

The plaintiff was one of the parties connected with the duel in which Mr. Murfin was shot at Wimbledon, and was, it will be remembered, sentenced to imprisonment in Guildford jail on that account. The action was to recover the sum of 401. for money lent in June last year. The claim was supported by the testimony of one witness, who admitted that on some occasions the plaintiff had been in the habit of introducing him to parties under different names, and at times as the marquis of Waterford. In the course of cross-examination it was also elicited that the parties had been very much mixed up in drinking and card playing, and the witness said that the origin of his acquaintance with the plaintiff was an introduction at Derby races.

On the part of the defendant, the petition of the plaintiff to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, together with the schedule of his debts, were produced, from which it was manifest, that at the period when it was alleged that the defendant had borrowed the money of the plaintiff at Epsom, the latter must have been in prison. The schedule exhibited a bill of debts amounting to 3084l., whilst the assets were set down at 66l. only, and that sum, too, was stated to be owing by a bankrupt.

The jury stopped the case, observing that they could not, with these facts before them, believe that the plaintiff could at the period in question have had it in his power to lend such a sum as was alleged.

The counsel for the plaintiff, upon this intimation, elected to be nonsuited. —Plaintiff nonsuited accordingly.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.
(Before Mr. Justice Erskine and a Special Jury.)
CURLING V. JEFFRY AND ANOTHER.

This action was brought to recover compensation for the injuries which had been sustained by the plaintiff, who is an attorney, in consequence of his having been thrown from the Yeovil mail, owing to the negligence of the defendants' servants. The defendants put into court the sum of 20l., the only question of fact for the consideration of the jury was, whether under the circumstances that sum was a sufficient set off for the pain of body and anxiety of mind which the plaintiff had suffered. The defendants made, it seemed, some inquiries, which induced them to think that not much damage had been done, and the parties disagreeing upon terms the present action was the result.

Mr. Justice Erskine summed up, and

The jury, after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned into court, and found for the plaintiff, with 20l. damages above the sum paid into court.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.
(Sittings at Nisi Prius. Lord Chief Justice Tindal and a Special Jury.)
MORTIMER V. CRADOCK.

Mr. Sergeant Bompas and Mr. W. H. Watson conducted the case on the part of the plaintiffs, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Sergeant Channell, Mr. Humfrey, and Mr. Hoggins.

This was an action of trover, brought by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, the fashionable jewellers, to recover the value of a large number of diamonds, which had disappeared from their shop in the early part of October, 1840, and which, as they had alleged, had improperly come into the possession of the defendant, a coffee-house keeper in King-street, Coventgarden. It appeared that a valuable diamond pin, consisting of 54 brilliants and one large centre diamond, had, some time before Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt became its purchasers, been sold, through the agency of Messrs. Blogg and Hanks, to a gentleman of fortune, a Dutchman named Flea, who on his departure for the Continent left the necklace in the hands of a friend, with instructions to dispose of it. In May, 1840, the plaintiffs bought the necklace of Flea, and took it into their possession till the beginning of October, when it was sent to a lady of rank, one of their customers, for inspection and approval. The lady, however, after keeping it a day or two, declined to purchase it, and the necklace was accordingly returned and taken into the plaintiffs' stock. A few days afterwards it was missed, and nothing more was seen of the necklace in its entire state, or of the stones of which it was composed, till what Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt believed to be the centre stone of the lost necklace was offered to them for sale. Inquiries were instituted, and it was ascertained that between the period when the necklace was missed and the beginning of December the defendant had sold three several small parcels of diamonds, including the centre diamond in question, to different diamond-merchants, obtaining for the first lot the sum of 30l., for the second, the large diamond, 90l., and for the third the sum of 70l. The defendant, it appeared, had stated to Mr. Hennell, to whom he sold the first parcel of diamonds for 30l., that he had purchased them, in conjunction with some other persons, at Debenham's auction rooms, in King-street, Covent-garden, but he afterwards told Mr. Hennell's officer, who went to his house and informed him that he had sold some diamonds which had been stolen, that he had received them from a Mr. Wilson, to sell them on commission, and that he had transmitted to him on the Continent the money which had been paid for them.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up the evidence, and

The jury, having retired, remained in deliberation for almost an hour and a half, when they returned into court, and found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 500l. damages.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
(Sittings in London, before the Lord Chief Justice.)
MACREADY V. HARMER.

This was an action for libel, the plaintiff being Mr. Macready, the late lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, and the defendant the proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch*. The libels complained of appeared as articles of criticism, and contained (as was alleged) an attack upon the moral character of the plaintiff.

Mr. Platt addressed the jury on behalf of the plaintiff, and remarked, that it was for the well-being and respectability of the stage that a fair, unprejudiced, and independent criticism should appear in the press. As long as that was done, no ground of complaint could exist; but when the power vested in an engine was perverted from its legitimate object to vilify private character, it became one of the greatest evils that could exist. (The learned gentleman then proceeded to read and animadvert upon the libels. He would not, he said, go into the case, from beginning to end, that, under the guise of a critique, it was anything but a personal attack upon the private character of the plaintiff; stating that he had introduced a most impure system for the sake of his theatre? If for they entertained that opinion, it would be their duty to award such damages as the case called for. If there was a word of truth in the articles the defendant would have put it on the record.

Sir Thomas Wilde contended that the defendant had adopted a fair, impartial, and independent course; that the notice which was given of the theatres was for the benefit of the manager, in bringing the theatre before the public, and proceeded to contend that the articles in question were not libellous. The learned sergeant concluded his address, which occupied three hours, by contending that the articles were nothing more than a criticism upon the public performances of a public man; that this was the first attempt which had ever been made to coerce the press—he trusted it would be the last.

The Lord Chief Justice [illegible]

The jury found for the [illegible]

BAIL COURT, TUESDAY, JUNE 21
(Before Mr. Justice Wightman and a Common Jury.)
THE QUEEN V. SMYTH.

The Attorney-General, Mr. D. Pollock, and Mr. Alexander, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Platt and Mr. Bodkin that of the defendant.

This was an indictment against the Rev. Grice Blakeney Smyth, for an indecent assault on a policeman. We consider the verdict of the jury fully justifies us in withdrawing from the public the details of a case of this description.

The Duke of Beaufort, Lord W. Somerset, Lord Chichester, the Hon. Mr. Callaghan (brother of Lord Lismore), Sir Winston Barron, Captain Ogle, and other gentlemen, gave the defendant a very high character in every respect, and it may not be unimportant to state that the case was taken out of its turn by the express consent of the defendant.

The jury retired for a short time, and then returned the following special verdict:

The jury unhesitatingly fully acquit the defendant, and beg to express that they retired only to discuss the evidence of the policeman, to whom they impute no blame, and whom they consider to have acted under a misconception.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT, JUNE 20.
(Before Baron Gurney.)

Thomas Share, 23, was indicted for cutting and wounding John Share, with intent to murder him, or to do him some grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor did not answer, and his recognizances were ordered to be estreated. It appeared that the prosecutor and his brother, the prosecutor, were at a public house at Hanwell, on the 22d of May, when a quarrel took place between them, and the prosecutor knocked the prisoner down, and jumped upon him. Shortly afterwards the latter stabbed his brother, and inflicted a somewhat severe wound upon him with a knife. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but at the same time strongly recommended him to mercy on account of the provocation he had received. Baron Gurney asked whether the jury found the prisoner guilty of the whole charge? The foreman replied that they did.

Baron Gurney ordered judgment of death to be recorded, and told the prisoner that his life was now at the mercy of the crown. The prisoner was then removed, and shortly afterwards the jury intimated that they did not intend to find the prisoner guilty of intending to murder the prosecutor, but merely to do him some bodily harm. The former verdict was accordingly recalled, and Baron Gurney said he should take time to consider what punishment ought to be inflicted upon the prisoner.

Nicholas Foster was indicted for cutting and wounding Ellen Foster, with intent to murder her or to do her some grievous bodily harm. The prosecutrix did not appear to prosecute against the prisoner. It appeared in evidence that the parties lodged in Bates's-rents, Aldgate, and on the night of the 13th inst., they both went home drunk, and soon afterwards a quarrel took place between them, and the prosecutrix was heard to say, "Don't murder me—I will be good." In a few minutes, upon some of the other lodgers going up into the room, they found the prosecutrix with a wound upon her throat, which it appeared had been caused by the prisoner. When the constable went into the room, the prosecutrix said that the prisoner had cut her throat, and he replied, "Ah, Nelly, are you going to shave me at last?" The jury found the prisoner guilty of wounding the prosecutrix, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. Baron Gurney ordered the prisoner to be transported for fifteen years. The Recorder sat in the evening, but none of the cases disposed of were of any public interest.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.—*Frederick Feldman*, aged 30, a medical student, was indicted for feloniously striking and wounding the Baron William Osten, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. When the prisoner was placed at the bar he appeared in a very weak state, and looked extremely ill.

By direction of the learned judge he was accommodated with a chair. The prosecutor was accompanied by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, amongst whom we observed the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Charles Manners, Count Kielmansegge, Baron Knesebeck, General Brotherton, Colonel Bell, Count Bathiany, Major Graham, &c. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution, Mr. C. Phillips and Mr. Ballantine defended the prisoner. The circumstances of the assault were given in this paper when the case was before the police magistrate. The prosecutor having detailed the facts, Mr. Baron Gurney said, that before any further questions were put, which might compel the jury to convict the prisoner of the felony, he would allude to a suggestion which had been made by the learned counsel at the conclusion of his speech, as to the possibility of the assailing in a particular manner. He presumed the learned counsel had no objection to such a result being come to. Mr. Clarkson said, he was entirely in the hands of the court. The baron, he apprehended, had no vindictive feeling; his only object was to bring the prisoner to justice. Mr. Phillips was very much obliged to his lordship for the suggestion; he certainly could not struggle against the assault, and would be content that such a course should be adopted; but he perhaps might be allowed to say that the prisoner had acted under the impression that his father had been traduced. Mr. Baron Gurney said, that although undoubtedly a serious assault had been committed, and a very dangerous weapon used, still it was not like a sword or any cutting instrument; the jury would probably, therefore, under the circumstances, feel themselves justified in finding the prisoner guilty of an assault only. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of guilty of an assault. Mr. Baron Gurney, addressing the prisoner, said, his conduct had been most shocking going into the house of an elderly gentleman with a knife in the most formidable character, and assaulting him in a most ferocious manner. If his death had ensued, he (the prisoner) would undoubtedly have been tried for his life. He (the learned judge) could not but feel that severe punishment. He must do for the sake of the public, and to teach persons in his situation to curb their tempers. Had he been convicted of the felony, he would undoubtedly have been transported. Under all the circumstances, the sentence was, that he be subject to the imprisonment in the House of Correction for twelve calendar months. The prisoner was then led from the bar.

Samuel Ogg, John Rutherford, Richard Ingram, Hugh Piper, and *James Haughton*, who had been convicted of feloniously breaking and entering a vessel called the Ann Hall, were placed at the bar to receive judgment. Mr. Baron Gurney sentenced Ogg and Rutherford to be imprisoned for six months; Ingram, Piper, and Haughton, who had been convicted of stealing, for two months. The sentence upon the other prisoners was respited till the next session.

Thomas Shore, who was on the previous day convicted of feloniously striking and wounding with intent to do him some bodily harm, was then placed at the bar, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

OLD COURT, JUNE 22
(Before the Recorder.)

The Court was occupied for a considerable time in disposing of two indictments for felony and misdemeanour against four persons, named *Benjamin West, William Allen, Robert Hobbs*, and *William Harper*. The prosecution was instituted by a person named Phillips, and Mr. Clarkson and it was alleged that the defendants had made an illegal distress upon a brother in Eagle-street, Holborn, and that some of them had feloniously misappropriated part of the property so taken.—The case of felony broke down, and the charge of misdemeanour was abandoned by Mr. Prendergast, the Learned Counsel, who, with Mr. Ballantine, conducted the prosecution. The Court, and jury expressed their opinion, at the same time, that the defendants had acted very unjustifiably and improperly.—This was the last case for trial, and the Court then adjourned until Monday, July 4.

NEW COURT.
(Before the Common Sergeant, Alderman Kelly, &c.)

Ebenezer Williams, a young man of respectable appearance and address, was indicted for stealing two glass wine decanters, the property of John Curtis.—Mr. Horry appeared for the defence.—Mr. Curtis stated that he lives at Poplar and has a daughter of the name of Louisa, whom the prisoner wooed for some time, and banns were published for them to be wedded. Prisoner had absconded; and, in consequence of information supplied by his daughter, he found that, on the Wednesday following, he had robbed him of the articles now produced, which he could swear were his property. It appeared that the daughter, on whose evidence before the magistrates the prosecutor had been instituted, retracted what she had sworn to, and said she would contradict it at the Old Bailey.—Louisa Curtis examined by the Common Sergeant: I am the daughter of the last witness. The prisoner paid his addresses to me for some time, and we were about to marry, but something occurred to——Common Sergeant: We need not enter into those particulars. I believe the prisoner sent you a letter containing a duplicate?—Witness: Yes; he did.—Common Sergeant: Do what did it refer to? Witness: To these decanters.—Common Sergeant: And they belong to your father?—Witness: Yes.—Common Sergeant: Of course, you never authorized the prisoner to pledge them?—Witness: No; I did.—Common Sergeant: Do you mean to say you gave him liberty to take them out of your father's house? Witness: Indeed I did, my Lord.—Common Sergeant: Under the circumstances, I cannot look at the paper [a] memorandum, and tell me whether you did not sign it? Look at the signature, "Louisa Curtis."—Witness: I think it is my writing, but I would not swear it. Common Sergeant: Then I cannot receive it as evidence against the prisoner. "Until that moment, when I received the duplicate, I did not know they (the decanters) were out of the house. I never in my life gave the prisoner leave to take them." Did you not state that?—Witness: I might have said so, but I must have made a mistake.—It appeared that when the young lady went before the magistrate, she was under the impression that the prisoner was paying undue attention to a married lady; hence, in her ire, she stated that which she almost immediately regretted, and declared that she would tell the truth in Court. It also appeared that, in the first instance, no intent was the young woman of having a "lover's revenge," that she actually urged her father to prosecute the prisoner, and supplied him with money for that purpose from her own funds. It was a matter of surprise why the articles were pledged, as Miss Curtis, who is past her minority, had an independent property, and had often advanced the prisoner sums of money to enable him to get on his business as a rope-maker.—Mr. Horry was about to put some questions, in order to elucidate what appeared a mystery, but the Common Sergeant interposed, and asked the Learned Gentleman whether he wanted more than an acquittal.—The jury then, under the direction of the Court, returned a verdict of acquittal. The session having terminated, a great number of prisoners received judgment, and others were called up to have the sentences which were passed instanter revised.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET, MONDAY.—THE THIMBLE-RIG AT ASCOT.—*Williams* and *Reynold*, the two persons who were on Friday week charged with obtaining 50l. from a young West India merchant by fraud, viz., by inducing him to join in a game of thimble-rig at Ascot races, were brought up for final examination, when Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor, attended on the part of the prosecution, and Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Lucas as counsel for the prisoners. The evidence adduced on the former occasion having been read over, and no further evidence being offered, Mr. Adolphus contended that there was nothing in the case that would justify the court in committing the prisoners, or even holding them to bail—Mr. Jardine, after looking at several lawbooks, said the case was a very peculiar one, and expressed a doubt whether the prisoners would be convicted if he committed them for trial, and at length he ordered them to be discharged.—The city policeman who apprehended the prisoners, asked what he was to do with the six 5l. notes he had taken from Williams at the time of his apprehension, and which had been identified by the prosecutor as those he had paid to Williams.—Mr. Jardine said he should not make any order respecting them. Upon which the prisoner Williams said, in a most impudent tone, "I demand those notes as my property, and desire that they be given up to me immediately."—The policeman said he had not got the notes, but they were at the station-house, and would be delivered up to whichever party the superintendent thought was entitled to them; on hearing which, both the prosecutor and the prisoners waded their way to the station-house to enforce their respective claims to the notes, the validity of which will, in all probability, have to be decided by an action at law.

CLERKENWELL.—On Tuesday *Robert Trotter* and *William Merryweather*, of powerful appearance, were charged with the following daring outrage. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday morning last, about twenty minutes to one o'clock, the prisoners, with a party of seven or eight men, who had been drinking, entered the eating-house of Mr. C. Stevens, liquorpond-street, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and called for some soup. A young man named Vause, who officiated as waiter, served two basins of soup to the box where some of the party were sitting, when he requested payment on delivery, according to the custom of the establishment, but they refused to pay. He informed Mr. Stevens, who remonstrated with them, and was about to take the soup away, when a cry was raised to "Douse the lights," on which Mr. Stevens was knocked down and maltreated in a cruel manner; whilst the mustard and pepper pots, together with plates, dishes, and basins, were flung in every direction, to the danger of every person in the place. The waiter, finding several of the party beating his master while he was down, went to his assistance, when the prisoner Trotter took hold of him (the waiter), lifted him up, and dashed him with great violence on the pavement, by which he was severely injured, and has ever since thrown up quantities of blood. He called out "Police!" "Murder!" which brought Lowe, G 84, to the spot; and the moment he made his appearance, Trotter commenced a brutal attack upon him, and struck him repeatedly about the head and body, and he was only rescued by the gang, when he (Lowe) was obliged to take out his staff in his own defence, with which he struck Trotter on the head.—Evidence confirmatory of the above facts having been given, Mr. Greenwood asked the prisoners what they had to say to so serious an outrage? They did not deny the charge, saying that they were drunk.—Mr. Greenwood told them that such a defence was an aggravation of their offence. He never heard of a more gross outrage; and it was necessary to make examples of persons capable of such unprovoked and violent conduct. He would commit both prisoners to take their trial upon the three distinct and separate assaults upon Mr. Stevens, his waiter, and Lowe, the policeman, but they were entitled to bail for their appearance. He would require the most responsible bail: two sureties each in the sum of 50l., and themselves in 100l. each, and in default bail would be taken inquiries should be made as to their substance, and to know who and what they (the prisoners) were, that fact not having been elicited in the course of the investigation. The prisoners were then locked up.

LAMBETH-STREET.—As Mr. Henry was about to leave the bench, Inspector May, belonging to the K division, accompanied by a gentleman holding a respectable situation in the West India Docks, and his lady, entered the court, and requested the attention of the magistrate for his advice and assistance under the following extraordinary circumstances:—The applicant stated that on Friday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, himself, and his wife were walking, by the side of the ponds, and when passing Abbott's-fields, Lunehouse, he was induced from the fineness of the evening to sit down upon the grass to smoke a cigar. His wife, who was with him, also sat down at a distance of a few yards from him. They had not been long in this situation when they were surrounded by a number of boys and several low ruffians, who assailed them with the most abominable language, and they proceeded to violate the sanctity of the applicant's dwelling, and determined to use both him and his wife very harshly, entreated them to desist. Upon which one ruffian, greater than the rest, threw a hempen halter over his head, and the others followed his example. He then told them that he would give them all the money he had about him if they only desisted, and actually handed them all the silver and copper in his pocket. At length a policeman came up, to whom he gave the ruffian before alluded to in charge, who was the leader of his assailants into custody, but he resisted to take him, and merely told him (applicant) and his wife that the best thing they could do would be to get home as they could. The mob, thus encouraged, still continued their annoyance and violence, so that, before they had reached their home, both himself and his wife got seriously maltreated.—A female, who appeared to be a respectable, modest and respectable-looking female, corroborated the whole of her husband's statement, and added, that one of the ruffians who attacked them snatched away her bag from her arm, containing a pocket-handkerchief, a key, and some silver, and carried it off.—Mr. Henry granted a warrant against one or two of the parties whose names were given as having taken an active part in the outrage.

THAMES OFFICE. A tall well-dressed man, of plausible manners, apparently about thirty years of age, who gave the name of *Henry Ryan*, and the occupation of a gentleman, was placed at the bar charged with having on Wednesday last, at Limehouse, in the presence of a large crowd of persons, stolen a purse containing 2 sovereigns and a 5l. note, the property of Mr. Broderip, on a charge of stealing two sovereigns from Christopher Harvey, a seaman lately paid off from the Pluto.—The sailor stated that he had been lodging at Rasch's coffee-shop, in High-street, Shadwell, since he was paid off, and met the prisoner, who was also lodging there, on Friday night, and agreed to accompany him on the following evening, to a concert at the Royal Crown public-house, Ratcliffe-highway. They went there at the time appointed, in company with the prisoner's wife, and after sitting in various parts of the room they went to another room, and the prisoner sat alongside of him on his left hand, where his [illegible] his trousers pocket. The prisoner treated him with [illegible] and while he was in the act of [illegible] he felt the prisoner's hand in his trousers pocket, and on looking round he saw that [illegible] took his gold out to look at it. After remaining in the concert-room [illegible] the prisoner and his wife [illegible] to the prisoner's house, in Limehouse, where he put [illegible] the purpose of paying for it, and found that two sovereigns were missing. He knew no one but himself, the prisoner, and his wife, in the room, and charged the prisoner with the robbery, and caused him to be given in custody.—Henry Rasch, a seaman, said he was sitting directly opposite the prisoner and the last witness. The prisoner entered into conversation about Sierra Leone and other places, and, while a girl was dancing the Highland fling in the room, ordered some gin and water to be [illegible] Presently afterwards the prisoner said it was a fine dance, and witness distinctly saw him slip his right hand down into the prosecutor's [illegible] trousers pocket, and, on withdrawing it, he passed his hand to his wife's [illegible] pocket, and appeared to put something into it. The prisoner at the same time held out a glass of gin and water in his left hand, and asked witness to drink. Another pocket, in another person's possession, was found to contain 2l. 2s. 3d. in notes, a 50l. note, four sovereigns, a bill of exchange for 31l. 10s., dated Jan. 15, 1842, and another for 10l. 7s. 6d., both at six months' date. The prisoner gave his name and address Henry Ryan, watchmaker, 3, High-street, Shadwell, and he afterwards found he was living at a coffee-shop there, and had done so for two months. The prisoner, after being cautioned, said he had put his hand in the sailor's pocket for a certificate he had lost.—The prisoner, on being called upon for his defence, said he had been a watchmaker at Leatherhead, near Epsom, and parted with his business a little while ago to a person who had been his apprentice, on account of ill-health. He mentioned the names of several gentlemen in Surrey who were his patrons, and went on to state that he was a natural child, and went by the name of Woods in Surrey, but his real name was Ryan. He had known Mrs. Hancock, who kept the coffee-shop in Shadwell, for many years, and always lodged there when he was in town. A few days since he sold out 300l. in the funds for the purpose of going into another business, and had bought the contents of a Peckham-house.—Mr. Broderip said the case would go for trial, and the prisoner would have an opportunity of calling any witnesses he thought proper at the Central Criminal Court. It did seem to him somewhat extraordinary that the prisoner, who described himself as a watchmaker and a man of property, should be paying so much attention to a waiter in a concert-room. It had been sworn that the prisoner's hand was in the sailor's pocket where his money was deposited, and he should send the case to a jury. It was, however, necessary to make further inquiries about the prisoner, and he should remand him.

MANSION-HOUSE. TUESDAY, JUNE 21.—Application was made to the Lord Mayor, by Mr. Bagley, barrister, upon the part of Messrs Ferrott and Watts, extensive calenderers, for permission to employ non freemen. The application was opposed by three freemen, who claimed to do the work of the applicants, by virtue of the privileges.—Mr. Bagley said, he appeared for the applicants, who were compelled to come before the Lord Mayor for permission to employ a limited number of non-freemen in their business, not being able to procure freemen to perform the work required. The applicants were anxious to maintain all the just rights of freemen, but they did not consider it by any means to be endured that privileges should be

made a pretext for a combination amongst workmen. The applicants were determined to resist such an attempt at imposition, and therefore requested that the Lord Mayor would give them a license to employ men who were non freemen, and who were willing to do the work for the wages uniformly paid by them for the labourers' work.—The Lord Mayor granted a license to the applicants, to be in force until Tuesday next, when the matter will be decided.

GUILDHALL.—TUESDAY, JUNE 21. NEFARIOUS FRAUDS.—Mr. Ford, a solicitor, applied with a client, for the purpose of soliciting the aid of the city in putting down a monstrous law and abuse of the process of the law. In the present case, the real facts were laid before a judge, who first stayed proceedings on the verdict, and then set it aside without payment of costs by the defendant. Notwithstanding this check, the plaintiff was pursuing other parties in the same iniquitous manner.—Sir Peter Laurie thought that as Mr. Ford's client had sought and obtained the interference of the superior courts, it was beyond the province of a magistrate to interfere, nor could he take his case up as one which called for the help of the city purse or the city law officers. If parties who were sued for false debts and who had not sought relief elsewhere, would come and make out a clear case of wide combination and wilful perjury, he should probably feel it his duty to make a representation of the matter to the Court of Aldermen, with a view to utterior proceedings.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Mr. *Thomas Edward Johnson*, a gentleman of fortune, occupying a suite of chambers at 131, Piccadilly, appeared yesterday before Mr. Maltby, to answer a summons obtained against him by Amelia Browning, a very good-looking young woman, for assaulting and otherwise ill-using her. The complainant, who appeared to be very indignant against the defendant, stated that she is housemaid to Mr. Cowling, of 131, Piccadilly, where the defendant occupied the whole of the second floor; and it was her duty to clean the rooms, make the beds, &c., for all the gentlemen residing in the house. On Monday morning, while engaged in dusting the defendant's dining-room, he, about half-past eight, came in from his bedroom, with nothing on but his dressing-gown and slippers, and after giving her a slap on the back, proceeded to take most improper liberties, and hustled her about the room for about 20 minutes, pulling her about and attempting to throw her upon the sofa. Being very strong, she resisted his attack. The defendant, who had two or three times, while the girl was making her statement, broken into laughter, for which he was checked by the magistrate, said there was not the slightest truth in any part of her statement; it was all a lie, from beginning to end. The fact was, that when he, at nine o'clock, entered his dining-room in his dressing-gown, without his cravat (to be sure), but otherwise completely dressed, he found the girl there, at work. As the room ought to have been cleaned before that hour, he told her so, and further desired her to leave the room. She put her arms akimbo, and resolutely refused; he then laid hold of her arm to put her out, but she resisted, and, being very strong, he was obliged to give up the attempt, and to ring for her master to turn her out.—The defendant's valet, having been sworn, said, that in consequence of hearing some high words in his master's room, he was proceeding towards it, when the bell was rung, and his master desired him to fetch Mr. Cowling to turn the girl out. She was abusing him very much.—Mr. Maltby said, that as there was conflicting evidence on both sides, he did not think the case fit to be summarily decided by a magistrate, but it was a very proper one to go before a jury; he should, therefore, call upon the defendant to enter into his own recognizance, in 100*l.*, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him at the Westminster sessions.

Lubandi Frondi, an Italian, was placed at the bar charged with assaulting Le Count Gemma, of No. 15, South Moulton street.—The complainant, who is likewise a native of Italy, stated that the prisoner was one of a gang of five or six Italians, who for two or three years past had subsisted in London by begging or extorting money from the generosity of their fellow-countrymen, who might be residing in or visiting the metropolis. He had frequently aided the prisoner with sums of money, and about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, as complainant was walking down Regent-street, he met with the prisoner, who commenced abusing him in a most violent manner, and at length seized him by the collar, and attempted to close with him, intending, no doubt, to stab him, but he being armed with a stick, and on a policeman coming up gave him into custody.—The prisoner denied having in any way assaulted the Count.—Mr. Maltby (to the complainant): Do you wish to press the charge against the prisoner?—Complainant: Oh, certainly I do; I am in danger; he may stab me. If the law does not protect me I must protect myself, and kill the man when he comes near me.—Weeks, the gaoler, said the prisoner was a very desperate character. About twelve months ago he was charged with annoying and endeavouring to extort money from Signor Rubini, of the Italian Opera House. The Signor stated that for upwards of twelve months he had never gone abroad but under the fear of assassination from the prisoner. He was ordered to pay a fine of 10*s.*, or be imprisoned for ten days. [With all respect to the worthy magistrate, we think the punishment, in this case, hardly commensurate with the offence.—ED. I. L. N.]

UNION HALL.—At this office *Isaac Beamish*, an engineer, was fully committed to take his trial for stabbing a young woman named Harriet Wilson and inflicting two severe wounds on her person. The defence was, that the prisoner was intoxicated and not master of his own actions.

UNION-HALL.—*Frederick Bull*, a clerk in the employment of the London and Brighton Railway Company, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with absconding from Brighton with 300*l.*, the property of the company. Policeman Tidmarsh stated that he obtained a clue to the prisoner's place of concealment by finding a parcel, containing a gold watch and chain, addressed to him at the Ship Tavern, Charing-cross, which was to be left until called for. On the preceding night a female called for the parcel, and the witness, being present at the time, followed her, and received to a house of ill fame in St Martin's-court, where he succeeded in apprehending the prisoner. He only had a few sovereigns in his possession, and, in accounting for the money which he was charged with stealing, said that he had lost nearly the whole of it at the late Ascot-heath races. Mr. Cottingham, on hearing the above statement, said that as the alleged offence was committed in Brighton, he should send the prisoner immediately off to that town.—The prisoner was accordingly sent in custody before the beach at Brighton.

COURAGEOUS ENTERPRISE OF A MOTHER.—In a yard in Melbourne-place, North Shields, lately, a little boy let a tin can slip into a well; his brother, less than he and blind, took a clothes prop and sought to fetch it up, when unfortunately he fell in himself. His mother came, saw him rise the third time to the surface of the water, and urged by the peril of her child, had herself let down, head foremost, held by the heels and petticoats by her and less daring and courageous female neighbours; after a third effort to reach him, she caught his hand, and with his additional weight was drawn up, by her intrepid assistants; had they lost their hold, both mother and son must have been drowned.—*Tyne Pilot.*

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—Sunday evening two fine boys about 10 and 11, sons of a man named Cahel, parish of Kilmichael, were killed by lightning. They were sitting by the fire with the remainder of the family, when they were struck with the flash and instantly killed. James Ryan was also killed about three miles distant; the shock passed through his head and burned the hat both in front and behind.—*Clare Journal.*

DREADFUL DEATH.—OVIEDO, June 10.—In the morning of the 8th, M. Bernardo Gonzales Alvera, solicitor of the Audiencia of our town, died suddenly. He was upwards of 70 years of age, but very strong, and displaying still considerable energy in the discharge of his official duties. At nine o'clock in the evening his body was placed in a coffin, which was immediately carried to the church of St. Sebastian, where his funeral was to take place on the following day. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, when the sacristan opened the church he was not a little surprised to find the coffin lying on the ground, by the table on which it had been deposited. He ran to the spot, and found the lid broken in the direction of the head. The hands and face of the deceased were covered with scratches still bleeding, and his mouth and ears were full of blood. On enquiry it was ascertained that nobody had entered the church during the night, and that M. Gonzales Alvera was not dead when he was shut up in the coffin. Had a person been left to watch him, as is usually the case, he would perhaps be still alive. To-day the municipality of Oviedo, in accord with the clergy, decreed that hereafter no corpse should be admitted into the church or interred until it should have been visited by a physician to certify his death.

The *soi-disant* Duke of Normandy has been arrested at Neuilly, as having formerly committed some misdemeanours under the name of Claude Perrin. He denies strenuously the identity. He was quite paralysed, but was brought to the Prefecture of Police.

THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, June.

Mon cher Monsieur,—At a time when Paris is daily losing some portion of its attractions -when you have dispossessed of *les Italiens*, and when not only some of *our artistes*, but even *Rachel* and *Duprée* have quitted our capital for London, "*cette ville plein d'or*," I almost hesitate writing to you. The palm of elegance through the departure of the Paris leaders of fashion, either for your shores or *les eaux*, becomes, for a time, ceded by the *Chaussée d'Antin* to St. James's. Nevertheless, I must not neglect to acquaint you, that for our *jeunes dames* who, at the various European watering-places, now disport like Nereides, and sacrifice their lovely tresses to the depilatory influence of the briny flood, our *marchands de nouveautes* have invented the prettiest caps that ever encircled the prettiest of faces. Of these the *bergère de cour* and *la duchesse* are the favourites. They are both composed of gauze and ribbon, and formed by alternate plaits and flutes of each, the sides of the latter descending mid-way down the neck like a pair of pendants *à l'orientale*. At *soirées* the sleeves are worn very much shorter; although, as we have not all the Cretan arm and shoulder, I must confess I do not admire this curtailing of the one fair proportion, resulting too often in the disclosing of proportions less fair. Muslins, the only endurable of our robes in the present warm season, are made with the corsage high *en gerbe*, and trimmed round the top with a lace frill. The sleeves are perfectly tight, and cuffs are worn to descend like ruffles upon the glove. But *à propos* of gloves, who can endure them with comfort in the heated atmosphere of an evening party. Let thanks then be given, for thanks are due, to one of the most distinguished of our *gantiers* to whom the votaries of fashion are indebted for the *manches Diane de Poitiers*, no less worthy our adoption from their comfort than from their chaste and elegant appearance. FELICIE.

THE CHURCH.

ORDINATIONS.—Ordained JUNE 19, 1842, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, in the Cathedral, Chichester:—Deacons—F. W. Boyce, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; J. Morris, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford; H. Wigan, B.A., St. John's college, Oxford; Alfred Suart, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; H. V. Mitchell, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxford; N. Gulin, B.A., Magdalene College, Cambridge. Priests—R. Almutt, B.A., Peterhouse, Cambridge; T. E. Dorville, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford; R. Morson, B.A., University College, Oxford; W. L. Powell, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; H. R. Dupré, Exeter College, Oxford; G. L. Wilson, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

M. SALABERT'S MORNING CONCERT.—M. Salabert's grand morning concert took place on Monday morning in the Concert-room of the Italian Opera-house, and was attended by a numerous and fashionable audience. The great attraction was the presence of most of the vocalists, both male and female, who constitute what is termed the *corps operatique*, consisting of Persiani, Moltini, Lablache, F. Lablache, Mario, Ronconi, Guasco, Pacini, Standi,di, &c.

GRISI'S HUSBAND.—M. de Melcy, who, as our readers remember, suffered the judgment of separation sued for by his wife, Julia Grisi, to go by default, has just addressed a letter to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, in which he declares that there was not one word of truth in all that was stated on her part to the tribunal, except the fact that he had refused to receive her back. He adds, that if Madame Grisi had not lost her memory, she must know why her husband refused to receive her; that the separation *de facto* took place as far back as the 15th of August, 1838, and was resolved on for wrongs that were not on the part of the husband, in terms settled and agreed upon by honourable mediators, which leave no grounds for any charge against him, M. de Melcy, and that since this period he has never seen her.

THEATRICALS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The principal item of interest in the theatrical world, is the engagement of Mdlle. Fanny Elsler, at the Park theatre. She commences at this theatre tomorrow evening in the ballet of *La Somnambule*. She has had a most brilliant time of it in Cuba this winter, where her attractions were as great as ever, and whence she sailed direct for this city. The Brahams are out west giving a series of brilliant concerts to crowded audiences on each occasion. They will be at the Falls and at the Springs this summer. Mrs. Sutton and Sig. Nagel, after a very successful tour in the south, are now at Louisville, giving concerts to brilliant audiences. They intend this summer to visit Niagara, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, &c. Mr. and Mrs. Sloman are in Montreal. Forrest has just closed an engagement with Thorne. Niblo opened a few nights since, and has had brilliant houses every night. His attractions for this summer are very great. Those old favourites, the Ravels, are with him. The Olympic closes a very successful season this evening. The new opera of the *Maid of Saxony*, words by George P. Morris, Esq., music by Charles Horn, has had pretty fair success, considering all things. We presume that it will be laid aside for the present, or during Fanny Elsler's engagement. We learn that Gen. Morris intends to go out to England to superintend in person the production of this opera at Covent-Garden.

Duprez, the celebrated tenor, has sung at several fashionable *soirees* since his arrival from Paris, and it is rumoured that he will make his *debût* on the English stage next season at Covent-garden Theatre, in a celebrated opera. He was one of the *artistes* engaged to sing at the royal *soirée musicale* on Tuesday evening, at Buckingham Palace.

MISS HELEN FAUCIT.—This accomplished actress and estimable young lady has lately been fulfilling an engagement at the Dublin Theatre. The Miss FAUCIT who has been performing at the English Opera is Mrs. W. BLAND, an elder sister of Miss H. FAUCIT, who, in compliance with a stage custom, still retains her maiden name.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Woolwich, in the Widgeon, steam-packet, at ten o'clock on Monday night. On landing their Majesties were received by Viscount Sydney, Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting on Prince Albert; and, attended by their suite, entered two of her Majesty's carriages and four, and took their departure for town.

Their Majesties arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock, and were received on their arrival by the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Lady and the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the three Great Officers of State (of the Queen's Household), the Groom of the Stoles of the Prince, and also the Gentleman of the Household in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was also at Buckingham Palace on the arrival of her illustrious relatives.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave a brilliant ball and supper on Monday evening, in Stratton-street, which was attended by the *élite* of the *haut ton*. Lord Claude Hamilton, who was erroneously designated as the successful suitor for the hand of the wealthy heiress, has gone on a continental tour.

On Friday, the infant daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Villiers was baptised at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, in the presence of a select circle, comprising Sir R. and Lady Peel, Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Ladies Clementina and Adela Villiers; Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, Earl of March, Hon. F. Villiers, Lady Elizabeth de Rede Ginkle, Colonel and Mrs. H. Bontinck, Mr. R. Peel, &c. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and the infant took the names of Julia Sarah, after the sponsors, Lady Peel and the Countess of Jersey.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Early in the ensuing week Lord Emlyn will be united to Miss Cavendish, who, as Maid of Honour to her Majesty, receives the royal dowry of one thousand pounds on her wedding day. This will be followed by the marriage of the Earl of Desart to the Lady Elizabeth Campbell, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor. The Viscount Somerton, eldest son of the Earl of Normanton, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of Lady Montgomery. Other marriages are on the *tapis*, in which the relatives of some of the above parties are concerned, but there appears so much mystery connected with one of them, that we forbear to publish the particulars that have reached us.

The Queen held a Court on Tuesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Aly Effendi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Sublime Porte, had his first audience of the Queen to present his credentials.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Monday evening, included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, M. Van de Weyer (the Belgian Minister), Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Aberdeen, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Madame La Comtesse de Merode, Baron Dieskau, and M. de Moerkerke.

The band of the Coldstream Guards attended during dinner.

In the evening the following performers had the honour of performing before her Majesty and her august visitors:—Mrs. Anderson, Mademoiselle Lutzér, M. Duprez, and M. Staudigl.

Prince Albert yesterday honoured Mr. M. A. Wyatt with a visit to see the statue of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to remain a month on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert. The court will not remove to Windsor until Saturday or Monday next; and during the sojourn of the illustrious party at that regal residence the King of the Belgians will make occasional visits to Claremont Palace, returning to the Castle to dinner.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The strictest precautions are now taken to guard against the intrusions of improper persons by the commissioners of police, and also by the authorities at the palace. At ten p. m., when the livery porters go off duty at the lodges, a night porter relieves them, and remains at his post until morning. A strong party of the A division of police is always on duty in the interior of the palace during the night, and patrol the corridors, commodes, &c., and one police constable in plain clothes exclusive of one in uniform is always in attendance during the day at the tradesmen's entrance, in Pimlico, to watch the egress and ingress of persons at the door.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, his Excellency Count Mensdorf, and his sons, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Wednesday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's.

The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, included Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, M. Van de Weymer (the Belgian Minister), Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Melbourne, Lord George Lennox, Right Hon. Sir James and Lady Graham, Countess de Merode, Baron de Dieskau, M. de Moerkerke, and Sir George Couper, Bart. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party.

LADY STANLEY'S ASSEMBLY. On Wednesday night her Ladyship had an assembly, after the Noble Lord's grand entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Augusta. Above four hundred distinguished persons were present. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Augusta, retired at twelve o'clock.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.—Thursday morning.—The ground selected was the flat space in the rear of the statue of Achilles, which was kept by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, assisted by a strong posse of police. A battalion of the Coldstream Guards occupied the centre of the line; on the right was posted the Grenadier Guards, and the Scotch Fusilier Guards on the left. The 1st Regiment of Life Guards kept the right, and the 2nd the left flank. On the ground we observed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Counts Mensdorf, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Hill and Bloomfield, the Master-General of the Ordnance, Sir G. Murray, and several other distinguished officers. At ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by his Aides-de-Camp, arrived, and was received by the line presenting arms, the bands playing the National Anthem. The troops then broke into divisional columns, and marched past in slow and quick time; after which several field evolutions were gone through with admirable precision. The Infantry then commenced firing by files, platoon, sections, and subsequently each battalion fired a volley after the troops had again formed into a line. His Royal Highness expressed himself in terms of satisfaction to the several commanding officers, at the admirable state of discipline the different regiments were in. Her Majesty was expected; but, much to the disappointment of many, did not attend.

FINE ARTS.

THE MUNICH FRESCOES.—MIECYLAUS AND BOLESLAUS.

Fresco is that style of painting which is adapted to architectural decoration, in which the gratification to be derived from outline and colour is added to the beauty of form and combination, which are the province of the architect. As its name implies, it is suited to open galleries, colonnades, and other portions of buildings which are more or less exposed to the weather, and is also applied when used for internal ornament, as in halls and chambers. It was practised by the Greeks and Romans, those masters of the arts that added enjoyment to life, and has for ages been familiar to the Italians, but to our more northern climate it is comparatively unknown; indeed, we have some doubts if it is adapted to our atmosphere, if completely exposed to its operation. The sea breezes of Venice have utterly destroyed the beautiful frescoes of Giorgone, their mere skeletons are all that are left to speak of what they were. This would probably be the case in England, but there is no reason to suppose that when applied to interior decoration, fresco would be less durable than in other countries. We are glad to see that the subject is daily attracting more attention among us; we have often thought, when looking at the large surfaces left entirely blank in our public buildings, what excellent opportunities they afford for depicting the scenes which our history furnishes, in a manner that would bring the people constantly in contact with art in its grandest form. As this would ensue if the people were more freely admitted to these edifices than they are at present, we hope to see the day when this will be the case. The attention now given to the subject is not consequent on a revival of the art among us; it may be said to be almost its creation. There are many fine specimens of painted ceilings and staircases distributed over the surface of the country, but they are painted in oil, and do not come within our notice. We need scarcely go into any detailed description of the process of Fresco painting, as our present business is with its results. The advantages are these; in the first place a Fresco can be viewed from any point without reference to the light in which it stands, as the rays are absorbed by, instead of reflected from the surface. It is likewise better adapted to the grand style which is required for the accompaniment of architecture. To the allegorical and the imaginative it also opens a splendid field. Many of the Frescoes of Raffaelle and Guido have obtained a world-wide celebrity, not surpassed by the renown of their works on canvas. Who has not heard of the

> "flying hours before Aurora,
> In Guido's famous Fresco, which alone
> Is worth a tour to Rome, although no more a
> Remnant were there of the old world's sole throne."

It is a curious fact, that the value and effect of Fresco, are better appreciated by architects than painters. The former have studied its principles in conjunction with their own art; our painters have not yet turned their attention to it as a matter of practice, for hitherto there has seemed to be no field for its exercise.

The best school of Fresco painting, at present, is that of Germany, where the labours of Rauch and Cornelius have done much to raise the art to eminence. The Frescoes of Munich are now dividing attention with its celebrated gallery. The last named artist has been mentioned in conjunction with the contemplated adoption of this style of decoration for the new houses of parliament. Of Rauch we subjoin a brief biographical notice, as an introduction to the engraving we give of one of his productions, of which we shall have to speak presently. Rauch, who is considered the founder of the modern historical school of Germany, was born in 1777; till twenty years of age he supported himself by working as a stone-mason; in 1797 he went to Berlin and joined the academy, where he studied under Schelow and the brothers Miel. In the labours of these four artists the modern school of Germany may be said to have arisen. In 1804 Rauch went to France, where he became acquainted with Napoleon, who had an admiration for every kind of talent. At Paris he also met Humboldt, and this circumstance was afterwards the means of introducing him to the late King of Prussia. In 1805 he proceeded to Rome, where he studied with untiring zeal, the great models of antiquity; he remained there for six years, till 1811, occupying himself during a great part of that time in the study of the costume, manners, and customs of the middle ages of German history. In 1811 he exhibited his famous Mars and Venus his Phaedrus and Hippolyta, and produced what was considered the finest statue in Germany, a figure of a child twelve years old. In 1813, he designed the celebrated tomb at Charlottesburg, and in 1815 produced his grand statue of Alexander the Great. In 1827 he completed the colossal statue of Blucher at Berlin, and the statue of Albert Durer at Nuremburg, in addition to that of Maximilian of Bavaria. All these works were treated in a spirit at once actual and refined. He turned back to the middle ages for all they contained of the picturesque, and reconciled it to the severity of marble. He never dressed the personages of German history in the costumes of Greece and Rome. Still to carry out this principle it appears to us that the period must contain in itself the elements of the picturesque. This may be found in the middle ages, but the most energetic of artists must give up the present age in despair. Its dress is the very prose of costume. Nevertheless, it is in this spirit that the periods to be illustrated by fresco painting must be studied. As an example of the minuteness which Rauch carried into his art, we have chosen a design of a monument, details of which will bear the most careful examination.

LITERATURE.

Geology for Beginners, by G. F. Richardson, F.G.S. of the British Museum. London: Baillière & Co. 8vo. p.p. 530.

The author of this little publication perceiving, as he informs us, that the works already published on the subject are most of them too difficult for beginners, and knowing that what is called geology is no separate department of knowledge, but a combination of all the studies of nature under one general term, first instructs the reader in the associate sciences before he touches on geology; and, in separate treatises, teaches the elements of mineralogy, physical geology, fossil conchology, botany, and palæontology, before he enters on a description of the separate geological formations, and the structure of the earth itself. With the view to unite theory with practice, and to enable the beginner to ascertain his own progress, he adds a series of lessons at the end of each chapter, embodying its most important points of instruction in the shape of question and answer; a method admirably adapted, not only for private students, but for schools and classes of institutions. Thus it will be seen that the work fully bears out its title. While the strictly elementary part of the volume is thus fitted for the pupil, the introductory chapters afford interest to the general reader, and contain information, which even the more advanced in the science may be happy to acquire. The style is always simple, elegant, and impressive.

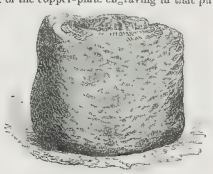
We have noted some imperfections, which have chiefly arisen from the comprehensive nature of the work, and the difficulty of comprising information so varied and extensive in the brief space of a single volume. They may easily be remedied in successive editions.

The wood engravings which illustrate the work, are more numerous than we remember ever to have seen in an elementary volume, and are most of them extremely splendid.

The vignette on the title-page is a fac-simile of the *Memnonium*, or Head of Rameses in the British Museum, and has been selected by the author from its showing a fact of considerable geological interest, the passage of one rock into the other. In the present instance the breast is green-stone, while the head is syenite, though the whole is one continuous mass.

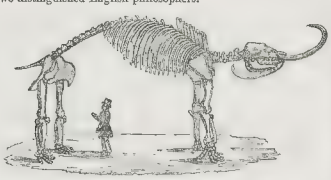
HEAD OF MEMNON.

The following engraving of a fossil fruit from the Isle of Portland, is copied, we believe, from Dr. Buckland's work, and is a faithful reflex of the copper-plate engraving in that publication.



MANTILLIA VIRIDIFORMIS.

The annexed illustration depicts the enormous skeleton now exhibiting in Piccadilly, and respecting which we learn that the opinion of the scientific world is divided, Professor Owen conceiving it to be the *Mastodon giganteus*, while Dr. Grant pronounces it the *Tetracaulodon*, or Animal with Four Tusks, a genus established some years since by Dr. Godman, an American *savant*. This disputed point will speedily be brought to issue by the publications of these two distinguished English philosophers.



THE TETRACAULODON.

Botany for Ladies; or a Popular Introduction to the Natural System of Plants. By Mrs. Loudon. Murray, Albemarle-street.

We are proud of the advances which art, and science, and literature are now making, and consider it an especial duty with us to applaud the efforts made to embellish labours of the pen with decorative gems from the artist's study. The publisher of "Botany for the Ladies" deserves a niche in the temple of praise, for the very enterprising, yet hazardous, experiments he has from time to time made, in bringing about *proofs* of a cordial and lasting union between art, science, and literature. Of such a character are very many of the works got up under the publishing auspices of Mr. Murray, and of such a character is that now upon our table.

Mrs. Loudon appears to have made the illustration of External Nature the delight of her literary life, and has already favoured the world with fair samples of her indefatigable labours. To the knowledge and benefit of ladies in particular do her intentions and her acquisitions direct their aim; yet, we believe, the *harder* sex might steal a lesson from her pages for their weal, and, with propriety, might glean from "Botany for the Ladies" a goodly budget of information regarding the natural system of plants, which might render, by its associative product, a visit to the garden, and the contemplation of flowers a source of elevating enjoyment.

Like many anxious inquirers thirsting for knowledge, Mrs. Loudon considered the barriers to intimacy with science insurmountable, from the great number of technical terms used in its elucidation, and from the deeply-ramified intricacies which have been tolerated by all, and invariably upheld by teachers of the science in their arrangement of plants under different heads. These obstacles, instead of allaying the ardour of enthusiasm, appear only to have incited to renewed and heartier exertions on her part in accomplishing her intentions. She says in the preface, "There was something in the Linnean system (the only one then taught) excessively repugnant to me. I never could remember the different classes and orders; and, after several attempts, the study was given up as one too difficult to master." This was the first essay; but perseverance at length prevailed, and the attempt was successful, as the work before us bears testimony.

The style chosen is a popular one, with much ingenuity in the classification of Tribes and Orders. We feel confident that our fair countrywomen will appreciate this "Botany for the Ladies;" and from the general features, illustrations, typography, and elegant exterior, we are certain that Mrs. Loudon's new work will meet its meed of worth in possessing a place on the lady's table, and a corner in the gentleman's library.

Bees: their Natural History and General Management. By Robert Huish. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster Row.

This is a useful work, and from the amount of research, and tasteful arrangement displayed, we doubt not, will meet with a popular reception. The studious devotee will find in it a laborious investigation regarding the opinions of ancient historians, and a philosophical survey of facts and common laws relative to the subject in hand. By the Apiarian, the advice and suggestions of the work will especially deserve attention; for in exploding the blindly established vagaries of olden error — exposing the fallacies of later authorities—examining the habits, character, and productions of

the industrious insect—and laying down sound and practicable rules for the government and guidance of every keeper of bees—the book is fairly entitled to patronage from that portion of our community whose labours are directed to accumulation of the finest honey in greatest quantity, and in the prolific and healthy cultivation of the bee. Nor are the beneficial results of these labours restricted to the student and apiarian alone, for the work may well interest the general reader, and tend to spread abroad a knowledge of that department of natural history which its limits profess to embrace. The following extract, with appended examples of the illustrations, will give the reader an idea of the popular style in which the author conveys instruction:—

"The Queen, or Mother Bee, holds the first rank in the colony; she is the parent of all the young queens, drones, and working bees in fine of the whole family, who emigrate from an old hive to found a new establishment, and form for themselves a colony in another place.

"The make of this wonderful insect is wholly different from that of the other bees. Like the drones, she has no triangular cavities in her hinder legs, which are appropriated in the common bee, to the reception of the farina of plants. Her teeth are smaller than those of the common bee, but larger than those of the drone, and she has no brushy substance at the end of her feet, in regard to her body, she is longer and more taper than the drone. But the most decided characteristic of the queen bee, is the shortness of her wings, which extend only to the third ring of her body; whilst the wings of the working bees, and especially those of the drones, extend almost the whole length of the body. From this comparative shortness of her wings, the queen flies with greater difficulty than the working bee, and, indeed, during her life, it seldom happens that she has any occasion for them. The under part of her body is of a golden colour, and the upper part of a brighter brown than that of the common bee. In the interior of her body the eggs are distributed in two ovaria, each ovarium being an assemblage of an astonishing number of ducts, terminating in one common channel, and all of which are filled with eggs during the breeding season."

MY LAST TOUR AND FIRST WORK. By LADY VAVASOUR.

We find from its introduction, that this volume is published for the purpose of raising funds to establish a school of industry in the county of Wicklow; we therefore hope the sale will be sufficient to provide the fair authoress with the means for so charitable a purpose. There runs throughout the book a strong desire to improve the habits of the working classes of this country, and though the "travels" are abroad, yet the author seems to be ever thinking and speaking of "home."

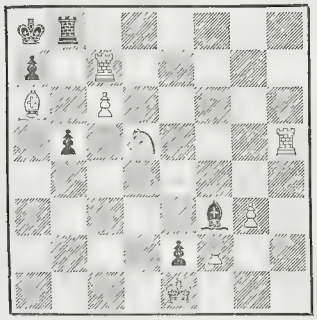
CHESS.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K Pawn two squares	K P two
K Kt to B third	Q Kt to B 3rd
K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
Q B P one square	Q to K 2nd
Castles	Q Pawn one
Q P two	K B to Q Kt 3rd
Q B to K Kt 5th	K B P one
B to R 4th	K Kt P two
Kt takes K Kt P	P takes Kt
Q to R 5th ch.	K to Q square
B takes P	K Kt to B 3rd
Q to R 6th	K R to B square
K B P two	K P takes Q P
K P one	P takes Q B P ch.
K to corner	P takes Q Kt P.
P takes Kt	P takes R and queens
B takes Q ch.	Kt takes P
Q takes R ch.	K to Q 2nd
B to Q Kt 5th ch.	Kt interposes
Q mates	

CHESS PROBLEM, No. 1.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

BLACK.

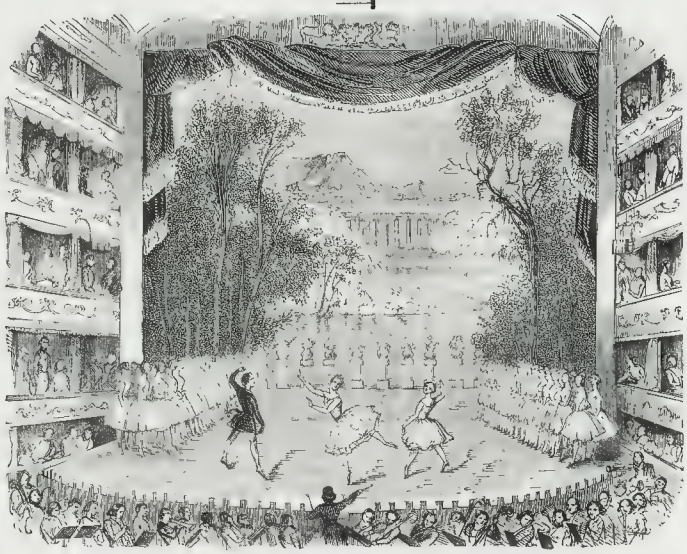


WHITE.

The solution will be given in our next.

We are glad to learn that an appeal, which we trust will be eminently successful, has been made to public sympathy in behalf of the suffering wives and children of our army in Cabul. The list of subscriptions is appropriately graced by having at its head the name of the Queen for 200*l*.; Sir Charles Forbes has given 100 guineas, the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone 50*l*., and a number of other charitable individuals have sent into the committee sums of less amount. The case is one of a very urgent nature, and we hope the general body of our countrymen, and countrywomen as well, will aid in the promotion of so pressing an object of benevolence.

THE DRAMA.



PERROT AND CERITO IN "THE BALLET OF L'ELEVE DE L'AMOUR."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The ballet of *L'Elève de l'Amour* may now be said to have had its run, and the lovers of operatic afterpieces are all on the *qui vive* for the new attraction by Deshayes. This will, like its predecessor, however, still derive its chief support from Cerito and Perrot, and we shall only have to take our popular favourites in the illustration of new graces and the interpretation, with the eloquence of motion, of a new creation of poetry and art. The ballet which is this night (Thursday) to follow *Il Puritani* on the Italian stage of Her Majesty's Theatre, has by its rehearsals excited most enthusiastic anticipations among the connoisseurs and dilettanti of the world of ton. It is intitled *Alma; or, La Fille du Feu*, and is cast in four *tableaux*, the production of M. Deshayes. The music, which is beautiful, is by Costa, and the scenery is painted by Grieve, in his most spirited manner of delineating the rural and the picturesque. We hope to record the success of the ballet in our department of latest news.

FRENCH PLAYS.

PORTRAIT OF BOUFFE.

Here, gentle reader, we present to you the unique Bouffé. Of course you know that he is the rage of London, and that with that earnest visage of his—so full of comic determination and burlesque power—no less than with that manageable body and those strong concentrations of his laughing fascination as any gentle gallery-worshipper who creeps up to admire his idol from a celestial sphere. His Turlututu only flashed upon the London world on Tuesday. Turlututu is an old man, indebted for the nickname to the frequent use he makes of it. The infirmities of his old age he solaces with a *turlututu*; his indigence he soothes with a *turlututu*; his defeat of the knavery of the mayor, who has wrongly possessed himself of his estates, is marked by the same jocund ejaculation; and a final *turlututu* celebrates the felicitous bestowal of the hand of an injured lass on her worshipper. Bouffé was loudly applauded, and his attractions had enrolled among his audience in the private boxes and stalls, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Portland, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Duke of Brunswick, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and party, Sir R. and Lady Williams Bulkeley, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Earl and Countess Charleville, Earl and Countess of Sefton, Hon. C. C. Greville, Countess of Jersey, Lord John Scott, Earl and Countess of Cardigan, Earl and Countess of Essex, Mr. and Lady E. Vesey, Lady Alice Peel, Mr. and Lady Louisa Hughan, Earl and Countess Bruce, Lord and Lady Camoys, Dowager Lady Pembroke, Lady Georgiana Codrington, Sir John and Lady Pechell, Sir Wm. Massey Stanley, Sir John Walsh, the Baroness de Rothschild, Mdlle. D'Este, Lord Maidstone, Sir Godfrey Webster, Lord and Lady Brabazon. Lord Sandwich, Lord Wharncliffe, Lady Longford, Lad Flower, the Hanoverian Minister, Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord and Lady Eliot, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lady Rendlesham, &c.

COVENT-GARDEN.—GERMAN OPERA.

"The Huguenots," so long the rage in Paris, has at length been produced by the German company in London with complete success.

The opera of "The Huguenots," though pronounced by some of the highest musical authorities of Europe to be the masterpiece of its eminent composer, has remained unknown to the English public, as a dramatic representation, until its present performance in London by the German operatic company. It was composed by Meyerbeer for the Theatre of the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris, where it was first performed on the 29th of February, 1836. The original text, which is the production of the celebrated dramatic writer, Scribe, forms an interesting and appropriate vehicle for Meyerbeer's exquisite music. The *libretto* adopted for the present occasion, though a different translation, corresponds in all essentials with the German version of the opera, prepared for representation at Vienna. It is here published, accompanied by an English translation, line for line, which is offered in that form in the hope that it will enable the audience to understand the whole of the dialogue, and to perceive more readily the beauties with which the dramatic skill of both author and composer has enriched the piece.

Though composing for a French story and a French text, yet Meyerbeer has preserved in the music of "The Huguenots," that German colouring which in a greater or less degree pervades all his works. A distinguished musical critic of Germany has pronounced the opera to be *echt Deutsche Musik* (pure German music): so it doubtless is; and therefore the German stage may justly be regarded as the sphere whence its most effective performance is to be confidently looked for.

The title of the piece naturally suggests the subject on which its story is founded, viz.—the barbarous massacre of the Protestants in Paris, on St. Bartholomew's Eve. That horrible event, which took place on the 24th of August, 1572, was the result of the intrigues of the artful Catherine de Medici, who hated the Huguenots, and was bent on their extermination. If the spirit of intrigue prompted her, from time to time, to seem to favour them, it was only for the purpose of rousing the jealousy of the opposite party, whose fury was therefore rendered irreconcileable. The sanguinary scheme of annihilating all the French Protestants at one fell stroke, was devised by Catharine, who forced her feeble son, Charles IX., to become her accomplice. For the execution of the plot it was contrived to assemble the principal leaders of the Huguenots in Paris. Under the pretext of uniting the two hostile parties, Jeanne d'Albret, the mother of Henry IV., was induced to consent to the marriage of her son with Margaret de Valois, the youngest sister of Charles IX. It was settled that Henry's personal observance of the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church should be dispensed with, and his union with Margaret de Valois was celebrated on the 18th of August, 1572. A few days afterwards, viz., on the 24th of the same month, the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, and to save himself from the fate of his Protestant brethren, Henry was obliged publicly to declare his adherence to the Catholic faith.

Such is the historical frame-work into which the author, availing himself of dramatic license, has introduced incidents and characters of his own creation. In the opera the union of a young protestant nobleman, Raoul de Nangis, and a catholic lady, Valentine de St. Bris, to whom he is attached, is the means by which it is hoped the conciliation of the two parties will be effected. The drama abounds in points of high dramatic interest, together with situations which, by able contrivance in the grouping of characters have furnished the composer with opportunities for introducing concerted pieces and choruses unequalled in ingenuity of design and grandeur of effect. Mr. H. F. Chorley, the clever author of "Music and Manners in France and Germany," alluding to the choruses of "The Huguenots," makes the following remark:—"The manner in which the chorus is used throughout the full five

acts of this musical tragedy, distinguishes it from most operas I have ever studied. The plot of the drama is absolutely unfolded, not by recitatives and airs, but by the most elaborate concerted pieces."

As might have been expected, Meyerbeer has not neglected to avail himself of the powerful effects arising out of the contrast of the music allotted to the characters belonging to the two adverse religious parties. A splendid example of this occurs in the opening scene of the third act, in which the protestant and catholic parties are assembled before the *cabarets*, and where the chorus of Huguenot soldiers is blended with the pious hymn of the female pilgrims.

The contrast, too, is ably managed in the very commencement of the opera, where the staid and sober Marcel is introduced among the gay carousing party assembled by the Count de Nevers.

For the prayer allotted to Marcel in this scene, Meyerbeer has appropriated the melody of Luther's hymn, "Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott;" and the same melody is occasionally interspersed through other parts of the opera.

The opera, as produced at Covent Garden, was full of the most magnificent effects, and its whole interpretation by the splendid musical corps engaged was completely triumphant. Staudigl, Helnefetter, Demoiselle Lutzer, were summoned before the curtain at its conclusion, and greeted with repeated cheers and a profusion of *bouquets*.

ENGLISH OPERA.

On Tuesday night Madame Sala took a benefit at this theatre, under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and several ladies patronesses. The entertainments consisted of Mr. William Collier's operatic romance called *The Kiss, or Bertha's Bridal*, a new interlude ("written expressly for the occasion by Mr. Frederick Sala," the son of the *bénéficiaire*), entitled *My Maiden Aunts*, a musical melange, together with two dramatic pieces which have lately become the property of the theatre. In the concert which followed this production, Madame Sala sang, with much taste and artistic judgment "Non v'e donna," (Balfe) and "The Morning Dream." Mr. Grattan Cooke and M. Kiallmarke performed solos on the oboe and pianoforte, and Mr. Barker was encored in a very tasteful ballad called "The Rose of Cashmere." On the whole, the performances "went off" extremely well; and as the house was almost crowded, we doubt not that the result was satisfactory to Madame Sala, as well as to her patrons.

THE LATE FRED. HENRY YATES, MANAGER OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Yates, who has been 24 years before the London public—who has for 17 years catered for the public as the manager of the Adelphi—is no more! he expired on Tuesday afternoon.

The life of such an enterprising man as Yates might (as it doubtless will) occupy a volume, but the following particulars, however hastily gathered, will be found correct:—

On the 4th of February, 1797, Frederick H. Yates was born—his father was a tobacconist, and a native of Temple-bar. At the first school to which he was assigned he (subsequently) met John Reeve. From "Winchmore House," we think this was the name of the academy, he was sent to the Charter House, and from thence he emerged, under the patronage of Rowland Stephenson, the banker, to enter the Commissariat Department. Previous to his departure for his gastronomical and military duties, he met Mathews—the Mathews—

"The live kaleidoscope—the angle *Co.*"

When the battle of Waterloo reduced Yates's military duty almost to a sinecure, he re-sought the heart-ful mimic, travelled with him through a portion of France, and, at length, flinging away all military hope, and availing himself of his friend's recommendation, started for Edinburgh, where he was kindly welcomed by Murray—played all sort of things, *Octavian* and *Buskin*, *Othello* and *Somno*, &c. At length he received, through the recommendation of his thorough friend Mathews, an offer from Covent Garden; he made his first appearance there in November, 1818, as *Iago*: he then essayed *Falstaff*. *Cozening*, a piece written to him and for him by Beazley, made his dramatic forte known in the part he played *Dick Muttable*, and assumed six other characters. He remained at Covent Garden for five seasons, playing a diversity of parts; employed his vacations in visiting Bath, Edinburgh, &c., and was at last engaged at Vauxhall Gardens, where he was announced to give an entertainment *à la* Mathews; unfortunately at rehearsal he fell through a trap and broke his leg, which at once put an end to his engagement. From this accident he speedily recovered, and went into the provinces with a "budget." He re-appeared at Covent-garden in September 1822, and continued at that theatre until 1825, when, in conjunction with Daniel Terry, he took the Adelphi Theatre. Wrench, John Reeve, T. P. Cooke, Wilkinson, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Hughes, besides the two managers and Mrs. Yates, Miss F. Brunton, niece of the Countess Craven, and daughter of John Brunton, for many years a member of the Covent-garden company, and afterwards manager of the Exeter, Plymouth, and Weymouth theatres, whom he had married at Bath in November, 1823.

To the Adelphi Mr. Yates brought all his energies—to it he devoted them: his industry was as exemplary as his talent was notorious. The *Pilot* brought crowded houses for nearly an entire season. It would be an endless task to attempt to enumerate the pieces which, though in themselves intrinsically good, owed much to his judicious management in their production. *The Wreck Ashore*, *The Forgery*, *Victorine*, *Paris and London*, *Henriette*, *Heart of London*, *Flight to America*, &c. attest his tact.

Terry became a bankrupt in fortune, and, alas! a bankrupt in intellect. His death left Yates in a state of great embarrassment. From this he was partially relieved by his first and firmest theatrical friend, Charles Mathews; that gentleman became his partner, and the Adelphi bills sported the two attractive names of "Mathews and Yates."

The irritability of the "great mimic" made management burdensome; and of the monetary department of a theatrical establishment the illustrious "At Home" knew as much as a Hottentot does of snow-balls; so Mathews went to America, and left Yates alone in his glory.

A constant succession of novelty—a determination to catch all the available talent—kept Yates afloat, and he managed, notwithstanding all drawbacks, to make the concern prosper.

In or about the year 1835 (we think) Mathews died. There existed a diversity of opinion as to the past management, and Mr. Charles Mathews (since husband of Madame Vestris), went in to direct the theatre, whilst Yates and his wife, on the invitation of Bunn, visited Drury.

The management of Mr. C. Mathews was peculiarly short, and equally disastrous. As a dernier ressort, he let the theatre to the two Bonds (noted gamblers), who carried it on with no *legitimate* profit to themselves.

The next season saw Yates again steering his vessel, weathering every storm, and always arriving safe in port. He commenced a new vacation system, passing his summer months in company with John Reeve, Buckstone, and others at the Surrey, from whence he derived large profits.

Mr. Gladstanes now came in as joint partner with Mr. Yates in the Adelphi, Mr. G. having, as it was understood, purchased Mr. C. Mathews's share. When Mr. Gladstanes took the Pavilion, Mr. Yates and his better half visited the east end of the metropolis; but they did not relish the audience, or the audience did not relish them, and the affair was left to Mr. Gladstanes alone.

[Perhaps before this (for the date is not at hand) Mr. Yates took the Colosseum in Regent's Park, in conjunction with Braham. It was a failure; but such was the confidence of the great vocalist in the undertaking, that he actually *paid Yates out*.

Little more need be said as to the management of the Adelphi. To anticipate all novelties projected at the national theatre was the grand principle of Mr. Yates's policy, and to produce effects astounding to those who know how limited was the space employed, his hobby. "*Impossible*" was a word he could not understand, and "*cannot*" one he refused to listen to.

Amid the myriads of performers engaged at the Adelphi during Mr. Yates's management may be named Power, T. P. Cooke, O. Smith, Buckstone, Butler, Sinclair, Rice, Wrench, Hackett, Downe, Wild, Reeve, Wilkinson, Keeley, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Honey, Miss Graddon, Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Grattan, Mrs. Waylett, and Madame Celeste.

The last season of the Adelphi was ushered in by the novelty of "real water," and a successful season was concluded on the Saturday preceding last Passion week, when Mr. Yates delivered as usual a valedictory address.

Immediately after the close of the Adelphi, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, with Bedford, Wright, and others, started for Dublin. He suffered considerably during the voyage, but rallied on reaching shore. On the Saturday preceding Easter-eve, whilst rehearsing *Lord Skindeep*, in Douglas Jerrold's *Bubbles of the Day*, he felt suddenly ill, and putting his handkerchief to his mouth found he was spitting blood. With great presence of mind he avoided giving any alarm to Mrs. Yates, but said, "Bess, I shall go away now," he instantly repaired to Morrison's Hotel, which he only left to return and die in his own land. He has left a widow and a son to deplore his loss.

As an actor Mr. Yates exhibited wonderful versatility. *Richard*, *Shylock*, *Flexible*, *Buskin*, *Leporello*, *Foukin*, *Lapoche*, *Moses*, *Mordecai*, *Gibby*, *Rob Roy*, are a few amid the many parts played by him during his Covent-garden engagement. At the Adelphi it is well known he played whatever was wanted in the pieces produced—that is to say, he played not the best part in any piece, but the part he found it most difficult to get pourtrayed.

Yates had few personal advantages; his figure was unwieldy, his countenance ill-formed, but his eye was brilliant and intelligent, and his face peculiarly *mobile*. Few mimics possessed more completely than he did the power of *facial-y* as well as vocally representing the person imitated.

As a manager he was remarkable for enterprise, industry, and celerity, and to these qualities he owed much of his success. If he now and then failed (as in the case of the Bayaderes, &c.), he only rebounded from his fall to rise the higher. His energies never deserted him until sickness had stricken him down. He broke a blood-vessel whilst playing *Robert Macaire*, about five years since, and was confined for a considerable time—from that period he injured, or rather professed to abjure, any violent exertion; but his natural energy, not to say irritability, rendered it impossible for him to abide by the rules he might prescribe himself.

He had a natural tendency to burlesque all that was serious, and, after the first night or two, frequently gave way to it.

He invariably suffered severely whilst crossing the sea, and to his voyage to Dublin the suddenness of the present fatal attack may be attributed. He certainly displayed of late years little of any of the energy that marked his early career, he contented himself with copying, almost servilely, the Parisian artists—in fact, for the last season or two he generally visited France, accompanied by an artist, who literally sketched the scenery and took down the situations as arranged by the Gallic professors.

"The sword wears out the sheath." Of this fact Mr. Yates appeared unconscious until the fatal truth forced itself upon him. Whilst travelling from London to Dublin he was studying *Lord Skindeep*—few men worked harder and slept less.

His death has decidedly "diminished the stock of harmless amusement;" and the loss sustained by the establishment of which he was the principal director can only be appreciated by those who suffer from his loss.

Taking into consideration *all* he achieved, he may be fairly regarded as one of the most extraordinary men that the stage of the nineteenth century has boasted. In addition to his performances in every line of the drama, it must be remembered that he was—after Mathews—the most successful of the many who aspired to entertain an audience by their unaided exertions. Had he, in fact, "been true to himself," he must have held a high rank in the profession; as it was, his best efforts—made *as* they were—exhibited *where* they were, are scarcely remembered.

The death of Frederick Yates will occasion an entire change in the management of the Adelphi, and produce, without doubt, a considerable revolution in the mode of conducting "minor theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain."

PROVINCIAL.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The preparations for holding this, the 13th meeting of the association at Manchester, are now nearly completed; but, according to the programme last issued by the local council, although there is every prospect of this proving one of the most interesting of any of the meetings that have been held, there is some deficiency in the minor details, which have heretofore proved some of the most attractive objects of these annual assemblages. This is particularly remarked in the circumstance that but *few* of the manufacturing establishments of this large and wealthy town will be thrown open for the inspection of the members; although on the other hand, the list of scientific papers to be read at the different sections, particularly in the mechanical and geological departments, as already received by the secretaries, is very considerable. The president this year is the Right Honourable Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.; and the vice-presidents the Venerable John Dalton, D.C.L., F.R.S., the Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, LL.D., F.L.S., Dean of Manchester; Dr. W. C. Henry, F.R.S., Sir Benj. Heywood, Bart., F.R.S., and the Rev. Professor Sedgwick. With regard to the several places of meeting, the local situation and convenience are equal to those of any previous meeting. The extensive and well-arranged building of the Mechanics' Institution, in Cooper-street, accommodates the sections D, E, and G; while section A is to be held at the Royal Institution, in Mosley-street; section B at the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, in George-street; section C at the Athenæum, George-street; and section F at the Assembly Rooms, Mosley-street. These places are adjacent, and will severally accommodate the large congregations which are expected to assemble. From the facilities of approach, particularly by means of internal communication, a very large influx of members is anticipated. Amongst foreign visitors who have already arrived is Professor Beseli, the celebrated astronomer, from Konigsburg, together with several professors from the different Russian academies, who will for the first time have visited this annual assemblage. Although there is a lack of any general enthusiasm, as has been shown on some previous occasions, the reception of the members will this year be liberal and satisfactory; and it may be noticed that although a very large influx of visitors is expected, for the present and ensuing week, the price of accommodation at hotels and private houses has in no instance been raised.

OXFORD.—Amongst the other questions interesting to the public which form the staple of newspaper communications for the present week, we find

WEST INDIA STEAMERS.—The Company's steamer Medway, has arrived at Southampton. She left Havannah on the 1st, Nassau on the 3d, Bermuda on the 7th, Fayal on the 16th, and landed her mails at Falmouth, Wednesday. The steamer has on freight one million of dollars, and 132 scrons of cochineal, with upwards of 60 passengers.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED. An explosion in an ironstone mine, marked by an extent of calamity almost, if not quite, unprecedented in the neighbourhood, took place, we regret to state, in the shaft of a pit at the Cleveland Colliery, situate on the road to Willenhall, and between Wolverhampton and Portobello, early on Monday morning last. The men and boys belonging to the pit, amounting to the number of thirteen, assembled shortly before six o'clock, for the purpose of going to work. The engine was set to work, and the whole thirteen began descending in and hanging about a single skip. The mine, which had not been worked since Saturday, was not tried with a safety lamp, although a lamp belonging to the pit was, we understand, at hand. The party took lighted candles with them for the purpose of lighting themselves while at their labour; but they had not descended much more than fifty yards, when they came in contact with a body of foul air which had accumulated in the shaft. An explosion instantaneously followed, and seven of the unfortunate men and boys fell from the skip, dreadfully burned, to the bottom of the shaft; the remaining six, under the impulse of terror, retained a convulsive hold of various parts of the skip, and the engine being backed, they were as soon as possible drawn up the shaft; they were all much burned, and some of them almost in a state of insensibility from the dreadful injuries they had received. The burned and maimed men and boys were, with as much tenderness as possible, conveyed to their respective homes. The sight of them, as they lay upon the bank previous to their removal, was most distressing. It was about half-past seven o'clock before the last body could be brought up. The following is a list of the sufferers who are dead:—James Love, aged 46, and his son, aged 14; Walter Marshall, a boy about 15 years of age; William Smith, aged 27 years, leaving a wife and one child; Edward Dawson, aged 16; William Dunn, aged 17; and William Jones, aged 11. It will be seen from the above account, that the primary cause of this distressing occurrence was neglecting the use of the safety lamp. This is traceable to the unfortunate yet customary carelessness which distinguishes our mining population, and blame, so far as we have yet heard, does not appear to attach to any one having the management or superintendance of the pit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFFGHANISTAN.—JUST OPENED, ROYAL PANORAMA, Leicester-square, a comprehensive and interesting VIEW of CABUL, including every object of interest in the city, the Bala Hissar, Mosques and Palace; the River Cabul; together with a distant view of the Himalaya Mountains, and the Pass of Khurd Cabul, where the British army was so treacherously destroyed. The whole illustrated by numerous groups of figures, descriptive of the manners and costume of the Affghanese.

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REGIMENTALS, &c., wanted at PEARSON'S Established Warehouse, 2, Lamb's Conduit-street. Gentlemen having any quantity (large or small) of left-off wearing apparel, military, naval, and theatrical appointments. The utmost value given in READY MONEY, or New Clothes made in exchange, best quality and moderate charges.—Apply personally, or by letter, to Stephen Pearson, 2, Lamb's Conduit-street, Foundling. Distance no object.

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ELEGANT ARTICLES for PRESENTS and FANCY SALES. —The proprietor of the German Repository has just received from Germany, France, and Russia, a most beautiful and novel collection of Articles in Needlework, &c., finished and commenced; also a large supply of the newest Berlin patterns, of exquisite design. M. OWEN begs to state that the above will be found to comprise one of the most extensive and beautiful collections in London. A large stock of dress, fringe, gimps, girdles, buttons, &c., &c., kept ready made, and made to order on the shortest notice. Ladies' needle-work elegantly made up at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.—6, WIGMORE STREET, Cavendish square, depôt for the sale of Jean Maria Farina's genuine Eau de Cologne.

COSMETICS.—Too much caution cannot be used by Ladies in the adoption of those aids to beauty, many of them being very injurious in their ultimate effects. Rowland's Kalydor, an innocent and efficacious compound, is therefore to render an acceptable service to the fair sex. GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS has acquired great celebrity as well for its efficacy as for delicacy in its application. It communicates a refreshing coolness and softness to the skin, and completely removes tan, pimples, and cutaneous eruptions, giving to the complexion a clear and healthful appearance not to be otherwise obtained.

To be had of any respectable Perfumer or Medicine Vendor, in bottles at 2s. 9d. each.

DARR'S LIFE PILLS. The following letter just received from the respected Proprietor of the "Devonport Independent" Newspaper, clearly demonstrates the general utility of this much prized medicine. Similar letters are constantly received from all parts of the United Kingdom. Some of these testimonials are printed and may be had gratis of all agents.

Independent Newspaper Office,
Devonport, April 16, 1842.

Gentlemen,—You will doubtless be glad to hear of the popularity of DARR'S LIFE PILLS in this neighbourhood, and of the constant and daily increasing demand for them. We hear of their great efficacy from all classes, and from persons of all ages; from Officers in the Naval and Military service, Artisans, Gentlemen in the Government Establishments, Agriculturists, Miners, Labourers, Domestic Servants, &c. The best proof of their success is that we have issued from our Establishment here 1752 boxes, various sizes, during the past quarter; and every post brings fresh orders from the neighbouring towns and villages. We are obliged to keep several gross on hand to meet the extraordinary demand. Many persons have expressed their gratitude after recovery, but for the reason they feel a delicacy in having their cases and names published. Should this letter be deemed useful it is at your service for the public good.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. BYERS.

CAUTION. Purchasers will please to observe that none are genuine without the words "DARR'S LIFE PILLS" are engraved on the Government Stamp (which is pasted round the sides of each box) in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND.

Proprietors—T. Roberts and Co, London. Wholesale Agents E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclays, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; and retail by most venders, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. The Life of Old Parr may be had Gratis of all agents.

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Black Tea 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., and 5s.
Green ditto—4s., 4s. 8d., 5s.
Finest Gunpowder—7s.
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EDE'S TWELVE NEW PERFUMES.
1. Eudyosmia, or Persian Essence. 2. Prince of Wales' Royal Violet Perfume, extracted from the flowers. 3. Extract of Verbena. 4. Extract of Spring Flowers. 5. Bouquet d'Arabie. 6. Extract of Lavender. 7. Royal Essence. 8. Essence of Sweet Pea. 9. Essence of Sweet Briar. 10. Essence of Honey Suckle. 11. Essence of the Lily of the Valley. 12. Extract of Rose.
EDE AT BEST EDE, Perfumer by Appointment to the Queen.
Manufactory, Dorking. Depots, 79, Bishopsgate Within, and 130, Mount-street, Grosvenor square.

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KINAHAN'S CELEBRATED L. L., or LORD LIEUTENANT'S WHISKEY (five years old), universally admitted to be the finest Irish Whiskey ever imported. Two gallons and upwards forwarded to any part of England.
WINES. Superior Port and Sherry in bottle, from 28s. to 42s. per dozen. Finest old Port and Sherry, five years in bottle, 48s. per dozen. Claret, Champagne, &c., at moderate prices. Old Cognac Brandy, 39s. per gallon; 6s. 6d. per flask. Jamaica Rum, 18s. per gallon.
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H. WALKER'S [illegible] Needles have [illegible] H. Prince Albert [illegible] Court on several occasions. They can be sent free by post, by any respectable [illegible] on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every dozen, willing you H. Walker's Packets and Eyes, Fish's Sized Pens, &c are recommended. The labels are a great [illegible]

H. WALKER,
Manufacturer to the Queen, 20, Maiden Lane, Wood Street, London.

HOOPER'S MAGNESIAN SEIDLITZ POWDERS.—The superiority of this preparation as a medicine to the common Seidlitz powders (particularly in indigestion, Gout, and every variation of the Bowels), and its very agreeable flavour as a draught has obtained for it the approval and recommendation of the highest members of the faculty.
"An efficient and useful medicine, and truly pleasant withal."—Medical Review.
"An active aperient, in the form of an effervescing lemonade draught."—Gazette of Medicine.
Sold in 2s. bottles, by Hooper, 43, London-bridge, City; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and Prout, 229, Strand.

WEAK LEGS, KNEES, AND ANKLES.

W. H. BAILEY begs to remind the Nobility and Gentry, that he continues to make all kinds of Elastic Bandages for Weak Legs, &c. The following articles are kept ready made:—Laced Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, Trasses, Prolapsus Bandages, Crutches, Ladies' Belts, &c. Mrs. Bailey attends Ladies at their own residences.
N.B.—Instructions for measuring forwarded to all parts of the world.
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MESSRS. HENRY KERR and Co., India, Army, and General Agents, have established their offices in 26, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall-east, where every information connected with India and the Colonies may be obtained.
Passages negociated—Supplies purchased and forwarded to any part of the world. Cadets and others may obtain the valuable information respecting their outfits, passage, &c., as the head of the firm was for many years an officer in the East India Service, and Commandant of Cadets in Fort Wilham.
Commissions of every description executed for parties residing in the country.
Just published, the 2nd edition of "ADVICE TO CADETS AND OTHERS Proceeding to INDIA," by Captain HENRY KERR, late Commandant of Cadets in Fort Wilham, Calcutta. To be had at this office.

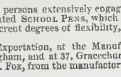
To Persons Furnishing, Hotel and Housekeepers generally, and to Persons Travelling or going Abroad, it is worth knowing that

RICHARDS'S VICTORIA SILVER is the best, and therefore the cheapest substitute for real Silver ever produced; equal to it in every thing but price, being (in many articles, as SPOONS, FORKS, &c.) less one-eighth the price of Silver. It is manufactured into every useful article for the Table—Waiters, Liqueur Stands, Cruet Frames, Dishes and Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, &c. &c. King's Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 30s. to 48s. per dozen; Dessert Ditto, 30s. to 40s.; Plain Fiddle pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 18s. to 28s.; Desserts, 10s. to 24s.; Tea, 8s. to 12s., &c. This beautiful article is not to be distinguished from silver, improves in the wear, and is easily kept clean. King's Pattern Table Knives, 24s.; Dessert ditto, 21s. per dozen.
To be had only at RICHARDS'S REPOSITORY, Lowther House, 438, West Strand, and No. 1, corner of the Lowther-arcade.
Superior Table Cutlery in a variety of Patterns.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, &c.—The celebrated Chinese Razors, 8s. 6d. each, not to be equalled in the World.
N.B.—The utmost value allowed for Diamonds, Pearls, old Jewellery, Gold, Silver, or Fancy Goods, in exchange, or otherwise. Watches and Jewellery repaired.

JOSEPH GILLOTT *begs to acquaint his friends and the Trade generally, that in conformity with the repeated recommendations of a number of his London correspondents, he has now opened a WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE at No. 37, Gracechurch-street, London, where he will keep constantly on hand a well-assorted stock of his PENS, under the management of Mr. Fox, from the manufactory in Birmingham.*

J. G. trusts that the increased facilities for business afforded by having a house in town, with continuance of prompt attention to the commands of his friends, will insure him their approbation, and promote an increased demand for his goods.

Birmingham, May 17, 1842.



THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to command that JOSEPH GILLOTT, of Birmingham, be appointed STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY, dated April 15, 1840. Joseph Gillott's very superior PATENT and other METALLIC PENS, may be had of all stationers, book-sellers, and other dealers in Pens throughout the United Kingdom.
It is gratifying to the Patentee to acknowledge his obligations to the Public for the best proof they can give him of their approbation, in the continually increasing demand for his Pens.
"JOSH. GILLOTT."
The number of Pens manufactured at the works of Joseph Gillott,

FROM OCT. 1838, to OCT. 1839,		AND FROM DEC. 1840, to DEC. 1841,	
was	44,564,792,	was	66,149,928,
or	3,713,733 dozens,	or	5,177,344 dozens,
or	310,102 gross.	or	431,437 gross.

CAUTION.—All the genuine Pens are marked in full "JOSEPH GILLOTT," and Venders are desired to note that his cards of Pens are made up in packets of one dozen each, and have a label outside, with a fac-simile of his signature. "JOSH. GILLOTT."
*** At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his Warranted SCHOOL PENS, which are specially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points.
Wholesale and for Exportation, at the Manufactory, Victoria Works, Graham-street, Birmingham, and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London, under the management of Mr. Fox, from the manufactory in Birmingham,

ANGLING.

THE GRAYLING.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

The grayling may be angled for much in the same way as trout, with the exception of minnow, which, notwithstanding the authority of Walton, is not found to be good. Although very abundant in some streams, it is a very local fish, and is not to be found in either Scotland or Ireland. When trout are out of season in October and November, the grayling is in its prime, and the young of that year will be then from six to seven inches in length. It is a more elegant formed fish than the trout, has a smaller head and mouth, is broader across the shoulders, and tapers off more equally to the tail, which is more forked. His back fin is very large and beautiful. He sometimes grows to about three pounds in weight, though one of a pound and a half is considered a large fish to be caught with the fly. He likes a smaller and rather more gaudy fly than the trout; is a very sporting fish when hooked, and requires treating very gently, as his mouth is very tender, and if he is used roughly will most assuredly break away. The best counties for grayling are those of Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, and York. They do not dwell, like the trout, in rapid, shallow currents, nor like the chub, in deep pools or lasher—like a combination of both both stream and pool: a pool for rest, and a rapid stream above, gradually declining, shallow below. He rises with great quickness to seize his prey, and descends as quickly, after making a summerset. He congregates more than the trout, and is not so easily frightened away.

Cotton gives very good directions or ground-bait fishing for grayling; and I think I cannot do better than quote one of them. He says—"The third way of angling by hand, and by much the best of all others, is with a line full as long, or a yard and a half longer, than your rod, with no more than one hair (I should recommend very fine gut) next the hook, and for two or three lengths above it, and no more than one small pellet of shot for your plumb; your hook little, your worms of the smallest brandling, very well scoured, and only one upon your hook at a time, which is to be thus baited—the point of your hook is to be put in at the very tag of his tail, and run up his body quite all over the arming, and still stripped on an inch, at least, upon the hair, the head and remaining part hanging downwards; and with this bait you are evermore to angle in the streams, always in a clear rather than a troubled water, and always up the river, still casting your line out before you, with a light one-handed rod, like an artificial fly: where it will be taken, sometimes at the top or within a very little of the superficies of the water, and almost always before that light plumb can sink it to the bottom, both by reason of the stream and also that you must always keep your worm in motion by drawing it still back towards you, as if you were angling with a fly; and believe me, whoever will try it shall find this the best way of all others to angle with a worm, in a bright water especially."

There is no method more killing for a large grayling than supplying a grasshopper to the point of a leaded hook, the head and shank of which are covered with green and yellow silk, to imitate the body of the animal. This mode of fishing is called sinking and drawing; we have seen it practised with as much success as maggot-fishing, and the fish taken were all of the largest size—the method being most successful in deep holes, where the bottom was not visible, which is the most natural haunts of such fish. I find I shall not have room this week to describe the chub, so shall leave it till next week.

A DISCIPLE OF IZAAC WALTON.

ANOTHER MADAME LAFARGE.—At the assizes of the Rhone, on the 6th instant, the wife of a workman named Pre was tried for attempting to murder him by cutting his throat with a razor. The victim of her fury escaped, bleeding profusely, before she could consummate her crime by repeating the attack, and with skilful attention recovered in less than a month. The motive assigned for this crime in the act of accusation was jealousy, but the evidence left no doubt that the wound was self-inflicted, and had long been labouring under monomonia. On the day of the attack, after some words with her husband, she had requested him to kiss her, and, on his refusing to do so, she seized a razor and drew it across his throat. In her defence she declared she had acted under a momentary impulse, for which she could not account; and it was proved that she was at the time under an impression that she and her four children had been drinking something which would cause death, and that she had attempted to murder her husband in order that the whole family might go out of the world together.

BALLOON ASCENT.—A meteorological society in Paris sent up a balloon on Saturday filled with gas produced by water thrown on burning coal. This was to avoid the expense of employing sulphuric acid. The balloon, very large, went off from M. Selligue's in the Batignolles. M. Duplus Delcour, an old aeronaut, ascended in it. He had not ascended far, however, when he was almost stifled by the gas, as it escaped by the aperture below. The balloon soon descended of itself, and M. Delcour began to recover, till by the heating of the balloon the gas enveloped M. Delcour, and again left him insensible. Being bled, however, he recovered. It was the oxide of carbon in the gas which rendered it so deleterious.

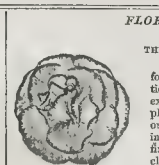
PRUSSIAN SMOKERS.—A Berlin letter states that the police ordonnance, interdicting smoking in the streets or public promenades in that capital, produced, on the 8th instant, a scene of great disorder. As the good people of Berlin are great smokers, many have been arrested and punished for violating this injunction; and on the day above mentioned some people, who were smoking near Hamburgh Gate, were also taken into custody. Upon this the populace assembled and rescued them. A reinforcement of the guard was sent for, and these were assailed with stones and other missiles, which was continued until a stronger military force was called in, and cleared the streets. [This very salutary regulation is worthy of more general adoption; and without wishing in the slightest degree to abet the cause of despotism, we should be glad to see it introduced into England -at least into London. The box seats of our omnibuses and the decks of our steam-boats are positively unendurable from the pestiferous clouds of smoke emitted from those vile rolls of cabbage-leaf, yclept cigars.—ED. I. L. N.]

M. MAINZER, the celebrated popular instructor in singing, has been invited by Father Mathew to visit Ireland, in order to contribute his aid towards the moral reformation in which that great philanthropist has already made such wonderful progress. Father Mathew wisely considers that in order, effectually and permanently to wean the people from a pernicious indulgence, innocent and salutary pastimes must be offered them in exchange for it; and experience has abundantly proved that such, in an eminent degree, is the character of vocal music.

A FATAL PERIOD.—Within the period of 100 hours, observes *Galignani's Messenger*, three of the greatest calamities of this or any century have occurred: viz. the fire at Hamburgh, on the 5th of May; the earthquake at St. Domingo, on the 7th; and the fatal accident on the Versailles railroad, on the 8th.

A fourth volume of the Collection of Poems, written by the King of Bavaria, has just been published at Munich. It is composed of fugitive pieces, chiefly written in Italy, and inspired by the scenery, or works of art, so beautiful and abundant in that country.

FLORICULTURE.



THE PICOTTEE.

A few weeks since we gave directions for propagating and rearing the Carnation; and the remarks then made are exactly applicable to the culture of the plant we have chosen to treat upon in our present journal—the Picottee being, in fact, but one of the varieties of the first-mentioned flower. There are three classes of Carnations: the Flakes, which are striped in broad bands, with seldom more than two colours, the ground colour white, and the second tint generally of any shade between a deep purple and the palest pink. Bizarres are shaped with three colours, and their main beauty consists in the proportions of the different tints one to the other, and the manner in which these are blended together. The Picottee, the last of the tribe, is a much hardier plant, and is either bordered with a narrow margin or dotted with small spots, the brilliancy of which materially affect the value of the flower. Picottees with a yellow ground do not preserve their character well in this country, and to obtain seed from them is very difficult, if not an impossible task. But as a choice plant becomes prized, in the same proportion to the difficulty of obtaining it, and as cross impregnation is the only means of accomplishing this, it is continually resorted to, notwithstanding its difficulty and the small chance it presents of success.

Observations.—Beds intended for tender annuals and greenhouse plants should be filled up as soon as possible. Tulips may be got up when ripe. Pinks may be propagated. The late rains have been very beneficial in clearing the air of blight; but care should always be taken to protect tender flowers from the heavy showers.

ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.—Lieutenant Parsons, R.N., superintendent of the mails on board the British and North American Royal Steam-ships, reports, that in the passage out in the Acadia, Captain Alexander Ryrie, on the 16th May, in latitude 46, longitude 47, there were seen about 100 icebergs, some of them of large size, and one from 400 to 500 feet high, bearing so strong a resemblance to St. Paul's, that it was at once christened after that celebrated cathedral. The dome was perfect, and it required no extraordinary stretch of imagination to supply the turrets, pinnacles, and other parts of the building. But this is not the most extraordinary part of the affair; on the homeward passage of the Acadia to Liverpool, on the 6th inst., the same object was seen, and the immediate exclamation on board was, "There is our old friend, St. Paul's." In the interim between the two views, the iceberg had drifted about 70 miles.

The village of Wasserbillig, situated at the conflux of the Sure and the Moselle, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, was destroyed by fire, the church included, on the night of the 11th inst. Only five houses remain standing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. The supply of English wheat during the week has been tolerably fair for the season, and the greater part has been cleared off. A large supply of foreign wheat has come to hand within the last few days, and the trade is at present exceedingly dull, buyers confining their purchases to immediate wants.

Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 50s 52s 54s 00s; fine, 54s 56s 60s; old, 56s 58s 60s 64s; White, new, 54s 56s 58s; fine, 60s 62s; superfine, new, 64s 66s 68s 70s; Talavera, 56s 58s 72s; old, 56s 58s 70s; Foreign, free, 50s 54s 55s 00s; fine, 56s 60s 62s; superfine, 64s 68s 70s.

Rye—new, 35s 37s 00s.

Barley—Grinding, 26s 27s 29s; fine, 29s 30s; Malting ditto, 29s 30s 00s; fine, 00s 30s 31s; Distilling, 27s 29s.

Oats—feed, English, 21s 23s; fine, 00s 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 21s 23s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potato, 27s 28s 00s; fine, 29s 30s; Scotch, feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s 00s; Irish, potato, 24s 25s 00s; fine, 25s 26s 00s; Irish, feed, white, 15s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s 00s; fine, 20s 21s; Foreign, feed, fine, 24s 25s.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty—Wheat, 52s 3d; Barley, 26s 4d; Oats, 20s 0d; Rye, 33s 3d; Beans, 32s 5d; Peas, 31s 10d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn—Wheat, 10s 0d; Barley, 10s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 9s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 10s 0d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The highest price of Bread in the metropolis is 9½d for the 4lb loaf. Good bread may be had for 8d.

Butter.—Fresh butter, 13s to 13s 6d per doz lb; second quality, 12s.—Irish butter: Cork, 00s to 00s; Waterford, 72s to 80s; Clonmel, 00s 00s; Belfast, 00s 00s.—Fine Dutch, 78s to 92s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 57s to 81s; Derby, plain, 50s to 64s; ditto, coloured, 56s to 65s; Wilts, double, 48s to 52s; ditto, thin, 40s to 52s; Somerset, 62s to 80s.

Tea—Company's Congou, 1s 9d.

Sugar, per cwt.—Barbadoes, 63s to 68s 6d; St. Lucia, 60s to 66s; Refined, 82s 0d to 00s 0d.

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 118s.

Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 36s to 40s.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 0d, to 3s 6d, 4s 6d; Mutton, 3s 0d, 4s 0d, 4s 8d; Veal, 3s 8d, 4s 0d, 4s 8d; Pork, 3s 8d, 4s 0d, 4s 8d; Lamb, 5s to 6s.—Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 2s 4d, 3s 6d, 4s 2d; Mutton, 2s 8d, 3s 6d, 4s 0d; Veal, 2s 8d, 3s 8d, 4s 8d; Pork, 3s 8d, 4s 0d, 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d, 5s 4d.

SMITHFIELD.—Hay, 60s to 85s; Clover, 77s 6d to 115s; Straw, 38s to 42s.

Coal.—Tees, 19s 6d; Lambton, 20s 0d; Braddyll's Hetton, 20s 3d; Northumberland, 17s 0d; Hedley, 17s 6d; Carris Hartley, 18s 6d.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 167	India Stock.
3 per Cent Red., 91¾	Ditto Bonds.
3 per Cent Cons.	Ditto Old Annuities.
3½ per Cent Red., 100½	Ditto New Annuities.
New 3½ per Cent. shut	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d. 42 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., 42 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 42 pm
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Bank Stock for Account.
Oct. 1859, 12¾	India Stock for Opg. 247½
Jan. 1850.	Consols for Opg. 91¾

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

BANKRUPTS.

W. J. BURGIE, Beer-lane, Tower-street, carpenter.
J. J. GRANT, Gloucester-street, Bloomsbury, ale-merchant.
G. E. CARTWRIGHT, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, chemist.
E. T. GOUGH, Strand, patent-agent.
J. G. BOURNE, Clapham, carpenter.
J. H. CLARK and H. C. FARROW, King William-street, wine-merchants.
W. MAINWARING, Dudley, Worcestershire, coal-master.
R. COCKRILL, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire, grocer.
P. WALTERS and M. LLEWELLYN, Neath, Glamorganshire, timber-merchants.
W. BELTON, Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire, draper.
M. THOMAS, Manchester, Lancashire, inn-keeper.
T. PITCAIRN, Liverpool, merchant.
J. ORROD, Hulme, Lancashire, builder.
J. SWANN, Loughborough, Leicestershire, carrier.
J. PULMAN, Settle, Yorkshire, wine-merchant.
W. WATTS, King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. NEILSON, Paisley, printer.
J. DOUGLAS and SON, Greenock, watch-makers.
W. GREIG, Glasgow, cabinet-maker.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

The *Gazette* of this evening contains a notice to all persons entrusted with the payment of annuities, dividends, &c., to make a return of their amounts to the Stamp-office, within one month from this day, under a penalty of 100*l.*

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Major Good, of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be his Royal Highness's Surgeon Extraordinary.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint Francis Watts, Esq., one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Dance, retired.

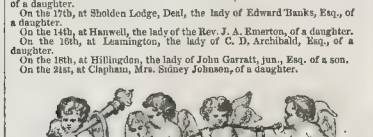
The Queen has been pleased to approve of Colonel Richard Wright as Consul-General in London for the Republic of the Equator.

BANKRUPTS.

J. BATSTONE, builder, Tooley-street, Southwark.
W. BILTON, jun., wine-merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull.
G. GIBSON, stock-broker, Liverpool.
M. A. HARTNELL, carrier, Rodborough, Gloucestershire.
E. HILTON and N. WALSH, paper-makers, Over Darwen, Lancaster.
W. GOODE, draper, Mountouth.
S. LIFE, miltner, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire.
J. SANDERSON, cotton-manufacturer, Crashaw Booth, Lanca shire.
P. NEVINS, cloth manufacturer, Leeds.
J. FISHER and G. H. FISHER, merchants, Manchester.

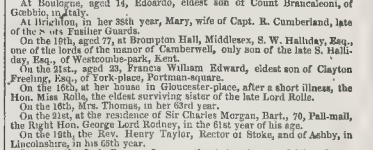
BIRTHS.

On the 16th of April, at Purneah, in Bengal, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, Company's Service, of a son.
On the 21st, at Norwood, Mrs. J. H. Rowland, of a son.
On the 14th, at Nantes, Mrs. John Stewart, of a son.
On the 21st, at Heathfield Park, the lady of Edward Barrett Curteis, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 17th, at Sholden Lodge, Deal, the lady of Edward Banks, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 14th, at Hanwell, the lady of the Rev. J. A. Emerton, of a daughter.
On the 16th, at Leamington, the lady of C. D. Archibald, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 18th, at Hillingdon, the lady of John Garratt, jun., Esq. of a son.
On the 21st, at Clapham, Mrs. Sidney Johnson, of a daughter.



MARRIAGES.

At Hackthorn, the Rev. W. Wright, Rector of Henling, Lincolnshire, to Esther, second daughter of the late Rev. H. Ingilby, of Ripley, and niece to the late Sir T. Ingilby, Bart., Ripley Castle, Yorkshire.
On the 18th, at Christchurch, St. Marylebone, Richard Hassall, of Chesthunt, Esq., to Mary Ann, relict of the late William Thomas Gibbons, of Richmond, Surrey, Esq.
On the 20th, at Huddersfield, the Rev. Thomas Worsley, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, and Rector of Scawton, Yorkshire, to Katharine, eldest daughter of Stansfield Rawson, Esq., of Gledholt, near Huddersfield, and of Wasdale Hall, Cumberland.
On the 21st, at St. Olave's, Hart-street, William Boyd Buckle, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Bengal Civil Service, to Maria, only daughter of the late Mathew David Round, Esq.
On the 21st, at Herne, Kent, Arthur Stilwell, Esq., of Moorcroft-house, Hillingdon, to Elizabeth Sisley, eldest daughter of John Finnis, Esq., of Dover.
On the 9th, at Westend Church, near Southampton, William Robert Worsley, Esq., youngest son of the late Rev. James Worsley, of Billingham, Isle of Wight, to Mary, only daughter of the Rev. John Fowler, of Harefield, Southampton.
On the 16th, Joseph Sewell, Esq., of Cirencester, second son of Benjamin Sewell, Esq., of Clapham-common, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Hudson, Esq., of Castle-acre, Norfolk.
On the 16th, at St. Pancras, Robert Henry Baines, Esq., of Gray's-inn, to Catherine, only daughter of the late Samuel Humphreys, of Wimbledon.
On the 21st, at St. Margaret's Westminster, William Chapman, Esq., of Queen-street, Chespside, solicitor, to Frances Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Brune, Esq., of Clifford's-inn.
On the 21st, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, William Parker, Esq., of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, and of Ware-park, Herts, to Sarah, daughter of the late John Jackson, Esq., of Bryanston-square.
On the 21st, at Fordinbridge, John Coventry, Esq., eldest son of John Coventry, of Burgate House, Hants, Esq., to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Seton, of Brookheath, same county.
On the 22d, at St. George's, Hanover square, Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, Bart., of Stamford-court, Worcestershire, M.P. for Bewdley, to Anne Helena, eldest daughter of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., of Santry-house, county of Dublin.



DEATHS.

On the 19th, in his 77th year, J. Todhunter, Esq., of Brighton, formerly of Clapton, Middlesex.
In the 15th year of her age, Louisa Harriet, only daughter of the Rev. H. H. Milman, Canon of Westminster.
On the 19th, at Hastings, whither he went in the hope of having his health restored, James O'Keefe, Esq., aged 29, of consumption. Mr. O'Keefe was a Parliamentary reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*, and for many years connected with the London press.
At Boulogne, aged 14, Edoardo, eldest son of Count Brancaleoni, of Gubbio, in Italy.
At Brighton, in her 86th year, Mary, wife of Capt. R. Cumberland, late of the 5 ots Fusilier Guards.
On the 18th, aged 77, at Brompton Hall, Middlesex, S. W. Halliday, Esq., one of the lords of the manor of Camberwell, only son of the late S. Halliday, Esq., of Westcombe-park, Kent.
On the 21st, aged 23, Francis William Edward, eldest son of Clayton Freeling, Esq., of York-place, Portman-square.
On the 16th, at her house in Gloucester-place, after a short illness, the Hon. Miss Rolle, the eldest surviving sister of the late Lord Rolle.
On the 16th, Mrs. Thomas, in her 63rd year.
On the 21st, at the residence of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., 70, Pall-mall, the Right Hon. George Lord Rodney, in the 61st year of his age.
On the 19th, the Rev. Henry Taylor, Rector of Stoke, and of Aebby, in Lincolnshire, in his 65th year.
June 19, the Lady Frances Jemima, the beloved wife of Wm. James Goodeve, Esq., of Clifton.

LONDON: Printed by R. PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by J. CLAYTON, at 320, Strand.—SATURDAY, June 25, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

[No. 8. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

A GLANCE AT THE SESSION.

The first session of the Peel Parliament is fast drawing to a close, and we learn that a few more weeks of a merely technical existence, will bring its labours to an end. It may not, in the meanwhile, be amiss to see what those labours have hitherto achieved, and how far the country is likely to be advantaged by the exercise of its legislative powers under the immediate direction of ministers in place. It is with regret, then, that we find our retrospection rather the reverse of cheering, and are forced to admit that a fair examination of the political acts of the session presents but few rays of hope for the future, and but too little reason to glory in the past. We admit all the difficulties of legislating amid the dilemmas which have been so long gathering upon the path of statesmanship, obscuring its vision, obstructing its healthy advances, and demanding the most stern decision—the most vigorous intellect—the most farseeing mental power, as well as the soundest policy and most exalted principle, to cope with them, to grapple and destroy.

But while all these difficulties were full before us, and although we did not expect to see them encountered and mastered by any of our present race of statesmen—no matter of what creed or party—we yet did look with hope, to see the practical experience of our legislators applying some healing remedies to the public distress; we did place some reliance upon the high-sounding promises of the last elections; and we did believe that Sir Robert Peel, with the great and almost unparalleled power of his position, would have enforced measures of conciliation, and sought, while replenishing the coffers of the national treasury, to have studied the constitution of the national mind. The case, however, has, we fear, been otherwise; the minister has made "necessity" his great absorbing and paramount plea for every measure of oppression that he has propounded; and his obedient and well-drilled majorities have made laws for the million that have in them all the elements of tyranny, and but too few of the remedies for want.

It cannot be denied that, by building up the Income Tax in the void of an empty exchequer, a new inquisition is established upon our soil. Some politicians admit its principle as a panacea for dreadful and dire emergencies, but all men fear its operation, and dread its working as a law. Pressing unequally, as it cannot fail to do, as long as toiling industry is to pay its contributions as heavily as realized wealth—goading with most irritating influences—with secrets elicited—trade confidence thrown open and blown abroad—exposures distressingly given, and credit, perhaps, too often destroyed—it seems directly in contradiction to the whole commercial spirit of England; it invades the domesticity of the empire, and is an intrusion into every home, but little compatible with the principles of social liberty, of which it is the character of the nation to be so boastfully proud. It was, in a word, a daring tax to pass—as in these times of trouble it may also be difficult, and even dangerous, to collect.

But, we believe, with all its oppressing disadvantages, even the Income-tax would have been peacefully, though reluctantly, borne, and the Minister might have won forgiveness for its tyranny, had popular concessions been made in other measures to the crying grievances of poverty and public want. The Poor-laws afforded a fine opportunity of presenting to the people a boon of humanity, which they would have accepted with gratitude and hailed with joy.

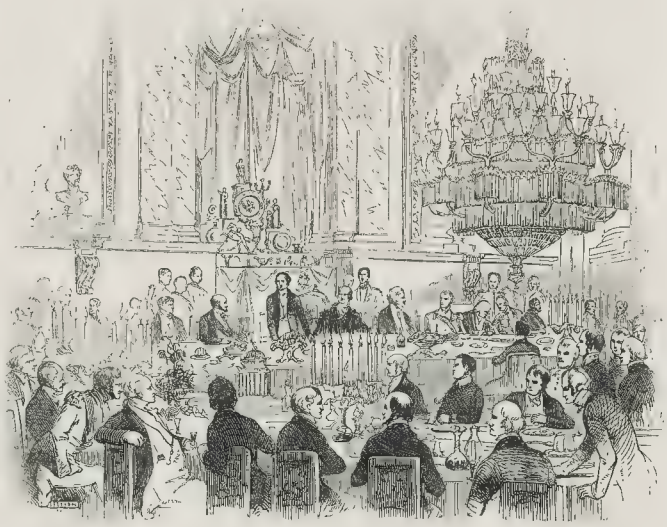
The grinding commission which was expiring might have been crushed at a blow; the Bastille system might have been palsied in its cruel action by clauses of sympathy and indulgence, that would have wooed the affections of the people; and the manhood of the country might have been vindicated in some noble and civilizing enactment that would have wiped a stain from the scutcheon of our constitution, and shed lustre and honour upon Victoria's reign. But all this opportunity was more than avoided—it was sneered at and defied. Ministers took a tone of indomitable strength of purpose to continue, with only trivial modifications, the most obnoxious and unpopular of the English laws, and that at a time when they were almost finding a fellow to it in the dangerous imposition of their new and desperate impost. This the people most bitterly feel—it is the saddest and uneasiest of their disappointments.

On the other hand, we are willing to admit that some concessions have been made to them in the modification of the Corn-law, and the extensive alteration of the Tariff. For both these measures we give the session its meed of praise. With regard to corn, it is possible that no minister under the last elections could have maintained his position if he had attempted any more important changes than that which Sir Robert Peel was successful in achieving; and upon the question of the Tariff, we do sincerely believe, that the reductions effected are both numerous and important, and calculated to lighten the depression of our domestic life. We must not shut our eyes to positive benefits, merely because we are too painfully sensible of positive wrongs.

The measures of Lord Ashley, with regard to mines, collieries, and factories, which have been carried by the commonsense humanity of all parties alike, are boons of legislation, too, for which, although not taking their origin immediately with the Government, we have every reason to be grateful to the State. They are at once civilizing and just—they will elevate thousands in the moral and social scale of being—and they stay, in many of the most popular districts of England, the rapid degeneracy of the human race.

But in these few topics we find all the good that Parliament has achieved for us during the present session, and the rest of the retrospection is full of hopeless and miserable gloom. The Income-tax levied—the Poor-laws stringently reinforced—no great measure devised to relieve the far-spread wretchedness of the lower classes—no relief application to the desperate present want—no lowering of the complaints of poverty—no raising of the spirits of trade. It is further a melancholy reflection that, while the aspect of public affairs is so appallingly frightful, legislation should be not only inactive, and half paralyzed by the dangers in its teeth, but be sacrificing its own dignity, and wasting the nation's time in hopeless brawls and squabbles, arising out of acts of its own corruption, and which its own body were not too scrupulous to commit. The election rows that have been, and are still, in agitation in Parliament, are disgusting scenes, in which the personality is degrading, the disclosures humiliating, the aspersions angry and undignified, and the whole spirit obnoxious to gentlemanly feeling, and unworthy of what should be the deliberate wisdom of a senatorial assembly. With these displays, however, the whole session has been rife, and we look upon that portion of it which they have wasted, with blended indignation and disgust. It is one of the most painful points of contemplation in the progress of public affairs, and grates harshly against the sad condition of the suffering population. While the country is *in extremis*, with distress-endurance, the lawgivers are squabbling like growlers over a bone.

There are only six weeks to elapse before Parliament will be prorogued; but does not the justice of our observations upon the little that has been done, suggest also an imperative necessity for conceiving and executing in the brief time that remains some enlarged scheme of public good—something to meet the exigencies of the country, to give life and hope to drooping commerce, and, above all, when the doors of St. Stephen's shall close upon the labours of our lawgivers, to carry relief into the hovels of our starving poor. No Minister can afford to be insensible to the voice of popular distress, and weimplore Sir Robert Peel and his powerful Conservative majorities to let it urge them into the carrying of some practical measure of humanity, as the closing act of grace of a session which has been in nearly all the other stages of its existence only too barren of lustre and of good.



BANQUET AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL.

THE GRAND BANQUET TO THE MINISTRY AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL.

On Wednesday the Goldsmiths' Company gave a grand banquet to the Ministry, and by the kindness of Mr. Lane, we are enabled to picture to our readers the regal magnificence of the [illegible] golden [illegible] of the massive [illegible] sparkling [illegible] the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Mountcashel, the splendours of the brilliant illuminations, and the tasteful elegances of the entertainment. The company comprised the following distinguished personages:—

Mr. Prime Warden Buttemar, Mr. Warden Hayne, Mr. Warden Hallifax, and Mr. Warden Ashlin, Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Gra-

Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Ripon, Earl Jermyn, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Ernest Bruce, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Vice-Chancellor, Lord Abinger, Lord Colville, Lord Bexley, Lord Prudhoe, Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Villiers, Lord Sandon, Sir R. Stopford, Sir R. Inglis, Sir G. Seymour, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir B. Vere, Sir H. Holford, Sir T. Fremantle, Sir G. Murray, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir G. Clerk, Sir J. R. Reid, Sir F. Pollock, Sir H. Wheatley, Sir W. Follett, Sir M. A. Shee, Sir Peter Laurie, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, the Chairman of the East India Company, the Governor of the Russia Company, Mr. G. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P., Mr. Estcourt, M.P., and Mr. Baring.

The usual loyal toasts (it is hardly necessary to say) were proposed and responded to with great enthusiasm.

The Prime Warden then proposed the toast, "Sir Robert Peel and her Majesty's Ministers."

Sir Robert Peel, in returning his acknowledgments, said, he had to express his regret that he should have been prevented from manifesting the punctuality which he desired to display respecting the invitations of the Goldsmiths' Company; but he knew the excuse which he had to urge would be readily received by an assemblage like the present, viz., the performance of public duty (cheers)—duty, the performance of which rather indisposed him to "much speaking." ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He could not, however, avoid declaring that he knew of no company entitled to more of public respect, than that of which he had the honour now to be the guest. When he considered the antiquity of their institution, the noble use they made of their wealth, their generous exertions in the cause of education, above all, of religious education, and their princely endowments, (cheers)—he felt the highest regard and esteem for this association, the favour of whose constant support he cordially appreciated (cheers); and in carrying those measures which the Government believed were required for the national welfare, the greatest support they could receive was the confidence of those respectable and enlightened classes of whom this company might be considered the most appropriate representatives. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Llandaff returned thanks on behalf of the Church, which (his lordship said) strongly felt the public advantage derived from the munificent support religious education received from this company.

The Earl of Haddington returned thanks for the Navy, and Sir H. Hardinge for the Army; the Duke of Buccleuch for the House of Peers, and Sir J. Graham for the House of Commons; and Mr. Recorder Law (the Attorney and Solicitor-General having previously left) for the Judges and the Bar.

Sir R. Peel gave, "The Prime Warden and the Company," which was received with great warmth.

The company (who, in consequence of Sir Robert Peel's late arrival, did not sit down until near half-past eight o'clock) separated shortly before midnight, the general feeling being that a more splendid entertainment could not possibly be given.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The French journals of Sunday speak of a check as having been received by the French division at Mitiana, in the interior of Algeria. The reports of the Governor-General are, however, as triumphant as lenathy. The Bey of Tunis is in alarm at the Turkish expedition said to be directed against Tripoli, and fears it may pay him a visit. The French Government, too, displays some anxiety on the score, and some vessels of Admiral Hugon's squadron are, it is said, to sail to Tunis. The possession of Algeria by the French has immensely increased its commercial intercourse and navigation with the other Barbary states; and whilst formerly the English flag was almost seen at Tunis, the French now predominates there, as, perhaps, in a dozen other ports, making quite a commercial revolution on the north coast of Africa. Had Syria fallen under French domination, the progress of this influence would, in a few years, have been alarming.

All other topics or news in the Paris journals of Monday are flung into the shade by an ordonnance, which appears in the *Moniteur*, augmenting the duties on foreign thread and linen. It raises to full twenty-five per cent., and in some instances to thirty per cent. The report expresses a wish not to include Belgium in the measure, but as the negotiations for concessions in favour of French wine, salt, and silks, were not concluded, the exception in favour of Belgium was suspended.

The Ministerial candidates in the towns of Normandy, and of the Department of the North, trembled for their elections, till the ordonnance augmenting the duty on thread appeared. It has appeared, and the *Presse* of Tuesday admits that it is an augmentation from ten to thirty per cent, the prices of thread having fallen one-fourth since the old tariff was promulgated. All agree that the new duty is prohibitive, and as the smuggler demands but twenty per cent. premium, he can set to work. But the market is stocked for at least eight months, and there is no knowing what eight months may produce.

The despatches from Algiers are voluminous. All the Generals announce the readiness of different tribes to submit; but the Chef de Bataillon Bisson, who commands at Miliana, gives a very different account. He marched on the 7th of June with 500 men for Mauld Douar, the chief place of a tribe. For three leagues round he left not a house nor a village that was not burned, carrying away the population captive, loading its valuables on mules, and carrying away 10,000 sheep and 6,000 head of cattle.

All these details, more fit for the *Gazette des Tribunaux* or the *Newgate Calendar*, are given at length in the official despatch. The French commander was marching home with his booty, when those whose homes had been pillaged and destroyed, assembled to the number of 2000, and flung themselves on the French. The latter defended themselves with their bayonets; the Arabs tried to disarm them. Never were foes so inveterate, says the despatch. The struggle lasted half an hour. At length the Arabs, having lost two hundred of their number, gave breathing time to the French, who instantly took advantage of it to retreat. But the Arabs followed, and harassed them for two hours, forcing them to abandon the cattle, though the prisoners and the valuables, collected on mules, were brought to their camp by the marauders. The French lost five or six of their officers, and as many non-commissioned officers killed, besides a number of wounded.

SPAIN.—We have received by express the Madrid mail and papers of the 19th, but their contents are of no importance, as the following intelligence has been received by the French Government, and is thus given in the *Messager*:—"The President of the Council laid before the Cortes, on the 20th, the programme of the Cabinet. It will maintain the December *pronunciamento*. The Ministry had issued orders for the suppression of the factions in Catalonia. It protests against any idea of a bankruptcy. There was no proposition or vote.

Private letters state that the review on the 19th, in honour of the anniversary of the Constitution of 1837, passed off somewhat coldly. The prolongation of the Ministerial crisis is said to have much impaired the Cabinet's popularity, and very few "*Vivas*" were heard on the occasion. The British embassy was illuminated, but no such demonstration was exhibited at the hotel of the French legation.

The Deputies of the Coalition assembled on the night of the 19th, but their proceedings did not transpire.

The Madrid mail and papers of the 21st, which have reached us by express, contain little news of importance.

In the Senate the Minister of the Interior read the decree nominating Senor Gomez Becerra President of that assembly, upon which Senor Londero resigned the *fauteuil* and pronounced the customary allocution. The other business was confined to matters of local importance, and presented no feature of interest.

In the Chamber of Deputies Senor Fuentesandres questioned the Government as to whether it was in possession of such documents as would enable it to declare that it had proof that a conspiracy existed at Burgos. The Minister of War replied, that he would give an answer as soon as he had obtained the necessary information on that subject. The remainder of the sitting was of no general interest.

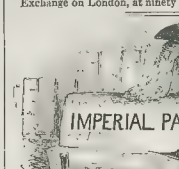
A report is in circulation that the Ministry intends to replace General Van Halen, in order to conciliate the Catalonian Deputies, and it is likewise rumoured that that functionary has been requested to resign.

Several journals have announced that they intend to oppose the Government, and our private letters also mention that the new Cabinet is likely to experience considerable embarrassment from the opposition which will be raised against it by the partisans of the Gonzales administration; a course of proceeding which is expected to cause further disunion in the ranks of the coalition.

Several bills which were brought forward by the late ministry are to be withdrawn, especially those relating to the Ayuntamentos and to the provincial deputations.

At the Madrid Bolsa on the 21st ult., twenty-five bargains were done in the Five per Cents, for a sum of 11,400,000 reals, at 22¾ for cash, and at 23¼ and 30 at sixty and thirty days' date. No other stock quoted.

Exchange on London, at ninety days, 37¾.



HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord DENMAN moved the second reading of the Affirmation Bill, giving the same effect to affirmations as to oaths in the case of any person who stated that he had a conscientious objection to swearing.

The discussion, in which the Earl of Wicklow, the Lord Bishop of London, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Galloway, Lord Abinger, and Lord Brougham, took part, ended in the motion being withdrawn, and the whole subject being referred to a select committee on the motion of the Bishop of London.

The Slave Trade Suppression (Hayti) Bill, the Slave Trade Abolition (Argentine Confederation) Bill, and the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, respectively passed through committee, and the reports were ordered to be received on Wednesday.

The Drainage (Ireland) Bill, and the Railways and Conveyance of Troops Bill were brought up from the Commons, and severally read a first time.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. ROEBUCK, as chairman of the election proceedings committee, appeared at the bar, and reported that John Walter, Esq., had refused the summons of that committee to appear and give evidence before it

It was ordered, on the motion of Mr. ROEBUCK, that Mr. Walter attend at the bar to-morrow (Tuesday)

A conversation arose on the statements of Mr COCHRANE and Major BERESFORD, that they had been excluded from the committee-room in which the election proceedings committee held its sittings. The two hon. members regarded this as a breach of the privileges of the house, and appealed to the Speaker.

The Speaker was silent, and Mr. ROEBUCK moved that the documents which he had presented should be printed for the use of members only.—Agreed to.

In answer to a question from Lord Mahon, Sir R. PEEL said, that on Friday, the 14th of July, it was his intention to bring in a bill renewing the Controverted Elections Act.

On the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the Poor law Amendment Bill being read,

Mr. LAWSON declared his intention to support the amendment of the hon. member for Finsbury

The house divided—

For the amendment	37
Against it	156
Majority	—119

Mr. WAKLEY moved the postponement of the first clause until the house should have first decided on the other details of the bill.

For Mr. Wakley's motion	74
Against it	206
Majority	—138

Mr. B. WOOD conceded that there was no necessity for the continuance of the Poor-law Assistant Commission. After some observations, the hon. gentleman moved that, in the lines 19 and 20, the words "assistant commissioners" be left out.

A debate and division ensued:—

For Mr. Wood's motion	45
Against it	228
Majority	—183

The CHAIRMAN reported progress and the house resumed

The report of the Customs Bill was brought up and read, and the bill, with the insertion of an amendment by Mr. Gladstone, the object of which was to reduce the duties on nutmegs, &c., from one shilling to threepence, was ordered to be engrossed.

The report of the British Possessions Abroad Bill was brought up and read.

The New South Wales Bill passed through committee

The Stock in Trade Bill was read a second time.

The District Courts Bill was also read a second time.

The Municipal Corporations Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved, on the suggestion of the Bishop of London, the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the effect of the administration of oaths in judicial proceedings.

The Tithe Commutation Act was read a second time, on the motion of Lord WYNFORD.

The Bill for the Perpetuation of Testimony was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Lord COTTENHAM

On the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, the Argentine Treaty Bill, the Hayti Treaty Bill, and the Slave Trade Suppression Treaty Bill, were read a third time and passed.

A motion by the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, for the production of certain correspondence relating to the officers of medical charities in Ireland, gave rise to a lengthened debate, at the conclusion of which the noble earl offered to withdraw his motion, but the privilege of doing so was denied to him, and the motion was rejected

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill to prevent inconvenience to counties from the Carnarvon Bridges Bill coming into operation in the middle of a session. The bill was read a first time, and the noble and learned lord gave notice, that on Thursday he would move the suspension of the standing order, to expedite its progress.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Captain FITZROY gave notice that on Monday, the 4th of July, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation and examination of persons wishing to be appointed to the command of merchant vessels

Mr. STUART WORTLEY brought up a report from the Southampton election committee of inquiry, to the effect that Mr John Benett Lucc had not attended the committee to give evidence, in pursuance of its summons.

It was ordered, on the motion of Mr. WORTLEY, that Mr. John Benett Lucc attend the house on Thursday next

In reply to Mr. HUME, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the coinage of half farthings was intended for the use of the colonies, in some of which inconvenience had been experienced from the want of such a coinage.

In pursuance of the order of the day, John Walter, Esq., was called in, and appeared at the bar.

After Mr. Walter had made his statement, on the call of the SPEAKER, Mr ROEBUCK moved that John Walter, Esq., do attend the committee on elections at eleven o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday).

A debate ensued, and on the division the numbers were—

For the motion	223
Against it	77
Majority	—146

After much further discussion, the question that the resolution to which the house had come be communicated to Mr Walter at the bar of the house was then put and carried, and the Sergeant at Arms was directed to require Mr. Walter's attendance at the bar of the house.

Mr. Walter having come to the bar, the resolution of the house was communicated to him by the SPEAKER, when he bowed and withdrew.

Mr. ROEBUCK then communicated to the house that Mr. Cochrane had refused to attend his committee, and gave notice that he should move to-morrow that Mr. Cochrane be directed to attend before the committee on the following day, to give evidence.

Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice that he should move, when the hon. and learned member for Bath's motion should be brought before the house, that the committee should be discharged.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should move to-morrow that it be an instruction to the committee that no member of the house, except the members of the committee, should be allowed to be present at its proceedings.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Customs Duties Bill was then read.

Mr. JERVIS, after several observations, moved the insertion of a clause providing in all cases where coals should have been shipped to foreign ports, and on which coals duty should have been paid on exportation, that a drawback equal to the amount of such duty should be allowed on all coals as should be re-shipped for consumption on board British steam vessels.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the clause.

After a debate, the house divided—

For the amendment	42
Against it	80
Majority	—38

Mr DUNCOMBE made his promised motion to remove the protective duty on the importation of onion seed. The house divided—

For the original motion	93
For the amendment	63
Majority	—30

Under the head of miscellaneous articles, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved to reduce the duty on corks squared for rounding from 16s. a cwt. to 4s

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion, and the house divided—

For the original motion	110
For the amendment	74
Majority	—36

On the question that the bill do pass, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the bill was a great improvement on the commercial system of the country; but it did not go far enough. "Whilst, then," said the noble lord, "I cordially assent to the passing of this bill, I deeply lament that a great opportunity has been lost, and great powers have been thrown away; and that, whilst you have been establishing sound principles as to many articles of commerce, the greatest and most important article have been left out of the tariff, and are still subject to a duty of 30 or 40 per cent., and in some cases even to prohibition

Sir R. PEEL replied in detail to the observations of the noble lord, and concluded in these words:—"I am not without hope, by parity of examination or individual censure, the acquiescence with which the tariff has on all sides been received, and I will but it unless with the earnest hope that, doing as little injury as we can, a change can be effected by it, may promote the commerce of the country, and give a new and a wide opening for its industry. This is my earnest hope, and, if such is the result, there can have been no labour on the part of her Majesty's Government which will not then be most abundantly repaid." The conclusion of the right hon. baronet's speech was followed by great cheers.

After some further discussion upon the details of the bill, it was read a third time and passed, amidst loud cheering.

On the motion for the third reading of the British Possessions Abroad Bill, Mr. LABOUCHERE brought up the clause, of which he had given notice, to allow the free importation of flour from the United States to Canada

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the clause, which was negatived on a division, the numbers being—

For the clause	83
Against it	160
Majority against the clause	—77

Mr. M GIBSON moved that the clause which subjected sugar refined in this country in bond and exported to the colonies to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent be struck out.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion, and the house divided—

For the clause	135
Against it	36
Majority	—99

The bill then passed.

The Stock in Trade Bill, and the District Courts and Prisons Bill, passed through Committee

A select committee to inquire into the allegations as to the management of the poor in the Keighley Union, contained in the report of Sir John Walsham and Mr. Mott was agreed to on the motion of Sir C. NAPIER.

The house then adjourned

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER announced the house that he had received a communication from DANIEL HENRY FARREL, Esq., that it was not his intention to defend his seat for Ashboe, on the petition presented against his return.

In reply to Dr BOWRING, Sir R. PEEL said that the five powers were unanimous in their representations to the Turkish Government in favour of a mild administration of the affairs of that Government in Syria, and that their representations to the Egyptian Viceroy all of the force which was consistent with the independence of the Turkish Government—the main and primary object of the treaty of London.

The Justices Jurisdiction Bill, sent from the Lords, was read a first and second time, the standing order having been suspended, on the motion of Sir J. Graham.

In the course of the discussion upon this bill, Mr. T. Duncombe interjected some observations on the subject of the board of guardians of the city of Norwich having been compelled to issue money orders of the amount of ten shillings each, in consequence of the scarcity of silver coin; to which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he had not heard anything of the matter.

Mr. ROEBUCK made a long speech in support of his motion, that the election compromise committee should not be open even to members of Parliament.

Major BERESFORD said that their private inquiry, and their exclusion of the reporters, was worthy only of those times when the chair was occupied by a Lee.

Colonel SIBTHORP said that he should take the sense of the house on the motion of which he had given notice, that the order for appointing the committee on election proceedings be forthwith discharged.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not consent to exclude members of Parliament from the committee-room.

Sir R. PEEL would not vote for the motion of his hon. and gallant friend (the member for Lincoln), because he did not think it would have been creditable to the house to refuse inquiry into the allegations which had been made, and, if there were objections to the present mode of inquiry, they ought to have been urged before. With respect to the presence of members not upon the committee, he thought it best to leave that to their individual delicacy and discretion.

After some discussion, in which every speaker scouted the Star Chamber proceeding of Major Beresford's hon. member for Bath, the latter withdrew.

The house then divided on the amendment of the hon member for Lincoln—

For the amendment	55
Against it	177
Majority against the amendment	—122

Mr. ROEBUCK moved that the hon. member for Bridport, Mr. R. COCHRANE, do attend before the select committee on election proceedings, at eleven o'clock on Monday next, and give evidence.

Mr. COCHRANE powerfully appealed to the house on the injustice of the whole proceeding, and mentioned several circumstances to show his monstrous injustice in respect to himself

Sir R. PEEL thought that much consideration was required before the house, contrary to its usual practice, should compel a member to appear to give evidence before a committee. The right hon. baronet would wish to hear the opinion of the Speaker upon this question.

The SPEAKER cited several cases in which the house had directed that members should be examined before committees if they so thought fit; but had sought in vain for precedents of a peremptory order to a member to submit to be so examined.

Sir R. PEEL suggested the appointment of a committee to search for precedents.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after several remarks from other members, all tending to show the anomalous and difficult position in which the house actually stood, suggested that the debate should be adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday) or Friday.

After some further discussion, the debate was adjourned until Monday.

On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, the following members were then nominated a committee to search for precedents affecting the question, and to report them to the house:—Lord J. Russell, Mr. Goulburn, Sir G. Grey, Sir G Clerk, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. C. Wood, Sir J. C. D. Acland, Mr. Bernal, and Mr. Greene.

On the motion of Mr. MACKINNON, the order of the day for the motion to issue a new writ for South-ampton was postponed for a fortnight

The discussion on the second reading of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill had merely commenced, when the house was counted out

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY

The royal assent was given by commission to several bills.

The Customs Duties Bill was brought up from the House of Commons and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Duke of WELLINGTON stated that the present Government intended to act up to the spirit of the understanding of the late Administration in respect to advances of money for carrying on public works in Canada.

In reply to a question from Lord Kinnaird, the Duke of WELLINGTON said that the money which had been collected in virtue of the Queen's letter had been placed in the hands of the manufacturers' relief committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir R. PEEL, after presenting at the bar papers, by command of her Majesty, thus alluded to the conduct of the French Government respecting the slave-trade

treaty.—"These are treaties with Texas, respecting which some questions were put to me a few nights ago These treaties were suggested and concluded with the republic of Texas by the late Government, and, acting upon the general principle that is always followed on occasions of this nature, her Majesty's Government, seeing that the agents engaged in the negociations of these treaties had in no degree exceeded their powers or instructions, have felt it to be their duty to rec mmend their ratification

Mr. GLADSTONE said that, in consequence of additional information recently communicated to Government, the duty upon English cement stone in the new tariff would undergo reconsideration

Sir R. PEEL (in answer to Mr. Wallace) said it was not the intention of Government to alter the standard of value in this country.

Lord MAHON called the attention of the House to a petition relating to the drama; and then moved for copies of any communications which have been addressed upon the subject of the drama to the Secretary of State for the Home Department in the course of the present year.

Agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY

The Royal Assent was given to day, by commission, to the Justices Jurisdiction (No. 2) Bill, the Copyright Bill, the Public-houses Regulation Bill, the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Amendment Bill, and the North American Colonial Association Regulation Bill.

The Duke of LEINSTER and Earl of MOUNTCASHELL presented petitions from the Medical Association of Ireland, praying to be exempted from the supervision of the Poor Law Commissioners

Lord Radnor moved for certain returns relative to the importation of corn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL concurred, that the Bribery Bill should be referred to a select committee.

The house resolved itself into a committee of supply.

Mr. WALLACE brought forward his resolutions relative to the depression of trade, and the distress which prevailed among the labouring classes. The honourable member gave, at great length, details —unfortunately too well known—of the wretched state of destitution in our manufacturing districts; and the almost utter hopelessness, at present, of any amelioration.

Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the resolutions; and

Mr. ATTWOOD spoke of "the cautious" of the ministers; and said "there was a deeper and a greater evil, a danger that the distress of the country should meet with nothing but apathy from the Government."

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the resolutions would be useless, if passed.

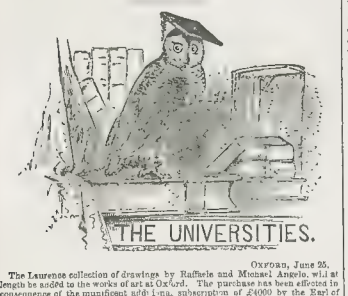
Sir R. PEEL greatly regretted the distress, and said it was not in the power of Parliament to remedy it

The debate was adjourned to Monday.

Several bills were forwarded a stage.

The Mines and Collieries Bill was read a third time, after several unsuccessful divisions, in order to obtain an adjournment of the question

A bill to amend the 1st and 4th Victoria, c. 91, for regulating lunatic manufactories in Ireland, was read a first and second time and passed through committee —Adjourned.



OXFORD, June 25.

The Laurence collection of drawings by Raffaele and Michael Angelo, which at length be added to the works of art at Oxford. The purchase has been effected in consequence of the munificent subscription of £4000 by the Earl of Eldon, and by a reduction of £3000 by Messrs. Woodburn from the original price.

The Rev. James A. Dunnage, of Brasennose College, has been appointed assistant chaplain to the Tower of London.

The Masters and Fellows of University College have presented the REV. P. G. Cheshire, of their society, to the valuable rectory of Eldon, in the county of Hantingdon.

The Rev. Alexander H. Bridges, of Oriel College, has been presented to the vicarage of St Mark, Horsham, in the county of Sussex.

The Rev. J. C. Pring, of New College, has been appointed chaplain to the union at Headington, near this city.

PROVINCIAL.

EXTENSIVE FIRES IN THE PROVINCES.

During the past week fires of a most destructive description have occurred at Lambourn, Chilton, Maldon, Bridgewater, and several other parts of the provinces, attended with vast destruction of property:—

The fire at Lambourn, in Wiltshire, took place at about one o'clock in the morning of Tuesday week, and in the course of two or three hours between twelve and fourteen houses were burned to the ground. It commenced on the premises belonging to Mr. Taylor, an extensive plumber and glazier, in High-street, supposed to have been occasioned through a smelting furnace, which adjoined the building at the back. After great exertion on the part of the inhabitants, the fire was by six o'clock entirely subdued.

On Saturday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, an extensive fire occurred at Heybridge Hall, the seat of a gentleman named Butler, about two miles from Maldon. Although it was most immediately discovered, and the alarm given, the ravages were truly terrible, for within an hour a spacious granary, upwards of 250 feet in length, was completely consumed, as well as its contents, consisting of corn, and an immense quantity of farming implements of considerable value.

On Thursday morning week a large potter, belonging to Messrs Broade and Co., at Bridgewater, upwards of one hundred and fifty feet in height, was totally destroyed by fire.

On the same day a similar disastrous calamity occurred in the village of Landon, near Cowbridge.

That at Clifton, near Abingdon, took place at two o'clock on Sunday morning, on the estate belonging to Mr. Thaxted, and caused the total destruction of the whole homestead.

Other fires happened in the course of the week, at Delstone, near Exeter; at Horncastle; and at Melton Mowbray, near Stamford. The extent of damage is stated to be several thousand pounds.

BRIGHTON.—The anniversary of her Majesty's coronation was celebrated here with the usual demonstrations of loyalty. In the morning a merry peal was rung on the bells in the venerable tower of St. Nicholas, a royal salute was fired at the battery at one o'clock, and a *fête* took place at the Gardens, which were splendidly lighted up in the evening by Mr. Cheesman, in the Vauxhall style. From 1500 to 2000 persons were present.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, TUESDAY.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager is not likely to pass the autumn on this island, as there is not a house to be had capable of accommodating the members of the royal household. However, Highcliffe, Lord Stuart de Rothsay's seat, near Christchurch, is being treated for with every prospect of success, and will perhaps eventually be the residence of her Majesty for six months. The movements of the Royal Yacht Squadron have, considering the early period of the season, the commodore's flag having been hoisted only a fortnight, not been devoid of interest; and altogether, from the addition of several noblemen and gentlemen to the club, a more than ordinary good summer is anticipated. The commodore, the Earl of Yarborough, is expected on Thursday, his lordship's yawl, Kestrel, being fitted out for his reception. The noble earl intends to sail shortly for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, on a cruise for six months.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT, THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester and its vicinity took place on Saturday the 20th instant, in the Boroughreeve's-room, at the Town-hall, for the purpose of presenting to the Hon. E. Everett, the American Minister, an address on the occasion of his visit to Manchester. The address was signed by 380 firms and individuals. Among those present we observed Mark Philips, Esq., M.P., G. W. Wood, Esq., M.P., Sir Thomas Potter, Robert Gardner, Esq., Henry Ashforth, Esq., John Brooks, Esq., and many of the leading merchants of the neighbourhood. The room was much crowded. Robert Hyde Greg, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and was deputed by the meeting to introduce the distinguished visitor, who shortly afterwards entered the room amidst loud cheers, accompanied by Alexander Henry, Esq., of Woodlands, at whose house he has been sojourning during the meeting of the Association. The Chairman having read the address, which was exceedingly neat and appropriate, his Excellency made a suitable and elegant reply, during which the hon. gentleman was loudly cheered, and those passages in which he alluded to the hope of increased commercial intercourse between the two countries were so warmly responded to by the meeting, that Mr. Everett must have felt how deeply the people of Manchester sympathise with the wish for the removal of all fiscal regulations which interfere with the trade between England and America

LYMINGTON, HANTS.—The long established mail between this town and Southampton will be taken off the road on the 10th of next month. The country post-bags will after that period be conveyed with the London mail-bags. This will give the inhabitants of this town the advantage of two hours longer to answer their Western correspondence. Their cross-post letters will also reach this town two hours earlier in the morning than they do at present

COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL. The usual yearly comparative statement of the rates and duties received in the years ending on the 24th of June, 1841 and 1842, has been published. The total income of the trust was, in 1842, £198,782; in 1841, £155,261; increase in 1842, £2296. The duties on tonnage were, in 1842, £33,291; in 1841, £31,755; increase in 1842, £1536. The duties on goods were, in 1842, £83,871; in 1841, £33,750; increase in 1842, £121. The number of vessels which entered the docks in 1842 was 16,458; in 1841, 16,108; increase, 350. The tonnage entered, in 1842, to 2,452,319; in 1841, 2,425,461; decrease, 142. The result is, that during a year of very great depression in trade and commerce, the port of Liverpool has not only maintained its trade, but slightly increased it, as shown by the dock revenue returns.—*Liverpool Albion.*

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.—On Friday week John Wilson, a weaver, at Darvel, set fire to his own dwelling-house, and, but for the activity of the neighbours, there would have been a loss of life and property. It appears that Wilson, who is a man about 70 years of age, had had a quarrel with his son, a lad about 13 years of age, who took refuge in a garret of his father's house, and the unnatural parent, to obtain his revenge upon his offspring, actually set fire to the thatch of the house in order to drive the lad from his hiding-place. The perpetrator of the malicious deed was taken into custody on Saturday, and brought to Kilmarnock; and, after undergoing an examination before the Procurator Fiscal here, was transmitted on Tuesday to Ayr Gaol.—*Kilmarnock Paper.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT THETFORD.—THREE LIVES LOST.—On the 15th instant an inquest was held before Henry Rogers, Esq., coroner for the borough of Thetford, on the body of James Arbon, aged nine years, who, while bathing, went out of his depth, and was drowned. Verdict, "Accidental death." On the same day a party of tradesmen went on a fishing excursion to a lake about four miles from Thetford, called Foulmire Pit. Mr. Goodbody, of the King's Arms Inn, and Mr. E. Craske, junior, baker, with Mr. Hancock, were in a boat, when it swamped; the two former were drowned, and the latter gained the shore in a state of complete exhaustion, from which, however, he had recovered. Every effort was made, but the bodies could not be found until midnight, when all attempts at resuscitation would have been use.ess.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—On Sunday night last Mr. Joseph Bailey, of Manningham, near Bradford, had a most desperate conflict with a burglar whom he detected in the act of seizing his watch, which hung at the head of his bed. Mr. Bailey was awakened by the noise, and without saying a word, or making the slightest exclamation, he sprung out of bed and seized the intruder by the collar. A desperate struggle ensued, both being powerful men, and pretty equally matched, until at length they came to the edge of the chamber steps, when they rolled to the bottom. Although severely bruised in the descent, Bailey never relaxed his hold of the robber; and the struggle was continued with equal determination on both sides in the lower floor for some minutes. At length they got out in the garden in front of the house, when Bailey broke the silence, and by his repeated cries alarmed two of his neighbours, who came out in their undress, and assisted him to secure the thief. The prisoner was searched, and upon his person were found no less than thirty-one skeleton keys, for opening cupboards, desks, &c., two brace-bits, one of which fitted a hole newly made in the back door, and a dark lantern. The drawers in every part of the house had been ransacked, and a number of articles were packed ready to be conveyed away. The watch was found on the chamber floor; and a pocket-book, containing £30 in cash, wrapped up in a waistcoat.

IRELAND.

Dublin, June 27.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—The following hasty particulars, as they appear in the *Mail* of this evening, will be read with deep and universal sorrow:—"With unmixed feelings of grief we announce the following deplorable and truly melancholy accident. On Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, while the Marquis of Waterford was driving his young and lovely bride through the grounds of Curraghmore in a phaeton, the horses, high mettled and spirited, took head, and ran off a distance of nearly three miles, when the carriage was upset, both were thrown out, and, dreadful to relate, the Marchioness's skull was fractured, and the Marquis is grievously, if not fatally, injured. Of the life of the former, we regret to say, scarcely any hopes are entertained. Thus, in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, on the very threshold, as it were, of connubial and domestic bliss and felicity, she fell into a swoon, out of which she did not recover until two o'clock on Sunday morning.

We are happy to perceive by the following extract from the *Morning Post* of Thursday, that the above account is considerably exaggerated:—"The marchioness received two severe cuts, not dangerous, on the head. After having been bled, her ladyship, according to the latest advices, remained composed, and happily without fever, though of course very weak and languid. The marquis received some contusions, but none of them serious. His lordship has never left his lady's bed-side since the accident. The escape of Lord Waterford was quite extraordinary; he fell between the horses while they were most violently plunging, and that he escaped unscathed is no common degree, may be gathered from the fact that one of them is dead, and the other not expected to survive. Lady Stuart de Rothsay, the mother of the noble marchioness, has been sent for express from Highcliffe, and intends to set off for Curraghmore this morning."

PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant has caused a circular letter to be issued to the magistrates of the North, on the subject of the approaching anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. Relying upon the good sense of the men of the north, whose experience has taught them wisdom, his Excellency has not issued any prohibitory mandate against processions or party demonstrations. He is abstaining from doing so, it is stated in official communication, "arises from a confident hope and expectation that a spirit of obedience to the laws may lead to a discontinuance of processions of every kind which can tend to excite party and religious animosity, and which have been so repeatedly attended with consequences of a disastrous character."

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN REFUSING TO PAY TITHES!—We have been informed that a Protestant clergyman was processed at the Ballymore Quarter Sessions, at the suit of the Attorney-General, for an arrear of tithe composition, and that his reverence took defence, and was so fortunate as to defeat the first law officer of the crown. Thus, it seems that even the ministers of the church by law established, are not enamoured of tithes, if they should be required to pay them out of their own pockets. —*Sligo Champion.*

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—In a letter addressed to Sir Robert Peel by Dr. M'Hale, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, on the deplorable condition of the peasantry in the west of Ireland, he says, "Numbers in this very neighbourhood, go to bed without tasting a morsel of food during the entire day, and some pass the second, doomed to the same experience!

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND OARS WAGER FOR A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS GIVEN BY THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH.

Amidst the various aquatic amusements which have been presented for the entertainment of the public there has been none this season more attractive than the regatta of Tuesday last. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch added to his banquet a treat of no ordinary character as regarded aquatics, and with a desire to afford his distinguished visitors a grand display of science on the river, gave in honour of her Majesty's coronation, on this its anniversary, a purse of sovereigns to be contended for by watermen of established fame, and so arranged, as regarded distance, that the principal part of the race might be viewed from the lawn and mansion itself in Whitehall. The race was with sixteen pair of oars, three heats, the two first boats in the first heat, and the two first boats in the second heat, being entitled to row in the third and grand heat.

The distance was to start from buoys laid down facing the Duke's mansion, up round Feetham's-road, facing the Houses of Parliament, down round Dogleish's-road, and finish at the Duke's. The distance being round over twice. The start for the first heat was very good; blue took the lead, closely followed by stripes, yellow making all the way up a fair third. Blue rounded Feetham's-road half a length in advance, and stripes next, but in coming down against the tide the latter fouled the piles of the new Houses of Parliament, and threw themselves all in the rear, and yellow took the second place. Blue continued the lead, winning by four or five lengths. Yellow was second about the same distance in advance of stripes, who third.

The second heat was a sporting heat, and took the attention of sporting men to a much greater extent than the other.

Pink won the heat by six lengths; black second, white third.

Her Majesty arrived shortly after this heat; and the assembled thousands having been informed of this circumstance, every foot of land and craft from which a bird's eye view could be obtained was filled. The whole of the barges which had been moored off sewer's, Millbank, return down the Middlesex shore, round a boat moored off Hungerford, and back to Westminster-bridge. The heat was rowed without much change. Pink (the bearers of the champion of the Thames) took the lead, and kept it, and after a sharp race between yellow and blue, the former came in second, the latter third, white being fourth, and green fifth.

At half-past six, the combatants having refreshed, yellow, pink, white, and blue started for the grand heat, to row from Westminster-bridge down round the police brig off Strand-lane, up to Vauxhall-bridge, and back to Westminster. Yellow took the lead for a few yards, when pink came up, and, after a sharp conflict, passed them. Blue and white got scull and scull, but the leading boats drew gradually away; pink retained her lead throughout, and won by four or five lengths: yellow was second.

FULHAM REGATTA.

A very excellent rowing match took place on Tuesday, at Fulham, amongst the watermen pulling from Putney-bridge, many of whom distinguished themselves as first-rate scullers. The contest was for a purse of sovereigns, liberally subscribed by the nobility and gentry resident at Fulham and Putney. The contest was with nine pairs of sculls, in four heats; the two first boats of each heat being entitled to row for the grand heat.

The distance was from Putney-bridge up, round a boat moored off the Crab-tree, down round a boat moored off the Broom-houses, up through the centre arch of the bridge.

Phelps, whose colour was green, won the first prize.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AQUATIC CLUB.—Last week the members of this club held their annual four-oared race for their silver oars and embroidered flag. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather for such amusements, the competitors were not so numerous as on former occasions.

CRICKET. MARYLEBONE CLUB *v.* THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.—The match between eight gentlemen and three players of the Maryleboue Club and four gentlemen and seven players selected from the several districts of the county of Sussex, was commenced at Lord's on Monday, and terminated on Tuesday afternoon in favour of the latter by a majority of 145 runs. This is the first defeat the Marylebone Club has sustained this season.

THE TURF.—The statement with reference to Lanercost having been poisoned, or drugged, previous to his race for the Ascot cup, remains *in statu quo* as far as regards Mr. Kirby. That gentleman has constituted himself with making an unsupported assertion. Some one, either at the instance of John Scott—or in the spirit that incites the question, and thus accounts for the defeat of Lanercost:—"If Mr. Kirby wants to know why he was beaten, I will tell him; the horse had run a very severe race at Chester, when the ground was hard, and having naturally bad feet, suffered accordingly. Mr. Scott had them pared down and bled; but the ground continuing hard, he had not sufficiently recovered, and consequently was not well to run, and as neither the owner nor trainer had tried him, both remained in perfect ignorance as to his merits." This is evidently written by a person in possession of the facts of the case.—*Morning Herald.*

THE CAPERCAILZIE.—The "cock of the north," this noble fine plumaged *rara avis*, with the capercailzie hen, presented by the Marquis of Breadalbane to the Duke of Hamilton, and placed for dick Castle, has been finely preserved. Last year eggs were placed under moor game for hatching, and as there was no shooting in Arran, and all the game strictly preserved, it is probable that some young capercailzies may be seen in the forests or in the mountains. This season proper care has been bestowed to get more eggs hatched, of game gradually becoming abundant in Arran. The moor-fowl and black game are this season remarkably plentiful.—*Kilmarnock Journal.*

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. I.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

As the commencement of a series of sketches of the Churches of the Metropolis, we cannot select one more worthy of the exertions of the artist, or the gratification of the reader, than the one of which a view is given at the head of the present article—St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. We need not speculate on the years that have elapsed since that portion of its name which was given it as a distinction became a complete misnomer. We are not particularly disposed "to babble of green fields," to sigh over the growth and spread of that mighty city which, if it usurps something on nature, yet speaks of the irrepressible energies of man. There is a balance of good in all things; and it may be questioned whether the conversion of country to town has not created more human happiness than would have existed had it remained country still. Bricks and mortar form but a dingy combination; chimneys are less picturesque than waving branches; and hard flagstones are less pleasant to the tread than a green turf enamelled with daisies; and, as a whole, our common street and domestic architecture is about the ugliest and most repulsive on the face of the earth. Yet, in spite of all regrets, utility predominates, and use and necessity banish the beautiful. It is a matter in which society obeys its own impulses, as careless of the regrets of poetry, as if they were but the echoes of the pipings of Arcadia; and society is right.

But, faint as our rural sympathies may be, we do lament that the spread of the great city has been so utterly remorseless and unsparing, that it has left the "sunny spots of greenery" so very few and far between. Some cases we would fain have had left amid the hard and arid expanse of pavement and dwelling, and in those spots we would have placed our CHURCHES. The sanctity of worship seems to require something at least of seclusion; we know nothing that jars more disagreeably with our better feelings than the position of most of the metropolitan churches. Surrounded on all sides by the abodes of men, and hemmed in by their paths, the echoes of feet passing in the ceaseless pursuit of gain, or even of crime, are never silent around their walls. The world, in all its gorgeous pride, or squalid misery, cannot be kept even a pace from their threshold; it seems as if Mammon had grudged that even the space they occupy should have been rescued from its grasp, and dedicated to Heaven.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields is no exception to these remarks. It stands in the highway of traffic, and, as we look at it, we frequently wish that some portion of the "fields" it once stood in, had been preserved, and that, like so many of the churches scattered over the face of our fair isle, it stood embosomed in stately trees. Its noble portico is worthy of a Grecian grove.

There is nothing very remarkable in its history, except that both that and its predecessor have been peculiar objects of royal munificence. It is dedicated to an Hungarian saint, for what reason has never been discovered, for the origin of the old church, that stood on the same site, is lost in oblivion. That it must have dated far back, is evident from the fact, that there are authentic records of a dispute, in 1222, between the Abbot of Westminster and the Bishop of London, as to which of them had jurisdiction over it: how long it had then been a religious edifice is not known; but we think it likely that it was then first built, and was claimed by both dignitaries, for it stands on debateable ground, beween London and Westminster.

It is supposed then to have been a chapel for the monks of Westminster, when they visited their "Convent Garden," which then extended to it. The pious brethren would stare, if they could visit that "Convent Garden" now! Pleasant and profitable, doubtless, were the walks in the "garden," and the meditations in the "chapel;" but the time came which deprived the monks of Westminster both of one and the other. They fell to Henry VIII., who, with more than his usual consideration in such matters, built a small church on the site of the chapel at his own expense.

As population increased, the small church grew smaller in proportion to it, and in 1607 it was enlarged, by the addition of a spacious chancel, built at the expense of Prince Henry and some of the Nobility.

Time passed on, and this too fell to decay; till, after many expensive repairs, it was taken down, and the first stone of the present structure laid, in 1721. And an elegant building it is, though the praise must be chiefly confined to the portico, the proportions of which are said to have been taken by the architect (Gibbs) from the remains of an ancient temple at Nismes in France. It was completed and consecrated in 1726, when George I. gave a hundred guineas to the workmen, in addition to £27,441 10s. 4d., which he contributed to the building, and a further sum of £1500 for the organ. This is a liberality so creditable to the character of a King not said to have been remarkable for that virtue, that we have thought it unjust to diminish the credit of it, even by the odd fourpence. The whole cost was £69,821, of which more than £30,000 was granted by Parliament, and the rest made up by voluntary subscriptions.

The portico, as above stated, has been often and justly admired. The effect is injured by the steps being imperfect, the north side of the porch being on higher ground than the southern; but this being unavoidable is rather a misfortune than a fault. Six fine Corinthian columns support a pediment which contains the royal arms in *bas relief*. Pilasters of the same order extend round the building. The roof is concealed by a handsome balustrade in good keeping with the rest of the building. It is admired by every one possessed of any taste, and has now the advantage of standing in contrast with the National Gallery, a building which no one with any taste can admire at all.

The interior of St. Martin's is not so superior in its arrangement as to leave all other churches behind it, as may be said with regard to its exterior front. The body of the church is the usual quadrangle, the galleries and side aisles divided off by pillars; there is no approach to a nave, and the square form is only broken by the recess in which the altar is placed. The ceiling is richly carved, and the chief beauty of the interior may be said to be the lightness with which the roof springs from the pillars. The fittings up are good and substantial, having that general appearance which speaks the weekly presence of wealth, indicating that the inhabitants are proud of their church, and have no Braintree-like aversion to church-rates, or that they are not wanted to an edifice so royally founded.

The living is in the patronage of the Bishop of London, and is held by the Rev. Sir Henry Dukeinfield.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. III.

MR. R. COBDEN, M.P.

Mr. Cobden is one of those men of the age to whom enterprise and industry have brought wealth, the Reform Bill gave the chance of becoming a senator, and whom the election of last year converted into one. He is a man of some talents, and extreme opinions; but whatever power he possesses he is enabled to make use of, by a better command of temper, and a higher bearing as a member of the House, than is exhibited by his special opponent, Mr. Ferrand.

We have taken Mr. Cobden this week, not so much from the actual position he occupies in the estimation of the public, as that he is a very fair specimen of the class of men who are considered by many as representing the opinions of the manufacturing interest, though this is not entirely the case. He is also the contrast as well as the opponent of Mr. Ferrand. One follows in the wake of the sentimental school of politicians, who paint the condition of the rural population as a modern revival of the age of gold, and babble of their enjoyment of the green fields and fresh air, as if these gave all things necessary to life; forgetting that breezes are not bread, and that the lot of the farm-labourer is not one of idleness and sunshine. Mr. Cobden has no sympathy with such dreams as these, and probably regards cotton-spinning as the natural destiny of the human race, and calico-producing as the whole duty of man. Mr. Ferrand hates with a most bitter hatred the Anti-Corn-law League, the men belonging to it, and the publications issuing from it; they and it are alike abominations to him. In the Anti-Corn-law League Mr. Cobden sees the hope and safety of the nation, and disseminates its principles with all the energy of an enthusiast, and the policy of a leader.

There are other points of difference between them no less decisive, if not quite so salient; "they could not stall together for the whole world."

We do not contrast the opinions of these men, from any great importance we attach to either of the individuals holding them; but, with some modifications, they are those of two classes, the very Capulets and Montagues of politics, who, if they meet, can "scarce escape a brawl."

The men of land, and the influence land gives them, are not yet reconciled to the presence among them of that class of which Mr. Cobden is so undoubted a representative. In the instances of the men of manufacturing or trading wealth who were formerly in the House of Commons, some modification was undergone, which kept trade at one remove from the nobility of acres, by a baronetcy, or a retirement from business; but now men are found in the House, with the very dust of their factories and the air of the counting-house clinging to them; the consequence is, a continual jealousy between the two parties, which not unfrequently breaks through the etiquette of Parliament. Thus, when Mr. Cobden drew up the time-table of the House, and specified the hours at which honourable gentlemen might be found coming down in "white waistcoats" from their "dinner parties," to disturb, and not promote, the progress of legislation, there was, probably, something of the excluded man, as well as of the patriot, in his denunciation. The "dinners," from which the others came were, he well knew, to him inaccessible; for the social gulf between the two parties is even wider than that fixed by their respective politics; nor does wealth make it passable. The "blue spirits and grey," of the Legislature do not mingle;" they meet in Parliament only to differ; and if they are jostled together in private life, it is but to "pass by on the other side." We do not mean to imply that these conventionalities are much regarded by Mr. Cobden; a man of his cast of mind is probably indifferent to them; but a knowledge that the feeling does exist between the two classes may add a little bitterness to political differences, and, in the affair above mentioned, we thought it was slightly perceptible.

MR. R. COBDEN, M.P.

Mr. Cobden sits for the borough of Stockport, and as a debater occupies a very creditable position in the House. He is a close reasoner, very seldom going beside the question, or losing sight of the main points of his own or an opponent's argument. He has sufficient power of declamation to impart energy to his manner, but he is never led away by it, or falls into that style which invariably meets with the greatest contempt from the House—that of the loud-tongued, empty ranter. He is always well prepared to support his statements, and generally has with him a formidable array of documents, as may be seen by a glance at his hat, in our sketch—that article of dress being much in vogue, as an impromptu secretaire, with our legislators, who are not provided, as in the American Congress, with desks.

It is a creditable tribute to his abilities, that he generally commands the attention of the House; and if he has failed to convince the Premier of the expediency of the policy laid down by the Anti-Corn-law League, it is not because the right hon. baronet has failed to listen to him. In short, his style, matter, and manner of speaking, may be very well conceived by the reader, if he takes our description of Mr. Ferrand, and exactly reverses it.

Mr. Cobden has no inconsiderable degree of literary reputation; his "Letters of a Manchester Manufacturer," on Russia, Poland, and Turkey, being well known to those interested in the topics they treat on; he has also, we believe, contributed frequently to "Tait's Magazine." He is a free-trader in the fullest sense of the word, and advocates short Parliaments, extended suffrage, and the ballot. He is the proprietor of extensive cotton-printing works in Lancashire; he is also one of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He contested Stockport unsuccessfully in 1837, but the last election gave him his seat; and his exertions since have added to his reputation. This is not always the case; for many men have failed in the House of Commons, from whose previous position and abilities the best success might have been predicted.

*** *Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., in our next.*

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

We recur to the consideration of this painful and alarming subject with mingled feelings of shame, disappointment, and regret. The accounts from all parts of the country continue to be of the same hopeless and dejecting character as when last we drew the attention of our readers to the starving and destitute condition of the labouring poor; and, although we read of the marching and countermarching of our troops, and the prompt and admirable arrangements everywhere made to preserve the peace, yet we look in vain for any grand or magnificent display of charity or fellow-feeling, whilst our "fashionable intelligence" teems with incidents of a less pardonable and less praiseworthy prodigality.

The poor begin to have their *fireworks* as well as the rich; but what a different spectacle is the roof of a blazing barn, which lights the midnight incendiary, driven to diabolical desperation, on his way, to the tourbillons and sky-rockets which nightly conclude the fêtes and galas on the banks of the Thames!

For the sake of peace, for the sake of humanity, we implore that something may be done ere the Parliament separate, to assuage the miseries of the starving poor. The hunger that is capable of breaking through stone walls cannot be expected to continue long restrained by those artificial barriers with which the law surrounds the property of the opulent; and if no cornucopia can be found to pour forth its abundant stores to appease the wrath of famine, there is, we fear, sad reason in the "signs of the times" to apprehend at least partial outbursts of popular fury.

We pretend not to apply any political cataplasm to this disease in our social state. No Corn-law or other nostrum have we in store, wherewith to divert the cravings of the hungry; but it pleases us much to find that the right honourable baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government seizes, with anxious avidity, every opportunity of informing himself,

from disinterested witnesses, of the real condition of the country, and hesitates not to take counsel with men of intelligence and integrity, though it should be proved that they belonged to the Anti-Corn-law League. For some days past, we understand that a deputation, consisting of gentlemen from Lancashire, has been in town, endeavouring to impress on the Government, and the minds of individual members of Parliament, the necessity of making some immediate legislative effort to rescue the country from its present deplorable state. The Prime Minister, we are told, received these gentlemen with the utmost courtesy, and listened to their statements with the greatest attention. We annex a few of the facts contained in the relation submitted to the right honourable baronet, and we cannot think for a moment that such a narrative could fail in exciting the deepest sympathy, even in the heart of the profoundest courtier.

In Glasgow.—12,000 persons are on the relief fund, and wages are still falling.

In Dundee.—The number of unemployed is increasing every week; wages are falling. In 1836, Dundee consumed weekly 150 head of cattle, or 7800 in the year; in 1841, 98 weekly, or 5096 in the year; in 1842, 71 weekly, or 3692 in the year.

In Accrington (Lancashire.)—Out of a population of 9000 persons, not more than 100 are fully employed. Families are known to have subsisted for many days on boiled nettles, with a little meal sprinkled upon them.

In Marsden, near Burnley. Out of 5000 persons 2000 have become paupers and most of the remaining 3000 are on the very verge of pauperism. The poor's rate is 1s. in the pound per month. The farmers and all other rate-payers are fast hastening to ruin.

Bolton.—The poor's-rate in the township of Great Bolton, in 1837, was £3951; 1838-40, £8950; 1840-41, £12 750; 1841-42, £16 749; and for the next six months not less than £10 000 will be wanted. To prove the depreciation in the value of the property of Bolton, the fact need only be mentioned, that out of the rated rental of £86 000 a-year, only £36 000 is paying to the poor-rates, the remainder being either empty property, or the occupiers are unable to pay the rates.

In Stockport.—Many thousands are totally without any means of living, except from the hand of charity. The poor's-rate is rapidly increasing. Last year it was 6s. in the pound; this year 10s. at least will be paid. The Guardians are £20 0 in debt. A rate of 2s. now, does not yield more than a rate of 4d. produced four years ago, which proves the amount of unoccupied property, and the depreciation in the value of that which is occupied. No prudent man will take any property in the town for the purposes of trade, lest he should be ruined by the increasing burden of the rates. The evil thus progresses and accumulates, and the once flourishing town of Stockport is becoming a desolation.

In Wigan.—Many families remain in bed during the day, because hunger is less intolerable when the sufferer is in a recumbent position. Great numbers are out of employ, wages are falling, and the future appears darker than the past or the present.

In Prescott.—Out of 1100 householders in this town of 6000 inhabitants 900 were recently summoned in one day for non-payment of the poor's-rates, arising from inability to pay. A watch movement, a few years ago worth 90s., may now be bought for 4s 6d., although the material of which it is made has fallen little, if any, in value.

In Saddleworth.—From an accurate survey made in December, 1841, there were 55 farms without tenants; 26 mills were unoccupied: and most of the rest were working short time, and great numbers of the people were without employment. Since that period matters have been gradually growing worse.

In Sheffield. The poor's-rate in the township of Sheffield, in an average quarter of 1836 amounted to £162; the quarter ending June, 1839, £451; the quarter ending June, 1841, £1836; the quarter ending June, 1842, £4255. The whole town seems hastening to ruin; the number of the unemployed is constantly increasing.

In Leeds.—The township of Leeds contains 80 000 inhabitants, and there are 10,000 persons who have been supported from a relief fund, but which is now exhausted. The distress in the other townships is equally great. Hands are discharged every week in all departments of trade. The winter is looked forward to with painful apprehension by all well-disposed persons. The employers are sinking rapidly into decay in large numbers, and the means of employment are weekly reduced.

In Nottingham.—The poor's-rate for the year ending March, 1841, was £4065 16s. 7d.; March, 1842, £7277 14s. 6d; increase in one year, £3211 17s. 11d. Persons receiving parish relief in 1841, 4453; in 1842, 7933; increase in one year, 3480. In the Midland Counties, where the hosiery trade is carried on, more than one-third of the population are unemployed.

In Leicester.—One house in the glove trade paid £600 weekly two months ago; now they pay only £260, thus employing about 600 persons fewer than before. Other houses have also diminished the number of their workmen in about the same proportion. Bodies of men parade the town, begging, having a leader, a whose command they march or halt. A troop of horse has been lately introduced into the town to preserve the peace.

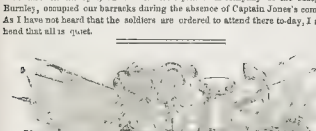
In Beaminster (Dorset).—Within three months, and within six miles of this place, not less than from twenty-five to thirty fires have occurred, chiefly the work of incendiaries, proving the poverty and discontent of the unfortunate labourers.

In Manchester.—Such is the depression of trade, and the poverty of the people, that grocers, butchers, drapers, and provision dealers have stated in a public meeting that their trade has fallen off one-third, whilst on what they do sell their profits have greatly diminished. Bread is bought by thousands of persons in quantities so small as a half-pennyworth or a pennyworth. The soup charity has kept many alive, and at four o'clock in the morning hundreds of poor starving creatures crowd round the door, waiting till six o'clock, when the distribution commences, that they may have an early supply. The sufferings of the people are so great, that private charity is unable materially to alleviate the distresses they endure.

Details such as the foregoing might be increased indefinitely.

The following account is from a correspondent at a village called Barnoldswick, where the people went out in crowds of 50 and 60, with sticks in their hands, and peremptorily demanded relief at the residences of the opulent, which caused great alarm. Our correspondent says —

Where these persons went the population is very small, and some of the more timid, it would appear, have applied to Government for assistance, and Captain Jones of the 61st, and his company, and a detachment of the 11th Hussars from our barracks were ordered to Barnoldswick on the 7th and 14th June, Tuesday being the day when the relieving officer pays the poor. Two of the magistrates were also on the spot, but no riot took place. A company of the 61st, from Burnley, occupied our barracks during the absence of Captain Jones's company. As I have not heard that the soldiers are ordered to attend there to-day, I apprehend that all is quiet.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Operation.—The Penelope frigate, of 46 guns, was taken into dock, at Chatham, last week, when several shipwrights were immediately placed on her, and commenced the operation of cutting the frigate in halves, for the purpose of converting her into a steamship. The fore part of the ship having been brought up to the mark allotted, left a space between the two parts of the ship exactly 62 feet, which will lengthen her to about 190 feet. She is to have in her two engines of 650 horse power, and to have engine room for 600 tons of fuel; complete stowage under hatches for 100 troops, with four months' stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 450 men, and is to be armed with 20 guns of the heaviest calibre, besides carronades. The Penelope, when complete, will be the finest war-steamer in the service.

Woolwich, June 27.—The Geyser steam-frigate, Commander E. J. Carpenter, sailed yesterday for Deal, to make experiments with her large 68-pounder guns, at long ranges. The Black Eagle steam-vessel left Woolwich at the same time for Deal, with Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., First Naval Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir William Gage, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Captain Sir William Symonds, the Surveyor of the Navy, on board, to witness the experiments. The Lightning steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander George Snell, is expected to leave Woolwich for Deal in the course of the day, with Mehemet Ali's magnificent 130-pounder gun, to test its capabilities for long ranges on land.

Chatham.—The Tenedos frigate is ordered to be fitted out as a convict hulk for Bermuda, as soon as possible, so that she may arrive at her destination before the winter season sets in. The Cleopatra is expected to leave in a few days, and the Talbot will sail from Sheerness about Friday next for Portsmouth, where she will remain a week or ten days before proceeding for China. Mr. Johnson, surgeon of this yard, has been superannuated on a pension of 13s. per diem; and Dr. Warder, from Sheerness, is appointed in his place.

Portsmouth.—The Satellite, 18, Commander R. F. Gambier, has been taken out of the basin, and is now alongside her bulk, the Dryad. She is getting equipped very rapidly, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The Pique, 36, Captain H. Forbes, has been taken into dock. She is picking up her hands very fast, and might ere this have been more than manned had every man who wished to join her been accepted.

There is now not the slightest difficulty in procuring volunteers for the navy, and all the best sailors prefer it to the merchant service. It is only when a captain, who, perfumed like a civet cat, has a horrible antipathy to smoking, and would deprive Jack of his chief luxury, and who employs the men in polishing shot and other frivolous and useless work, gets a command, that the blue jackets hang back, and there is any difficulty in getting a ship manned when so commanded. Happily there are but very few such officers in the service.

The Cleopatra, 26, Captain C. Wyvill, and the Talbot, 26, Captain Sir Thomas Thompson, are expected here from the eastward in the course of the week.

The Alban steam-vessel, Master Commander J. King, sailed on Monday afternoon for Gibraltar, with a detachment of sappers and miners.

Plymouth, June 28.—The Dasher steam vessel, Master Commander R. White, arrived here on Monday, from Weymouth. The ship Moffat is chartered at Deptford to take 300 male convicts to Australia, from the hulks at Portsmouth, and this dockyard. The Rev. H. B. Illingworth is appointed chaplain to the Madagascar, 44, Captain Foote, on the coast of Africa.

New Marine Barracks at Woolwich.—It was stated at the time Colonel T. A. Parke, C.B., was appointed commandant of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, that he would strongly recommend to Government the propriety of having more extensive barracks erected for the accommodation of the troops placed under his command, which would remove the inconvenience attending the billeting of the surplus number above what the present quarters will conveniently hold on the inhabitants of the parishes of Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton. It was, consequently, at first contemplated to add temporary wings to the present buildings, as the ground was held on lease by Government, and had only about forty years to run. Recently negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the ground by the agents of Government, and this desirable object having been attained, it is now contemplated to erect spacious and commodious barracks for the officers and men belonging to the Woolwich division of Royal Marines. According to the progress of the present arrangements, the new barracks are to be built nearly in the middle of the present parade ground, leaving a space at the rear, which will be enclosed by a high dead wall, on the same line with the present west wall, which is surmounted with iron railing, and attached to the guard-mounting rooms for the officers and men. The front of the new barracks will be to the east, and command a most beautiful and extensive view of the windings of the river Thames below Woolwich; and as they will be erected on vacant ground, the present barracks are to remain, for the accommodation of the usual number of men belonging to the division. When the new barracks are completely finished, and fit to be occupied, the old barracks will be taken down, and the space on which they now stand form part of the new parade ground.

Naval Instruction.—A circular has been issued from the Royal Marine Office, announcing that, with a view to the adoption of an uniform system of gun exercise at the several divisions of the Royal Marines, identical in its details with that practised in the Royal Navy, the Admiralty have directed that the captain, two sergeants, one corporal, and two privates, from each division, be selected for embarkation on board the Excellent, for the purpose of instruction, and that, having gone through the necessary course, they be appointed to instruct their respective divisions. The several commandants are to be held responsible that their divisions are fully instructed in this very important part of their duty; and, finally, after the 1st of January, 1844 (by which period an opportunity will have been given for instruction), no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, will be considered eligible for embarkation until he has passed through the necessary training.

Chatham, &c.—Detachments belonging to the following regiments, viz.—the 2nd, 17th, 22nd, 40th, 41st, and 94th, have received orders to embark this day for Bombay. Friday a general court-martial assembled in the barracks, for the trial of Ensign and Quartermaster Kirk, of the 18th Regiment; Colonel J. F. Love, R.H., 73rd Regiment, president. The court consisted of four majors, seven captains, one lieutenant, and one ensign. The trial is still going on. Dr. Weeden has been appointed surgeon at Chatham dockyard, vice Johnson, who retires; and Dr. Anderson, at Rochester, surgeon at Sheerness, vice Warden.

New Regiment.—The authorities contemplate raising a new regiment, to be designated the 100th Foot, and Winchester has been named as the place where it is to be organised. The arrangements for this addition to her Majesty's land forces are expected to be completed by the end of next month.

Major-General Sir Octavius Carey has returned to Cork and resumed the command of the troops serving in the southern district.

The service companies of the 67th Regiment are under orders to return home from Canada. Lieutenant H. J. V. Kemble (son of Mr. Charles Kemble) has been appointed Acting Paymaster to the depôt companies of the 67th, in succession to Ensign Westropp, recently promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 20th Regiment.

Major Harrold, of the 74th, has joined and assumed the command of the depôt companies of his regiment now at Cashel, and Major Crawley has left the depôt preparatory to embarking to join the service companies in Canada.

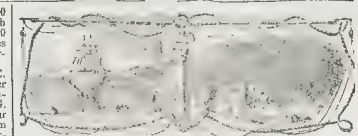
The head quarters of the 33rd depôt, under the command of Major Galloway, marched from Buttevant for Waterford on Monday.

The 56th Regiment from Canada, and the 69th and 76th Regiments from Nova Scotia, will be home in a few weeks; the former, the 56th, from Quebec, may be expected to arrive at Cove in the Resistance troop-ship, in the course of a few days.

The Albion troop-ship, which sailed from Cove on the 9th ult., having on board drafts for the 14th and 43rd Regiments, &c., for Canada, was spoken to on the 19th ult., lat. 48, long. 21, by the Kilbain, arrived at Liverpool.

The reserve companies of the 20th Regiment, under the command of Major Smith, embarked at Cove on Monday, per William IV., steamer, for the Isle of Wight.

New Regulations at Windsor Castle.—The Earl of Delawarr has most kindly acceded to a request contained in a memorial forwarded to his lordship from several of the tradesmen of Windsor to permit the state apartments to be open to the public on Saturdays, it having been considered, and especially by the several innkeepers, that the trade of Windsor suffered injury by their being closed on that day, when the town used to be generally pretty full of visitors, many of whom frequently staid the night, and remained over the following day. When the Court is sojourning at the Castle, the state apartments for the future will be closed on Tuesdays as on Fridays.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Burning of the Georgia.—Within the last two or three days further accounts have been received relating to the loss of the ship Georgia, belonging to London, which, it will be recollected, was destroyed by fire while on her homeward passage from Calcutta, and of the safety of her commander, Captain Mitchell, and five of the crew, who were reported to have perished with the unfortunate vessel. The ship Thomas Sparks, arrived at St. Katherine's Docks about three weeks since, having on board the remaining crew of the Georgia. The fire was confined beneath her decks till the second day after the Thomas Sparks coming up, when it broke forth and speedily consumed the vessel. Mrs. Mitchell, the wife of Captain Mitchell, together with two of the seamen's wives, supposing their husbands had been lost with the ship, as was reported, went into deep mourning, which they continued until Wednesday last, when the gratifying intelligence was brought to them of their safe preservation. They are at present residing at Shields. The vessel's loss is estimated at £8000.

We learn from the *New York Commercial Advertiser* of the 3rd of June, that the British brig Stephen, Hensall, from Newcastle, for Pictou, ran foul of an iceberg when 31 days out, and received so much damage that she was abandoned. The captain and crew took to the boats, were picked up by the John Romilly, from London, for St. John's, New Brunswick, and afterwards transferred to the American brig China, Small, and arrived at Pictou on the 28th May.

Rotterdam, June 23.—The mail-packet Ocean, Capt. T. C. Hast, has just arrived from London, having had an excellent run of only twenty hours. The Marquis of Tweeddale and several families of distinction were on board.

Antwerp, June 24.—The British steam-ship Soho landed about seventy passengers and six carriages from London yesterday; and the Rainbow, this morning, one hundred and twenty passengers and eight carriages. Her passage occupied sixteen hours and a half, notwithstanding very strong winds.

The General Steam Navigation Company's packet Ocean, Captain T. C. Hast, landed her passengers and her Majesty's mail from Rotterdam at the Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall, on Monday morning. The same Company's steam-ship Rainbow, Captain Fife, arrived shortly after from Antwerp.

The General Steam Navigation Company's new steam-ship Trident, left the Company's Wharf at Poplar, on Saturday evening, for Edinburgh, with upwards of one hundred passengers and a full cargo.

The great earthquake which produced such fearful havoc at St. Domingo on the 8th of May last, was felt on board the Levenside, Captain Campbell, which arrived here on Tuesday. The ship was then about 70 miles from the island. The sensation on the minds of the sailors was, that the ship had got aground on some unmarked rock, and the second mate got out the lead. The true cause, however, occurred to Captain Campbell, and an entry to that effect was made in the log. The shock lasted about two minutes. Although the ship was much agitated, no injury was done to her.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

On Monday forenoon another ship, the Alexander Baring, 505 tons register, Capt. Hall, was cleared out at the Custom House, for the newly-acquired British settlement, Hong-Kong.

Marriage in High Life.—We understand the nuptials of Lady Elizabeth de Rede Ginkle, only daughter of the late Earl of Athlone, and Captain the Hon. Frederick Villiers, son of the Earl of Jersey, are to be solemnized in the course of the week after next.

Bank of Australasia.—The total amount of the aggregate average liabilities of the Bank of Australasia in England and the colonies, from April 13th, 1841, to March 12th, 1841, was £510,004 15s. 8d., and the total assets, £1,271,641 6s. 2d.

There has been within the last week an extensive issue of new half-sovereigns, dated 1841. They are now to be had at all the banks, and, consequently, the necessity for silver will be in a great measure superseded.

CHESS.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K P two sq	K P two
K B P two	P takes P
K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P 2
K B to Q R 4th	K Kt P 1
B takes K Kt P ch	K takes B
Kt to K 5th ch	K home
Q takes A. Kt P	Q to K B 3rd
Q to B 5th ch	K to K 2d
Kt to K B 7th	Q takes Kt
Q to K 5th ch	Q interposes
Q takes Rook	K Kt to B 3d
Q P one square	Q Kt to B 3rd
Castles	Q to K B 3rd
R takes P	K B to Kt 2d
R takes Kt.	B takes R
Q B to K Kt 5th	B takes B
Q to her B 3rd	to K 3rd ch
K to corner	Q mates

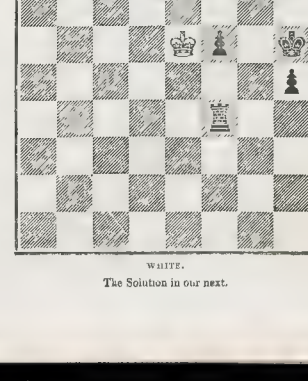
Solution to Problem No. 1., in our last week's paper.

WHITE.	BLACK.
B to Q Kt 7th ch	R takes B
R to Q B 8th ch	R interposes
Kt to Q B 7th mates	

Problem, No. 2.

White to move and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, and the PUBLIC, are respectfully informed, that a Grand Performance of the celebrated STABAT MATER of ROSSINI, from the Original Score, produced with the greatest success at Paris, Vienna, Milan, and all the principal Theatres in Italy and Germany, will be presented at Her Majesty's Theatre, on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, JULY 6. The following eminent Artists will assist on this occasion:—Signori Lablache, F. Lablache, and Giorgio Ronconi, Puggi, Guasco, and Ricbiou; Mesdames Persiani, Molteni, Brambilla, Grismandis, and Frezzolini. The Chorus is to be increased to ABOVE ONE HUNDRED VOICES. The Orchestra will include Messrs. Dragonetti, Lindley, Anfossi, Tolbecque, Nadaud, Baumann, Barrett, Harper, Platt, Ribas, Rousselot, and the rest of the Orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The whole under the direction of Signor Costa

Pit Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Pit and Public Boxes, 8s.; Private Boxes, Pit Tier (Four Persons), £2 2s.; Ground Tier, £3 3s.; One Pair, £3 3s.; Gallery, 3s. 6d. and 2s.

Application for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

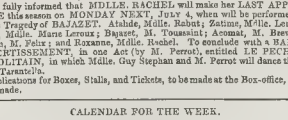
LAST NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MDLLE. RACHEL.

THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, and the PUBLIC, are respectfully informed that MDLLE. RACHEL will make her LAST APPEARANCE this season on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 4, when will be performed Racine's Tragedy of BAJAZET. Atalide, Mdlle. Rabut; Zatime, Mdlle. Lemarre; Zaire, Mdlle. Marie Leroux; Bajazet, M. Toussaint; Acomat, M. Brevanne; Osmin, M. Felix; and Roxanne, Mdlle. Rachel. To conclude with a BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, in one Act (by M. Perrot), entitled LE PECHEUR NAPOLITAIN, in which Mdlle. Guy Stephan and M. Perrot will dance the original Tarantella.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 26.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
TUESDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Peter.
THURSDAY, 30.—King William IV. died, 1837.
FRIDAY, July 1.—Day 16h. 28m. long.
SATURDAY, 2.—Visitation B. V. M.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*The Genius of Solitude.*"—*Too vague, wild, and dreamy, but indicating talent of an order that in more sober productions we may yet be happy to enlist.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Dudley, who asked a question some time since, will be kind enough to repeat it.*

"*The Immensity of Creation*" *in a future number.*

"*A Critic and Admirer.*"—*Belgrave-square.*—*Original tales when the autumn, or reading season commences.*

"*T. F.*"—*Devonport, had better apply to a bookseller, who will order the part in his next monthly parcel.*

"*W. C.*"—*The wrapper and not go post free. He must get some friend to apply to our publisher for it.*

"*Z.*"—*Booksellers and others who supply the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *must have their wrappers in their parcels for Scotland, to avoid letter-bag.*

"*T. F.*," *Islington.*—*We are ready to receive proposals and estimates for engravings from all first-rate artists, at* 9, *Crane-court, Fleet-street, on Mondays between the hours of ten and two o'clock.*

"*W. M S.*," *Warrington.*—*The Colosseum Print, or* "*London at One View,*" *will be ready at the end of six months from the commencement of the paper. All who have seen the Colosseum in Regent's Park may have some idea of the view we mean to give.*

"*Walter Jones.*" *Leominster, should apply to his news-agent, and if he finds it the fault is with the Post-office, he should write to the Postmaster-General.*

"*A Loser of Science,*" *Warrington.*—*The song of* "*To-morrow*" *is excellent, but we must have new songs, if any.*

"*Mundus,*" *Regent's Park, is answered in another part of the paper.*

"*G. Wilkins,*" *Wiz, will see that the markets are this week inserted, and will continue. This part of our information is supplied by a gentleman well known in the commercial world, and may be relied upon as accurate. G. W. had better have the edition by Saturday's post.*

"*G. Fritche,*" *Derby.*—*His information is insufficient. The adulteration of bread by bakers in large towns is shameful, and deserves exposure.*

"*Leon.*"—*All right.*

"*A Subscriber from the First,*" *Bugshot.*—*His* "*Scraps*" *will be acceptable.*

"*C. P.*," *Headon.*—*The engraving to each edition will be precisely the same.*

"*Cicare.*"—*We will try and find room in our next.*

We are rather surprised some subscribers should suppose the wrapper which we have just given was in place of our Colosseum Print.

We have received many letters complaining of the non-receipt of the wrapper. We can only say that, on application to our publisher, a sufficient quantity will be given to all traders and subscribers to this paper. As the wrapper is not stamped, they cannot be forwarded post-free. Country booksellers must have theirs enclosed in their regular parcels from London.

Thanks to the New York Sun for a bit of American news.

Cambridge Grand Installation.—*Next week. July 9, our paper will be embellished with splendid engravings of this national ceremony. To present disappointment, persons should order this paper a few days previously.*

In answer to many applications, we decline lending the engravings for any books published in the English language.

These numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *which were out of print are now reprinted, and any of the back numbers may now be had by order of all newsmen.*

The First Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *containing Five Numbers, in a handsome wrapper, price 2s. 6d., may now be obtained of all newsagents.*

*** The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will find a rich pictorial treat in our next number, artists of the first distinction having been engaged to illustrate the Cambridge Installation.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

THE committees appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the compromises that have prevailed where petitions have been presented against election returns, and other malpractices which are said to have existed at the said elections, are attracting no small share of the public attention.

Mr. Roebuck, though by no means a Hercules, has certainly undertaken an Herculean labour in his attempt to purify the House of those corruptions which have cast a stain on its dignity, and a reproach upon its character. There may be much difference of opinion as to the means employed—there can be none with regard to the evil to be remedied. If the Augean stable must be cleansed—and truly it doth "smell to the heaven"—we must not be too nice as to what are sources of the purifying river that is to be turned through the mass. It may have its springs in private feeling, in personal pique, in individual jealousy; but, whatever its source, it is flowing in the right direction, and therefore we have no wish to see the current stayed.

The whole series of these transactions is rather complicated, and a little explanation of them may be needful. The principal committee is that over which Mr. Roebuck presides; it is perfectly secret in its inquiries, and takes cognizance of every kind of abuse practised at elections. Our readers will spare us the pain of going over the disgusting list of them. There are two other committees, but they are open, and confined more strictly to an inquiry into those political "crosses" called compromises; as far as they have yet gone, the appointment and proceedings of these committees have given rise to most undignified personal squabbles, renewed almost nightly, on the effect of which we have elsewhere taken occasion to remark.

But the House in each instance has followed up its first resolution to compel inquiry, and the *reluctantes dracones*—the unwilling members, who are themseves implicated—have received the "order" of the Speaker to attend and give evidence, though perchance it was to be against themselves.

Throughout the agitation of this question, we must say that Sir Robert Peel has shown considerable firmness, in following up the course he first adopted, though it may be questioned whether that course was not rather hastily resolved upon. At least such seems to be the opinion of many influential members of the Conservative party, of which the speeches of Sir R. Inglis may be taken as the expression.

The members who are, as it were, impeached by the inquiry complain loudly of the unusual mode of investigation; its secrecy is strongly denounced, and its whole proceedings are compared to those of the Inquisition and the Star Chamber, two tribunals never to be named to English ears without exciting a feeling of honest indignation.

But must not the objections of the culprit to the tribunal that sits upon his misdeeds, be taken with some allowance for his motives for protesting against it? Is he the best judge of what it ought to be? Is it certain that any mode of inquiry would be exactly pleasant or acceptable? These "are questions to be asked," and we confess we do not see any satisfactory answer to them. To extraordinary evils we must apply extraordinary remedies; and the degrading practices we would rather allude to than define are allowed by all parties to have attained a height almost appalling.

The ordinary powers of the law have hitherto failed to reach them, and it is almost of necessity that other means should be resorted to. If Parliament cautiously guards itself against making that extraordinary expedient a precedent, and confines it to the present occasion, or one indentical with it, we do not see the danger from it which some seem to apprehend. We have no fear that the practice of the House of Commons will ever be adopted by our courts of law, whether criminal or civil; there is a spirit abroad among the people that will utterly forbid the possibility of such a consequence. As we understand it, then, these inquiries are intended to procure the materials for further legislation, and there are numerous difficulties in the way of obtaining them in any other manner.

Without giving Mr. Roebuck credit, then, for motives of unmixed patriotism (no one who is aware of the intense personal enmity between him and Mr. Walter of the *Times*, an enmity that has risen to the "horse-whipping point," could give him credit for that), we regard his exertions as leaning to the public good, in, at least, tending to stamp such abuses with public reprobation, and, therefore, we are content to see the House of Commons pursue the course it has adopted. The shrinking of the sufferers ought not to be regarded any more than the aversion to the probe which may naturally be expected in a patient in whom the surgeon has discovered a festering and dangerous wound; the process may be painful, but the object in view is health and healing.

WHEN Shylock is summoned before the Duke's tribunal to pursue his suit against the Merchant, for the forfeit "pound of flesh," and is asked what reason he can adduce for his unexampled malignity, Shakspeare, who

> Knew all qualities with a learned spirit,
> Of human dealing,

makes him reply,

> AN OATH, AN OATH, I have AN OATH in Heaven!
> Shall I lay perjury upon my soul?
> No, not for Venice!

Let it be granted that this was but the excuse of a man predetermined to obtain revenge, yet it contains a just tribute to the binding power of an oath, especially when we reflect what was the wealth of "Venice," and that the Jew was a character to whom the attainment of wealth was the great object of existence.

The bill lately introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Denman, for the purpose of relieving various sorts of religionists from the obligation of making oath in courts of law, and substituting an affirmation, has raised much discussion on the question, which, however, is not a new one. In reasoning upon it, we have no wish to go into the theological arguments that might be raised on the interpretations of the texts, "swear not at all," and "let thy yea be yea, and thy nay, nay." Were society what it ought to be, the injunction would require no enforcement, the divine word would want not the addition of human enactments. But legislation deals with men as they are, not as they should be; and the dreary fact that there are temptations to do wrong, to violate truth, and disregard the common word that passes between man and man, compels the law to meet the evils that might result from that indifference, by all the precautions that can be suggested.

Among these the most powerful has been found to be an oath; in proportion to the number who look on it with holy reverence, those who dare to disregard it are few. We do not see that the abolition of that obligation would tend to the attainment of the great object—truth.

The relaxation that has been granted hitherto, applies principally to the Society of Friends, a body remarkable for the high tone of moral feeling that prevails among them, and with whom we conscientiously believe that the "yea is yea" indeed. But it by no means follows that giving the same exemption to other and more ill-defined sects, would produce the same good results. The difference between the private statements of parties, and the reservations they make when put on their oaths in court (a difference known to every attorney or counsel), appears to us to decide the question in favour of the existing system.

Among our dramatic and musical notices, will be found a dispersion of portraits of eminent masters and performers, which will perhaps surprise some of our readers, and, we presume, amuse all. They are only a few of a series which we intend scattering at random, without text or comment, among our general musical and dramatic reports.

Our reason for this may require explanation to our country subscribers. The portraits in question, it will be seen at a glance, are all burlesque; they are copies, not from any published engravings, but from a number of busts and models cast by a French artist of the name of Dantan—an artist who has made high celebrity by his droll, but ever-faithful, reflections of public characters, and of the marked traits and characteristics of distinguished men. He has, fortunately, selected only persons of so much renown, that they are universally known, and require no illustration of the pen. What, for instance, could be said of Lablache, Liszt Costa, our subjects (as the surgeons say) in the present number, that would make them more familiar to our readers than their fame has made them before. It is true that we could occupy our space with memoirs, of which the materials would be hackneyed, although the manner might be original: but, as the likenesses are all comic, and intended in the drollest spirit of good-humoured illustration, a grave article of information would neither be seemly towards the composer or performer, nor consistent with the peculiar style of the portraiture—a style as famous and as much admired, both in Paris and London, as anything within the range of striking modern caricature.

Like the sketches of H. B, the portraits are unique, and will pop into interstices between our musical and dramatic papers, with an appropriateness of position which few will cavil with, and a distinctness of personal character which all will recognise at a glance. Of course, our remarks upon this subject apply to the comic portraits alone.

MYSTERIOUS MUNIFICENCE.

IT must have struck every one, tolerably observant of things as they go, that there are moral epidemics as well as physical ones. They have their day and disappear, to give place to other forms of the same folly.

To pass over that horrid sympathy with some atrocious instances of crime, which leads to an imitation of it, as a thing too serious to be spoken of slightly, we find many other forms of a feeling somewhat similar, which we can afford to laugh at, as containing in them something of the absurd. We have lately observed frequent indications of a practice which the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to pray may become universal and continuous; it would supersede the necessity of the Income-tax. How many paragraphs like the following have our readers lately remarked in the daily papers, headed "Advertisement"? Our specimen is from the *Times* of Tuesday last. "The Paymaster-General acknowledges the receipt of the following sums of money from anonymous correspondents, which have been placed to the credit of the public: on the 28th of May, 1842, £50, inclosed in a letter dated London; on the 27th of June, 1842, £500, inclosed in a letter dated Bath."

This announcement, added to others of the same kind which have preceded it, have, we must fairly confess, completely puzzled us. Who are these mysterious givers of alms to an exchequer avowedly empty? Five hundred pounds is a sum which is no joke to give, though we can imagine that the receiving it would be a very good one—one of the few good jokes, too, that we should think none the worse for repetition. We are as much at a loss to divine the motives for the act, as to discover the doers of it. It cannot be notoriety, for they court concealment; they "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame," or would blush if fame should ever get their names into her trumpet.

Who, we repeat, are these voluntary taxers of their incomes at a heavier per centage than the law requires? The great bulk of the nation, we fear, will only give up their "sevenpences" on the same ground which made Falstaff refuse his reasons, viz., "on compulsion." How different is the feeling of these individuals of mysterious munificence who so cheerfully anticipate the tax-gatherer!

We are rejoiced to think that there is an El Dorado somewhere, and nooks and corners into which the distress of the country has not yet penetrated. The moiety of a "cool thousand" is handed over with apparently as much indifference as the fifty, and is just as coolly and courtly acknowledged. Is it only one way of disposing of so many light sovereigns, the trouble of changing which was too much for a millionaire to encounter in this sultry weather? If so, it is as ingenious a mode as that hit on by the Irish gentleman, who boasted that he always passed a bad shilling by putting it between two halfpence, and giving it to a beggar. But we fear we must leave the motives in the obscurity the parties have thrown around them.

The next difficulty is, who can they be? and here we are lost in a sea of conjecture; we can only state who we think they are *not*. It is not ourselves, to begin with; we are almost equally sure that it is not Joseph Hume; and we would venture to exempt Peter Borthwick and Horace Twiss from all suspicion of it. With these exceptions, our readers are at liberty to choose from the whole population of London and Bath.

One last hypothesis strikes us: there may exist retired functionaries of the Exchequer or War Office, reminiscent of some capriccio movements terminating in a diminuendo passage with regard to the public funds, which they performed "i' their hot youth, when George the Third was King," and their consciences being awakened at the eleventh hour, by the tales of public distress and embarrassment, they have resorted to restitution as their best means of atonement. We do not offer this as a fact; we "only suppose the supposition." Heaven forfend we should raise the veil, even were it in our power to do so, since their fits of abstraction have escaped detection by Mr. Hume and the auditors.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—INDIAN MAILS.—The following notice is exhibited at the General Post office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the several branch offices :—"The next mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, *via* Falmouth, will be despatched on Thursday next, the 30th instant. Many mistakes having occurred with letters addressed to India, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, and Alexandria, it is requested that all letters intended to be sent by the route of Falmouth shall be marked *viâ* Falmouth. If not so marked, they will be retained to be sent by the overland India mail, which is conveyed under the new convention through France, and forwarded from Marseilles in British packets once a month, which will be made up here on the 4th of July. The letters intended to be sent to India, Malta, the Ionian Is ands, and Alexandria, *viâ* Marseilles, by the French steam-packets sailing from that port on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of the month in the ordinary French mail from London, should be addressed *per* French packet. Letters to Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, and Alexandria, 1s. 8d. ; newspapers, 2d."

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The select committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the late and preceding elections in the borough of Belfast, Southampton, and other places, have frequently assembled in their respective committee-rooms, from time to time during the last week, and examined a number of witnesses, but of course nothing can be known of the results until the reports of these committees have been laid before the House.

A deputation waited on Sir Robert Peel on Saturday relative to the arrival and departure of the mails at and from Falmouth and Southampton. In proof of the great absurdity of the present system, one of the deputation took his letters, received on Saturday morning enclosing a bill of lading for treasure by the Lady Mary Wood, which treasure also reached London on Saturday, whereas the bulk of the letters through the Post-office were delivered on Monday morning only. We understand the representations of the deputation, and the great attention paid by Sir Robert Peel to the subject, give confidence that this abuse will be speedily remedied.

BURIAL IN TOWNS.—The select committee on the "Improvement of the Health of Towns" has just closed its labours, and the evidence given before it, with the report prepared by the chairman, will be very shortly in the hands of the public. After a brief review of the difficulties attending the prevention of interments in or near towns, it proceeds to a unanimous declaration of the members, that the present practice is injurious to public health, and offensive to public decency: and that an Act of Parliament for its discontinuance is absolutely essential. Dr. Copland declares "that the burial of the dead in large towns, by the exhalation of their gases into the air, and by their effect on the subsoil, and, consequently, of the water drunk by the survivors, exercises a most deadly influence on public health." Sir Benjamin Brodie and Dr. Chambers are also quoted, and a special reference is made to the indefatigable Mr. Walker, of Drury-lane, who has had a first and principal hand in getting this question agitated.

CLIMBING BOYS.—This Act (the 3rd and 4th Victoria, c. 85), which prohibits any young child climbing chimneys, came into operation yesterday. By the 3rd clause no child under the age of sixteen years is to be apprenticed to a chimney-sweeper. The indentures of chimney-sweepers are, by the 5th section, to cease after ten days. The construction of chimneys and flues is provided for, and the penalty for deviation to be paid by every master builder or other master workmen who build the same, is fixed at no less than £10, or more than £50.

SURREY SESSIONS.—The general quarter sessions for the county of Surrey, commenced on Tuesday, at the Court-house, Guildford, before G. T. Nicholson, Esq., chairman; Earl Lovelace; Sir J. Easthope, M.P. ; Colonel Challoner, and a number of other justices. The calendar contains the names of 32 prisoners for trial. John Smallpiece, Esq., the county treasurer, reported the state of the county finances, and said that the last rate, with other sums, had produced the sum of £17,925 1s. 7d., and he had since paid of that sum £8753 15s. 8d., leaving him at present a balance of £9171 5s. 11d. There were, however, outstanding accounts amounting to £11,0 6s 12s. 9d., which would leave him a deficit of £1865 6s. 10d., besides the current expenses of the quarter, and he should, therefore, require a rate for the usual amount, 2d. in the pound. The motion for a rate to that amount was then agreed to.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA IN NINE DAYS.—The steam-ship Columbia, Captain Judkins, reached Liverpool on Tuesday, after the most rapid passage ever made from America to England. She is the bearer of New York papers of the 15th, Boston of the 16th, and Halifax of the 18th; from the latter port she made the run in nine days to Liverpool. The Britannia arrived out in Halifax in eleven days.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN, BRISTOL, Wednesday, June 28th.—The Great Western, Captain Hosken, arrived in King's-Road, from New York, at eight o'clock this morning, having sailed from that port on the 16th instant, thus performing the voyage in twelve and a half days. She brings ninety-nine passengers. The news by this conveyance is of no great importance. It appears that the boundary and other important questions submitted to the commissioners are the part of the United States Government were in a fair train, and the next session would, in all probability, bring some decisive news on the subject.

Tuesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, it was observed throughout the metropolis with the usual demonstrations of loyalty. The Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock, and the bells of the different churches rang merry peals during the day.

LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.—At the City Court of Requests, last week, the proprietor of the Three Cranes Tavern, Queen-street, Cheapside, appeared before the Commissioners, to answer the summons of Mr. Gladwin, ironmonger, who stated that on Wednesday last a clerk in his employment went to the defendant's house, and cashed a cheque. Four sovereigns were tendered, and subsequently two were discovered to be deficient in weight to the extent of 3d. They were taken back, but the defendant refused to give the deficiency, upon which the sovereigns were left with him. The sovereigns were then produced, and on being weighed before the Commissioners, they were proved to be of full weight. The Court immediately dismissed the summons with costs, which amounted to 10s. 6d.

MAD DOGS.—Notices have been affixed to the Police Courts throughout the metropolis, cautioning persons having dogs to have them properly secured or muzzled; all dogs being found at large unmuzzled, the police have strict orders to destroy.

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH LITTLEDALE.—This venerable ex-judge expired on Sunday last, at his residence, in Bedford-square, in his 73th year. He was the eldest son of Henry Littledale, Esq., of Eton House, Lancashire, by the daughter of —— Wilkinson, Esq.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART.—We regret to announce the demise of Sir William Young, Bart., M.P. for the county of Bucks, on Monday, at his seat, Wigheaden House, Bucks, in his 36th year

BALLOON ASCENT.—On Monday evening Mr. C. Green, the veteran aeronaut, ascended in his balloon, "The Albion," from the gardens of the Royal Standard Tavern Albert Saloon, at Hoxton. It was announced as Mr. Green's 200th ascent, the first this season, and the last preparatory to his intended voyage across the Atlantic, with the great Nassau balloon, on a visit to America. The announcement attracted a numerous company to the gardens; and a more delightful evening for such an exhibition could not have been desired. At precisely twenty minutes to seven o'clock, Mr. Green having stepped into the car, and the balloon being freed from restraint, ascended amidst the plaudits of the spectators, and having attained some altitude, bore away to the south-east. After a delightful voyage of thirty-five minutes, Mr. Green alighted with perfect safety in a ploughed field, about one mile S.S.W. of Dartford, in the parish of Crayford, Kent. The balloon was secured, and Mr. Green returned in a post-chaise shortly before twelve o'clock to the Albert Saloon, where he was loudly cheered. He crossed the river three times during his journey.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD W. C. ASTLEY, R.N.—This gallant officer died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, on Monday last, in his 53rd year. He was first lieutenant of the Royal Sovereign yacht, when that vessel conveyed the Duke and Duchess of Kent to this country, three weeks before the birth of her present Majesty.

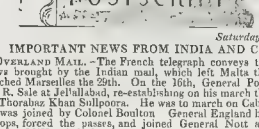
SUDDEN DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENLEY.—This gallant officer expired suddenly on Saturday night, in the shop of Mr. Slack, in the Strand.

DREADFUL FIRE.—A most destructive fire occurred about three o'clock on Thursday morning, on the premises belonging to Mr. Ramsee), a painter, situated at No. 13, Bermondsey-wall. An alarm roused the family to a sense of their danger, and by the time they had made their escape the whole of the premises presented a most awful appearance. Before the engines arrived, so rapid had been the progress of the fire that it had extended to the immense range of premises belonging to Messrs. Cotton and Owst, hoop-benders, on whose premises were deposited many thousand loads of hoops, which soon ignited and blazed forth in an indescribable manner. The flames being shifted by the wind, simultaneously set light to the undermentioned buildings:—No. 12, Bermondsey-wall, belonging to Mr. Mansel, chemist; No. 11, the Golden Fleece, public-house; Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Sandiland-place, belonging to Messrs. Carver, Robertson, and French; Nos. 42, 43, 44, and 45 opposite, belonging to Messrs. Honeyman Goodacre, and Moore, all of which are greatly damaged, and all uninsured. When the fire had reached this spot, the firemen were in hopes that all fear of it extending further was at an end, but all of a sudden the roof and party walls of Messrs. Cotton and Co.'s premises fell in with a tremendous crash, and instantly after the flames shot forth with increased violence. About four o'clock the wind shifted, and the flames were blown right across the street to Crosby-place, setting fire to the private house belonging to T. Bramley, Esq., which is partly demolished; it then laid hold of Captain Page's residence, being No. 3, which is considerably damaged; No. 1, belonging to Mr. Wheeler, is partly consumed; No. 2, Mr. Fleming, is quite down; No. 4, Mr. Little, potato merchant, quite down; Messrs. Landels' granaries, No. 14, Bermondsey-wall, totally destroyed, with an immense quantity of corn; Mr. Spry, baker, No. 15; Mr. Saunders, cookshop-keeper, No. 16; and an uninhabited house, all three quite destroyed. Many of the above houses are uninsured.

LATEST PARTICULARS.—Throughout the whole of Thursday night and Friday morning, two large floating engines have been kept in constant operation, pouring an immense stream of water upon the still burning ruins. The loss is estimated at £20,000

Another fire broke out at about two o'clock on Friday, on the premises of Mr. Neal, potato sales man, Bermondsey-street, which was not extinguished until the building had become one heap of ruins.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Tuesday morning information was sent to Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, of the melancholy death of a gentleman residing in Cloughall-place, Kent-road, of the name of Butler, and connected with a firm in Tower-street, who was drowned whilst bathing in the large bath in Addington-square, Camberwell, on the banks of the Grand Surrey Canal, on Monday evening.



Saturday Morning.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The French telegraph conveys the following news brought by the Indian mail, which left Malta the 26th, and reached Marseilles the 29th. On the 16th, General Pollock joined Sir R. Sale at Jellallabad, re-establishing on his march the authority of Thorabaz Khan Sollipore. He was to march on Cabul as soon as he was joined by Colonel Boulton General England had re-united troops, forced the passes, and joined General Nott at Kandahar. Captain M'Kenzie had arrived at Jellalabad, with offers from Akbhar-Khan to release the prisoners on conditions. The answer was not known. Ephinstone died on the 23rd of April China news is of the 19th. On the 10th of March the Chinese, 10,000 or 12,000 strong, tried to retake Ningpo, while another force attacked Chughae. In both instances they were repulsed with considerable loss

[We expect many drawings and illustrations from China, which we shall not fail to present to our readers in our next paper, July 9th.]

The Queen honoured the Duchess of Gloucester with her presence on Thursday evening, at her residence, Gloucester House.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are not expected to prolong their visit to her Majesty beyond the middle of the ensuing week.

The Duke of Wellington is expected to leave Apsley House, on Sunday morning, for Cambridge.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge will shortly join the 17th Lancers at Leeds, of which regiment his Royal Highness has recently been appointed Colonel.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland arrived in town from Sion House, on Wednesday evening. Their Graces are expected to leave Northumberland House to-morrow for Cambridge.

THE LATE COUNTESS DOWAGER of Galloway died, on Thursday, at her residence, Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, in her 68th year.

SIR JOHN H. SEALE, Bart., has been appointed colonel of the South Devon militia, vacant by the death of Lord Rolle.

EARL OF LEICESTER.—The venerable Earl (better known as Mr. Coke of Norfolk) expired on Thursday morning at Longford-hall, Derby, at the great age of 89.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Thursday afternoon the distribution of the prizes among the successful competitors in the various classes, at King's College, took place in the theatre of that establishment, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding, delivering the prizes with his own hand to those pupils who were fortunate enough to be ranked among the more meritorious students

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Richard Thornton, Esq., one of the governors of Christ's Hospital, has presented to that institution the munificent sum of £2000 Three per Cent. Consols, being the amount of the verdict obtained by him in the Gurney affair, with upwards of £200 added from his own purse to complete the purchase.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. A public meeting of booksellers, publishers, and authors, was held on Thursday at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the enormous and increasing evil of the foreign printing of British literary works, and for adopting such measures as might seem expedient for putting a stop to the same. Among the gentlemen present we observed the Messrs. Longman, Mr. A. Spottiswoode, Mr. Colburn, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Dickenson, Mr. James, author of "Richelieu," &c., Mr. Horace Smith, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Poole, Mr. T. Hood, Dr. A. T. Thomson, Lord W. Lennox, Sir C. Morgan, &c.

GERMAN OPERA.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the King and Queen of the Belgians, and their suites, honoured the performance of "The Huguenots" with their presence: the house, we are happy to say, was a bumper.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. The celebrated *Stabat Mater* of Rossini was produced last night at this house, the principal parts devolving on Fraulein Lutzer, Mdlle. Pacini, Sig. Mario, and Herr Staudigl. It is a splendid composition, and was most admirably performed. So many pieces were encored, that it may almost be said to be repeated twice over; and Lutzer and Staudigl added fresh laurels to their vocal fame. It is to be repeated. The *Stabat Mater* is also announced for a grand morning performance on Wednesday at her Majesty's Theatre, when Rubini, Labloche, Persiani, and Frezzolini, with the principal performers of the opera, will take part.

HERR BREUNIG'S MATINEE MUSICALE.—This German *artiste* gave a morning concert on Thursday at Saville House, Leicester-square, for the purpose of exhibiting the qualities of his harmonicapiano, which he has just brought from Vienna. The instrument is in appearance like the ordinary grand piano, but possesses the novel advantages of sustaining, strengthening, diminishing, or modifying the sonorous vibrations produced by the percussion of the hammer (as in the ordinary piano) by a current of air acting upon a set of reed-stops placed upon the piano. These and other peculiarities, which our limits will not permit us to enumerate, were displayed in various pieces executed by Herr Breunig, especially in selections from Meyerbeer's *Robert the Devil*, the *adagios*, above all, during a very felicitous effect from the instrument, played by Staudigl, who himself accompanied three very fine *morceaux* of his own composition, which he sang with his wonted excellence; its alternate swelling and falling tones mingled most pleasingly with its rich notes

MISS KEMBLE, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bolfe, left town for Dublin, to fulfil her last engagement with Mr. Calcraft. It is understood that Miss Kemble will perform at Covent Garden Theatre till Christmas when she will retire from the profession.

VAUXHALL Gardens open on Wednesday next under Mr. Bunn's management.

IRELAND.—The Tipperary Special Commission was opened at Clonmel on Tuesday. Lord Chief Justice Pennefather, in his address, stated that "it was shocking to humanity to be informed that there was hardly a crime of violence that was not perpetrated almost with impunity in the county."

THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—The following bulletin has been issued :—

"Curraghmore, Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

"Lady Waterford passed a tranquil night, and is conscious of all surrounding objects, and is progressing as well as can be expected.

(Signed) "J. Peard, M.D.
"John Ribbeck, M.D.
"Denis Shaw, M.D.
"John Cusack, M.D."

A letter written several hours after the foregoing had been posted says, "I am happy to say that her lady ship continues to go on favourably." Wednesday's report is still more favourable.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—Thursday the steam ship Jupiter, Lieut. D. C. Waters, R.N., arrived from St. Petersburg. Lieut. Waters reports, that he sailed from Cronstadt on the 22nd of June, and subsequently passed, off the south-east end of Gothland, the Russian exercising squadron, consisting of nine sail of the line, two large frigates, and two corvettes.

The Board of Admiralty has ordered two new ships of the line, the first to be called the Prince of Wales, of 110 guns, and the second, the Princess Royal, of 90 guns, to be built at Portsmouth, and they are accordingly already on the stocks.

It is a fact appearing from returns to Parliament, lately printed, that the postage revenue for January, 1842 (£100,380), under the penny rate, equalled within 3 per cent. that for January, 1840 (103,623), under the fourpenny rate.

CITY, Friday Evening.

A decided improvement is to be noticed as having taken place in the English market, Consols having left off at 91¾ 91¾ for the opening dividend Reduced 91¾ 91¾. Bank Stock 166 167. India Bonds 55. Exchequer Bills old 41 43, and new 45 47 premium.

LATEST POST OFFICE AND LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—PROSECUTIONS, July 1st.—This case, on account of the French Post-office, which has attempted to suppress the long practice of forwarding expresses by couriers on horseback, and for which the courier of the *Morning Post*, *Morning Herald*, and *Morning Chronicle*, was a short time since condemned by the Court of Boulogne to pay a fine of 150f. and costs, has been reversed by the Court of St. Omer, in which superior court an appeal was made. This court has acquitted the courier, Vivier, without costs. We have not yet received a copy of the judgment, but hope to get it by next express."

LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.—A few days since Sir John Paul, of the banking firm of Paul, Bingham and Co., Strand, sent £1000 in notes to the Bank of England for 1000 sovereigns. Upon getting them home and weighing, 27 were found deficient in weight. They were sent back with the request that they might be changed for gold of the proper weight. The Bank refused. Sir John Paul immediately ordered his solicitor, Mr. Cokney, of Lamb's Conduit-place, to serve the Bank with a notice of action; upon the receipt of which the Bank sent to Sir J. D. Paul and arranged the matter.—*Globe.*

GOLD COIN.—A statement of the amount of gold coin tendered at the Bank of England and its branches, in the year ending 31st day of December, 1841, together with the amount rejected as light

	Tendered	Rejected
London . . .	£12,240,755	£5,376,859
Branches . .	7,463,789	1,107,255

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Bank of England, June 27, 1842.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the proprietors held on Friday morning, it was agreed that the directors should be empowered to purchase the Warwick and Leamington Railway; and that, in order to provide funds for that purpose, they should be empowered to create, from time to time, such number of new shares, and under such terms and conditions, as they should think fit.

In the bill filed in Chancery against the Wigney family, there are no less than 46 defendants, many of them minors. Eight attorneys are at present working at it: it will remain perhaps in court 20 years, and the costs amount to £5000.

THE NEW CITY LAW COURTS. The intention to reconstruct the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, will be carried into immediate effect. Upon the termination of the present sittings, workmen will immediately commence pulling down the present courts in Guildhall-yard, and where the new courts are to be situated.

CLERKENWELL.—VIOLENT ASSAULT BY THE MASTER OF THE ISLINGTON WORKHOUSE ON ONE OF THE PAUPERS.—Mr. *James Ellis*, master of the Islington Workhouse, who had been convicted and fined at this office about a month ago for assaulting one of the paupers, was charged with violently assaulting Charlotte Marchioni, an inmate of that establishment. The assault was proved, and Mr. Greenwood committed the defendant for trial. Bail was afterwards accepted for his release.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—A few days ago a tall, slim, smartly-dressed young man, who gave the name of Frederick Isambert, obtained a summons against *Miss Thyrza Saunter*, a young lady residing at Oatlands Farm, Surrey, for having torn his coat at Dulbear's Hotel, Haymarket, and for having, as stated, so bewitched him with her matrimonial advances as to render it necessary for him to seek the protection of the law. Thursday the young lady's guardian, Mr. Haynes, of Oatlands Farm, and a solicitor, attended before Mr. Hardwicke, to answer the complaint. Long personal disclosures and recriminations were entered into, and a whole volume of love-letters was produced in court—the end of all which was, that Mr. Hardwick decided upon dismissing the case, and leaving the complainant to his remedy, if he had any, in some other court.

QUEEN SQUARE. Robert Cleverley was charged with indelicately addressing Miss Eliza Davis and her sister, on Wednesday evening, while taking their walk on Millbank, and fined the highest penalty, 2s., which was paid.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT. William Scott, a linendraper's shopman, whose debts were upwards of £500, contracted in a few years, was opposed, yesterday, by his cashier, a Mr. Kerby, and he was remanded for four months from the vesting order.

Henry Elmore, son of Mr. Elmore, the Lover-dealer of Piccadilly, whose debts amount to about £800, also applied to be discharged, but the case was adjourned to serve a creditor, and further ban refused.

THE CONVICTS FRANCIS AND COOPER. The above two unhappy criminals now under sentence of death have been visited daily by the Rev. W. Carver, the ordinary of the gaol of Newgate, since the chaplain and sheriffs communicated to them the day fixed for their execution. They both attended the chapel to hear the morning service. The murderer Cooper has, within the last few days, assumed a more subdued demeanour, and he attentively and respectfully listens to the spiritual instruction of the reverend gentleman. During the time that gentleman is engaged with him. Occasionally, however, in the absence of Mr. Carver, he breaks out into menaces and expressions of a coarse and violent character against the police. But these paroxysms are no sooner over than he expresses his deep regret and contrition for what has occurred. From the statements made by Francis, it would appear that he now views his conduct in a very different light from what he did when he was first committed to prison. Yesterday morning the last day usually allowed for convicts under sentence of death to see their friends prior to execution, both the wretched men were visited by several relatives, and the scenes at parting, as might be expected, were of a most distressing character.

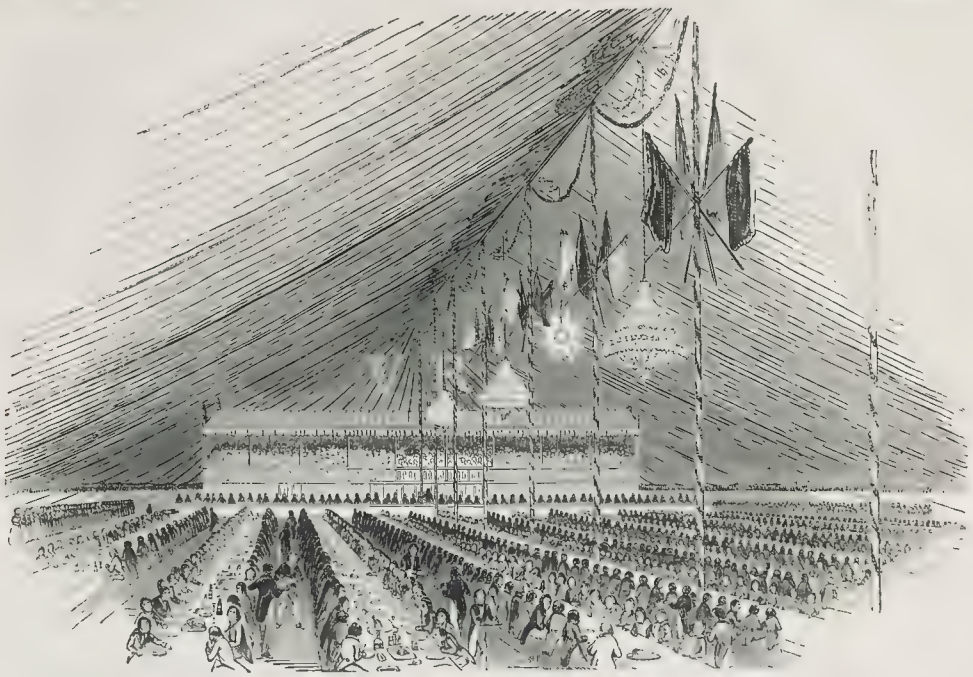
FRANCE. The French papers contain nothing of any election news, which is now over with accounts of the turmoil up everywhere in France against the ministry.

BURGLARY.—The *Courrier de Lyon* gives an account of a burglary which took place in the night of the 24th ult., at and in the environs of Chantenay, in the Seine et Loire, which consisted most of the houses of the town, scattering the tiles and slates like so many feathers, and making the tall chimney of a steam-engine bend like a reed. In its course it destroyed the crops and vegetation to a vast extent, dilapidated whole forests, and rooted up many trees. The entire country was covered with wreck and ruin of every description.

SPAIN.—Madrid papers and letters of the 22nd inst. have reached us by express, containing little intelligence of interest.

The Regent introduced on the 22nd the new Ministers to the Queen and the Infants, who received them most graciously.

HAMBURGH. The total amount of subscriptions of the sufferers from the late fire, received up to the 1st inst., was millions of marcs banco, about 4,800,000*l.*



GREAT DINNER TENT AT HIGHBURY BARN.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.

We this week present to our readers spirited and faithful illustrations of the Licensed Victuallers' Grand Annual Festival, which took place on Wednesday, at Highbury Barn; and next week we shall add to our present designs an engraving of the noble institution which the festival was held to aid. We have selected these illustrations to meet the expressed wishes of a very large and influential class of the community, involving many thousands in number, and a vast amount of respectability and wealth; and, moreover, we have thought it right to catch the spirit of our public festivals generally, and to indicate to our country readers the way in which these metropolitan celebrations are got up and conducted. The particular instance of the *fête* on Wednesday became imposing from the circumstance of one trade in London being able to enlist in the cause of a single charity connected with it no less than 2000 visitors, supporters, and friends, to promote at an annual festivity the growth and accumulation of its decaying funds.

The dinner took place under a large marquee raised in the garden. There were eleven oblong tables, which extended the whole length of the marquee. There was one cross-table at the upper end, at which were seated the chairman, members of Parliament, governor, trustees, committee, &c. All those tables were crowded at an early hour, and sideerooms were, besides other marquees, provided for company, and they were very fully attended. About the grounds there were also crowds of visitors. There was provided a gallery above the Chairman's, or cross-table, for the ladies, and it was crowded with very elegantly dressed company. A military band was in attendance, stationed at the side of the chief marquee, and it continued to play during dinner, and afterwards at intervals. The weather was uncommonly favourable, the day was brilliant in every respect, so that crowds of cheerful countenances were seen on all hands.

Robert Hanbury, Esq., was in the chair. On his right were G. Byng, Esq.; Robert Hanbury, jun., Esq.; Captain Polhill, M.P., &c., and, on his left, B. Wood, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Captain Rous, M.P.; Charles Madox, Esq.; J. T. Clement, Esq.; and many of the Directors of the Licensed Victuallers' Fire and Life Office. Amongst other gentlemen present were D. W. Wire, Esq., Dr. Sheridan, R. Knox, Esq., Messrs. Bryon, Greaves, F. Ward, J. Wells, and other past Governors and Chairmen of the Institution.

The cloth having been removed, *Non nobis Domine* was admirably given. The vocal performers were Messrs. Ashton, Martin, Healey, Wallis, Walker, J. Price, Rake, Morgan, Morley, Bell, Frost, and Smith.

The Chairman then proposed the first toast. He said he had the gratification of giving "The health of her most excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, the Patroness of the Licensed Victuallers' School." He was quite sure that they would join with him in gratitude and exhilation that her Majesty's excellent life had been preserved; that they would, with him, think it matter of just rejoicing to every true-hearted Briton. (Loud applause.)

The toast was received with three times three, followed by loud applause.

The anthem of "God save the Queen," was then admirably given.

The Chairman next gave "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal."—Three times three and loud applause.

Glee—"Here's a health to the Prince," which was beautifully and most harmoniously given.

The Chairman gave "Her Majesty the Queen Dowager," which was very warmly honoured.

Glee—"Health to Queen Adelaide."

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, said he did so with the greatest pleasure. It was "The health of the Duke of Sussex."—(Loud applause.) He was quite sure, in honouring such toast, they would not forget the debt of gratitude they owed to the illustrious duke as the liberal and distinguished patron of their Institution (immense applause), nor to remember that his royal highness was also the liberal patron of almost every charity in the metropolis. (Continued applause.)

LAWN AND GROUNDS, HIGHBURY.

The toast was received with three times three, followed by loud and long continued applause.

The "health of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the remaining branches of the Royal Family," was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause.

Song by Mr. Morgan—"The Coronation," which was given with all that point and humour for which this talented gentleman is known to be distinguished by all who ever heard him.

The Chairman next proposed the health of "Captains Rous and Polhill, in connection with the Navy and Army," which was drunk with great applause.

Captains Rous and Polhill respectively returned thanks.

The Chairman next proposed, "Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers' Society." (Loud cheers.) After the children of the school had made their appearance, he would take occasion to make a few remarks respecting the excellent institution they were met to support.

The toast was drunk with great applause.

The children of the school were then introduced, and ranged on several tables in such a manner as to enable as many as possible of those present to obtain a view of them. The remarkably healthy and happy appearance of the children drew forth expressions of admiration from the vast assemblage, and afforded the most conclusive evidence of the great attention and care bestowed on their health and comfort, as well as their education.

An address was then delivered by the two senior boys, one of whom was situated at the top of the table, and the other in the centre of the marquee; after which the children generally sang an appropriate hymn.

Mr. Blake, the secretary, then read the list of subscriptions, which amounted, in all, to no less a sum than 2200 guineas. This being concluded,

The Chairman said—the children still remaining on the several tables—that it now became his duty more particularly to advert to this most noble charity. He could most sincerely assure them, that he never more deeply felt his own deficiencies to fulfil the duties of chairman than he did upon the present occasion; but he, nevertheless, most earnestly hoped that their admirable institution would not in any way suffer on account of the feebleness of its advocate upon the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) The children who had just passed before them, he expected, had spoken in far more forcible language than any expressions he could use. He here addressed them with confidence—because he addressed them as parents; on that ground he hesitated not to call on them to support this institution. (Applause.) He had one day last week visited the school, and he had the happiness of stating that every department of it most highly gratified him. From that visitation he must bear testimony to the excellent selection made of those who had to superintend the management of this excellent institution. He had witnessed the great order that prevailed in every department of the Institution; and it was a most gratifying part of his duty to bear his humble testimony to the excellence of the selection and management. The parties selected to fulfil such duty showed their anxiety to perform it, by the judicious and efficient arrangements made to protect the children, and to advance their moral and religious knowledge. They established and enforced the means of preparing the scholars to pass into the world, and to guide and steer them in their progress through life. While visiting the school, he had put questions to several of the children, and particularly to the female children, and he was delighted to say, allowing for the timidity that naturally characterised the female scholars, he was gratified to be able to state that the answers to his inquiries had been of the most gratifying character. (Hear.) He had now to advert to a more painful part of his duty; he had to notice the state of their funds. Looking at a paper that was before him, he found that there were not now more annual subscribers than there were eighteen years ago: the life subscribers were not, but the annual subscribers had diminished. He did not complain of these results, for most painfully did he know the depression in trade to which the licensed victuallers had been exposed. He had had, he was sorry to say, almost daily experience of such fact. For thirty years he had been acquainted with the trade, and he was glad to have the opportunity of bearing his testimony to the manner in which the licensed victuallers had conducted themselves, borne the difficulties in their trade, and shown their readiness to contribute to this Institution. If none had so acted, he was quite sure they would do their duty; he hesitated not to believe that each would ask himself whether he had done his duty whether he had made any sacrifices to promote the advantages of this Institution? If not, he was quite sure that they would not

longer delay. It was, in fact, their own cause; for who could say that the day of adversity might not arrive, and thus involve families in difficulties? He would also allude to the occasion of the meeting when a gentleman nearly connected with him, Mr Barclay, had taken the chair; he had great pleasure in recollecting that upwards of one hundred gentlemen had volunteered to collect subscriptions. He hoped that the result would be satisfactory; he did not doubt that it would be. (Hear, hear.) He thanked the company for their kind attention, and again hoped that the Society would not suffer on account of the want of distinction or rank on the part of their chairman. He, however, could not conclude without expressing the hope that the ladies, whether as mothers or daughters, would exert themselves on the present occasion; and, although his wife had not hitherto been a subscriber, he was authorised to put down her name for an annual subscription of five guineas. (Loud applause.)

Mr B. Wood, M.P., gave the health of the Chairman, who returned thanks.

Captain Ross returned thanks for the Members of the House of Commons.

Mr. David Wire, in responding to the toast of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation," delivered an eloquent and impressive appeal in favour of the charity.

Mr. Walter, the Governor, acquitted himself with *eclat*, in returning thanks for the Governor and trustees.

The healths of gentlemen connected with other Licensed Victuallers' Institutions were severally given and responded to, after which, "The health of the Ladies" succeeded, and the Chairman and the other distinguished guests retired.

The Governor (Mr. Walter) was then called upon to preside, and he instantly took the chair.

The Chairman then gave "The Stewards of the day," to whom they were so much indebted for the very numerous and interesting company by which they were surrounded.

The toast was drunk amidst applause.

Mr. Bleaden proposed the health of the Secretary, Editor, and other gentlemen on the establishment of the *Morning Advertiser*.

Mr. Blake, the Secretary (Dr. Sheridan, the editor, having retired) returned thanks.

Several other toasts having been delivered, the Governor quitted the chair; the whole of the company having been, obviously, highly delighted with the day's proceedings. The marquees and gardens were not cleared till a late hour.

*** Next week we shall present our readers with a fine view of the Licensed Victuallers' School, in Kennington-lane, and a brief history of the progress of this excellent charity.

THE NEW BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

THE LIGHT OF ALL NATIONS.

The above engraving represents the new Safety Beacon now being erected on the Goodwin Sands, and will be known to all mariners by the name of the "Light of all Nations. The great loss of life annually occurring on our eastern coasts, is universally known; and the Goodwin Sands, in particular, being situated at the very portal through which passes the most active commerce in the world, is the scene of the most frequent and fatal shipwrecks. There is no other spot, perhaps, on the face of the earth, so well known for its dangers, or so much dreaded by seamen. Nor are its terrors diminished by popular opinion; on the contrary, it is commonly believed that the Goodwin Sands swallow up and engulf, irrecoverably, whatever is thrown upon them.

THE NELSON MONUMENT. Last week the immense block of Granton stone, presented by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch for the statue of the immortal Nelson, and which is intended to grace the summit of the column now erecting in Trafalgar square, was safely landed at the wharf in Abingdon-street, Westminster, and was afterwards conveyed, by the aid of twenty-two horses, through Parliament-street and Whitehall to Trafalgar-square. The column is, we understand, to be as high, or nearly so, as the spire of St. Martin's Church. The stone in question is stated to weigh thirty tons, and has already been reduced, to favour its more easy removal, from a block weighing at least forty-five tons; it is of the description known as "Craigleith," of the Liver-rock, and in point of durability equal to granite.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT HAYTI.—In the late earthquake at Cape Hayti, the American Consul and all his family perished by the fall of his house; Mr. Thompson, the English Consul, happened at the moment of the shock to be out riding, but on hastening home, found that his house was utterly destroyed, and his wife, children, and servants all killed in the ruins. On the arrival of the Tweed steam-packet at Hayti, on the 14th May, she found that out of a population of 9000, 4000 had been destroyed, and property to the value of one million of dollars wholly lost. The town of Savana and Port Platt on the east, Port Paix, Gonaives, Nichola Mole, Portau-Prince, and many others, have been equally sufferers.

THE FIRE AT HAMBURGH.—A private letter just arrived from Hamburgh states, that the amount already received for the sufferers from the late fire is more than sufficient to build up a magnificent town, much larger than that part of which has been destroyed. The writer of the letter alluded to states that the inhabitants are very far from grateful to the English, for the liberality they have displayed. On the contrary, they seize every opportunity of loading them with curses and execrations, charging them with having been the authors of the conflagration; and this they attribute to the jealousy of the English at the rapidly increasing commercial prosperity of Hamburgh, and their fears that ere long it would rival London.

LITERATURE.

THE BOOK OF BRITISH BALLADS. Edited by S. HALL, Esq. How and Parsons, Fleet-street.

"The Book of British Ballads!" what a world of poetry, of pathos, of simple and nervous expression, and all the attributes of "old and antique song," is contained in the very title, on which we could dwell as on a theme that it would take long to exhaust. Who does not remember Robin Hood, "the English ballad-singer's joy," and all his song-recorded adventures, throughout which our hearty sympathies are always with the outlaw of "Merrie Sherwood," even when, in the person of the bishop, he despoiled the church, and, in outwitting the sheriff, made a very mockery of "Old Father Antic," the law. Then the bold deeds or the "sun-burnt mirth" of Clim of the Clough and Scarlett (let no one confound him with Lord Abinger; it would be profanation of the more ancient celebrity), and little John, and Friar Tuck; to say nothing of Maid Marian, who appears to give the grace of kirtle and garland to scenes that else-cans and quarter-staffs might otherwise render somewhat too boisterous. Honour to them all! say we; and though Sherwood Forest has yielded its leaves to the blasts of many a hundred winters since they made its shades their dwelling, and its paths their fee-simple and inheritance, let them not be forgotten. There is a forest freshness, an open-air and sunmer-sunshine sort of nature about all associated with them, which, in these days of steam and gas and cast-iron, it is a new life and health to inhale, though but for an hour. What though conscience, hanging about the necks of our hearts, does whisper with an awkward air of truth, that they were verily and truly thieves? We turn to the poetry of their life, as it took shape from the lips of the bard and the minstrel, and choose rather to look on them as equaliters of the world's injustice, and redressers of its wrongs; a later chivalry, which, clad in Lincoln green instead of ponderous mail, and with the cloth yard shaft, in lieu of lance and sword, did, with all the warm impulse of old romance, without its pomp and ponderosity, take a freer and more prompt method of working out its purposes—

> Robbing the rich, but to bestow
> And give unto such as were poor and low.

Besides, Robin was a belted earl, and might have taken to the greenwood from the reason pressed upon Prince Hal, a feeling that "the poor abuses of the time wanted countenance." But, whatever were their motives or their deeds, certain it is, they inspired much of the poetry of our language, and it is as poetry we have to speak of the British Ballads.

We must pass with a brief general notice those ballads which treat of subjects, and are written in a different style. Of the martial ballad, "stirring the heart as with a trumpet," "Chevy Chase" will always be the first remembered, and the last forgotten; it contains poetry which we should hardly place second to the very finest in our language; thus, is there not the same keen feeling of defeat, more bitter than death, because it comes from the hand, and is suffered in the presence of, an enemy, in the dying words of Douglas,

> Lord Percy sees my fall!

and in Shelley's amplification of the expression in that fine passage—

> My foe above me like a cloud,
> Darkens my fall with victory!

The idea is essentially the same in both. We are glad to see that "Chevy Chase" is the first in the present collection.

Next to the martial ballad, comes that of domestic life, which thinks not of "battles long ago," but of

> Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
> That has been, and may be again;

breathing forth the voice of pathetic complaint wrung from the heart by desertion or wrong, or the lament of humanity under some crushing misfortune, or narrating, in the very spirit of simplicity, the fall of innocence beneath the grasp of the fiend. To this class belongs the "Children in the Wood," and this too we find in the present number.

The other two ballads it contains are the "Demon Lover," and the "Nut Brown Mayd," models of those two numerous classes in which the supernatural is called on either to tempt or to punish, and that of which love is the burden, varied by countless differences of outward circumstances, but the same in all, whether arising from palace or from cot. This last is beautiful exceedingly—one of those songs which Shakspeare must have remembered when he made the love-lorn duke call for the strain that

> D. . have his passion mad,
> More than light airs and recollected terms
> Of these most brisk and giddy paced times;
> The spinners and the knitters in the sun,
> And the free-maids who weave their web with bones,
> Did use to sing it—it was silly sooth,
> And dallies with the innocence of love,
> Like the old age.

Prior attempted to improve it in a modern version, but it is a sad failure; the attempt, indeed, almost amounted to a poetical sacrilege as great as if he placed a seventeenth-century peruke on the golden locks of Apollo. In the present work it is given in all its integrity.

The "Book of English Ballads" is not intended to be a mere reprint of the old collections. A judicious choice is to be exercised, that will present us with the finest flowers from the old garland of song. We have the highest veneration for the memory of Ritson and Percy, and of all those who rescued, or aided in rescuing, the fragments of song which were floating on the stream of time and tradition down to the ocean of oblivion. They worked in a right spirit, and they did their work well; their task was to gather all, and to reject nothing, lest, under the coating of rough and rugged language, they might cast away a pearl of poetry. They recorded, but did not select, and for what they did the world cannot be sufficiently grateful.

But now that research can scarcely be expected to yield us more than we possess—now that time has yielded up all we are ever likely to obtain of this kind of treasure, may not a guiding

THE NUT BROWN MAID.

E it right, or wrong, these men among
On women do complayne
Affermyng this, how that it is
A labour spent in vayne,
To love them wele; for never a dele
They love a man agayne:
For lete a man do what he can,
Theyr favour to attayne,
Yet, yf a newe do them persue,
Theyr first true lover than
Laboureth for nought: and from her thought
He is a banyshed man.

taste he called in, to select from the mass these pieces which are invested with peculiar beauty? All that is equal in age is not equal in value; and it is no disparagement to our old poets to say that the stream of their verse did not always run over diamonds.

For the "Book of British Ballads," then, there is room in our literature, and it will find a welcome from every one who has a taste for the charms of poetry and art. The work is on a plan similar to that of the "Lieder und Bilder" of the Germans, but is by no means a servile imitation. As specimens of art, the illustrations are exquisite, from the vignette to the preface, into which Mr. J. Franklin has crowded a little world of life, to the splendid engraving by Creswick, which introduces the "Nut-brown Mayd," which we are fortunate enough to be enabled to transfer to our pages. (See preceding page.)

The illustration of each ballad is intrusted to a different artist. The first in order, "Chevy Chase," is enriched by the pencil of J. Franklin; and, considering the narrow space to which he had to confine his battle-groups, he has thrown a wonderful life and vigour into his figures. The last illustration of the ballad, the bearing home the bodies from the field, is particularly fine. The illustrations to the "Children in the Wood" are by J. R. Herbert, A.R.A.; engraved by Green. Those of "Fair Rosamond," by Franklin; engraved by T. Williams, Miss Williams, Walmsley, Evans, and others. Had we time to point out beauties, we should be happy to dwell on the quaint device of the border design that surrounds the opening stanza, and the grace thrown into the figure of Rosamond, wherever she is introduced. "The Nut-brown Lover" has fallen to the share of J. Gilbert, who has been ably seconded by Folkard and Bastin, as his engravers. There is great spirit in the first illustration, where the tempter fiend looks down with scorn on his fair, but frail victim, though she is in the very act of breaking her dearest earthly ties to follow him. The last illustration, the "Demon flinging with the Lady into the Sea," reminds us, and not disadvantageously, of some of the wild and unearthly forms of Retsch.

The number includes the opening stanzas of the "Nut-brown Mayd," which is illustrated by Creswick. Looking at the extreme beauty and delicate lightness of the foliage of the noble tree, in the cut which enriches our imperfect notice of one of the most exquisite of modern publications, we cannot help thinking, that, in this style, our school of art is superior to that of Germany, though, in correct delineations of the human figure, we must sometimes admit that they surpass us

Both in design and execution, the present work is a splendid specimen of the perfection to which we have brought the art of wood-engraving. Many of the plates are perfect studies, that may be looked into again and again; and so delighted have we been with the number before us, that we must earnestly claim for the undertaking the support of the public at large; that support we are assured will not be withheld, unless poetry and art—both, be it remembered, thoroughly English in subject and style—unexceptionable taste and refined execution must appeal to the world in vain.

THE JAR OF WHISKEY: OR, AN ADVENTURE AT CROOKSTON CASTLE.

(FROM THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.)

It was shortly after I had read the "Abbot," that I was induced to take an excursion to Crookston Castle; a fine old relic of ancient times, situated on the southern bank of the Cart, in Renfrewshire, about half-a-dozen miles from Glasgow, where I happened to be sojourning at the time. As every reader, I presume, has read the novel in question, I do not deem it necessary to make any further allusion to it; what I have got to relate is the adventure I had there, and thus it was:—

It was upon a fine breezy summer noon—no matter for the year—that three of us, sworn friends and close companions, resolved to pay a visit to this old ruin, or "interesting relic of feudal times," as the guide book has it. Before leaving, however, it was agreed that we should, at least for once in our lives, enjoy the luxury of dining in a castle, even although the carpet should be formed by the green turf, and the roof of the chamber nothing better than the bright canopy of heaven; so we had a plentiful repast packed with an abundance of eatables, together with a bottle of port, and a large tin flask of Islay whiskey.

It was a bright warm sunny day; but there was also a strong breeze, bringing along with it a most delicious coolness, and sending the blood dancing through each vein, with such vigour and freshness, that I found it impossible to resist the strong impulse, to rush forward against the breeze, so away I started over the green sward, and brae, till, quite exhausted, I sank breathless upon the green sward, where, amidst rowans and buttercups, I gaspingly inhaled their perfume. The actual distance of the castle "as the crow flies" was not very great; we, however, deeming it preferable to deviate from the usual route, wandered along in the most approved zigzag fashion; at one time sauntering along a narrow country road, at another by the banks of a winding canal, then scrambling up to the top of a heather-crowned hill, plucking the blackberries as we went, totally unmindful alike of rents in skin, or cloth; anon, scouring across a forbidden field, where the farm-servants came shouting in our rear, till at length, when heartily tired, we sat down to rest ourselves upon the trunk of a fallen tree, and at one short sitting, finished the contents of the tin flask. This latter proceeding did not cause us any uneasiness, as before setting out we were led to understand, that it could easily be replenished at an old-farm-house in the neighbourhood of the ruin, and it was even whispered, with liquor undefiled by the prying gauze of the exciseman; but of this anon.

As we drew near the castle we were witnesses of a singular phenomenon, something similar to which I had often seen, but had never seen; it being one of those singularly beautiful optical delusions that are only to be seen in certain situations, combined with peculiar states of the weather,—a thing which I am told is of very rare occurrence. Our road took an abrupt turn round by the side of a steep hill, which rose right in our front, rendering the whole country that lay beyond impervious to our view. Before we came to this turn, on looking over the top of the fence or hedge, we beheld a large opening in the side of the hill, of at least forty feet in diameter, through which appeared stretched out for many miles one of the most striking and beautiful landscapes which it is possible to imagine; bearing a strong resemblance to some of those which Turner has sometimes painted; over which a hazy indistinctness hangs, yet where every objects is plainly visible.

According to all the usages of the sentimental tale-writers of the day, I ought to burst out into a long and labored description of some enchanting landscape, which has no existence out of my own brain, and only brought in here for the purpose of showing my powers of description. But as this is a true history, which does not aspire to any such high flights, the reader's imagination is left entirely free, as I pretend to nothing beyond giving a plain statement of the facts as they actually occurred on this eventful day.

For awhile we stood entranced, and gazed, with feelings of awe and admiration, upon this wonderful scene, doubtful of its reality, and for a time totally incapable of accounting for its appearance. On approaching the hedge, however, the whole affair vanished from our view, and in stead we found a round-pit, dug into the side of the hill, for supplying that material to the neighbouring farmers; yet on moving back a few yards in the same direction that we approached, the same beautiful landscape again became visible. I remained awhile amusing myself by tracing out on the sides of the pit the various curves and projections that formed the most prominent features of the picture; and endeavoured to satisfy myself upon scientific grounds for their occurrence. In this employment I lingered a considerable time, and had come to a very satisfactory conclusion, just as the sun had so far changed his position in the heavens that the phenomenon was no longer visible. While thus engaged, my companions had walked on, and were by this time far out of sight. Afraid of not being able to overtake them in time, I resolved upon taking a short cut across the fields; so leaping the hedge, and with the top of the tower for my guide, I ran straight on.

After passing through several fields I wandered on toward the castle, so far lost in reverie that I was nearly ridden over by a man on horseback, riding hastily along the road. He apologised for his carelessness, when we entered into a brief conversation. At first I took him for a gamekeeper or overseer of some sort, but I soon understood that he was the exciseman of the district. After a little chat about the ruin which I was going to visit, he rode on.

With the exception of one large square tower, there is not much of the castle remaining, and the whole is fast crumbling into ruin; here and there, are large portions of the walls, which enable you still to trace the entire extent of the building, the moat and rampart being still distinctly visible; the moat, of course, is perfectly dry, and in many places nearly filled with large pieces of the fallen walls, and other rubbish that has been gathering for ages. None of the chambers are complete, though you may still observe the extent of the large hall, with an immense fire-place at one end; but the roof is gone, which erst reverberated with the loud revelry of the bold Barons of Renfrew.

It was at Crookston that the ill-fated betrothment of Mary and Darnley was arranged: and tradition points out the chamber which they occupied for some time after their unfortunate marriage. The view from the window of this chamber commands a large extent of country, pleasingly diversified by hill and dale; while immediately beneath it, reaching from the castle to the brink of the river, stretches a green lawn, where, it is said, the Queen witnessed, and sometimes joined in the dances and other entertainments which took place shortly after her marriage. On the summit of the tower, provided you have the hardihood to climb to that perilous height, you may see the stone in which the flag-staff was fixed, from which the broad banner once floated, together with the large stones, often rode to and fro by the watchful guard; and from which the signal fire was wont to blaze. No part of the castle has been inhabited for many generations, and the walls that were once hung with rich tapestry, are now overspread with green moss, or mouldering in the deadly grasp of the ivy plant.

By this time we began to think that it would be as well to see after our dinner; so, without much further ceremony, down we sat upon the sill of the principal window, a large square place, the walls being nearly eight feet thick. The portmanteau was soon unpacked, and it was universally allowed that one bottle of wine was rather too scanty an allowance of liquor for three weary travellers; as a punishment for losing my way, I was packed off to the farm-house to have the flask replenished with a quantity of the best "mountain dew."

In some of the remote Highland districts of Scotland, there is still a little traffic carried on in illicit dis lation; but, I had no idea until this day, that it was to be found so far down in the lowlands as the outbounds. I was met at the entrance by an exceedingly dark, ill-favoured looking fellow, of whose age I could not form a guess. Without moving to let me pass, he stood right in the centre of the doorway, and with a frowning brow demanded, in a gruff voice, the nature of my business.

"Could you fill this, my man?" said I, holding up the flask, which he took into his hand with a furtive glance, his countenance if possible growing darker with emotion.

"Hark ye, young Sir," he replied, "you seem to go pretty coolly about this sort of work, but take care you do not come this errand once too often. And if you must do the dirty work of that scoundrel F——(naming the exciseman whom I had met), with whom I saw you speaking at the foot of the hill, you must also lay your account to take the consequences. Now mark me, and tell him to be wary how he tempts a desperate man; he has already thwarted me more than once, but, if he again dares to cross my path, by heaven it will be at his own peril. Now, trump, you've had your answer; there is your road, and there goes your property before you;" saying which, he gave the tin flask a smart kick with his foot, which sent it whirling through the air down to the foot of the hill; showing that, whatever else he knew in perfection, there was one thing at least of which there could be no doubt, and that was, that he possessed a thorough knowledge both of the theory and practice of foot-ball playing.

Thunderstruck at this strange behaviour, I was utterly at a loss how to proceed, believing at first that I was actually confronting a madman. However, I assured him that he was mightily mistaken if he took me either for a gauger or the spy of one. I told him the occasion of my presence in the neighbourhood, and if we had really been misinformed as to the nature of his *other* business, hoped he would excuse me for troubling him. But this was of no avail; he still stuck to his former points, and had become so violent in his insonate tirade, when he was interrupted by the appearance of a stout old man, who, alarmed by the hubbub, issued from one of the outhouses, demanding the cause of quarrel.

I told him in a few words

"Hout, tout," said he, "ne'er fash your thoom; that's aye the gate wi' him," glancing at the surly fellow, who slunk away round by the end of the house. "But ma ne nevvy is no here yet, and when he comes to—Your flask—ne'er mind it, wait a wee;" and he entered one of the back rooms, from which he soon reappeared. "We're to be awee but canous, but no see much as you'll tak, here's a bit jar o' the real stuff, and when ye've feenished, ye're de me, and I'm no here, so I can pitch it into the cart-house."

He presented for the contents, I tendered off with the jar to my friends at the castle, where I soon arrived.

I found them both loaded with the eatables, and standing on the green sward on the outside of the tower, evidently preparing for some adventure.

"What's the row now?" said I.

"Oh nothing, only we have made a discovery."

It seemed that one of them had dropped a fork over the window, and on going down to look for it, he discovered another chamber, the existence of which we had never dreamt of, the entrance being completely hid from view by some bushes growing close to the wall. They had both been in the chamber, and had resolved that we should, only for the fun of the thing, come within. I consented, seeing that it was rather chilly above, and moreover it threatened rain soon. The entrance was up two or three steps, and then down a narrow spiral staircase, leading to a narrow aperture, so small that it scarcely deserved the name of door. The light was admitted by a loop-hole near the ceiling, the roof being high, considering the size of the apartment. The walls were of hewn stone, and, altogether, the chamber had a very comfortable appearance; so much so, that the dinner was soon spread and the cloth extended upon, without much further delay. We did it ample justice; the tracks of our labours in showing the effects our inroads upon them, and the liquor came in for a due share of our attention. On producing the whiskey, I told them of the scrape I had nearly got involved in, when looking out for it, and to make all square, we toasted a bumper or two to their confusion. How long we sat discussing the eatables, and other topics, I cannot now say; all that I can remember is, that the spirits soon began to work their enchantments. We sang and shouted, danced and jumped, till we were all hoarse and tired. Then nothing would satisfy the other two, but a view from the top of the tower; but, as I had always the name of being a rather cautious individual, I deemed it more prudent to remain where I was, and enjoy a cigar, rather than run the risk of breaking my head, which at the time was not in the clearest state.

I had sat only a few minutes, when I was suddenly interrupted by an appalling incident; at first, when we entered the vault it seemed totally dark, owing to the sudden transition from the broad glare of day, into its gloomy walls, where the light was rather scanty, being only admitted by the loop-hole which I have noticed as being above; by the time we had finished our repast, our eyes had become somewhat accustomed to it that we could discern every object in the place. Turning with my back to the wall, facing the loop-hole, and occupied as I have already stated, I was startled by the appearance of a bright red light glaring up suddenly on the opposite wall; at this alarming occurrence I immediately sprung to my feet, and advancing, found it proceeded from a narrow, deep pit, the mouth of which had hitherto escaped our notice, being hid by the dark shadow cast by the wall, right below which it was situated. How I mustered courage to look down, I cannot now say. I felt as bold as a lion; but whether it arose from the quantity of drink I had taken, or proceeded from what philosophers style innate courage, I need not trouble either the reader or myself by inquiring. Look down, however, I did, and seeing some steps, or rather projecting stones on each side, began to descend, without for a moment considering what I was about. Down I went, step by step, with a foot on each side, the place being much wider than an ordinary chimney. I went down for a considerable way without stopping, and with an ease akin to that which we feel in dreams, when we pass through scenes and overcome difficulties, almost independent of the slightest act of volition. When about half-way down, I thought, judging from the distance of the bottom, which I could dimly see, I became conscious of a choking sensation, and experienced some difficulty in breathing; doubting whether to go down, or return, I stood for a short time, till I recovered so far, that I determined to persevere.

On arriving at the bottom, I found myself standing in a dungeon vault, which, after looking at the distance I had descended, I concluded to be far beneath the level of the ground; the walls being covered with a black slimy composition, and dripping wet. It being too far sunk for either windows or loopholes, the ghastly apartment was lighted up by a blazing fire, which burned in a stove, or furnace, beneath a large vat full to the brim of boiling liquor. It was the glare of the fire in this furnace, the door of which was open, which had penetrated to the chamber above, and attracted my attention.

There was another chamber adjoining the one where I stood; if anything, it was larger, and, on entering, I found that it contained a still, in good working condition; along with a quantity of barrels, tubs, and jars, lying about in all directions. "Oh, oh," thinks I, "here's a solution of the whole mystery;—this must be the workshop of these rascals, there is no doubt of it, and it argues a pretty extensive business too,—not to be despised by any means." But how they got entrance to these apartments, I could not divine. It must have been underground, for there was no trace of any passage or door above, that I could remember, and it was absurd to think that it could be the one by which I had gained admittance.

Groping about in the dark for a solution of this difficulty, I was startled by the creaking of hinges quite close to me, and had barely time to step aside, when a door burst open, and the smuggler entered, dragging some heavy body along the floor. He pulled it into the inner apartment, and you may guess my astonishment when, instead of a sack or something of that sort, I discovered the very exciseman, whom I had met at the foot of the road! His hands tied tightly behind his back, and otherwise presenting a most frightful spectacle. His face was completely covered with blood proceeding from an ugly gash in his brow, above the eyes, one of which was entirely hid by a piece of raw flesh, which had been torn from the same sharp instrument, and now hung from his eyebrow. It was a horrible sight. I was fixed to the spot, and remained trembling in the dark chamber, hidden amongst the barrels, determined to watch their proceedings. It was a most fearful scene that now took place. The smuggler was a big, strong, large-boned fellow, with a chest like an ox, and a pair of tremendous fists, in which he grasped the poor excisemen as firm as a vice. His face was purple with passion, his hair, hung matted upon his brow, from beneath which a pair of bloodshot eyes glared upon his victim. They were both breathless with the struggle, but he was the first to speak.

"Again I have got you in my power, and you won't escape me this time. You have been the bane of my existence—the curse of my life—you have crossed my path in every way, and blighted every project upon which I have set my heart. But now you shall learn what it is to goad a desperate man."

"You coward, you have have taken advantage of me," said the exciseman.

"Liar, that you are, you know I am no coward. But you, you crawling viper, by every step and action of your despicable life, do well deserve the name. By your hidden, underhand means, you have ruined me. You have deprived me of the means of pursuing my lawful employment, you have ruined my character, and driven me from the society of my fellows! And, oh God! at last you have whispered your vile insinuations to *her*, and wiled away the heart of my wife,—her for whose sake I have endured all the misery." He paused here, and seemed deeply affected; he then resumed,—"And all this because she had the hardihood to give her hand to a man whom she loved, instead of such a contemptible wretch as you, but I shall yet make you an offer. Let us both go and seek out my wife in your castle, and before her acknowledge the falsity of your statements; then let you and I separate for ever. Promise this, and you shall go forth from here unharmed."

"I'll be hanged if I do."

"Then be so," and he struck him a blow upon the face which sent him staggering back into the ashpit of the furnace, where he fell with his head upon the red-hot bars.

Maddened with the scorching pain, the exciseman sprung to his feet, and, rendered desperate with agony, he snapped the cord which bound his arms, at the same moment springing at the throat of his opponent, he brought him to the ground

A fearful struggle ensued. The exciseman was uppermost for awhile, and I thought he had fully mastered his enemy, who seemed paralysed by the suddenness of the shock. They both lay calm for a few minutes, the exciseman, as if considering how next to proceed; while the smuggler, whose arms pinned down, separated one of his legs and gave the exciseman a kick in the abdomen, which made him groan with pain. He lost his hold, and his enemy got above him. He twisted his arms behind, and, as if suddenly inspired with a new idea, he dragged him up, and, with a swing, he placed him upon the edge of the boiling vat.

"Now do you accept my terms?—speak, or by heaven I plunge you in." But the exciseman only screamed with desperation at the thought of the dreadful death. "Once more I ask you, will you go? speak!"

The only answer was a dreadful yell, which rung through the vaulted roof. There came a splash, he plunged him into the vat, followed by a hissing sound as the boiling liquor closed over him, and in a moment his struggles ended for ever.

The smuggler stood amazed at what he had done; it was an awful pause. It was the look of the murderer after he has done the deed! I had often tried to conceive such a look, but I pray heaven I may never see it again.

At this while I stood shivering with fear; I had approached the door of the apartment during the struggle, and now that it was over, I became alarmed for my own safety. As I turned to look about me for a hiding place, the smuggler discovered me. He stepped onward, and seized me by the collar, while I shrunk beneath his baleful gaze. He never spoke, but, dragging me to the vat, prepared to plunge me in. I cried for mercy—I roared and struggled, but it was all in vain. My strength failed me, while with a powerful grasp he bent me down—down—down. I felt the warm steam covering my face, and the scorching liquid was already touching my hair—I felt it boiling and bubbling in my ears. "Oh, murder, murder!"

"Hillo! what the devil's the row?" said a voice; and I felt myself rudely shaken.

"Oh! murder—murder—mercy—murder!"

"Ha! ha! ha!"

"Ho! ho! ho! here's a decided case."

"Oh, mercy, where am I?" I suppose I have been dreaming," said I, looking up, and seeing my two friends in the vault, where it seems I had fallen asleep.

Reader, I had eaten a hearty dinner, and when I awoke, I found the flask was empty. I will confess I was occasionally troubled with the nightmare, and now I assure you I was glad that it was no worse. The day, by this time, was pretty far spent, so we prepared to return home immediately. One of my friends took the jar from the farm-house, where he saw the smuggler enjoying a pipe by the fireside.

On our road home we met the exciseman, but whether he had betrayed the smuggler to the extent I had dreamed, I never took the trouble to inquire.

WHITTINGTON'S STONE AT HIGHGATE.—Until within the last very few years might be observed in passing from Holloway to Highgate, on the right hand side of the road, a rudely constructed stone in the form of a mile stone. From this spot it was, by a former measurement, ascertained four miles from London; and it was upon the above stone—which tradition, for a long lapse of years, handed down to after generations—that the boy Whittington sat and rested himself, when he was, as he fancied, welcomed on by the vocative invitation of the merry bells of Bow Church. On the stone was distinctly legible the following inscription:—"This is Whittington's stone." This perishable memorial has been removed, and another erected in its room, on which is inscribed "This is where Whittington's stone formerly stood."

THE FORCE OF HABIT. A story is told of a tallow chandler, who having amassed a fortune, disposed of his business, and took a house in the country, not far from London, that he might enjoy himself. After a few months trial of a holiday life, he requested permission of his successor to come into town and assist him on melting days. Another person who kept a retail spirit shop, and having in like manner retired from trade, used to employ himself by having one puncheon filled with water, and measuring it off by pints into another. A butcher in a small country town, some little time after he had left off business, informed his old customers that he meant to kill a lamb once a week, just for amusement.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended divine service on Sunday afternoon in Westminster Abbey.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign office. The council sat two hours.

EARL DE GREY.—The Lord-Lieutenant has deferred his departure from Ireland for Baden-Baden till the 16th of this month. Mr. Magenis, private secretary, accompanies his Excellency. The Countess de Grey remains at the Viceregal Lodge till the return of her noble consort.

Her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians took an airing on Monday afternoon in an open barouche and four, attended on horseback by Lord Charles Wellesley and Sir Edward Bowyer, the Equerries in waiting. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback at the same time, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians returned to Buckingham Palace soon after six o'clock on Monday afternoon, from his residence at Claremont.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Duchess of Kent, honoured the German Opera with their presence on Monday evening.

On Monday evening the Earl and Countess of Jersey gave a sumptuous entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George and Princess Augusta at the family mansion in Berkeley-square.

The Right Hon. J. Nicholl, Judge-Advocate General, had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial

THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUGH'S FETE TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.—This brilliant *fete* was given on Tuesday at Winchehill. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and a numerous suite, arrived at ten minutes before five o'clock P.M. The Queen and the other illustrious personages were met at the foot of the grand staircase by the Duke and Duchess. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the arm of the noble host, and proceeded through the noble hall to the state apartments, and thence to the grand pavilion, erected on the Terrace next the Thames. Here the royal party found already assembled, about five hundred fashionables of the first families in the kingdom. After the usual courtesies, the party took their seats on ottomans, or chairs, to be spectators of a boat race by selected watermen. During this period the band of the Coldstream Guards played selections from some favourite operas. The *déjeuner* was a most elaborate, costly and tasteful display of refinement. The royal table was divided in the grand saloon, whilst other apartments were appropriated for the general company. The party began to break up about seven o'clock.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of the Belgians and suite, returned to Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock; and afterward her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, with the usual attendants, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. On Tuesday morning, by special licence, Viscount Ruslyn, eldest son of the Earl and Countess Cawdor, to Miss Sarah Mary Cavendish, second daughter of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, and late Maid of Honour to the Queen. The very reverend the Dean of Carlisle officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a numerous family circle.

The Queen held a Court on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace for the reception of addresses on the throne.

The Bishop of London and a deputation presented an address of congratulation from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the clergy of London and Westminster.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and a deputation presented an address of congratulation from the Corporation of the city of Dublin, to which her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

Her Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the principal officers of state.

At the Court Ali Ben Nasser, Envoy from the Imaum of Muscat, had an audience of the Queen, introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Protestant Dissenting Clergy of the three denominations presented addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert.

Her Majesty and afterwards a dinner and evening party

The Queen Dowager, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen and the Hereditary Prince, left her residence, Bushy House, Bushy Park, on Wednesday afternoon for town.

Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, returned with his family to Paris on Saturday night, after an absence on leave for eight months. On Sunday he visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and afterwards went to the King and royal family at Neuilly, where he passed the day.

Information has been received at Coblentz, by telegraph, that the King of Prussia had set out for St. Petersburgh, and the Queen for Dresden.

The Marquis of Bute has subscribed the liberal sum of £100, and the Marquis of Breadalbane £50, to the fund for maintaining the schools established in connexion with the General Assembly of Scotland.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EAST INDIA-HOUSE.—A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Monday at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the following resolution:—"That, upon consideration of all the circumstances connected with British intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, as they appear from the papers already laid before Parliament, it is the opinion of this Court that the expense of that war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that it should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom." The chairman, Sir J. L. Lushington, after a desultory but somewhat animated discussion, suggested an amendment, to the effect that the "*whole*" expense of the war should not be thrown on the people of India, but that a "*portion of it*" should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom; which having been adopted, the motion as amended was carried by a majority of 23 to 20.

A crowded meeting of the Metropolitan Anti-Corn Law Association, and of deputies from its sixty-four branches, was held at their hall on Monday. Besides the members and officers of the association, the meeting was attended by a deputation from the provinces—of gentlemen sent to the metropolis to represent the state of the country to the Government. Francis Place, Esq., president of the business committee, was unanimously called to the chair. Several resolutions tending to advance the objects of the meeting were adopted.

MEETING OF JAMAICA PLANTERS.—On Wednesday a public meeting of planters, merchants, and others interested in the colony of Jamaica, was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's street, Lord St. Vincent in the chair, for the purpose of offering to Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., their assurance of their participation in the sentiments of gratitude and admiration expressed by the colonists for the manner in which he has governed Jamaica, and also of their regret at his resignation. Mr. Burge read an address, which was adopted *nem. con.* A deputation, consisting of the principal gentlemen in the room, was appointed to present the address to Sir Charles Metcalfe upon his arrival. Mr. Burge moved a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, which was seconded by Sir Alexander Grant, who said that the Earl of Elgin, the successor of Sir Charles Metcalfe, was "resolved, *sequæ ab accepta*, to adopt the same line of policy with his predecessor.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—PAINTED HALL AND CHAPEL.—We have the satisfaction to inform our readers that Sir Robert Stopford, the governor, has attended to the recommendation of the Select Committee on National Monuments, of 1841, to admit the public free on two days in the week. Sir R. Stopford (Governor of the Hospital) has given orders that the Painted Hall and Chapel shall be open, free of charge, on Mondays and Fridays, from ten to seven o'clock in summer, and from ten to three o'clock in winter; and we trust the public will show by their conduct a just value of the boon thus given them, which will place Greenwich Hospital on the same liberal footing as the National Gallery and Hampton Court are now placed. We view the conduct of Sir Robert Stopford as highly honourable to him as a gentleman and a sailor; and we trust his example will be followed by those who have charge of public buildings and collections of the works of art that would be invaluable to the mass of the people, as a means of education and acquiring a knowledge of the fine arts, which tend to soften the ruder manners of the ignorant.

BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. A General Court of St. Bartholomew's Hospital was held on Thursday last, for the purpose of electing a treasurer in the room of Mr. Thomas Helps, deceased; when Mr. James Bentley, senior almoner, was unanimously chosen.

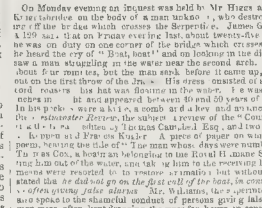
BETHLEM HOSPITAL. THE CASE OF OXFORD.—A meeting of the governors of Bethlem Hospital was held on Monday last. After the general business of the court was concluded, a governor requested to be allowed to call the attention of the court to a subject which had given rise to much conversation in several circles in the metropolis. A report prevailed very extensively about the prisoner Oxford, which stated that he had privileges afforded him quite inconsistent with the treatment to which it was reasonable to suppose persons guilty of such an offence as that with which he had been guilty, and for which he was confined in the Hospital. It was represented that Oxford had an allowance of a pint of wine per day, and masters to teach him the French and German languages; and it was very desirable to have such reports contradicted if there was no foundation for them. The President said he was glad to have an opportunity of disabusing the public mind on this subject, and of assuring the governors that Oxford had no advantages from his situation beyond those possessed by other inmates. On the contrary, he had the misery of perpetual imprisonment for his contemplation; and the report of the pint of wine per day, was only one amongst the absurd reports of the day. With regard to the statement that Oxford had masters to teach him languages, those who swallowed such a report had just as much reason to take the dose, as the prisoner had opportunity of taking the wine. It was possible that the prisoner had been endeavouring to learn the French language from books which he had procured; but reports never lost anything of the wonderful and incredible by being circulated amongst people. He had heard something about an application to take a likeness of Oxford; and he would call the steward of the Hospital to say whether such an application had been made, and if such was the case, what was the result?—Mr. Nicholls (the steward) said that such application had been made at the Hospital, and had of course been refused, as he could not think of consenting to allow anything of the kind without the orders of the Court.

GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY. The anniversary dinner in commemoration of the establishment of this society, took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. It was attended by a numerous muster of the supporters of the Institution, and conducted, both as to the excellence of the viands, and the arrangements for the vocal and instrumental music, in a manner that left nothing to be desired. The company were indebted to Messrs. Hobbs, Fitzwilliam, Hawkins, Chapman, &c., and to Miss Betts, who contributed her talents, for the latter orphanages to good cheer and social harmony. The chair was taken by Lord Mauners. The announcement by the secretary of the contributions was hailed with applause, and from their amount, and the large sum subscribed by the company, it may be anticipated that the resources of the society are in a wholesome and flourishing state. The company did not separate until a late hour.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday afternoon the annual public examination of the children educated by the above society took place in the Central School-room, Borough-road, Southwark. The room was well attended by ladies and gentlemen. Owing to the absence, from indisposition, of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who had promised to take the chair, Lord Russell presided. The proceedings commenced at two o'clock, with the examination of the scholars in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, botany, zoology, chemistry, drawing, and singing, the latter according to the system of Mr. Hullah.

GENERAL SHIPOWNERS' SOCIETY. On Wednesday the tenth annual meeting of the merchants and others connected with British shipping was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the committee appointed to watch over the interests of this most important branch of national industry. The chair was taken by Mr. Robert Barry. Mr. G. F. Young read the report of the committee, which was unanimously received and adopted. Mr. Palmer, M.P., proposed a resolution to the following effect:—"That this meeting concurs cordially in the sentiments so ably expressed in the report; and, satisfied of the injury which must be inflicted on the British shipping interest by the operation of the 'Customs Amendment Bill,' and the 'Bill to Amend the Laws for the Regulation of the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad,' highly approves of the steps taken by the committee in opposition to those measures, and of the fearless and straightforward avowal of those principles which can alone secure to British navigation the pre-eminent position it has attained." Mr. A. Chapman, M.P., seconded this resolution, which was adopted. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the annual Court of Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held at that establishment, when the accounts for the past year were audited, and the Governors afterwards went over the wards of the hospital, and inspected the recent alterations. At the termination of the business of the day, the Governors dined together at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when the chair was taken by Sir John Cowan, Bart., president of the Court of Governors.



On Monday evening an inquest was held by Mr Higgs at the Life-Gun tavern Kensington on the body of a man unknown, who destroyed himself in the manner after he had crossed the Serpentine. James Green, police-constable A 159 said that on Friday evening last, about twenty-five minutes to ten o'clock he was on duty on one corner of the bridge which crosses the Serpentine, when he heard the cry of "Boat, boat!" and on looking in the direction of the cry, he saw a man struggling in the water near the second arch. The boat came up in about four minutes, but the man sank before it came up, he, however, was found on the first throw of the grapnel. His dress consisted of a dark frock coat, which he took off before he left the bridge. He was about five feet nine inches in height, and appeared between 40 and 50 years of age, with a bald head. In his pockets were a knife, a comb and a key and an unprotected proof sheet of the *Westminster Review*, the subject a review of the "Court and Times of Frederick the Second," edited by Thomas Carlyle. Henry Gardiner, Works Assistant to Mr. Francis Kinder. A piece of paper on which was written a long poem, bearing the title of "The man whose days were numbered," was also found. The Rev. Mr. Cox, a boatman belonging to the Royal Humane Society, deposed to having him out of the water, and taking him to the receiving house, where the usual means were resorted to to restore animation, but without avail. This witness stated that *he dashed up on the first call of the boat, in consequence of the bathers often giving false alarms.* Mr. Williams, the superintendent of the society, also spoke to the shameful conduct of persons giving false alarms, and that they men were often kept dragging the river for hours in consequence, and he hoped the jury would, in their verdict, strongly condemn the practice. Mr. Williams further stated, that the boat had only just arrived at the receiving house from the ships, and that the deceased must have thrown himself in immediately on the boat's return, as their verdict a rony condemned the conduct of persons giving false alarms. [illegible] Mr. Williams [illegible] shameful [illegible] in not attending to the first call for assistance. We see a great parade of benevolence on every recurring anniversary of the Humane Society's establishment, and a general distribution of medals; but every night an unfortunate wretch is drowned; but we hope that at the next general meeting something will be done with regard to the discretion allowed to boatmen to judge between genuine and false alarms. That the practice of giving "[illegible]" there is none, is fraught with mischief is sufficiently apparent, and it is [illegible] seems to be but an end to, but we think that Mr. Williams [illegible] subject to the jury was guilty of very gross impertinence, and we consider that Mr. Higgs allowed it to [illegible]

DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.—On Monday forenoon an adjourned investigation was resumed before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Dudley Arms Tavern, Harrow-road, on the body of Mary Pearce, aged 54, whose death took place in Paddington station-house under circumstances which were alleged to reflect on the conduct of the police. From the evidence taken prior to the adjournment it appeared that the deceased resided with her husband, who is a bricklayer, at No. 7, Edward's place, Bryanstone square. About half-past five o'clock on the morning of Tuesday se inspector the husband went out, leaving the deceased in bed. The deceased left home shortly after seven o'clock, and while proceeding along the Edgeware road, [illegible] named Bridges, observed her suddenly to stagger and fall. He assisted her up, and placed her against some railings, but finding her quite insensible, although she muttered something, he believed her to be intoxicated, and sent for a policeman, who, with assistance, conveyed her to the station-house, and charged her with being drunk and incapable of taking care of herself. The charge having been entered by the police-sergeant on duty, the deceased was placed in one of the cells by herself, without having previously been seen by a medical man. About a quarter past o'clock the sergeant on duty went into the cell to rouse her, in order that she might be taken to the police office. Finding it impossible to do so, he ordered that she might be taken to the police office. Finding it impossible to do so, he ordered that she might be taken to the police office. But being unable to do so, he ordered that a surgeon, who declared deceased dead. The deceased had received a severe contusion on the forehead, and at the desire the inquiry was adjourned for a post-mortem examination of the body. Mr. Ancell, surgeon, of Norfolk-crescent, said he had since examined the body, and from appearances, it was his opinion that she had died of apoplexy. The witness and two other medical men, Mr. Lane and Mr. [illegible], were in attendance on the deceased differently in obtaining the [illegible] between themselves and apoplexy. The coroner said, if that was the case, they, of course, could not expect the police to be judges in such a matter. He believed in this instance that no blame was attributable to them; but for their own protection it was necessary that in all cases where persons were found in the streets insensible they should instantly call in the aid of a medical man. If it was not done, the law, in his opinion, ought to remedy the evil. The jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Natural death."

THE WORKHOUSE TEST.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, the coroner, in the infirmary of the Marylebone workhouse, Newroad, on the body of Elizabeth Pearce, aged [illegible], who had been formerly in affluent circumstances, but who, becoming reduced, was obliged to enter the [illegible] workhouse [illegible] evening. She had frequently heard to declare, that going into the workhouse would break her heart, a prediction which was too fatally verified. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

On Tuesday evening Mr. Higgs the acting coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the George the Fourth, Gilbert's passage, Clare-market, on the body of James Stevens, a plumber, glazier. It appeared in evidence that on Monday last, about noon, deceased was cleaning the first-floor windows of No 23, Red Lion-street, Holborn. To do so he stood on the top (a foot and a half wide) of a shop front, and having completed his task, he was stooping down to enter one of the windows, which was partially open at the bottom, when his foot slipped, and he fell into the street. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed by the police to King's College Hospital, Carey-street. He never rallied, and died in about two hours after his admission, of the injuries caused by the accident. Verdict, "Accidental death."—[This melancholy case should act as a warning to masters and mistresses, who endanger the lives of their servants by ordering them to clean windows in the manner above described. It is really fruitful of [illegible] to daily exhibitions of this kind which the metropolis presents.—ED. I. L. N.]

DEATH FROM EATING PEAS. The same coroner afterwards held an inquest at the same place, on the body of George Lethbury, aged sixty years, a man who died in the King's College Hospital, on Monday last, in consequence of having eaten a quantity of parboiled grey peas, which had remained since winter [illegible] the Wine Office, near-street, Wandsworth, before Mr Carter, upon the body of John Finch, aged forty-four who a few years since kept the Jolly Gardeners, Lambeth walk, and whose body was found in the river, above Battersea bridge, on the Wednesday morning last. The deceased had latterly become, through misfortune, an inveterate drunkard. His widow, on being examined, said she supposed her husband must have committed suicide or fell into the river whilst drunk, as he [illegible] when he left home. In her opinion, however, five years since, the 26th June, which was Sunday, the body of her sister, who had been drowned the day before was picked up off the same spot where the body of her husband was found, and she had likely heard deceased say, he would drown if he was to drown himself whether his body would be found there also. The jury, after remarking upon the singular coincidence in the case, returned a verdict that the deceased was dead in the Thames, but how or by what means he came there, there was no evidence to show.

The *Cheltenham Examiner* says:—"It is whispered in circles likely to be well informed, that our gracious Sovereign purposes in the course of the summer to pay a visit to Cheltenham."

DESTRUCTION OF A CIRCUS BY FIRE.—It is with deep regret we record that Mr. Cooke, the celebrated equestrian, has met with a great calamity since his recent arrival in Glasgow, his splendid Circus on the green having been completely destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. Fortunately, all the horses were got out uninjured, and not one was in the animal department but a donkey. A considerable portion of Mr. Cooke's valuable wardrobe, however, has been destroyed, and will add very materially to his loss; but we are glad to learn that the property is, to a certain extent, insured. Not more than a quarter of an hour elapsed from the first discovery of the fire till it had completed its work. The audience had began to assemble for the evening's performances when it broke out—nearly three hundred being in the gallery at the time, and a few in the pit and boxes, but they were all got out without the slightest accident. The Circus was only opened on Saturday last, for the first time since its re-erection. Mr. Cooke's Circus has several times before been destroyed by fire; once in America, where his whole stud, as well as other property, was consumed.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION.—To avoid the disfranchisement of electors in cities and boroughs, all the poor-rates and window-taxes (if any) payable by a voter in respect of his premises, previously to the 6th day of April, must be paid on or before the 29th of July, whether demanded or not.

COUNTY VOTERS.—Monday was the first day for sending notices to the overseers of the poor of the township where the property is situated, of such claims, with a shilling to pay for the insertion of the same in the overseers' list, and this notice may be given any time before the 20th of July.

AS a late sitting of the Commissioners for Assessed Taxes in Glasgow, an appeal was brought against a charge for armorial bearings, by a gentleman who utterly disclaimed the use of them. The letter in which he objected to the charge, however, was produced, the seal of which bore the impress of armorial bearings; and this glaring fact of course settled the appeal, to the great confusion of the stupid appellant.

GROUSE. The reports from our correspondents in Scotland and in the vicinity of the Yorkshire Moors, are of the most cheering character. They all concur in stating that grouse will be found this season in more plenty than has been the case for several years past. This they attribute to the favourableness of the weather during the period of incubation, which was neither too hot nor too wet; either of which extremes generally proves fatal to two-thirds of the young during that process. Poults are getting strong on the wing, and out of danger from every rain, by which numbers, when very young and weak, perish. Partridges and pheasants are likewise very forward, and promise more than an average number.—*Leeds Journal*

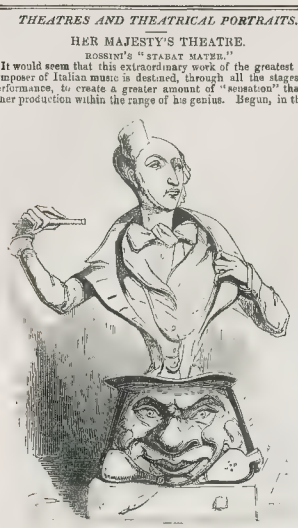
MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—About seven o'clock on Sunday morning last, police-constable Gayler, 348, who was on duty in Upper Thames-street, on arriving at the warehouses of Messrs. Rownson and Drew, discovered a large pool of blood near an iron gutter, to which adhered a quantity of human hair. Gayler, suspecting that something wrong had taken place, instantly commenced a search; and on proceeding down Paul's-wharf, which is immediately opposite the above firm, his attention was directed to some distressing groans proceeding from underneath a boat which had been turned keel upwards, and was lodging upon some planks. On approaching the boat he perceived a man, who was quite black in the face, and apparently nearly dead. On dragging him out, an extensive wound was discovered at the back of his head, around which was a quantity of coagulated blood, and he was quite senseless. Up till Tuesday, although the unfortunate man had in a slight degree regained his reason, he was very incoherent, and nothing could be elicited from him touching the occurrence, or anything concerning himself or his circumstances.

THEATRES AND THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER."

It would seem that this extraordinary work of the greatest living composer of Italian music is destined, through all the stages of its performance, to create a greater amount of "sensation" than any other production within the range of his genius. Begun, in the first



SIGNOR COSTA (AFTER DANTAN), CONDUCTOR AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

instance, under peculiar auspices—imagined for a sacred purpose, and conceived in the fervent spirit of religious inspiration—composed to appeal to the pride and pomp and glory of ancient Spain, through the influence of one of her grandees, who was supposed to combine piety with power, and virtue with political and religious strength—this glorious effort of Rossini's muse seems to have awakened more jealousy, curiosity, and litigation, than is compatible either with the grandeur of its subject or the sacred spirit of its design. After being the rage in Paris—not only in the "sphere musical," but in the courts of law and appeal—after waking the energies of French eloquence, and stirring the words of judicature in its utmost depths—after passing through all the ordeals of complaint, judgment, and appeal, which are invented for the benefit of aspirants after justice in the French capital—we find it, at last, on the eve of completing its renown in England under the roof of her Majesty's Theatre; where it is likely to achieve more triumph, and be illustrated with greater effect than in any of the capitals of Europe wherein it has hitherto been produced. We understand that the enterprise of the Italian Opera is to be focussed, as it were, upon the production of this stupendous composition. It will be tried elsewhere, and, probably, with some degree of spirit and success; but all the vital points of illustration—all the mighty purpose of the swelling music—all the vocal eloquence which Lablache, Rubini, Ronconi, Persiani, Frezzolini, and the direction of Costa can evoke, will be concentrated within the only temple capable of eliciting the full greatness of the work. Many of the best critics of the Continent have compared the fine odes, madrigals, and concerted pieces of the *Stabat Mater* to the magnificent choral glories of Handel's muse; but, whether such comparisons are strictly admissible or not, it is clear that only within a large arena, and under the support of a splendid body of voices, can it hope in performance to achieve anything like the purpose for which it was designed. The superb cathedrals of ancient Spain are specimens of architectural grandeur in their way unrivalled—and it is cathedral magnificence that should accompany the performance of the music, to give it power, volume, and effect. We presume we shall attain this chiefest point at the Italian Opera. We learn that more than a hundred voices will be employed to give effect to the sublime choruses, and that the solos will be superbly worked. Lablache, who is marvellous in sacred music, and who refuse, the part allotted to him in Paris, has consented to accept it here, and Rubini is the other acquisition to the work. All the musical arrangements are upon a scale of grand completeness, and the authenticity of the score is, we hear, alike exclusive and beyond dispute. We all know what litigation has led to in Paris, and how the quibbles of the law have allowed the music of the *Stabat Mater* to be appropriated; but in its genuine form, in the identical spirit of its composition, with all the grand appurtenances of illustration which a large theatre alone can produce, with the men who, *par excellence*, Rossini would have selected for his most splendid sacred effects, with the finest female singers of our age and time, and with a choral power such as only our musical festivals have been accustomed to produce; with all these means and influences to make it perfect, we may regard the advent of the *Stabat Mater* at the Italian Opera, as something quite excel-

LABLACHE (AFTER DANTAN).

ling what we have been accustomed to see and hear within the walls of that favoured temple of genius and fashion. Wednesday morning, the 6th of July, is appointed for the first production of this sacred *chef d'œuvre*.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Bouffe took his benefit on Wednesday night, on which occasion he appeared in a new character. The one-act vaudeville *Les Merluchons*, or, *Le Testament Sanglier*, which yielded it, is the joint production of three play-wrights, who have made a comedian the hero of it. Bouffe makes the utmost of the part allotted to him in this little piece. His narrative of his theatrical disasters is replete with humour, and kept the house in perpetual laughter. His repartees are not less exhilarating, and the gravest can scarcely help being *derides* when he returns from the theatre in his cobbler's attire to bewail his failure in lyric drama. In the *Gamin de Paris*, which concluded the evening's entertainments, he also won reiterated plaudits, and on the fall of the curtain was again recalled; bouquets and wreaths being superadded to this just tribute which we are glad to see awarded to so excellent an actor by a very numerous audience; among whom we observed the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Devonshire, Earl and Countess of Radnor Earl of Belfast, Lord Templetown, Lord and Lady Conington, Lord and Lady Worsley, Mr. and Lady Catherine Cavendish, Marquis of Litchfield, Lady Rendlesham, Lady Stewart, Lady Harriet Bentinck, Lord Sandys, Lady Caroline Strangways, Lady Fitzmaurice, Lady Caroline Maxse, Lord and Lady De Tabley, the Ladies Cust, Lady Dacre, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Stradbroke, the Earl of Ilchester, Sir F. H. Bathurst, Sir W. and Lady Middleton, Sir John Walsh, Sir John Kynaston, &c. &c.

GERMAN OPERA.

The German Opera closes this night (Saturday) after a most unsuccessful season. It is much to be regretted it has not been better "countenanced," as every effort has been made by the management to produce novelty and talent of the highest order. It has introduced to us Staudigl, unapproachable as a bass singer, with a voice sonorous and of amazing scope, and Demoiselle Lutzer, the prima donna of the opera at Vienna, a beautiful vocalist and surprising executor. The chasises and band are too well known and highly appreciated to need comment.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

TABLEAU OF THE CLOSING SCENE OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES'S "ROSE OF ARRAGON."

ALL.

Alasco!

OLIVIA (*without*)

Open Pedro.

[*The door opens;* OLIVIA, RUPHINO, *the* KING, ALONZO, VELASQUEZ, *and* PEDRO *enter.*

ALASCO.

Alive!

OLIVIA.

My brother!—Safe! Thanks, gentle Heaven!
Alasco, my Alasco!—O my brother! [*Embracing him.*

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

The commencement of the campaign at this theatre commenced with good promise. A good—an excellent company for light dramatic pieces, at once received the stamp of public approbation and patronage. Even the fatal blast from the *Trooper's Horn* awaked but few echoes of discontent. The *Enthusiast* was welcomed, and the promised novelties augured well for the future. Harley made his bow in the *Bee Hive*, with *mingled* laughter and applause; but the farce, though a good one and well played, may be served the purpose of re-introducing an old favourite to his earliest audience, should have been withdrawn, to make way for something more novel and attractive.

In *One Fault*, not the only misnomer, Miss *Ellen* Faucit made her first appearance, and displayed such intensity of feeling and artistical knowledge of her profession, as at once placed her in a high position with her auditors; and her subsequent performance of *Lucille*, has fully realised their expectations.

O. Smith next appeared, and lent his "*supernatural powers*" to the *Doge of Death*, thus strengthening the phalanx of talent which in the names of Oxberry, Mrs. Humby, and others, had been already secured.

We now learn, that all the available resources of the theatre will be brought to bear upon the production of a series of novelties which are preparing with unwonted spirit and activity.

SURREY THEATRE.

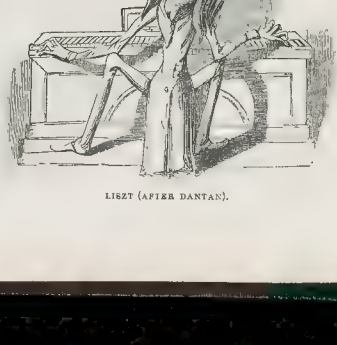
This theatre is now crowded every evening. The very excellent style in which the opera *La Sonnambula* is produced, and the talent engaged in it fully merit the popularity acquired. On Monday evening last, Mr. John Webster, from the Theatre Royal Haymarket, made his first appearance in the clever farce of the *Crown Prince*, he played with much humour and spirit, and was warmly greeted by the audience.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

MR. MOSCHELES' GRAND MORNING CONCERT IN AID OF THE HAMBURGH SUFFERERS.—Mr. Moscheles gave a morning concert last week at the Italian Opera House, in aid of the sufferers at the late disastrous Hamburgh conflagration, the large concert-room of that theatre having been kindly granted by the manager for that benevolent purpose. We are happy to bear our testimony to the complete success of Mr. Moscheles' undertaking, as the concert went off with the greatest *eclat* the following eminent *artistes* having rendered their gratuitous assistance on the occasion, viz.:—Mesdames Persiani, Frezzolini-Poggi, Ronconi, Caradori Allan; Mademoiselles Moltini, Pacini, Grammaglia, Graziani, Lutzer, E. Grisi; Miss Adelaide Kemble, and Miss M. B. Hawes; Signors Lablache, Rubini, Ronconi, Mario, Guasco, F. Lablache, B. Costa, Herr Staudigl, Mr. Vrugt, and Mr. John Parry, in the vocal department; and Mr. Moscheles, Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Madame Dulcken, M. Thalberg, and Signor Liverani, in the instrumental. The programme was an attractive one, the selection of pieces being most judicious. The duet between Mesdames Persiani and Caradori Allan, "*Se tu m'ami*" (Rossini), was beautifully sung, and elicited the warmest applause. A song entitled "*Revenge,*" from a manuscript opera by Halton, was given with most thrilling effect by Herr Staudigl, who, indeed, sang it with such energy and expression that he was rapturously encored. Fraulin Lutzer afterwards gave a *scena* and air from Nicolai's *Il Templario*, in which, by her graceful execution and the rich tones of her voice, she succeeded in eliciting the loudest plaudits. Signor Rubini sang Beethoven's Cantata "*Ade aide.*" and a duet with Mademoiselle Pacini, from Rossini's opera of *Tancredi* (*m'abbracia, Argiro*), and was most warmly received on both occasions. Signor Lablache and Madame Graziani were encored in a *buffo* duet from Donizetti's *I Pazzi per Progetto*. We must not forget Miss Adelaide Kemble, who was by no means the least successful contributor to the morning's entertainment. Guasco, Molteni and Mario, were equally successful in their respective pieces. The instrumental performances consisted of a solo on the grand piano-

PORTRAIT OF MOSCHELES.

forte by Mr. Moscheles, in which he produced two new manuscript studies, followed by "recollections and improvisations." His "recollections," which extended from "grave to gay," if not "from brevity to severe," appeared greatly to interest the audience, who honoured his performance with the warmest applause. Mr. Moscheles, at an after period of the concert, played his celebrated duet, "*Hommage a Handel*," with M. Mendelssohn, who brought out some tones which, for fulness and depth, in some degree resembled those of an organ. A grand concertante duet for two pianofortes, on airs from Bellini's opera of "Norma," was brilliantly played by Madame Dulcken and M. Thalberg. The concert-room was crowded. Not only were the orchestra, boxes, and side-galleries fully occupied, but many of the audience were glad to obtain seats in the refreshment-room adjoining, and as many more were compelled to stand at the



LISZT (AFTER DANTAN).

doors. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the concert with his presence, accompanied by Sir Edward Bowater.

SIGNOR GALLINARI'S MORNING CONCERT.—This concert, which, by permission, took place on Wednesday morning, at the mansion of the Hon. Colonel and Mrs Leicester Stanhope, was, in many respects, the very best of the season, although the attendance was rather Limited in number, and not quite so distinguished as might naturally have been expected. The company were accommodated in the apartments that open upon the lawn of Ashburnham House. The exertions which Madame Persiani made not to disappoint the frequenters of the Opera on Tuesday evening, was, we regret to state, the cause of an excess of fever, which prevented her giving the favourite aria which she was announced for. A slight change in the order of the programme of course was made (no concert ever took place without it), and Mad.le. Bertucat's capriccio on the harp opened the entertainment. The jewel, however, of the concert, in whose beauty all minor stars faded, was the "Fra nembi erudeli" of Mercadante, in which the great tenor, Rubini, put forth all the delicacy and rich quality of his wonderful voice, and was as rapturously encored as we ever remember hearing him. Among other brilliances were the aria from Belisni, by Madame Gallinari, which elicited nearly as warm applause, being also encored; and the delicious romanza from Schubert, in which that delicious songstress Lutzer displayed her flexible voice with a rich, deep feeling that is not always the accompaniment of so much mechanical skill. No nightingale ever warbled more delightfully. The aria by Guasco, from "Orsini," was new, and admirably sung by that artist. Nor must we omit a sincere eulogy on Herr Staudigl's grand execution of Schubert's song, and the splendid trio from Rossini, in which Rubini, Campagnoli, and Buridni sung. The chief instrumental performances of the evening, besides that of Madame Bertucat on the harp, were a very beautiful solo on the oboe by Mr. Barret, a fantasia on the violoncello of great excellence by Mr. Rousselot, and a fantasia on motives from the "Lucia," by Muller, who, we also believe, accompanied Mademoiselle Lutzer in her romanza. We had almost forgotten to do justice to Madame Gallinari's exquisite execution in the duet, "S'io l'amava scagurata," which she sung with Guasco. It was most beautiful.

M. MAINZER'S SINGING FOR THE MILLION.—On Wednesday a body of M. Mainzer's pupils, belonging to his different classes in the metropolis, made an excursion to Gravesend, with the double purpose of spending a day in innocent amusement, and of exercising themselves in the practice of vocal harmony. One of the large transient steamers, hired for the occasion, left the wharf at London-bridge about ten o'clock in the morning, having on board nearly four hundred persons of both sexes, and various degrees in society a large proportion of them being mechanics and working people, whose attention to personal appearance and propriety of deportment might have done honour to any class. M Mainzer himself was present, as was also the fine band of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, which added to the effect of the vocal pieces by their rich and delicate accompaniment. At Gravesend the party spent several hours in the beautiful Rosneryille Gardens, where they partook of refreshments and then, being duly arranged according to their voices, sang several pieces of sacred music of the highest and most classical kind, accompanied sometimes by the seraphine, and sometimes by the military band.

MR. AND MADAME BALFE'S CONCERT.—A laudable custom has been adopted of late years by our *noblesse* of throwing open their houses, and turning their *salons* into public concert rooms, for the benefit of such members of the musical profession as are so fortunate as to possess a musical Maecenas. On Wednesday evening Lady Tankerv lle's drawing-rooms were placed at the disposal of Mr and Madame Balfe, for the reception of the guinea-paying guests. We may congratulate Mr. Balfe on the results of his *soirée*, as it was one of the most superb *réunions* of the season. Amongst the crowd we observed the Marquis of Headfort, Marquis of Titchfield, Lady Palmerston, Hon. J. Macconald., Lord Lowther, Lord Ossulston, &c Rubini was in excellent voice, and was received with much *empressement*. In the second part Madame Balfe was encored in a charming, beautiful little ballad by Balfe. Ronconi and Weiss also sang "Suoni la Tromba" with much energy and expression. In Part III., Balfe's admirable and popular trio, from his "Falstaff," was sung by Miss Kemble, Madame Balfe, and Miss Mason. Miss Kemble afterwards made a superb display of her transcendant powers in two songs, in the latter of which she went beyond her former efforts, and created a universal feeling of delight and admiration. The song to which we here allude was composed by M. Dessauer, with words by Mr. Alfred Tennyson. Some selections from the "Stabat Mater concluded the evening's entertainments.

THE FASHIONS

Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, June.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The warmth of the weather has induced the pretty general adoption of white both for morning and evening dresses.

Cambric muslins are much worn for morning deshabille; these robes have high corsages, disposed in perpendicular plaits to the waist, where they are set into a plain band. Demi large sleeve, tight at the upper part, moderately full in the centre, but descending almost tight to the wrist, where it is terminated by a small plaited clear cambric ruffle, or one of Valenciennes lace.

Nothing can be lighter or more fresh in their appearance than bonnets in tulle bouillonnée, particularly when relieved by a wreath of lilies of the valley with the dew upon them.

Muslin scarfs, bordered with lace, daily supersede the shawls—they are sometimes lined with shot silk.

India muslin tarlatan and organdie are the favourite materials for evening dress.

Robes of white organdie have a very rich appearance when embroidered in wreaths of various colours.

Muslin dresses have low bodies trimmed with folds, revers, of folds and Mechlin inlet; sleeves plain and very short, bordered with two folds and inlet, and the skirt very long, trimmed with from six to nine folds or tucks, with inlet between. These dresses are worn over a slip of a pretty light colour.

Au revoir, Monsieur, FELICIE.

THE LATE FRED. H. YATES.

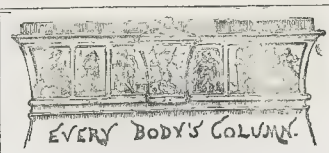
PORTRAIT OF YATES.

We last week, in recording the sad and sudden decease of this accomplished and popular actor, presented to our readers a brief memoir of his theatrical career. We now give a portrait of him, taken some years before his death; but in the likeness which we subjoin at the close of this notice he will be best recognised by our readers, as he is there depicted in the precise spirit and character in which he has so often made his appearance before his Adelphi audience, with those inimitable *morceaux* of appeal to their reason or justice which episodes of disturbance called forth, and which no other manager in Europe would have dared to utter. He, however, kept his privilege, and his audience used to give him his way, and aid his popularity with an undeviating good humour of their own. He was their pet "boy," and they would not have him roffled.

We have now the melancholy task of laying before our readers an account of the last illness and funeral of their lost favourite. On Mr. Yates's arrival in London, on Friday, the 10th ult., he was conveyed to the Victoria Hotel, Euston-square, whence he was removed on Thursday, the 16th, to lodgings in Mornington-crescent, where he breathed his last on Tuesday, the 21st. He sank from exhaustion, never having suffered pain during his illness. It is to be lamented that he was not removed earlier to London, where, under the care of his medical attendants, Doctors Billing and Yates, who knew his constitution and ardent temperament, he would not have been so reduced. All the subsequent efforts of these able men were ineffectual, and, from the moment of his arrival, no reasonable hope of his recovery was entertertained. Everything that the most devoted attachment could dictate was done for him by his amiable wife, his family, and a few sincere friends, who never left him. He was perfectly sensible of his approaching dissolution, and with his last breath commended Mrs. Yates to the care of those whom he knew would never desert her.

By his own desire his funeral was strictly private, and his remains were followed, on Sunday morning, the 20th ult., to the family vault, in St. Martin's Church, by his son, his brother (Doctor Yates), his nephew (Charles Yates), Mr. Gladstane (his partner), and his attached friends, Mr. Hodgson, M.P., and Mr. Manby.

It may appear singular that the interment of a man who was so highly esteemed, not only among his private friends, but generally in the profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament, should not have been attended by a large assemblage: but with great good taste his wishes were strictly complied with, and only a few of the older members of the Adelphi corps, such as Wilkinson and Lyon, and the old servants of the theatre, were in waiting at the church, to render the last testimony of respect to the remains of him who was always an indulgent master and a kind friend to them all. His talents as a theatrical manager are well known; but his private worth as a friend, and his domestic virtues, can only be estimated by the few who were admitted to his intimacy, and who must now feel acutely the loss they have sustained.



JULY.

The clean-rak'd fields resume their green attire;
The flocks, close-shorn, o'er downs and meadows stray;
Men, birds, and beasts, to coverts calm retire;
Nature respires, by night; and pants, by day.
The stately swan, to shun the noontide blaze,
On lake and river, in their isles or creeks,
Leading her cygnets to the verdant maze,
The breezy shade and grassy coolness seeks.
The foremost fruits are tempting ripe, to treat
The present thirst, or pile their fragrant wealth;
Currants, and berries rich, and cherries sweet,
A mixture that invigorates the health!
While pungent scents of lavender, and flowers,
Ma Mignonne—Eglantine revive the drooping hours.
J. Jones, Esq., Author of "Regulus," &c.

NO STRANGER OF ME

A parson who had a scolding wife one day brought home a brother clergyman to dinner. Having gone into a separate apartment to speak to his spouse about the repast, she attacked and abused him for bringing a parcel of idle fellows to eat up their income. The parson, provoked at her behaviour, said, in a pretty loud tone, "If it were not for the stranger, I would give you a good drubbing." "Oh!" cried the visitor, "I beg you will make no stranger of me."

ROGUERY OF OUR ANCESTORS.

An Irishman telling what he called an excellent story, a gentleman observed, he had met with it in a book published many years ago. "Confound those ancients!" said the Irishman, "they are always stealing one's good thoughts."

EXPERIENCE.

Experience is the most eloquent of preachers, but she has never a large congregation.—*Mirror.*

"My muse," says a lively dramatic writer of the age of Queen Anne "produces me a play every year, and my wife a child; but I find the latter much more disposed to live than the former."

PROFITING BY THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS.

A celebrated clergyman was called upon by a gentleman to attend a friend in the country. The gentleman offered to carry him to the place. By what conveyance?" "I will take you down in my gig." "I am much obliged to you," said the wary disciple of Æsculapius, "but I decline your offer, as I have at this time *half-a-dozen gig patients* under my care."

OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

Oh! time is sweet when roses meet
With spring's sweet breath around them;
And sweet the cost when hearts are lost,
If those we love have found them!
And sweet the mind that still can find
A star in darkest weather;
But nought can be so sweet to see
As old friends met together!

Those days of old, when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it,
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or, knowing, did not heed it!
Though grey each brow that greets us now—
For age brings wintry weather—
Yet nought can be so sweet to see
As those old friends together!

The *few* long known that years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, perchance a tear,
To sooth a friend's distresses,
That helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face hard weather;
Oh, thus may we yet joy to see,
And meet old friends together!

I will tell you, scholar, I have heard a grave divine say, that God has two dwellings—one in heaven, and the other in a meek and thankful heart.—*Izaak Walton.*

He who is always in want of something cannot be very rich! 'Tis a poor wight who lives by borrowing the words, decisions, mien, invention, and actions of others.—*Lavater.*

DEFINITIONS OF PLEASURE.

It is difficult to say what pleasure means. Pleasure in a country miss just "come out," means "a race ball, and so many partners, that she has danced till she can hardly stand." Pleasure to an aspirant after fashion, means "a card for Devonshire-house, or a nod from Lady ——." Pleasure to a schoolboy, means "tying a string to his schoolfellow's toe when he is asleep, and pulling till it awaken him." Pleasure to a man of an inquiring mind, means "a toad inside a stone, or a beetle running with its head off." Pleasure to a man of taste, means "a first rate artist and a good dinner." Pleasure to a labouring man, means "doing nothing." Pleasure to a fine lady, means "having something to do to drive away the time." Pleasure to an antiquarian, means "an illegible inscription." Pleasure to a connoisseur, means "a dark, invisible, very fine picture." Pleasure to a philosopher—a modern philosopher, a young philosopher, means "liking nothing, despising everything: and proving every one a simpleton except himself." Pleasure to a beggar, means "a sovereign by mistake, instead of a shilling." Pleasure to a sailor, "a fresh breeze, and a sight of land." Pleasure to the afflicted, "a tear." Pleasure to the sweetest of all tempers, "the last word in an argument." Pleasure to the social, "the human face divine." Pleasure to the morose, "I shan't see a soul for the next six months." Pleasure to an author, "the last page of his manuscript"—bliss inexpressible—"Finis" Pleasure to all, every one in their own way, and that way a different one.—*Anne Grey.*

BEING TAPPED.

An old toper, in the last stages of the dropsy, was told by his physician that nothing would save him but being "tapped." His son (a witty little shaver) objected to this operation, saying, "Daddy, daddy, don't submit to it; for you know there was *never anything* tapped in our house that lasted *more than a week.*"

BANK ROGUERY.

In a late number of "Sylvester's Counterfeit Detector" we find a list of the names of upwards of 1200 banks in the United States. Upon a careful examination, we find that of the 1200 upwards of 300 are broken or "no sale," which means the same thing; 64 are fraudulent institutions; 44 are either closed or closing; 35 are at a discount of from 25 to 90 per cent.; 62 are from 2 to 20 per cent. discount; and but 92 are at par, or worth 100 cents on the dollar, in the city of New York. The same paper also contains a list of over 300 different counterfeits on the various banking institutions in the Union. These are some of the beauties of banking.

"I am afraid of the lightning," murmured a pretty young woman during a storm. "Well you may," sighed her despairing adorer, "when your heart is *steel.*"

NEWTON'S SKULL.

A lady visiting the British Museum, inquired if they had a skull of Newton; when answered in the negative, she said, "I wonder at that: they have *got one* at Oxford."

CHILDHOOD.

Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images from all around it. Remember that an impious or profane thought, uttered by a parent's lip, may operate on the young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust which no after scouring can efface.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHES COURT.—Monday, June 27.

KING v. KING

This was a suit for divorce by John against Eliza King, his wife, on the ground of adultery, with a man of the name of Stacey, who was said to be a conductor of an omnibus; and the plea which had been given in as a bar to the husband's claim for separation was not a denial of the crime, but the insanity of the lady. An allegation was to-day offered on her behalf, stating the facts. It asserted that this lady had always been of weak mind and of eccentric habits, but that since 1837, the birth of her first child, when her labour was protracted for two days, and her sufferings great, she had exhibited peculiar dulness at one time and restlessness at another. She had been cross and ill-tempered, had refused on many occasions signs of insanity, and had been placed, and now was, under the care of Dr Sutherland

Her Majesty's Advocate and Dr Curteis, in opposing for the husband the admission of the allegation, said that the general averment of insanity commenced in November, 1839 and, as the first adultery was alleged to have been committed in the beginning of that year, the insanity, if proved, could be no defence. But the allegation itself made out no case of insanity. The lady was said to have been of weak mind and eccentric habits in early life, and to have been dull and restless in her later years. But was this insanity, and could insanity be inferred from it? There were no facts spoken to which indicated unsoundness of mind during the commission of the adultery, or which tended to show that this lady was not aware of the immoral character and consequence of the offence which she was committing.

Dr Phillimore, for the wife, contended that a defendant labouring under this infirmity, was entitled to especial protection—so much so that Blackstone had it down that a sentence, even when pronounced, would be stayed by the lunacy of the person convicted

The Court: Upon that principle, can a suit be brought against Mrs. King, who is now admitted to be a lunatic?

Dr. Phillimore: I should contend not. It is certainly against the policy of the English law.

Her Majesty's Advocate: But the objection cannot now be brought forward Mrs. King has appeared by her father, who is agent and curator, and an allegation has been given in on her behalf. This admits the jurisdiction, and precludes the party from making any such objection now.

The Court: I cannot without I could pronounce a sentence of divorce against a lunatic; and, though the objection must be brought forward in a different form, I must direct the case to stand over.

BARGESS v. BURGESS.

This was a suit for divorce, on the ground of adultery, by the wife against the husband. The husband had not appeared, and the suit was not opposed. The Court, satisfied of the husband's adultery, signed the sentence of divorce.

STREET v. STREET.

A similar course was pursued in this, which was also an unopposed claim for separation

The case of the Rev. Mr. Langley, perpetual curate of the parish church of Wheatley, in Oxfordshire, who was prosecuted against for child-stealing and breaking a church, under a recent statute, was this day brought to a close: when the learned judge gave sentence, and directed that Mr. Langley should be suspended from the exercise of eight calendar months from the day when the sentence was proclaimed in the parish, and that it should be signified there by fixing it on the door of the church on next Sunday The Court was bound also to condemn Mr. Langley in all the costs of these proceedings.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Guildhall.—Wednesday, June 29

Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Lord Chief Justice Denman and Common Juries

BREESE v. HEAP

This was an action arising out of a dispute on the Blackwall Railway, in which the plaintiff charges a gentleman with smoking a cigar; but, having declined to prosecute after going to the station-house, he was locked up for the night, and the property which he had about him, consisting of a silver watch and a small sum of money, was taken possession of by the police. On the next morning he was taken before the Lord Mayor, by whom he was discharged. He then demanded the watch and money, but the authorities at the station house refused to give them up unless he signed a statement which seemed to him to contain an acknowledgment of the propriety of his committal, and to which he therefore refused to affix his name He has already been at an enormous expense in the amusement against Mr. Jerdeine (the person accused of smoking), in which he obtained a verdict and damages. The present action was in trover to recover the money and the watch

Mr. Jervis and Mr. Ogle appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M. D Hill and Mr. Hewson for the defence.

Lord Denman having summed up the case to the jury, they found a verdict for the plaintiff.

WALTER v. W. N. HOPE

The plaintiff in this case is the landlady of the King's Head Inn, Puddingline. The defendant is a young man connected with the medical profession, and is the son of a lieutenant in the navy residing at Chatham; and the present action was brought to recover the sum of £65, for the board, lodging, and washing of the defendant and his wife, who is the plaintiff's daughter. It appeared that the evidence that the defendant, whilst attending the hospitals, frequented the plaintiff's house, and became acquainted with herself and her daughters. For one of these he conceived a very violent affection, and upon some difficulties being thrown in the way of his proposed union with the lady, he threatened to put an end to his existence He succeeded, however, in procuring the plaintiff's consent to his marriage, which accordingly took place. Some cause or other, not explained, produced an estrangement of his affection, and a separation took place, his wife continuing with her mother, and the husband removing elsewhere. The present action was brought to recover compensation for the expense which the mother had been at in supporting her daughter since the marriage, and for some necessaries furnished to the husband both before and after that event

Mr. Pratt and Mr Ball appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M. Chambers and Mr. Bovill for the defence

Upon both sides evidence was given of the circumstances which attended the courtship and cohabitation, and of facts from which the jury were desired upon the one hand to infer that Mrs. Walter had undertaken to support her daughter and son-in-law; and on the other, that the defendant had expressly contracted to pay two guineas a week for the board and lodging of himself and his wife

The jury, after a very elaborate statement of the evidence by Lord Denman entered upon the consideration of their verdict, and, after having consulted together for about three quarters of an hour, found for the plaintiff—Damages, £24 2s. 6d

EXCHEQUER COURT.—Wednesday

BARBINI v. BUCK.

It appeared in this case that the defendant, travelling in Italy, purchased pictures for a sum of £970 from the plaintiff, who is an agent for such articles at Venice. The defence was that the pictures, the "Three Graces," and a "Venus in Venice," we e warranted originals by Giorgione and Canaletti but had on arriving in this country they turned out to be copies The pictures were sold for £16, and this action was brought for the freight and charges and balance of the sum agreed upon as the price. The defendant endeavoured to show that the warranty was broken; but, as he paid a sum of £50 into court, it was decided that no proof could be given as to the nature of the contract, and the only question was as to the fairness of the charges.

Verdict for plaintiff

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Basinghall-street.—Tuesday.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.)

WILLIAMS AND NOTTRAM'S BANKRUPTCY.—THE LINEN-DRAPERY TRADE.

This case, which has excited much interest in the public mind, came before the court to-day in the shape of an examination of witnesses in continuation of parts the evidence adduced on a former occasion, relative to the destruction of the book which the bankrupts used, called the salary

After a number of witnesses had been examined, Mr. Maynard, who appeared for the assignees, said he should not at that time proceed further with the evidence but should reserve it for the purpose of a future investigation. He had in the course of the present examination got at the fact that the salary book, which it had been sworn was destroyed three months before the bankruptcy, was in existence, and was seen by Mr. Fraser, who had been examined a fortnight before the bankrupts stopped payment, with the very signature to the terms upon which he agreed with the first entered their employ. That great economy examination also proved the additional important truth, that the sums of money which were placed in the receipt statement of salaries were not paid to him, and that they could not then have been paid as entered, the dates in the earliest instance being a fortnight subsequent to his actual quitting of service.

The official assignee said it was a complete contradiction of the story relative to the salary book.

Mr. Commissioner Evans: Then, if that is the case, they have never paid the money so stated. Should that be found true, should it eventually appear they have concealed this money, I shall most certainly refuse to sign the certificate.

The proceedings were then adjourned.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.)

WILLIAM HITCHCOCK'S BANKRUPTCY.—THE LINEN DRAPERY TRADE.

This often-reported case came on before the court to-day, the sitting being for the proof of the contested debt of Messrs. Cook and Gladstone, of St. Paul's Churchyard

Mr. Sole, the solicitor to the assignees, said an arrangement had been effected between the creditors and Messrs Cook and Co., which was, that by that firm paying into the hands of the official assignee £1500, all further litigation should be suspended, and they allowed to prove their debts of £4000 and £7000.

A creditor said this compromise should have been approved.

Mr. Commissioner Holroyd saw no necessity for it the assignees would take all the responsibility. It must, he added, be good news for the creditors to know that all litigation was at an end.

It is stated a further dividend will shortly be declared for the creditors.

WEDNESDAY.

(Before Sir C. F. Williams.)

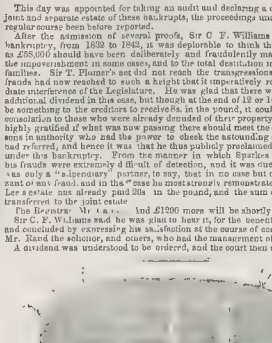
THE BANKRUPTCY OF SPARKS AND CO., OF THE GUILDFORD BANK IN RE ANTHONY LEE

This day was appointed for taking an audit and declaring a dividend upon the joint and separate estate of these bankrupts, the proceedings under which have in regular course been before reported.

After the admission of several proofs, Sir C F. Williams said in this one bankruptcy, from 1832 to 1842, it was deplorable to think that so large a sum as £58,000 should have been deliberately and fraudulently made away with, to the impoverishment in some cases, and to the total destitution in others, of whole families. Sir T. Plumer's act did not reach the transgression in question, but Parliament had now reached to such a height that it imperatively required the immediate interference of the Legislature. He was glad that there was likely to be an additional dividend in this case, but though at the end of 12 or 14 months it might be something to the creditors to receive 8s. in the pound, it could afford but little consolation to those who were already denuded of their property. He should feel highly gratified if what was now passing there should meet the eyes of those persons in authority who had the power to check the astounding evils to which he had referred, and hence it was that he thus publicly proclaimed what had passed under this bankruptcy in the manner in which Sparkes and Lee carried on his frauds were extremely difficult of detection, and it was due to Mr. Lee, who was only a "dormant" partner, to say, that in no case but one was he consultant of such fraud, and in that case he most strongly remonstrated against it. Mr. Lee's estate has already paid 20s in the pound, and the sum of £900 has been transferred to the joint estate

The Bankers—Messrs. —— and £1200 more will be shortly handed over Sir C. F. Williams said he was glad to hear it, for the benefit of the creditors, and concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the course of conduct pursued by Mr. Rand the solicitor, and others, who had the management of this estate.

A dividend was understood to be ordered, and the court then adjourned.



Mansion-house, Monday.—The Lord Mayor found it necessary to at once in terms of strong reprehension the conduct of some of the consuls residing in London for foreign governments, with respect to desertion from foreign vessels.—It ought to be trusted, the attention of the British government, or of Parliament, would be called before the termination of the present session. He had called the attention of the American consul a short time ago, to the deplorable condition of an unfortunate sailor who had been born in one of the Italian States, which was subject to that government, and who had been abandoned to starvation, or his casual charity of those who walked the streets To that miserable individual's claim the consul turned a deaf ear; because it happened that the claimant had worked on board an English vessel, no assistance was given. On the previous occasion a Spanish sailor appeared at the police office to return thanks to the Lord Mayor for his admission into Bartholomew's Hospital, through the instrumentality of his lordship's order, and for the care and attention he had experienced during a period of nearly six months of continued ill-treatment there by a severe and protracted illness. The Spaniard, who spoke the English language well, said had the appearance of an invalid, stated that about seven months ago he was paid off in London from an English vessel, and after leaving endeavour to procure a ship, and having sold all his decent clothes for food, he had applied, with a shipmate and fellow-country man, to the Spanish consul for assistance That functionary having ascertained that they had been serving on board an English vessel, refused to give them any help or advice whatever, and drove them contumeliously from his office. The Lord Mayor said he felt it incumbent upon him to state that the American consul was marked by inhumane execution to the class of persons of whom he had spoken. The gentleman had uniformly come forward to the aid and relief of poor Americans that applied to

Soon after his lordship had expressed himself on the subject of the conduct of some of the consular functionaries, an American sailor was brought before him. This seaman had broken windows in order to obtain a lodging, and, upon being questioned by the Lord Mayor, told a melancholy tale about his sufferings and privations, and stated that all he wanted was a passage home. But the case having been clearly proved, the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for two calendar months.

Guildhall.—Tuesday.—*James Cavanaugh*, a tall Irish tailor, was charged with assaulting Daniel Steward, a city policeman and savagely breaking his arm in his own shop. Evidence of the assault having been given, the prisoner said he was very sorry. He was the worse for liquor at the time, and the policeman irritated him by saying he hated all Irishmen, and giving him the first blow—Mr James Duke said, he should remand the prisoner till Friday, to see whether the policeman was in danger from the dreadful injury he had received, and the prisoner might depend on receiving the heaviest punishment the law would allow.

The prisoner asked if he might be bailed?—Mr James Duke said certainly not till it was known that Steward was out of danger.—The prisoner was then remanded till Friday.

Ann Roberts, a woman about thirty five years of age, in the service of the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, one of the masters of St. Paul's School, was charged with having a certain quantity of beef and bread, with which she had entertained a man to whom she had called to see her.—Evidence of the facts having been given the prisoner replied, the young man was formerly a fellow-servant with her at the Rev. Mr. Farrington's, and he called in passing. On inquiring for her, the other servant invited him in, and she was not locked in with him, as her mistress's sister-in-law was with the man who called to see her. If she could have asked leave to give the visitor a lunch she would have done so, but her mistress had not been, and she understood Lady master had gone to bed again, and she had no opportunity of asking her. The young lady came into the kitchen to ask her to make some gruel for a little dog that sleeps with her, and, when prisoner spoke to her for the presence of the stranger, she told them not to disturb themselves as he was a friend. She gave him the beef and bread, and some tea and sugar with such nonsense. She must see the impropriety of a servant asking visitors to eat and drink at her master's expense without his consent, and if she had done wrong she ought to have an apology, and the forgiveness Without a character, what was to become of her now?—The reverend gentleman's footman was then examined. Mr. Combe: Have you any thing to observe—I am going to send you for trial.?—Prisoner: Is it a serious thing?—Mr. Combe: No, but for stealing the collar.—Prisoner: Where is the collar? Mr. Combe: That is more than I can tell.—The prisoner was then committed.—He is a noted dog-stealer

Union Hall.—On Tuesday, *Edward Lansley*, a young man of respectable appearance, was brought before Mr. Trelle, charged with assaulting and threatening the life of Mr. John Franks, a surgeon, in Basing-place, Lambeth.—The complainant stated that the defendant had forced himself into his bed-room and dragged him out on the lobby.—Mr. Trelle asked the complainant to what he attributed such an attack on the part of the young man whom he made the charge against? The complainant said that he attended the defendant's father in a medical capacity, and that the young man asserted that he had killed him.—The defendant here ejaculated, "and so you did: the proof of his death by unfair means will now be brought to light, as my father's body shall be taken out of the grave and examined for the purpose."—The complainant said that the defendant's father had now been dead fourteen years, and it was evident the young man labored under the extraordinary delusion that he was poisoned.—Defendant: "And so he was poisoned."—The defendant on being asked whether he had to say to the charge, was proceeding to reply in such a strain that it was evident his mind was affected. Some of his relations having been sent for, they attributed it to intense study, and added that they observed a sudden alteration in his manners for the last few days particularly; that the extraordinary delusion which manifested itself in this case was that his father had been poisoned by the complainant, and although the body had been in the grave fourteen years, yet he took it into his head that it was about to be exhumed to undergo an examination. On all other subjects the defendant was perfectly sane, and transacted his business, that of an attorney, with correctness and accuracy. It was ultimately arranged that the relations of the defendant should take him into the country for some time, to see whether a change of air would benefit him.

A countryman, from Devizes, attended to give information of having been plundered that day of £16, by some of the sharpers with which the metropolis abounds. The applicant stated that he was no stranger in London, being up here twice before; and that in the course of that morning he went to a banker's in Lombard-street, and got a check for £16 cashed. As he was walking a-top King William-street, he was accosted by a well-dressed man, who said that he had just arrived by one of the "liners" from New York, adding that he was a "Yankee," and that he had several American sovereigns in his possession, and was not aware that money was weighed at this side of the Atlantic until he landed at St. Katharine's Dock. He then produced a yellow bag, containing what appeared to be gold, and invited the applicant to take some refreshment at a neighbouring public-house. The invitation was accepted, and they had hardly seated themselves when the stranger requested applicant to lend him a sovereign, in order to test its weight against one of his own country. Applicant complied, believing there were American sovereigns as well as English; and for this purpose he pulled three £5 notes, in which a sovereign was wrapped up, out of his fob, and giving the latter coin to his new companion, left the notes momentarily on the table while the fellow was examining the difference between the coins. This having been done, they were returned to the pocket-book, and he informed the stranger that on taking out his notes, and advised him to return them to his fob, which he did, and soon after the man departed. When applicant found that notes of the "Bank of Fashion" had been substituted for his genuine notes, and in guess of his sovereign a counterfeit one had been given to him. He then gave a description of the man, both of whom are known to the police as "babblers," who visit fairs and horse races, and are adepts at the "thimble-rig," and other games of a similar description. The magistrate said the applicant had displayed very little knowledge of the world to have been gulled by such follows as those whom he described.—Orders were given to the police to apprehend the men.

On Wednesday *Samuel Fish*, a policeman of the P division, and *Olivia Davis*, cook in a gentleman's family at Talse-hill, were brought up under the following circumstances:—On the preceding night the prisoner was missing at a late hour from her master's house, and, on search being made for her, she and the policeman were found together in a summer-house at the bottom of the garden drinking a bottle of wine, while his trousers were being taken to "throw a light on the subject." The wine-cellar having been broken open in order to procure the beverage for the policeman, both parties were given into custody. On a further examination of the female prisoner's boxes, several articles belonging to her master were found, together with a quantity of tea and sugar; and the whole of the property being identified as stolen, Davis, the cook, was committed for trial, and the policeman was fined 10s., which is a pastime him in future from serving in the force.

Sir Augustus Clifford has arrived on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Kemp Town. His Grace has much improved in health during his short sojourn in Brighton.

The Earl of Eglington and the Hon. F. Charteries, M.P., left town on Monday last for Cheltenham, to attend the races at Gloucester, of which the noble earl and hon. gentlemen are stewards.

Sir Edward L. Bulwer has recently completed a new drama, which Mr. Macready has accepted; and it will be one of the earliest novelties at Drury-lane next winter season, which will commence in September.

The *Greek Observer* of the 9th of June, informs us that on the 3rd, Admiral Susse gave a grand entertainment, with dancing, on board the Inflexible, at the Piræus. The King and Queen of Greece were present, and remained until midnight. Amongst the amusements of the evening was a vaudeville, performed by amateurs of the crew.

Rumoured Death of the Earl of Lichfield.—It was generally reported at the clubs on Tuesday evening, and the rumour was very general at the West-end, that the noble lord's death had taken place at Naples, where he was residing with the Countess

The Late Lord Rodney.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning the mortal remains of his lordship were removed from Sir Charles Morgan's residence, in Pall-mall, for interment in the family vault at Alresford, Hants.

Lord Morpeth in America.—The *New York Herald* announces that Lord Morpeth is at the White Sulphur Springs, and intends to spend the summer at Saratoga, Niagara Falls, and Upper and Lower Canada. His lordship, it appears, wherever he gets a chance, travels by stages in preference to railroads or steam-boats, and always takes the reins and drives himself, if the driver will let him.

Major-General Percevel Lewis, R.M., died at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, on Monday last, in the 70th year of his age. He served in many of the naval engagements during the last war in the Royal Marines, and was promoted to his own colonelcy on the 28th of December, 1830, and to the last brevet rank of Major-General.

The Hon. Mrs. Charles Fox is seriously ill at her villa, called St. Ann's Hill, near Chertsey, and owing to advanced age and infirmities, her medical attendants do not expect her to rally. Mrs. Fox, who is the widow of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, great uncle to the present Lord Holland, is nearly ninety years of age.

A correspondent of the *National* at Toulon, in a hasty postscript to a letter with Levant and port news of no interest, says:—"A telegraphic despatch arrived here this morning (the date is not given), recalling the Prince de Joinville to the Tuileries. Orders have been given to the steamer Sphynx to go after the squadron and bring back the Captain of the Belle Poule. We are lost in conjectures as to the cause of this sudden recal.

The *Austrian Observer* states, under its Constantinople head, that the last news from Trebizond announced that Sir Hugh M'Neil, Brigadier Emmet at the court of Persia, was performing quarantine in hat town, and that he reckoned setting out for Constantinople on the 8th ult.

The packet-ship George Washington, Captain Burrows, which sailed from New York on the 8th ultimo, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning. Mr. Charles Dickens (Boz) and his lady were passengers by her.

A free charge for the poor is about being erected in the parish of Whitechapel, for the accommodation of the destitute poor. The population amounts to 34,000, and there is at present only church accommodation for 3000. The sum already collected in aid of this object is £2400 in donations, and £2000 from the Church Commissioners.

The New Music Hall.—The projectors of this building have abandoned the intention of having it in Leicester-square, in consequence of the ground being required by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the improvements of the metropolis for their contemplated alterations; and it will now be built in the vicinity of her Majesty's Theatre, the site being purchased.

The total eclipse of the sun, which will take place on the 7th of July, 1842, is exciting much attention among the scientific, not only in England and on the Continent, but in America. In the Royal Astronomical Society's notice for the last month there appears a paper by Lieutenant W. S. Stratford, R.A., on the path of the moon's shadow over the southern part of Europe, the north of Italy, and part of Germany, during the total eclipse of the sun on July 7, 1842.

Lady Catherine Townley, the wife of Charles Townley, Esq., has, it is said, been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

The Spanish Consul-General has written a letter to the *Times*, denying the imputations made against him by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house on Monday last, with reference to the treatment of Spanish marines arriving in this country in foreign vessels.

The Bishop of Norwich, Sir Grey Skipwith, and several others of the former pupils of the late Dr. Arnold, master of Rugby School, were present at the funeral of the very gentleman, whose remains were deposited in a vault underneath the altar of the chapel on Friday last.

Attempted Assassination.—On Saturday night last, as Mr. Mark Knight, of Exeter, was entering his own house, a miscreant discharged a pistol at him, which, by marks subsequently discovered, appeared to have been heavily laden with small shot. Mr. Knight, with the exception of a slight wound on the chin, altogether escaped injury. A shoemaker named Trump was arrested on suspicion of having committed the offence.

Distress in Paisley.—The number of unemployed in Paisley, as taken up on a new inspection, amounts to 9650. For some weeks past the unemployed have been supported with funds entrusted to their charge by commissioners from London; but Mr. Twistleton, one of the commissioners, has intimated his connexion with the Paisley Relief Committee in London to organize a new committee to take charge of the employment.

The *Times*, on the suggestion of a correspondent, says, that the crowd which usually assembles at the gates of Buckingham Palace, on occasions when her Majesty takes her airing, might pay her Majesty a more agreeable compliment by politely uncovering the head than by the vulgar "huzza;" a repetition of this on such occasions as these, he imagines, must be rather disagreeable than otherwise to her Majesty. With due deference to our contemporary, we think her Majesty has too much good sense to be offended with her subjects for expressing their regard in this hearty and manly manner. We prefer sincerity to politeness always.

FLOWERS.

Beautiful Flowers! wherever we bloom,
With your soft-tinted leaves, and your fragrant perfume;
Whether in Spring ye come forth from the ground,
Or when Autumn scatters her dead leaves around;
Whether in cottage or palace ye dwell,
Beautiful Flowers! I love ye well.

Behold a young girl, in her mirthful play,
Laughing the hours of childhood away,
The light winds are waving her sunny hair,
And her voice sounds sweet in the silent air
While her fair hands are twining, from summer bowers,
Wild blooming wreaths of beautiful Flowers.

The scene's now changed, for years have flown;
That gay laughing girl to a woman has grown;
And the lover is there, who fain would tell
The secret their eyes have reveal'd too well!
But Flowers he plants in her snowy breast,
And their eloquent leaves have his love confest.

'Tis a bridal morn, and loudly swells
A merry peal from the old church-bells;
The white-rob'd bride is smiling now
'Neath a budding wreath from the orange-bough;
And bright-ev'd maidens before her strew
Beautiful Flowers, of every hue.

There's a voice of sorrow—for time hath fled—
A wife and a mother lies cold and dead;
They've laid her to sleep in her endless rest,
With a young babe clasp'd to her marble breast;
And Flowers are there, with their perfum'd breath,
Decking the bud and the blossom in death.

In the green churchyard is a lonely spot,
Where the joyous sunshine enters not;
Deep in the gloom of the cypress' shade,
There is her home in the cold earth made,
And over still the sweet flowrets bloom—
They were near her in life, and forsake not her tomb.

Beautiful Flowers! ye seem to be
Link'd in the fond ties of memory
Companions ye were to our childhood's day—
Companions ye are for our lifeless clay:
And barren and drear were this wide world of ours,
Lacking the smile of the beautiful Flowers!

FREDERICA EMILIE D.

LIBERALITY OF LORD ELDON.

In 1783, when Mr. Scott first became a candidate for the borough of Weobly, he was received and lodged in the house of Mr. Bridge, the vicar, who, having a daughter, then a young child, took a jocular promise from him, that if he should ever become Chancellor, and the little girl's husband should be a clergyman, the Chancellor would give the clergyman a living. Now comes the sequel, partly related by Lord Eldon himself to his niece, Mrs. Foster.

Years rolled on I came into office; when one morning I was told a young lady wished to speak to me; and I said that young ladies must be attended to, so they must show her up. And up came a pretty young lady, and she curtsied and simpered, and said she thought I could not recollect her. I answered I certainly did not, but perhaps she could recal herself to my memory; so she asked me if I remembered the clergyman at Weobly, and as little girl, to whom I had made a promise.

"Oh yes," I said, "I do, and I suppose you are the little girl?"

She curtsied, and said "Yes."

"And I suppose you are married to a clergyman?"

"No," she said, and she blushed, "I am only *going to be* married to one. I hope you, my lord, will give him a living."

Well, I left her to come back in a few days, and I made inquiries to ascertain from the bishop of the diocese that the gentleman she was going to be married to was a respectable clergyman of the Church of England, and then I looked at my list, and found I actually had a living vacant that I could give him. So, when the young lady came back, I told her she might return home and get married as soon as she liked, for her intended husband should be presented to a living, and I would send the papers as soon as they could be made out.

"Oh no!" she exclaimed, and again she simpered, and blushed, and curtsied; "pray, my lord, let me take them back myself."

I was a good deal amused; so I actually had the papers made out, and I sealed them, and she took them back herself the following day. But, alas for the honour of man! Miss Bridge, after all, did not become Mrs. Jones until two years after the gentleman had been rector of Stanton.

The son of the clergyman who ultimately married them at Stanton writes thus:—"Jones would have jilted the lady, but was shamed into the fulfilment of his engagement by the friends and relations of both parties. Miss Bridge, with her party, arrived there from Hereford in a post-chaise. She refused, however, to enter the parsonage-house, until she did so as his wife."

To conclude the story, Mrs. Jones survived her husband, and, being in indigent circumstances, once more applied to the Chancellor, "to obtain for her an admission into a recently-instituted establishment, near Bath, for the support, maintenance, comfort, and benefit of the widows of clergymen and others." Lord Eldon not only complied with her request, but sent her money to defray the expenses of her removal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is asserted, on the authority of parties connected with the Mint, that the half-farthing coinage will not be ready for two or three months.

A WELL-ATTESTED EXPERIMENT IN MESMERISM.—To effect the opening of oysters by mesmerism, the operator advances to the oyster-stand gazes intently on the empty plate or saucer—lays a piece of silver upon the stand, and knocks upon the counter; when, without a word being spoken, and with no possible chance for collusion, the mesmerizer advances on the other side of the stand, and, acted upon by the will of the mesmerizer, commences forcing the natives from their shells, one by one, which continued until all have been forced under the plate, when the subject immediately falls back into the real state, and can only be induced to perform again when another piece of silver is placed in the same position. Gull, it is said, will produce the same effect, even to a greater extent than silver.

SLANDER.—It is in the power of every person to preserve their honesty, but who has it in their power to say they can preserve their reputation; while there are so many evil tongues in the world ready to blast the fairest character, and so many open ears to receive reports. In the business of tale-bearing a false tongue hath as much credit as any, for slander hath more power to persuade than either reason or eloquence. The failings of good men are commonly more published in the world than their good deeds; and one fault of a well deserving person will meet with more reproach, than all his *virtues* praise. Such is the force of ill-will and ill-nature. To see one careless person must pass his whole life without saying or doing one ill or foolish thing; and who is sufficient for this? who can say I have pursued an infallible course? who can even understand his errors, when all, like sheep, have gone astray? Let any man, every mouth be stopped; let that odious spirit which many have, who are better pleased to detect a fault than to commend a virtue, be chiefly employed about their own affairs, and, if I mistake not, they will find so many offences in their own conversation, such variety of perturbations in their own souls, and manifest failures of duty, that will take up so much time to reform, as not to leave room to be impertinent or ill-natured in remarking upon the faults of others. It not only appears silly to see a man endeavouring to procure a good name by slander—that foulest whelp of sin—but it indicates a heart black as death. The man in whom this spirit enters is undone; his soul is set on fire in eagerness to propagate the thing, perhaps, that his own soul hath framed; he finds, ere he is aware, poured upon his head ten thousand slanders, all his own, at which weight his heart recoils, his very eyes weep blood, and every groan is big with horror, as he sees round his dire altar unnumbered victims slain.—M.T.

THE PROPER SELECTION OF SUBJECTS FOR PAINTING.—In the third report of the Commissioners of the Fine Arts, there are some judicious remarks upon the necessity of selecting such subjects for painting as can convey a proper impression of the matter which it is intended to represent; so that the idea may strike the spectator at once. Sir Joshua Reynolds gives an instance of an ill-adapted subject of this kind which was recommended to a painter. It was what passed between James II. and the old Earl of Bedford in the Council which was held just before the Revolution. "As soon as James entered the city, he summoned an assembly of the peers to ask their advice, and to make an apology to them for not having called a Parliament. In passing to the Council he met with a shock, perhaps as severe as any he had felt. Meeting the father of the unfortunate Lord Russell, the old Earl of Bedford, who had offered £100,000 for his son's life, but with the King, when Duke of York, had prevailed with his brother to refuse, he said to the earl, 'My lord, you are a good man; you have much interest with the peers; you can do me service with them to-day.' 'I once had a son,' answered the earl, sighing, 'who could have served your Majesty upon this occasion; James was struck motionless.' This is a very striking piece of history; but so far from being a proper subject, it unluckily possesses no one requisite necessary for a picture."

NELSON'S LAST MEMORABLE SIGNAL.—On the morning of the great event of the battle of Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805, previously to leaving into action, Sir Thomas Hardy requested Lord Nelson to appoint his two senior lieutenants as captains of the line-of-battle ships, the commands of which were vacated by the departure of captains who held them to attend as witnesses at Sir Robert Calder's court-martial; but the reply of the hero was worthy of his hopes—that he considered the officers of those ships were fully adequate to fight them, and he would not imply such a want of confidence in them at such a moment, and as to any disappointment of his own lieutenants, he trusted their anxiety would be allayed when he assured them it was his intention to make them all post captains when the day was done. Shortly after he commanded his memorable signal to be made to the fleet, which it appears was in these words:—"England *confides that* every man this day will do his duty." This, however, offering some difficulty in communication, from having to spell separately the word "*confides*," his lordship's flag lieutenant, then the senior of the Victory, suggested that the word "*expects*" should be substituted, when it was acceded to, and the signal was promptly executed.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE BAR AT ALABAMA.—After the formality of an introduction, the judge said "Well, Mr. C., you want to be examined for admittance to the bar." "Yes, sir." "Well, sir, I like something to drink. Barkeeper, give us two julips." After drinking the juleps, the judge said "Mr. C., can you swim?" "Yes, sir, I can," said C., greatly surprised. "Well, sir, let's take another drink. Barkeeper, "two cocktails." The cocktails vanished, and the judge said—"Mr. C., have you got a horse?" "Certainly, sir," said C. "Very good," said the judge, as soberly as though charging a grand jury. "Mr. C., if you please, we'll take a dring. Barkeeper, two toddies." The toddies disappeared, and Cowns he began to feel rather queer. "Mr. C." said the judge, "can your horse swim?"—"Yes, sir, he can—for I have tried him from necessity." "Then, sir, said the judge, with increasing gravity, "your horse can swim—and you can swim, and I think you are well qualified for an Alabama lawyer. Give me your commission, and I will sign it Meanwhile, barkeeper, give us two punches for my friend Mr. C. and myself. Mr. C.," continued the judge, "I drink success to your admission to the Alabama bar."

FIRST CULTIVATE THE IMAGINATION.—In the education of children, love is first to be installed, and out of love, obedience is to be educed. Then impulse and power should be given to the intellect, and the ends of a moral being be extricated. For this object, the faculty of imagination, by means of imitation; that they carry the mind out of self, and show the possible of the good and the great in the human character. The beast, whatever it may be, of the imaginative standard will do no harm; we are commanded to make one who is immitable. We should address ourselves to those faculties in a child's mind which are first awakened by nature, and consequently, first admit of cultivation, that is to say, the memory and the imagination. The conquering power, the judgment, is not at that age active, and ought not to be forcibly excited, as is too frequently and mistakenly done, in the modern systems of education, which can only lead to selfish views, debtor and creditor principles of virtue, and an inflated pride of merit. The expansion of man, and the seeds of all moral and scientific improvement; chemistry was first alchemy, and out of astrology sprang astronomy. In the childhood of those sciences, the imagination opened a way and, through mistakes, on which the ratiocinative power, in a maturer state, operated with success. The imagination is a distinguishing characteristic of man, as a progressive being; and I repeat that it ought to be carefully guided and encouraged, as the indispensible means and instrument of continued amelioration and refinement.—*S. T. Coleridge.*

KIDNAPPING AT WORKHOUSES. The attention of Mr. Burrell, the sitting magistrate at the Queen-square police-office, was occupied for a considerable time on Saturday last, in investigating a charge connected with the St. Margaret's workhouse, Dean-street, Westminster, which forcibly illustrates the arbitrary and tyrannical character of the present Poor-law, and shows the necessity of the public press—the only real guardian of the rights and liberties of the people—keeping a strict eye over the capricious we should rather say ruffianly (if the phrase were conventional) conduct of the "dogs in office." From the statement made to the magistrate by the complainant, a young woman, who was rather decently, but homely clad, it appeared that her father, who had been for some time unable to support himself by his labour, had recently been received into St. Margaret's workhouse, but that her mother, who had never received or sought for any parochial relief, had remained with her, as she (the applicant) was determined to support her in the best way she could by her own exertions. In the early part of the week, however, her mother was sent for to attend at the workhouse for a few minutes, and witness accompanied her thither. On their entering the house, her mother was ordered into the back part of the building, and applicant was told to go about her business. In two days after applicant called to see her, when she informed her that she had on the succeeding morning been ordered to go to the washing-room, where she was kept employed until the usual hour in the evening, although she had repeatedly expressed a wish to leave the house and return home. We can well imagine the surprise of the worthy magistrate at hearing so startling a statement as this, and do not at all wonder at his expressing great doubts as to the complainant's veracity. *A prima facie* case, however, having been made out, he sent to the workhouse to make inquiries, and next day Mr. Restell, one of the officers of the establishment was sent to the police-office to give an explanation how to beg the magistrate's attention to Mr. Restell's statement. Mr Restell said, he had no doubt that the case had in some way been misrepresented by the young woman, he did not mean to say intentionally, but because, as he presumed, she did not clearly understand the nature of it. The fact was, that both the parents of the applicant had been passed to St Margaret's workhouse, by an order from the parish officers of St. Giles's, dated the 21st of June, but as the man only came into the house, *it was presumed that there was no occasion for the order, and the woman was accordingly sent for, and taken in also.* In the meantime the officers of St. Giles's were written to, but he only received their answers on the previous (Friday) evening, although by the post *ought to have reached him two days before.* He immediately made the parish solicitor acquainted with the contents of that letter, and he, by desire of that gentleman, had that (Saturday) morning placed the whole matter before the proper parish authorities, who decided that there was not the slightest ground for detaining the woman in the workhouse for a single moment.—Mr. Burrell: Very well, then let her be immediately discharged. The applicant, who had been in anxious attendance from an early hour in the morning, asked with great earnestness whether her mother would at once bk set at liberty.—Mr. Restell: Oh, yes, certainly. If you will come with me to the workhouse, she shall go home with you immediately. The parties then left the office. In our opinion comment is unnecessary. Whether we regard the convenient delay of the post-office, or "the presumption that there was an error in the order," it is clear that, under the present system, the most atrocious outrages may be perpetrated on the liberty of the subject, so long as a plausible pretext can be adduced.

MINA'S WIDOWED COUNTESS.—One of the greatest curiosities in this palace at Madrid was, undoubtedly, the Countess of Mina, who was a vr, or governess, to the Queen, and charged with the principal superintendence of her education. The seeing the simple and unpretending daughter of a merchant installed in the office of preceptress to the representative of the proud race of Spanish Bourbons would have been probably a legitimate excuse for seeking an introduction to her; but I should have hardly broke in upon the scanty leisure afforded by her very serious occupations without some previous claim to do so. I had made the acquaintance of her husband and herself when he was living in a small house at Plymouth, an exile from the country he served better than, perhaps, any contemporary, suffering from the wounds he had received in making the only real resistance offered to the iniquitous invasion of 1823, of which he never entirely recovered, and finally died in the flower of his age. I found the countess much improved in health and appearance since that time, when the sufferings and ill-usage of her husband had deeply marked her countenance. Her stature is rather below the middle size, and her person stout, with an abundance of the blackest hair amply dressed; eyes very large, dark, and fuller than usual even in this classic land of them, and beaming with intelligence. Her forehead and lower part of the face are remarkable for their deve opment, and an admirable study for the phrenologists, who would pronounce them models as indicating firmness of character. Her constant costume is the deepest black, and even she accepted the appointment it was stipulated that she should never be required to lay it aside. The only ornament she wore was a simple but rather massive gold chain and cross, which had a singularly good effect in relieving the mass of deep black; and her manner, noble and serious, bordering on the severe at first sight, made her the beau ideal of a lady abbess. Such is the portrait of this distinguished lady, whom, as an historical personage and in her public capacity it may be allowed to sketch. The conversation I had with her turned on general subjects, as I of course avoided making any allusion to the Queen, or her own very arduous situation, and I obtained the particulars respecting that part from other sources. One subject, however, was not tabooed, that of the "*noche triste*" as it may well be called, when the Queen was attacked in the palace."—*Captain Widdrington.*

HOMAGE TO ANIMALS.—At last the day arrived on which the beasts of draught and burden were to receive a benediction from the hand of a priest at the door of St Anthony's church. The sun shone brightly, and the scene was truly exhilarating. Every horse, and mule and ass, was decked out in splendid colours, and in trappings corresponding with the means of their owners whose faces bespoke the joy of their hearts, and whose orderly conduct at once proved that the religious feeling which had brought them to the place. When the animals had received the benediction, they passed onwards with their masters, to make room for those behind them; and this was the order of the day, until the last blessing upon the last animal brought the exhibition to a close. As this scene of primeval piety was going on, an English gentleman, with whom I had a slight acquaintance, and who was standing by my side, remarked that he was tired with looking at such a scene of superstitious folly. "If it be folly," said I, in answer to his remark, "to give a blessing to an animal in one shape, it is certainly folly to pronounce a benediction upon an animal under another. And still we all do this in England, and in every other Christian country. Where is the well-regulated family which, on sitting down to a leg of boiled mutton and caper sauce, does not beg the blessing of Almighty God upon it, through the mouth of the master of the house, or by the ministry of a clergyman, if present? "Benedicite omnia opera Domini, Domini!" Who ever thinks of putting up a young roasting-pig, trussed in delicious gravy, and hot from the kitchen, without asking a blessing on it?—"Bless us, O Lord, and these thy gifts!" *-Waterton's Essays.*

FRENCH CHARACTER.—By this time I became aware of a truth which had dawned on me before, that the French common people are but much of that grace of manner which once distinguished them above all other people. More courteous than the Italians they could not be; but, while their manners were more artificial, they were more playful and winning. And thus has changed. I did not remark the alteration so much with regard to myself, as in their mode of speaking to one another. The "Madame" and of Monsieur," with which stable-boys and old beggar-women used to address each other, with the deference of courtiers, has vanished. No trace is to be found of it in France. A shadow faintly exists among Parisian shop keepers, when speaking to their customers: but only there is the traditional phraseology still used; the courtesy, the soft manner, even so changed, exists no longer. I speak of a thing known and acknowledged by the French themselves. They want to be powerful; they believe money must obtain power; they wish to imitate the English, whose influence they attribute to their commercial prosperities: but now and then they go a step beyond, and remind one of Mrs. Trollope's description of the Americans. Their phraseology, once so delicately, and even, in its change, straightforward people, amusingly deferential, (not to superiors only, but toward one another) is become blunt, and almost rude. . . . Perhaps more than any people, as I see them now, the French require the restraint of good manners. They are dreadfully irritable. It is true; but that *amour propre* is so sensitive, and their tempers so quick, that they are easily betrayed into anger and vehemence. . . . On board these long narrow river-steamers I found the same defects—the air, most agreeable to a traveller, of neatness and cavility, was absent. There is, however, no real fault to be found, and I should not mention this, were it not a change; and I sincerely wish the French would return to what they once were, and give us all lessons of pleasing manners, and polished courtesy. Faults, and additions to faults, and adding them as impress all their own—a sort of fierceness when displeased, which is more startling than our sullenness. As I said, this has no reference to the wounds myself; but the winning ease and manner that had pleased me of old no longer appeared, and it was in the phraseology used among each other that the change was most remarkable.—*Mrs. Shelley's "Rambles in Germany and Italy."*

AN ADVENTURE.—I had a little adventure on the road from Baccano to Rome not worth relating, but which I deem necessary to be introduced here in order that some of my friends in the latter city, and others in England, may not give me credit for an affair which deserves no credit at all. These good friends that got in into their heads that I had reached Rome after walking barefoot for nearly twenty miles, in order to show my respect and reverence for the sacred capital of the Christian world. Would that my motive had been as pure as represented! The sanctity of the churches, the remains of holy martyrs which enrich them, the relics of canonized saints placed in such profusion thro'ghout them, could well induce a Catholic traveller to adopt this easy and simple mode of showing his religious feeling. But, unfortunately, the idea never entered my mind at the time: I had no other motives than those of easy walking and of self-enjoyment. The affair which caused the talk, took place as follows. We had arrived at Baccano in the evening, and while we were at tea, I proposed to our excellent friend Mr. Fletcher, who had joined us at Cologne, that we should leave the inn at four the next morning on foot for Rome, and secure lodgings for the ladies, who would follow us in the carriage after a nine o'clock breakfast. Having been accustomed to go without shoes a month after month in the rugged forests of Pomania, I took it for granted that I could do the same on the pavement of his Holiness Pope Gregory the Sixteenth, never once reflecting that some fifteen years had elapsed from the time that I could go barefootedly in comfort and impunity over the internal, however, the sequel will show that the soles of my feet had undergone a considerable alteration. We rose at three in the morning after, and having put a shoe and a sock or half-stocking into the pocket of my coat, we left the inn at Baccano for Rome just as the hands of our watches pointed to the hour of four. Mr. Fletcher having been born in North Britain, ran no risk of injuring his feet by an act of imprudence. The sky was cloudless and the morning frosty, and the planet Venus shone upon us as though she had been a little moon. Whether the severity of the frost, which was more than commonly keen, or the hardness of the pavement, or perhaps both conjoined, had deprived my feet of sensibility, I had no means of ascertaining; but this is certain, I went on merrily for several miles without a suspicion of anything being wrong, until we halted to admire more particularly the transcendant splendour of the morning planet, and then I saw blood on the pavement; my right foot was bleeding apace, and on turning the sole uppermost, I perceived a piece of jagged flesh hanging by a string; seeing that there could be no chance of replacing the severed part with success, I twisted it off, and then took a survey of the foot by the light which the stars afforded. Mr. Fletcher, horror-struck at what he saw, proposed immediately that I should sit down by the side of the road, and there wait for the carriage, or take advantage of any vehicle which might come up. Aware that the pain would be excessive so soon as the lacerated parts would become stiff by inaction, I resolved at once to push on to Rome; wherefore, putting one shoe on the sound foot, which, by the way, had two unbroken blisters on it, I forced the wounded one into the other, and off we started for Rome, which we reached after a very uncomfortable walk. The injured foot had two months' confinement to the sofa before the damage was repaired. It was this unfortunate adventure which gave rise to the story of my walking barefooted into Rome, and which gained me a reputation by no means merited on my part.—*Waterton's Essays.*

ANGLING.

THE CHUB

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The chub is a very coarse and bony fish, and, although he affords good sport to the angler, he is in very little estimation for the table. They spawn in April or May, and are best in season from September to April. They may be fished for all the year round. They rise freely at the artificial fly, and are not at all particular in their choice, although I think they prefer the red and black palmers—the red with gold and the black with silver twist. They will grow to the weight of six or seven pounds. A friend of mine once rose one which weighed nearly six pounds with a black tackle-fly, which, after some sport, he succeeded in landing. Great caution is requisite in approaching the water, for, although he is a very greedy fish, he is also very shy, and will seldom take your bait if you are seen.

In fishing for chub during the winter months, the best baits you can offer them is bullock's brains, or the pith of an ox's backbone. Fish with fine tackle, and a No. 8 hook, in deep water, or under any bank where there is a harbour for fish, and you will have sport. Some people recommend this bait to be used without a float; but in my opinion you cannot do better than use a small swan-quill float, and let your bait swim as near the bottom as you possibly can. You should be provided with strong running tackle, as the chub, when first hooked, runs out furiously; but when once turned, he yields easily. He is a leather-mouthed fish, and there is no danger of him breaking his hold when once firmly hooked. In March, April, and May, he is usually taken with the worm, to be fished with in the same manner as described above with brains and pith, and in the spring he will afford capital sport with the artificial fly.

Another excellent bait for chub, to be used during the summer months, is the grub of the wasp, which is to be found in the holes of banks, and by mowers when cutting the grass. They must be baked for a few minutes before using, to harden them, for they are a very tender bait, and require great address in fishing with them. They will take maggots and gentles all the year, which may be thus preserved for winter fishing:—In September put your gentles into a large wooden vessel, and cover them well over with earth, not too dry, and keep them in a rock cellar during the winter; they will be ready for use whenever they are wanted.

During the hot months the best way of taking chub is by dibbing with almost any fly you can procure; the common house-fly will be found an admirable bait, as is also the grasshopper. You may sometimes see under trees or bushes, which hang over the river, from a dozen to twenty-five chub laying basking in the sun, and waiting for the flies which are dropping off the trees. You must have a long rod and a short line, and be very careful how you approach them. Stand behind the tree or bush and drop a No. 8 or 9 hook, baited with a natural fly, a few inches before any of the fish, and you will most likely take him. You should be provided with a landing-net, as you will generally be in an awkward situation for landing fish if you have not the assistance of a landing-net. He is often taken with the minnow when fishing for trout. He feeds upon small fish, and all kinds of flies, grubs, and insects, but is more especially fond of the cockchafer. He will often take (and which is strongly recommended by Walton) a black snail with his belly slit to show the white.

Although I have said at the beginning of this letter that the chub is held in very little estimation for the table, yet Walton differs in opinion, and gives two recipes for cooking them, one of which is as follows:—If he be a large chub, then dress him thus—First, scale him, and then wash him clean, and then take out his guts; and to that end make the hole as little and as near the gills as you may conveniently, and especially make clean his throat from the grass and weeds that are usually in it, for if that he not very clean it will make him to taste very sour. Having so done, put some sweet herbs into his belly, and then tie him to a spit and roast him, basted often with vinegar or rather verjuice, and butter, with good store of salt mixed with it. Being thus dressed you will find him a much better dish of fish than you or most folk, even fishermen themselves, do imagine, for this dries up the fluid, watery humours with which all chubs do abound."

A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—The distance traversed daily by the passenger trains alone, on eight of the principal railways, amounts to 10,508 miles, and the yearly distance to 3,562,338 miles! The lines are the Great Western, London and Birmingham, Grand Junction, Birmingham and Derby, Manchester and Leeds, South Western, and Brighton; and it appears, by the Parliamentary returns, that during the year 1841 the number of passengers conveyed on these lines amounted to 4,600,000; and that during that period the total number of persons injured was 56, of whom 22 were killed.

LINEN TRADE.—IRISH CAMBRICS.—Some very important particulars appear under this head in a Belfast newspaper, respecting the manufacture of Irish cambric handkerchiefs, which now employs 10,000 individuals in the north of Ireland, and has been making great progress during the last ten years, comparatively unknown to the public; for it appears from the statement referred to, that three-fourths of the cambric handkerchiefs at present selling in England under the denomination of French are the produce of Irish looms. The French Government, for the protection of their own manufacture, prohibit the importation of Irish cambrics into France, by imposing a duty of 25f. the kilogramme, or 10s. the pound, which, applied to the average weight of qualities suitable for their demand, constitutes a duty of 150 per cent. From this will appear the capability of still greater extension which this branch of industry in Ireland possesses, when its advantages of fabrication become known to foreign countries, or a more liberal revision of the French tariff takes place.

A LEAF FOR LIFE. One day during the last week a party of gentlemen went on a nesting excursion to the Heughs, near Slains Castle, and approaching "Dunbuy," an insulated precipitous rock, well known as a favourite resort for sea-fowl, one of the boldest of the party, enamoured of its rich treasures, ventured to ascend its rugged and almost perpendicular crags, amid the *vetoing* cries of its reclaiming occupants, which, "hovering about the enemy," seemingly disposed to enter their dilations, in the shape of sundry pounces on his face and hands; but, heedless of all, the daring intruder clambered up to the alarming height of 80 or 90 feet, when, accidentally taking hold of a piece of louse rock, which gave way with him, he lost his balance, but had the presence of mind to make a sudden leap from the face of the rock, much to the satisfaction of his winged neighbours, who rejoced at his *exit*. He fell into the water, and, to the great joy and surprise of his friends, escaped unhurt.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Vauxhall is, we believe, to be again opened this year, after all hope of its walks being again trodden by the feet of beauty and fashion, as a public promenade, had nearly vanished.

Crockford has, it is said, let his house to the committee now managing it till 1846.

A LESSON IN THE ART OF HEROES.—Edge and point are good things in their way. But they are the temptations of the general. Frederick's maxim was, the bullet for the infantry, and the spur for dragoon. The weight of fire is the test of infantry, the rapidity of charge is the true test of cavalry. The business of a general is manœuvring, to menace masses by greater masses, to throw the weight of an army on the flank, to pierce a centre while the flanks were forced to stand and see it beaten: these were Frederick's lessons to his staff.—*Memoirs of a Statesman.*

DUELLING.—From the year 1700 to 1719 the horrid custom of duelling was at its height in this country. The universal fashion of wearing swords gave opportunity and allowed no time for passion to cool or reason to reflect. It pervaded all ranks and professions; and no precinct, however sanctified be its use, or hallowed by its associations, was sacred. Doctors Mead and Woodward, fought like a pair of butchers, under the gateway of Gresham College. The latter slipped his foot and fell. "Take your life!" exclaimed the former. "Any thing but your physic!" roared the other. Dead bodies were frequently found in the streets, but occasioned no surprise or stir.

FLORICULTURE.

THE HEART'S-EASE.

The Heart's-ease, or Pansy, must be grown in a very rich soil, composed, if in pots or boxes, of four parts of rich loam, one of sand, and one of decayed leaves or rotten dung; and if in the open ground, of rich loam, highly manured. It is propagated by seeds or division of the root. The seeds should be sown as soon as they are ripe, in a bed, where the young plants should remain till they flower, when the best should be taken up, and replanted in another bed, or in well-drained pots or boxes, for flowering. The plants will require constant watering during the hot weather, but are very apt to damp off, unless the soil in which they grow has not been well drained. The best varieties are propagated by cuttings taken off from the points of the shoots in the spring, cutting them clean across immediately below a joint. The cuttings should be stuck in pure white sand, and covered with a bell glass: they must not be watered when put in, and they should be shaded for several days The Pansy is also propagated by layers pegged down at a joint, but not slit, on account of their tendency to damp off.

Observations. Roses budded about this time generally succeed better than at any other time. Pipe pinks, carnations, and piccotees, or lay them, if preferred. Keep dahlias constantly tied up, and thin the strong growing kinds.

THE DEITY.—The astronomer has sought for Him in vain; he has looked for Him in the sun, as he shone forth in his glory; in the moon, as she walked in her brightness; in the stars, as they beamed in their loveliness: but it was only His glance which had kindled their fires. The philosopher has tried to find Him; he has searched the feelings of his bosom; he has listened for Him in the whisperings of conscience, and searched for Him in the store-house of memory, and soared aloft for him in the aspirings of reason; but it was only the voice of His spirit which he heard. The mariner has pounded the deep in quest of Him; he has looked for Him in the calm, but saw only the image of His dwelling-place mirrored in the waters; he has sought him in the storm, but heard only the "breath of His displeasure." The naturalist has searched the mountains, but He was not there; he has looked through the valleys, but his search was vain; he has asked of the animated things around him, which are "fearfully and wonderfully made;" has inquired of the trees, which waved their branches to the music of the winds; of the flowers, which opened their beautiful cups, that the beams of the sun might linger in them; but none could tell. They have seen the impress of His hand—His benevolence, His power—on all around, but not Himself. But the Christian has sought Him in the Word of Truth, and there found His will revealed. Though human eye cannot behold Him, He is ever present to the spirit of those who seek Him. He is "a covert from the tempest," a guide to the haven of rest He has promised. There the greatness and glory of God shall be made known: the inscrutable Deity will be revealed.—*Woman's Worth.*

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—We have had a very moderate show of English wheat at market this week, viz., only 4370 quarters, yet the inquiry for that article has proved rather heavy, at barely previous rates. *Barley* and malt have commanded a free inquiry; but the demand for oats, beans, peas, and flour, has been dull, at barely stationary prices.

Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red [illegible] 54s, fine, 54s 58s 60s; old, 56s 58s 60s 64s; White, new, 54s 56s 58s; fine, 58s to 63s; superfine, new, 64s 66s 68s 70s; Talavera, 62s 68s 72s; old, 66s 68s 71s; Foreign, free, 50s 54s 56s, fine, 56s 60s 62s; superfine, 64s 68s 72s.

Rye—New, 33s 37s.

Barley—Grinding 23s 27s 28s, fine, 29s 30s; Malting ditto, 29s 30s; fine, 30s 31s; Distilling, 27s 29s.

Oats—Feed, English, 21s 23s, fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 23s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potato, 23s 25s; fine, 26s 27s; New, Scotch feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potator, 24s 25s; fine, 26s 28s; Irish, feed, white, 23s 27s 29s; fine, 30s 32s; black, 19s 22s; fine, 23s 24s; Large gn. feed, fine, 24s 25s.

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 53s 11d; Barley, 37s 6d; Oats, 21s 7d; Rye, 31s 7d; Beans, 34s 4d; Peas, 35s 2d

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty—Wheat, 61s 0d; Barley, 29s 7d; Oats, 20s 4d; Rye, 33s 3d; Beans, 32s 11d; Peas, 32s 2d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 9s 0d; Barley, 10s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 9s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 10s 6d.

PROVISIONS

Bread—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter—Fresh butter, 12s 0d to 13s 8d per doz. lb.; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d. Irish butter: Cork, 79s to 81s; Waterford, 78s to 80s, Clonmel, 76s to 78s; Belfast, 78s to 80s.—Fine Dutch, 77s to 94s.

Cheese—Cheshire, 58s to 81s: Derby, plain, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 56s to 60s; Wilts, double, 48s to 62s; ditto, thin, 41s to 52s; Somerset, 62s to 70s.

Tea—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8½d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9½d per lb.

Sugar, per cwt.—Barbadoes, 62s to 66s 9d; St. Lucia, 59s to 65s 6d; Refined, 82s 0d to 88s 6d.

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 118s.

Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 38s to 40s.

Oil.—Addir's Main, 10s 6d; Bewicke and Co, 19s 6d: Killingworth, 18s 0d; Stewart's, 21s 0d, Camden, 21s 0d: Lumsden, 21s 0d to 21s 3d; Hartlepool 21s 3d; Cowpen, 19s 0d; Hartley, 18s 6d per ton. Ships arrived since last market day, 147.

Hay and *Straw*.—Old Meadow Hay, 80s to 90s; New ditto, 45s to 75s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 100s; Old, ditto, 90s to 120s; Oat Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 40s to 42s per load.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 8d, Lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase—Beef, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock,	India Stock, pm
3 per Cent Reduced, 91¼	Ditto Bonds, 25 pm
3 per Cent Consols,	Ditto Old Annuities,
¼ per Cent Reduced, 100¼	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent,	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 43 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 43 pm
Long annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 42 pm
Jan. 1860, 9¾	Bank Stock for Acct
Oct. 1859, 12 7-16	India Stock for Opg.
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Opg. 91¼

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Alfred Augustus Pears, of Bath, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY

D. BARBOUR and J. NORRIS, Liverpool, soap-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

G. E. ROTHE, New Broad street, City, merchant.

J. FLOOD, Dean street, Westminster, surgeon.

J. and J. HUDSON, senior and junior, Swallow-place, Hanover-square, curriers.

J. COLLISON, South Moulton lane, carpenter.

T. JANES, Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, farmer.

T. WOODMAN, Great Billington, Bedfordshire, farmer.

J. HOLLAND, Shipping Wycombe, Bucks, cordwainer.

M. OTTLEY, St. James a-street, mill-er.

T. WILLIAMS, Bristol, tailor and shopkeeper.

J. S. AIRD, East Herrington, Durham, cattle-salesman.

J. HOSKINS, Crewcome, Somersetshire, baker.

R. and R. STEANE, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers.

T. HUMPHREY, senior, and T. HUMPHREY, junior, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipwrights.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. T. MOSS, Dundee, grocer.

J. PROUDFOOT, Muckhrave, Perthshire, farmer.

J. MITCHELL, Paisley, dyer.

D. SYMON, Inverness, painter.

FRIDAY, JULY, 1.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

C. M. DARBY, printer, St. Marylebone, Middlesex.

BANRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

A. STRACHAN, warehouseman Friday-street.

J. WOOD and J. HOWARD, merchants, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.

D. HOWARD, victualler, Swallow-street, Regent-street, Westminster.

J. CLAY, draper, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

M. FOSTER, merchant, Crosby-hall Chambers, London.

A. W. G DOW and W. RICHMOND, vinegar manufacturers, Liverpool.

D. W., W. E., and A. J. ACRAMAN, merchants, Liverpool.

G. CHALK, builder, Castleman Barnes Surrey.

A. COLLINGWOOD, maltster, Foley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

G. F FAIRCLOUGH, banker, Liverpool.

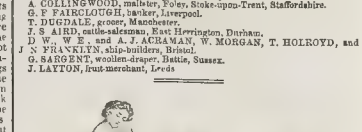
T. DUGDALE, grocer, Manchester.

J. S AIRD, cattle-salesman, East Herrington, Durham.

D W., W E., and A. J. ACRAMAN, W. MORGAN, T. HOLROYD, and J. N FRANKLYN, ship-builders, Bristol.

G. SARGENT, woollen-draper, Battle, Sussex.

J. LAYTON, fruit-merchant, Leeds



BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Woburn Park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, of a daughter

At Dublin, on the 22d ult., the lady of Alfred Malet, Esq., 8th, or the Queen's Regiment, of a daughter, still-born.

On the 25th ultimo, at 50, Portland-place, Madame Van de Weyer, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., the lady of Wakehurst Peyton, Esq., of Wakehurst-place Sussex, of a son.

On the 27th, at 18, Duke-street, Westminster, Mrs. Brunel, of a son.

At Paris, the lady of Charles J. Kemeys Tynte, Esq., late M.P. for West Somerset, of a son.

On the 27th ult., in Upper Seymour-street, the lady of W. L. Bulwer, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

On the 24th ult., at Matfin Hall, Northumberland, lady Blackett, of a son.

At Pernambuco, on the 21st of April, the lady of H Augustus Cowper, Esq., her Britannic Majesty a Consul, of a daughter.

At Finalloe, on the 24th ult., the lady of Major J. Ward, of the Madras army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult. at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Earl of Dessart, to Lady Elizabeth Campbell, third daughter of the Earl of Cawdor.

June 28, by special licence, Viscount Emlyn, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, to Miss Sarah Mary Cavendish, second daughter of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, and late Maid of Honour to the Queen

On the 22nd ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Hon. and Rev G. G. C. Talbot, Rector of Wichington, Gloucestershire, fourth son of Earl Talbot, to Emily Sarah, second daughter of Henry Elwes, Esq., of Colesbourn, in the same county.

At Sydney, on the 8th of February, the Rev. Charles Spencer, M.A., to Susanna, youngest daughter of his Honour Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice of New South Wales.

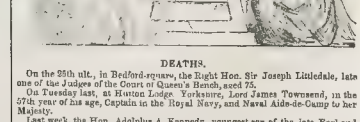
On the 28th ult, at the Chapel Royal, Tower, Captain Hudson, Grenadier Guards to Frances, youngest daughter of Major Elrington, Resident Governor of the Tower of London.

On the 23d ultimo, at St. George's, Hanover-square, William Barnard, Esq., to Ellen Georgina Armstrong, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Coure, R.A.

On the 25th ult., Edward I Anson, to Catherine, the second daughter of John Blakeway, Esq., of Clapham-common.

At St. James's, Dover, on the 23d ult., Robert Richardson, Esq., to Sophia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Herbert Gardner.

On the 28th of June, at the Baptist Meeting-house, Shortwood, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Thomas Bliss, B.A., of Harne-hill, Surrey, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Barnard, of High Beeches, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire.



DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., in Bedford-square, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Littledale, late one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, aged 75.

On Tuesday last, at Kinnaird Lodge, Yorkshire, Lord James Townsend, in the 57th year of his age, Captain in the Royal Navy, and Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty.

Last week, the Hon. Adolphus A Kennedy, youngest son of the late Earl and Countess of Cassilis, at Montrose, N B

On the 26th of June, in the 88th year of his age, the Right Hon. Sir William Alexander, of Airdie, N.B., formerly Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

At Paris, the Duchess of Melfort, born Baroness Alberine de Rotberg and Comtesse de Colbyn.

At Friars Oak, Sussex, James Brogden, Esq., of Clapham common, and Trimsaran, South Wales, aged 77, formerly one of the Lords of the Treasury.

On the 27th ult, at Cronnaught place, West, Hyde Park, in his 66th year, Hugh Jones, Esq., of Larkhill, near Liverpool, banker

On the 27th ult., at Hugh-Lenden House, Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart., M P. for Beramshamshire

On the 26th ult., at Leamington, aged 77, Joseph Ridgway, Esq., of Ridgmont, Lancashire, Senior Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the southern division of the same county

On the 23rd ult., at Paris, after a long illness, aged 34, Margaretta, the wife of John George, eldest son of Sir William Temple Pole, Bart., of Shute House, Devon.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., at Snaresbrook, Essex, in the 54th year of his age, George A. Hill, Esq.

On the 28th ult., at Petersham, Mrs. Elizabeth Walpole, in the 84th year of her age.

On the 28th ult., Lieut.-Colonel John Wright, of the Hon. East India Company's Madras Establishment.

On the 28th ult., Edward Thomas, the only son of Nicholas M'Cann, Esq., of Parliament-street, in the 8th year of his age.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer and Clayton) 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, July 2, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 9.—Vol. I.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1842. [Sixpence.

SECOND REPRINT.

A THIRD ATTACK UPON THE QUEEN.

On Saturday last it became known over the metropolis that her Majesty had exercised her perogative of mercy in favour of the traitor Francis, and that his sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life in the most penal of our convict settlements.

On the morning of Sunday, as the Queen proceeded to the Chapel Royal, another attempt was made upon her life!

We do not take these two facts as cause and consequence; we do not—like some of our contempories—rush to the conclusion that the crime of the last miscreant was the result of misplaced clemency to the first; nor do we, therefore, argue that if Francis had been executed, his new imitator would have been dismayed out of his morbid villany, or have abandoned his guilty purpose of attaining notoriety at the expence of his Sovereign's life or peace of mind.

We readily concede that Francis abundantly deserved hanging—that the death of a dog would have been too good for him—but we should never advocate the system of death-punishment merely because the criminal had committed the highest degree of crime. We believe such punishment to be adverse alike to the dictates of humanity and the law of God. We hope to see it abolished, and are convinced that it was never advocated by any human wisdom, except upon the high ground of example, a ground long since become untenable with the progress of civilization, and by the effect of unerring experience. But upon the subject that is now prominently before us, we wish to fling away the speculations of philosophy, and turn from the larger theory to the palpable reasoning that is before us. The matter seems to lie in a nutshell.

Three consecutive blackguards attempt the life of one of the best Sovereigns that ever swayed the English realm. They have no personal hatred to her—they have no political feelings—they are no members of plots or conspiracies—but they are hopeless, morbid, miserable, crime-goaded fools. They spring from the lower ranks of society; and come what will of their doings, they can never become heroes or victims, although they are ambitious to be both.

The first of the three who conceives the design of his distinction, hits upon a regicidal project which he thinks will tell. He is taken in the act of fulfilling it, and the voice of the empire cries out that he is mad! He pleads ditto to the universal suggestion; and the houseless, labourless, reckless ragamuffin gets comfort and attendance in Bedlam, and a provision for his natural life.

That affair settled, a gloomy and improvident outcast, of the name of Francis, shakes his rags in the wind, and mutters a *tu quoque* to his disordered imagination. "You too" he says to himself "shall send your poverty to look after your honesty and your industry. You too, shall create a sensation by committing, or appearing to commit, a henious crime—you shall be caught at it—made notorious for it—tried for it and condemned for it"—to what?—a participation in the pleasant destinies of Oxford, and that prison competency which only wanton and brutal idleness could enjoy.

Francis was both wanton and brutal, but he overshot his mark. The public became alarmed—the popular devotion to the Sovereign rose to its height, and overflowed the national mind with conflicting emotions of fear, affection, anger, and disgust. A hacknied defence in this case would not do—there was no plea of insanity to put upon the record; and the legal question of "loaded or unloaded," with application to his weapon, was all the evasion that a jury could entertain. It failed the criminal, and he was sentenced to be hanged. Nobody would have pitied him if the law had taken its course. Many would have thought it justice, and we are of that number, if we did not distinctly repudiate the idea of any human justice being consonant at any time with the punishment of death. But the Queen's natural repugnance to the idea of shedding blood on any account, we know, but still more upon her own—her womanly feeling—her natural genorosity—her reliance, too, upon the faith, honour, and love of her people, prompted her to borrow from the Divine attribute, and spare the forfeit life of the wretch who was convicted of compassing her own death. State policy awarded him, however, the second-heaviest punishment of the law—the passing of a life under ground and in chains; labouring with the toil and in the company of the most degraded convicts, and expiating his wickedness in endless misery and shame. This punishment, in the sight of any civilized creature is worse than death; and yet it is within the fair province of human retribution; but dreadful as its contemplation becomes, its practice is removed from us, and therefore its example does not tell. Neither has the example of actual death told latterly, nor proved efficacious in terrifying hardened atrocity out of the commission of its sin. The morbid spirit which one horrid murder feeds has only seemed to have engendered another, and the frequency of crime has been in proportion to its notoriety.

But supposing either Bedlam, transportation, or death, to have resulted from the regicide experiments of Oxford or Francis, we still question their efficacy, in the way of example, to have quelled the kind of spirit which actuated the new culprit, Bean, to throw his miserable abortion of a body upon his Sovereign's path, and seek the wanton assassination of a young and gentle woman, at the moment when she was trustingly and unconsiously wending towards the house of God. Nor do we, in truth, believe that the wretched lad had devised more than the semblance of such an aim. The public prints are contradictory—upon the question of the contents of the pistol—some claiming for them tobacco-pipe with powder, others powder alone. We are willing for the credit of our kind to cling to the latter belief, and to think as we hope, that a morbid craving for celebrity, a mad determination to make desperate change in a bad and hopeless destiny, for good or ill, were the true incentives to the otherwise unaccountable treason. To be a hero, a lunatic, a devil, a victim, or a commisserated scamp, were consummations equally, perhaps—though no matter at what cost of crime or character—within the ambition of Oxford, Francis, and Bean.

Then, it is clear, we must not elevate this style of criminal action into any undue importance in the abstract. Let us not measure it so much by the value of the sacred life at stake, or the love which we all bear unto the virtuous and kind Victoria, as by the moral standard of the creatures who have sought its perpetration. And to meet this standard of brute wretchedness, it seems to us that some of the more degrading and palpable punishments of a former period might be wholesomely revived. We would put these miserable culprits into the pillory, and see them pelted, without a single groan of mock sympathy, or murmur of outraged feeling. We would have them sentenced to the ordeal of the public scourge,

> And put in every honest hand a whip
> To lash the rascals naked thro' the world.

We would give them just the sort of notoriety that they would not envy, and just the order of matyrdom which they did not want. They should have popular execration, but not the crimson execration of blood; they should have nothing in their destiny to stir the imagination of the romantic, the idle, the dissolute, or the dull; but they should be so shamed, so beaten, so reviled, so degraded, and so broken of spirit and pride, that all their life of after-imprisonment should not bring the blood of manhood back into their veins, and that the terrors of the example of their punishment should more than a hundred madhouses, or transportations, or executions, annihilate the chances of an imitation of the example of their crime.

CHINESE ARTILLERYMEN AND GUN.

The above cut represents Chinese artillerymen practising at the gun. This species of warfare appears greatly to have attracted the attention of the Chinese, who begin to know its value, nor is its importance likely to be diminished in their estimation by the late affair at Ningpo, the particulars of which, with all the eastern news by the last overland mail, will be found in our fourth and fifth pages. There is certainly nothing very terrifying in the appearance of the warriors before us, nor in the implement of destruction under inspection, the use of which they seem to ponder on with such a sapient air. In truth, charged or uncharged, a Chinese gun appears more dangerous or, at least, more fatiguing to friends than enemies, and, if even captured, would hardly require the trouble of spiking. Should the present state of things continue, however, for some time longer, the Chinese are likely to become much greater adepts in the arts of war than they have shown themselves heretofore. They are receiving most expensive lessons, in the meantime, from the barbarians sent out to teach them "how to shoot," and will apparently have little call for gunnery by the time they have attained a perfect knowledge of its mysteries.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE, Monday.—The electoral struggle is the all-sorbing topic in the Paris papers of Sunday, but the details are purely of local interest.

M. Thiers has competely lost caste in the country. He has not gone, as was reported, to take the waters at Vechy. He has left Paris for Aix, where his re-election is seriously menaced by a coalition of the Royalists and Ministerialists. It has been considered strange that Thiers has published no manifesto; but it is now thought he must take the course he wished to avoid—speak out at Aix.

M. Odillon Barrot presents himself in some half dozen colleges, including one in Paris, in opposition to General Jacqueminot. The Left party, to which he belongs, and the Left Centre of M. Thiers, will suffer much during the elections, but the Extreme Left (Republicans and Philosophical Radicals) and the Extreme Right (Royalists) are expected to gain.

All the Ministers will be re-elected. M. Guizot has a sham opposition in the use of M. Berrver's name at Lisieux.

Many persons think that M. Thiers's leadership will be superseded by that of M. Billault, his former Aide-de-Camp, who has lately gained ground in the Liberal camp.

M. de Lamartine does not interfere in the elections.

The English at present residing at Paris and its vicinity were startled on Monday night by reading in the Ministerial evening organ, the *Messager*, the annexed article—"They write from London, July 3: 'It is announced that a new attempt on the life of the Queen has just taken place. The pistol did not go off. The assassin is said to have been disarmed, but to have succeeded in making his escape.'"

One of our letters describes the sensation produced in the French capital as beggaring all description. Nothing could exceed the indignation of all classes, and universal regret was expressed that Lynch Law had not attended the atrocious perpetrator of this fresh outrage.

The *Messager* in its very next article announced to the French public the clemency of her Majesty in sparing the life of the miscreant Francis.

The French press is honourably unanimous in its deprecation of this fresh atrocity, and the Republican *National* even thus strongly expresses itself:—"The Government has received from London the intelligence that on the 3d instant an Englishman again attempted to fire a pistol at Queen Victoria. He was perceived in time and disarmed; but he succeeded in escaping. No other detail has been given respecting this matter, of which the English journals could not as yet have given us any intelligence. We shall to-morrow have more complete information. What adds to the unexpectedness, and, we may add, the incredible enormity of this attempt is, that it took place on the very day that the entire press announced that the Queen had commuted into transportation for life the punishment of death to which Francis had been sentenced. The savage and impotent monomania, which has emigrated from France to England, is one of the gravest symptoms of the profound disorders which agitate modern societies."

SPAIN, Madrid, July 26.—The Constitutional question of the Congress during the last two sessions was the settlement of the force of the standing army of the country. The committee proposed ninety thousand men; but there are some of the deputies, who, from motives of economy, or of party, think this number too great, and would reduce it to sixty thousand. Besides this subject of business, there was, as is usually the case in the Spanish Congress, another for the amusement of the Chamber, it being the usage of the assembly to divide their time between wrangling and matters of a more serious nature. This secondary topic was a request made by M. Sanchez de la Fuente to the President of the Council of Ministers to publish a list of the appointments and special favours conferred by the late administration during the last days of holding office; in a word, the "last will and testament" of the Gonzalez Cabinet, which has not escaped, any more than any of its predecessors, the scandal of having been too generous to its friends in its last moments. This being Sunday, there is little news from the provinces. The sons of the Infante Don Francisco are reported as having arrived at Corunna on their way to Madrid. A manufactory of forged Spanish Bonds was detected in the street of Atocha here yesterday, and the parties concerned committed to prison by the political chief Senor Escalanta.

Telegraphic despatches from Bayonne of the 2d inst. bring advices from Madrid of the 27th ult., on which day the Spanish Ministry had withdrawn the project of law relative to the provincial deputations. A second dispatch, of the 28th, announces that the Congress had voted the Bill fixing the effective of the army at 130,000 (90,000 effective and 40,000 reserve) by a majority of 60 against 22.

Our ordinary accounts from Madrid are only of the 26th. The Ministry was then very active in taking precautions to maintain public order.

The Dukes of Cadiz and Seville, sons of the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo, had arrived, it was stated, at Corunna; but this turned out to be a mistake, as they were not expected to arrive before the 4th or 5th instant. The Infanta Donna Louisa Fernanda being indisposed, prevented her Royal parents from attending the Regent's *soirée* on the 26th.

Senor Mendizabel has offered to contract for the building of six ships of war in the port of Passages.

Count Peracamps (General Van Halen) is to remain as Captain General of Catalonia; but Zurbano is to advance forty millions of reals at twelve per cent., will be accepted by the Government.

Two editors were going to fight a duel.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, June 27.—The treaty, of which so much has been said, and which has been the cause of so much speculative argument, is not yet signed, and when concluded, I fear it will be a great cry and little wool, consequently a source of great disappointment to many. It appears that one of its principal virtues is to withdraw every remaining privilege from the British residents in this country, and that in regard to the contemplated reduction of the Custom-house tariff, this is to become the subject of an entirely separate convention.

BRUSSELS, June 30.—There seems to be every reason to believe that within a year from this time the Belgian iron railway will be joined to that of Rhenish Prussia. This junction is expected with the utmost impatience by the merchants and manufacturers of both countries; for it may be said with truth that we shall be able fully to appreciate the advantages which will necessarily result from the completion of this railway, extending from Antwerp to the heart of the states of the Customs Union.

THE HAGUE, June 30.—The Second Chamber of the States-General, in its sitting to-day, adopted by a majority of 49 to 3, the project of law confirming the contracts made with the Commercial Company. A message from his Excellency the Minister of the Interior was received announcing that the project of law for making an iron railway from Maestricht to the Prussian frontier was withdrawn. A conference has lately taken place between a person high in office, well acquainted with the subject, and some philanthr pic individuals respecting the important concerns of the colony of Surinam, on which occasion an explanation was given to the latter, showing the danger of taking precipitate and insufficiently-considered measures.

The *Malta Times* of the 25th ult. publishes advices from Tripoli of the 20th, announcing that the famous Sheikh of Fezzan, Abd-el-Gelil, and his brother, Seif-el-Nassar, had been betrayed by some of his most trusty officers into the hands of Askar Pasha, and decapitated by his orders. Their heads, after being paraded through the streets of Tripoli, and particularly in front of the British consulate, were pickled and packed up to be forwarded to Constantinople. The three children of Seif-el Nasser, and a son of Abdl-el-Gelil, 14 years of age, having fallen into the hands of the Pasha had been likewise beheaded, notwithstanding the interference on their behalf of Colonel Warrington and the commander of the Locust steamer. All those who made peace with the Turkish governor, and surrendered themselves prisoners, experienced the same fate. The remainder of the insurgents, 400 strong, fell back on Soekna to join Sheik Sady, Abd-el-Gelil's general, which, added to the garrison, of Soekna and Mourzouk, will make a considerable force.

DREADFUL FIRE.—ST. PETERSBURGH, June 23rd.—On the 21st inst., a dreadful fire destroyed the old salt-works of Novo Usolsky, in the government of Perm, the property of the Stroganoff family. The conflagration spread to the extent of 2½ versts, and lasted three days. Besides the salt-works, with the immense provisions of all kinds of fuel made for them, from 5000 to 6000 inhabited houses connected with the manufactory, a large church, and numerous products of nature, have become the prey of the flames.—*Prussian State Gazette.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Royal Assent was given to-day, by Commission, to the Justices Jurisdiction (No. 2) Bill, the Copyright Bill, the Public-houses Regulation Bill, the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Amendment Bill, and the North American Colonial Assembly Regulation Bill.

The Duke of LEINSTER and Earl of MOUNTCASHEL presented petitions from the Mutual Assurance Society, praying to be exempted from the supervision of the Poor Law Commissioners.—Lord RADNOR moved for certain returns relative to the importation of corn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL concurred, that the Bribery Bill should be referred to a select committee.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr WALLACE brought forward his resolutions relative to the depression of trade, and the distress which prevailed among the labouring classes. The hon member gave, at great length, details—unfortunately too well known—of the wretched state of the districts in our manufacturing districts; and drew almost utter hopelessness at present, of any amelioration.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the resolutions; and Mr. ALEXANDER spoke of "the misery of the Ministers; and said "there was a deeper and greater evil, a danger that the distress of the country should meet with nothing but apathy in the Government."—Lord J. RUSSELL thought the resolutions would be unwise if passed.—Sir R. PEEL greatly regretted the distress and said it was not in the power of Parliament to remedy it.—The debate was adjourned to Monday.

Several bills were forwarded a stage. The Mines and Collieries Bill was read a third time, after several unsuccessful divisions, in order to obtain an adjournment of the question. A bill to amend the 3d and 4th Victoria, c. 91, for regulating railroads, was read a second time, and passed. A bill to amend the Insolvent Debtors Act was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presided in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from a Baptist Association in Ireland, revealing the cleven congregators in Ireland, against *Regium donum*, and all similar grants

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HER MAJESTY.

The Duke of RICHMOND wished to ask his noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether the reports that had been circulated were true or not, that a hearing had been made on her Majesty's life. He could assure his noble friend that he did not ask it question out of mere curiosity, and he hoped of him not to give an answer if there was any objection to it, but he thought the House must feel that they ought not to be entirely satisfied whether there was any truth in these reports.—The Earl of ABERDEEN in answer to the question of his noble friend, could only say that he entirely sympathised in the feeling which his noble friend had evinced, and which he was sure was felt universally by the House and throughout the country. He had to state that the individual referred to had been arrested, but as he was still under examination, he thought it would be premature for him to express any opinion, or to make any statement on the subject at present.

INCOME-TAX ON THE FUNDS.

Lord BROUGHAM wished to put a question to the noble earl, the President of the Board of Trade, respecting a matter which had given rise alarm in the city, particularly among persons connected with the funds. It was understood that the income-tax was to be levied on the July dividends, so as to extend back to January instead of April, when it came into operation. It seemed to him that it could be properly levied only upon a moiety of these dividends.—The Earl of RIPON would make inquiry on the subject, and give an answer next day

The house adjourned at half-past five

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour but there being only twenty three members present, the house stood adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of RIPON moved the second reading of the Customs' Duties (Tariff) Bill. The necessity of such a measure he considered to have been admitted by the frequent agitation of the question since the conclusion of the war; and the principle upon which the revision should proceed—that of a more free and open trade had been as generally asserted. One object of the present measure in which almost all interests agreed, was the removal of all positive prohibition: but he thought that, though the scale of protection now proposed was lower than that suggested by Mr. Huskisson, it was still abundantly sufficient. He regretted that the state of the revenue did not admit of the reduction of the duties upon wool and cotton wool, and deprecated the continuance of the high duty on manufactured silk, on the ground that it would be incumbent to make reductions upon articles which were the subject of the recently unratified commercial treaty with France. After passing briefly over several items of minor importance, the noble earl then came to the question of allowing foreign cattle at a reduced duty a measure which, he contended, was rendered necessary by an increasing population, but from which the agricultural interest has little ground for apprehension, as the scarcity of cattle in foreign countries, and the increase of value consequent upon the opening of a new market, would prevent an excessive importation at low prices. He defended the expediency of commencing such a change as the present by a reduction on the duties on a great mass of articles, rather than upon one or two only of first-rate importance; and concluded by expressing his conviction that the consumer would be benefited, and the prosperity of our commerce promoted by this bill, without a serious injury to any interest.

Lord STANHOPE, in moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, went into a variety of details respecting the cost of the growth and fattening of cattle in different countries, to prove the inexpediency of admitting them at the proposed rate of duty. He entertained at the same time that the arguments by which the measure was supported neutralized each other, one class of evidence being intended to show that the price of food would be greatly reduced, while on the other hand it was confidently asserted that there would be no reduction at all. The noble lord then proceeded to discuss separately the effect of the alteration upon a number of articles, with the view of proving that while the admission of foreign products at a reduced duty would not materially lower the prices of those things in which the poor were chiefly interested, great distress would be caused among the industrious classes, with whom the foreigner was unfairly put in competition. He was opposed to the principle of free trade; he was convinced that the measure was regarded with apathy by all, except those who expected from it general disorganization, and a new distribution of political power; and he implored their lordships not by thus aggravating the present great distress, to bring about such a consummation.

The Duke of RICHMOND opposed the bill, on the ground that the admission of foreign cattle would bring the comparatively untaxed farmer of the Continent into an advantageous competition with the highly-taxed English agriculturist.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE would give the measure his hearty support as an important advance towards free trade.—Lord MOUNTCASHEL opposed the measure as injurious in its probable operation both to the colonies and the home producer.

Lord MONTAGLE, in expressing a modified approbation, took occasion to vindicate his own financial policy, and Lord RIPON having briefly replied, their lordships divided, when there appeared for the second reading of the bill—

Contents	....	59
Non-contents	....	4
Majority	....	55

The bill having been read a second time, their lordships at 1 o'clock turned at a quarter-past 10 o'clock to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY.

Sir H HARDINGE stated, in answer to a question from Lord Worsley, that as soon as the Commander-in-Chief had been informed of the rumour imputing to Colonel H. Dundas that he had used expressions disrespectful to her Majesty, he had required him to forward whatever explanation it was in his power to offer. Colonel Dundas had, however failed in even putting himself from the grave offence laid to his charge, and had, in consequence, with the approval of her Majesty, and the full concurrence of General the Right Honourable Sir H. Hardinge, been placed at the disposal of the Queen, and removed from the command of his regiment.

The debate on Mr. Wallace's motion, and the business of supply, as well as the committee on the Poor Law Amendment Act, were postponed.

The order of the day having been read for the last stage of the Dean Forest Ecclesiastical Districts Bill, Mr. HUME, on the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair, proposed a series of resolutions, adverse to any grant from the revenue of the Crown lands for the endowments of clergy, or the maintenance of the fabric of churches.

Lord LINCOLN briefly opposed the resolutions, insisting upon the great increase of population in that district, while the revenue derived thereout had risen from £800 a year, to £6000.

Mr. WILLIAMS expressed his fixed hostility to the principle of public grants for ecclesiastical purposes

A division took place, upon which the numbers were—

For the resolutions	....	177
For Mr Hume's resolutions	....	44
Majority	....	133

The house then proceeded with the Mines and Collieries Bill, which, after some observations from several observations resulting, however, in no specific motion, was passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The National Flotilla Bookkeeping Bill was read a third time and passed, the opposition to it, led by Sir C. Douglas, and the marquis of Douro, having been overpowered by a majority of 33 to 20

The clauses proposed by Mr BLACKSTONE to the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, for the purpose of extending the franchise to the adjacent hundreds, were negatived by 134 to 55. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr HENDRICK withdrew his motion for the assistance of Mr. Cochrane before the Bridport committee, and Mr. Cochrane immediately declared that having examined the precedents that bore on the case, he would attend the committee next day.

On the motion of Mr. SHAW, the Right of Voting (Dublin University) Bill was read a third time and passed

Sir J. GRAHAM fixed the POOR LAW Amendment Bill for Friday

The order of the day on Mr. Wallace's motion was then read for the resumption of the adjourned debate—Mr. Williams, Mr. Aldam, Sir B. Hall, and Mr. Brotherton severally supported the motion by speeches in favour of a free trade in corn.—Mr. JAMES was of opinion that the measure would not do any good.—Mr G. PALMER ascribed the distress to the vicious system of our manufactures, and insisted that it would be increased by any measures calculated to injure the home trade.—Mr C. NAPIER ascribed the distress to a variety of concurrent causes, but supported the admission of foreign corn at a low rate of duty.—Captain Layard, Mr. Scholefield, and Mr. Shurman Crawford, severally bore testimony to the distress of their constituents.—Viscount PALMERSTON could not vote for the motion, deeply as he lamented the distress. Lord STANLEY replied to the noble viscount, and refused to despond of the resources of the country.—At the conclusion of the noble lord's speech, Mr O'CONNELL moved the adjournment of the debate.—After some discussion, in which Sir ROBERT PEEL deprecated the course, the debate was adjourned to Thursday, notwithstanding that the house had decided against the proceeding by a majority of 173 to 84.

Lord STANLEY moved the report upon the South Australia (Government and Revenues) resolutions.—Mr. HUME opposed the receiving of the report.

For the report	....	50
Against it	....	9
Majority	....	41

The report was then brought up, and leave given to bring in a bill founded on these resolutions.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, and the Mines and Collieries Bill were read a third time; and the Liverpool Improvement and Police Bill was read a third time and passed.

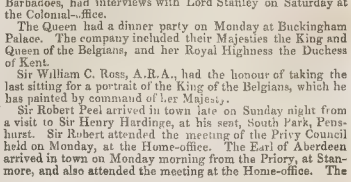
The house resolved itself into committee on the Customs' Duties Bill.—Earl STRADBROKE addressed their lordships in opposition to the measure, and on rousing them to pause before they gave their assent to a bill, the inevitable effect of which would be to throw out of employ innumerable multitudes of our fellow creatures.—The Earl of RADNOR could not think that the bill did not go far enough.—After two or three divisions, the other clauses in the schedule were agreed to; and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr CORBALLY took the oath and took his seat for the county of Meath.

Mr. HUME moved for a select committee to inquire into the manner in which the money of the public deposited in the savings' bank had been appropriated to Government, and into the increase in the national debt.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. The house divided—for the motion, 94; against it 173; majority, 139.—Sir R. INGLIS moved that parties implicated or accused should be present at the proceedings of the election committees and bribery committees.—Sir R PEEL and other members opposed the motion, which was refused by a majority of [illegible]

Mr. BAINES in rising to move forward his motion for affirming the expediency of vesting in her Majesty, with the advice of the Privy Council, a power of regulating or discontinuing the duty on foreign corn, should circumstances so require during the recess of Parliament.—The motion was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, Sir R. Peel, Lord Worsley, Lord J Russell, &c. &c. For the motion, 113; against it, 175; majority, 62. Mr. HUME moved for returns showing in detail the services of flag officers of the navy.—The motion was opposed as inconvenient to the public service. Leave was given to bring in two bills, one for the establishment of savings' banks in the army, and the other to pay the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital monthly, instead of quarterly, as at present.—Adjourned



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, and the Duchess of Kent, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Archdeacon Davis, of Antigua, and Archdeacon Parry, of Barbadoes, had interviews with Lord Stanley on Saturday at the Colonial-office.

The Queen had a dinner party on Monday at Buckingham Palace. The company included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Sir William C. Ross, A.R.A., had the honour of taking the last sittings for a portrait of the King of the Belgians, which he has painted by command of her Majesty.

Sir Robert Peel arrived in town late on Sunday night from a visit to Sir Henry Hardinge, at his seat, South Park, Penshurst. Sir Robert attended the meeting of the Privy Council held on Monday, at the Home-office. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in town on Monday morning from the Priory, at Stanmore, and also attended the meeting at the Home-office. The

Earl of Ripon, Lord Stanley, Earl of Haddington, Lord Fitzgerald, and other members of the Cabinet were present; and the Earl of Jersey and other principal officers of the royal household also attended. Sir Henry Hardinge arrived in town on Monday, and joined the other members of the Privy Council at the Home-office at two o'clock. The Attorney-General was in attendance. Before the examination Sir Robert Peel went to Buckingham Palace; and soon after four o'clock, when the meeting broke up, the right honourable baronet again went to Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked on Tuesday in the royal gardens.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was in attendance at Buckingham Palace during dinner.

Departure of the King and Queen of the Belgians.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess of Merode, Baron de Dieskau, and M. de Moerkerke, left Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, for Woolwich, to embark in a steam-packet for Ostend. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent had previously arrived at Buckingham Palace from her residence, Clarence-house, to take leave of her august relatives. Viscount Hawarden, Lord in Waiting on the Queen, Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert, and M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, attended their Majesties to the place of embarkation. Three of the royal carriages and four conveyed their Majesties and suite to Woolwich.

Woolwich, Tuesday, July 5.—At a quarter before seven o'clock this morning, a field battery of the Royal Artillery, consisting of four light 6-pounder guns, with the usual number of men accompanying them, under the command of Captain Bent, marched into the Dockyard, to fire a royal salute; and in a few minutes afterwards, the grenadier company of the 73rd regiment, under the command of Captain Pinckney, and accompanied by the fine band of the regiment, arrived, to form a guard of honour to the King and Queen of the Belgians, on their Majesties embarkation in the Ariel steam-vessel, Master Luke Smithett, commander, for a passage to Ostend. Two of their Majesties' royal carriages and two travelling carriages had previously arrived from Buckingham Palace, and were at once put on board the Ariel steam-vessel.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Woolwich a few minutes past eight o'clock. On the carriage containing their Majesties entering the Dockyard, the Belgian royal standard was hoisted on the flag-staff, and a royal salute fired, to announce their arrival. On passing the guard of honour, his Majesty went up to Captain Pinckney, and addressed him apparently in the most flattering manner; and on their Majesties entering the vessel, the Belgian standard was hoisted at the mast-head, the band of the 73rd Regiment playing the National Anthem during the whole time the embarkation occupied, and until the departure of the Ariel steam-vessel down the river.

The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Wednesday afternoon in an open carriage and four, the Hon. Colonel Grey and Colonel Bouverie (the Equerries in Waiting on her Majesty and the Prince) attending on horseback.

The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, same evening included his Excellency Ali Effendi, his Excellency General Sancho, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Earl of Aberdeen. The band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was in attendance at the palace during dinner.

The Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other Cabinet Ministers, attended the investigation at the Home-office on Wednesday. After the examination Sir R. Peel went to Buckingham Palace.

Royal Marriage.—The *Leipsic Gazette* contains a letter from Palermo, stating that the King and Queen were to remain there for the *fête* of Sainte Rosalie, and afterwards repair to Messina for the festival of Our Lady of the Letter. The marriage of the Princess Royal with the Emperor of Brazil is to take place, says the letter, on the return of their Majesties to Naples, and immediately after the illustrious bride is to embark for Rio Janeiro. A great part of the Neapolitan fleet is to serve as escort to her Royal Highness.

By the last letters received at Holderness-house from Lord Castlereagh, his lordship was travelling in the Holy Land, and did not talk of returning home until the autumn. His lordship has made the tour of nearly all the places of any note in the east of Europe.

On Tuesday evening a brilliant ball and supper were given by Lady Catherine Cavendish to Prince George of Cambridge, the Ministers from Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Monthly Statement of Letters Delivered in the United Kingdom:—

Week ending June 19,	1842	3,858,360
Ditto 20,	1841	3,773,136
Ditto Nov. 24,	1839	1,505,973
Increase since 1841 on the week's letters		85,224
Ditto	1839 ditto	2,272,387

The commissioners of taxes for the City of London met on Tuesday, to choose seven commissioners for the income-tax out of their body for the city of London, and the result of the ballot was as follows:—Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. R. Carter, Mr. J. Puckett, Mr. J. Musgrove, Mr. D. Allan, Mr. W. A. Peacock, Alderman Wilson. And for the following supernumeraries, Mr. E. Eagleton, Mr. Greenaway, Mr. John Evans, Mr. Jeremiah Evans, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. J. Hunt, Mr. E. S. Hall. To these are to be added two commissioners for the Bank, two for the East India Company, two for the London Docks, two for the Corporation of London, one for the South Sea Company, one for the Royal Exchange, and one for the Sun Assurance Company, making in all eighteen commissioners for London.

The Execution of Cooper.—On Monday morning Cooper, the murderer of Daley, the policeman, was executed in the Old Bailey. The multitude assembled was not so great as that at the execution of Good. Several men and women were in a state of intoxication, and evidently attended to enjoy the horrible exhibition. He was greatly subdued in spirit when the executioner entered his cell and began to pinion him, and he trembled excessively as he walked along the passages to the place of execution. He uttered not a word after he was placed in the hands of the hangman, but walked slowly, supported by that functionary and an assistant, to the platform, upon ascending which he was saluted with yells and groans. He died without much apparent suffering.

Poulterers' and Fishmongers' Society.—The seventh anniversary festival of this Society was held on Tuesday evening at Lovegrove's West India Dock Tavern, Blackwall, under the able presidence of Mr. Wolverly Attwood. This excellent Society was established in 1835, for providing an asylum and relief for aged and infirm fishmongers and poulterers, their wives or widows, and also occasional relief to their necessitous orphans. On the removal of the cloth a number of toasts were given. The Secretary read the report, by which it appeared that the trustees of the Society had invested £2550 in Three per Cent. Consols. In the course of the evening Mr. Attwood made an eloquent appeal to the charitable feelings of the company, and sat down amidst loud applause, which was prolonged for several minutes. Shortly after, the chairman, who had so well fulfilled his duties, vacated his seat, but several members of the Society remained until a late hour.

Steam-boat Competition.—The competition among the Gravesend steamers has resulted in the reduction of the fare to 9d., by some of the boats, and on Sunday they were crowded to excess with company. We understand that 15,000 persons landed at the Rosherville, Town, and Terrace Piers. About the same number landed at Woolwich on the same day, and 30,000 persons, exclusive of those taken down by railway, landed at the Waterman's Floating Pier, and the "solid piers," on Sunday. The trade above bridge was also immense, and all the steamers were over crowded with passengers. The Waterman's steamers, seven in number, alone conveyed 50,000 individuals to and from various places between the Adelphi Pier and Woolwich on Sunday.

American Independence.—Monday being the anniversary of American independence, the New York packets in the St. Katharine's Dock displayed a profusion of flags. The American ensign, with the pennant above it, was hoisted at the main skysail mast-head, the English ensign at the fore skysail mast-head, and the American jack at the bowsprit end, and several private colours waved at the mizen skysail mast-head. The display attracted considerable notice.

The late Sir William Alexander.—The mortal remains of Sir William Alexander, formerly Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and who died at 3, Grosvenor-square, on Wednesday, were shipped on board a steamship, for Leith, preparatory to interment in the family mausoleum at Airdrie on Saturday.

Reprieve of Francis the Convict.—Shortly before two o'clock on Saturday afternoon a messenger was sent down from the Home Office to her Majesty's gaol of Newgate, with a reprieve for the convict John Francis, who lay under sentence of death for his recent treasonable attempt upon the life of our beloved Queen. Through the clemency of her Majesty, whose benevolent wishes were consulted by the Privy Council, by whom the fate of the wretched man was decided on Friday, his life has been spared, and his sentence is now commuted to transportation for life to the most penal settlement of Tasmania. The prisoner received the tidings of mercy in a manner which became his situation. He had become very anxious and desponding as the day fixed for the execution of himself and Cooper arrived.

Removal of Francis. On Wednesday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, the above convict was removed from Newgate, in the custody of Newman, one of the chief turnkeys of the prison. He was conveyed in a hackney chariot to the South Western Railway-station, and thence to Gosport, and immediately placed on board the York transport ship, bound for the Australian colonies. The wretched man was allowed to take leave of his parents on Monday, when the scene was most distressing. The general opinion is, that he will not long survive the hardships consequent on the fulfilment of the righteous sentence he so justly deserved.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.

On Sunday last the metropolis was thrown into general agitation and alarm, by the rumour that her Majesty had been again the object of a malignant, brutal, and treasonable attack from the hand of an intended assassin. We lament to say that the rumour was not wholly unfounded. It appeared that a hunchbacked little miscreant pointed a pistol at the Queen, as her Majesty was proceeding in her carriage from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal, about 12 o'clock, or a few minutes earlier. The pistol was not fired, neither did the circumstance of its having been levelled attract the Queen's attention, or that of any person of her suite, a fortunate accident, since it permitted her Majesty to repair to the chapel in pursuance of her intention, without experiencing at the moment any of that horror or dismay which, in connexion with the painful memory of recent atrocities of a similar nature, it could not have failed to produce in the Royal mind. The traitor was seized by a spectator, and the pistol taken from him, but from the unpardonable apathy or stupidity of the police constables, who were desired to take him into custody, he was permitted to escape. He was, however, subsequently apprehended, and taken before the Privy Council, who were hastily summoned for the occasion. After hearing the witnesses, who identified the prisoner, and brought home the charge to him, the Council adjourned until Monday, and the prisoner was sent to Tothill fields Prison for the night. From the evidence given, it appeared that there was nothing in the pistol but a small quantity of powder, a little paper wadding, and a piece of clay tobacco pipe. The police appeared to have acted in the most bungling manner throughout the whole affair, having in the first instance let the real delinquent escape, and afterwards apprehended several persons who were really innocent, merely because they were hunch-backed.

On Monday, the prisoner, John Bean, was conveyed in a hackney coach to the Home Office, where the Privy Council had again assembled at one o'clock. The following members were present:—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Liverpool, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Attorney-General.

Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate of Bow-street, with Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. Burnaby, assisted their lordships in the inquiry. As on former occasions, the utmost secrecy was observed, consequently it was impossible to state the nature of the evidence given. The prisoner was ultimately remanded to Wednesday.

During the day the police were actively employed in tracing out the former habits and conduct of the deformed miscreant who fired at the Queen on Sunday, and the result of Inspector Penny's inquiries are said to be of an important character.

Both Mr. Hilton, the newsvender, and the prisoner's father, agreed in their statements that the traitor was fond of reading about Oxford, and upon one occasion he said to his master, "How well Oxford is provided for," and on another he mentioned to his father that he had been reading that Oxford was allowed a pint of wine per day, and two masters to teach him French and English.

On Wednesday the prisoner was again brought up for final examination before the Privy Council.

At ten minutes to one o'clock the prisoner was removed in a hackney coach, between Lieutenant Tracey, governor of the Westminster Bridewell, and a turnkey of that gaol, to the Home Office, and placed in an ante-room adjoining the Council Chamber.

The prisoner was placed at half-past one o'clock before the Privy Council, and his examination was proceeded with. While the investigation was going on the witnesses were suddenly removed to a private room by order of the Privy Council, and no person under any pretence whatever was allowed to communicate with them. After they had given their evidence they were let out of a private entrance into the Park, that no question should be asked them. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Jersey, and Lord Liverpool took their departure at half-past three o'clock, and they were followed by Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir George Cockburn. The other ministers did not leave the Home Office until the council broke up at half-past four o'clock; when the reporter learned that the prisoner had been fully committed to Newgate to take his trial for a misdemeanour, in default of finding two sureties of £250 each.

The prisoner was conducted to Newgate in the most private manner, by Inspectors Hughes and Martin.

PROVINCIAL.

Worcester.—The London mail, which runs through Worcester to Ludlow, will shortly be taken off the road, and the letter-bags for that town, Ludlow, and the intermediate towns, will be sent on the Great Western and Birmingham Railways, and conveyed to such towns from the nearest stations by mail carts. Lord Lowther has determined to abolish mail coaches, where it is practicable to do so, and he has also intimated his intention to dispense with mail guards on railways.

The first stone of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Exeter was laid, on Monday last, by Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon.

Bristol and Exeter Railway.—Friday, July 1, having been appointed for the opening of that portion of the line of the Bristol and Exeter Railway which connects the towns of Bridgewater and Taunton, the first train, for the conveyance of passengers to Taunton, left the terminus at Temple Meads, Bristol, at about five minutes past nine. On arriving at Bridgewater, it was met by a large concourse of spectators, who lined the banks on either side of the rail; and at Taunton the whole population appeared to have come forth on the occasion; the importance of the event causing the day to be kept as a general holiday. The train arrived at Taunton at about eleven o'clock. The journey from Bridgewater (11¼ miles) occupied twenty minutes only.

Sudbury.—On Monday notices of disfranchisement were served by a messenger from the Commons on the following free burgesses resident in the borough:—Francis Sikes Gooday, William Warner, Thomas Goody, Charles Bell Johnson, Chas. King, James Brown, Thomas Brown, Francis Muking, Samuel Shelly, and Joseph Wheeler, jun.; and at Bury St. Edmund's on Richard Steed, innkeeper, a free burgess of Sudbury; the first three for giving, and the others for acknowledging, the receipt of various sums of money at the last election.—*Bury Post*

The arrangements for the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Bristol are in a very forward state, and promise to be completed by the appointed time. The entries of stock are numerous, the exhibition of implements will be large, and, upon the whole, a most gratifying meeting is anticipated. The facilities afforded by railroad communication will induce many persons to attend, who would be averse to a long journey by coach. The excitement upon the subject in the western counties is very great. The grand day of exhibition, on which the dinner will take place in the grand pavilion erected for the purpose, is July 14th.

British Association.—On Thursday the members of the British Association, and others, pursuant to an invitation from Lord Francis Egerton, visited the Worsley tunnel and collieries, belonging to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater. About eleven o'clock the parties entered the extraordinary tunnels, having been previously furnished with suitable dresses, and the appearance of many of them was ludicrous in the extreme. The tunnels are eight miles in length, nearly extending to the town of Bolton; and, taken together, there is no less than 37, cut out of coal and rock, which are now made subservient to the conveyance of coals in flat-bottom boats, by being converted into a subterranean canal. The entrance to the coal-pits are from the sides of the canal (the latter being about 80 yards below the surface), and in these awful looking places no less than about 2000 human beings are employed; the produce of their labours, when in full work, being the cutting, gathering, and shipping of 3000 tons of coal per week.

The Anti-corn-Law Conference.—The members of the London Anti-Corn-law Conference met on Tuesday morning, at Herbert's (late Brown's) Hotel, Palace-yard, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present distresses of the country, and the causes of that distress. Deputies from each of the associations forming the great Anti-Corn-law League, and from the numerous branches of he Metropolitan Anti-Corn-law Association, were present. Shortly before twelve o'clock, P. A. Taylor, Esq., of London, was called to the chair, when reports from various towns and districts throughout the kingdom were read by the deputies, and received. Several eloquent speeches were delivered; and an executive committee appointed, with power to add to their numbers.

The Revenue.—The quarter's revenue was made up to the 5th July; and the result is a decrease on the quarter as compared with the similar period for 1841, of £26,427, although the postage has increased during that time £35,000, and the miscellaneous £195,552.—The only deficiency (in the Excise) amounts to £426,395.—The total amount of the income for the quarter is £12,052,739, and £7,500,219 of Exchequer Bills will be required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund.

A Smoking Juryman.—Last week at the Southampton sessions, during the trial of fourteen men for a riot, one of the jurymen commenced smoking a cigar in the most cavalier and impudent manner. The Recorder (Mr. Cockburn) was so indignant that he stopped the proceedings of the court, gave the puffing juryman a severe lecture, declaring that his conduct was one of the grossest insults ever offered in an English court of justice, and fined him £10. On the re-assembling of the court the following morning, the juryman made an apology to the court, and was excused paying the fine.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

CHINA AND INDIA.

We have this day the satisfaction of laying before our readers the latest intelligence from China, Affghanistan, and India, from which it will be seen that the supremacy of British arms and British valour continues triumphant amongst the unlucky Celestials, and has been at length vindicated and asserted amongst the base, treacherous, and perfidious Affghans. The public were already prepared for this gratifying news from the telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the overland mail, which appeared in the second edition of the last number of this paper; but although the accounts add little to our stock of information on the subject of our position and prospects in those remote regions—the seats of war—yet are we peculiarly gratified with the receipt of our despatches, as they enable us to redeem a pledge given by us to the public last week, to set forth in our present publication a number of views of the most important cities and outposts of the Celestial empire. The drawings with which our account of the events of the war are interspersed are faithful delineations of what they purport to represent; and as these places are at present invested with extraordinary interest, not only to this country, but to the whole of Europe, it is gratifying to us to be able so far to fulfil the promise with which we opened our career, "to spare neither trouble nor expense in bringing home to our readers, not only the literature, and customs, and dress, but the institutions and localities of other lands, with spirit and fidelity." The only regret which we experienced on perusing the accounts of the war in China is, that British arms can derive no increased lustre from being employed in fluttering these Celestial runaways; and we therefore think it high time that a bold and decisive effort should be made at once, to put an end to this bloody, but inglorious warfare. We hope, however, that by this time our British "barbarians" have paid the Emperor a morning visit at Pekin, and that such terms have been concluded as will at once vindicate the national honour and compensate the national loss. The mail which brought the intelligence annexed was despatched ten days earlier than usual, in order to avoid the monsoon which was about to set in, and therefore the news was not brought up to so late a date as might have been expected. In our first number we gave a map of the Affghan country, which will be found a useful and interesting companion as well as instructive guide to the details which we give to-day of the war in that country.

The dates of the despatches are—from Bombay, May 23; Calcutta, May 13; from Macao, April 1; Alexandria, June 20. The narrative of events at Jellalabad is brought down to the 2nd of May.

Our news from China is to the 4th of April. The preparations for the defence by the Chinese of the river between Whampoa and Canton were still in progress, although now nearly completed; and their officers were unremitting in their exertions to practise their artillerymen in use of the great guns.

Ningpo had been attacked on the 18th of March by a Chinese force, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men. They were allowed to enter the town without opposition, but upon reaching the market-place were attacked on all sides by our troops, and instantly routed. About 250 are said to have been left dead on the field, while on our side not a single casualty took place.

This appears to have been only part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fire-boats were launched against our ships, and an attempt was made upon the garrison of Chinhae, but in each case with signal ill success.

Several skirmishes had also taken place along the coast, but with no decisive result, although in each the enemy had suffered considerable loss. More vigorous measures were, it is said, in contemplation; and a movement to the northward was intended upon the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

Trade appears to have been carried on as usual, but, with the exception of cotton, not upon remunerating prices. Barter was the only means of commercial intercourse.

VIEW OF THE CANTON RIVER.

CHINA.

CANTON, WHAMPOA, AND THE CANTON RIVER.—The defences of the river from Whampoa to Canton are now all nearly and some quite finished and fully armed; on every spot great activity is apparent, and the practice of great guns and small arms is incessant night and day.

It is reported in Canton, that a ship of about 350 tons has just been launched near the Fate (flower ground) gardens; she is said to be pierced for 26 guns; and has been built by some rich individuals for a present to the government.

One large boat, and one or two of smaller size, are propelled by paddle-wheels, in imitation of our steamers; they are frequently seen exercising both below and above Canton, and they make very good way against both wind and tide; we suppose they are worked by winches turned by hand at the bottom of the boat.

At Shameen a large and very strong fort has been built, in which about 35 guns are mounted; they were proved about a fortnight ago. The foundation of a fort on a smaller scale has been laid close by, and nearer the foreign factories. The small fort opposite, on Honam (Rouge fort), has been thoroughly repaired, as has also the old Dutch Folly. A new fort of great strength has been erected on the site of the French Folly. On the western side of the Salt River there is a formidable field work, flanked by two smaller ones, all completely armed and manned. The river assumes its most formidable appearance at the opening of the Whampoa passage. Junk river is strongly staked throughout its whole breadth, excepting a narrow passage for boats only, under the walls of a very extensive fort on the north shore; crates of stones and sand having been sunk between the stakes, the latter are then strongly bound together by branches of trees and iron clamps, the oxide of which metal combining with the sand, will soon consolidate the whole into one mass of rock.

CHINESE FORT.

(From the *Bombay Courier*.)

We have received *vid* Calcutta intelligence from Macao to the 4th of April, and from Singapore to the 10th of the same month. The news from China is both important and satisfactory. On the morning of the 10th of March the Chinese troops, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men, attacked Ningpo. The enemy scaled the walls, and advanced to the market-place, in the centre of the city, before they met with any opposition from the British troops. This did not, however, arise from any neglect on the part of the garrison, all the necessary preparations having been made some time previously. Indeed, the arrangements appear to have been excellent, and reflect much credit on Sir Hugh Gough. It seems that his excellency was desirous of allowing the Chinese to advance a considerable distance unmolested, with the hope of punishing them severely for their temerity. Neither was the general deceived in his expectations. The enemy were quickly routed and compelled to quit the city, leaving 250 dead in the streets. The artillery rendered good service in the pursuit, the guns being drawn by a number of ponies which had been previously trained for that purpose. Her Majesty's 49th Regiment were sent a considerable distance after the Chinese, and had not returned to Ningpo on the 12th of March, the date of our latest intelligence from that place.

An attack was made on Chinhae simultaneously with that on Ningpo. This also proved a failure, the Chinese having been repulsed with great loss.

The mandarins also contemplated an attempt upon Chusan, for which purpose they had collected a considerable force on the island of Taisam. Their intentions were, however, frustrated, by the Nemesis having been sent to reconnoitre and ascertain the extent of their preparations. A boat having been despatched from this vessel, was fired on by the Chinese, when pulling into a creek. The steamer's crew were immediately landed. They succeeded, after killing many of the enemy, in capturing 30 junks, supposed to have been intended to convey troops to Chusan.

CHINESE SOLDIER.

It is remarked that all the Chinese soldiers left dead at Ningpo and Chinhae had a few dollars about them. It is supposed from this that a gratuity was issued to them immediately before they attacked the city, in order to induce them to advance. It is said that the Emperor has odered that the provinces which are the seat of war shall defray the whole of its expenses. We may conclude, therefore, that the Cabinet of Pekin do not conceive it necessary to make a great national effort against their foes. The inhabitants of the invaded provinces are naturally disinclined to bear the whole of the heavy pecuniary charges necessary for carrying on hostilities. The consequence is, that the Chinese army to the south of the Hangchow river is in want of pay and destitute of supplies, from which cause the troops were in such a state of insubordination, that it was expected they would shortly disband themselves.

The whole of the operations above referred to were effected without the loss of a man on the side of the British.

The following official notification of the success of the British forces has been promulgated by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary:—

"CIRCULAR TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

"Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China has great pleasure in announcing to her Majesty's subjects the complete repulse of two bodies of Chinese troops, which attacked the British positions at Ningpo and Chinhae at daylight on the morning of the 10th of last month.

"During the whole of February almost daily intelligence reached the head-quarters of her Majesty's forces, showing that the Chinese high authorities contemplated some active operations; but they were from time to time deferred on such frivolous pretences, that it appears their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief having gone over to Chusan to make arangements at that place preparatory to a forward movement of a portion, at least, of her Majesty's combined forces.

"In this state matters remained until the date and hour above mentioned, when a considerable body of Chinese, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men, advanced upon the south and west gates of Ningpo, got over the walls, and penetrated to the market-place, in the centre of the city, where they were met by our troops, and instantly driven back with great loss; in fact, it would seem that the moment the Chinese troops found themselves so warmly received, their sole object was to get out of the city as fast as possible, and in their retreat to the south gate, the field-guns, drawn by ponies, came up and opened on the dense mass with grape and cannister, at a distance of less than 100 yards. Above 250 dead bodies were found inside the walls; and when the accounts came away, her Majesty's 49th Regiment had not returned from the pursuit of the discomfitted and flying enemy.

"Whilst these operations were progressing on shore, a number of fire-boats (sampans), lashed together with chains, were floated down the river, and were towed into the mud by the

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boats of the Sesostris steamer. In the mean time a gun was brought down a lane in the eastern suburb (across the river), and as the inhabitants had been previously warned that any such attempt would bring chastisement upon them, her Majesty's ship Modeste opened her guns, and did great execution in that quarter.

"The attack on Chinhae was much more feeble. The enemy advanced to the north gate, where they were driven off by the guard, and followed by one company (afterwards reinforced by three others) of her Majesty's 55th Regiment, who killed 30 men and two mandarins in the pursuit.

"Simultaneously with the attack on the city of Chinhae, firesam pans, chained together, were set adrift to burn the shipping, the anchorage; but they all went on shore above the ships of war and merchant vessels, and did no sort of harm.

"Shortly before these repulses occurred, the Nemesis steamer was sent from Chusan to reconnoitre the Island of Taisam, where it was understood Chinese troops were collecting with the purpose of attacking her Majesty's forces at Tinghae. The steamer sent her boats into a creek, where they were fired on; and in consequence Commander Collinson and Lieutenant Hall landed the steam-ship's company, when the Chinese fled with the loss of about 30 killed and a number wounded. The steamer's boats then set fire to a number of junks which had also fired on her, and returned to Chinhae.

"Their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief had gone back to Ningpo, and proposed to follow up the repulses the enemy had experienced by active measures.

"It affords her Majesty's Plenipotentiary the highest satisfaction to close the circular by stating that in these attempts of the enemy, her Majesty's combined forces had not lost a man.

"The latest intelligence from the head-quarters of the Chinese army south of the Hangchow River speaks of the troops being in almost a state of insubordination, and in want of supplies, &c.

"The Emperor had ordered that the provinces which are the seat of the war should bear the expenses of it; and as the inhabitants seem resolved to make no further sacrifices, there appears every probability of the army dissolving itself, and becoming totally disorganised.

"God save the Queen.

"HENRY POTTINGER,

"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

"Dated at Macao, on the 1st day of April, 1842."

(From the *Canton Register* of March 18.)

The quiet of Canton is again likely to be disturbed by an accident which occurred in Whampoa reach on the night of the 9th inst.; a well-known Chinese smuggler was approaching one of the opium-vessels in a tanka-boat, to make a purchase of the drug, he was hailed, but did not answer, and a person on deck of the English vessel fired his musket and shot him dead on the spot. This much-to-be lamented and censured proceeding happened just after the boat's crew of the English ship Autumnus had been seized, maltreated, wounded, and carried to Canton. The officer of the boat had mistaken the channel leading to Canton, and had gone through the Junk River; he was hailed and fired at, when he immediately turned his boat's head towards the shipping at Whampoa; he was chased by a number of Chinese boats, but still kept a-head of them, and was fast nearing the vessel lying ahead of Whampoa reach, when one of his oars broke, and he was overhauled and captured; the Chinese cut at the unresisting and unarmed crew with their swords, and wounded some of the men and a boy severely. They were taken to Canton, accompanied by a great number of Chinese, and carried before the kwangchowfoo. Their captors reported they had come to the spot where they had been hailed with hostile intentions. "Very well," said the kwangchowfoo, "as you have taken the boat, you have, of course, taken their arms, bring them hither." No arms were to be found, the boat was unarmed. The Chinese soldiers then changed their ground of accusation, and said the boat had come to sound the river, and "spy about." "Well," said the kwanchowfoo again, "they could not sound the depths of the river without a lead and line, bring those hither;" but none were forthcoming, for neither were on board the boat. The kwangchowfoo finding the charge was false, and his own people in the wrong, dismissed the Autumnus's officer and boat's crew, and returned the boat to them at about 11 *p.m.* the same evening.

VIEW OF NINGPO.

The following is a letter from Ningpo:—"A private of her Majesty's 55th has shot his corporal, and the latter has since died.—A most melancholy occurrence took place on the night of the 18th of February. The launch of the Ernaad transport was on shore at a small creek close above Chinghae, filling water-casks. Towards evening the boat grounded, and could not be got off, owing to the fall of the tide. The consequence was, that Mr. W——, the officer in charge, and 11 Lascars, forming the crew, had to remain with her during the first watch. When dark, two Chinamen and a boy came to the boat, and by signs intimated that they could procure some 'female society' for those who wished for it. Most unfortunately, Mr. W—— was tempted to accompany them, and took with him two Lascars. As has come out in evidence, the Chinese arranged their plans admirably. Mr. W—— went first, followed by a Chinaman carrying a lantern, then a Lascar, followed by the other Chinaman, then the other Lascar, and the boy bringing up the rear. When they had gone a little way the boy disappeared, and his place was supplied by a Chinaman, who made his appearance from some of the houses they had to pass. They all walked on for some distance, until they were beyond the village, which is close to the watering-place. The first Chinaman then handed his lantern to Mr. W——, as if to enable him to see the path more distinctly, and thus leaving his own hands free; and in answer to an exclamation of poor W——'s, pointed to a house surrounded by trees, as the place they were going to. Soon after, some signal was given, and about 40 or 50 Chinamen rushed from all sides on their victims. The Lascar, who made his escape, saw Mr. W—— holding out his pistol, when he was himself knocked down. He rose again, and in some way or other, he does not know how, made his escape to the boat. As soon as it was light, a party was sent ashore from the Blonde, to the place where the attack had taken place. Poor W——'s body was found in a small lake, without the head, and above 30 wounds on his body. He seems to have fought to the last, rather than be taken alive. However, some of the wounds seem to have been inflicted for the purpose of torture, the wrists and knee-joints being cut into, and cuts being made between each finger up to the wrist. The other Lascar seems also to have been wounded, but, from the traces for some distance, he has been carried off alive."

"We have heard that Corporal White, who came to Ningpo to intimate that a commissioner (Shoo) would make his appearance to treat, although fed from the general's table, and taken up in a man-of-war boat, close to Takee, made a report that he had been most cruelly treated, and just escaped with his Life.

"It is said that the only terms about which we will treat at present are the payment of 20,000,000 dollars, half to be paid before we leave Ningpo, and further, that Sir H. Pottinger is to be received at Pekin.

"The Chinese troops seem to be collecting round us. They are said to be in force at You-Yaou-Seikee and Fongahei; there has been also an appearance of some force on the right bank of the Tabseen, not far from Chinghae. There is also a report that soldiers have been embarked at Chapo, to be landed on Chusan; so that, if there is any truth in the above account of their movements, the Chinese seem to have a plan of attacking Ningpo, Chinghee, and Chusan, at one time.

"Yah-kin, the Emperor's nephew, and generalissimo of the Chinese forces, is said to have arrived in the neighbourhood.

VIEW OF AMOY.

AMOY.—A letter from Amoy, of the 15th March, gives the following proofs of the march of civilization:—"Amoy is very dull, as the troops are quartered on the island of Kolongsoo, which the inhabitants have deserted, and we are not allowed to land at the city. The officers all keep their ponies, and have levelled a tolerable race-course, where they meet three days a month. There is also a hunt, with no end of red coats, cords, and tops, in which the dog, instead of being the hunter, is actually hunted." What would not a jackal give to be there! He would feel himself quite at a premium, and make his own terms.

As upon our first page we have given a specimen of Chinese artillery, and, in other columns, a soldier and a fort, we will add to our illustrations a portrait of one of those formidable officers of the celestial empire ycleped mandarins.

MILITARY MANDARIN.

We now turn from our Chinese successes to the intelligence from Affghanistan,

INDIA.

The subjoined letter from our Bombay correspondent contains the cream of the India news.

BOMBAY, MAY 23rd.

SINCE the departure of the last mail on the 3rd instant, the intelligence from the north-west has been highly satisfactory, as far as it goes. General Pollock effected a junction with the troops composing the garrison of Jellalabad on the 16th of April, having met with no opposition or annoyance after passing Ali Musjid. General Elphinstone expired on the 24th April, and the Affgans had agreed to send his body to Jellalabad. On the 25th Captain Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras army, arrived at Jellalabad, on parole, from Akbkar Khan, with proposals for the surrender of the prisoners, the particulars of which have not yet transpired, nor is it known in what manner they have been entertained. The *Delhi Gazette* says:—

"Captain Mackenzie states that Mahomed Akhkar has only one hundred followers, as, after his defeat by Sale, his soldiers dropped off one after another, until reduced to their present scanty numbers.

"The prisoners, male and female, are confined in two separate forts within the valley of Tezeen; they are pretty well treated. Four reconcilements had taken place, and four more were shortly expected; one lady, Mrs. Waller, had to march, being allowed a litter, the day after her confinement.

"Captain C. Mackenzie brought in the intelligence of the death of General Elphinstone, who expired on the 23rd or 24th of April, and that Mahomed Akhbar had agreed to send his body to Jellalabad, where it was expected to arrive on the night of the 26th. It is very satisfactory to know that the day previous to his death he signed a document, containing full and authentic details of all the occurrences, from the commencement of the Cabul difficulties to the time of his being taken prisoners, and which, it is said, will, to a great degree, exonerate the general from the charges which have been brought against his personal character. Captain C. Mackenzie had been allowed several days' absence, by Mahomed Akhbar, but decided on returning forwith. His testimony regarding the murder of Sir W. M'Naghten, by the hand of Mahomed Akhbar, is most conclusive; 'he saw the ruffian perpetrate the murder;' while Shah Soojah is implicated deeply in the rebellion. General Elphinstone's report was brought in by Captain Mackenzie; and it is currently stated in the camp, that at the council of war held previous to the retreat, Major Pottinger's objections to such a step were overruled. Other narratives have also been prepared by the prisoners; one, it is said, by Captain Eyre, of the Artillery, which is reported to be very full and accurate.

"Much sickness, we regret to say prevails at Jellalabad, and the death of cornet A. Fraser, of her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, followed that of Major Anderson on the evening of the 25th of April.

"We are glad to state that one of our correspondents, in allusion to the letter inquiring respecting the existence of Dr. John Forsyth, which appeared in our columns, says that that officer is alive and well at Jellalabad.

"A junction has been effected near the west end of the Khyberbetween Brigadier Monteath's and Colonel Bolton's brigades; and it was hoped they would be at Jellalabad sooner than we anticipated in our issue of yesterday, as the orders to Brigadier Monteath were to avail himself of the moonlight nights to hasten back.

"Provisions are being collected with increased rapidity at Jellalabad and every thing portends advanced preparations for a forward movement.

"The officers named in our last as on their way to the provinces had reached Peshawur; they are Major Frazer, Captain Younghusband, Lieutenant William and others.

"The Syce, noted as having reached Jellalabad from Ghuznee, mentions the following as the officers who have escaped:—Colonel Palmer, Captain Alston, Ensign Williams, Lieutenant Harris, a doctor, Lieutenant Barnes, Lieutenant Crawford, of the Bombay establishment, and another

"Captain Mackenzie returned on the 27th to the Affghan camp with the answer to the proposal of which he was the bearer, neither of which have transpired. It is said that no enormous ransom is demanded for the prisoners. Sickness, at our latest dates, had become very prevalent, occasioned by the extreme heat, the thermometer standing at 105 deg.; but more especially the half and quarter-ration system to which the troops are subjected."

JELLALABAD.—A notification from the Governor-General, bestowing rewards on the garrison of Jellalabad, for their noble and successful defence of that fortress, had been published and created great enthusiasm.

The Governor General was pleased to direct that the second company of the sixth battalion of Artillery should bear upon its appointments, and the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry upon its standards and appointments, and the 35th Regiment of Native Infantry upon its colours and appointments, a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise evinced by those several corps during the blockade of Jellalabad.

The Governor-General was further pleased to direct that a silver medal be made for every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and Native, who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad on the 7th of April, 1842, such medals to be all similar, to bear on one side a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," and on the other side the words "April 7th, 1842."

CABUL.—The following narrative of the murder of Shah Soojah at Cabul, and of the events which succeeded his death, has appeared in the *Calcutta Englishman*. It is translated from a Persian letter and is the fullest, most circumstantial, and apparently the most authentic account that has yet been published.

"We have been favoured with the following translation of a Persian letter sent from an authentic source. There can be no doubt now of the murder of the Shah; for the circumstantial nature of the communication would of itself establish the fact, were there no other corroborative evidence to rely upon. The letter will, we are sure, be perused with the greatest interest by all classes of readers —

"'The following news is from Cabul. April 17:—Nawab Zaman Khan, and Jubar Khan (the Dost's brother), Osman Khan, and Ameen Oolla Khan, having agreed on a plan among themselves, went to the king, and having taken the holy word (the Koran) with them, satisfied the king by the agreement of both word and oath, inasmuch that he consented to go with an army, consisting of a general levy, towards Jellalabad; for which end it was settled that the king himself, having sent his tents out of Cabul and made a march to Seen Sung, should there muster and review his whole army, and then march on Jellalabad; but before this happened the king, in strict and absolute privacy, of his own authority, appointed the son of Ameen Oollah Khan commander of his army. The Barakzye Sirdars being much

disgusted with the kings thus appointing the son of Ameen Oolah Khan to his post twice from it came to hand. They even proposed to the king that they should assemble 25,000 soldiers at Cabul, while he king went out to review his army and march on Jelalabad. The king accordingly took forth his tents and went down to Seea Sung; and the Barakzye Sirdars and the rest, with their forces, also went forth, for the purpose of being present at the muster of the army by the king, as agreed: so it was that on the first day the king mustered his army at the plain aforesaid, and at night returned to the Bala Hissar, leaving Prince Futteh Jung at Seea Sung; and the same night the king sent letters for the men of Koohistan about Jelalabad, and to Khyber, and the neighbourhood of Peshawur, addressed to the Shahzadahs.—[N.B. This sentence is very carelessly written, but a subsequent passage shows that Soshzadah Mahomed Kasim and others of the royal blood were the parties addressed.]

"In the morning the king, having made his preparations, and having put on his dress of ceremony, took his seat in his travelling chair of state (*khasah*), and went forth out of Cabul by the gate towards Seah Sangsed, to make his march to Seea Sung; but on read near Shirt Shahed, Sheah-sod-Dowlah, the son of Nuweb Zeman Khan, had placed himself with fifty Jezailchees. When the king's retinue reached the spot, those Jezailchees rose and fired on him; two balls struck him, one in the groin and one in the breast; five of the king's bearers were shot down by the volley; seven of the soldiers that formed the king's escort were also struck and fell; the king died almost immediately. Shoojah-sod-Dowlah coming up with a drawn sword, stood over the king's corpse. Whatever property in jewels was about the corpse—the crown, the girdle, and so on, the sword and dagger—was plundered by them. When Shahzadah Futty Jung heard of the catastrophe, he made his way back to the Bala Hissar. The body of horse with Shoojah sod-Dowlah pursued the prince at a smart pace, hoping to lay hands on him; but the prince, by presence of mind and resolution, made his way to the Bala Hissar: when finding the gates there guarded, and the troopers close behind him, he fled back to the city, and hid himself in the fort of Mahmood Khan Beygal. Zeman Khan and the other chiefs sent for Mahmood Khan Beygal. The king was our enemy, and we slew him; now give us over the prince as we are agreed to make him king,' to which Muhmood Khan answered, 'You Barakzye Sirdars, in swearing a solemn oath to the king, and afterwards killing him, have committed a heinous crime. We of the tribes (Oolcos) of Cabul were against the deed. Zeman Khan replied, 'My son killed the king without my wish or consent.' Muhmood Khan at night left Futeh Jung out of his own fort, and locked him with his women in the Bala Hissar; when Ameen Oolah Khan being in the Bab Hissar, with near 2000 soldiers there assembled, he placed Futty Jung on the throne, and declared him his king, writing letters to the Oolcos, his dependants, telling them to assemble about the Bala Hissar and throw in supplies, while he himself prepared for action, guarding the gates with artillery. Khan Sherin Khan, and Mahmood Khan, and the Kooz-bash faction form one faction, while the Barakzye Sirdars and the Nawabs, and the men of the Cabul tribes and the Kohistanees form the other.

"The news-writer goes on to say that preparations for hostilities are being made; women and children being sent towards Bameean, Bulkh, and Bokhara, and the property of merchants removed to places for safety. Some persons were declaring for the claims of Hyder, son of Shah Zeman, as the real heir to the throne. Reports were rife about the advance of the British troops, slaying every one in their way, and a march on Lughman to release the prisoners. The only other item of importance is the account of the king's letter with letters for Shah Zadah Mummmad Kasim, who states that Akbar Khan seized and imprisoned him, and destroyed his letters, releasing him only when he fled to Lughman. The king therefore was marching against him, and for the relief of Jellalabad. The chiefs being unable to attack the Bala Hissar with success, devised this truly Affghan scheme to inveigle the Shah from his stronghold and murder him.

"It would appear from subsequent accounts, that Futty Jung did not long retain possession of the throne, having been murdered by the opposing party; and Timour Shah, another son of the late king, and who has always been very friendly to our cause, set up in his stead. The prince, it appears, still holds the reins of government, and is said to be looking out eagerly for the advance of our army, no doubt expecting to be assisted by us in locating questions of the throne. The hostages, prisoners and sick and wounded (between 300 and 400 in number) who were left in Cabul at the time of the outbreak, are said to have received much ill treatment during the confusion which succeeded the murder of the Shah; but it is to be hoped that Timour Shah, if he really be on the throne, has taken them under his protection.

"It is unnecessary to point out to our readers, that should the above extracted account of the circumstances which preceded the assassination of Shah Soojah prove correct, there will not remain a doubt as to his Majesty's participation in the insurrectionary proceedings. His crime, however, if he has committed one, has brought with it its own punishment!

SCINDE.—We have no news of the slightest importance from this quarter, all remaining quiet and undisturbed. Major Reid, with his force, was to resume at Dadar till the 3rd or 4th of May, and then move up through the pass. He has, in all likelihood, by this time reached Quettah.

In pursuance of peremptory orders from General Nott, Brigadier England, with 2500 men, left Quettah on the 26th of April, for Candahar, a portion of the force at the latter place having been detached so as to meet General England, and aid him in getting the convoy through the Kojuck pass. On the 28th of April, the General reached the heights of Hykulzie, the scene of his late discomfiture, reported in our last summary. No time was lost in attacking the enemy's position, and, we are happy to say, the attempt was successful. A well-directed fire from the artillery compelled the insurgents to evacuate their outposts while the British infantry were ascending the hill. The enemy lost five standards, and had about fifty killed. The casualties on our side were very trifling, only five having been killed. Lieut. Ashburner of the 3rd Light Cavalry was severely wounded. The following letter from our correspondent at Sukkur, dated May the 8th, contains some further particulars:—

"The troops under Brigadier England left Quettah, agreeably to orders from General Nott, on the 26th ult., at ten for the purpose of joining the Candahar force, the place of their late retreat. I have only time to say that they were carried in the most gallant style, the enemy flying in all directions. They must have suffered very severely. Our troops marched in, taking five standards, sundry matchlocks, &c. The 41st are much pleased for the fair, on the previous occasion, of their brave comrades; the whole, both Europeans and natives, stuck to the fighting part of the business like bricks. Casualties are as follows:—

"Lieut. Ashburner, 3d Light Cavalry, severely wounded.

"Her Majesty's 41st Foot—2 privates wounded.

"3rd Light Cavalry—3 troopers and 3 horses wounded.

"Native Infantry—2 sepoys wounded."

BOONDELKUND.—The Boondela insurgents have been defeated by our troops and dispersed. This victory, however, was accompanied by some loss. Captain Raine, of the 3rd Native Infantry, and several men, having been killed in the conflict. There have subsequently been reports of a further rising, and a strong force is about to be thrown into the Saugur and Boondelkund provinces, with the view of restoring order.

BURMAH.—There is nothing of note from the Burman empire. All was perfectly quiet at the date of the last accounts (April 6) but a report prevailed that Thawaing would pay another visit to the coast after the rainy season. These visits will be expensive to us, if we have to fit out another expedition to protect our provinces. The force now at Moulmein consists of one European troops, of Artillery (Madras), with about fifty dismounted Native Horse Artillery, her Majesty's 51st Regiment, the 33rd and 44th Madras Native Infantry, and the *Tulloch*, a bad corps.

THE CABUL PRISONERS.—The following is an extract from a letter written by a political agent in India, whose information may be relied upon as accurate:—"I have received letters from you while Akbar lacked so gloomy, but now that I see every probability of the captives release, I at once send you the glad tidings. Captain Mackenzie their fellow-captive, arrived at Jellalabad on the 25th of April, in consequence of reports, and ventured to Mahomed Akbar on the 26th, with a proposal from General Pollock to guarantee the Ghilzie chiefs (in whose force the prisoners are) the possession of their estates and privileges, and a present of two lacs of rupees, on the arrival of the captives at the camp at Jellalabad. The bait will, I doubt not, take, and we shall soon see the captives. Mackenzie says, he has kept up his spirits capitally; and all who have written from their party have said the same, that all in the end will be well. All is prosperous with our troops at Jellalabad; at first there was a fear for grain, but it is now coming in fast, and I am sending it from Peshawur. The enemy are terrified, and divided among themselves; but it will not be without its carnage, we might have been at Cabul by this time. I am very busy, having ad led soldiering to my other duties I have only just returned from the other end of the Khyber Pass.

THE GARRISON OF JELLALABAD.—Some interesting information in reference to the affairs of Jellalabad will be read with interest. Towards the close of the siege, when the fortunate capture of 500 sheep relieved the garrison for a time from apprehension of starvation, the Sepoys of the 35th N. native infantry, in receiving their share, sent a deputation to her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, stating that as native troops lived chiefly on vegetable diet, they requested that the European soldiers, to whom the work of unloading had been assigned, would accept of their share of the recently-acquired supplies. The European Sergeant-major of the 37th Native Infantry owes a most lucky escape of the sufferings of the men under him. When last mustered there were only 200 who could answer to the roll, and of these not one-fourth were able to bear arms. Their fingers and toes were frost-bitten and dropped off, their feet and hands more resembled stumps of charred and blackened wood than the limbs of living men. The insurgents required to do little more than leave the cold to do its work on the fateful 12th and 13th of Jan. Major General G. Pollock, the gallant officer, whose excellent arrangements in conducting an immense mass of stores, provisions, and baggage through the Khyber Pass, with a the loss of a single beast of burden, have excited an admiration only equalled by his cool and determined valour with which that formidable barrier was forced, notwithstanding the desperate manner in which it was defended, is a near kinsman the Bengal Artillery. He received his military education at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and proceeded to India in 1805. He is a younger brother of Sir Frederick Pollock, her Majesty's Attorney-General.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be glad to hear from "Censor" again

"*E. H.*—*This correspondent is entitled to the* Colosseum Print; *and like others who have the same claim, shall in due time receive all particulars concerning it from our columns.*

"*A Supporter.*"—*The subject proposed is one that we have contemplated giving.*

"*Mondeta.*—*We will enquire, and answer our correspondent in our next.*

"*J. V. M.*"—*We shall be happy to notice the "Wrexham Meeting," but should prefer to do so through the medium of a brief article of information, which we shall be glad to receive*

"*Mr. Thomas Kemp,*" *Basinghall-street, shall be privately communicated with.*

"*One of our subscribers*" *suggests that the title of "Light of All Nations,' for the beacon to be erected on the Goodwin Sands, is inappropriate and vain. The Bishop of London has also objected to it upon Scriptural grounds.*

"*John Clarke*," *Bromley, near Leeds*.—*Many thanks. Our corteous correspondent will see that the drawing he sends us will be adapted on a small scale to head our Parliamentary column, and it will probably be executed upon a larger scale, with other of the more modern metropolitan improvements*

"*A Reader*."—*One of our many thousands only asks us not to do what many others have impressed upon us as imperative. Our correspondent will perhaps take the account of his own approval as of same other of the many attractions of the paper.*

"*H. Smith, Dudley.*—*The wrappers can only go in booksellers' parcels; but they are easily attainable at the office, which has been abundantly supplied.*

"*Philo Philibi.*"—*The last position is correct. Accordi g to the strict law, there can but or three guests at one time upon the board; but the game is oftener played in England accordaay to the former rule, of only taking a piece (generally the highest) lost, for the pawn pushed home to the eighth square.*

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

"*Wood Cutter's*" *suggestion has long been anticipated by us, although the arrangements are not quite complete for carrying it out with effect*

"*W. A., Chemist, Oxford, received with thanks; but his contribution is unsuitable to the columns of our paper.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Braunton, will see his wish has been complied with. The wrapper not being stamped is subject to postage. If your agent be a bookseller, he should get them in his parcel*

"*Anicus.*"—*Either way will do.*

"*A. B. C., North Wales.*—*We are inclined to think that in such a case as that put, the commissioners would not entrust so small an annuity.*

"*Cantab*" *is thanked. The subject of his communication shall be attended to*

A series of views in and about Dublin will be commenced probably in our next.

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*As a place for emigration, it is certainly eligible: but we shall probably soon give information, coupled with illustrations, respecting it*

Every Body's Column omitted for want of room

We have not space this week to give a fac-simile of the beautiful piece of Berlin needlework submitted for our inspection by Mr. Owen of the German Repository of Art and Manufactures, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. It is really very elegant, and worthy the attention of the curious in those matters.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with first-rate artists to produce a series of drawings of the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to be held at Bristol during the next week. All the subjects of interest, such as the Cattle Show, the Ploughing Match, Banquets, &c. which will be engraved in our Journal, with a spirit and fidelity hitherto unequalled within the range of newspaper illustration. The demand of the public for this paper will certainly be met; but if the orders are not given in time, as certainly cannot be met with punctuality.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1842.

It is rather surprising how long men will go on under an inconvenient, an oppressive, nay, even a glaringly unjust system; condemning it, but suffering its abuses still; lamenting it but seeking no remedy; as if such a thing was unattainable, as if the cure for human evils was to be brought from the stars by some process independent of human exertion. This lasts till the abuse becomes intolerable, a way is found to abolish it, and the world is startled by the apparent ease with which the remedy is applied. More especially is this the case where the evil pressed exclusively, or almost exclusively, on those classes of society which have not the power of immediately giving effect to what they must often wish to see secured to them. For many years the extensive powers given to Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions, and to the Recorders of Boroughs, have been considered excessive. A periodical assembly of rural magistrates had the power of trying prisoners for capital offences, and awarding capital punishment. From the education, station in life, and occupations of these gentlemen, no five of the very full "bench" we have known assembled could possess a fifth part of the legal knowledge of any one of the judges of the land, before whom the assize circuit must be held. Nor could they be expected to have that skill in sifting evidence often contradictory, frequently of the most dangerous kind, circumstantial, which practice combined with knowledge can alone bestow. It were useless, even if it were possible, to go over all the instances of hasty judgements, of partial decisions, where prejudice has turned the scale against the accused man, not, perhaps, guilty, merely because accused. It is sufficient to state that a long period has elapsed since "Justice's justice" had become the reproach of our criminal law, and passed into an expressive but degrading proverb. When we see injustice and oppression working unchecked if not unreproved, we are told in Scripture to "marvel not at the the matter," nor do we; when men have the power they will too often exercise it; the giant's strength will be used with the giant's will. But where the remedy was obvious, we may "marvel" at this—that it was not sooner applied to the evils we have hinted at rather than developed. An effectual cure has, we hope, been wrought by the bill introduced during the past week by the Lord Chancellor—the Justices Jurisdiction Bill. It it as remarkable an instance of brevity and dispatch in law-making, two qualities which it is to be wished were equally attainable in law administering. The bill itself consists of only six clauses, in four pages. It was introduced on the Wednesday, passed through all its stages the same day, and sent to the Commons; it was returned on Thursday, and at four o'clock that day received the royal assent by commission. Thus, almost within the compass of a natural day, was swept away an abuse which had existed for years. To talk of going "at a railroad pace" is nothing after this; nor should we wish to see this dispatch in every case, though the error is more frequently the other way than may be imagined. A good measure cannot pass too rapidly, and a good measure we certainly deem the present one to be. There will be more regularity, more method, more of certainty, if human efforts can ever positively attain it, in our criminal proceedings; and, above all, every suspicion of partiality or influence will be banished; for if ever any men deserved the full confidence of a nation, for integrity, honesty, and uprightness, those men are the Judges of England; to whom, and to whom alone, we would entrust the "issues of life and death," as long as the law makes such a fearful punishment possible. Whatever may be thought of the men and systems under which we live, the judicial ermine of England is at present pure and unstained; and so may it long continue.

It will be seen by our parliamentary report, that Colonel Dundas (a scion of the Melville family) has been dismissed from his appointment as side-de-camp to the Queen, for having spoken disrespectfully of her Majesty at the dinner table of the Earl of Erol. The ungallant officer also loses his regiment, and is obliged to retire on half-pay. As the punishment has been so summary and so speedy, we do not intend indulging in any severe observations with regard to his offence; but we cannot help congratulating the Government on their evident determination not to protect their political partizans at the expense of their loyalty.

THE DANGERS OF DEFORMITY.

The personal peculiarities of criminals are really a matter of some importance to the honest part of society. It is dangerous to be too like certain persons in anything; very lame and very respectable gentleman may be subjected to much personal inconvenience from a recent burglary, by some Bill Sykes with a halt. One cannot always squint with impunity, and at times such an involuntary distinction as red hair, may put your honest indignation in a still more flaming condition, when it introduces you to a select party of policemen in a station house. And it is really astonishing how much your prime scoundrels resemble the rest of mankind; they each seem the types of a class, and whenever they get into a scrape, involve all of that class in the preliminary consequences, which though they stop short of the debtor's door of Newgate, may be very disagreeable for all that. Every one must remember the number of persons arrested for Good, the murderer; his description was so delightfully general, that, as the old song says, there were

"Within the realm
Five hundred *good* as he!"

Indeed his partial baldness, and his combing his hair over the crown of his head, so perfectly identified him with the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, that we should have trembled for him during the "hue and cry," had we not understood from the papers, that he was confined by a lucky fit of gout at the time. This week the run has been against humpbacks; during the twelve hours for which the majesty of British justice was distanced by that crooked piece of malignity, whom we will not condescend to name (the wicked copyist at two removes of a vile original) —the number of little deformed men "detained," to use a mild phrase, was astonishing. Before one station a whole regiment of these unfortunate individuals was paraded. We pity them, and detest the act that led to the process; but there is an irresistible spice of the ludicrous in the whole affair. Notwithstanding the case of Richard the Third, a hunchback is is not inseparably connected in our minds with murder; still less does it suggest regicide. They soon, however, become synonymous terms and things with the police. Even dear old "Master Humphrey" could hardly have visited the "Old Curiosity Shop" in safety: fancy so kindly and gentle a being profaned by the touch of one of the K division! And who can tell how many hearts as good, and feelings as keen, may not have been outraged in the wholesale arrest of all who approached the description? Verily even the ludicrous may have its serious side, and if it were possible to reason with such soulless automatons as justice seems to delight to employ as her executive and detective power, we would try to infuse into them, under such circumstances, a little of this one quality—discrimination!

THE CAMBRIDGE INSTALLATION.

Forth from old Granta's College Halls
The tides of wisdom roll,
Their staid professors leave to-day
The cloisters of the soul:
The eye of learned philosophy
No more is stern and dun;
But like the eagle's, flings its glance
Full proudly on the sun!

They come—the venerable seers
Whom time has crowned with lore,
And wear the classic wreaths of years
Green laurels as of yore!
Beats a pulse within each breast,
Burns fire on each brow;
They cannot quell the pride to rest
That glows within them now!

It is their highest festival—
Their climax of renown;
A sort of glory circles them,
That will not brook a frown!
The pedant's sober soul is fled!
The scholar's joy is wild!
And old men feel such happiness,
As gushes on a child!

What impulse brings this golden joy,
So beautiful, so rare
What fine excitement drowns to-day,
The deep alloy of care?
Why is old Granta's silent life
So quickened into voice,
And what exultful passion bids
Her staidest sons rejoice?

The crown—the crown that worth must earn,
And wisdom must bestow;
The meed for which ambitions burn,
And noble spirits glow!
The honour for which some would die,
And all be proud to live;
This is old Granta's prize, and this
She'll gloriously give!

To-day she tends her chancellor,
His guerdon of renown,
Makes him the king of all the fame,
To which a world bows down;
Instals him, to the wise and good,
The noble and the brave,
In such a worldly dignity,
As dies but in the grave!

Who come to see this festival?
Who come? a host in one!
The silver-haired old warrior duke,
Time-crested Wellington!
The soldier of the land, whose speed
Was most in glory's race,
To fold his heart, and sheath his sword
In learning's fond embrace!

Who come *with* him—the high, the grand,
The lofty and the low;
All shades, all ranks, all minds, all hearts,
Woo inspiration's glow!
The prince, the peer, the holy priest,
The statesman, prelate, judge—
All throng round Granta's throne, and none
Her gift of honour grudge!

Fling wide the gates of thought, for, lo,
Fair genius enters in;
And star-eyed poetry is there,
The sweetest of her kin!
And high ennobling strains break forth
From her angelic voice;
And fame is loud with her applause,
While raptured throngs rejoice!

Now music spreads its hallowed charm,
As from an angel's lute;
While ecstacy is wild and warm,
And wisdom still and mute!
Anon the feast, the song, the dance,
Come fleetly rushing by;
And learning quaffs to fond excess
The cup of luxury!

Why not? such recreation wins
Blame from no mortal tongue;
The pride that stimulates the old,
The love that crowns the young;
Both are the gems of life, and both
A warmth of soul impart,
That leaves sweet thoughts upon the brain,
And blessings in the heart!

INCREASE OF CRIME. On Saturday last there were no fewer than 820 prisoners in the House of Correction at Wakefield.—*Sheffield Iris.*

THE LATE FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.—As far as can be collected, the losses that will fall on the different insurance companies are as subjoined: British Fire-office, £2000; Phœnix, £1400; Sun, £2500; Royal Exchange, £1500; Globe, 500; Guardian, £500; Union, £300; County, £300: total, £15,000. During the confusion that prevailed upon the discovery of the fire, several daring depredations were committed by a gang of water-side thieves. They broke open several houses, and carried off with the greatest impunity, beds and furniture of all descriptions, under the pretence of assisting the sufferers. Unfortunately they have not yet been detected.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT-MARTIAL, SHEERNESS.—A court-martial was held on board her Majesty's ship Camperdown on Friday, on Mr. James Bascombe, late master of the Larne, 18 guns, for alleged negligence of duties and incompetency—charges which have been brought against him by Captain P. T. Blake, of the Larne, which was paid off here on Monday.

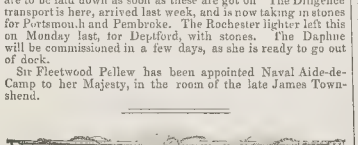
THE LATE GENERAL ELPHINSTONE. The late General William George Keith Elphinstone, C.B., was grandson of Charles, tenth Baron Elphinstone, and son of William Elphinstone, an East India Director, and previously commander of an Indiaman; he was brother-in-law of Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B.; was second cousin of the present Lord Elphinstone, and nephew of the celebrated Lord Keith. He had likewise a brother in the army, Lieut.-Colonel James Drummond Elphinstone. General Elphinstone served at Waterloo and Seringapatam.

ALBANY BARRACKS, ISLE OF WIGHT. The depot of the 20th Regiment marched into the barracks on Tuesday last. There are now there the depots of the 20th, 23rd, and 31st, and the full complement of the St. Helena Regiment, which is expected to embark in a few days.

The service companies of the 67th Regiment are under orders to return home from Canada. The 56th Regiment, from Canada, and the 69th and 76th Regiments, from Nova Scotia, will be home in a few weeks; the former, the 56th, from Quebec, may be expected to arrive at Cove, in the Resistance troop-ship, in the course of a few days.

CHATHAM. (From a Correspondent.)—It is intended to launch the Golian and Virago steamers on the 25th of this month. The greatest bustle and activity prevails. Workmen are constantly employed till after eight o'clock at night, in completing these vessels, as well as the Cumberland, a 70 gun ship. It is said that a number of steamers of large magnitude are to be laid down as soon as these are got off. The Diligence transport is here, arrived last week, and is now taking in stones for Portsmouth and Pembroke. The Rochester lighter left this on Monday last, for Deptford, with stones. The Daphne will be commissioned in a few days, as she is ready to go out of dock.

Sir Fleetwood Pellew has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, in the room of the late James Townshend.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, June 20.—The British brig Ontario, Captain Smart, left this on the 17th for Falmouth, and on the morning of the 18th struck on a reef about 30 miles to the westward of the Arab's Tower, and became in the course of a few hours a total wreck. The captain and crew in consequence were obliged to take to their boats, and they arrived here this morning. Her cargo consists of bones. The Cyclops steams out to-morrow to see what can be recovered.

FALMOUTH, July 2. The royal mail-steamer Dee arrived here to-day at noon, and at once commenced filling up her coals and water, in preparation for starting to-morrow for the West Indies, with the usual mails. The Oriental Steam Company's ship Tagus received her coals and filled up water for her voyage to Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria. The Liverpool steamer arrived to-day, from Gibraltar, June 23, Cadiz 24, Lisbon 27, Oporto 28, Vigo 29. Mr. Witterburn, the mail inspector for this division, from Exeter, has been here some days awaiting the arrival of the Teviot mail steamer from the West Indies, to express on her bags, in case either of the mails is not about to start, and the hour of their arrival in London will be available for delivery. Passengers arrived by the Liverpool steamer—from Gibraltar, Messrs. Frampton and Ford—from Lisbon, Messrs. Alves, Faria, Emel, and Fellis—from Vigo, Mr. Sale.

The Duke of Rutland has purchased the schooner Resolution, now lying in Southampton-water, and his Grace and party intend to embark in her in a few days on a cruise in the Mediterranean.

THE LITTLE NILE STEAMER.—We have much pleasure in contradicting the rumour which has gone abroad respecting the alleged loss of this steamer off Cape Finisterre. Advices have been received from Gibraltar, which announce her arrival there the 17th ult. in perfect safety, and describe her as having made the passage out in the most satisfactory style. She is intended to ply up and down the Nile with passengers for India.

The mail-packet Giraffe arrived from Rotterdam on Sunday. Among her numerous passengers we observed Lord Athlone. The Rainbow, Capt. T. Fife, arrived on Monday morning at seven o'clock, from Antwerp, having had an excellent passage, and the passengers all delighted. The new ship, Princess Royal, occupied only forty-two hours each way in her passage from London to Edinburgh, and from Edinburgh to London.

On Tuesday last, at five o'clock, the royal mail steamer Acadia, commanded by Captain Ryrie, left Liverpool, and proceeded down the Mersey on her voyage to Halifax and Boston. She took out sixty passengers, including the lady of Sir Charles Bagot.

LAUNCH OF THE "PRINCE OF WALES."—This day (Saturday) at ten o'clock, a splendid ship will be launched at Blackwall. It is to be named after the heir-apparent. This noble vessel is above 1200 tons. Another, of like dimensions, will be launched at the end of the month, to be called "The Queen."

On Wednesday afternoon, at five o'clock, the Royal Victoria Leith steam-ship left the St. Katherine's-wharf, with 150 passengers on board, for Scotland, among whom were General Johnson, and several other members of parliament, exchanging the heated and close atmosphere of St. Stephen's for the more bracing air of the north.

HARWICH, July 5.—The Good Design, Senhouse, from Konigsberg to London, which sank on the Middle Sand, on the 30th ult., has been raised and brought in here a derelict, with loss of foremast, &c.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—CADIZ, June 24.—Vessels arriving from places under the French dominion, will be admitted from pratique, if they have no susceptible goods on board, and their bills of health be endorsed by the Spanish Consul.

MARGATE, July 5.—The ship Herefordshire, from Calcutta the 12th of February; Madras, 4th of March; Cape of Good Hope, 27th of April; St. Helena, 16th of May, landed mails and despatches for the East India Company, with the following passengers, this afternoon:—Colonel Holbrook, Capt. Wilson, Messrs. Campbell, Maclean, &c., &c.

BLOWING UP A WRECK.—Within the last three or four days several attempts have been made, under the direction of Captain Fisher, the harbour-master, to blow up the wreck of a vessel sunk in the Thames, off Northfleet, but at present very little good has been effected. The wreck is that of a collier, a bark named the Vesper, and at low watermark part of her bows is visible. The owners having deserted her, the city authorities determined to remove the wreck by blowing it up. Several charges, varying from 20lb. to 60lb., have been fired in the wreck, without producing the least effect. However, in the course of a few days, a much heavier charge will be tried, and hopes are entertained of its complete success. Great precautions are taken to prevent accidents.

It is reported that the Hindoo was "libelled and duly seized," immediately after her arrival at New York, for carrying more emigrants than are allowed by the immigration laws of the United States. The passengers above the number are stated to be ninety; the penalty is 150 dollars per head for the first nineteen supernumeraries; but if these amount to twenty, the vessel is forfeited.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

RAMSGATE, July 4.—The Johannes Ottilie, Van Wyk, from Amsterdam to Nantes, was abandoned in a sinking state on the 2nd inst., about five leagues from the Galloper; crew saved.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Morning.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, took airings in the garden of Buckingham Palace on Thursday.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha landed at Woolwich yesterday morning from Ostend. Their Serene Highnesses arrived at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to her Majesty, at half-past twelve o'clock.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Ostend at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening. The passage, although occupying only twelve hours, was exceedingly stormy; and their Majesties appeared to have suffered from it.

A meeting of some of the cabinet ministers took place on Thursday afternoon at the office of the Board of Trade. Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer attended.

Mr. Wickham, Chairman of the Stamps and Taxes, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Thursday, at his official residence in Downing street.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a court held on Thursday, the Income-tax Commissioners were appointed. The subject of the ventilation of the city courts of law was referred to the committee; and the motion for £500 for the relief of the families of those who have suffered by the massacre in Affghanistan was adjourned until the arrival of more information by the next overland mail

LIGHT GOLD.—The following notice was posted at the Bank of England on Monday morning:—"The public are informed, that as the Rotunda will be required for the payment of dividends, no further amounts of light gold can be received in that office after the 6th inst.; but the receipt of amounts from £20 to £80 will be resumed at the earliest possible period. The Bank will continue to receive amounts from £80 to £500 in the Hall, and from £500 and upwards, either in the Bullion-office, or the late Post-bill-office, until further notice. N.B. The hours for receiving light gold are from ten o'clock till three."

The Bank of England has decided that all sovereigns *on* the balance shall be taken as of legal weight.—The new silver coinage is to be issued to-day, large supplies having been received from the Mint.

OLD BAILEY. Nicholas Suisse, the valet of the late Marquis of Hertford, was tried for embezzlement and larceny, on Wednesday and Thursday; and, after a protracted trial, was acquitted of the first charge. Several other indictments remain to be tried; but, in consequence of the absence of a material witness, they are postponed till the 24th of August.

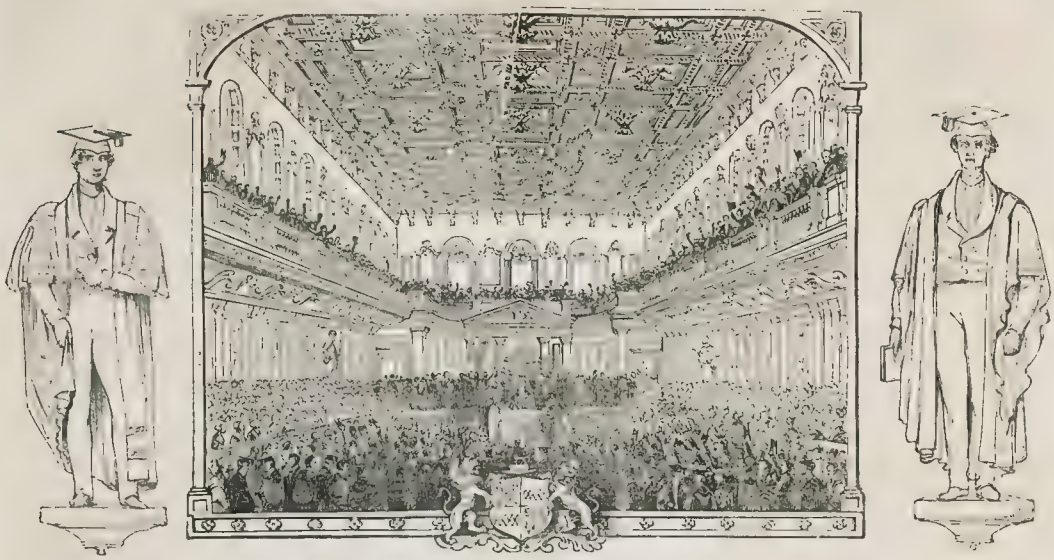
MARYLEBONE. *Ellen Kelly* was placed at the bar, charged with begging at several houses, when she told a most piteous story, and that she had not partaken of a morsel of food for more than three days. She was taken to the station, and, on being searched, nearly 13s. in money was found in her possession, together with a quantity of meat, bread, &c. Mr. Rawlinson told the prisoner she was a most wicked impostor, and that such persons as she did an infinite deal of mischief. She was committed to the House of Correction for a month.

FRANCE.—The French ministerial papers continue to publish, for the amusement of their readers, the enormous absurdities which are ushered into the world on the eve of the general election, as the addresses and confessions of the opposition. The burden of these patriotic diatribes, is "the consummation of the ruin of France," and "the yoke of the stranger." They also contain a long list of editors, sub-editors, and others connected with the press, as candidates in the election.—Of other news there is none, there is none of the least interest.

SPAIN.—The celebrated Carlist chief, Felip, has fallen into the hands of the Queen's troops. As a heavy price has long been laid on his head, he will doubtless be immediately shot. It was expected that the prorogation of the Cortes would take place the middle or end of the month. A Cadiz journal announces that the plague, or what is more properly called the bubo distemper, had manifested itself in Portugal. The Sanatory Junta of Seville had consequently adopted measures to prevent the contagion from extending to that city.

PORTUGAL. LISBON, JUNE 27. The scrutiny of the elections for Estremadura has this moment concluded, and the result is, that the Government has been defeated by a large majority, there being 16 of the coalition and only 6 of the Government candidates returned. This result is most perilous, and may prove fatal to the existing administration. Everything is quiet, but the enthusiasm of the Opposition is extreme.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

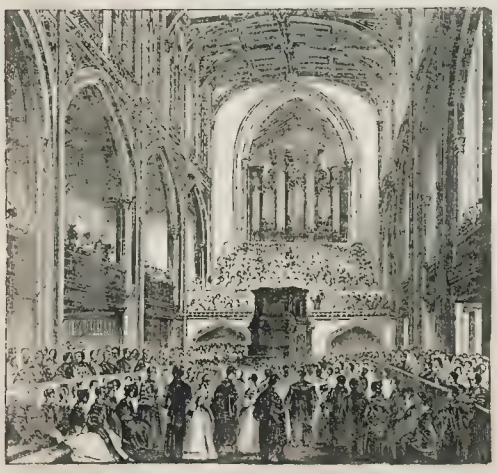


INSTALLATION ODE.—THE SENATE HOUSE.

It is one of the advantages of a journal like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that it is enabled, irrespective of political influences, and uncontaminated by party spirit—in a word, with truth, and without bias—to present to its readers pictorial records of all the high festivals of the nation. In doing this it is merely the illustrator of the history of the time; it does not seek to embody its own opinions among the details of events which the daily press pours forth, nor to tinge with the colour of party any of the circumstances of these great celebrations. It is therefore that in compiling the account of the Grand Cambridge Installation, which we now present in all its splendour, from its auspicious commencement up to the period of its brilliant close, we have sought to make its reflex perfect by selecting from the diurnal reports those passages of description which were most graphic in their character, most vivid in their spirit, most eloquent in their tone and language, and most faithful in their detail; and to these we have added such accessories of the ceremony as its festive, its literary, and its musical character have developed during the week.

It is impossible to deny that by men of all opinions those great university festivals must be regarded with high interest, if not with the same amount of enthusiasm and admiration. They cannot be looked upon as otherwise than national. The purpose of installing into the dignity of chancellor of one of the first seats of learning in the land, a nobleman selected for his rank, influence, accomplishments, or worth, to preside over a thousand destinies, to direct the channels of education, to promote the growth of human intelligence, to foster religion, and maintain genius upon her throne, is, in itself, a high and ennobling one. But it is only the keystone to the greatness of the whole ceremonial. We must remember that at that installation are congregated the rank, the learning, the nobility of the empire. Grave scholars and philosophers emerge from their solemn colleges to meet the statesmen, and warriors, and judges of the land, and in their train they bring with them young ambitious aspirants to the same order of human eminence—the embryo statesmen, and warriors, and judges of a future time. The honours of learning too are distributed to those who have earned them in the world, degrees and titles crown the labourers for civilization and the wealthy in classic lore. The rising students plunge into the tide of emulation—genius makes her enterprise, and the rewards of excellence are given amid the exulting cheers of thousands of congratulatory admirers and friends. Poetry wakes her inspiration, and sheds her brightest influences over the scene—Philosophy wisely approves it—Religion has a cheerful smile for it—Music folds around it her beautiful mantle of harmony—and in its enlivening spirit all the Charities and all the Arts rejoice. Moreover, it takes many forms of grace and grandeur. Now it is hallowed by a religious solemnity—now rendered imposing by a senatorial display—now it is the pride of learning—now the rich pomp of a boastful pageantry. Here it is warmed by the enthusiasm of political aspiration—there hallowed by the presence of genius pouring out amid the silence of multitudes its sweet and solitary voice. Now it is glorious with wisdom, and now loud with revelry, and wild with the gaiety of childhood's life. Now its whole spirit is stored and eloquent with lore of ages—and now it is away on ethin pinions to the halls of music and the dance. Nor is the festive forgotten—the luxuries of the age for once gave a zest to its learning, and the convivialities of friendship pour warmth and socialities into the academic heart. In all aspects it is pleasing in most exhilarating, in some sublime. It is just one of those celebrations when a people should take pleasure and pride in, and which should make the soul of our glorious old England rejoice.

On Saturday last the interesting ceremony of installing the Duke of Northumberland into the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to which he was elected on the death of the Marquis Camden, commenced. Great numbers of the clergy from various parts of the kingdom took this occasion to revisit *alma mater*; those who arrived on Saturday were nearly all accommodated in the various colleges, so that there were plenty of lodgings for disposal at very moderate prices. His grace the chancellor arrived Saturday after



THE ORATORIO—ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THE FETE—ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

noon about four o'clock, without any procession, and in a very unostentatious manner, and took up his residence at St. John's College, where the same rooms he occupied when a student were prepared for him. The vice-chancellor and many heads of colleges paid their respects to the chancellor immediately after his arrival.

On Saturday morning the Bishop of Winchester preached for the benefit of Addenbrooke's Hospital. After this some degrees were conferred in the senate-house, and in the evening there was a concert in St. Mary's Church, which was attended by a fashionable, though not a very numerous, audience, including the Duchess of Northumberland and most of the nobility who had arrived. The concert was under the able management of Professor Walmisley, of the University, and the principal vocal performers were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Birch, Miss Birch, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Machin, &c. It consisted of various selected pieces, chiefly from the "Requiem," by Mozart; Handel's "Samson," a prize anthem, by Professor Walmisley, and the 42nd psalm, by Mendelssohn,the whole of which, with the choruses, which are got up with great care, passed off with much *éclat*.

A considerable portion of the distinguished visitors, by whose presence the University was honoured on this occasion, arrived in the course of Saturday. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and suite were the guests of Dr. Proctor, the Master of Catherine Hall. His grace the Duke of Northumberland, in whose honour the festival was given, stayed, with the Duchess and other members of the family, at St. John's College, where the Duke of Buccleuch was also on a visit. Lord Lyndhurst and family were the guests of Dr. French, the Master of Jesus College. The Archbishop of Canterbury was on a visit to Emmanuel College, the master of which, Dr. Archdall, is the Vice-Chancellor of the University for the present year. The Bishop of London was at Trinity College, and almost every other in Cambridge had its batch of visitors of distinction, and contributed its daily share towards the entertainment of some portion of the company sojourning at this ancient seat of learning and good living.

On the occurrence of such events as the present it is the custom for the different members of the University to appear in their full dress robes, and as parties of them were seen promenading in the different walks, and in the beautiful and picturesque grounds of the various colleges and halls, the *coup d'œil* was occasionally peculiarly striking. Another telling feature, and perhaps the most ornamental one of all, was the noble assemblage of British beauty concentrated in Cambridge on the occasion.

The dawn of Sunday might be almost said to have been the commencement of a scarcely uninterrupted series of religious services in the churches and chapels of the University and the town; nor did the thousands of visitors fail eagerly to avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded either of enjoying "the pealing anthem and the solemn chant," or of participating in the high intellectual gratification of hearing preachers such as the Master of Trinity and the Bishop of London. Every sacred edifice was crowded; imagination could not find a finer feast than while, in a building so sublime in its beauty as King's College Chapel, the eye and ear were alike impressed with unutterable feelings of the beautiful and the grand—

> "What time through massive arches towering high,
> Loud anthems pour their storm of melody,
> Or blent at vespers with the chanted prayer
> That floats around and fills the charmed air."

The rush to St. Mary's was prodigious to hear Mr. Whewell in the morning, about half the church being filled with university men, and all parts densely, nearly dangerously, crowded, for about a couple of hours ere the university authorities and their distinguished guests arrived. At 11 o'clock his grace the Chancellor, accompanied by the Vice-chancellor, the High Steward, the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of London and Winchester, several peers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Inglis, the heads of houses, &c., took their seats in the "Throne" (*i. e.*, the lofty front gallery), and surely never did an audience assemble more eminent for learning, for talent, and for dignity.

At the close of his sermon the preacher read the customary commemoration of benefactors to the University, commencing with "Sigebert" and the Saxons; and comprising the long roll of regal founders or donors, from Alfred downwards, including also many of the most celebrated men ever produced in this country, such as Cecil, Lord Burghleigh, Lord Bacon, and Lord Hardwicke.

In the afternoon, when the same eminent personages were present, and the audience was, it possible, more densely crowded, the Bishop of London preached.

Nothing could exceed the deep attention manifested to both these discourses.

On Monday morning hundreds of horsemen, and numerous carriages, went out "two miles" towards Lord Delaware's seat, to meet and escort the Duke of Wellington, who on his arrival was greeted with the most deafening demonstrations of affectionate veneration, which were continued along the whole line of road (presenting as it did one mass of delighted spectators) passing in the rear of the lovely college grounds, while cannon salutes were fired, and music played, and bells rang cheerfully: thus, amidst the waving of innumbered laurel branches, and of handkerchiefs from fair hands at every window, he passed—thus did the venerable veteran enter Cambridge; and the enthusiasm of his reception was continued during the whole period of his stay. There seemed a general feeling, to which many gave utterance, that at his advanced age, healthy as he yet appears, it may be that this would prove the last of his visits (at least on so distinguished an occasion) to the University; and no bounds were given to the enthusiastic admiration of all classes, from the highest to the lowest.

His grace, who repeatedly bowed in answer to the plaudits of the enthusiastic multitude, was drawn to the gates of St. John's College, where he alighted, and immediately proceeded to attend the levee, which the Duke of Northumberland (the Chancellor of the University) was holding in that college.

The levee of the chancellor was an exceedingly brilliant one, and was not concluded until nearly twelve o'clock.

The senate-house, which had been opened for an hour or two previously, and was nearly full of eager expectants, within a few minutes of the Duke's arrival became densely crowded, and speedily presented the most imposing appearance. The dark masses of the graduates below, and of the undergraduates above, relieved by the brilliant dresses of the hundreds of ladies who occupied the raised seats, and the varied costumes of the university authorities on the platform, all formed a very beautiful and interesting picture. The patience of the vast multitude was destined to be most grievously taxed; for a whole hour they had to wait for the duke's entrance. The undergraduates, who were most dreadfully crowded, were so uneasy that they began to be noisy; but a judicious exhortation from the vice-chancellor restrained them. However, towards the end of the hour they relieved themselves by exercising their usual privilege of cheering most enthusiastically certain approved names. "The Queen" was again and again responded to with deafening thunders of applause. At

THE CHANCELLOR IN HIS ROBES.

length the cheering of the crowd without gave signal of the duke's approach. All were instantly still, in silence perfectly unbroken; the vice-chancellor walked down the avenue promptly formed for him in the densely-packed crowd of graduates, followed by the heads of houses, &c., to meet the great guest at the door. The moment they re-appeared, preceding the three dukes, there broke forth the most thundering cheers that could be excited by the deepest enthusiasm, till the noble building seemed positively to tremble. The duke was accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and all the illustrious individuals we have named, along with the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir D. Brewster, Professors Sedgwick and Buckland, &c.

THE VASE ON THE LAWN OF THE SENATE-HOUSE.

On the platform were also a number of distinguished ladies, including the Duchess of Northumberland, Countess of Jersey, Lady Lyndhurst, &c.

When the Chancellor had taken the chair, on his right being the Duke of Cambridge, and on his left the Chancellor of Oxford and the Chancellor of England, there ensued a tedious interval of a couple of hours, which was occupied by unintelligible academical formalities connected with the conferring of honorary degrees.

The Duke of Cambridge at length went out, and returned in the scarlet robes of D.C.L., resuming his seat amidst very cordial cheering.

The public orator pronounced an elaborate complimentary composition in Latin, the elegance of which was exceedingly applauded, particularly the parts referring to the Duke and Lord Lyndhurst.

Through the remainder of the day the congregated thousands were enjoying the luxury of walking through the noble college grounds, forming together, as they do, at the back of the buildings, a beautiful succession of pleasing promenades; nor could the company easily be wearied of surveying those magnificent masses of architecture, half palatial, half cathedral in appearance, environed by the most enchanting scenes that ever linked the loveliness of nature with the attractions of art.

> "Umbra semis veneranda vale, dum flumine Camus
> Lambit arquiines hac captus dulcedine turres"
> ("Where willowy Camus lingers with delight"—Gray.)
> "Scilicet hic primum meditans tentabitur carmen
> Dulcesonum lusit juvenilior optimus ille (Milton.)
> Cui dedit augustos natura excedere fines
> Non unquanda annui prætentus quisque (Gray) juventæ
> Delicas, ludesque breves, tegue, alma poesi,
> Fida lyre docuit resonare.
> Eia! adilta templa (Fitzwilliam Museum)
> Sperat castalium saxi sub imagine turba
> Cognata spirant artes."

The beauty of these college scenes, indeed, were enough to imbue the least classic mind with something of fondness for an academic life: the memories of those illustrious men who from the earliest times have received from the universities the germ of the greatness which subsequently shed lustre on their country, must have some charm for those least sensible to such associations. At night one, indeed, might "idly dream"—

> "——— That o'er you azure array
> The deathless spirits that have passed away;
> At least, in converse high, the mighty dead
> O'er the rapt soul their mystic influence shed,
> While fancy deems that Newton's radiant eye
> Is coldly piercing from the deep blue sky."

And while in those noble halls, which are hallowed by so many recollections,

> "We almost feel their influence o'er the soul
> Hark, through the massive pile deep voices roll!
> The air ye breathe, the very ground ye tread,
> Is monumental of the mighty dead!"

Nor could one avoid imagining something of those different feelings which must have animated the breasts of those who wandered pleasurably through those quadrangles and those grounds,

> "Where youthful faces and new forms are seen,
> Mixed with the older tenants of the scene."

One cannot help fancying the anticipations of the young student:—

> "Oh, who may tell what feelings undefined,
> What high misgivings fill the youthful mind,
> As fondly gazing with young hope around,
> Ornate, he treads at length the classic ground!"

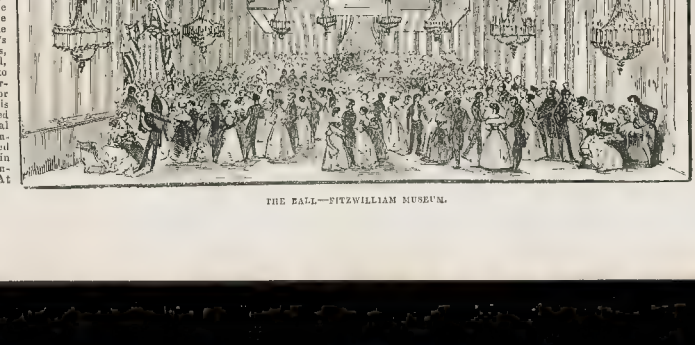
And as to those who, from the proud eminences to which their talents have elevated them, look down upon a half century of retrospect, it is natural to imagine what must be their reminiscences of the past:—

> "Sadly the sire recals youth's joyous day,
> And each bright dream that long hath passed away."

It will be seen that some of the feelings delineated in these (not perhaps inappropriate) extracts from the two last prize poems (the Latin by H. M. Birch, of King's, the English by S. C. Conybeare, of Peter's), were expressed by one of the university's highest dignitaries in a spirit responded to by all present at the grand entertainment given this same evening by the vice-chancellor at Emmanuel-lodge. There never could have been a more attractive, and hardly a more illustrious assemblage, than of those eminent men who met on that occasion; comprising all the nobility in Cambridge, all the heads of houses, various peers (in addition to those we have named already), as the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Delaware, &c., and several members of the House of Commons, as Mr. Law, Mr. Milnes, together with many distinguished visitors from the sister university. The brilliant company—all academically attired—were, for about an hour, assembled on the lawn of the quadrangle, and the public were, to their great gratification, admitted meantime to the surrounding walks, the main attraction being, of course, the veteran duke who, however, after walking about and conversing with his usual simplicity and good-nature, went post to London before the entertainment commenced. It was no ordinarily pleasing sight, this assembly of men most eminent in every profession, and in every rank of life, with the most celebrated in every department of science and every branch of learning—warriors, princes, senators, judges, professors—enjoying the delights of a meeting which must have been one of unmingled and exalted gratification. Of course, the banquet being a private one, nothing like a report of speeches could be expected; but we have learned subsequently that the vice-chancellor, in very appropriate terms, proposed the health of the chancellor. His grace expressed himself, in return, most warmly sensible of the extreme delight he experienced on the occasion of such a meeting, and proposed the health of the vice-chancellor, who then, with great cordiality and many expressions of the highest esteem and regard, gave "The health of the Lord Steward!" and his lordship's speech in reply was described as one of the most eloquent ever delivered. He adverted, with strong emotion, to the sensations he experienced on his entrance into Cambridge; and in picturing the overpowering recollections that rushed upon his mind, his voice faltered, and his utterance betokened the deepest feeling. Nor did the chord he struck fail to vibrate powerfully in every heart; and the admiration expressed by that distinguished company was heightened into enthusiasm at the remembrance of that brilliant career and those surpassing talents to which the vice-chancellor had with great felicity adverted. His lordship also alluded to his election as steward, and expressed his deep gratitude for the voluntary kindness which had chosen him, when absent, to so exalted an office in the university where, forty years ago, he had received his education.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, referring to the great benefits conferred on the church by the universities, expressed his gratification at the thorough harmony subsisting between Cambridge and her venerable sister, and observed, in reference to the two London establishments, that the more learning was diffused, the more would be appreciated the sound and salutary instruction of the universities.

During the evening, thousands were again enjoying the calm sum-



THE BALL—FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

mer evening in the delightful college grounds; the more select attending a grand concert in the senate-house, which presented a very brilliant appearance, and in which a high musical treat was provided by Professor Walmisley.

Tuesday commenced with the same eager rushing to the senate-house. So early as soon after eight o'clock ladies were going thitherwards; immense crowds were assembled round the doors an hour before opening, and very soon after that the vast edifice was completely crowded, there being at least 500 adies on the raised side seats; the graduates thronging the area below, the undergraduates the gallery above, and the "dons," doctors, heads of houses, noblemen, and ladies of rank, giving a very picturesque appearance to the platform.

His grace the chancellor entered the hall amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, attended by all the distinguished guests of the university who had attended the preceding day, except the duke and Lord Lyndhurst. An hour of tedious "doctor-making" then took place; after which the patient sufferers of four or five hours' intolerable expectancy were rewarded by the recitation of the prizes. Mr. H. J. Summer Mayne, scholar of Pembroke, who carried away no less than three prizes, read an English poem on the birth of the Prince of Wales, which obtained the chancellor's medal, whence we have pleasure in extracting some beautiful lines:—

> "Give him to gain the steep, and deep below
> Behold the swelling fount of knowledge flow,
> Wake every faculty, as early dew
> Makes unborn germs to struggle into view:
> Then shall ye bless, when all your task is done,
> His royal mother with a royal son.
> Then, gentle architects, your work shall stand,
> The strong supporting pillars of the land."

The poem, which was well read, elicited the most cordial and general applause, which was renewed when the young scholar walked up the hall and received the well-merited medal from the chancellor.

Similar applause attended the recitation of the Latin poem

> "Cæsar ad Rubiconem constit,"

and the Latin ode,

> "Navis ornata atque armata in aquam deducitur,"

both by Mr. Mayne.

The recitations of the Greek ode (Clarke, Trinity), of the Person poem, and of the Greek epigram (Druse), were much applauded.

Then came the Installation ode, by the Rev. T. Whytehead, M.A., and Fellow of St. John's, set to music by Professor Walmisley, M.A., Trinity. It was admirably performed, and the music was excellent. It opened with a chorus,

> "Fling the gates of music wide
> Pour forth in one triumphant tide
> The gathering burst from every side
> Of joy and gratulation and exulting pride."

The next stanza was a tenor recitative by Hobbs; the music accompanying the lines—

> "The river, as he stealeth by
> With soft pace and silently
> Lingering to listen to the chanted psalm,
> Duly from the chapel borne,
> Hears another strain this morn,
> And wonders at the unwonted minstrelsy."

was very expressive of the pealing organ and the swelling anthem. Another air—

> "Strangely the voice of music falls,
> Startling these unworldly halls,"

and a *scena*—

> "But, Granta, at thy own command,"

(Phillips), and the chorus (addressed to the chancellor)—

> "Wear the wreath thy worth hath won thee,"

were well given. Miss Birch had a lovely air to noble words—

> "Names of old renown are these,"

alluding to the former chancellors; and Madame Caradori Allan one yet more magnificent

> "Granta, while gazing on that lordly line,
> What more than mother's joy is thine,
> To see how England's noblest ones,
> Glorying to be called thy sons,
> Have vied thy glorious wreath around their brows to twine."

This was sung with splendid effect, and was received with immense applause, as was also the concluding air of the same talented lady—

> "Here let Plato's holy chorus
> Still find another listening Academe,
> While from religion's ancient altar
> The soaring flames that never falter
> Far o'er the illumined land with steady radiance gleam."

Loud and long-continued cheering followed the close of the performance, and then arose a general call for the national anthem. [We should state that the intelligence of the third atrocious attempt on the Queen's life was received in town and university with the greatest indignation and sorrow.] The cry was cheerfully responded to by Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, and Messrs Phillips and Hobbs. The anthem was sung with fine force and effect, and with prodigious cheering from the immense audience, all uprising and joining heartily—princes, dukes, lords, bishops, doctors, bachelors, masters, undergraduates, visitors, ladies, and all, in the choruses, especially the extra verse (now, unhappily, for the third time applicable), referring to the "assassin's blow."

Perhaps the most fascinating feature of the festival was, after all, the splendid *fête* at St. John's. There could not have been less than a thousand persons present. This may give an idea of the extent of the entertainment; while, as to its character, it may be imagined from the extreme exclusiveness which, notwithstanding that vast extent, was necessarily exercised in order to restrain the company within somewhat manageable limits, a ticket was the object of all-absorbing anxiety: many came from great distances mainly to enjoy this splendid treat, and numbers were disappointed, only to be consoled by finding that men more eminent by far than themselves were equally unsuccessful. As it was, the vast company had to partake of the elegant and plentiful cold collation in several parties of upwards of 300 each, such being the utmost capability of the spacious pavilion erected in the magnificent quadrangle of the new buildings. Every thing that could contribute to pleasurable feelings was enlisted in the entertainment.

The company comprised the *élite* of this, and many eminent visitors from the sister University. These were assembled in the lovely lawns of the college grounds, under a sky of cloudless clearness, amid scenery of exquisite beauty; the eye delighted now by views of magnificent architecture—now by glorious foliage pictures, on which opened many a vista of half magical charm through venerable groves, whose very air seemed solemn in its deep quietude—the willowy river gliding noiselessly along between banks of greenest verdure, on which grew flowers that lent liberally their fragrance to the air—the sun, which shone, though cheerfully, not too hotly, gleaming silvery illuminations on the stream—the coloured reflections of the company, grouped on the overhanging bridges, or walking along the river's margin, giving liveliness and animation to the calm water itself the breezes that were waving the trees into gentle music, loaded with richest perfumes from the hundred beds of flowers scattered all around; the eye attracted by the landscape loveliness of the scenery, or the picturesque appearance of the assembly, mingling together the scarlet-robed doctor, the dark-gowned bachelors and masters, the graceful figures of the ladies, and the military-looking dresses of the courtly guests—the ear, at the same time, regaled with choicest melodies, which seemed to linger in the air as if magic horns were sounded upon enchanted ground.

Among the company all was lively delight and gaiety. Under such fascinating circumstances, there could hardly have been more pleasurably blended the attractions of intellect—of rank—of beauty. There was the noble chancellor, pleasingly combining urbanity with dignity; and the royal duke, cheerful and chatung, the very *beau ideal* of a good-natured prince. There were prelates as eminent as Canterbury, London, Armagh, and Winchester; noblemen as distinguished as the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquises of Northampton, Exeter, and Ormond; along with Earls Powis, Bandon, Ross, Beverley, and Nelson; Viscounts Clare and Fielding; Lords Strangford, Prudhoe, E. Bruce, Loftus, Ossulston, Clive, and a whole host of other eminent personages.

At the collations, the choicest wines flowed like water; and the spirits of the brilliant assemblage, which needed not indeed such artificial excitements, flagged not, nor wearied of enjoyment, till the evening stars began to shine in the beautiful blue firmament, and the cool fresh breezes, loaded with half-aromatic odours, accompanied the twilight shades.

Most of the company then proceeded to the grounds of Jesus College, and lovely as they were by day, there was an exquisite charm in the deep repose—the solemn stillness—the dim beauty of venerable groves surrounding the grand old buildings, amidst flower-gardens whose scents yet enriched the refreshing breeze of night. The pale moonlight, however, that so beautifully illumined those antique towers, was obscured by the brilliancy of splendid displays of fire-works, startling the ancient halls of Granta with most unacademic noise, but immeasurably delighting the vast multitude beholding them.

The professor of music had provided another grand concert at the senate-house, which was not so well attended as from the excellence of the performances might have been expected.

On Wednesday morning Professor Walmisley presided at a grand performance of the *Messiah* at Great St. Mary's Church; and the opportunity thus afforded of hearing that sublime composition was thoroughly appreciated by an immense multitude who thronged the edifice, and were highly gratified.

The numbers of eminent personages in Cambridge may be inferred from the fact, that the large body of 1000 or 1200 guests at the *fête* of John's, were but selections from the general body of visiters—selections, among which numerous very distinguished individuals endeavoured unsuccessfully to be included.

In all parts of the town private gaiety corresponded with public festivities. From the earliest hour the college gardens and the public buildings were ceaselessly admired.

Thursday.—The dinner at Trinity College on Wednesday was a truly magnificent affair. The company assembled at five o'clock, and dispersed at about ten o'clock, after one of the most splendid entertainments ever given within the walls of old Trinity.

By the time that the party at Trinity broke up, the rooms of that magnificent building—the Fitzwilliam museum—began to fill for the ball, to be given for the benefit of Addenbrooke Hospital, near to which it is situated. This building is by far the handsomest object of modern architecture in Cambridge. Dancing commenced at about ten o'clock in the evening, and continued almost without intermission until six the next morning, soon after which the last of the company departed.

On Thursday there was a promenade in the rooms for those who chose to pay 2s. 6d. each, to view the scene of the previous night's festivity, and this was taken advantage of by many hundreds of the town's people and persons from the surrounding villages.

Thus closed the festivities consequent on the installation of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

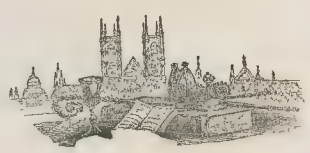
Oxford, July 2.—At the annual election at Exeter College, on Thursday last, there were no less than five vacancies. The following gentlemen were chosen:—The Rev. Matthew Anstis, of Exeter College; R. C. Powles, Scholar, Exeter; G. Butler, Scholar, Exeter; J. E Froud, Oriel; and F. Fanshawe, Scholar. Balliol.

Messrs, Austen, R. W. Gilbert, and E. V. L. Houlton, have been admitted actual Fellows of St. John's College, as founder's kindred; and Messrs. T. Podmore and C. Cookson, as Probationary Fellows.

Mr. E. J. Smith, from Bromgrove School, has been elected a Scholar of Worcester College.

The Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A., and the Rev. Edward Massie, M.A., were nominated by the Warden, on the part of the Dean and Chapter, to the office of Proctor for the ensuing year.

University College, London.—On Saturday the annual meeting of the council and professors took place, for the purpose of distributing prizes to the youths who had distinguished themselves in the faculty of arts. Lord John Russell took the chair amid general applause. There was an unusally numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who were anxious to hear and see a nobleman whose name has long been associated with the progress of education on the principle of freedom of conscience. His lordship, in presenting the prizes, congratulated the deserving *alumni* in a very cordial manner; but it was painful to observe that some of the victors had injured their health by the severity of their studies.



THE CHURCH.

For some time past measures have been in progress for establishing bishoprics at Gibraltar and Tasmania (Van Dieman s Laud), and we have now the satisfaction of stating that the Rev. F. R. Nixon, one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral has been appointed to the see of Tasmania. The salary is £1000 per annum.

The Rev. Thomas Parry, M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed to the bishopric of Barbadoes.

The Rev. J. Davies, M.A., has been appointed Bishop of Antigua.

The Rev. Wm. Piercy Austin, M.A., has been appointed to the bishopric of Guiana.

The Marquis of Hertford has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Maynard, M.A., Curate of Dursley, Gloucestershire, to be one of his Lordship's domestic chaplains.

The joint Livings of Stanground and Farcet, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. W. Smithies, have been presented by the Masters and Fellows of Emanuel College, to the Rev. Robert Cory, B.D., Senior Fellow of that society.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Dr. John Griffiths, Prebendary of Rochester, to the rural deanery of Sutton, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. P. Le Geyt, M.A.

The Rev. James Kendall, M.A., has been instituted to the Rectory of Lantiglor, by Fawey, in the diocese of Exeter, on the presentation of James Kendall, Esq.. of Helston.

Ordinations will be holden next Sunday, by the Bishop of Durham, at Durham; by the Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham; and by the Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester. On the Sunday following the Bishop of Hereford will hold an ordination for the diocese of Lichfield. It may be well to state that the examination of candidates will not be held at Eccles Hall, as stated by some of the church papers, but at Hereford, by the Bishop of Lichfield's chaplain, on the Thursday and Friday preceding the ordination.

The total annual cost of the ecclesiastical establishment in the West Indies is £30,300; and the aggregate amount, since the passing of the act 6th George IV., £311,261.

Obituary.—At Stoke, near Colsterworth, aged 65, the Rev. Henry Taylor, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Ashley, near Partney, in the county of Lincoln. The Rev. John Ball, Incumbent of Carleton Rhode, Norfolk. At Wrington, Somerset at an advanced age, the Rev. Edward Spencer, M.A., Rector. The Rev. John Beales, 32 years Rector of Helperton, Wilts. At Worcester, the Rev. Edward Green, M.A., Rector of Burford, Salop, and of Edwin Ralph, Hereford.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Licensed Victualler's Asylum.—On Tuesday, the half-yearly meeting of the donors of this charity was held at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, Mr. Larby in the chair. From the report it appeared that at the anniversary dinner on the 10th of May, £1490 was collected, including £105 from Mr. Lettsom Elliott, the chairman, who contributes twenty guineas annually, which was also done by many other brewers; and, with a view to increase the funds of the institution, a fancy fair is to be held in the grounds of the Asylum, on Monday and Tuesday next. At present there were four houses vacant out of the 101; and the inmates of the asylum were 130. A new trustee was elected in the place of Mr. W. M. Davis, and the meeting separated.

South Sea House.—On Tuesday a quarterly General Court of proprietors of South Sea stock was held at the company's house, in Threadneedle-street, to consider a dividend, &c.; Mr. Charles Franks, the sub-governor, in the chair. The minutes of the last court having been read and confirmed, the Chairman moved that the dividend for the half-year be one and three quarters per cent., and stated that the warrants would be payable on the same day with the government annuities.

The motion was unanimously agreed to. The Chairman said, in obedience to a request made on a former day, that the proprietors should be informed of the amounts of the guarantee fund at the quarterly meetings, he had to state that the present amount of the guarantee fund was £348,856 9s. 1d. in the Three per Cents.

KING'S COLLEGE.—On Saturday, Sir Robert Inglis distributed the prizes at King's College School, with appropriate addresses to each boy on receiving them. He expressed particular satisfaction to Mr. Wilson with the manner in which he had delivered his recitations from Shakspere, and highly complimented Mr. Barry on having received so many prizes. He bestowed similar commendations on Mr. Capper and Mr. Stephen, and several others, especially approving the poetic feeling and style of Stephen's lines on the Royal Baptism, and the truth of Fineham's delivery of Milton.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—MONDAY.

(Sittings at Guildhall, before Mr. Justice Wightman and a Special Jury.)

THE QUEEN V. BOYD.

Mr. Platt, Mr Sergeant Shee, Mr. E. James, and Mr. Lush appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Andrews and Mr Barstow, for the defendant.

This was an indictment in which the defendant was charged with having committed perjury in several answers which he had given before the commissioners of bankrupts on the occasion of his examination under a fiat of bankruptcy issued against a person named Carson. There were certain goods in the house of the defendant which were claimed by the assignees of the bankrupt; but the defendant stated that they were his own property.

As the property of the bankrupt. This statement formed the ground of the alleged perjury. Evidence was given to show that, in fact, these goods did belong to the bankrupt, and not to the defendant, but the jury, on the whole, not being satisfied on this point, returned, after a quarter of an hour's consultation, a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

TUESDAY.

ROSE V. THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

This was an action on an agreement by which the defendants hired the ship John Fleming, belonging to the plaintiff, in order to carry out a certain number of troops to India. The troops went on board, and it was then discovered that a number of locomotives, amounting to twenty-eight couples, had been put on board, and put into a place on the main-deck, between the fore and main hatchways, and just at the spot where the ship's boat was usually kept. Representations of the offensiveness of the smell made by these animals were made from the surgeon and the colonel to Sir W. Warre, and by that officer the ship was detained for forty-eight hours, till the proper nautical officers had examined into the matter, and reported upon it. The report of the gentlemen was that it was advisable to allow the ship to proceed with the dogs on board. The ship, however, did set sail during the negociations which had been opened on the subject, but was brought into Falmouth, and there the alternative being presented of the dogs or the soldiers being removed, the question was decided by the landing of the soldiers. The plaintiff, who was the owner of the John Fleming, now brought his action on the agreement. The defence was, that the carrying of the dogs would, in the warm latitudes, become dangerous to the health of the troops, and that the refusal to put the dogs on shore afforded, therefore, sufficient ground for breaking the agreement.

Lord Denman having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

COURT OF CONSISTORY TUESDAY.

(Before Dr. Lushington.

BANNISTER V. BANNISTER.

This was a suit promoted by the husband against the wife for a divorce, on the ground of adultery. The case was an unfeelended one, and the learned judge, being satisfied with the evidence, pronounced for the prayer of the husband

DILLON V. DILLON.

Dr. Dillon appeared in person, and read three affidavits in proof that she had obeyed the assumption made upon him by the court to take his wife home and treat her with conjugal affection.

Mr. Dyke, the proctor for Mrs Dillon, prayed to be heard on his act, as opposed to his affidavits, and he was accordingly to bring it in next court day.

SECONDARIES COURT—TUESDAY.

(Before Mr. Secondary James, and a Common Jury.)

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE—HOCKING V. PRICE

This was a writ of inquiry, calling upon the jury to assess the damages in an action brought by the plaintiff, Elizabeth Hocking, the daughter of a respectable shoemaker at Dover, against the defendant, William John Price, a shipwright, as compensation for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Henderson appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cleasson for the defendant; and damages were laid at £300.

The defendant, although a trade a shipwright, was in expectation of receiving, shortly, by the will of a lady named Mott, to whom he was related, at Brighton, a sum amounting to £20,000.

It appeared that an improper intimacy had existed between the parties, and that the plaintiff had given birth to a child about six month since.

The Learned Secondary took the jury were merely to confine their damages for the breach of promise, and leave the seduction altogether out of the question.

After some deliberation, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £100.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The ninth session during the present mayoralty commenced on Monday morning, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Aldermen Sir Chapman Marshall and Lawson; the Common Sergeant; the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and usual civic authorities. In consequence of the very short interval which has elapsed since the termination of the last sessions, the calendar is comparatively light. There were only 97 prisoners for trial, of whom there were charged with burglary, 2; uttering counterfeit coin, 5; setting and stealing, 3, embezzlement, 6; forgery, 1; housebreaking, 1; larceny, 45; larceny in a dwelling house, 3; larceny from the person, 7; larceny by servants, 11, letter-stealing from the Post office; 1; misdemeanour, 3; revolt on board a ship, 3; rape, 1; receiving stolen goods, 3; robbery, 1. The Common Sergeant, in the absence of the Recorder, briefly charged the grand jury.

Edward Munn, Henry Reece, and *William Barton*, surrendered to take their trials, upon an indictment charging them with forgery and uttering a forged instrument, and for conspiring together to defraud, by means of the said instrument—James Timewell.—Mr. Erle, Queen's Counsel, Mr. Carkson, and Mr. Ouall conducted the prosecution; Messrs. Philips, Bodkin, and Dowse defended the prisoners.—To prove the case the prosecutor was called, who distinctly swore that he never indorsed the document, nor heard of it till it was produced at the time at the Court of Exchequer. He denied that any partnership ever existed, or was even thought of. In his cross-examination, however, he admitted that the prisoner Munn was still carrying on his business in Stanhope-terrace; that he had obtained several of his (prosecutor's) customers from him, and that it would be very convenient to get him out of the way by convicting him of perjury or forgery. A number of witnesses were called to prove that the signature of the document was not in the handwriting of the prosecutor, but their evidence as is almost always the case where handwriting is to be proved, was rather contradictory. The prisoner underwent a very long cross-examination in order to test the knowledge with respect to his own handwriting; a number of folded documents were handed to him, and upon looking at the signatures he said they were not in his writing, but upon being requested to look at the entire document, he admitted that he was mistaken. Upwards of thirty witnesses were called for the defence, a number of which were examined their belief that the signature to the agreement was in the handwriting of the prosecutor.—The Common Sergeant, in summing up observed that the evidence adduced was certainly very contradictory. If they were of opinion that the agreement was a forgery, then the charge against all the prisoners was made out, and in arriving at such a conclusion they must say what weight they attached to the evidence of the prosecutor, who had distinctly sworn that he never signed any such agreement.—The jury, after about ten minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.—The Common sergeant, after remarking upon the enormity of the prisoners offence, sentenced Munn to two years, and Reece and Barton to eighteen months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The above trial occupied the entire day, and did not terminate until ten o'clock at night.

TUESDAY.

[Before the Common Sergeant.]

Several prisoners pleaded guilty to the charges for which they stood indicted, and the court itself throughout the day were of minor consequence.

On that relief, named *Thomas Depaw*, was convicted of a daring robbery. He was then charged with being formerly convicted. The policeman said that the Governor of the Westminster prison stated that the prisoner had been there for different offences.—The Common Sergeant sentenced him to transported for fourteen years.

NEW COURT

[Before Mr. Commissioner Bullock.]

David Crane, aged 19, *labourer*, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a watch, a chain, a seal, and a key, value £3, and other property to the value in all of £24 10s., the property of Charles Steedman, in his dwelling-house.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years transportation.—The prosecutor applied to the court for permission to see and converse with Crane, for the purpose of endeavouring to induce him to discover what had been done with the remainder of the property, of which no trace could be obtained.—The learned Commissioner referred him to the Sheriffs.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Monday, *William Henderson*, one of the principal shop men at Messrs. Moxon's, Dilke, and Co.'s, was fully committed to Newgate to take his trial on a charge of robbing his employers.

Colonel Draper, of the Lumber Troop, appeared for a summons against Mr Beck, the landlord of the Dr Johnson, in Bolt-court, who was recently the company's victualler, for detaining their cannons, flags, pictures, &c., of the value of £300. The company were willing to pay every farthing, but Mr. Beck would not say what was due, and yet detained their property for non-payment.—Sir Peter Laurie asked how all the troop was?—The Colonel said about 200 years

Sir P. Laurie asked the quality and duration of the liquor?—The Colonel said he must be excused by a member, and pay an entrance fee of a few shillings.—Sir P. Laurie inquired if he must not drink a pint of beer at a draught?—The Colonel admitted that was the custom.—Sir P. Laurie asked what were their principles?—The Colonel's answer was a mysterious—Sir P. Laurie: "very appropriate for such a troop of deep drinkers."—The Colonel said the pictures expressed likenesses of Cobbett and Waithman.—The troop had removed their headquarters to the Fleece, in Petty-lane.—A summons was granted, returnable on Saturday.

DOINGS AT THE EXECUTION.—*John Prideaux* was brought up before Sir Peter Laurie, charged with picking a gentleman's pocket of his handkerchief at the Old Bailey, on Monday morning.—Mr. Cook, a gentleman living at Stoke Newington, said he was also at the execution, and while in the crowd he felt a person's hand near his pocket; he put out his hand and caught the prisoner, who was attempting to secrete something. A scuffle ensued, and prisoner escaped. He waited for about half an hour, when he found him and gave him in custody. He properly was not found. The prisoner said he was there, but was there out of curiosity, as a respectable man, who proved it at the time a master came to Sir Peter for Mr Cook.—I think you are mistaken—Mr. Cook I am sure is a gentleman.—I have lost my handkerchief, Sir Peter; I wish every one else who has lost theirs had such a handkerchief also; it is an important piece of property.—Prideaux, you are a rum one, I see.—An old fellow was stopping a coalpit out of a gentleman's breast, but a prosecutor was obliged to leave town that day for Leicester.—Sir Peter: I shall not part with you so easily. You are well known.—I shall remind you

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Monday the celebrated *Tom Steele*, O'Connell's head pugilist, appeared at the office for the purpose of answering the charge magistrate had upon him two months ago, of having committed a most unprovoked assault upon Temple Bar, that former Majesty ought to be made away with.—Mr Jardine thanked the honest Tom for his information, and promised to see about it.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Monday, *John Patterson*, a private in the 1st battalion of the Scotch Fusileer Guards, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Mauley, on a charge of having stood guard on his post on Sunday, contrary to his orders. A gentleman of the name of Loghead, residing very near the Queen's Palace, Hyde park, about the o'clock, on Tuesday night last, he was roused by a private soldier, and knocked down with considerable violence. He made his way out of the park, and on feeling his watch, it was not there—discovered that the watch had been broken, and that his watch (the one produced) had been stolen. The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, admitted that he was in possession of the watch, but was innocent of the robbery. He found it in the road, and he had no intention to make off with it. He was about to return it to the owner, but was prevented by the prosecutor. He made off to the barracks, and showed him a gold watch, which Patterson was the next morning seen to take out of Robertson's cap, where it had been left on the previous night. Robertson said he had found the watch near Hyde park gates, and, seeing a number of persons about, supposed the owner to be in the crowd. He then left the place, and on his return found the watch gone. Both prisoners were committed for trial—Robertson as the thief, and Patterson as the receiver.

SHOCKING STATE OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—During the last week a great number of respectable persons have been plundered of plate, jewellery, money, &c., to the extent of several thousand pounds, by a well-dressed young man, who had engaged apartments of the plundered parties, and who was supposed to be assisted by a female who passed as his wife, but to whom he was only a passing intimate, and, but recently. The police were apprised of the robberies, and a description of the offenders lodged at the station-houses. The constable being on the look out for plain clothes, police-sergeant Gray accidentally met the prisoners in Shoreditch, on Sunday evening, when he observing an outward disposition to run away, and he was about to take them into custody, when the female, who was dressed in the height of fashion, and carrying a reticule, struck the sergeant a violent blow on the face with her fist, and the prisoners made off. The sergeant pursued them, and succeeded in apprehending the female, but the man escaped. On searching her pocket-books, a reticule, two gold watches, &c., were found. Another female property was found. One of the pocket-books contained a letter addressed to Miss Rushell, who was lodging at 18, New Burlington street, on Wednesday night, on which day a considerable quantity of plate and jewellery had been stolen from the premises, who had occupied apartments above for a few days. The prisoner was brought on Monday afternoon before Mr. Mauley, at which time a number of ladies were in attendance to identify him, and to put some questions to the captive. While the investigation was going on Inspector Baker received two persons, in the neighbourhood of the court, who were anxiously waiting the proceedings. The superior immediately sent a sergeant to watch them, having received some intelligence from the prisoner, which he was afraid these parties would screen by giving information to certain others; and then secured a warrant, and Wind and Gray to No. 5, Warwick-street, to execute it. On entering the house they found a woman named Sarah Ann Hunt within, and the only person there. The police requested to be allowed to examine the front attic, in addition to the goods enumerated, found a quantity of valuable wearing apparel of all kinds. On examining the contents of a house-reaking instruments, jemmies, crowbars, files, life-preservers, &c. In the room large quantities of valuable property were found, some song-books, names with a direction, and about £200 worth of Brussels lace. Property. What also discovered two books which have been stolen from New Burlington-street, one of which had the name of the owner, Miss Russell, in it. While the police were looked at the door, and was let in by Gray. The prisoner was one of Edward Gilford, and he was taken into custody. The police on searching the front attic, in addition to the goods enumerated, found a quantity of valuable wearing apparel of all kinds. On examining the contents of a trunk brought before Mr. Mauley, who having heard the charge, remanded both till Monday next.

CLERKENWELL.—On Monday a respectable-looking man, accompanied by his wife, who stated that they resided at No 91, Leather-lane, Holborn, applied to Mr Combe for advice under the following extraordinary circumstances.—It appeared from their statement that the female applicant, prior to her marriage, was acquainted with an Irish barrister-at-law, to whom she bore a child. On Sunday last she went to Gravesend for a day's pleasure, leaving her husband in charge with her two children and cooking for them. The woman she alluded to came to and in the temporary absence of her husband, took away both children and received a letter from Mr. Sharpe, written by the gentleman himself, in which he would send back the two children, but that he should never speak to [illegible] having threatened to murder the children, she should not. [illegible] Mr. Combe has given information to the police, who had not, as yet, been successful in finding every inquiry, but they could trace no tidings of the gentleman or the children, and also wished to know how she was to proceed. Mr. Combe questioned the applicant, who replied, that the gentleman possessed an estate in Kilkenny, in Ireland, and their impression was, that he had gone to the Continent, and that something wrong had happened to the children. Mr. Combe inquired at what time the children were taken away? Mrs. Ayre: At five o'clock on Sunday evening. My husband left him sitting in the dining-room, and he slipped out with the children. [The wife was very much affected, and shed tears.] Mr. Combe advised her to allay her fears, and she could make inquiries at the London Bridge Wharf. The latter stated, that he would send back "Tommy" by the Hermes steamer, and in all probability he might do so by one of the vessels which came in at three or four o'clock in the afternoon.

UNION-HALL.—On Tuesday *Martha James*, a young woman, wife of a greengrocer in the Borough market, was brought before Mr. Traill, charged with stabbing her husband and inflicting a serious wound with a knife in his side. Fortunately, Mr. M produced a medical certificate from Guy's Hospital, where the prisoner's husband is confined, describing the nature of the wound, and further stating that he was unable to attend the examination.

QUEEN'S-SQUARE.—*Mr. John Grier*, who is at present residing at the Burlington Hotel, Cork-street, was charged upon a summons with assaulting the toll-collector at the bar, Vauxhall-bridge-road. William Pearce, the toll-collector, stated that on that day week the defendant, who was in his cab, drove through the bar on his way, as witness thought, to the bridge, and, consequently, he did not demand any toll, but after the defendant had proceeded a few yards he turned back, and was passing through the bar, when complainant stopped the horse and demanded the toll, defendant refused to give any or a card and insisted the complainant across the shoulder to make him leave the horse, which he did, and defendant drove on; complainant, however, detained his footboy, and defendant, seeing this, returned and paid the toll, and gave his card.—A witness corroborated the latter part of the statement which relates to the assault.—Defendant denied that he ever went through the bar. On the occasion alluded to he was going to make a call in Warwick street, and there was no occasion to go through the bar, though there was to go near it. The complainant got on to the step of his cab, and demanded toll of him. He knew there was no toll due, and as the conductor of the collector was such as most likely would frighten his horse, a very spirited one, he pushed him off with the butt-end of his whip. When he found the man with his servant he paid the toll rather than lose his services.—Mr. Gregorie: Is the law in attendance?—He is. Mr. Gregorie: Will you have him called? I shall pay him any thing he may be to you please.—Mr Gregorie: I do not sit here to conduct your defence, sir. I am here to decide upon its merits. I have asked you if you would like your servant to be called. You seem careless about it, and I consequently infer that you do not desire its evidence. I consider the assault complained of fully proved, and you will pay a fine of 50s. Defendant: I don't know why I was punished in the absence of my witness.—Mr. Gregorie: I have given you ample opportunities during your witness, sir; and allow me to tell you that I think you are wanting in courtesy to the bench. Defendant: I hold a commission in her Majesty's service, as well as yourself, sir, and I think myself I know how to behave [illegible] was examined, and he swore his master never [illegible] pushed the collector away with his whip. Mr. Gregorie: I have heard the evidence attentively, and considered he had no malice done him. The evidence of the first witness had not altered his opinion, and he should therefore inflict the penalty previously imposed upon him.—The defendant turned round and paid the fine.—So he would appear that Mr. Oliver was fined 50s., not for the assault on the toll collector, but because he did not demean himself with sufficient courtesy towards the Bench. Many of the visitors were probably not aware of the circumstances in question, and calculated impair the usefulness of their office. A magistrate should be possessed of more dignity than to descend to such petty altercations

ED. I. N.]

Alexander Barr, the man who has been in custody for this last week, charged with having murdered his wife, was placed at the bar, charged with having violently threatened her witnesses, who had given evidence against him, and who had interfered to protect the unfortunate woman when he was brutally beating her. Defendant said he was drunk at the time, and did not know what occurred. His widow were prepared to shed tears, and said there was no poor dear wife at home living now, and the children.—Mr. Gregorie intimated, that if he were to attempt to follow his wife to the grave, the populace, incensed at his indecent conduct, would rent their indignation. As regarded the charge of murder, no one's jury had given it the most mature consideration, and were of opinion that there was not sufficient to send him for trial for the manslaughter. He was now called upon to answer the charge of threatening the witnesses, and for that he must find good bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The yearly match at the close of the season for the grand challenge cup came off on Tuesday, and a series of 11 o'clock, produced by worse seasonable p—if we may use such a term for it we per—our readers will have of river navigation gave the most varied theatre of any which we have seen rend this season. Seven boats were entered to have contested the prize, but of these five only started. The vessels which sailed were as follows —

Names.	Tons.	Owners.	Colours.
Champion. . .	25 . .	H. Gir stun, Esq. . . .	Whi.
Mystery.	25 ..	Lord Alfred Paget. .	Blue pierced White, Maltese Cross
Ada.	25 ..	Hon H Upton	Bk before Red, White Cross.
Mary	25 ..	G. Keen, Esq.	White quartered with Red.
Phantom	30 ..	J. F. Solly, Esq. . . .	Red and Blue.

The wind was from the south-west, and tolerably brisk, but in pulling during the morning, with occasional smart showers. At noon o'clock the signal for sailing was given, and the yachts started, the Mystery being decidedly the favourite, and the Champion being backed by those who knew the qualities of the boats, with little less confidence. The Ada, we believe, first got up her gaff-topsail, and her example was followed by the remaining boats. After which the Mystery and Champion, in succession, passed the Phantom, which however, by means of her build, was enabled to keep close in shore, and continue the struggle for the second place with the Champion. On rounding Erith point, the Mystery was so far ahead that all the doubt existed in most minds of her success, and when all the buoy beyond Gravesend, her distance in advance of the Champion must have been, at least, a mile. Here the latter ran on board the steamer, a yeomanry one (somewhat premature, by, as it afterwards turned out), which spoke to "See the conquering Hero comes," for it was to be followed by the remainder of the friends. The first of these being the Champion off Coalhouse Point, where the jaws of the gaff gave way, and the mainsail fell, she was immediately taken in tow by the steamer. Next came the turn of the Mystery, who, in crowding on too much sail, carried away mast and rigging about two feet from the cleek, clearing herself down to the hull as promptly as might be wished. All now but her (as the Phantom's was during the early part of the race) decent steamship—we beg Neptune to forgive us—river-ship, been showing but her close to rise to four feet water, and naturally suffering ran aground. We therefore had pleasure in finding the Ada victor at about seven o'clock, subsequently the Phantom, struggled in, having managed to float off with the tide. Next appeared the Mary, her sails covered hands with a neat and appropriate speech, and became the property, for the next year, of the Hon. H. Upton. Sun fly beating were obtain out of it. Lord Alfred Paget, and Mr. Gunston, the masters of the unfortunate Mystery and Champion respectively, looking marvellously discomfortable, and so ended the day's sport.

ROWING MATCH BETWEEN THE ETONIANS AND THE WESTMINSTER SCHOLARS.—It is now some years since the cricket matches of the two schools were matched against each other. Arrangements, however, have just been made for an eight-oared match to come off on the Thames on Tuesday the 2nd of August, the distance to be rowed being from Kew Bridge to Putney. The last match was won by the Westminster scholars, beating the Etonians after a sharp struggle for the victory.

A LARGE CRAB.—It is stated, in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, that a very heavily on the late derby race for which Coldcreek, Mr Freshwater's horse was the favourite. His lost several thousand pounds and he has since taken to [illegible] Pits for the satisfaction of his creditors, but it is said he came so [illegible] that he is now insane, and in a madhouse near Plymouth.

EXTRAORDINARY RACE.—Yesterday morning, at five minutes past five o'clock, 32 pigeons, belonging to different persons at Brussels, were let loose in Liverpool, and started off with the swiftness of the wind, on a race of the English channel. They had been brought over to the place covered up in a basket, for a grand trial of their swiftness and sagacity in returning to their homes, and the winner of the race will carry off a handsome sweepstakes. They were set at liberty in the neighbourhood of St. Luke's Church, and immediately rose to at least double the height of its tower, after which they all started off to the south-east, the direct route to Brussels, with admirable rapidity. When they were set loose, the morning was bright and beautiful, but if the rain should have been as heavy in the south-east during the day as it was here, their flight will have been greatly impeded, and some of them will be likely to lose their way across the Channel. We shall be curious to hear the result of this extraordinary race.—*Liverpool Times*, Tuesday.

THE MAGISTRACY OF MIDDLESEX.—The Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, has established a rule that he will not put into the commission of the peace any gentleman who is engaged in business.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER."

BUST OF ROSSINI.

The eccentric Dantan, after whose bust we here present to our readers the likeness of Rossini, has chosen to individualize that great master as the composer of "William Tell." The beauty and the popularity of that fine opera are readily admitted; but it is only one, *parmi les autres*, of his famous compositions—it cannot be regarded as his *chef d'œuvre*. At the present moment, his sacred production, *Stabat Mater*, is creating as great a sensation as any of his dramatic works; and the splendid scale on which it has been produced during the past week at her Majesty's Theatre, will tend to give it an enduring place in public estimation, as well as to swell the measure of Rossini's fame.

The whole of this glorious production was brought out on Wednesday morning, the following *artistes* assisting on the occasion, viz.:—Signors Lablache, F. Lablache, G. Ronconi, Poggi, Guasco, Rubini; and Mesdames Persiani, Moltini, Graziani, and Grammaglia. The choruses were sung by upwards of a hundred voices, and the orchestra was composed of all the instrumentalists of her Majesty's Theatre, including Messrs. Dragonetti, Lindley, Anfossi, Tolbecque, Nadaud, Baumann, Barret, Harper, Platt, Ribas, and Rousselet; the whole under the direction of Signor Costa, who conducted the performance.

The interior of the theatre presented a most effective spectacle, an illuminated transparency being exhibited at the back of the stage, descriptive of the Gothic arches and painted windows of a Roman Catholic cathedral, the effect of which was greatly increased by the half-natural semi-artificial light by which the threatre was illumined.

The performance of the *Stabat Mater* went off with the greatest success, nearly one-half of the pieces being enthusiastically encored; indeed there is hardly one of them the repetition of which does not discover some new beauties some previously latent gems which are not always brought to light on a first performance. It may also be said, with equal truth, that the *Stabat Mater* itself improves on each successive occasion; and we may imagine that the performance of Wednesday morning will only have the effect of giving the public an additional zest for, and a better appreciation of, its exalted merits. Speaking individually, those portions of the *Stabat Mater*, the beauties of which appeared more fully developed, were the introduction and chorus, "Stabat Mater dolorosa," and the grand chorus and finale, "In sempiterna secula." In the first the instrumentation is magnificent, the gloomy "muffled drum" opening, of which we have before had occasion to speak, being strikingly appropriate to the mournful and sombre sadness of the subject. In the grand final chorus there is a fugue of the most sublime character, not unworthy of being compared with many compositions of a far more exalted rank; and we feel bound to bear our testimony to the general precision and admirable effect with which it was executed, both by the vocalists and by the orchestra; to the exertions of the latter the highest praise may with justice be awarded; for, unless the fine accompaniments which Rossini has composed are played by the most skilful performers, his *Stabat Mater* can hardly fail to suffer in a greater or less degree.

Signor Rubini gave the air "Cujus animam" in his best style, and was honoured with an enthusiastic encore.

Signor Lablache was encored in the recitative (with chorus) "Eia Mater;" his powerful voice and correct judgment render him, of course, fully equal to sustain the most difficult portion of a sacred performance, and on this occasion he was eminently successful: we wish he had also been selected to sing the beautiful solo "Pro Peccatis."

Madame Persiani thrilled the audience by her very exquisite execution of the grand aria (with chorus), "Inflammatus et accensus:" this air and chorus were loudly encored, as was also the quartet, "Quando Corpus," sung by Persiani, Grammaglia, Rubini, and Lablache. Madamoiselle Moltini's rich and full-toned voice was heard to the greatest advantage in the duet, "Quis est homo?" the notes of which she warbled forth in a most delightful manner; Mademoiselle Moltini bids fair, in our estimation, to attain a high rank in her profession. The other principal singers, consisting of Guasco, F. Lablache, and Mesdames Graziani and Grammaglia, acquitted themselves very creditably.

The house was very fully attended, considering its immense dimensions; and Rossini's *Stabat Mater* is likely, we think, to derive additional fame from the manner in which it has been performed at Her Majesty's Theatre. The performance was, we understand, honoured by the immediate patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

We ought to mention that an entirely new translation of the *Stabat Mater* was submitted to the audience. We quote from it the words of the "Pro Peccatis" and the "Eia Mater." This of the Holy Mother:—

> She beheld the purple streaming
> Of his blood—for others flow!
> Jesus, for the world's redeeming
> Bearing torture, gibe, and blow!
>
> Saw his sweet I fe's sad outpouring,
> Ere he sought th' eternal throne;
> Saw him—in his spirit-soaring,
> Dying, desolate, alone!
>
> Mother! then—in thy despairing—
> (Of all love, dear source divine!)
> Thy strong woe let me be sharing—
> Let me blend my tears with thine!
>
> On my heart fond ardour pouring,
> Mother! as my race I run,
> Teach me, while in awe adoring,
> How to love and please thy Son!

The part in the *Stabat Mater*, which Lablache sustains at the Italian Opera, is, at the St. James's Theatre, supported by Herr Staudigl, whose refined taste, deep voice, and energetic

PORTRAIT OF STAUDIGL.

solemnity of style, are altogether calculated to inspire his audience with feelings akin to the sacred character of the composition. Herr Staudigl is one of the most accomplished bass singers of the day. From his first arrival in England he created a sensation in the musical circles, though his concert singing by no means equals his dramatic. It is in German opera that he is heard to the greatest advantage.

COLLINET.

PORTRAIT OF COLLINET—(AFTER DANTAN.)

> On Collinet,
> To hear you play
> Your flageolet, from day to day
> Enchanted maids might hearken;
> But in what fit
> Did Dantan's wit
> High mount you on that perch to sit,
> Your gentle brow to darken?
>
> Why look you down
> On all the town,
> With something very like a frown—
> Whose sweet strains could make few sick?
> Dear Collinet,
> Way don't you, eh!
> Look very blithe and very gay
> On that high pole of music?
>
> Your fame, my boy,
> Is *some* alloy,
> We wish you every earthly joy,
> For being great and clever,
> So do not pout,
> Since none can flout,
> But your most brilliant pipe pull out,
> And play away for ever!

Signor Lardelli's morning concert took place on Wednesday last, when the admirers of Thalberg were gratified by witnessing his brilliant performance for the last time this season. The selection both vocal and instrumental, was highly judicious, and the *artistes* comprising the *elite* of the musical world did justice to the various *morceaux* assigned to them. The vocal performers consisted of Madme. Ronconi, Mlle. Ostergaard, Signors Rubini, Ronconi, Lardelli, &c. The instrumental *corps* comprised Mlle. Bertucat, M. Thalberg, Signor Puzzi, Signor Giulio Regondi, &c., &c. The concert was most numerously and fashionably attended.

THE THEATRES.

THE HAYMARKET.

It is the custom to crowd this house on the nights of the new play, the *Rose of Arragon*, and we are certainly far from finding fault with those who do so; but considering the attractions of what are called the "off nights," we feel surprised that a single seat is left unoccupied; for nothing can exceed the exquisite taste and finished excellence with which genteel comedy is produced and played here twice a-week. Murphy's comedy of *The Way to Keep Him* was played on Tuesday evening; and we have never left a theatre more thoroughly pleased with a performance than we were with this. All the characters were well sustained. Some of them, those by Farren, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Nisbet, for instance, were perfect studies. The perfection of acting is to make the beholder imagine he is looking on at an identity of the actor with the character he represents. We are nowhere more apt to merge into this feeling than at the Haymarket; and we witnessed on Tuesday night an amusing instance of this forgetfulness on the part of a gentleman in the pit, who registered a loud disclaimer against the conduct of *Mrs. Quickfidget*, (Mrs. Glover), in the piece *My Wife's Mother*, when she was turning her son-in-law's house out of window. This little incident was genuine compliment. Of the "stars" illuminating this hemisphere just now, and the old favourites who have won their laurels well and worn them long, we do not deem it necessary to say one word at present; but we are bound in justice to notice a new comer in the person of a Mr. Widdicomb, from some provincial theatre: he is a clever actor, and a decided acquisition to the metropolitan boards.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Mr. Mitchell, the spirited "Entrepreneur" of the French plays, took his benefit on Wednesday evening. Bouffé appeared in three pieces—the *Gamin de Paris*, his chef-d'œuvre, according to the Parisian, *Le Père Turlututu*, and *Les Vieux Péchés*. In addition to this attraction Herr Staudigl sang Benedict's "Rage, thou angry Storm," accompanied by the composer, which was encored; Madame Schodel, a song, with a horn accompaniment, very tastefully executed; and with Herr Staudigl the duet from the *Zauberflote*. Louis Dobler also exhibited his clever deception of Flora's Gifts. The house was fully and fashionably attended. Mr. Mitchell justly deserves the patronage that has attended his speculation. We have never before had an opportunity of seeing, in London, so many talented and celebrated French artists.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

The Lone Hut; or a Legend of Mont St. Blanc, produced on Monday evening, belongs to that class of melo-dramas denominated "domestic," and may certainly rank with the successful productions of the same class. The plot is interesting, and the dialogue well written, with much tact. The author has avoided making it too lengthy for melo-dramatic effect. In the acting of the piece, Miss Faucit made a great impression in the hut scene: the struggle to master her feelings, and assume an appearance of resignation, while the steel of the assassin, which he struck into the table, quivered and glittered before her eyes, was faithfully, almost painfully, depicted. O. Smith, as the *Hungarian Gipsy*, was a perfect picture; and, though a repulsive one, the fidelity of the representation greatly added to the effect of the most interesting scene in the drama. Diddear made a very disagreeable part effective, and Miss Murray played with archness and spirit. Harley had not much opportunity for display, but he evidently lent his best efforts to the cause. The manner in which he received a kick, and exclaimed, "that's one way of getting a footing in the house," was irresistible. At the fall of the curtain, the applause was long and loud. The author (who, we understand, is a gentleman of the name of Raymond, a barrister) was called for, but Mr. Vining having stated that he had left the house at the termination of the first act, Miss Faucit was summoned to receive the congratulations of the audience, who were evidently much pleased with the unequivocal success of the new piece.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

A burletta, entitled *Lucky Stars*, by Mr. G. Dance, was produced here on Monday evening with complete success. It is founded on the story of "The Turkey and the Ring." *Barnaby Bristles* (Keeley), an honest cobbler in Cripplegate, has a very clever, but positive, helpmate, *Barbara Bristles*, who having a soul above a trade that is trampled on, determines to exalt her husband to the highest sphere of professional employment—to raise him to the stars; in other words, although not intended by nature for a conjurer, to make him one. By a series of lucky contingencies he recovers a valuable ring lost by a lady, and a pearl lost by a jeweller, intended for the Lady Mayoress. His reputation rises to such a height that it alarms the real wizard, *Jargonaster*, who denounces him as an impostor. His doom is certain—Justice is deaf as well as blind—he has ascended the topmost round of Fortune's ladder, and is to be "turned off!"—The city treasury is broken open; there has been a run for gold; four valuable caskets have been stolen—who are the thieves? A respite of five minutes is given to *Barnaby* to discover them; when the clock chimes three the officers of justice will return, and, if unsuccessful, lead him to execution. The fatal chime is heard, but the stars still protect the noviciate; he discovers the thieves, the principal one being the rival astrologer; and *Barnaby's* reputation as a conjuror is firmly established. The acting in this clever burletta is capital: Keeley's astonishment at the benign aspect of the stars, and his gradually increasing confidence in their influence and assistance, till he boldly ventured to address them in the mysterious language of "Abracadabra," set the house in a roar. As to Mrs. Keeley, there is a "laughing devil" in her eye that proves she has "spells" at command, with which to "witch" her audience. Mr. Younge played *Sir Peter Portsoken*, knight and alderman, with much humour and effect. There can be no doubt of the attraction of *Lucky Stars*.

THE SURREY.

Assuredly Mrs. Davidge has just reason to bless *her* stars, for this house is crowded nightly; the "opera company," and the style of pieces produced, in addition to operas, have raised the character of the audience here, which is now as quiet, respectable, and well-ordered as need be. *Fra Diavolo* has been brought out this week, and was well supported in all its parts. The comic force appears to be centred for the present in Mr. George Wild and Mr. J. Webster, with whom Miss E. Terry, a very young, but very promising actress, justly divides the laurels; this lady has a pleasing voice, an agreeable person, and a good conception of character, and with these requisits she must rise.

LANCASTER SANDS.—On the evening of Monday week two men lost their lives in attempting to cross Lancaster Sands. The two unfortunate strangers were observed in the channel making the best of their way towards Hest Bank, but evidently too late to accomplish their object before the tide would render the sands impassible. On seeing the danger with which they were beset, the good people at Hest Bank ran down to the sands, and having procured a boat pushed off to the help of the unfortunate men. Gestures were made with the view of inducing the poor fellows to fall back (as the sand banked higher in their rear) and wait for succour, but either mistaking these instructions, or being over anxious to reach the boat, they made towards it and unhappily sank amid deep water never to rise again in life.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. IV.

COLONEL SIBTHORP, M.P.

The diligent reader of the parliamentary debates, must often have had his eye arrested, while travelling down the columns of type, by parenthetical breaks, which inform him at such a point, there ensued "laughter," or "much laughter," or "roars of laughter;" according to the intensity of the joke, or of that which was meant to be one. He naturally peruses the passage again, and is surprised to find that what has so shaken the sides of the House, has no perceptible effect on his own—that the period is neither sharp nor brilliant—that it neither cuts nor shines—that it is, in fact, rather dull than otherwise, and induces a feeling of wonder as to what wit of alchemy than can be, which, in one assembly at least, has extracted from it the materials for a laugh. The mystery is explained by this—that the fun of what Sydney Smith calls "a House of Commonism," frequently consists more in manner than matter. Where the first is tolerably absurd or passably awkward, there may be something to laugh at, though all else be as dull as the "fat weed of Lethe's wharf." It is no new principle; the gods of Homer, even over their ambrosia, found the lameness of Vulcan a source of "inextinguishable" mirth. How much more excusable, then, are those who, in the absence of everything ambrosial or immortal, can find a little relaxation from the occasional exhibitions of the pompous insanity of a Sibthorpe. The hon. and gallant member represents the City of Lincoln, and was for a considerable period the colleague of Sir Edward Bulwer, with whom he might be said to be paired, and not matched; for a more perfect contrast than the Baronet and the Colonel, the literary man and the soldier, the one possessing fame and the other only notoriety, could scarcely be conceived. They always sat, spoke, and voted on different sides of the House and question, and appeared to have nothing in common but a certain elaborate attention to costume, which might be traced in both of them. The Colonel, or Sib, as he is shortly and familiarly called, has a great penchant for the brilliant in dress, and in attaining it he is much more successful than in infusing it into his oratory. His fancy waistcoat is crossed and recrossed by festoons of chains; and altogether he has the air of a man with a tolerable good opinion of his personal appearance, and very fair credit with the tailor and goldsmith. But what is any dress or ornament compared with the man himself? Let no one wonder that his rising is considered the prelude to a side shaking. As he walks up the floor from the bar he is a burlesque at once of the gravity of a statesman and the carriage of the soldier, both which he industriously affects, and, of course, caricatures. He has generally a bundle of papers under his arm, the contents of which very seldom, that we are aware of, transpire; our charity shall give him credit for a full acquaintance with them, and if he produces that impression on others, it is, we suspect, all he wishes for; his looks and gait are those of a man, with the learning of the Chancellor in his head and the weight of an empire on his shoulders. He dabbles not a little in legislation, generally bringing forward three or four motions every session, the greater number of which fall to the ground for want of a seconder, or are laughed out of the House for their impracticable absurdity. But as the most blundering marksman may chance to hit if he tries often enough, so even Sib has carried his point, and in one memorable instance triumphed over the whole Whig government—the object of his special antipathy. It was on his motion for the reduction of Prince Albert's proposed allowance from fifty thousand a year to thirty thousand. It was supported by Sir R. Peel, and carried against the then ministers. What language could do justice to the accession of importance which Sib derived from that move on the chessboard of politics? George Cruikshank's pencil might do justice to him as he appeared on that occasion, but we must confess our words cannot. A still richer scene, if it be possible, when he took offence at some expression that fell from Mr. Fox Maule, and stalked out of the House, with pistols and Chalk-farm in every gesture; the storm, however, was allayed by the Speaker and Sir R. Peel, and passed off in the most satisfactory and parliamentary manner. The accession of his party to power has shorn him of much of his importance; his energies are confined to motions, in which, as his party do not join, he is unsuccessful: a certain amount of unscrupulous buffoonery may be tolerated in opposition, but becomes damaging when exhibited by one of a party in office. His latest exertions have been connected with the Income-tax and the Poor-laws: on the first he endeavoured to include the gains of the artistes of the Opera, and the last he tried to throw out altogether; we need not add that both attempts were failures. His lament that the Income-tax Bill did not extend to Ireland drew on him a happy hit from O'Connell, who reminded him that, by the statute law, he was an Irishman—an old statute of Henry VIII. enacting, that every man having his upper lip unshaven was to be deemed a "mere" Irishman, and treated accordingly. Though not very witty himself, the gallant colonel may boast of frequently having been the cause of wit in others. He has represented Lincoln in several Parliaments, having sat for it previous to 1832, when the reform excitement threw him out of it. His influence, however, regained it for him in 1835, and he has represented it ever since. It is not unlikely that the good folks of that city look on him as combining, in his own proper person, the military talents of Wellington and the oratory of Peel. May they continue in a delusion that contributes so much to the amusement of the Legislature. May the devil, who is said to look over Lincoln, never inspire them with doubts of his fitness for the position he occupies. He would be as great a lose as ever was *Bully Bottom* to the stage-struck craftsmen of Athens. No man wears the asses head with a better grace, or is more perfectly the simpleton, while imagining that he is a perfect Solomon. In these days of distress and Income-tax, who would deprive a single human being of the chance of a laugh? What would be the crime of a constituency who should inflict the same deprivation upon a whole Senate?

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL,

KENNINGTON-LANE.

We redeem our promise of presenting to our readers an engraving of the Licensed Victuallers' School, executed after the beautiful publication of Mr. Moore, of St. Martin's-lane, who has produced pictorial illustrations of nearly all the Licensed Victuallers' institutions. The charity in question is in all respects a most deserving one, and its directors have pursued the plan so properly in vogue, of making our temples of benevolence so many embellishments to the architecture of the metropolis, by erecting a building every way worthy of the great cause in hand, and yielding to few in the design of its large and handsome exterior. The work of human-kindness that is worked within is, however, still more worthy of public regard.

With reference to the constitution of the school, and of the means by which it is supported, a correspondent sends us the following communication:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

Licensed Victuallers' School.

SIR,—As you advertise your intention in next Sunday's paper of illustrating the *Licensed Victuallers' School*, I beg to draw your attention to an extract subjoined, from a work which has reference to the subject. I beg to observe (a fact not generally known), that the original projector and founder of the *Morning Advertiser* paper and Licensed Victuallers' School, was Mr. W. R. H. Brown, the present Warden of the Fleet Prison, and Keeper of Westminster Hall. That gentleman originally engaged the house in Kennington-lane for the school recently rebuilt, and presenting a very handsome elevation. In consideration of the same the Board of Management recorded the fact, by placing the portrait of that gentleman conspicuously in the principal room of the establishment, and his name at the head of the donors of the institution. The following is the extract referred to:—"The *Morning Advertiser* is an old-established paper, having made its daily appearance as regularly as the sun has risen for nearly half a century. It was established in 1794. It was instituted by the body of Licensed Victuallers, whose property it still is. Its finances are managed by a committee of Licensed Victuallers, chosen at certain periods by the subscribers. A certain portion of its profits generally go to the support of an institution for the education and maintenance of the children —boys and girls of deceased members of the society—and a part is always applied to the support of unfortunate members themselves. The profits of the *Advertiser* have in this way done incalculable good." Having thus referred to the peculiar features and resources of these establishments, I will for the present conclude my communication, and remain,

A CORRESPONDENT AND SUBSCRIBER.

Unquestionably the statement of our correspondent, that the *Advertiser* contributes much to the support of the Licensed Victuallers' School, is correct. The annual sum, we believe, exceeds nine thousand pounds. Two thousand and upwards were also, it will be remembered, collected at the festival which we recorded last week. Long may the institution thus flourish as it deserves.

A PROPHECY.—WAR TO THE KNIFE!—A ridiculous prophecy resembling that which lately frightened or amused the people of London, and which threatened an awful earthquake to the metropolis, is now rife in the neighbourhood of Inverness. War is to be the medium of destruction in the present case. "The sword, the sword is coming upon Scotland;" and, according to the Highland seer, the enemy will, in August next, land upon that side of the sea, or Cromarty Frith, on which the sun rises. Houses and villages are to be burned, and the last battle is to be fought on the mountain opposite Lochassie. The enemies, it is said, are to be "clothed in drab-coloured dresses"—an army of Quakers? This nonsensical farrago, which seems to proceed from a disordered intellect, and not from a cunning impostor, has been transmitted from Canada, by an old Highlander, who left this neighbourhood thirty-seven years ago, under the impression that the event now predicted would one day take place. Some persons think that Donald has been engaged by an emigrant agent in Canada to practise on the ignorant and superstitious of his countrymen, to induce them to fly from this danger, and seek a shelter on the other side of the Atlantic. The prophecy has been widely circulated, and is believed by hundreds—we might almost say thousands, of the country people. Meetings are held on the subject, and the utmost consternation is evinced.

THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Chaussé d'Antin, Paris, July.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The gallantry of your sex has decided, that of all things lovely in creation, woman is the loveliest; but from henceforth there will not be one of us unwilling to share the palm of beauty with the really charming flowers which our ever-inventive *artistes* have recently produced—flowers that never from the lack of heat or of moisture, will suffer that evanescence which destroys the beauty and brilliancy of Flora's choicest parterres. The *bouquet de camails*, which, in the hand of a fair *demoiselle*, blooms to-day in its native loveliness, is forgotten on the morrow, and, no longer possessing its freshness and attraction, is heedlessly cast aside; but the flowers of which I write, when arranged with *gout* upon a summer ball-dress of *organdie* or *barege*, will last a whole season, and attract by their freshness, beauty, and novelty, an endless throng of admirers. They are worn in wreaths, to border the flounces and ends of the sleeves, which must be short. The most elegant that have appeared are the blossoms of reseda, geranium, and mysotis. The flowers of the *coiffure* should correspond with those of the dress. Robes continue to be worn considerably fuller, and the most prevailing skirts are made to consist entirely, as it were, of four or five large tucks; the first commencing about six or eight inches from the waist, and each succeeding one increasing considerably in size to the bottom of the dress. I must not omit telling you of a very pretty style of wreath I have lately observed in my promenades to the Tuileries. It is formed of wild roses, interspersed with sprigs of moss, and is large and full in the centre, decreasing towards the ends. This worn upon a *chapeau de paille*, has a delightful appearance. Au plaisir mon cher Monsieur, FELICIE.

ANGLING.

THE BARBEL.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

The barbel is a comely, beautiful fish, handsome in shape, and his scales are placed in a most exact and curious manner; he is long like the pike, though not quite so long, will grow to be very large, and then his proportioned parts best show themselves. He is called a barbel from the barb, beard, or whatties that hang about his mouth and nose. He is one of the leather-mouthed fish, and seldom breaks his hold if he be once hooked; but he is so strong that he will often break both rod and line, if he have to be a big one, and is not properly managed. He delights in rivers and running waters, and will not live in a pond; like the chub he sorts with his own kind, and they love to live together. I like to a gar place in a river they seldom or ever leave it; and I have known a barbel hole, be a barbel hole in one particular river for twenty years together. They generally choose a gravelly shoal, and lie at one end of it; and if it is near the shore, they get under the bank, where rooting with their noses like a hog, if there was not a hollow shelf before they will soon make it so, and under cover of it they lie sucking the earth of the bank, and the finest of the gravel, upon which it is said they in part subsist, especially in the winter.

The best and most general modes of fishing for barbel are with a float, and with the ledger bait or lodging plumm. He bites well in the night, and some fish for him with a little bell at the end of the rod, and having a spike at the butt-end, stick it into the ground and wait for the tinkling of the bell.

The biting of the barbel is to be nicely watched by daylight, for if you are not very careful, he will get the bait off the hook, and never come in danger of the hook itself; and therefore you must be particular in putting your bait on, so that he cannot, by taking the top of it in his mouth, draw it off the hook, for he will suck it so strongly, and pull so cautiously, and yet so hard, that he will have it off if possible. In the night you have no remedy but by often taking up your lines to see if the bait remain on the hook. In the day you must let him nibble and suck, and when he does so, you may gently draw with your hand, as if the worm was going to hide himself to get from him—then he will be a little more eager, and when you find he has it, strike, the sooner the better.

The nicest bait for a barbel is a well scoured dew worm, and not kept in sour or musty moss. He will bite as boldly at this as at any bait you can offer him, especially if you have a night or two before baited the place you intend to fish, with large worms, cut in pieces. In fact, the chief success in barbel fishing depends upon having the place well baited beforehand with the same bait you intend to use. In July and August they will take cheese made of old milk, which is *true dure*, and must not be kept too dry, so that it will not easily wash off, and also greaves (or tallow chandler's scratchings). They should be chopped in small pieces, put into an earthen pan, and have as much boiling water poured over them as will cover them; but they must not be boiled over the fire, as that would make the skins too soft and tender. For your bait select a bit of clean whitish tough skin, twist it well on your hook, and avoid having too large a bait. You will often take chub as well as barbel when fishing in this manner. The most approved hours are from day-light until ten in the morning, and from four in the afternoon until dark. The line should be strong, and the bait should swim about half an inch from the bottom. Fish with a long gut tackle, not too thick, as the finer your tackle the greater your chance of the fish biting. For the ledger bait, a strong rod with a stiff top must be used; about sixteen inches above the hook is placed a flat piece of lead with a no e through it, and immediately below the lead a large shot to prevent it from slipping down. Never throw in the bait further than can be done by a gentle cast of the rod, letting the plumb fall gently into the water with the least possible noise—it is an error to think that large fish are in the middle of the river, experience teaches the fallacy of this opinion; they naturally seek their food near the banks, and disturbing the water by throwing in the plumb too far, will frighten them away.

Barbel spawn in April or May, and are in season again almost directly. Often after a little rain, when there is a fresh on the water, you may have good sport in the latter end of June. If you take a barbel with roe or spawn, be careful it is not cocked, as it is said, by many writers, that the spawn, and also the liver of barbel, is unwholesome.

A DISCIPLE OF ISAAC WALTON.

SUMMER ASSIZES, HERTFORD, JULY 6.—The Commission of Assize for the county of Herts was opened this day at Hertford by Mr. Justice Coltman, with the usual formalities. There are only 13 prisoners for trial, and the cause list is also very light; and it is expected that the whole of the business will be finished by Friday evening. Lord Abinger will preside at *Nisi Prius*, and Mr. Justice Coltman will sit in the Crown Court.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Fatal Omnibus Accident.—On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, at the Dispensary, New-road, on the body of Charlotte Maria Reeve, aged five years, who lost her life whilst playing with some other children, by being run over by a Paddington omnibus called the Dart. The evidence of the several witnesses tended to show that no blame attached to Payne, who drove the omnibus, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Melancholy Case of Seduction and Suicide.—An inquest was held last week at the Nine Elms Tavern, South Lambeth, before William Carter, Esq., the coroner for Surrey, on the body of Elizabeth Began, aged nineteen years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had neither father, mother, nor relative living, but had been for several months past in service in a respectable family in Westminster, where she was much liked for her conduct. Monday week she went out for a holiday, having stated to her mistress that she was going to a friend of her mother, a little way out of town. She, however, did not return at night, and the following morning, on coming back, she was dismissed from her situation, and left without taking her box of clothes with her. A private soldier of the 1st or Grenadier Guards, stated that he had been a sweetheart of the deceased, and that she had remained in his company during Monday, and until the following morning, when he left her, advising her to go back to her situation. On being closely questioned by the coroner, he admitted that he had inveigled her into the Almonry, Westminster, one of the lowest sinks of vice and infamy in the metropolis, where she had passed the night with him. Nothing more was heard of the wretched girl until Thursday morning last, when she was seen wandering across Battersea-fields, her hair dishevelled about her face, and her dress dirty and disordered, and she was evidently in a desponding state of mind, her eyes being swollen and red with weeping, and so sorely did she appear to be affected by fatigue, that she staggered as she walked. In six hours afterwards her lifeless body was found in the river, near the steam-boat pier of the London and Southampton Railroad. There were no marks of violence about her, nor had she any money in her pockets. The coroner severely censured the heartless villany of her seducer, in which the jury acquiesced. After a very lengthened deliberation, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased was found drowned, but how she came into the water there was no evidence to show."

On Wednesday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Higgs, at the Black Horse, Haymarket, on the body of Mr. Ball, landlord of the White Bear Tavern, Piccadilly, the particulars of whose sudden death will be found elsewhere. The coroner briefly remarked on the melancholy nature of the case, and suggested it as very probable that the deceased came by his death from undue excitement, in endeavouring to preserve peace in his establishment—a conclusion the jury immediately coincided in by returning a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." The inquiry, which lasted upwards of two hours, excited much interest, from the prevalence of the report that violence had been used by James, who is at present imprisoned for an assault on Mr. Holt, but the result clearly acquits him from this charge.

Death from Suffocation in a Station-house.—On Tuesday evening an inquest, adjourned from Saturday last, was resumed and concluded before Mr. Payne, the coroner, at the Bakers' Hall, Harp-lane, Great Tower-street, on the body of John Regan, aged 37, who died in a cell at the Tower Ward station-house. From the evidence given before the jury it appeared that he had been an excise officer, and lived upon a pension of £4 5s. per month. At four o'clock on Friday a policeman found him in a state of intoxication in Crutched Friars, and took him to the station-house in Great Tower-street, where he placed him in a state of insensibility upon a bench in one of the cells appropriated to the reception of drunk and disorderly persons. The clerk of the station-house visited him at eight o'clock, and found him in the same position, apparently asleep, and saw him again at a quarter before nine. Deceased had then fallen from the seat, and was lying on the ground in such a position that his head touched his knees. A surgeon was sent for, who came and pronounced him to be dead. When the jury met on Tuesday evening, Mr. Smith, surgeon, who was instructed by the coroner to make a *post mortem* examination, said he was of opinion that deceased died from suffocation, which could be accounted for by the position in which he was found, together with the close atmosphere of the cell. By the Coroner: The cell is not sufficiently ventilated, and its confined state would probably induce suffocation to a man found in the position in which deceased was. There is no free current of air. Verdict, "That the deceased was accidentally suffocated, and the jury recommend the police for the future to lay intoxicated persons on the floor, with their heads raised by a pillow." An inspector of police present said that he would report the verdict of the jury in the proper quarter. [We sincerely trust that the melancholy fate of this unfortunate man will have the effect of drawing the attention of the proper authorities to this subject. The station houses of the metropolis, we are informed, are the filthiest dens imaginable, and have been productive of fatal consequences on more occasions than have ever met the public eye to the unfortunate wretches immured within their walls. The Black Hole at Calcutta is a conservatory compared with a London police station-house.—Ed. I. L. N.]

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 3. The Marchioness of Waterford.—There is now every reason to be sanguine of the early restoration to perfect health of this amiable Marchioness—an event that will be the source of unmixed pleasure to all classes of the community. The latest account from Curraghmore is to the effect that her Ladyship had passed another good night, and was free from pain or fever.

It would appear by the *Waterford Chronicle* of the 5th inst., which contains the latest accounts from Curraghmore, that the noble Marchioness's health is sufficiently restored to banish the painful anxiety felt by the public since the occurrence of the calamity. The Marchioness's mother, Lady Stuart De Rothesay, accompanied by Mr. William Villiers Stuart, M.P., arrived there on Saturday by the Osprey steamer. The Marchioness appeared quite cheered, and in excellent spirits, after the interview with her mother.

The Ennis Riots.—Thirty-nine indictments for wilful murder have been framed by the Crown in the police case for the Ennis Assizes, in which each man of the 38 committed, is severally charged as a principal—the rest aiding and abetting.

Dublin, July 4.

General Bustamente in Dublin.—The ex-President of Mexico is expected to arrive at the Gresham Hotel, in this city, to-morrow. In compliance with the express wishes of the gallant general, there will be a review on a grand scale of all the troops in garrison shortly after his arrival.

The Ennis Riots.—The assizes for the county of Clare opened on Saturday before Baron Richards and Justice Ball; and public attention, now that the special commission has terminated, is directed to the result of the trials of the policemen and others implicated in the late disastrous riots at Ennis. Three of the wounded persons have been discharged from the County Hospital, as well as one of the constabulary, who has been completely deprived of the sight of one of his eyes by the blow of a stone from one of the rioters. On Monday Baron Richards charged the grand jury. After recapitulating the circumstances of the collision between the police and the people, his lordship went on to say that the jury should bear in mind that extreme measures should not be resorted to, unless under circumstances which calm, cool, and courageous men would deem justifiable provocation in defence of the public weal; but if they were of opinion that the people had assembled for an unlawful purpose, and had been guilty of a riot, then they ought to ignore the bills, whether against officers or constables.

Tipperary Special Commission, Clonmel, July 3.—The commission closed last night at 12 o'clock, and it is deserving of observation, that a conviction was had in every case, with the exception of that of William Kent, charged with conspiring to murder Mr. Hall; the actual perpetrator, however, of that foul crime will suffer the penalty due to it, by forfeiting his life on the 16th inst. After seven o'clock last evening the following proceedings took place in the court:—Michael Hayes was found guilty of firing at John Ryan on the 2nd of May last, at Rahernagar, with intent to murder him. Thomas Stapleton and Thomas Gleeson were convicted of shooting and badly wounding Patrick Gleeson. The Attorney-General rose at 11 o'clock, and proceeded in passing judgment on the prisoners who had been convicted, but not sentenced, intimated that he did not intend to submit any further cases for trial. He said he entertained a fervent hope that the exemplary administration of the justice of the country which had taken place would realize the object of the government in issuing this special commission, and that they should all see its fruits in the restoration of peace, tranquility and subordination to the laws of the land. The prisoners having been placed at the bar, the Lord Chief Justice Pennefather proceeded to pass sentence on them, after some prefatory observations on the enormity of the crimes of which they had been convicted—crimes which, he said, in moral guilt, were equal to murder—that it was not committed was not to be attributed to the forbearance of any one of them. After remarking at length upon the offences of each criminal, he concluded by sentencing John Pound, Michael Hayes, Cornelius Flynn, Patrick Dwyer, Thomas Stapleton, and Thomas Gleeson, to transportation for the term of their natural lives. Wm. Kent was discharged from custody this morning, and the town is resuming its ordinary appearance.

Wit in Humble Life.—A lady, anxious to get the sure direction to a particular place, asked a cabman her best way, and was answered, "Why ma'am, I think the best way is to take a cab."

TRUTH.

BY J. OATE LA MONT.

The highest reflective enjoyment that possibly can be culled from temporal causes is derived from the contemplation, by contrite heart, of an aged pair, surrounded with an upgrown family of children, in kneeling posture, adoring their Creator, and mutually performing duties by offers of prayer and praise, tendered at the foot of the only throne where the sincere Christian can worship, and, in the pure spirit of *elevating humility*, petitioning the author of their being on bended knee. Even a sceptic or an unbeliever cannot refuse to award his meed of admiration, when it is ascertained that the prostate forms yield only at the command of hearts deeply imbued with hope and faith, gathered from the noblest and purest source—a knowledge of the attribute and object of eternal truth. The newly-plucked lily, fresh by sipping the morning dew, ne'er decked the fair unfurrowed brow of dark-haired girl with more celestial loveliness than does truthful integrity adorn the character of man. In whatever rank the individual may be placed—whether superintending or subordinate, the ruler or the ruled—truth is ever a component feature in the formation of that character, which Bacon emphatically pictured as

"The noblest work of God!"

It is the purest gem in the patriot's cabinet. It is the most prominent feature, the innermost throb in the philanthropic heart. Its possession is the moral strength of the sincere Christian. It is inflexible in its being. It is eternal in its existence. Without it, principle, whether in ethics or in politics, is a nonentity. The conscience is luxuriously furnished that embodies truth within its pale.

Look at yon heartless, selfish, political cheat. To the purse-proud timorous fool—he professeth himself a *Conservative*. O, yes! There is a danger in change—there is certain wreck involved in plebeian innovation—the people are ignorant—reform is only a prelude to confusion, anarchy, and spoliation!

Hear him again with yon poor worldling, whose whole soul is warped up in lucrative speculation, whose day ideas are full of markets, probable returns, and sure profits; his night thoughts teem with visions of gold; and his dreams are composed of riches, power, and honour. Here he is a *moderate Reformer*, and now he is favourable to partial measures, which would benefit portions of the community. These now deserve and obtain his sanction and approval.

Then, again, to that frank brave fellow, whose earthly pilgrimage, whose past career, is marked by a continual succession of acts which bespeak the possession of a heart bursting with generous benevolence. To him—he is a *Radical*, and now he seeth no utility in the practical adoption of political expediency. There is no rational medium betwixt right and wrong; therefore he demands justice, and will not rest satisfied with less. Drawing close to the patriot's ear, he whispers that he has no objection to Republicanism. Honest, real, and efficient reform cannot stop short of such a consummation; and therefore he is a Republican! and when the approving smile lights up the face of the virtuous Reformer—while yet the hand of the wretch retains the grasped palm of one who seeks no reward save that of gratitude, for labouring to regenerate the whole human family—who hath spent his means, his youth, and his intellect, that he might justly earn the title of a benefactor of his fellow-creatures; with such a man, and at such a moment, the treacherous villain is inwardly calculating how much he might obtain for the betrayal of his too-confiding auditor to the bloodhounds of royal despotism. Does this wretch feel the balmy influence of truth in his secret moments? Has he one spark of principle about him? No, no: He only professeth an opinion, that he may discover a market where he may sell his politics to the highest bidder.

And he is a metaphysician! The world believes he is; but the traitor knows he is not. He knows that the labour that gained him a scholar's dignity, was stolen from the manuscripts of a poor literary gentleman, who lived in poverty and neglect, and died of pulmonary consumption, caught by excessive study and necessitous confinement.

And he is religious, too! No; the impious wretch only gives his presence to a *private meeting*, that he may be enabled to dupe some doted but kind-hearted old lady out of her only means of subsistance, a small pittance derived from an annuity which former friends, long buried, had provided for her support in the "sear and yellow leaf" of her existence. Religion! No; for nightly will you see him enter the fashionable "hell," and, 'mid his blackguard associates, scoffand imprecate, till even the ruined reprobate lifts up his eyes from the gaming table to scowl at the reckless blasphemer. And, twice in seven days, you may see him take his seat at the regular meetings of the "***** Institute," where the existence of Divinity is mocked at by the "*theorists*," and belief in a governing Deity is the perpetual subject of their obscene jokes.

Look at his oblique, timid glance; is it a token of his modesty? Hear his whimpering, half-decided answer to an ordinary question; is he unsophisticated? Mark his stealthy, creeping step; does he loath the sound of his own footsteps? Address him—he equivocates. Speak to him—he lies. Ha! the blackguard! beware of him!

Moral rectitude is productive of more durable happiness to its claimant than would the ownership of the wealth of Cræsus, or the power of a Julius Cæsar be to the mind panting for the realization of ambitious schemes. Place an honest man in a perilous position—does his heart quail? At sea, let the combined elements waste their fury of the frail bark—let the certainty of immediate destruction become evident to every eye; all may drink despair from the sight of approaching doom but him—the honest solitary; for he knows that his lifetime hath been spent in promoting the welfare of his fellow beings, and now he hath his reward; for he feels that his last glimpse of life is free from curse or stain, and his last moments are free from the upbraidings of a guilty conscience. Whatever his fate, he at all times, and under all circumstances, hath ever been impelled by the noblest motives that actuate humanity, and peace is the reward, for he can place his hand on an unblemished heart, and while his thoughts review the past, he raises his eyes to heaven, and in the frailty of humanity he murmurs, *I have attempted to do my duty*—

Let thy will be done!

Who, for dominion over slaves, or the power of saying *this trash is mine*, would sacrifice such a prospect—would destroy such a celestial hope?—No one; none other than the infatuated fool.

Go, seek your enjoyment in acquiring knowledge of every change society hath borne during the existence of our globe—since the first day of creation. Feast thy memory with the history of man since the first dawn of "light"—distinguish with thy learning the varied intricacies which stamp good and evil. Let the arts, sciences, painting, poetry, or philosophy, excite your ambition—'tis well; the reward is heaven if your heart be pure. Your purpose is gained if your acts are regulated by principles of rectitude; and the greatest possible amount

of happiness is yours, if truth has been your companion, your adviser, and your guide. There are no terrors awaiting the mind embellished with the stern principles of moral rectitude—a hearty love of truth.

Yet with our present legislative institutions, where is the most limited indication of free scope to truthful integrity? The pulpit, the bar, the senate, and the press, each bear tokens of the unhallowed obstacles which fetter the due expression and purposes of truth. To the press especially we should look for evidence of truthfulness—where do we find it? A metropolitan journal paints in glowing colours the reponse:—"The press of this country might be omnipotent were it not hired out to the highest bidder. Pay, we fear, not principle, superintends and directs its movements. There is nothing so base which it will not oppose for the sake of pecuniary profit. The trickery, the low craft, of the newspaper press of this country, is the worst feature of the present times. Perpetually descanting upon the hollowness of our rulers, it is itself the hollowest of all public things. To suppress what is not popular—to put forth statements which have been refuted a thousand times—to cater for the prevailing taste—to feed, even to repletion, the prejudices of subscribers—to tickle them—to foster class antipathies—to mistake, to conceal, to brag, to vilify, just as it may seem most expedient for the occasion—constitute unhappily the staple practice of modern journalism."

And this is the character of the British press! Alas! the painting is too correct. The facts stated, though somewhat coarse and bitterly divulged, are perfectly true Yet the remedy is simple and effective. It is not to the press, but to the people, that this criminality is traceable. To the people only are we indebted for this press. Let the sovereign people refuse to sanction the creation of such unnatural deformity, and this press will cease to be. Let all classes support with their patronage that journal that dares to be free—that dares to inculcate the principles of justice and truth in its advocacy—and the columns of the British press will cease to poison their readers with partisan impurity. The man who refuseth to perform this duty, is more culpable than is the most criminal amongst the directors of the British press. In the fulfilment of this task—this moral duty—by the people, crime would fail to become a marketable commodity.

It is to an impure source that the abuses visible in governments owe their origin. Were it not for the passive toleration of state crimes by the people, royal government would not exist as a nursery for tyrants, and the worst features of legislative blackguardism.

Where that conduct, which constitutes what is denominated private character, lives in practical contradiction to verbal profession, there can be no confidence reposed in the individual, however frequent the reforming protestation may be sounded either in public or private. There is no integrity at the fountain source, and the stream that flows must consequently share of the original corruption. To confide with such a knowledge of existing impurity would be to evince, with fearful obliquity, the infatuated faith of idiocy. He is a fool who gives, and a knave who would accept of, besotted adulation; and where idolatry is erected on a basis of ignorance, the crime is dyed yet deeper on the part of the guilty recipient. Talk of social perfection with living evidence of such self-blinded bigotry! Why, the thing is monstrous. Yet we must not cower at the prospect of difficulty in the execution of our enterprise; still, let us aid the onward rolling progress of intelligence. The dissemination of useful knowledge universally is the best moral lever whereby reform may be accomplished, and the desired equilibrium attained and established on sure foundation. It is, indeed, time that human character had its due elevation—that the seeker should find the supremacy of the rational governing the animal man. The first step towards gaining this *desideratum*, is to render the lot of the humblest being comfortable—supplying every unit composing universal community with a necessary *quantum* of physical, domestic, intellectual, moral, and social appliances. The great mass of mankind desire such a change as this.

Where the character of man is bereft of poisonous influences, then will enfranchised nature prove the integral dignity of my axiom,

That EVERY HUMAN BEING IS MORALLY PURE BY NATURE, which may be proved by application of the following CRITERIA to discoverable facts, and solved by simple inquiry:—

I. That *all mankind love virtue.*

II. That *humanity becomes vicious only through the instrumentality of acquired causes.*

A knowledge of these facts and their proper results would regenerate the rational character of man from the imputations thrown out by false teachers of every classification of "belief." Reaction of the nobler faculties would ensue, and the world might be rendered so virtuously efficient, by the creation and adoption of simple moral stimulants, that every human being, in individual and associative capacity, would be so positioned that to desire would be to partake and to enjoy COMFORT, FREEDOM, VIRTUE, and HAPPINESS.

I assert *till* this after the most careful and ample study of the character of these facts and their probable bearings—after the hazardous experience of years in pursuit of the objects contemplated by the application of the proper remedy or remedies, which I believe would establish the object desired, and would *force* the redemption of man's real character, and thus attain the moral elevation of the entire human race.

I have buried the knowledge of these facts—I have curbed my opinions—I have held my *Republicanism* in abeyance, that the attempts of my oppressed fellow-countrymen, of the productive classes, might not be distracted in the pursuit of their inalienable claims to equality of right and of privilege. It is no befitting time, when a nation is struggling for political freedom, that the people should be disturbed by the blazoning of hypothetical principles; therefore, as a sincere Republican, bent on aiding the oppressed against the oppressor, my opinions are voluntarily buried until fitting times demand their advocacy. It is necessary that peculiar opinions should be held in embryo, that united efforts for a national object may be *crowned* with complete success

Truth can never be crushed. In vain may the satellites of ignorance scheme to coerce, or to hurl their fanatic weapons at the daring leveller. He is bent on razing the infamous structures built by craft and cruelty, and no result but their downtal will stem his reforming progress. In vain does the merciless vindictive spirit evince its hateful enmity—in vain is murder enlisted into infamous service, seeking the destruction of the moral reformer. Truth cannot be murdered. Probity can well bear the spoiler's hatred, and the mortal is safe who can shroud his principles within its folds. The efforts of guile will not unhinge his confidence in the utility of righteous change. In vain may the assassin be employed to rob the victim of the vitality of his corporeal being, his thoughts are immortal, and his opinions are fixed on immutable decrees, with eternity for their limits. The new faith will spring into renewed strength, by the nurturing sap of his life's blood.

Murder is the most durable channel through which truth may flow. The doctrines taught by the martyr are established for ever; and the oppressed desciples are inspirited with that confidence in the virtues of the original propounder, which is essential to the zealous prosecution of their reforming labours. Thus the whole world may be inoculated with the desire to know and to test the real beauty and benevolent working of the new doctrines Inspiration springs from confidence in divine origin: and when tyranny is employed to supress, the enthusiastic advocates gather courage from their associated sympathies, and see no obstacle to the realization of their purposes. Therefore, it is insanity for rulers to employ force to put down opinions. No earthly power can trample on the liberty of thought, nor shackle the freedom of opinion. Truth will have unbridled sway.

Active obstruction to motion may end in absolute annihilation; but the obstacle most difficult to surmount in human movement is not so much the result of opposition, but of obstruction. It is possible that the amount of *inertia* may altogether wear out, and thus destroy, progressive influence; yet the perception of the cause ought only to incite to the adoption of more effective means towards the removal. Truth is restricted to no one individual party, or nation; but is common to all.

How justly do we complain of the injury done to the furtherance of Truth's purposes by the intervention of ignorance? How justly do we grieve at the evil done to a movement having for its object the melioration of our fellow-beings, by the barriers erected at the will of prejudice and folly? And how justly do we complain of apathy in those whose station and whose interests are allied with our own? Still we must bear with the obstruction—still we must labour to convince—still we must enlighten and encourage, that our efforts may not want that numerical aid essential to the ultimate triumph of our holy design. Though our burdens are weighty, yet our hearts must sustain the load that relief may be the more certain, speedy, and effective.

"What do you think of the speech?" inquired a gentleman at a tolerated blockhead of the middle class. "The speech—the speech! why there's not a word of grammar in't!" responded Sop-pate.

This, of course was a poser; and the learned critic had the pleasure of putting down discussion on the subject during the remainder of the company's sitting. Now, the illiterate fool, being suddenly startled with the question, *did not intend to utter a falsehood*, and therefore sought to evade its direct solution by a cunning manœuvre; and, in utter ignorance of the matter he had decided upon—though to interpret his *meaning* by his *words* would be a difficult problem for an educated man to solve—yet he actually told a lie according to his own fashion of deciphering what his answer indicated. The poor cipher unable to answer "aye" or "no" to the question, had permitted the only feature in his quarter-of-an-ounce of brain—*low cunning*—to betray a feeling of brute malignity, and to allow this venom to creep into his criticism. There are numbers of these "intelligent lads" in the middle class; but to believe that such samples are at all characteristic of that class, would be tantamount to libelling the educational qualifications of the middle class; and would be by no means justified by other evidences of their fitness to think, to speak and act as rational creatures. Such a blockhead as the critic would prove a serious bar to the furtherance of mercinary or benevolent objects—a serious clog to the efforts of the good and true, and a weighty drawback to any impetus that might be given to the progress of universal enlightenment.

The fall of Carthage was less the result of Roman bravery than the natural effect pertaining to want of decision in generalship, the employment of mercenaries fighting only for a butcher's fee, and the cowardice of the Carthagenians themselves. Had history told another tale—had facts borne other evidence—Carthage might have held her pompuous court in Africa to this day; and the waters of the Tiber might be rolling over the only vestige left of Roman greatness. Let us derive a lesson from this example, and work our own freedom. Should the task demand exertion, the greater will be the share of glory to those who win the victory; and by their philanthrophic efforts they will earn a wreath of laurel, and a page in the annals of their country. Who *could* ask a nobler fee? But the improvements visible in the rational character of man holds out sufficiently powerful inducements to the patriot and the scholar to forward their several objects. Truth will accomplish the rest.

National Institutions, political and social, might be so constituted that physical comfort would be within reach of the feeblest arm, and the humblest effort might reach its obtainment. A wisely-governed Democratic Republic—open to those reforms which the revolutions of time demand, and those legislative changes to which a truly free government ought ever to be open—would accomplish this object, and confer this blessing on its citizens; however intimately ramified it might be in its provisoinal operation. I assert that many of the evils which we perceive existing in society are wholly occasioned by imperfect and bad government. And I likewise assert, that much of the misery and crime evident amongst us would be entirely removed by the establishment of good government.

To destroy peace, property, and life, is not a desire natural to any human being; but is—in the fact of its existence—common to bad government, and would be remedied by the adoption of a moral and rational system of legislation. It is only because certain natural laws, have been trampled upon that *any* human being lives in crime and misery; and it is only by the restoration of these natural laws, through the medium of efficient and good government, that *every* human being can be rendered comfortable, moral and happy. The cause is evident, and the effect is certain. Both will cease by the restoration of the natural laws to their simple, fair, and full operation. When prejudice warps the judgement, the decision is *unfair*. There partiality guides an opinion, the determination must feel the corresponding effets of *limited justice*. Truth cannot acknowledge the authority of either.

Examine the pages of a journal conducted by a coarse unfeeling, illiterate man—mark the *critque*—is there token of generous sentiment there? Is there not a bitter, crushing, unqualified severity in the opinions vomited, with all the "insolence of office," regarding the poor, sickly, timid poet's labours? Poor fellow! In purity of thought how infinitely higher he is above the callous blockhead who would ape the scholar by the weight of his denunciations. It is, indeed, humbling that the world should permit so sensitive a flower to be trodden upon by such a graceless animal. The ill-spun stuff headed "criticisms," is truly a type of the inner man who sits in judgment at a tribunal where nature never designed that such a fleshy-minded worm should sit and play the umpire. Merit should ever obtain its reward; and ignorant presumption ever should be humbled. Legislative offices ought always to be filled with men whose qualifications are mental capability and moral fitness, without respect of perons or age. Truth demands the instant fulfilment of such a law as this, that benevolence may adorn our courts of justice and of equity.

Charity hath no existence unless the healing influence be extended over the whole creation. Men who concentrate their feelings within a prescribed circle, have no claim upon society as philantrophic members. An honest man extends his sympathies to all men, and refuses to smother the blessed boon within a given limit. By extension, charity loseth not its power; but like the mountain stream, gathers additional strength in its progress: and the greater the distance over which its waters rush, the greater the probability of its assuming the noble river's majesty.

Truth has no resting-place in the selfish heart. Integrity can have no freedom in the miser's soul. The hawthorn blossom soon looseth its bloom when torn—from a wild bed or the field—it is compelled to minister, by its sweet odour, to the will of some indolent lounger in the drawing-room, or the family parlour. The song of the mavis tells more touchingly on the ear of a lover of freedom when its wild voice is heard enlivining the wilder wood, than, when encaged, the poor thing strains its little throat to give a note to its sadness in the voice of the mourner. Look at the little fellow in its mother's arms. Hear his delightful screams—a language not to be misunderstood—expressive of present felicity—the happiness he feels on being denuded of his binding habiliments. Do you not mark the vigorous springs he is making, as it bent on leaping from his mother's lap. Watch the unsettled purpose of his outstretched arms. How free! and how happy! God bless the little freeman!—he has inspired new life into an old man's heart! I wonder with what feeling his father can look upon so much unsullied enjoyment, without partaking of the little fellow's joys, and their occasion. Does his father

deny that liberty is natural to man?—Having seen the happiness resulting from the enjoyment of freedom in his own sweet boy, will he retain slaves in bondage? Will he wear, even though made of purest gold, the shackles of a slave? Let the future tell! That man is not himself free who is not prepared to grant freedom to others as heartily as he demands it for himself. This is the particular hold that truth legitimately claims on the heart of a freeman.

Some minds yield free scope to their opinions upon peculiar points: but exert despotic sway on other matters. For example, we find freedom of conscience in religous belief argued rationally, sometimes eloquently, by voluntary churchmen, who may be the veriest tyrants in their secular opinions. Some political economists seek all that an *ultra* would ask, in *items*, who would reject a sweeping measure of economy. Some will loquaciously enlist your ear with tales illustrative of the superiority of Republican over Monarchical systems of goverament; and when asked to lend their aid in practically forwarding their own views, they dumfounder you with—I am only a Republican in theory! I do not see the present practicability of working out a Republican change! Society, in this country, is not yet prepared to adopt such a revolution in legislation at once,—it must be gradual to be safe! And, again, some object to the present progress of democracy on like grounds; they cannot perceive the immediate necessity of conceding an act of expedient justice; because convulsion might ensue from the suddenness of the grant, and the world might thus be rendered a scene of anarchy! Every one of these doubters, possibly will be found conscientious in nursing these their peculiar opinions, their crotchets; because they may naturally spring from insanity, or ignorance, and until you remove the cause you will never banish the effect. Ever, and for ever, they must harp on the same dull monotonous string; and their crotchets will be eternally adduced in defiance of the certain and evident ruin that will ensue, by adhering to such threadbare nostrums. But in some cases these diseased opinions originate through deficiency in the personal amount of moral courage, and, consequently, a want of truthfulness in proclaiming opinions; a playing with time and circumstances, so that real sentiments may be held in abeyance, and thus delay the publication of intentions until fitting and proper opportunity level the danger and compel the avowal of real opinions. This is sheer cowardice, yet there is much caution and prudence involved in the determination, although viewed in its best phasis, it is virtually tampering with Truth. Men of narrow mind and limited education, especially, will be found to cloak the truth by some cunning, yet eternally erroneous, opinion. Hence there is danger in the intimacy of nobler minds with those where cunning marks a grovelling disposition; familiarity would lead to presumptuous daring, and when the impudence is summarily checked by the withdrawal of friendly connexion, a spirit of envious malignity is engendered, and the new-born hatred is nursed in secret, like the tiger's leap, awaiting the moment when the victim may be destroyed; or, like the fowler reserving his deadly ball until the "mark" may ensure the murderer's success. There is no spirit of rectitude here.

Truth cannot be tested by a selfish standard; and yet this test is universally applied. In proof, witness the notions of "capability" expressed by musicians, numerical calculators, painters, and poets, in relation to a particular *forte*. They will deny the existence of soul where their peculiar notions are not embraced in the intellectual character of the individual of whom they judge. So it was with matters of belief—the selfish standard is ever the criterion upon which an opinion is based: hence Christianity suffers by the comparison, and instead of a religion teeming with benefit to man we have a corrupted faith converted into a weapon of policy in the hands of a priesthood to accomplish their own aggrandizing purposes; and blasting that priest-*craft* and priest-*ism* may wallow in power. Christianity is not an exclusive faith; and yet the sectary disciplinarian has so rendered it. But Truth, in all native purity will yet establish her supremacy. Heaven speed her reign! Man should suffer no dictatory power to cramp the religious mind. Every sane-minded human being possesses sufficient intellect to comprehend plain language, and to form a rational opinion upon revealed facts. Had this right of conscience been practised, instead of subserviency to the will of headstrong blockheads, wearing the garb of teachers, Scotland would not point to Dunbar and Bothwell-Brig, as fields staining her historical escutcheon, and sad testimonials of her vain efforts to protect the privelege of opinion and the rights of conscience.

Truth cannot be restricted to particular ranks, and in proof, I may cite that many of the most pathetic and heart-stirring appeals in favour of truth, justice, liberty, and humanity, were honest outpourings from the hearts of women of ranks of life. Yes; many of the permanently-brilliant effusions which appear in radical journals, and startle readers with their glowing fervour, are the offspring of pens weilded by ladies, with hands as delicate as their hearts are pure. Unnatural deformity of feeling is not common to any human being; and when we glance at the upper circles, the evidence in favour of benevolence of heart amongst the ladies of Britain—where interest ambition, and avarice hold not their cursed abode—beareth out, in broad and palpable distinctness, the fact that Truth cannot be restricted to any particular rank.

Designed corruptions in very many instances are intended to blind and to restrict the operation of Truth. Hence technical terms have been introduced into science; in general, with no other object than that of *veiling* the truth. But let me not be misunderstood. While I say say generally, I do not mean invariably; for I am well aware that many terms are used in the elucidation of science, scientific objects, and in the diffusion of knowledge that are absulutele *indispensible*, having no synonymous words, signyfying the the same object or thing, in the English language. Moral philosophy is crowded with these technical terms, consequently its purposes are buried from those of our fellow beings who, unfortunately, have not been duly and legally initiated. The governing laws which regulate external nature may be perceived and noted by the inpuiring mind; but the nicety of their application, each to each, require attention and time to reflect, to weigh, and to understand. *That* attention and *that* time essential to the study cometh not within reach of the British operative; and indeed it would be cruelty refined to incite the ardour of his mind to the prosecution of a study so useful as that of moral philosophy; for his days are eaten up with toil, his evenings are lost in domestic cares, and his night hours are consumed in slumber. What a position for a rational man! Did the Divine author of his being contemplate such a restriction of moral law in breathing life and intellect into his frame? Was he formed by the Creator only to fulfil an animal destiny, and to perform animal duties at the expense of every nobler gift with which nature has so bounteously supplied him? For what purpose has he been endowed with senses, feelings and mental organs? Surely it is not to fulfil an animal destiny; for then certain reflective organs are unneccesary, except with the object of accumulating the means of support neccesary to animal existence. Look at the mason, the blacksmith, the joiner, the cotton-spinner, and the weaver; what is human existence to them? Have they spare time for recreation, instruction, or reflection? Where is their means of procuring, instruments suitable to such-indulgence? Talk to them about the vital neccesity of procuring, for themselves and their wives and children, free air, warm clothing, wholesome diet, and comfortable homes; you but mock at their wants, and impiously heap burning lava on their toil-devoted heads. Is it possible that Christian reformer patriot can contemplate the condition of the careworn operative without pledging heart and soul for his redemption from a state of existence so enslaved, so unnatural, so horrible? Can the moral philosopher know *his* wants and refuse his aid? No; humanity revolts at the continuance of a system so diabolical. Morality shudders at the frightful spectacle; and Truth, eternal Truth—by all that's sacred on the earth—Truth, eternal Truth, shall yet prevail; and the humblest human being will yet enjoy peace, comfort, freedom, and happiness on earth.—Amen.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Our market, since this day se'nnight has been again very scantily supplied with wheat of home produce, yet the general quality of it has proved extremely fine, both as relates to the red and white parcels The finest descriptions have commanded a firm inquiry, at, in some instances, an advance of 1s. per quarter; but, in the middling and inferior kinds, a limited amount of business has been transacted, at unaltered rates. Foreign wheat, both free and in bond, has gone off heavily, at unaltered currencies. Grinding barley has declined 1s. per quarter; but malting and distilling sorts have remained about stationary. In other grain next to nothing has been passing.

Wheat Essex and Suffolk, Red, 53s 57s 54s 60s; fine, 54s 56s 60s; old 56s 58s 60s 63s, White, new, 54s 56s 58s, fine, 60s 63s, superfine, new, 64 66s 68s 72s; Talavera, 57s 60s 74s; old, 66s 64s 71s; Foreign, free, 51s 54 56s 60s; fine, 56s 60s 62s; superfine, 65s 68s 73s.

Rye—new, 35s 37s 40s.

Barley—Grinding, 24s 26s 28s; fine, 29s 30s; Malting ditto, 29s 30s 00s; fine, 00s 30s 31s; Distilling, 27s 29s.

Oats—feed, English, 21s 23s, fine, 00s 24s 25s, Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s 00s, Scotch, potato, 27s 28s 00s, fine, 29s 30s, Scotch, feed, 21s 23s 24s, fine, 24s 25s 00s; Irish, potato, 24s 25s 00s; fine, 25s 26s 00s; Irish, feed, white, 25s 27s 10s; fine, 29s 30s 31s; black, 19s 20s 00s; fine, 20s 21s, Foreign, feed, free, 24s 25s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54s 3d; barley, 27s 7d; Oats, 22s 4d; ryes, 32s 9d; beans, 34s 9d; peas 35s 6d

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty. Wheat, 53s 7d; Barley, 26s 10d; Oats, 20s 10d; Rye, 33s 3d; Beans, 34s 9d; Peas, 32s 10d per quarter

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 9s 0d; Barley, 10s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 9s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 10s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 8d to 8½d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter—Fresh butter, 13s to 13s 6d per doz lb, second quality, 11s 9d to 12s 0d; Irish butter; Cork 78s to 80s; Waterford, 77s to 80s, Connel, 76s to 78s; Belfast, 73s to 81s, Fine Dutch, 78s to 84s.

Cheese—Cheshire, 69s to 81s; Derby, plain, 56s to 65s; ditto, coloured, 57s to 65s; Wilts, double, 48s to 63s; ditto, thin, 42s to 52s; Somerset, 62s to 78s.

Tea.—Free-trade Congou, 1s 9½d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9½d per lb.

Sugar, per cwt—Barbadoes, 60s to 66s 0d; St. Lucia, 57s to 65s 0d; Refined, 80s 0d to 82s 0d.

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 118s.

Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 90s to 43s.

Coal—Adair's Main, 15s 6d; Old Tanfield, 14s; Ord's Redheagh, 15s, W. E. Kilningworth, 17s 6d; Braddyll's Hetton, 20s 9d; Lambton, 21s 6d; Stewart's, 20s 9d; Caradoc, 20s 6d; Killoe, 20s 6d; Adelaide, 19s 9d, Blyth, 16s. Ships arrived, 80.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 55s to 91s; New ditto, 50s to 80s; New Clover Hay, 90s to 100s, Old ditto, 95s to 120s; Oat Straw, 30s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 40s to 42s.

Meat—Smithfield, to sink the offal Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; Pork, 3s 8d, 4s 8d; Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 6d—Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 2s 2d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. These markets have been very fairly supplied since our last, while the general demand has ruled dull, at the prices above quoted.

BRITISH FUNDS—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 166	India Stock 219 pm
3 per Cent Red, 91¾	Ditto Bonds 25 pm
3 per Cent Con. 91⅞	Ditto Old Annuities.
½ per Cent Red., 100	Ditto New Annuities.
New 3½ per Cent, 100	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 3d, 47 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., 47 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 47 pm
Jan 1860, 9⅝	Bank Stock for Account.
Oct 1859, 12 7-16	India Stock for Opg.
Jan 1855.	Consols for Opg. 91⅞

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

C. M. DARBY, printer, St. Marylebone, Middlesex.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

A. STRACHAN, warehouseman, Friday-street.
J. WOOD and J. HOWARD, merchants, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.

D. HOWARD, victualler, Argyll-street, Regent-street, Westminster.
J. CLAY, draper, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
M. FOSTER, merchant, Crosby-hall Chambers, London.
A. W. G. DOW and W. RICHMOND, vinegar-manufacturers, Liverpool.
D. W. ACRAMAN, W. E. ACRAMAN, and A. J. ACRAMAN, merchants, Bristol.
G. CHALK, builder, Castlenau Barnes, Surrey.
A. COLLINGWOOD, maister, Foley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
G. F. FAIRCLOUGH, banker, Liverpool.
T. DUGDALE, grocer, Manchester.
J. S. AIRD, cattle-salesman, East Herrington, Durham.
D. W. ACRAMAN, W. E. ACRAMAN, A. J. ACRAMAN, W. MORGAN, T. HOLROYD, and J. N. FRANKLYN, ship-builders, Bristol.
G. SARGENT, woollen-draper, Battle, Sussex.
J. LAYTON, fruit-merchant, Leeds.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

INSOLVENT.

L. DURLACHER, Old Burlington-street, dealer in pictures.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. MONTEITH, Totness, mercer and draper.

BANKRUPTS.

R. HENTIG, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.
T. ASPINALL, Clarkbridge-mill, Southowram, Halifax, worsted spinner.
J. SMITH, Haselor, Warwickshire, miller.
G. HAWLEY, Goole, Yorkshire, coal-merchant.
E. POORE, Bampton, Devonshire, druggist and stationer.
H. F. WATKINSON and W. HAIGH, now or late of Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchants.
J. ROBINSON, Dundalk, commission merchant.
G. RENNOLDSON, South Shields, miller.
C. RATHERAM, Birmingham, builder.
J. JOHNSON, Manchester, quilting manufacturer.

BIRTHS

On the 29th ult. at Edinburgh, Mrs. Gerard, of Rochsoles, of a son.
On the 4th, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, of a daughter.
On the 4th, the lady of Charles Warren Jenneret, Esq, of the Journal Office, House of Commons, of a son, still-born.
June 10, at Naples, the Right Hon. the Lady Headley, of a son and heir.
On the 26th ult., the lady of R. Cobden, Esq., M.P, at Upper Seymour-street, of a daughter.
On the 5th, at Liverpool-terrace, Islington, Mrs. G. M. Boyes, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at Chapel Hall, Mickleham, Surrey, Mrs. Joseph Humphrey of a son.
On the 27th ult., the lady of the Rev. Edward Bowlby, rector of Thurrock, Essex, of a son.
On the 3rd, at Hammersmith, the lady of W B. Pickering, Esq., of a son
On the 29th ult., at Versailles, the Hon. Mrs. St. John Butler, of a son, who survived only a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

At St. James's, the Rev. Percy Gilpin, rector of Elsdon, Northumberland to Grace, daughter of Edmund Turner, Esq., M.P., of Truro.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Cole Beasley, Esq, of the Inner Temple, to Emma, eldest daughter of Edmund Turner, Esq., M.P., of Truro.
On Tuesday last, at St. Pancras Church, Richard Tewkesbury Chamen, Esq., of Fitzroy-square, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Frodsham, of Gracechurch street.
On the 5th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Lawrence, Esq. late of Leicester, to Elizabeth, only daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Summers, Esq., of Eiton, Hants.
On the 5th, at Putney, Charles, son of John Unwin, Esq., to Mary Charlotte, fourth daughter of G. H. Barnett, Esq.
July 4th, at St. Pancras, Hugh Vans Hathorn, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Vans Hathorn, Esq., of Edinburgh.
At Epsom, Richard Fuller, Esq., of the Rookery, near Dorking, to Maria, eldest daughter of G. P Barclay, Esq., of Epsom
On the 3rd, at Speen, Berks, John Horrocks, Esq., son of the late John Horrocks, Esq., M P., to Elizabeth Milward, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Wyld, of Speen.
On the 30th ult., at St. Nicholas, Pembroke, the Rev. W. P. Evans, of Upton Castle, Pembrokeshire, to Catherine Margaretta, youngest daughter of A. Leach, Esq., of Corston House, in the same county.

DEATHS.

At Nevis, on the 8th of May, Lieutenant Joseph Bailey, R.N., in the 48th year of his age.
Smith, of Suttons, Essex, Bart.
At Secunderabad, on the 9th of May, of cholera, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Ross, Madras Engineers.
Sonderby, on the 2nd, at Coleston Pembrokeshire, the Rev. John Holcombe, rector of Coleston, aged 76
On Sunday, at the seat of his father, in Norfolk, Edward Henry Chad, Esq., only son of Sir Charles Chad, Bart.
On the 1st, Eliza Caroline, wife of Edward M. Browell, Esq., of St. James's Palace, aged 29.
On the 29th ult., at St. Heller's, Jersey, Archibald Lincoln Burgess, Esq.
On the 1st at Seaton Carew, Durham, Isabella, the wife of John Gregson, Esq., Hurworth.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LOVELL, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, July 7, 1855.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 10.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

The grand Agricultural Meeting at Bristol—of which the details and illustrations this week occupy so large a portion of our space—naturally induces us to a contemplation of the fine subject which it involves—the condition, prospects, and influences of British Agriculture. The tone of this journal has, we hope, hitherto been a marked and determined one. We trust we have proved to our readers a strong and honest impartiality of purpose in our treatment of every political discussion; and that the social happiness and moral condition of the Empire have been studied by us with all our considerations of the means of national greatness—or the remedies for national distress. It is plain, we hope, to the wide community which has so largely patronised us, that we are wedded to none of its parties—not biassed towards any of its monopolies not the advocates of any of its individual influences—but only the general supporters of a general public good. It will never, therefore, be expected of us, that we shall set up the great Commercial and Manufacturing interests of England against the equally great Agricultural; or that, on the other hand, we shall crush the energies of invention, and bow down the loom unto the plough. We look upon both of these sections of the national grandeur of our country with an eye of pride that will gather no jealousy within its beautiful vision: philosophy weds rather than severs them in our mind—we make them contingent in our mental speculations, upon each other's welfare—we refuse to regard them as antagonist and we believe their union in peace capable of achieving, only in a happier direction, as much as the union of our glorious navy with our invincible army amid the wilder strifes and contingencies of war.

This is the spirit in which we are determined to survey the two interests—not indeed without respect to the present condition and sufferings of the country, although certainly without consideration—except for the relief of the people—for any of their rival claims for political sympathy and support.

With this preliminary we can draw no odium upon our principles; we need invent no excuse for our pride, when we confess to an exulting approval of the value, the importance, and the social benefit of such a distinguished celebration as that which the Royal Agricultural Society has been all the week displaying in the bosom of the ancient city of Bristol; and thence communicating its energies, its spirit, and its power through a thousand warm and cheerful ramifications of the national heart.

The mighty spirit of English commerce has made its giant strides up to the gates of the garner-house and among the furrows of the plough; and thither we bear it company with honour so long as the tide is allowed to ebb, and prosperity to roll its golden flood, in equal measure, over the farmer's freehold, the merchant's city, and the manufacturer's home. We are content, too, that their adversities—when adversity cannot be averted—shall be borne alike; and it is only a false struggle for power that we would reprobate, and a flimsy political economy that we abjure.

But in such a meeting as that of the Bristol Association we see neither of these; we see only the fine old agricultural spirit of the land breaking out in its purity and strength. We recognise the attachment to the soil—a feeling identical with the love of country—asserting its mastery over the yeoman-heart of England. The farmer-gentlemen assemble in the farmer-spirit of a more innocent and less advanced age, in the manly open-heartedness of a noble calling, in the pride and purpose of a truly English pursuit. Their politics are left at home; their jealousies are discarded; they have one cherished ambition to blazon before the world, and that is the elevating, the improving, the strengthening of the glorious agriculture of their native land. They repair to the *rendezvous* with a feeling as glowing as the seal of glory upon a sunset landscape—and yet as gentle and affectionate as the emotion of a mother who greets her child at school. With all this they mix up the emulations of science—the enterprise over new discovery—the contentions of personal skill—the honourable strife for prizes—the noble pursuit of perfection through every vein and artery of their manly craft. And in their great gathering they are countenanced by the high, the noble, the estimable of all classes in the state. The great leaders of legislative power, the commercialist, the free trader, the oppositionist, and the minister, fling away party distinctions and personal predilection, and go "to lend a hand unto the plough." Toryism becomes liberal, liberalism is grown tory, and yet the consistency of each remains unscathed.

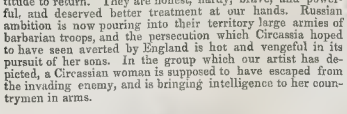
There is something especially exhilarating, interesting, English, in the whole exhibition. In almost every section of the great display, some national superiority is indicated. In the implements of husbandry, the qualities of grass and grain, the splendid breeds of quadrupedal animals, the improving principles of general cultivation, and the domestic produce of the field and farm—in and by all these there is a gratifying conviction brought home to us, that our ambition is brighter, our domestic industry more toilful and enduring of spirit, our labour more productive, and our enterprise more full of reward, than the similar attributes of any other country in which commerce asserts her rivalship, and manufacture is a rushing river that has an overflowing torrent for every tributary stream. In such meetings, and on such occasions as our journal this week illustrates and describes, the genius of British agriculture is triumphant and alive, and it is impossible that it should have presence in any part of an empire like this without greetings of cordiality, and the enthusiasm of a true and national admiration.

After all, however, these great demonstrations—no matter in what sections of society they may occur—are, when divested of politics, only the landmarks of example—the example of doing good in the immediate sphere of interest in which they are worked out. But as they thus lead to benefit in one way, we may have fond anxieties that the spirit which they engender will also much provoke it in many others—that it will tend to allay jealousies and promote the common-sense welfare of each particular class—that every new improvement suggested, and every powerful result achieved, may be directed towards the amelioration of the present distresses of the land, and that a communicative spirit may be engendered by speculation between the poverty of the humble and the purses of the rich. Nor, while the theme now flashes upon us in another aspect, can we forbear from including the state of many of our agricultural districts, in our contemplation of the acts of this very Association, for enlarging their general influences, and aiding their capabilities of wealth. We hope most faithfully that the labourer, in all the contingencies of his present destiny, may be benefited equally with the farmer, and that the genius of invention may never be too powerfully marshalled against the genius of the soil. We earnestly desire a speedy amelioration of the suffering of all classes of the population; and, as we believe those of many of the agricultural peasants are not among the least, we cannot pour out our praises upon any celebration of interest among the lords of the soil, without anxious aspirations for its children too—we must, while lending our support to the best interests of agriculture, find a sympathising voice also for its depression and distress.

GROUP OF CIRCASSIANS.

We present to our readers another of our characteristic sketches of the people of distant lands. In the bold grouping of the armed mounted militia of the Caucasus which embodied the first page of one of our former numbers, we enlisted the interest of many of our subscribers who had affixed their eyes upon the Eden-like allurements of that fertile territory, and whose curiosity—newly awakened by the pencil of our artist—appealed to us for information with no small eagerness, and asked our advice and guidance regarding the selection of the new soil as the emigrant's home. The subject of the present sketch is of character similar to that of the former one, but its aspect of interest is quite of another kind. Circassia, does not, like Texas, afford any lure of advantage to the oppressed and over-abounding population of these realms; but

yet we regard its destinies as a country with no small sympathy, and its people have many claims upon our peculiar regard. In a political sense, we may regard the land as one of the hardiest barriers against the ambition of Russia; in a social sense, we have possessed to an extraordinary degree the respect and affections of its entire people. The deep reverence which the Circassians have taught themselves to entertain towards the name and character of Great Britain has become proverbial among travellers. They have appreciated, and even magnified, our power; they have courted our alliance with the warmest protestations of regard; they have looked to England as their giant-arm of protection against aggressive Russia; and have, we lament to say, bestowed upon us a much larger amount of good feeling than we have ever had the gratitude to return. They are honest, hardy, brave, and powerful, and deserved better treatment at our hands. Russian ambition is now pouring into their territory large armies of barbarian troops, and the persecution which Circassia hoped to have seen averted by England is hot and vengeful in its pursuit of her sons. In the group which our artist has depicted, a Circassian woman is supposed to have escaped from the invading enemy, and is bringing intelligence to her countrymen in arms.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The intelligence received by the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, turned principally on the elections which were to take place on Sunday, and which were expected to be favourable to ministers.

The *National* refers to the judgments pronounced by the tribunals of St. Omar and Tarascon, confirming the right of British journalists to convey despatches by special courier, and observes that "those decisions are conformable in the letter as well as in the spirit of the law. It is evident that those couriers are acknowledged by the post-office authorities, because passports are delivered to them in their character of courier, nor can they be said to interfere with the transport of letters, as they are paid on the parcels they carry."

The *Journal des Debats* publishes a report from Admiral Duperre to the King, stating that whilst his Majesty's cutter Aube was stationed off Port Jackson, New South Wales, thirteen of her crew having eaten some poisonous fruit which they found on shore, would have perished in the absence of the medical officer of the Aube, but for the humane attention of Dr. William Davies, an English physician, who happened to be on the spot. The Admiral concludes by proposing that a gold medal should be presented to Dr. Davies, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to command.

The French express of Monday was entirely taken up with details of the general elections on the preceding day.

The pigeon express received on Wednesday morning from Paris, gives the election returns at a gross majority of seventy-five in favour of the present ministers.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—An express dated Wednesday evening at six o'clock, has brought the distressing intelligence of the sudden death of the Duke of Orleans. In the attempt to assassinate the King on the 28th of July, 1835, the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, rode together; the young duke, however, escaped; Nemours' horse and that of the prince were both wounded, but not severely. The duke married on the 30th of Jan., 1837, a princess of the house of Mecklenburgh Schwerin. The marriage was celebrated at Fontainbleau. By this lady, his Royal Highness has left two sons, the Count of Paris, born August 24th, 1838, and the Duke of Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840.

The Paris papers give the details of the above melancholy affair. The Duke of Orleans, who was to have set out for Plombières, where the Duchess is at present, was returning from Neuilly, after taking leave of his family, when his horses ran away with his carriage, near the Porte Maillot, and the Prince, having by some overturned, jumped out, but in so doing his spurs, others say his sword, caught in his cloak, and occasioned him to fall to the ground with violence. The consequence was, a congestion of the brain, which terminated fatally. The Prince was taken up senseless, and conveyed into the nearest house, where he was immediately attended by Dr. Bauny, assisted by Dr. Pasquier, the Prince's physician. He never, however, recovered the use of his senses. The King, Queen, and Duke D'Aumale arrived at the spot almost immediately. The rector of St. Philippe de Roule administered the Sacrament of the Extreme Unction to the Prince, who expired shortly after three o clock. The Prince was about to take the command of a camp of 40,000 men; but, alas! who can reckon upon to-morrow?

PORTUGAL.—By advices from Lisbon to the 4th instant, by the Braganza steamer, we are acquainted with the gratifying fact, that both the commercial and slave-trade treaties had been signed by the two Plenipotentiaries on the previous day, and were forwarded by this packet.

The Duke of Palmella would not immediately enter the Administration. His grace's resolution on this subject had taken the Government by surprise, but it was expected that after the division on the first stormy debate in the Cortes, which were to be opened by the Queen in person on Sunday, the 10th inst., that his grace would enter the Administration as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. A large majority for the Ministry on the opening address was anticipated, every single deputy beyond the Lisbon district being a pledged supporter of Costa Cabral.

The British officers who have claims on the Portuguese Government for services performed during the Peninsular campaigns, and to the payment of the first instalment of whose claims the Finance Minister allocated the proceeds back, have not yet had a farthing paid to them of that amount. The delay is partly owing to negligence at the War-office, and partly to disputes as to the nature of the payment. The Foreign-office,sets up the absurd pretentension of paying these claims in the nominal value which fairly represents the amount of the Government paper, but in the aforesaid paper itself—a very questionable sort of "flimsy," and perhaps an entirely unmarketable commodity

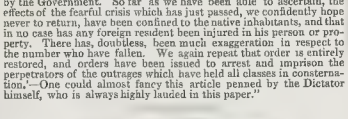
TURKEY.—Letters have been received, *viâ* Vienna, from a correspondent in the Turkish capital, dated the 22nd ult., five days later than the advices published in our columns through the Levant mail of the 1st instant. Our present communication chiefly refers to some misunderstandings between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, evincing the disposition of the latter to assert its full independence, and to prove that "the integrity of the empire" is not mere verbiage.

UNITED STATES.—By the Quebec Liverpool mail-ship we have accounts from New York to the 21st of June inclusive. Political party strife seems to have cooled down completely in America, which gives us reason to hope that the pending negotiations with Lord Ashburton will lead to a favourable result. Credit was still at a very low ebb in all the commercial cities of the Union, and only first-rate securities could be negotiated; but for these money was offered freely, and prices were on the advance. There was much doubt about the alteration of the tariff, and people were afraid to act until it was fixed. The quantity of cotton shipped off since the 1st of September amounted to 1,302,040 bags, against 1,131,209 bags in the same time last year.

EMIGRANTS, &c.—Over 3000 people landed in the city of New York in the last two days, including agriculturists, and all kinds of mechanics. In the city they cannot remain. We have 4000 persons off our own already out of employ, and the number lately thrown adrift by the navy orders has added to the calamity. To the country then they must go, and there is room enough for all if they will but follow good advice. To these people we say, go to the mountainous parts of Delaware and Ulster, and see the Scotch and Welsh settlement in the vicinity of Delhi. The lands recommended may be reached in two days. It is fully to go to the far west, away from all kindred, friends, and connexions.—*New York Herald.*

There arrived at Quebec this year 16,292 emigrants; last year, 13,509: increase so far, 2783.

The following horrifying details of a massacre at Buenos Ayres are extracted from the city article of the *Times* of Wednesday last:—"Letters from Buenos Ayres dated the 22nd and 25th of April, give an account of the terrible atrocities that have been recently committed, and which seem only to have just terminated at that date. The 'Mashorguers,' so well known as fanatical partisans of Rosas, have massacred 500 or 600 of the 'Unitarians,' the work of destruction being carried on night and day with a fury which seemed only to increase as the bloodshed progressed. The victims were hurried from place to place, and slaughtered like cattle. There was no distinction made between young and old, rich and poor, but the mere suspicion that a man was a 'Unitarian' was sufficient to act was required, sufficient to mark him as a victim. The hatred against the unfortunate 'Unitarians' does not seem to have ended with their lives, but their bodies were denied the ordinary rites of burial, the mass of victims being thrown into a trench without shroud or coffin. All those who could make their escape fled to Monte Video; but numbers have concealed themselves, and have been protected by the foreign residents at Buenos Ayres. The French officers of the brig Tactique and schooner L'Echiv, are spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, having carried off hundreds, and thus saved them from being put to the sword. At the same time surprise is expressed, that although the massacre was carried on for upwards of three weeks, there was no assistance during the whole time from any British man-of-war. It is true that in general the British residents seem to have been secure, but even their security does not appear to be without exception, for in one instance certain members of the Government called on an influential British merchant to request a loan of money, and on receiving a refusal threatened his life. Mr. Mandeville, the English Consul, had sent to Rio for assistance, and it is said that he was seen in the streets escorted by two soldiers. The atrocities thus narrated are perhaps scarcely less remarkable than the enslaved state of the press, which is most forcibly exhibited on the present occasion. The *British Packet*, the Buenos Ayres journal, which is published in the English language, contains no other account of a massacre of hundreds of persons than the following, which is scarcely intelligible to those who have not derived information from some private source:—'We are most happy to be able to announce, that the authority of the laws, momentarily disowned, is now at other times proverbially well ordered and quiet city, has been again acknowledged, and that order is now entirely restored through the energetic, effective measures, adopted by the Government. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the effects of the fearful crisis which has just passed, we confidently hope never to return, have been confined to the native inhabitants, and that in no case has any foreign resident been injured in his person or property. There has, doubtless, been much exaggeration in respect to the number who have fallen. We again repeat that order is entirely restored, and orders have been issued to arrest and imprison the perpetrators of the outrages which have held all classes in consternation.'—One could almost fancy this article penned by the Dictator himself, who is always highly lauded in this paper."



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH reported from the select committee that the house might proceed with the consideration of the Mines and Collieries Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM, pursuant to notice, brought forward his motion on the subject of distress, and concluded a very long speech by moving the appointment of a committee of inquiry.—The Earl of RIPON opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be unwise to create expectations, by the appointment of a committee, which could not be realized by that measure.—The debate was protracted to a late hour, but consisted of little more than a repetition of the statements and arguments advanced during the often-adjourned discussion of the same subject in the other house of Parliament.

On the division the numbers were—

Contents	.. ..	14
Non-contents	.. ..	61
Majority against the motion	.. ..	—47

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

Sir R PEEL gave notice of his intention to move on Tuesday for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual protection and security of her Majesty's person.

Mr. O'CONNELL brought up the report of the Belfast magistrates committee, with the minutes of evidence, which were ordered to be printed

In reply to Mr. Hume, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the Mint was at work upon silver coin, and was supplying the Bank as fast as possible. The Bank had recently issued £200,000 in silver.

In moving the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into committee of supply, Sir R. PEEL took occasion to advert to the statement made by Lord Palmerston a few evenings ago, to the effect that Lord Auckland had been requested by the present Government to retain the office of Governor-General of India, and to the inference drawn by the noble lord from that fact, viz., that the present Government had expressed its approbation of the policy pursued with respect to Afghanistan. The right hon. baronet denied the statements of the noble lord.

Mr. WILLIAMS, as an amendment to the motion for going into a committee of supply, moved the going into committee on a reconsideration of the corn-laws, with a view to their total repeal.—The debate on this motion was exceedingly long. The principal speakers were Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Cobden, Lord Howick, and Sir J. Hammer. The latter gentleman, who is a Conservative member, supported the motion.

On the division the numbers were—

For the motion	.. ..	117
Against it	.. ..	231
Major.ty	..	—114

The motion was then put that "the Speaker do leave the chair, which being carried, the house resolved itself into a committee of supply.

Sir G. CLERK moved the sum of £806 368 for the expenses of the war in China. After some discussion, the vote was passed

Sir G. CLERK next moved a grant of £108,000 for militia and other expences in Canada, which was also agreed to.

After another vote had been taken, the opposition members, who demanded time, and complained of voting away public money at that late hour, moved adjournment after adjournment, to which, at length, Sir R. Peel yielded.—The resolutions were reported, and the house resumed

Sir J. GRAHAM announced the intention of taking the committee on the Poor-law Bill at half-past four o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday).

The house then adjourned at three o clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Several petitions were presented against certain clauses of the Mines and Collieries Bill.

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Witnesses Indemnity Bill was read a second time, went through committee, was reported, read a third time, and passed, the standing orders having been suspended in order to allow the bill to be passed through the several stages.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in presenting petitions against the Mines and Collieries Bill, read several documents and communications calculated to elucidate the subject

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, after laying on the table the Minutes of the Council of Education, for the years 1841 and 1842, presented a petition, signed by above 1400 persons who had received instruction in the elements of music in the classes at Exeter Hall, which prayed that means might be given to the Committee of the Privy Council for Education, to render assistance to those classes. The noble lord detailed at considerable length the advantages which had arisen, and the further advantages which were promised by the system; and expressed a decided opinion in favour of the object the petitioners had in view. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Lord BROUGHAM corroborated the statements, and concurred in the views of the Lord President: the latter expressing an especial interest in the extension of the system among the Dissenters of Scotland.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE observed that if the Dissenters of Scotland undertook to build a normal school, as those of England had done, they would then have the same claim to assistance.—The petition was then laid on the table.

The Drainage Bill was read a third time

Their lordships then adjourned unto Thursday

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY

Sir R. PEEL presented a petition from the music classes at Exeter Hall, similar to that presented by the Lord President to the House of Peers, and expressed his entire approbation of its prayer

Sir R. PEEL then rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, for leave to bring in a bill for the better protection and security of her Majesty's person. He took a brief review of the statutes respecting treason, of which he declared his reluctance to increase the number. In the case of Francis, who had been indicted as a traitor, it had been found expedient after conference with the judges who tried and the law officers who prosecuted him, to remit the extreme penalties of treason, and in compliance with their unanimous opinion, to deal with the criminal upon the same principles which would have guided the exercise of mercy in a case where the attack had been upon the life of a subject. But it was felt that, without treating those miscreants as guilty of high treason, some law was requisite for deterring them from the repetition of their base attempts—some law, which, instead of encouraging a false and stupid sympathy in their behalf, should contain them in that contempt and that sort of punishment which befitted their disgraceful practice. The bill, therefore, which he sought leave to introduce would inflict for the offences of presenting firearms at her Majesty, or striking or attempting to strike her person with missiles, and for various other acts of violence intended to alarm her Majesty or disturb the public peace, the penalty of seven years' transportation, with previous imprisonment and *bodily chastisement.*—Lord J. RUSSELL, Mr. HUME, Mr. O'CONNELL, and Col. SIBTHORP, severally expressed their approbation of the measure.—Leave having been given by an unanimous vote Sir R. PEEL brought in the bill, which was then read a first and second time, and was ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

On the order of the day being read for the commitment of the POOR LAW Amendment Bill, some explanations were given by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in answer to a question from Mr. LIDDELL, respecting the Irish Poor Law Commissioners

Mr T. DUNCOMBE asked whether, at this period of the session, within a few days of the expiration of the existing Poor-law, the Ministers were serious in their intention to press the now pending Poor-law Amendment Bill, which it was obviously impossible that the Legislature could get through in time. He observed upon the great inconvenience which would occur if the existing law should expire before the new bill could pass, and urged the Government to content itself with a short and temporary act.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM answered that he should persevere, unless the house should intimate an adverse opinion. An act continuing the commission for only a single year would, he was convinced, so damage its character as materially to impair its usefulness.—Captain BERNAL decried the friends of this bill to remember that to such a measure as this there might be a factious support, as well as a fair one opposition. He feared there was some connexion between the Poor-law and the Corn-law, for when bread was dear gentlemen dreaded high poor rates. He objected to the existing law peculiarly on account of the bastardy clauses. He reminded Sir Robert Peel of having, throughout the general election, connived at the declarations of his supporters against that law which he now called on them to uphold; and he appealed certain members as having given pledges to their constituents which they were now very far from being inclined to redeem.—After some conversation between several members, Sir R. PEEL pressed the house to go into committee, declaring all desire to force a measure unduly, by dint of a majority, but protesting also against the right of a minority to go on obstructing the measures which a majority might approve. Such habit of obstruction would furnish a formidable argument against popular discussion. If, when the bill should arrive at a third reading, it should not meet the approval of members, they would then have the opportunity of opposing it in *toto*.—Many members successively rose, and pressed the Government to concede a temporary continuation of the commission, so as to give time for a full discussion of the whole subject in a future year. At length, on a very urgent though temperate appeal from Lord SANDON, Sir J. GRAHAM assured the house that Ministers did not intend to proceed with the bill when the lateness of the session should have thinned the attendance. If members should be leaving town by the time when the house should have assented to the prolongation of the powers of the commission for five years, he would postpone the other clauses to the next session, at an early period whereof the Government, he pledged himself, would introduce a bill, embodying the suggestions contained in the present measure, with such other relaxations as the experience of the interval should have been found to warrant. In proof of the spirit in which Government was prepared to act, he would appeal to many of the improvements proposed in the present measure, and to all the general orders which had recently been promulged by the commissioners. But, considering the arduousness of the duty which, under the circumstances of present distress, the commissioners would now have to discharge, he could not consent to disparage their authority by limiting their term of office to a single year.—*Leave* house then resolved itself into committee.

On the first clause, which proposes to continue the commission until 1847, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved, as an amendment, that the commission should be only until 1843, resting his argument, not only on grounds of humanity, but on the principles of constitutional liberty.—Mr. FERRAND seconded the motion, reentering largely into the subject of the Keighly Union, and Mr. Mott's report.—The amendment was supported by Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Hardy, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Borthwick, and Lord Sandon.—Mr. C WOOD thought that, instead of shortening the proposed duration of the commission, it would be wiser to make it perpetual.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM supported the clause in its present form.—Mr. THOTTER was not in favour of agitating this question from year to year. General Johnson, Mr. Bucke, Captain Pechell, Mr. Semble, and Mr. Muntz, severally supported the amendment.—The committee then divided—

For the original motion	.. .. ..	104
Against it	.. .. ..	32
Majority against the amendment	.. ..	—72

On the question that the clause stand part of the bill, Colonel SIBTHORP said he should take the sense of the committee upon the question.—General JOHNSON and Sir Charles Grey supported the clause.—Lord WORSLEY said that his constituents generally were in favour of the bill, and he should, therefore, though contrary to his wish, support upon this occasion her Majesty's Government. The committee then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion to report progress	.. ..	19
Against it	.. ..	175
Majority	.. ..	—162

Mr. FIELDEN then moved that the Chairman leave the chair.—The motion was negatived without a division. The committee then divided on the main question—

For the clause	.. ..	146
Against it	.. ..	26
Majority against the clause	.. ..	—120

The clause was then agreed to, and the house having resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and ordained leave to sit again.

On the order for the Linen Manufacturers (Ireland) Bill being put, Mr. LABOUCHERE asked to what extent the bill was to be limited, and the term for which it was to be continued?—Mr. GLADSTONE said the term was one year, and the next session.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill for regulating the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor. The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. HUME, on the motion being read for going into committee on the bill for the protection of her Majesty's person, desired to know whether the Ministers, who were now very unanimous, were prepared to ask for any grant with any measure of economy. He would recommend that they should advise her Majesty to reduce the expenses of her household by one-half. He believed that the expenditure of the Queen were very unnecessarily large. The same principle ought to be applied to the whole civil expenditure, upon which he said that two or three millions sterling might be saved. Particularly, he would call upon the public servants, and the pensioners to make a sacrifice upon their incomes at least for two or three years.—Sir R. PEEL presumed that the speech just made had been delivered under the mistaken apprehension that a motion then before the house was for going into committee of supply. He showed the impracticability of making any material reduction upon the estimates of this year. There were many special causes of increase in them, for which the present Ministers were not answerable, such as the occupation of Syria and of China; but on the other hand, in a variety of instances, there was an actual saving. He regretted the reference to her Majesty's personal expenditure and bounty, and hoped that the reference to her Majesty's personal expenditure and bounty would not needless obstruction. Sir ROBERT INGLIS rebuked Mr. Hume for his topics, and for the occasion which he had taken for introducing them.—Mr. HUME defended himself; and in his turn was severely seconded by Mr. WILLIAMS.—Sir R. PEEL interposed in a conciliatory tone.—Sir R. INGLIS explained; and the altercation then ceasing, the Protection Bill went through committee.—Sir R. PEEL took this opportunity of stating that FARGUS was to be transported to the most penal of the convict colonies.

After some questions and answers upon miscellaneous subjects, the house resolved itself into committee of supply.

In reply to Mr. HAWES, Sir R. PEEL said that the pressure of other business had prevented the Government from giving any notice to the question of Church Extension, as to other important subjects. The Government, therefore, would not, during the present session, propose any grant for Church Extension.

The vote was agreed to.

On the vote for the repairs of the Royal Palaces a conversation arose, in the course of which it was stated by the Earl of LINCOLN, that a sum of money voted last year for the erection of a conservatory at Buckingham Palace, had, at the special request of her Majesty, been applied to the provision of a private chapel.

The one and several other votes were passed, after desultory conversations.

On the question that £82,300 be granted for defraying the salaries of the officers of the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. HUME wished to know what was the proportion which would be required for the House of Lords, and not receiving an answer which he deemed satisfactory, moved that, instead of the sum proposed, only £41,300 should be granted.

The committee divided—

For the amendment	.. ..	23
Against it	.. ..	90
Majority	.. ..	—67

The house having resumed,

The Protection of her Majesty's Perso ..read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY

Several petitions were presented against the Mines and Collieries Bill

Their lordships went into committee on the Railways Bill, and Lord CAMPBELL moved the insertion of a clause, forbidding the locking the doors of railway carriages against the consent of the passengers.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said the clause was quite unnecessary, as the railway companies had discontinued the practice, to the great annoyance of many of the passengers.

After some debate, the clause was rejected by a majority of four.

The bill for the better protection of her Majesty was read a first time.

The Mines and Collieries Bill, after a speech full of information on the subject from the Earl of DEVON, was read a second time without a division.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

Mr FERRAND presented a petition from North, Glamorganshire, against the truck system

Mr MONTZ gave notice that early next session he should move a committee to inquire whether the distressed state of the country arose from the state of the corn-laws and money-laws; also what proportion wages bore to the price of corn.

Sir F. BURDETT gave notice of a motion to address her Majesty, to erect a monument to the memory of Sir Sydney Smith.

The Tobacco Bill was fixed to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. HUME brought forward his motion for the opening of cathedrals, the British Museum, and other public properties, to the people generally

Mr. EWART seconded the motion

Sir R. PEEL agreed to the general purport of the motion; but thought the matter had better be left in hands of the parties connected with it, on whom the expression of public opinion would, no doubt, have its due weight.

Mr HUME eventually withdrew his motion.

Mr. EWART then moved, "That it is expedient that the Government School of Design be formed into a central normal school for the instruction of teachers of design in communication with other schools of design throughout the country."

Mr GLADSTONE gave an explanation of the actual state and prospects of the School of Design, which was so satisfactory to the honourable mover that he withdrew his motion

Mr. HUME moved for returns relating to the periods of service of flag officers of the navy, which was refused by a majority of 76

Leave was granted to bring in a bill to regulate and reduce the expenses of the offices attached to the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, also to bring in a bill for abolishing certain offices on the revenue side of the Court of Exchequer in England.

The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time and passed

The Sudbury Disfranchisement (Witnesses Indemnity) Bill was read a third time, and passed.—Adjourned

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The British Possessions Abroad Bill, and the Dublin University Right of Voting Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Queen's Protection Bill, which was, after some congratulatory remarks from Lords MELBOURNE, CAMPBELL, and BROUGHAM, unanimously agreed to.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

Mr. LABOUCHERE put some questions relative to the duty for exporting stone cement; and Mr. GLADSTONE in reply said he should ask leave to bring in a bill to remove the export duty on that article, as much was wanting for Hamburgh.

Mr. M'GIBSON asked if Government continued to receive fresh evidence of the state of the country, as it was notorious that each post brought new accounts of increased distress? -The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (who had only just returned from the country) said he could not give an immediate answer to the hon. member's question.

Mr MARK PHILIPS wished to ask whether it was likely that a large quantity of corn would come through Malta to this country; and if so, whether such would be admitted free of duty? - Mr. GLADSTONE said he did not know if a large quantity of wheat would come through Malta to this country, but if it did, it would be treated as foreign wheat

The house then went into a committee of supply, Mr. GREENE in the chair. Various estimates were voted in detail, and the committee, after some observations, voted £30 000 for public education.

The vote for education in Ireland produced much discussion, Mr. WARD forming a division, being the sequel to a course of disorder, for which he had previously been reprimanded from the chair, and his conduct elicited many expressions of censure

The house resumed. Sir J GRAHAM announced that it was the intention of Government, before the close of the session, to introduce a measure to amend the law of registration, and establish an effective appeable tribunal.

The Election Petitions Trial Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned

HOUSE OF LORDS. SATURDAY

The royal assent was given by commission, to the Queen's Protection Bill, the British Possessions Abroad Bill, the Stock-in-Trade Rating Bill, the Worcester Indemnity (Bribery Election) Bill, the London Bridge Approaches and Royal Exchange Avenues Bill, the London and Greenwich Railway Bill, and several private bills. Some other bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS —SATURDAY

Sir J GRAHAM, in answer to Mr Ricardo, said that reports of some disturbances which had recently occurred in the Pottery districts had reached the Government, but he was happy to state that there was nothing of an alarming nature in those reports.

Sir J GRAHAM also stated it was not intended, in the present session, to bring in a bill for the regulation of mills and factories.

The house went into committee on the Lunacy Lunatic Asylums Bill, and afterwards on the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill. Both were ordered to be reported on Tuesday.—Adjourned.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal suite and household, attended divine service on Sunday at Claremont, whither they had gone the previous day, attended by their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Gotha. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge gave a grand dinner on Saturday at Cambridge House, to the officers of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, of which Regiment his Royal Highness is colonel. Twenty-eight of the officers were present.

The Queen and Prince Albert and their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, walked in the gardens and grounds of Claremont during the forenoon of Monday.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, went to the review at Wimbledon, on Monday morning. In the evening his Royal Highness dined with the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club, at Willis's Rooms.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by Lady Augusta Somerset, honoured the performance of Mademoiselle Rachel, at the Italian Opera, on Monday evening, with their presence.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, arrived at Claremont, on a visit to the Queen, soon after one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from town. Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen followed in another carriage and four.

The illustrious party partook of a *déjeûné* with her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

Shortly before four o'clock the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen and Prince George, the Hereditary Prince, took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert, on their Serene Highnesses' departure for the Continent; and left Claremont, accompanied by the Queen Dowager, for town.

A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The nuptials of the Hon. Captain Frederick W. Child Villiers (third son of the Earl of Jersey) and Lady Elizabeth de Reede Ginkle (daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Athlone) were celebrated on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. John Johnson, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, officiating at the ceremony

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—It has been finally arranged for the Court to visit Windsor for a somewhat lengthened period immediately after the prorogation of Parliament. The various repairs and alterations which were commenced at the Castle immediately after the departure of her Majesty on the 13th ult., will be completed for the Queen's reception at a very early period in the ensuing month.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Earl of Ripon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, and Sir Edward Knatchbull The Council sat at hour and a half.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Claremont on Wednesday afternoon, from her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. Her Royal Highness remained during the evening, and dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert and their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was taken an airing on a pony, yesterday forenoon, at Claremont

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen and the Hereditary Prince, left Marlborough House at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, attended by their respective suites, and embarked at Whitehall-stairs, in an Admiralty barge, for Greenwich, where the Governor received the illustrious visitors, and attended them during their inspection of the Royal Hospital.

Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, and Prince George, afterwards took leave of their august relative, the Queen Dowager, and left Greenwich, attended by their suite, in two carriages and four, for Dover, *en route* for the Continent.

BALL AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—On Wednesday night the Baroness Brunnow, the lady of his Excellency the Russian Minister, gave a magnificent *fête* at Ashburnham House, commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the nuptials of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia. The preparations for the ball were conducted on a scale of splendour becoming the joyous occasion, and nothing was omitted that could add to the elegance of the *fête*. The portico and vestibule were adorned on either side by a profusion of exotics, and the staircase and saloons generally were ornamented by numberless flowering plants.

In the vestibule were stationed the band of the Coldstream Guards; they, during the arrival of visitors, played in their usual excellent style, selections from the compositions of Lostzing, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Rossini, Auber, Sir H. Bishop, Costa, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Legge, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George and Princess Augusta, attended by Lady Augusta Somerset, came at a quarter past eleven.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow was waiting to receive the Royal visitors, who were saluted with the honours due to their elevated station by the military band.

Shortly after the arrival of the members of the Royal family, dancing commenced. Above 600 of the leading nobility, and nearly the whole of the foreign ministers and *attachés* to the *corps diplomatique*, graced the entertainment with their presence.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—On Monday a half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers to the charity, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the election of thirty children from a list of seventy-one candidates. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Gibbs, at eleven o'clock, when the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Rev. W. Curling, M.A.; and a report, from which it appeared that the charity had arrived at its jubilee, it being fifty years since its establishment in June, 1792, during which period nearly 1800 deaf and dumb children had been received into the institution. Although upwards of seventy children had been admitted during the last twelve months, the list of candidates did not diminish. At the present time 230 children were under instruction, who, with the exception of those on the pay-list, were clothed by the charity. The meeting was very numerously attended, and £178 in subscriptions was announced during the time of the election.

DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION. On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the London Diocesan Board of Education took place at the rooms of the institution, 79, Pall Mall, for the purpose of receiving the report of its proceedings for the past year, and electing officers for the year ensuing. The Rev. Dr. Cooke read the report, which congratulated the Society on the successful progress of the labours of the committee, and entered into a minute detail of the fiscal affairs of the institution. On the motion of Lord Radstock the report was adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated. The right rev. chairman addressed the meeting at considerable length.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL RACES

WEDNESDAY.—The Croxteth Stakes were won easily by Lord Westminster's Satirist (Marson), beating Shadow, Curricr and Meal.

The Produce Stakes were won by Lord Derby's Fortune-Teller Holmes), beating Sir R. Bulkeley's c. by Beagle, by a head.

The Bickerstaffe Stakes were won by Lord Westminster's Candahar Marson), beating Lord G. Bentinck's Peloponnesus by a head.

The Sefton Stakes, for fillies, were won by Mr. Meiklam's Florence (Templeman), beating Colonel Crawfurd's f. by Ladgar, and three others. A fine race.

The Mersey Stakes were won by Mr. G. Clark's Philip (Holmes), beating Eglidia, Maria Day, Colin Clink, and Gipsy Queen by half a length, easy.

The Sweepstakes of 500 sovs. each were walked over for by Auckland.

CRICKET MATCH.—KENT v. ALL ENGLAND.

There never was, perhaps, in the annals of cricketing a greater triumph than the one achieved on Tuesday evening, at Lord's, by the players of Kent, in their match with an eleven selected from the various counties of England; and in which they, after two days of unrivalled play, were proclaimed the victors by a majority of no less than fifty runs. The English cricketers are unquestionably the finest in the world, and the "Men of Kent" having now defeated, without much difficulty, the *elite* of the gentlemen and professional players of this country, they are entitled to the distinction of being styled the champions of the players of this fine athletic and truly British game, which, as an exercise, is rapidly increasing in the estimation of the public, particularly the aristocracy: and, if any argument were wanting to support this fact, the late order of the Commander-in-Chief for the establishment of cricket-grounds in the neighbourhood of barracks, for the sole use of officers and privates, would alone be sufficient.

For some time past this match has been the principal topic of conversation among the members of the metropolitan subscribers and provincial cricket clubs, and consequently a speculative interest has been excited; indeed, bets to an immense amount have been pending the result; and some idea may be formed of the anxiety with which the match was regarded by those amateurs and players who were unavoidably absent and living in distant parts, that pigeon and one-horse expresses were dispatched after each innings, communicating the state of the game.

The weather being propitious both Monday and Tuesday, the enclosure at Lord's presented a gay and animated appearance, from the immense assemblage of spectators, more than four thousand of whom paid for admission. There were above one hundred of the equipages of the nobility and other distinguished persons, including a number of the carriages of ladies of rank and fashion, in most of which were the fair owners with their families and friends, comprising the Countess of Verulam and Lady Jane Grimston, Countess Craven, Lady Augusta Gordon, Lady Bayley, &c.

Among other sporting noblemen, gentlemen, and well-known amateurs and patrons of the game we noticed the Marquis of Exeter, Earl of Aboyne, Earl Craven, Viscount Folkestone, Viscount Grimston, Lord W. Beresford, Lord M. Hill, Lord F. Beauclerc, Lord C. Russell, Lord F. Gordon, the Hon. F. Craven, the Hon. R. Grimston, the Hon. F. Grimston, the Hon. H. Grimston, the Hon. F. Ponsonby, the Hon. S. Ponsonby, the Hon. A. Villiers, the Hon. F. Cavendish, the Hon. — Montague, the Hon A. Saville, the Hon. Colonel Lowther, Sir J Bayley, General Mundy, Captain Udney, Captain J. A. Lambert, &c.

The play altogether was first-rate.

[We shall present our subscribers next week with an interesting view of Lord's Ground.]

GRAND ROWING MATCH

The public were entertained on Wednesday by an aquatic exhibition almost as rare as unexpected, in the revival of the scullers' wager, termed Lyon's sovereigns. In former years this was the great leading wager of the season, the contest by which the merits of the fresh candidates of each succeeding year were tested, and on which the sporting gentlemen bestowed more than ordinary attention. After two or three years of indifferent subscriptions it was discontinued, and from that period to this—a term, we should think, of half a dozen years—matches with picked scullers have been most unfrequent. The present contest differed in no respect from those of former years, as regarded its conditions, and the distance was, as usual, from Westminster-bridge to Putney, with seven scullers.

At half-past four the river was covered with boats belonging to the celebrated aquatic clubs, including those of the Cambridge, Oxford, King's College, St. George's, Leander, and others of equal note; and there were several members of the respective universities in handsome wager wherries. Betting was in favour of Phelps, George Campbell being next favourite. The men were started on this occasion from buoys with lines. They dashed away at a slashing pace. It was a sharp trial of game and stamina, but Pocock of Lambeth maintained the lead, and won the race by three lengths. Phelps was second, Hill third, Campbell fourth. The winner performed the distance under the disadvantages of excessive one-handed labour in thirty-eight minutes.

THE GUERNSEY REGATTA.

This regatta took place on Tuesday last. The wind blew fresh from the south-west; so that a fine opportunity was afforded for developing the utmost speed of all the vessels. The first prize competed for was the Sarnian Cup, valued at £100. The extremity of the course was from the Red Buoy in the Small Russell to two small craft moored to the southward of Castle Cornet, about six or seven miles. The winner was the Victoria, the property of A. Connor, Esq., of Cork. An amateur rowing match took place subsequently between two four-oared gigs, namely, the Tinemara and the Victoria, for five silver medals, which was won by the former. In the evening the parties dined at Gardner's Hotel. Wednesday evening a ball, in connection with the regatta, took place at the Assembly Rooms.—*Guernsey Comet.*

Goodwood Races commence on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and will continue four days. On the first day there will be the Craven Stakes; the 300 sov. Stakes, 12 subs.; the Gratwicke Stakes of 100 sov. each, 32 subs.; the Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sov. each, 17 subs.; the Goodwood Club Stakes for gentlemen riders, 14 subs.; the Welter Stakes for gentlemen riders, 7 subs.; the 1000 sov. match between Charles the Twelfth and Hyllus; and the Innkeepers' Plate, heats. On the second day, the Goodwood Stakes, the Cowdray Stakes, Queen's Plate, Stewards' Cup, and the Members' and Stand Plates, both in heats. On the third day, the Cup, 50 subs.; the Racing Stakes of 50 sov. each, 26 subs.; a Sweepstakes of 25 sov. each, for two-year-olds, 12 subs; the Molecomb Stakes of 50 sov. each, 15 subs.; the Duke of Richmond's Plate; and the Anglesey Stakes for gentlemen riders. The meeting will finish on Friday with the March Stakes for gentlemen riders (certain to produce two classes and a challenge cup); the Chesterfield Cup, 38 subs.; the Nassau Stakes of 50 sov. each, 22 subs.; and two matches. Without counting the heats, therefore (they are not only superfluous, but *infra dig.*), the sport for each day is almost unequalled in value and extent The Marquis of Westminster and Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart, are stewards. The races will commence each day at half-past twelve o'clock precisely.

CHESS.

The following game was played in the Westminster Chess Club during last summer, between the celebrated players, M. de la Bourdonnais and Mr. M'Donnell:—

	M. de la Bourdonnais.	Mr. M'Donnell.
1.	Q P two squares	Q P two squares
2.	Q B P two	P takes P
3.	Q Kt to B 3rd	K B P two
4.	K P one	K P one
5.	K B takes P	Q B P one
6.	K Kt to B 3rd	K B to Q 3rd
7.	K P one	Q Kt P two
8.	K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q R P two
9.	P takes P	Q P takes P
10.	Castles	Q R P one
11.	K B takes Kt	K R takes B
12.	Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q B 2nd
13.	Q to K 2nd ch	K to B square
14.	K R to K square	K to B 2nd
15.	Q R to Q B square	Q to Q Kt 2nd
16.	Q P one	K B P one
17.	P takes P	Q to Q R 3rd
18.	Q Kt takes Q Kt P	P takes B
19.	Kt takes B ch	K to Kt 3rd
20.	Kt to K 5th ch	K to B 3rd
21.	Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
22.	Q to K R 7th	Q B to K 3rd
23.	Kt takes K Kt P	Kt takes P
24.	Q R takes Kt	Q to her 5th
25.	Q to K 7th ch*	K takes Kt
26.	R takes B ch	K to R 4th
27.	Q to K R 7th ch	K to Kt 5th
28.	Q R checks	K B P one
29.	K R P checks	Q takes P
30.	Q takes Q and mates	

* If, instead of this check, La Bourdonnais had taken Bishop with Rook ch he would have mated the next move, by playing Q to R 7th.

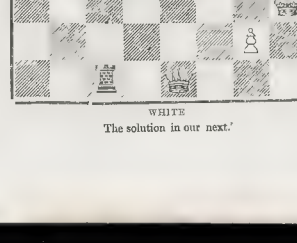
Solution to problem No. 2.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K to his B 7th	R to K R 5th
Q to K R 8th ch	K to his Kt 4th
Q mates	

PROBLEM, No. 4.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

The solution in our next.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. V.

JOSEPH STURGE.

The persecutors of Fox, the first who openly professed and acted on the principles, since so well known as those of the "Society of Friends," would hardly have credited the prophet who should have foreshown them what an active part and weighty influence the "Friends" would one day possess, in the agitation that always must precede the political of social changes of the times. Yet much influence this peculiar sect has attained; and it is conceded them the more willingly, that it has been gained by legitimate means. The growth of their influence in society forcibly reminds us of the text, "The stone which the builders rejected, the same has become the head of the corner." Burke speaks of Religion "lifting her mitred front in courts and palaces;" but who would have expected to see the "broad-brim" making its way into senates, and assemblies of passionate and heated controversy? Yet this is also the case, and from causes that may easily be explained. Beneath that quiet, calm exterior, which seems the universal attribute of the "Friends," there is much latent enthusiasm, warm sympathy with the sufferings of humanity, of whatever creed, nation, or colour, and a deep desire to raise mankind to a condition nearer to that standard which it is the duty of all Christian men to, at least, struggle to attain. The desire to effect this does, we believe, lead the members of this quietest and most unobtrusive of sects, to do a seeming violence to the general tenor of their lives, and mingle in those disputes and struggles which are generally carried on by men of harder minds, and who have, it may be, more selfish motives for action. Of those few of the Society of Friends who have been forced into public notice by the share they have taken in the politics of the day, we know not a better or more favourable specimen than Joseph Sturge. He was particularly distinguished for the active part he took in procuring the abolition of slavery; he had the cause thoroughly at heart; and oe spared neither his pen, his purse, nor his personal exertions in the cause. The Anti-Corn-Law League is exceedingly strong in the support it receives from the Society of Friends; those who attended its meetings last year must have seen the mild intelligent features of the subject of our sketch as busy in the common cause, as earnest, but less fiery, as the fiercest Repealer there; his outward bearing supported by an inward conviction, that what he was engaged in was his duty. The violent energy, breaking not unfrequently into passion, which marked the demeanour of others, could not be traced in him; the "quietism," if we may so call it, of his sect, seemed to surround him like a spell, and to enable him to walk unscathed among the firebrands with whom he acted, in a spirit far different from their own. In the present year he has headed a movement, which has for its object a closer union between the middle and working-classes, whom the political events of late years seem to have estranged from each other. An "extended suffrage" is to be the means of bringing the represented and unrepresented classes into more cordial union; but whether it has yet succeeded to any great extent, seems doubtful. The Anti-Corn-Law League is at this moment again sitting in Palace-yard, but we have missed Joseph Sturge from among them. If his presence could act as a rebuke to the rash and violent men who now seem to take so prominent a part in the business of the League, he is much wanted at their meetings. The language now employed is such as every thinking man must regret, such as Joseph Sturge could not approve. It does not stop short of incitements to bloodshed and revolt. Apart from all considerations of agreement or difference with their cause, we wish, for the sake of the people, that such things had not been said, as have been attributed to them, and remain undenied. It is no light matter to speak of blood; while to hold up the prospect of it as a threat, is wickedness. The soil of England has not as yet been moistened with aught more sad than the tears of the suffering thousands who tread it under the chilling shadow of poverty; let not the crimson shower descend upon it now. They who make threats, by no means obscure, of assassination, cannot have a right sense of the task they have undertaken. Assuredly such are not the sentiments of Joseph Sturge.

There was a ghostly air about these uninhabited chambers in the Temple, and attending every circumstance of Tom's employment there, which had a strange charm in it. Every morning when he shut his door at Islington, he turned his face towards an atmosphere of unaccountable fascination, as surely as he turned it to the London smoke; and from that moment, it thickened round and round him all day long, until the time arrived for going home again, and leaving it, like a motionless cloud, behind. It seemed to Tom, every morning, that he approached this ghostly mist, and became enveloped in it, by the easiest succession of degrees imaginable. Passing from the roar and rattle of the streets into the quiet court-yards of the Temple, was the first preparation. Every echo of his footsteps sounded to him like a sound from the old walls and pavements, wanting language to relate the histories of the dim, dismal rooms; to tell him what lost documents were decaying in forgotten corners of the shut-up cellars, from whose lattices such mouldy sighs came breathing forth as he went past; to whisper of dark bins of rare old wine, bricked up in vaults among the old foundations of the Halls; or mutter in a lower tone yet darker legends of the cross-legged knights, whose marble effigies were in the church. With the first planting of his foot upon the staircase of his dusty office, all these mysteries increased; until ascending step by step, as Tom ascended, they attained their full growth in the solitary labours of the day.—*Martin Chuzzlewit.*

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. II.

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.

Of the thousands who daily pass by this sacred edifice which divides the vast stream of life flowing from east to west, like a rock in some river which resteth not nor stays in its course, "but flows, and as it flows, for ever will flow on," few are they who ever dream that they are passing one of the most interesting spots in London—the place where the emblem of its old amusements lingered the longest and departed the last; where the poetry of its out-door life flourished in its youth, and died unwilling in age, even when it was compelled to give way before what is called the march of modern improvement. Reader, on the site of St. Mary-le-Strand, that smoke-blackened church which stands at the end of Drury-lane, and on your right hand, as you pass westward under the shadow of Somerset House, stood once the "Maypole in the Strand." Visions of olden mirth, vex not our aching sight with shadows of revelry and glee, that not England, far less London, may ever behold again! Here, says the quaint old chronicler, did the "young men and maidens" of London and Westminster "much resorte," to do observance to the morn of May, with such dancing, and devices, and minstrelsy, as would by no means find favour in the eyes of those blue-coated functionaries, from whom a hearty laugh at a print-shop window is almost enough to excite a "Move on." The government clerks who, at four o'clock, look up at the steeple to assure themselves that her Majesty has not had a minute more of their ill-paid time than she is entitled to, seldom picture to themselves the pole and garland that would have greeted them, could they have looked up there in the early days of Queen Anne. Yet so it was: and, as regrets for the past are useless, let us to our task, which is to describe the present, or at least the manner in which what is the present, took the place of the past. The old church of "St. Mary and the Innocents in the Strand," stood to the south of the present structure, nearer the river, and on the ground now partly occupied by one of the wings of Somerset House. It was pulled down by "order" of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, in 1549, to make room for the magnificent pile which he commenced on the site of the present Somerset House. We should like to hear what the Bishops of Exeter or London would say to the "absolute shall" of any noble duke of the present day, who might fancy that a church stood in the way of his prospect or improvements! Even in those times the proud Protector carried his power too far; the people at once accused him of peculation and sacrilege; and the immense sums he lavished on his building, and the recklessness he showed for sacred things in laying its foundation, were the pleas made use of by his enemies to bring him down from his "pride and place." In this drama the little church of St. Mary in the Strand played an important part. All that is known of the early history of this edifice is, that it was a church in 1222, how long before that date is unknown. When it was pulled down, as we have stated, it deprived the parishioners of their place of worship, and they joined themselves to the Church of St. Clement Danes, and after that of St. John the Baptist, in the Savoy. They continued to attend this as their parish church for more than one hundred and fifty years, till, in 1723, the act for erecting fifty new churches within the bills of mortality was passed. One of the number was appointed for this parish. The first stone of the present building was laid in 1714, so that it must have been commenced in anticipation of the act; it was completed and consecrated in 1723, and, instead of the ancient name, was called St. Mary-le-Strand.

Though not large (the builder was probably confined both by space and funds), it is an elegant building, and not without considerable merit as a specimen of metropolitan church architecture. It has an air of solidity about it which makes it look as if built for ages to come, and which still does not degenerate into heaviness. The western entrance is gained by a flight of steps cut in a circular sweep, conducting to a circular portico of Ionic columns, surmounted by a dome, which is crowned by an elegant vase. The columns are continued along the body of the church in pilasters of the same at the corners, and in the inter-columniations are niches, handsomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns, which are also continued round the body of the structure, over those of the Ionic order; beneath, and between these, the windows are placed over the niches. The windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. The steeple is light, though solid, and ornamented with composite columns and capitals. A dwarf stone wall runs round the building, surmounted by an iron railing, more useful perhaps than ornamental.

The church is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester. An estimate taken some years since gives the value of the living at £225 a-year, besides the surplice fees: of this £100 a-year was settled by Parliament, and the remainder made up by a pound-rate on the inhabitants in lieu of tithes.

Such is a brief account of this church: those to whom the traditions of the spot are interesting, may wish to know what became of the Maypole, the centre of attraction to hundred ere summer revelry gave way to Sunday devotion. It is consoling to reflect, that no ignoble end befel this relic of olden time. When it was taken down (and much fell with it), it was found to be a good hundred feet in length, and probably for that reason was obtained by Sir Isaac Newton, and conveyed to Wanstead Park, in Essex, the seat of Sir John Child, afterwards Lord Castlemain, where, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Pound, it was used in erecting a telescope, 125 feet long, the largest then known in the world, which had been presented to the Royal Society by M. Hugon, a scientific, and, we presume, a munificent foreigner. Thus, after gladdening the heart of man for a long, almost unknown period, it became instrumental in increasing his knowledge of "every star which heaven doth show:" it was beneficial in both capacities; and at the present moment we can hardly decide in which it was the most worthily employed. What became of the "Maypole," after the telescope had tired the eyes and exhausted the calculations of some generations of the Royal Society, we have not been able to learn: perchance it rotted into the earth, or, doing good to the last, it fed the winter's hearth of some poor cottager dwelling by the park side of Wanstead. In whatever manner it disappeared from the earth, few trees of the forest have been destined to minister more to the mirth and knowledge of the world. Would that we could now see the two things blended more frequently than we find them! Neither has gained by parting company; and could we recal the simple mirth and hearty cheerfulness of the olden time, it might be found that a course of most learned lectures on any *ology* of the list, might be well exchanged for a merry May-morning's dance round the "old Maypole in the Strand."

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

In this miraculous age of improvements and discoveries when "the annihilation of time and space" is no longer regarded as an idle chimera of the brain, it might hardly be considered necessary to occupy our space with a detail of the various schemes that have been adopted and put in operation to facilitate this most paramount and prevailing desire. So many thousands of our country readers, however (and we are proud to say that our country circulation increases weekly beyond our most sanguine expectations), must be naturally unconversant with those experiments in arts and science which the "great metropolis" is continually eliciting, that we feel it a duty which we owe to our friends and supporters at a distance, to place before them those objects of interest and real usefulness in which the metropolis abounds, and which are only known to them by name, and that too, perhaps, through the cold and often suspected medium of a newspaper advertisement. The subject which we have selected for illustration, in the present instance, is *Watson's Telegraph*, established for the service of the mercantile and shipping interest of the United Kingdom—one which, we believe, is not familiar either to our metropolitan or provincial readers, not even along the line of coast where this astonishing contrivance has been established. The title of this machine almost sufficiently explains its use and object as far as the *saving of time* is concerned, but the simple complexity (if we may so say) of its arrangement is so different from anything that has been heretofore started to answer the purposes of a telegraph, that we have deemed it necessary, even at the risk of encroaching inordinately on our space, to add a rather lengthened letter-press description of the apparatus which the subjoined engraving represents.

WATSON'S TELEGRAPH.

The view of the above edifice is taken from the Borough, and must be acknowledged by all who have seen it to be most correct. The plan was invented by a gentleman named Watson, and is carried into execution, we understand, by a body of enterprizing gentlemen calling themselves the "Shipping Telegraphic Association." As regards the topographical object of the telegraph, the intention is to establish it at various parts of the coast of Great Britain, and others from the coast to London, for the purpose of conveying instant intelligence of the arrival of vessels at any port; of vessels seen at a distance; of vessels in distress; of the kind of aid required and the place to which it must be sent; of orders given or required; of the number of passengers, or the kind and amount of cargo on board; and numerous other matters arising out of maritime enterprize; of the manner in which lives and property may be saved by such a system.

Coast Stations are now or have already been established at Pentland Firth, Peterhead, Flamborough Head, Spurn, Yarmouth, Orfordness, North Foreland, Deal, Reculver, Sheppy, the Needles, and three places in the Isle of Wight. There is also a chain of stations to connect London with Deal; the first of which is now erecting on the top of a shot-tower at the foot of London-bridge; the second at Forest-hill; the third at Knockholt; and others at Wrotham-hill, Bluebell-hill, and three or four elevated spots between there and Deal. These stations, by an agreement with the Trinity-house, are in communication, not only with each other, but also with the floating lights at the Nore, the Goodwin-sands, &c.

With regard to the mechanism of the signals, it is necessary to state that the primary part is the "Telegraphic Dictionary;"

INTERIOR OF WATSON'S TOWER.

a copy of which is kept at each station, and contains several thousand words, names, phrases, and directions, such as are likely to be most useful and required, and names of vessels, of places, and certain nautical terms, which have been selected with great care, as may best suit the object in view. They are all ranged alphabetically, and each one has a number attached to it, which number becomes the symbol employed in signaling.

It will thus be seen that the telegraphic operation consists, in principle, of the transference from place to place of symbols representing numbers. In this plan the numbers are represented by the position which two or more boards, poles, or arms, are made to assume, with reference one to another; the general principles of which (though not the minute details) may perhaps be understood from the following description.

The main part consists of two vertical masts, about twenty feet apart, and fifty feet high. Two cross-trees or poles are fixed, one near the top of each mast, and two pairs of arms are hinged to the lower part of each mast, one pair above another. There are thus eight arms, which, when down in the grooves, are invisible at a small distance. When in operation, one arm is capable of projecting sideways in one of three different directions, viz., upwards, inclining downwards, and horizontal. Every arm is managed by means of a wire rope, which passes into the house, and is there moved by a sort of windlass.

Now let us for an instant confine our attention to one pair of arms, attached to the same mast at equal heights, the one branching out to the left and the other to the right. Calling one the north arm—when this inclines upwards it signifies 1; when horizontal, 2; when it inclines downwards, 3. The south arm signifies 4, 5, and 6, when inclining upwards, horizontally, and downwards, respectively. Both arms inclining upwards signify 7; both horizontal, 8; and both inclining downwards, 9. It will thus be very apparent that any numeral from 1 to 9 may be symbolled by one or both of these arms, pointed obliquely or horizontally.

But if the number be higher than 9, the upper pair of arms in the same mast is brought into requisition. Here the positions are similar to those of the pair below; but each one is equivalent to a numoer ten times as great as the one below. If the lower north arm, inclining downwards, indicates 3, the upper north arm, inclining downwards, would indicate 30; and so of all the other positions. To indicate such a number as 79, therefore, the two upper arms would incline upwards for 70, and the two lower would incline downwards for 9.

Supposing, however, the number to reach hundreds or thousands, the other mast is employed, of which each pair of boards move precisely in the same way as the former. But the value of the indication is proportionably higher, the lower pair representing hundreds, and the upper pair thousands. These may all be compared in an easy way, by supposing the whole eight arms to project horizontally: then the lower pair on the first mast, as before observed, would represent 8; the upper pair, 80; the upper pair in the other mast, 800; and so on.

As these telegraphs are too cumbrous to be used on board ship, a system of flag-signals has been divised by Mr. Watson. Sir Home Popham and other naval officers have directed their attention to signals of this kind, and many attempts have been made to limit the flags to a conveniently small number. In Mr. Watson's system, thirteen flags are sufficient, used one or more at a time, to give all the signals contained in the telegraph-dictionary. Difference of colour, and difference of position as hoisted on the masts and ropes, give together all the combinations required.

Already, in the north of England, many and decided benefits—not only to commerce, but to the cause of humanity—have resulted from the telegraphic system as applied to shipping; and when the extensive system here sketched shall be in practical operation round the eastern and southern coasts of England, the contributions to civilization will, we are inclined to believe, be more extensive than the projectors first imagined.

It may be requisite to add that the Lords of the Admiralty have directed all her Majesty's ships and vessels to be provided with Watson's signal books, for the convenience of the mercantile community. By this means, merchant vessels carrying Watson's code will be enabled to communicate with any of her Majesty's vessels of war they may meet at sea. All revenue cruisers are also to be similarly supplied.

VIEW OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OF LONDON AND THE THAMES.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

The pent-up commerce of the Port of London appears to have burst forth with exceeding vigour on the coming into operation of the New Tariff, a measure, the uncertainty of which has so long suspended the vitality of our mercantile marine. On Monday the scene at the Custom-House was one of most extraordinary bustle and excitement, and formed a striking contrast to the stagnation which for some time past has prevailed within the portals of that great emporium of commerce. The apartment, which it is no misnomer to call the "long room," was crowded to overflowing with busy, bustling men of business, whose anxious countenances proclaimed the advent of a new market; and on the "grand side," we are informed, no fewer than 1850 entries were made during the day, whilst on the "plantation side" the entries amounted to upwards of 1000. At the Bonded Office, St. Katharine's Dock, the London Dock, and the West India Dock, a great deal of business was done, and a considerable quantity of foreign produce, which had been waiting the passing of the bill, was cleared from the different warehouses. The Hamburg steamer, which arrived during the morning, had a quantity of meat and poultry on board, which was admitted under the new regulations. We have endeavoured to perpetuate the recollection of this critical juncture in our commercial career, by the above view of the *Custom-House of London and the Thames*, which may not be unacceptable to our readers.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—The members of the Royal Household, with the vast number of domestics in the Master of the Horse department, whose salaries and wages, payable quarterly at Lord Jersey's office in the Royal Mews, became due on the 1st instant, have been officially informed that a delay of some days must necessarily take place in the payment, in consequence of the Lords of the Treasury having required a return of their respective incomes, perquisites, &c., to be made forthwith to the Treasury, at Whitehall, with the view, it is supposed, of subjecting them to the deduction of the income-tax.

BALMY BREEZES, I'VE SOUGHT YE LONG.

Balmy breezes I've sought ye long;
Now ye come in luscious tides,
Bearing the riches of scent and song,
From the wild-flower fields to which ye belong,
Where the summer-king presides.

All acknowledge your potent power,
Man and insect, beast and bird;
For ye give a charm to the evening hour,
Whether *here*, in hall, or in foliage bower;
And their souls by your spells are stirr'd.

I'm your lover, and delight to kiss
Your sweet lips as they pass by;
I would wed ye (for 'twould be such bliss,
Nor a transient rapture or a joy like this),
And upon your bosom die!—*Cicaré.*

QUIPS ABOUT MARRIAGE.

Marriage is like a silk purse—most agreeable to bear when there is plenty of money in it. Marriage is like a mouse-trap: once get into it and you are caught, without the least prospect of recovering your liberty. Marriage is like a "rose-tree in full bearing": how attractive are its flowers! but the bright leaves fall after a season, and the thorns alone remain. Marriage among fools is like a boiled calf's head, without the accompaniment of brains. Marriage is like a roast leg of mutton on Sunday—served up cold on Monday, ditto with pickles on Tuesday, and hashed up on Wednesday. Marriage is the sunshine of life: beneath its genial influence spring up the best affections and the noblest virtues of man, which in the sterility of selfish celibacy would have lain dormant and useless.

MELTING MOMENTS.

A gentleman happened to remark, one intensely hot evening, that Parliament would soon be "dissolved." A young lady in the company immediately added, "So we all shall, if this weather continue."

SPEECH.

There is no greater miracle than the power of speech. The Divine Artificer of such a power! What is more wondrous then the evolving of thought in the chamber of the mind, and its winged course to the tongue! What matchless machinery, by which thought becomes embodied, as it were, and in one moment transmitted to thousands of fellow minds!

To strip religion of her gloom, and present her in such an attractive form, that you could not choose but love her, is the Christian minister's happy task.

NEW DICTIONARY FOR LADIES.

Brute—a domestic endearment for a humane husband. *Wrinkle*—The first thing one lady sees on another's face. *Horrid, hideous*—Terms of admiration elicited by any lovely face except that in the looking glass. *Nice, dear*: Expressions of delight applied to anything from a baby to a grenadier. *Teen*: A thing that begins to exist only after the birth of a great-grandchild.

The following comes from New York:—"Are you fond of novels, Mr. Jones?" "Very," responded the interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought by the lady questioner a lover of literature. "Have you," continued the inquisitive lady, "ever read *Tea Thousand a year*?" "No, Madam; I never read so many novels in all my life."

HALF FARTHINGS.

In England, dear England, what is there that one can purchase for such a mite as one of the new fractions? Nothing. The traditionary farthing rushlight has risen to four times the price, and the old ha'penny roll has rolled into a penny one. And half a farthing? The only commodity I know of to be obtained for such a trifle is—kicks!

"I'd kick him for half a farthing."

The New Monthly.

CHARITY.

"I fear," said a country curate to his flock, "when I explained to you, in my last charity sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have misunderstood me to say *specie*, which may account for the smallness of the collection. You will prove, I hope, by your present contribution, that you are no longer labouring under the same mistake."

A bookseller received an order for "2 *sam bux*." He puzzled his brain some time without understanding the meaning thereof, and returned it for an explanation. The writer was very much astonished that it could not be understood. "Why," said he, "it is as plain as day: 2 *sam* (psalm) *bux* (books)." This explained the mystery. —*New York Evening Post.*

GOOD RIDDANCE.

This is the last day of May, and, sooth to say, we are not sorry, for it has been a most melancholy and unpleasant month. Time was when all kinds of honied words were lavished upon May—"Merry May"—and poets and painters bedecked her in flowers, and sunshine, and brightness; but the only colouring in which the May of 1842 can be presented with any kind of "truth to nature," is that in which an eastern editor last week "showed her up," to wit—"as an old dowd sitting up for company in a mud-coloured calico gown, with a dripping cotton umbrella over her head." —*New York Sun.*

ODDITIES OF GREAT MEN.

Dr. Johnson used always, in going up Bolt-court, to put one foot upon each stone of the pavement; if he failed, he felt certain the day would be unlucky. Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, never wrote but in full dress. Dr. Routh, of Oxford, studied in full canonicals. An eminent living writer can never compose with his slippers on. A celebrated preacher of the last century could never make a sermon with his garters on. A great German scholar writes with his braces off. Reiseg, the German critic, wrote his commentaries on Sophocles with a pot of porter by his side. Schlegel lectures, at the age of seventy-two, extempore, in Latin, with his snuff-box constantly in his hand; without it he could not get on.

MUSIC.

I would fain know what music is; I seek it as a man seeks eternal wisdom. Yesterday evening I walked late in the moonlight in the beautiful avenue of lime-trees on the banks of the Rhine, and I heard a tapping noise and soft singing. At the door of a cottage, under the blossoming lime-tree, sat a mother with her twin babes; the one lay at her breast, the other in a cradle, which she rocked with her foot, keeping time to her singing. In the very germ then, when the first trace of life begins to stir, music is the nurse of the soul. It murmurs in the ear, and the child sleeps; the tones are the companions of his dreams; they are the world in which he lives. He has nothing; the babe, although cradled in his mother's arms, is alone in the spirit; but time will find entrance into his half-conscious soul, and nourish it as the earth nourishes the life of plants.—*Bettina.*

A PURSUIT.

No human being, however exalted his rank and fortune, however enlarged and cultivated his understanding, can long be happy without a pursuit. Life is a ladder, on which we cling from hope to hope, and by expectation, strive to ascend to enjoyments; but he who fancies he has reached his highest hope, or who enjoys the utmost of his wishes, is miserable indeed; for many who have been most successful in their respective undertakings, have given the gloomiest descriptions of the emptiness of human pleasures. The pursuit alone can yield true happiness; and the most trifling object that has power to fascinate the hopes of man, is worthy his attention.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 17th.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.—Christian IV., King of Denmark, arrived in England on a visit to James I., 1606.
MONDAY, 18th.—Petrarch died, 1374.
TUESDAY, 19th.—Coronation of George IV, 1820.
THURSDAY, 21st.—St. Victor's Day.—Burns died.
FRIDAY, 22nd.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
SATURDAY, 23rd.—First newspaper established, 1665.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Custom-House, Southampton.*"—*The annoyance and delay suffered here as a grievance which is really almost beyond endurance. Passengers from all parts of the world, and even from our own Channel Islands, have to undergo the delay of upwards of two, and sometimes five, hours before they are allowed to proceed on their journeys. A correspondent complains that on Friday morning, July 8th, he arrived from Guernsey at three o'clock in the morning, and had to wait till eight o'clock before he was enabled to obtain his luggage from the Custom-house. The first train had started to London, and the delay occasioned not only much inconvenience, but positive loss. We hope the absurd regulations at our ports will soon be altered.*

"*The Land Sharks.*"—*We have had many letters complaining of a set of harpies who infest the coasts of most countries. We know of no decided remedy to avoid being plundered by these impostors. In our own country we hope the Legislature will interfere. Half the pleasure of an excursion is taken away by the double annoyance of the importunities and plunderings of cads, porters, and others, who infest the sea-ports of a few parts of the world.*

"*Kensal-green Cemetery.*"—*We cannot tell who may happen to be the Directors of this burial-ground. Of this we are certain, the regulations are far from agreeable to the visitors. Our correspondent might well be indignant at the police snatching a flower in its breast; we would advise him and others not to subject themselves to such offensiveness, by keeping away in future.*

We have to apologise to many correspondents. Some private communications shall be answered in a day or two.

"*The Income Tax.*"—*This tax, which at first was supposed to touch only persons of £150 per annum, we find has already taken effect on persons receiving dividends at the Bank to the amount of £2 10s. and upwards. The only remedy for the persons subjected to the above reduction is an appeal to the Commission—a very pleasant remedy, truly. We wish the Government joy of the outcry which will soon reach them, when this unequal tax is in full operation.*

We shall be glad to receive proposals for engravings. Apply on Monday only, at 10, Crane-court, between ten and one in the morning.

"*F. T., Mansfield,* we are certain can procure our journal regularly, if he orders it. *Apply to Mr. Langley, bookseller.*

Booksellers and news-agents are informed that on application to our Publisher, they will be supplied with Prospectuses of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *gratis.*

"*W. S.*" *and better order Saturday's edition.*

"*T. R., Manchester.*—*We recommend him the Saturday's edition. The impressions of the engravings are not better in the first edition. They do not wear like copper or steel plate engravings.*

"*J. N., Winchester.*—*300,000 impressions might be taken without serious injury to our engravings.*

Part II. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *containing Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, is now ready, and may be had, by order, of all booksellers throughout the Kingdom.*

"*B. Blundy, Esq.*"—*His communication our Publisher will attend to.*

"*J. K. P.*"—*We will inquire.*

"*Carus Amicus*" *shall appear.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Teignmouth, had better send what he requests us to insert.*

"*R. A. B., Leeds, next week.*

"*A. Thompson, Inverkeithing. We will try to find room.*

"*J. J.,*" *3, Manchester-buildings.*—*Too late; the occasion is passed.*

"*Brutus,*"—*Edinburgh Castle shall appear. Could he forward us a short well-written history? Buckingham Palace is not forgotten. Windsor Castle will appear.*

"*J. T., Nottingham.*—*The view of his town next week.*

Our usual articles on Gardening and Chess, together with the weekly Calendar, were unavoidably excluded from our last publication, owing to the great press of important public news.

A view of Bristol will appear next week, beautifully engraved.

We beg our advertising friends to send their favours on Thursday, as we cannot undertake to insert any advertisements after Thursday evening.

"*N. D.*"—*Our friend is mistaken in thinking that we were mistaken in our chess answer. The rule we laid down of making queens is general* "*in the clubs,*" *of course as a strict law; but the conventionalities of ordinary society have given a predominance to the custom we indicated.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bridgwater, complains courteously; but should hardly, we think, complain at all. If, however, there be an honour in being an exception to the general rule, our correspondent has all that advantage.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Edinburgh.*—*We have only to repeat that our Wrapper is not stamped, and cannot, therefore, go by post. The result is at the same time open, and again stated, that it must be procured by the news-agent or bookseller of personal liberty at a distance through the ordinary channel of booksellers parcels. Of course our own Publisher could not transmit the Wrappers. Independently of the postage, the labour would render that impossible, but he will supply them to any London agent with the utmost readiness. There has never been a deficiency in the quantity.*

"*W. A. B.*"—*The limits of our journal are not about the suggestion in consequence of the space occupied by cuts. Every possible degree of intelligence when the paper can receive a notice thereof; this the columns record upon occasions when some things are unwillingly received to make way for the celebration of any extra important news.*

Thanks to Mr. John Morris. We may find room for his communication.

"*A. L.*"—*In a day or two we will attend to your correspondent by post.*

"*J. O.*" *We cannot venture to answer legal questions, especially upon a subject which is about to open so wide a field of appeal. We shall be happy to receive specimens and notices of the landscape illustrations.*

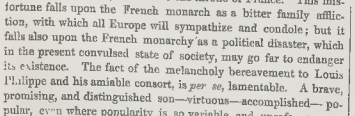
"*A. H. H., Leamington.*—*We have given special directions concerning the wrapper in this case; but there should be no difficulty. The London bookseller can procure them in abundance at the office. We have before stated that Mr. Marriot neither has, nor ever had, any connexion with this journal. The Colosseum Print will be delivered upon a previously organized system. The Times, Papers, &c., might need our purpose; but we should like to receive a specimen. Thanks for the whole spirit and intention of our correspondent's letter.*

The letter of "Miles" is useful and just. Nothing but gradual organization can conquer the imperfection which his comments attack. Master of fact statements like his can, however, never be lost upon us.

"*E. M.*"—*The newsman should know. It was always advertised to be given at six months from the date of the commencement of the paper.*

"*A St. Mungo Resident.*"—*Upon the ground of the name or title having been applied to our Saviour. To the rest of the communication we may find it within our province to attend.*

Captain Gray's worm, &c., have been received, and will be noticed in our next.



LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The most recent and distressing public intelligence that has reached us comes from abroad. The last express from Paris has brought us the sad information of the death, by accident, of the Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne of France. This misfortune falls upon the French monarch as a bitter family affliction, with which all Europe will sympathize and condole; but it falls also upon the French monarchy as a political disaster, which in the present convulsed state of society, may go far to endanger its existence. The fact of the melancholy bereavement to Louis Philippe and his amiable consort, *is per se*, lamentable. A brave, promising, and distinguished son—virtuous—accomplished—popular, even where popularity is so variable and unsafe—escapes the ordinary dangers of revolutionary distraction, and falls, under the inscrutable decree of Divine Providence, a victim to the accident of a day. A whole family is plunged into woe—a father's heart is lacerated—a mother's soul paralyzed with sorrow—a monarch is deprived by death of his heir. The King is here levelled with the peasant, sorrow claims the sympathy of humanity from every Christian—and the love that liveth in the cottage can send up to the palace its tribute of affectionate and condoling grief. The domestic virtue of the kingdom is prompted through Nature and by the voice of God.

But the death of the Duke of Orleans becomes of measureless importance to Europe, in a sense wider and more dangerous, than any ordinary visitation upon royalty could imply. The young Prince has married, and has left behind him a son, heir to the throne of France! There are links between this infant child and his royal grandfather, but they are links which, upon the death of Louis Philippe, revolutionary France may snap. That is not a country to bear a long regency, unless the elements of that regency be cast in the boldest, the sternest, the most gigantic and commanding mould. The men who reign in France without being Kings, or who exercise a delegated authority without being republicans, must, in the present temper of that sovereignty, combine something of the firmness and energy of the now-reigning monarch with the wily diplomacy of the Talleyrand school and the more unscrupulous severity of the days of the Revolution or the Empire. To do this they must be greater men than we see or know upon the political horizon; and the hope of civilized Europe should be, that Louis Philippe may be spared, until the contingencies suggested by this grievous death of his son wear a brighter and less difficult aspect for the political contemplation of the world. We will not, at the first blush of this dire intelligence, pursue the theme through half the field that it opens before us; it is better and more seemly to close our reflections with most heartfelt expressions of sorrow for the disastrous calamity that has befallen, and to pay to the afflictions of the French monarch the respect which is due by all men unto grief.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary intelligence that Sir Robert Peel has brought in a bill for the better protection of the person of her Majesty, which, in its spirit, is nearly the echo of the article that appeared on the first page of the last number of this journal. It is so far in accordance with the tone of the whole metropolitan press, which might indeed almost claim the credit of giving the initiative to the minister, if it were not plain that common sense must have suggested the proposed alternative to the mind of every person of ordinary intelligence, who reflected upon the recent wretched and provoking, although distressing and alarming attacks upon the life or domestic happiness of our universally loved Queen.

The bill in question is a flogging bill; and this gives the death blow to the miserable vanity of your would-be-thought pseudo-regicides. Whip them at Newgate, they buy no more pistols; pillory them in Palace-yard, they shoot no more Queens. The punishment will henceforth not be commensurate with the crime; but it will so degrade the crime in dignity, that no future fool will set it up as an ambition in his imagination, and, let his morbid sensibilities or broodings be what they may, he will have no fancy for crimsoning them with *his own blood*. The half-idiot hobbledehoy, who knows nothing of the great question of eternity, and whom Jackshepp ardism has persuaded that to be hanged is to be a hero, goes to earn his reward of criminal notoriety, and is only cheated out of his celebrity by the mercy of the crown; but once tell him that "brute romance" will only pass current at the whipping post—that flogging shall reward him instead of fame—that jeering and gibing, and mob execration and scorn, and contumely and wretched contempt, will be unsparingly meted out to him by a sneering and hooting multitude; and the coward who could contemplate such designs as we have seen attempted, would crouch under the shadow of the infamy of his own suggested villany, and howl himself into exhaustion with an imaginative torture, that would handsomely deter him from ever aspiring after the real.

It is a great theme of praise too in favour of the Minister, that he has backed up the degradation of the lash with a year of severe punishment in England, and with seven years of after-transportation to our penal settlements abroad

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The following is a copy of a notice exhibited at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the several branch offices:—"The next mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, *via* Falmouth, will be made up on the 16th instant. The next mails for India and Egypt, *via* Falmouth, will be despatched hence on the 31st instant. The next mails for Egypt, India, &c., *via* Marseilles, will be made up here on the 4th of August. The Medway steam-ship will take out the West India mails of the 15th instant; and the Columbia the American mails of the 16th instant."

THE NEW COINAGE.—The Bank of England on Monday paid the dividends in new sovereigns and half sovereigns, and in new half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, just received from the royal Mint. A large amount of new half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, was sent off on Saturday and Monday to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and other populous manufacturing districts in the north, where there is a great scarcity of silver. The number of light sovereigns now in circulation must be very limited, as during the last week but a small quantity were presented for change. The Bank only takes them now in sums from £30 to £500, and upwards; but the light gold that has been taken since the panic has been sent to the Mint to be recoined, so as to prevent the re-issuing.

The pressure of business at the Custom-house on Monday was very great, in consequence of the tariff coming into operation on that day. The arrangements, however, were so judicious, that no inconvenience was experienced. The clearances of goods were to a large extent, and would lead to the expectation that the depression in trade has been owing more to merchants refraining from business until the new duties were to be received, than to any other cause.

A curious auction was held in the City on Monday, on account of a bankrupt's estate. It appears that in 1836 and 1837, certain supplies were furnished to the Spanish Government, for which bills were drawn upon and accepted by A. de Ramon y Carbonell, Esq., the then authorised agent of the Government of Spain, which bills were overdue, and amount to £15,012 15s. 8d." The documents were put up to sale this morning in eight lots, and realized exactly *one hundred and seventy pounds*. Something like a correct calculation of the value of Spanish credit in this country may be formed from the circumstance. The genuineness of the bills was not questioned.

TAXES.—The whole of the taxes imposed in Great Britain, in 1841, was Land-tax, £1,183,985; other taxes, £51,997,000; in France Land-tax, £23,250,000; other taxes, £17,500,000; in Prussia—Land-tax, £3,994,000; other taxes, £3,667,000; in Austria—Land-tax, £3,795,000; other taxes, £7,700,000. Probate and legacy duty of £1,138,000, not paid by landholders. From the beginning of the reign of George the Third to 1834, 6,840,540 acres of waste land were enclosed.

THE WELLINGTON ARCADE.—A new and splendid arcade is about to be erected, extending from Wellington-street North, immediately opposite to the portico of the English Opera House, to Catherine-street, Strand, the hoarding for which has been erected, and the preliminary clearings for it already commenced.

THE METROPOLITAN ROADS.—The income derived from the tolls on the metropolis roads since the introduction of railway travelling, in 1837, has progressively decreased from £83,497 to £67,475, a falling off of £16,000 per annum. Under these circumstances the commissioners relinquished the expense of lighting the roads, and the greater part of the parishes have, it appears, taken on themselves that duty. The exceptions are the Kensington and Brentford roads.

The average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending the 25th of June, is stated to be £17,543,000, and the stock of bullion for the same period £7,846,000, showing an increase in the bullion, as compared with the four weeks ending the 28th of May, of £463,000, and as compared with the four weeks ending the 24th of July, 1841, an increase of £2,835,000.

The assessable, much of the same character as that between the Greenwich and Croydon companies, has arisen between the Northern and Eastern and Eastern Counties Railways, respecting their rate of tolls, and promises to lead to as much acrimonious discussion.

No less than twenty-one new magistrates have been created for the metropolitan county; a number of whom qualified on Friday at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell-green. Amongst the appointments we observe the name of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Mr. Hodgson, M.P.

Lord Ponsonby, late ambassador at Constantinople, after an absence of several years from this country, arrived late on Saturday night, accompanied by Lady Ponsonby, from the Continent. The noble Lord, on leaving the Turkish capital, proceeded to Italy and Germany for the benefit of his health, which, we are happy to hear, is quite restored. On Sunday his lordship made visits to the royal family, and the members of the *corps diplomatique* and the leading nobility.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed John Thomas Briggs, Esq., the Hon. Robert Dundas, Sir William Burnet, John Meek, Esq., H. Arnedroz, Esq., to be the commissioners under the Income Tax act for her Majesty's navy.

REMOVAL OF AN OLD NUISANCE.—A favourable opportunity having presented itself to prevent the perpetuity of a nuisance which has long existed in Kensington-road, in consequence of a public-house, called the Half-way-house, standing in the road itself, and occupying a considerable portion of its width, the Commissioners, in conjunction with the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c., made arrangements with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for the purchase of their interests in these premises. The transaction has been lately completed, so far as this commission is concerned; but the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, &c., not having yet authorised to accept the transfer of the deed the purchase-money—viz., £470 15s. 10d., appears for the present as an item of expenditure in the general account.—*Parliamentary Paper.*

The members of the Anti-Corn-law Conference have had frequent sittings during the week in their room in Palace-yard, where a great number of speeches have been delivered, and strongly worded resolutions adopted; but as yet, this appears to be the only good (if so near the dog-days good it can be called) which the body has effected.

John Stock, Esq., an intelligent and respected magistrate of Middlesex, died at his residence, near Poplar, on Sunday last, much regretted by his friends and neighbours.

The regret, as far as the Home-office authorities are concerned, as to the right of the coroner to have a prisoner remanded or committed by a police magistrate upon a charge of murder or homicide, brought before a coroner's jury, has been determined. The report of the visiting justices of the House of Correction states, that the visiting justices have received a letter from Sir J. Graham, and, concurring in opinion with Sir James, they have resolved, that it appears to them that the governor will not in future be justified in sending any prisoner committed for re-examination by a magistrate on a charge of homicide, before the coroner, in order to be present at the inquest.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—During Monday and Tuesday last a most fancy fair took place on the grounds of the asylum, in and of its funds, for the benefit of the children of the Licensed Victuallers' School attended, marshalled by Messrs. Walter, Blake, Reader, and Lancaster, with their respective brothers-in-law, the band of the 73rd played during both days. The fancy fair was very liberally patronised by upwards of 900 persons.

CONSECRATION OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, CHANCERY-LANE.—On Wednesday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the church of St. Thomas, situate in Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane. After the ceremony of consecration had been performed, his lordship delivered a most impressive sermon from the 9th chapter of St. Matthew, 27th and 28th verses, to a highly respectable congregation, in aid of the building fund. After service a collection was made, amounting to £106.

THE LATE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF GALLOWAY.—The funeral of the above estimable countess took place on Thursday, when her ladyship's mortal remains were interred in a new vault in the cemetery at Kensal-green. The Earl of Galloway, Marquis of Anglesey, Hon. Sir Edward Paget, the Hon. Berkeley Paget, Lord Feversham, and the other immediate members of the family attended the obsequies.

STEAM ABOVE BRIDGE.—There landed at Chelsea from the steamers on Sunday last, 6741; at Putney, 4267; and at Richmond, 5072; independently of those who landed at Battersea, Wandsworth, and Kew. Many of our readers may not be aware of the short distance from Richmond to Hampton Court, across the Twickenham meadows.

THE INCOME TAX.

We subjoin a copy of the official rules and regulations for collecting this unequal and unfair impost, which cannot fail to be instructive to our readers.

The following is a copy of the official regulations which will be issued to every person for the purpose of assessments of profits in trade, professions, &c.:—

"County of ——
"Parish of ——

"In pursuance of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, for granting to her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and occupations, you are hereby required to fill up such statements as are applicable to your particular case, and deliver the same, under cover and seal, at my dwelling-house situate at ——, or at the office of the commissioners, at ——, within 21 days from the date hereof, under a penalty of £20 and treble duty.

"RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR INCOME.

"The tax under this schedule extends to all trades, professions, employments, or vocations, carried on or exercised in Great Britain, or elsewhere, by persons residing in Great Britain, or carried on or exercised in Great Britain by any persons, whether subjects of her Majesty or not, although not resident in Great Britain, and to every art, mystery, &c., carried on by them respectively, other than quarries of stone, limestone, slate, coal, coal-mines and other mines, ironworks, gasworks, saltworks, waterworks, canals, docks, &c., right of markets, fairs, tolls, railways, and other concerns of a like nature.

"The balance of profits of trade or manufacture is to be returned at the place where it is carried on, on an average of three years preceding; or if set up within three years, on an average from the period of commencing the same, either ending on the day of the year when the annual accounts of the trade have been usually made up, or on the 5th of April, 184 ; or if commenced within the year of assessment, according to such fair computation or average as to the best of your knowledge and belief you shall state, and shall be directed by the commissioners.

"In estimating the profits and gains in trade

"DEDUCTIONS ARE ALLOWED

"For repairs of premises, or supply or repairs of instruments, utensils, or articles employed, not exceeding the sum usually expended for such purposes, according to an average of three years.

"For bad debts only, or such part thereof as shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissions to be such.

"For any average loss not exceeding the actual amount of loss or adjustment.

"And for the rent or value of any dwelling-house or domestic offices used for the purpose of trade, a sum not exceeding two-thirds part of such rent.

"NO DEDUCTIONS ARE ALLOWED

"On account of loss not connected with, or arising out of trade, &c.

"Nor for any sums employed or intended to be employed as capital therein.

"Nor on account of capital withdrawn therefrom.

"Nor for any capital employed in improvement of premises not occupied for the purposes of trade.

"Nor on account of pretence of any interest which might have been made on capital if laid out at interest.

"Nor on account of any annual interest, or any annuity, or other annual payment, payable out of such profits or gains.

"Nor for any sum recoverable under an insurance or contract of indemnity.

"Nor for any disbursements or expenses which shall not be money wholly and exclusively laid out for trade, &c.

"Nor for any disbursements or expense of maintenance for the parties, their families, or establishments.

"Nor for any sum expended in any other domestic or private purpose distinct from the purposes of trade.

"The profits on professions, &c., are to be returned on the amount of the preceding year, ending as before; subject to the like provision with respect to those profits as to profits on trade, or the setting up within the year of assessment.

"The profits on all securities bearing interest payable out of the public revenue except annuities, dividends, and shares payable out of any public revenue, or the interest of East India bonds otherwise charged), and all discounts and interest of moneys, not being annual interest, payable or paid by any person whatever, are to be returned on the full amount of profits and gains arising therefrom within the preceding year.

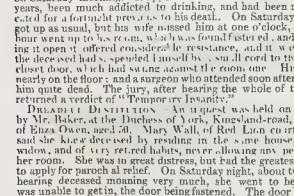
"The profit from foreign possessions and securities, or in the British plantations, or in any other of her Majesty's dominions, are to be stated to and assessed by the commissioners of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow, or nearest to such place where the property shall have been imported, or the persons receiving the remittances or value thereof reside, or if imported or received in different ports or in two or more of the outports above mentioned, the whole profits are to be returned at each port; but they are to be assessed upon the aggregate amount at each port only where the major part of the value has been imported or received.

"The returns of profits arising in any other manner than as above described, comprehending every possible source of profit, of whatever nature or kind not particularly described in the other parts of the act, may either be for and on an average of years, if in their nature these profits are uncertain in their annual amounts, or, if certain in their annual amount, on the profits of the preceding year.

"You are not required to make any return of annuities, &c., payable in Great Britain out of any public revenues, or of the interest on East India bonds, the duties of which are to be retained by the respective corporations or companies trusted with the payment of the same, unless the half yearly payment of dividend does not amount to fifty shillings; nor are you required to make any return of rents, annuities, or interests of money, and other annual payments payable to you as Peers residing in this kingdom unless such payments are derived from property out of Great Britain, they being chargeable on the party by whom the payment is to be made, and will ultimately fall on you by way of deduction from the amount at the time the payment is made, without a particular assessment."

GENERAL DECLARATION.

"I, ——, do hereby declare that all the particulars required in this notice, to be returned as appertaining to me in relation to the duties on profits of property, trade, or profession, contained in schedule ——, are in every respect fully and truly stated, according to the best of my judgment and belief, and according to the rules and regulations of the Act of Parliament in that behalf made ——Dated this —— day of ——, 184 (Signed)



FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, at the King's Head, Maddox-street, St Pancras, upon the body of a child, named Henry Keenn, aged three years, who was run over on Friday last by a cart or waggon belonging to Mellish, Esq., Arlington-street, Piccadilly. The driver deposed that he was not aware of an accident having occurred until he was informed thereof by the constable. The jury without hesitation returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

THE EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.—Late on Tuesday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, at the Crown and Anchor, Kent-road, which is in the hamlet of Hatcham and parish of Deptford, though in the county of Surrey, respecting the death of Mr. Ishmael Hewson, aged 36, a timber-merchant, and proprietor of the Old Oak, at the Kent-road, who committed suicide on Saturday morning. It appeared that the deceased had, for many years, been much addicted to drinking, and had been nearly intoxicated for a fortnight previous to his death. On Saturday morning he got up as usual, but his wife missed him at one o'clock, and a neighbour went up to his room, which was found fastened, and upon bursting it open it offered considerable resistance, and it was then found the deceased had suspended himself to a small cord to the edge of the closet door, which had swung against the room one. His knees were nearly on the floor; and a surgeon who attended soon after pronounced him quite dead. The jury, after hearing the whole of the evidence, returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

DREADFUL DESTITUTION.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, by Mr. Baker, at the Duchess of York, Kingsland-road, on the body of Eliza Owen, aged 50. Mary Wall, of Red Lion-court, Kingsland, said she knew deceased by residing in the same house. She was a widow, and of very retired habits, never allowing any person to enter her room. She was in great distress, but had the greatest repugnance to apply for parochial relief. On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, hearing deceased moaning very much, she went to her room, but was unable to get in, the door being fastened. The door being broken open, the deceased was found lying on the floor, with only a piece of old rug round her. Stimulants and food were offered to her, but she was too far gone to eat or drink, and died about two o'clock the following morning. Mr. William Turner, surgeon, of the Kingsland-road, said he had examined the body, which was much emaciated, and it was his opinion that her death arose from destitution. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural Death accelerated by want."

REMARKABLE FATALITY IN ONE FAMILY.—Yesterday morning an inquest was held before W. Carter, Esq., coroner for Surrey, at the Europa Tavern, Rotherhithe, on the body of James Heard, 27 years of age, who was found drowned in the Thames off Pageant Stairs, Rotherhithe. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased was a bargeman, in the employ of Messrs. Cobham and Co., of Ware, Herts, and that in delivering a cargo at White Lion Wharf, Upper Thames-street, it is supposed he accidentally fell over, but there was no evidence to show how he came into the water, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Found Drowned." The brother of the deceased said, that the male part of the family had obtained their living for some years as navigators on the rivers Thames and Lee, and that no fewer than seven of them had been accidentally drowned whilst following their avocations on those rivers, and two others had lost their lives by accidents which had befallen them whilst so employed. Amongst the former the father of the deceased, and two of his sons, were drowned a short time ago.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—The officers of the Plymouth Dockyard, who were paid their quarter's salaries a few days ago, had the income-tax deducted from all wages of £150 per annum and upwards.—*Globe.*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Previous to the Affghanistan warfare, Miss Walker, a lovely accomplished Scotch lady, possessing great personal attractions, was engaged in marriage to Mr. Munro, a young officer of a regiment serving in that country. The first outbreak was ordered to proceed to Cabul. Before the order was issued, young Munro assured her that his unsettled state should leave her free to go to the Indies, in order that their future destinies might be linked together in wedlock. Before her departure from Scotland, Miss Walker acquired Mr Munro of his letter, which reached him on his route to Cabul, when his colonel gave him leave of absence, that he might be enabled to meet her on her arrival. He had scarcely obtained that leave, when necessity compelled the commanding officer to send it, and order him to rejoin his regiment, which had such an event upon him, that he shot himself through the head. Miss Walker has arrived, and is at present residing with Mrs. Ramsay, completely ignorant of the fate of her intended! *Extract from a Private Letter.*

Notes and Paragraphs.

CLAREMONT, THURSDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess Ernest of Saxe Coburg have postponed their departure until Monday next. The chance in the arrangements of the Court has been caused by the extreme inclemency of the weather. Her Majesty and her illustrious guests take daily carriage drives, and walk in the neighbourhood of Esher, Kingston, and Richmond. Claremont is henceforth to be called the Palace at Claremont.

M. Dedel, the Netherlands Minister, returned to Wilton-crescent, last Wednesday, from the Hague, after an absence of three months.

The Russian Minister and the French Chargé d'Affaires transacted business on Thursday at the Foreign Office.

Lord Sandon and Sir R. Inglis had an interview with Sir R. Peel on Thursday.

Colonel M'Arthur had an interview with the Earl of Ripon on Thursday.

COUNTY OF BEDS.—The election for a member for this county took place on Friday, at Aylesbury, when the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice was elected without opposition.

The Court will go into mourning, next week, for the late Duke of Orleans.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel left Whitehall-gardens on Friday morning, and proceeded by the nine o'clock train of the Birmingham Railroad to their seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. The Right Hon. Baronet returns to town on Monday.—*Standard.*

A dinner was given on Friday at the Thatched House Tavern, the Duke of Richmond in the chair, to Sir Allan M'Nab, in acknowledgment of his loyal services in Canada in the outbreak of 1837-8.

The Countess of Leicester, accompanied by her son the Earl and the rest of her family, left London by the Princess Victoria steamship for Antwerp, which started on Thursday morning, from the St. Katharine's Wharf, Tower.

CONCERT AT STAFFORD HOUSE.—On Friday morning there was a grand concert at Stafford House, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, for the benefit of the Poles. About 300 of the nobility and gentry were present. The receipts are said to have amounted to nearly £1000.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

CAPTAIN BOLDERO, M.P., AND THE HON. CRAVEN BERKELEY, M.P.—A hostile meeting took place this morning (Friday) between the Hon. Craven Berkeley, M.P., and Captain Boldero, M.P. The dispute arose in consequence of Mr. Berkeley having attributed to Captain Boldero the use of certain expressions disrespectful to her Majesty, which the latter peremptorily denied. The parties met this morning at five o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Osterley Park, Middlesex, accompanied by the Hon. W. Ridley Colborne, M.P., and Captain Boldero by Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, M.P., and having exchanged shots without effect, they left the ground. The cause of the dispute is thus given by Mr. Berkeley, who states that Captain Boldero, in some conversation on the subject, said—"If any man in my dero, in some conversation on the subject, said—"If any man in my presence, drunk or sober, were to damn the Queen, I should take no notice—I am no eavesdropper." While Mr. Botfield, who was present, gives this version (in reply to a letter from Captain Boldero):—"I never did the words you used ever utter that if any man were to damn the Queen, to damn the Duke of Wellington, to damn Sir Robert Peel, that you would pay some such words it would when drunk, pouring a tumbler full of the driest champagne in upon it, that you would not consider it necessary to call any man to account for expressions said under the influence of intoxication. Upon which Mr Craven Berkeley said he would kick or shoot any man who should damn the Queen in his presence." This led to some altercation, which I did not view seriously at the time, and out of which, as it appeared to me, no question could arise as to your loyalty and attachment to your Sovereign."

It appears that a letter, signed "M," in the *Morning Chronicle*, headed "More Fury Loyalty," subsequently alluded to this conversation, and Captain Boldero applied to Mr Berkeley to assist him in "detecting the author of so base, false, and malicious a calumny." Mr. Berkeley, in reply, says, "I have to assure you that I have not the most remote idea who was the writer of that letter, and that I was not in any way privy to the publication of it. At the same time I feel it right to state that the report in that letter of the words used by you, in the conversation which passed between us upon the occasion referred to, is substantially correct."

This explanation not being deemed satisfactory, Mr Mackenzie on the part of Captain Boldero met Mr. Ridley Colborne on the part of Mr. Berkeley, who proposed to Mr. Mackenzie that the affair should be accommodated on the basis of the following memorandum:—"Though I am still convinced that the words used in my letter were uttered by Captain Boldero, I have no hesitation in declaring that I can never have imputed any disloyal motives to Captain Boldero, nor have been, as I before stated, either directly or indirectly, the author of the paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle*." This memorandum, being signed by Mr. Mackenzie, the meeting was immediately disarmed, and took place as above stated. [It is, we think, evident that the conversation must have arisen by some allusion to the recent case of Colonel Dundas and his dismissal.]

LIVERPOOL RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Maiden Plate was won after five heats, by Mr. G. Clarke's Woldsman.

THURSDAY.

The Free Handicap was won easy, by Clinker (Nat,) beating Azurat.

The Foal Stakes were won by Peloponnesus (Rogers), beating Bona Fide and Sir R. Bulkeley's c. by the Mole.

The Cup.—Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthe and Mr. Holmes's Vulcan ran a dead heat for the cup, which was afterwards won by Vulcan by a neck.

Her Majesty's Plate of £100 was won by Mr. Meaklain's c. by Physician, out of Solace, beating Mr. Watt's Forester and Mr Jones's Portrait.

FRIDAY

The Stanley Stakes were won by Lord Westminster's Maria Day (J. Howlett), beating Mislead, Frea, and Mud, in a canter.

The Knowsley Dinner Stakes were walked over for by Lord Westminster's Candahar.

The Grosvenor Stakes were walked over for by Lord Westminster's William de Fortibus.

The Stand Cup was won by Lord Howth's St Lawrence, Mr Greaves's being second; the Satirist, Dr. Cains, the Young'un, and Ermengarde, not placed.

The Whip Stakes were won by Mr Ferguson's Fireaway, beating Mr. Allen's Belcour and Mr. Dickinson's Ballinkeele.

The Selling Stakes were won by Mr. Meiklam's Wee Willie, beating Woldsman, Sybarite, and Smirke, after four heats

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.—With deep regret we have to announce the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Dickenson, Lord Bishop of Meath, which took place on Wednesday, at the See House, Ardbraccan, after an illness of nine days of typhus fever.

CROSSING THE DESERT.—The contract for supplying the cargoes to convey passengers across the Egyptian desert has been assigned by Mr. Andersen, Her Majesty's merchant in Southampton. Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus, to carry four inside and two out. There will be a very light construction, for the purpose of passing easily over the sandy soil of the desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses, that will run nine miles an hour. Forty carriages must be ready by the 1st of September next

DREADFUL STATE OF THE POTTERIES.—Letters from Burslem, in the Potteries, state that not less than 600 workmen have turned out, owing to the reductions of wages. The collieries, iron-works, and potteries, have been visited by them, and those men who had accepted the reduced scale of wages subjected to personal violence. Yeomanry and military are now parading the districts, and much alarm is felt for the public peace.

The shipwrights in the Tyne have struck during the last few days, in consequence of the shipbuilders having determined to give 21s., instead of 24s. per week: further stagnation in trade has of course ensued.

We regret to say that the most distressing intelligence reached us this morning from Birmingham; in addition to which, the colliers, in large bodies, are come about leaving employment in different places in the Potteries, &c. Mr. Milner Gibson last night, in the House of Commons, said the accounts from Manchester were also bad. Great fears are everywhere entertained that the people, driven to despair, will break out into open violence.—*Morning Chronicle*, Saturday.

LOSS OF BANK NOTES. SINGULAR RECOVERY.—Thursday forenoon a respectable tradesman, named Gifford, of James-street, Oxford-street, went into a fancy shop in the same street to be shaved. He had put down his hat preparatory to the operation, which was taken up by another person after he had been shaved, who left the shop with it undetected by Mr. Gifford, who, on ascertaining the fact, stated that he had in the hat a pocket-book, in which were £1 in one and five-pounds notes. He immediately made known his loss to the police constables, who were prompt in their inquiries, and soon discovered that the hat had, with its contents, had been deposited in a stable in the neighbourhood of Duke-street, Manchester-square. The person who possessed it appeared to have been totally unconscious of its treasure, as the pocket-book had not been opened, and the hat was carelessly flung down on the floor.

POLICE.—*Mary Robinson*, the "lady thief," was brought up on Friday at Bow-street for final examination, charged with stealing a gold pencil-case from the Panthéon, in Oxford-street, and duly committed to Newgate for trial

James Eade was brought up on Friday at the Mansion-house, by an agent of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Lindsey, linen-merchants, of Ireland, for breaking into their premises, and stealing goods to the amount of £220. Several witnesses averred to the fact of seeing the prisoner committing the robbery, upon which he was remanded.

UNION-HALL, Friday.—*William White* was charged with assaulting Selwood, the constable of the Surrey Theatre, in the execution of his duty. The complainant stated, that on the preceding night he had occasion to proceed to the boxes owing to a noisy gentleman, who broke the door, and interrupted the audience. The defendant admitted that he was tipsy at the time, and apologised for his conduct. He was held to bail.

Thomas Sydnhe, collecting clerk in the employ of an extensive glue-manufacturer, in Bermondsey, was committed for embezzling upwards of £40, the property of his employer. Three wire-sieve charges selected against the prisoner.

William Webb, a labourer in the employment of Messrs. Noble and Mee, farmers, at Peckham Rye, was brought up on Thursday, charged with attempting to rob and murder James White, who now lies doubtful of recovery at St. Thomas's Hospital. It appeared that it was the custom of Webb to sleep in a barn on the premises, and on the night in question a man entered through an aperture leading from an adjoining barn, who laid himself down beside him on the hay, afterwards struck him a violent blow with a sharp weapon, on the back part of the head, covering him with blood, and rendering him insensible. The fact of the prisoner being at that spot at the time was proved, and a billhook belonging to him identified. He was remanded, and it is hoped in a few days the wounded man will be able to come forward as a witness.

FIRES THIS DAY.—This morning, at half-past four, the workshops of Mr. Roffey, a wheelwright, in High-street, Camberwell, with the stock in them, were wholly consumed by fire.—Another slight fire broke out, a little before three o'clock, in the shop of a Mrs. Ash, Brewer's-lane, Spitalfields. There were one or two other fires, but still more insignificant than those above alluded to.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, July 14.—There is little to add to the melancholy intelligence conveyed yesterday by express. The Royal Family, as may be imagined, are in the greatest affliction, but the fortitude of the King on this trying occasion is the admiration of every one. The poor Duchess of Orleans is still ill. Neither of the two will be present during the ensuing week. The remains of the Duke are deposited in the chapel at Neuilly. Nothing is yet certain respecting the funeral. All the Royal family are invited. It is supposed that next week's sitting will be attended with the ceremonial of the Regency, which is not provided for by the charter. The Assembly has not yet taken the oath. The funds have fallen about three per cent. Three per Cents, 76f. 90c.

RUMOURS IN PARIS.—The following appears in the *Nation* of Thursday:—"It is quite ill to account for such an absurd rumour as that which has been current in Paris since yesterday at the Bourse and in drawing-rooms. There was a report that the Duke of Orleans had died of his wounds in London, and that the Queen had given way to grief in her palace. The English journals, received today, take no notice of such a fact."

The death of the Duke of Orleans will be a great blow to the French turf. The Duke kept up fine packs of hounds at St. Germain, Fontainbleau, and Chantilly. Racing in France, under his management, had become quite popular, and French horses were seen to run on English courses. Fontainbleau was the Goodwood Cup, and Chantilly the Ascot races for this month. George Edwards, the jockey, was lead to meet on the prince. The whole of the stock is now likely to be sold off

SPAIN.—Barcelona letters of the 7th state that Zurbano was preparing to march against the Carlist bands, who, in despite of Felip's declature on the increase in Catalonia.

MADRID.—The head of the 7th also notes that the anniversary of the popular movement of July 7th, 1822, passed off quietly with the usual ceremonial. The Regent passed in review the national guards and the troops of the line, and illuminations took place in the evening.

TAMBOFF.—The *Moscow Gazette* gives the details of a great fire which, on the night of the 2nd of May, destroyed more than 200 houses, with all their contents, in the town of Bolschoe-Pitaievo, in the Government of Tamboff.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The Hibernia, Captain Farber, arrived at Liverpool early on Thursday morning. None of the papers makes any allusion to Lord Ashburton's mission.—Tariff and revenue bills continued to engross the time of Congress.—No material change had taken place in the money or stock markets.—In Kentucky and Indiana the banks had resumed specie payments. There had not been any run upon them in consequence.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

In pursuance of the pledge which we gave the public at the commencement of our (as yet) most prosperous career, to place beneath the glance of our readers, and within their grasp, the very form and presence of events as they transpire in all their substantial reality, we this day present our readers with a series of engravings illustrative of the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, now assembled in the ancient city of Bristol. The objects and principles of this most powerful and influential body will be found so fully discussed in our front page, that we deem it unnecessary to do more in this place than direct the attention of the reader to the subjoined details of this important and interesting event:

Bristol, Tuesday, July 12.

Contrary to the prophecies of the would-be weather-wise, this, the first day of the celebration of the anniversary meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has been remarkably fine, a circumstance not to be despised in London, but far less in Bristol, which ancient city, south to say, does not present the most inviting aspect to a visitor on a wet day. Be that as it may, however, the city of Bristol bears an animated appearance, and was never more full of visitors than at the present moment; but the proceedings are only of a preliminary nature, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday are the great days of attraction. The hotels are crowded, and private lodgings are only to be had on the most extravagant terms, yet "the cry is still, they come." Great numbers of persons have arrived already by the railroad, the neighbouring counties have already sent their tribute of visitors, and the city and suburbs, and even Clifton, are tolerably well filled. Swarms of people, whether agriculturists or not is not easily ascertained, but consisting of ladies as well as gentlemen, children and adults, inhabitants of the city and strangers, have been all day long going up the hill on which Park-street is built, to the Victoria-rooms, and down again. At College-green, at the terminus of the railroad, at the doors and entrances of the inn-yards, and at all the public places, crowds have been collected. All the inns are filled, and it is with difficulty that lodgings can be procured at private houses.

Next to the lodging-house and hotel-keepers, the Great Western Railway proprietors are likely to benefit most by this meeting. Their traffic has certainly been considerably increased by it, not merely from the accession of visitors which it has brought, but from the immense quantities of agricultural implements and fat cattle which have been conveyed hither per rail from all parts of the kingdom. Extra trains have been put on for the occasion. The steamers from Ireland have also been busily employed in importing specimens of the agricultural progress of the Emerald Isle. One main object indeed of holding the present meeting at Bristol was to give this facility to our Irish brethren.

The bells are ringing merrily, and the streets rattle with the wheels of omnibuses and carriages. There are drovers and cattle, grooms, horses, sheep, pigs, and so forth. The entries for the exhibition of stock are very numerous; above a thousand tickets for specimens have already been issued, so that the show will exceed that of Liverpool in point of numbers. Great preparations have been made, and are still being made, for the victualling and eating and drinking department of the proceedings, and cooks, waiters, attendants, &c., are all in busy employment, toiling for the anticipated consumption of viands, in which agricultural philosophers, lecturers, farmers, nobles and ignobles, alike delight. Bristol is generally a bustling city, but at the present moment it is in a fever. The ploughing match will take place to-morrow, in a field at Beggar's-bush, an eligible locality, about two miles from the centre of the city, lying to the west of the Avon, and not far from Leigh Woods, in a beautiful country on the borders of Somerset-shire. A better spot could not have been chosen, and the *gaudia certaminis*, and those who delight in the sowing of furrows, will, if the weather be fine, have a gratifying sight.

It was rumoured in several quarters that Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Stanley were expected to arrive during the course of the day; but on inquiring into the matter, it would seem that "the wish was father to the thought." The Duke of Buckingham is also expected to be found among the list of the missing, which to many of the west-country agriculturists will prove a great disappointment. The following distinguished noblemen and gentlemen have already arrived:—The Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Downshire, the Hon. S. Agar, Earl Somers, Viscount Sandon, the Prussian Ambassador, the American Envoy, Sir Thomas Acland, Earl Spencer, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Ilchester, the Earl of Charleville, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Mr. M. Philips, M.P., Lord Walsingham, Mr. Buller, M.P., Mr. T. D. Acland, M.P., Col. Wood, M.P., &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and suite have just arrived. His Royal Highness honours Mr. Miles by accepting his hospitality, and will this evening be entertained, together with the members of the council of the Society, and the most distinguished visitors, by the Mayor, George W. Franklyn, Esq., who has provided a superb banquet at the Council-house.

The judges have been occupied to-day in examining and making their award on the exhibition of agricultural implements, which award has not yet been pronounced. The number of exhibitors is 99, and of implements exhibited almost innumerable.

The number of strangers that has already arrived is stated to exceed 8000.

THE MEETING—SHOW YARD AND GROUNDS.

Bristol, Wednesday.

The address of the corporation was presented last night to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, after his return from Leigh to the banquet at the Merchants Hall, by the mayor and the deputation appointed by the town council. After a few remarks of an introductory character from the mayor, the town-clerk read the following address:—

"To his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Bristol, in council assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your person, to express our deep sense of the honour conferred upon our ancient and loyal city by the presence of your Royal Highness. We welcome that presence with the liveliest feelings of pleasure and satisfaction, particularly as it affords us the opportunity of presenting to your Royal Highness the homage of our dutiful and unfeigned respect. We hail this visit at the present moment with peculiar interest, as evincing the cordial participation of your Royal Highness in the important proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, so conducive to the advancement of science and the welfare of the country.

"It is with pride and pleasure that we record our testimony of the high veneration and esteem we entertain for your Royal Highness, and for those amiable and excellent qualities which have endeared you to the nation at large; and permit us to add the assurance that the citizens of Bristol do not give place to any of her Majesty's subjects in firm attachment to our constitution, in reverence and devotion to our beloved Queen, and in respect and regard for every branch of that illustrious house of which your Royal Highness is so exalted a member."

After which his Royal Highness made nearly the following reply:—

"I return you my sincere thanks for your very loyal and flattering address, couched in such terms as are most gratifying to my feelings. It is with equal satisfaction that I name to you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, the reception I met with on my arrival at the railway station this day. These receptions must undoubtedly add very much to the pleasure I feel at attending the very interesting meeting for which I am come to Bristol; and I will only add, that I can never forget your kind attention to me."

After the presentation of the address came

THE MAYOR'S BANQUET.

This banquet, given by the Mayor, G. W. Franklyn, Esq., to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the distinguished members of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, took place at the Merchants' Hall, King-street. It was of the most costly and *recherché* description, served throughout on a massive service of silver and silver-gilt plate, and did great credit to the purveyors, Messrs. Niblett and Pring.

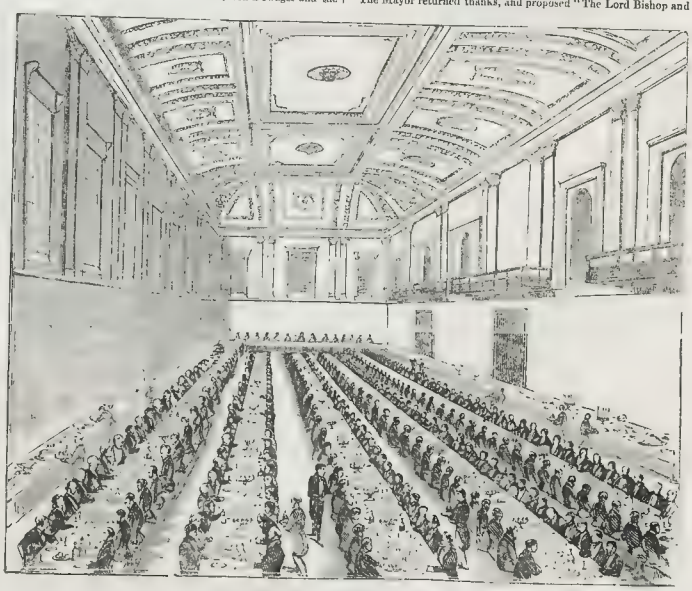
His worship presided, the vice-presidents' seats being filled by the town-clerk, Mr. D. Burgess, and Mr. J. Franklyn. His worship was supported on the right by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Earl of Essex; and on the left by the Hon. Edward Everett, Minister from the United States, the Duke of Richmond, and the Marquis of Downshire.

Among the company present were the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Ilchester, Earl Somers, Earl Ducie, Lord Portman, Lord Stavordale, Lord G. Somerset, Lord C. Beauclerc, Mr. H. Handley, president of the Society, the Very Rev. D. Laud, Dean of Bristol, the Rev. Professor Lea, Mr. W. Miles, M.P., Mr. Sotheron, M.P., Captain Gordon, R.N., Sir T. Acland, Sir J. Johnston, M.P., the Hon. G. Berkeley, Mr. S. Miles, M.P., Sir C. Lemon, M.P., &c.

The cloth having been removed, his worship, in highly complimentary speeches, gave the healths of "Her Majesty the Queen," "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," and "The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family," and then proposed that of "The Illustrious Guest."

The Duke of Cambridge, who was received with loud demonstrations of respect, returned thanks, expressing his satisfaction at the flattering reception he had met with and the pleasure it afforded him to be a member of such a society. He proposed "The health of the Mayor, and prosperity to the ancient city of Bristol."

The Mayor returned thanks, and proposed "The Lord Bishop and



Clergy" (which was responded to by the Rev. Prebendary Harvey,) and "The Army and Navy."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge responded.

"The Royal Agricultural Society" being proposed,

Mr. H. Handley, the president, returned thanks. As the Mayor had said he was yet unacquainted with their mysteries, he (Mr. Handley) hoped that in the course of the present week the curtain of the society would be raised sufficiently high to introduce to their notice all the arcana and mysteries of agriculture. (Cheers.) During the week the city would be visited by many thousand farmers from distant parts of the country, who, he felt assured, would leave them with the conviction of the necessity of a strict union between the merchants and the agriculturists. The agriculturists, in their vocation, felt that the admixture of soils was necessary for the fertilization of the earth. He was convinced that the admixture of classes was no less beneficial to society, and he hoped he might be allowed to say that those would be happy days for England when they could reciprocate congratulations on the flourishing condition of all branches of industry. (Cheers.) On behalf of the society, whose mouthpiece he was, he sincerely thanked them for the manner in which they had responded to the toast.

The Mayor proposed "The Duke of Beaufort, Lord High Steward."

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort returned thanks.

"Earl Fitzhardinge, lord-lieutenant of the county."

The Hon. G. Berkeley, M.P., acknowledged the toast.

The Duke of Beaufort proposed "The health of the Duke of Richmond," to whom the Agricultural Society was more indebted than to any other individual.

The Duke of Richmond said, he must beg to remind them that his health had been proposed by one who had been his companion in arms in the Peninsular war, and who was therefore prejudiced in his favour: for he could not claim the merit which the Duke of Beaufort would bestow upon him. It was true that at a large meeting in London, Earl Spencer and himself had proposed the origination of this society, and that by the assistance of the practical farmers of England they had succeeded in establishing it, but in this he could claim no merit that was not equally due to Earl Spencer. He felt that this society was one of great national importance, founded as it was, not for the discussion of party, but on that higher and more ennobling feeling which had enabled this country to surmount every difficulty, the feeling of reliance upon themselves. (Cheers.) He could not sit down without noticing the hospitality of the constituted authorities of all classes of the citizens of Bristol, who had in the kindest manner thrown open their doors to all strangers who attended their meeting. He thought this was of great importance when he looked at the extent of the commercial transactions of this great city, and of the high character borne by her merchants in every part of the world. He hailed this feeling towards agriculture with peculiar gratification, proving, as it did, that they all concurred in the opinion that the agriculturist, the manufacturer, and the merchant, should do the utmost in their several spheres to promote the union of all interests in this great country, and that no opportunity should be lost to promote good will and kindly feeling, which were the strength and glory of the empire. He had not been bred to speak at public meetings, though he must plead guilty to have often done so; but they ought never to forget that excellent motto, that to be strong they must be united, and therefore it was that they should unite practical science with industry. He begged again to thank them, and hoped they should meet again the day after to-morrow, when they would see a sample of the British farmers, and if they were not satisfied with them, he did not know anything that would satisfy them. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Mayor, in an appropriate speech, proposed the health of the Hon. Edward Everett, the Envoy of the United States. (Cheers.)

The Hon. E. Everett, in acknowledging the toast, said, he felt gratified in being present on an occasion which was so deeply interesting to him, because he had observed that there was a great similitude in the mode in which such meetings were conducted here and in his own country. The fundamental principle of his country, as they already knew, was equality, and he confessed that he had erroneously thought that in the mother-country this was not so; but when last week he had met his Royal Highness at Cambridge wearing a doctor's gown at the University of Cambridge like the rest, and mingling equally with his fellow-doctors, and when now again he met his Royal Highness among the farmers of England, he was proud to confess how erroneous had been his impression; and he must say that this example set by his Royal Highness was calculated to have the most salutary influence. (Cheers.) There were many associations between the ancestry of Bristol and the United States, and he felt satisfaction, when, while at such a distance from his home, at being in a city which from the earliest times had been connected more or less with his own country. (Cheers.) Perhaps it was not known to many who were present that the discoverer of Virginia, Sir Humphrey Gilbert himself, had been at one period of his life a resident in Bristol, engaged in carrying on the trade of a common pilot between Bristol and Ireland. In later times associations had sprung up between Great Britain and America which he hoped would be advantageous to both countries. Steam navigation had still closer cemented the intimacy of both countries, and he could not forget that to Bristol was the honour due of having first originated that navigation across the Atlantic; and he could assure them that the arrival of their noble Great Western at the shores of America was considered as an era in the history of their country, which he hoped would prove but the harbinger of a closer union, and that the steam navies of both countries would only be used to assist each other. (Cheers.) The steam-engine had arrived at a degree of perfection in this country, under Bolton and Watt, but it had not been used on the waters in this country until his countryman Fulton took the engine of Bolton and Watt, and put it in locomotion on the waters; thus had this great result been brought about by the united sagacity of both countries. (Cheers.) He assured them that he felt at home in this the home of his fathers; and in coming down from London to-day every name and every spot on the map appeared familiar to him. This was to be accounted for from some of the earliest settlers in America coming from this part of England, and they in the United States had their Bristol, their Bath, their Wells, their Exeter, their Gloucester; every name in this neighbourhood seemed to remind him of the home of his heart, and to make him, a pilgrim in a strange land, feel at home. Mr. Everett then concluded by expressing a hope that the communication between the two countries would be still more frequent and their union more cordial than ever.

The healths of the members for the city, the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, the High Sheriff, the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Somerset, &c., having been drunk, his Royal Highness rose at about a quarter before 1 o'clock, and the party separated.

Thus, and at a sufficiently late hour, concluded the festivities of yesterday. The theatre, the *fête* at the Zoological Gardens, the Circus, and the various institutions of Bristol, all of which have been liberally thrown open, occupied the attention of the general mass of visitors.

This morning, unfortunately, has set in rainy, a circumstance much to be regretted, as the ploughing match, the trial of implements, and the show of implements, must naturally take place in the open air. Although the weather has, in more senses than one, thrown a damp over these proceedings, yet, despite the rain, every point of attraction is crowded with visitors, amongst whom are a considerable number of elegantly-dressed ladies. Every vehicle in the town has been put under contribution for the purpose, the different exhibitions being some miles apart. The trains from London, and the various conveyances from other parts, have to-day greatly increased the number of visitors. One London train this morning alone brought down upwards of 500, and extra trains have been put on to supply the required accommodation.

The Society of Merchants of Bristol sent a deputation to the Duke of Cambridge at Leigh this morning, informing his Royal Highness that he had been elected to the freedom of the corporation, to which a most gracious reply was returned.

The exhibition of agricultural implements, and the miscellaneous department of the show-yard, opened at eight o'clock this morning. The number of exhibitors were 99, and every species of implement used in husbandry was to be seen. The ground occupied by the exhibition was very considerable, and was accordingly well arranged at the back of the Victoria-rooms, Clifton. The stewards of the implement department were—Mr. W. Miles, M.P., Mr. Shelley, sen., Mr. Benett, M.P., the judges of implements, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Graburn, and Mr. Legard; and the judges of seed-wheat, Mr. Kimberley, Mr. Le Coste, and Mr. Johnston; and the director of the show, Mr. H. Gibbs.

A lecture on draining was delivered at the Philosophical Institution by Mr. Smith, of Deanstone, which was very well attended and gave great satisfaction.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

The next matter of importance in the proceedings of the day was

THE TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.

The competition between the respective exhibitors of agricultural implements took place on Wednesday, in a field near Sneed Park, the property of George Webb Hall, Esq., in the presence of Messrs Parkes, Graburn, and Legard, the judges, and Mr. G. W. Hall, the steward of the ground. The interest manifested to witness this trial was intense; from an early hour in the morning vehicles of every description were to be seen on the whole line of road from Bristol to the field, and in the course of the day thousands of spectators visited the spot. The trial commenced early this morning, and occupied the whole of the day. The number of implements submitted for trial was much larger than on any previous occasion. But even this exhibition yielded in interest to the

GRAND PLOUGHING MATCH.

The public exhibition of ploughing in competition for the several premiums offered, took place in a field in the occupation of Philip John Miles, Esq., of Leigh Court, and situated near Beggar's Bush, on the high road to Pill and Portishead.

The weather was, on the whole, less favourable than could have been desired; but the interesting nature of the operation, and its importance as a branch of the agricultural art, attracted a very large concourse of spectators, including a large proportion of practical farmers. The hour named for the commencement of the match was twelve o'clock; but for upwards of two hours before that period the roads in the immediate neighbourhood of the field were thronged by persons from Bristol, as well as from St. George's, Abbotsleigh, and the surrounding villages, who were anxious to get a view of the proceeding.

The road to the spot selected is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Quitting Bristol, you cross the river Avon at a point which enables you to command views of the fine old St Vincent's rocks, with the suspension bridge in course of erection, and also the extensive woods of the downs, and a considerable part of the celebrated and fashionable village of Clifton. Ascending Rownham-hill, you pass through Leigh wood, a portion of the estate of Sir John Smyth, Bart., and one of the most charming suits of woodland scenery to be met with in this part of the kingdom. Further on you catch a brief glimpse of the Severn, and the mouth of the Bristol Channel, with the shipping entering and quitting the port, or lying at anchor in Kingroad; the view being bounded in the distance with the hills of the Gloucestershire coast, and the more inspiring hills of South Wales.

The field covered about twenty acres, but it was not considered a very favourable spot, as it turned up stony, and in some instances would hardly admit of ploughing to the regular depth of four inches.

On the ground were a vast number of fashionable equipages, upwards of 1000 in number, on horseback, and from 1500 to 2000 foot spectators. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was in a carriage with the lady of P. J. Miles, Esq., of Leigh Court, where his Royal Highness is staying. He watched the proceedings, in which he appeared to take great interest, for several hours. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Downshire, and other distinguished personages, were also on the ground.

Forty-six ploughs started, and the work was, as far as circumstances would admit of, cleverly performed. The decision of the judges had not been awarded when our report left.

The roads in the neighbourhood of the field presented all the appearance of a fair or racecourse; booths had been erected, barrels of beer tapped for sale, ballad-singers plied their vocation, the Indian juggler swallowed his sword, and there was full an average number of handbarrows, with "apples, nuts, and ginger-pop." At about half past twelve a sharp shower came on, and much amusement was occasioned by the flight of the lookers-on, who scouted off in all directions from the field of action. I need not say that the utmost confusion was occasioned; some were to be seen rolling into the mire, while others tumbled over them; others were fortunate enough to get under the shelter of a tree or bush; but by far the greater number had their agricultural ardour much damped by a thoroughly wet jacket.

To-morrow will be the day for the exhibition of the cattle and the awards, after which 2600 persons will dine together in the enormous temporary pavilion erected for their accommodation.

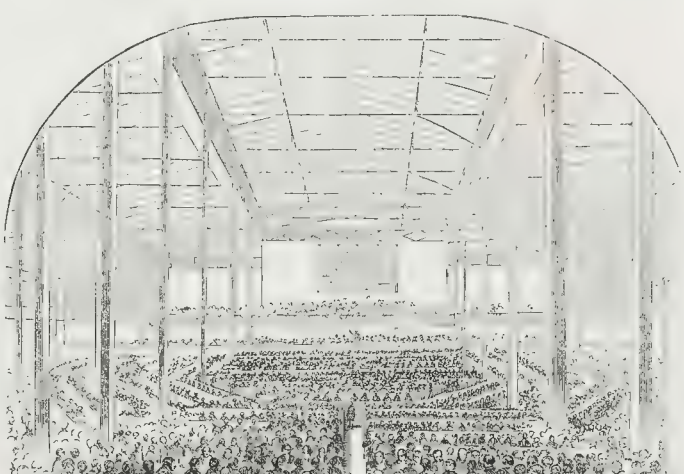
A very fine bull, belonging to Sir H. Hoskins, which was to have been sent here, has died suddenly, and a statement was, upon good authority, this morning circulated through the town that it had been poisoned. Three sheep belonging to a gentleman, and which were to have been at the show, are said to have had their throats cut. (This story is, however, not believed.)

Bristol, Thursday night.

Yesterday, after rain had done its worst—when it had duly soaked the congregated thousands at the ploughing match, and the trial of improvements—the weather suddenly cleared up, and the streets of Clifton and Bristol once more became all animation. The next proceeding of the day was the council dinner, which took place in the great room of the Victoria Rooms, at Clifton, which building has been kindly lent to the society for headquarters, by the proprietors. The building is a most elegant one. It is of the Corinthian order of architecture, and its octastyle portico, after the manner of the Propylæ at Athens, is truly beautiful, and does infinite credit to the good taste of Mr. Charles Dyer, the architect. The large room in which the dinner was held is nearly 118 feet in length, by 55 in width, and 47 feet high. This, however, is infinitely too small for the dinner of the members, which takes place to-day, and which will be held in an immense pavilion, erected for the purpose, at the back of the Victoria Rooms. According to the order of the proceedings, I first proceed to forward you a report of

THE COUNCIL DINNER.

The dinner took place in the large hall of the Victoria Rooms before mentioned. Five long tables occupied the whole length of the



THE PAVILION DINNER.

room, and a cross table at the top was occupied by the more distinguished guests. The hour named was five o'clock, but it was nearly six before the doors were thrown open. A very large number of well-dressed persons were assembled outside to witness the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge and the distinguished visitors, by whom his Royal Highness was very loudly cheered. The refreshments in the hall were exceedingly good, and the tables were very handsomely set out. More than 600 guests were present, amongst whom were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Earl Spencer, the Mayor, G. W. Franklyn, Esq., Baron Knesebeck, the high sheriff, Thomas Jones, Esq., and the Town-clerk, D. Burges, Esq., his grace the Duke of Richmond, the Hon. Edward Everett, envoy from the United States, the Marquis of Downshire, Earl Somers, Earl of Chichester, Francis Savage, Esq., master of the Society of Merchants, R. Phippen, Esq., — M'Adam, Esq., &c., &c.

One of the tables which attracted most attention was that set apart for the accommodation of the press; the representatives of which from all parts of the country were present to the number of 50.

The President, (H. Handley, Esq.) entered the room about six o'clock, introducing his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was received by all the company standing, and with repeated cheers.

After the removal of the cloth, grace was said by the Very Rev. Dr. Lamb, the Dean of Bristol.

The usual loyal toasts were then given and responded to in the warmest manner. The health of the Mayor, and the Corporation of Bristol; the health of the Hon. Henry Everett (the American Minister,) an honorary member of the Society; Prosperity to the Royal Agricultural Society of England; the Chairman; and several other toasts were proposed, and severally acknowleged in an eloquent and enthusastic manner, which we regret our want of space imperatively obliges us to exclude. The company did not separate until a late hour.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

The great object of attraction to-day has been the show of stock, which certainly is of the most splendid description. The show yard was open as early as six o'clock, at which time great numbers were present, and after breakfast the whole spacious yard was crowded.

The stock comprises some of the finest beasts ever bred, and the beholder is struck with astonishment at the vast size and weight of the first class Devons, which seemed to attract the principal attention, particularly the first class prize bull of Messrs. Booth and Parkinson, and also that of the Rev. C. Mordaunt, of Cross, Somerset, which for symmetry and growth was considered unequalled.

The stock consisted of about from four to five hundred head. Amongst the sheep there are some beautiful specimens of Southdown and Leicester breeds, particularly the latter, belonging to Messrs. Joseph and Samuel Bennet, of Bedfordshire.

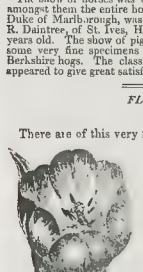
The show of shearling ewes was not considered to be a good one, and the judges withheld the premiums offered for this description on account of want of merit in the sheep comply for.

The show of horses was excellen, and attracted much attention; amongst them the entire horse, Young Sampson, the property of the Duke of Marlborough, was much admired, as was also that of Mr. R. Daintree, of St. Ives, Huntingdon, a beautiful roan stallion, two years old. The show of pigs was not very numerous, but there were some very fine specimens of the breed, particularly those of the Berkshire hogs. The classification of the various breeds of cattle appeared to give great satisfaction.

FLORICULTURE.

THE TULIP.

There are of this very favourite flower a number of different species, the merit of whose production must certainly be accorded to the Dutch, for to those persevering cultivators we are greatly indebted for the beautiful varieties they by themselves raised, previous to that attention being bestowed upon it by the florists of other countries, more particularly by those of our own, and who under whose management it has assumed its present perfect state. First of the species, let us place the *Tulipa Gesneriana*, from which all the fine varieties of the garden flower have been produced; these are divided into four classes—Bizarres, Byblemens, Roses, and Selfs. We shall have sufficient spaces to describe the forms and colours of these varieties: we intend merely to point out what it is that constitutes their beauties, and to offer some remarks on their general cultivation. The illustration that commences our article, is copied from the "Florist's Journal," a work to which we are indebted for the examples of choice flowers we have weekly given to our readers. In the same work the desirable properties of the tulip are thus detailed by one of the most celebrated cultivators in the neighbourhood of London:



"The flower should consist of six petals, three outer and three inner, placed alternately and closely together; the tops should be round and broad, and perfectly smooth at the edge; wide enough to allow the edges to lie on each other when the flower is fully expanded, by which the opening between the petals is avoided. The petals should be all level at the top, and not the three outer ones turning back from the others; it is frequently the case when a flower is a little past its prime, that the inner petals are higher than the outer. This is considered to be a defect. The ground should be of a pure colour, perfectly clear from any marks at the base of the petals round the stamina, as this is a blemish which no cultivation can improve. The stem should be elastic, and well proportioned in height to the size of the flower."

Perhaps few flowers require so much constant attention as it is necessary to bestow on the rearing of tulips. There are numerous matters connected with it, that, were we to treat of our directions would extend to a much greater length than our purpose will allow. For a thorough scientific essay on its cultivation, we must refer our readers to the "Florist's Journal," page 193, Vol. I., and will content ourselves with now submitting to them Mrs. London's more condensed remarks:—

"A bed, four feet wide, and of any convenient length, should be dug to the depth of two feet, and a stratum of fresh turfy loam should be laid, and on this there should be a layer of rotten cow-dung, and then a layer of loam mixed with an equal quantity of sand. The surface of the bed should be slightly raised in the middle, and the tallest tulips planted along it; the lower growing ones being ranged on each side, so as to make the flowers form a gentle curve on the sides of the bed. The tulips should be seven inches apart each way, and should be planted two inches deep, and then the bed protected by half-hoops placed over it at regular distances, above which mats should be strained, but so contrived as to be removed or opened at pleasure. When the tulips are nearly arrived at their full height, the hoops and mats should be removed, and, a path being made round the bed, a canvass awning, supported on a wooden frame, should be substituted. When the plants have done flowering, the leaves should be suffered to remain on till they turn brown, in order that they may assist in perfecting the new bulb that is formed every year in lieu of the old one, which gradually wastes away. When the leaves are withered, the bulbs should be taken up and laid on the shelves to dry. Any leaves that remain on may be removed, and the fibrous roots rubbed off. The season for replanting is the last week in October or the first in November. A fresh bed should be made every year, or the soil of the old one changed, as the exudations from tulips poison the ground for other plants of the same kind, though they are suitable for other crops."

Observations.—This is the proper time to bud roses. The chinese varieties are best on the common china, others on stocks of the wild or dog rose. Pipe pinks under a hand-glass, shade them from the sun, and keep them just moist. Sow picotees, pansies, polyanthuses, and all biennials. Carnations should be neatly tied up; if the blooms do not open regularly tie boss or silk round them. Ranunculus should be taken up and dried out of the sun.

THE WAR IN AFFGHANISTAN.

Extract of a letter from a non-commissioned officer of H.M. 9th Regiment of Foot, dated "Camp, Jellalabad, 20th April, 1842":—

"I think, when I wrote from Kawntour, I told you our destination was Cabul. We marched from there on the morning of the 5th. We ascended the heights in five hours, and found the enemy ready to receive us with a sharp fire, which lasted eight hours, when they gave way. The Infantry had the brunt of the work, particularly our regiment. We lost 20 men and a lieutenant, and 40 wounded. We were five days and nights on the top of the heights, with nothing but what we stood in, a continual firing kept up the whole time, and all we had to eat or drink was four or five mouldy biscuits and a quart of water, which we carried with us in our canteens. We did not suffer so much from want of food; it was water we wanted most. A continual biting of cartridges causes thirst. The Khyber Pass is a deep and narrow ravine, overtopped with high mountains. After we ascended the first height, and drove the enemy off, we mounted them successively; and as they fled we advanced, until we beat the whole of them, amounting to about 5000. It is calculated that about 500 of the enemy were killed. We had not an opportunity of taking any prisoners, for as they gave no quarter neither did we. The moment a man falls they run up and cut him in pieces with huge knives. After we came through the Pass we came to some villages; but the inhabitants had all fled, and we burned them to the ground, and destroyed the ripe corn—hundreds of acres of it. On the 16th of this month we arrived at Jellalabad—a place desolate in its appearance, it being a succession of mud forts; in one of which the 13th Regiment of Foot had been shut up for seven months, and, not expecting any relief, they sallied out on the enemy, determined to die by the sword rather than die with hunger. Luckily they beat them off, leaving the plain on which we are now encamped strewed with slain horses and men to the amount of 5000. We came to their relief in a few days after; so that there is now an army of 20,000 men, and not much fear of our ever being attacked again.

"P.S. We are going to attempt to release General Sale's lady and daughter, with several other ladies, two soldiers' wives, and two men of the 44th Regiment—all that is left of an entire regiment."

PROVINCIAL.

SIR W. W. WYNN.—We are highly gratified in being able to contradict a rumour, which we do from the best authority, that Sir W. W. Wynn had suffered himself to become a loser, at a gaming table, of a vast part of his property. The tale is utterly false in every particular, the gallant baronet having a decided aversion to gaming, in which he never engages.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—A meeting was held on Monday, in the great room at the Crown Inn, Kingsbury, at which it was resolved that Mr. Phillips, of Wendover, should be requested to stand against Captain Duncombe at the ensuing election for the county of Bucks. The hon. gentleman has consented to allow himself to be put in nomination, and a committee was immediately formed, and a canvass commenced, which, considering the lateness of the start (as his party say), progresses favourably. Mr. P. Phillips is a strong advocate for a repeal of the Corn-laws, although the son of a large landed proprietor.

EPISCOPAL COLLEGE IN SCOTLAND.—We learn from the charge of the Bishop of Edinburgh, that in the short interval between November last, when the scheme was first published, and the present time, £15,000, being more than one-half of the required amount, has been subscribed towards the establishment of the Episcopal College in Scotland

COACH ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, the Commerce (Leeds and Halifax coach) was overturned while on its way to Leeds, in Godley-lane, near this town, with a fearful crash. There were six or seven passengers on the coach at the time, all of whom were more or less injured: a young woman of the name of Vickers was very seriously injured, having sustained a concussion of the brain. Another female had one of her arms broken. Not the slightest blame is attributable to the coachman.—*Halifax Guardian.*

Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday last, a fire was discovered on the Manor Farm, Great Easton, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Turner, near Great Easton church. Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. Francis, and many other influential inhabitants, were quickly on the spot, and under their efficient directions the fire was subdued, after destroying part of a hay-stack and a stable, with some harness; but a new barn standing near was saved. It is feared it was the act of an incendiary. The alarm was given in church, just after the conclusion of the prayers, and when the clergyman left the vestry for the pulpit, the congregation, with the exception of the chirity children, had quitted the church. This hitherto rural and peaceful neighbourhood has within the last few days been a scene of great excitement; it is only a fortnight since two cottages were burnt down, and the body of a man, supposed to have been murdered, was found in the same neighbourhood.—*Essex Herald.*

Near one o'clock on Tuesday morning great alarm was occasioned in the town of Northampton by a cry of fire. It was said the George Hotel, at which the high sheriff and grand jurors of the county mostly put up at, was in a blaze; this, however, turned out not to be so, though the case was sufficiently alarming, the premises actually on fire being immediately adjoining the hotel, and for some time great fears were entertained for the latter. The conflagration soon got into play and the fire subdued, one house only being consumed; but the destruction of property carried from the George, in the haste, must have been considerable.

IRELAND.

THE ENNIS RIOTS.—The bills of indictment preferred against the police for shooting at the people, during the unfortunate separation riot which took place some time since at Ennis, were ignored by the grand jury.

Three persons concerned in the riot, and robbery of Mr. Bannatyne's boats, at Clare, were found guilty of the riot; but mercifully let off without punishment, counsel for the Crown having declined to call for sentence upon them.

THE INCOME-TAX. Circulars have been sent from the Paymaster-General of the Forces to all officers receiving half-pay, and retired allowances, and to widows of officers residing in Ireland, calling on them to fill up certain certificates, stating the amount of their income from the public, which, in the event of its being £150 a-year, will subject the receiver to the payment of the Income-tax. The certificate to be sworn to. If the income derivable from the public funds be under £150, any additional income derivable from private sources is to be added. A penalty of £50 is imposed for making a false return. [This is surely a case which calls loudly for exemption. The public might well have spared the pittance squeezed from such a source. ED. I.L.N.]

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE FOSTER.—We regret to have to announce the sudden demise of the Right Hon. John Leslie Foster, one of the Justices of the Irish Common Pleas. His removal from this life was remarkably sudden, and without the slightest previous illness. It took place at Cowan, on Saturday night last, where he had gone, along with Baron Pennefather, to preside at the assizes.

THE ENNIS AFFAIR.—The *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday informs us, that the thirty-eight policemen concerned in the late affray at Ennis, were discharged from prison on Wednesday evening, by order of Baron Richards, and now occupy their barracks in Gaol-street. They have not however, resumed their usual duties, nor will they, until the issue of the Government investigation by Mr. T. N. C. Smith, Q.C., is made known. It adds, that a report prevails, that fourteen of them had joined the army with the recruiting parties of the 16th and 85th, at present "beating up" in Ennis.

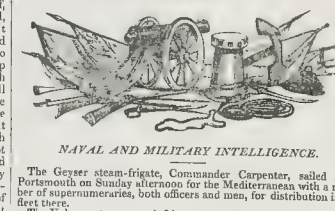
MYSTERIOUS DEATH. A death, which is at present involved in mystery, took place on Saturday, at Rathmines, near Dublin. Mr. Augustus Byrne, of Albert-terrace, a gentleman of 28 or 30 years of age, it appeared, had died under circumstances which gave rise to a variety of reports that he had not come fairly by his end. An inquest has been held, and adjourned for a week, to give time to analyse the contents of the stomach.

REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—In consequence of the expected promotion of Sergeant Jackson, the Solicitor-General, to the vacant judgeship, a canvass has already commenced in the University. The next election there is likely to be a formidable struggle between Mr. George Alexander Hamilton and Dr. Longfield.

THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD, DUBLIN, July 12.—I am happy to say that the Marchioness of Waterford is now so nearly recovered that it would be superfluous on my part to continue to transmit you further accounts on the subject—intelligence which, I am aware, will be received with joy by an extensive circle, but not with greater than that with which I have the pleasure to forward it to you.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Stuart de Rothesay are still staying at Curraghmore, and will not leave until the health of their noble and interesting relative is perfectly restored.

ROSCOMMON, Friday.—We regret to say Judge Torrens had a bad fit of gout last night, and was obliged to have a sofa on which to recline while trying the cases. He is since reported to be much better.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Geyser steam-frigate, Commander Carpenter, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday afternoon for the Mediterranean with a number of supernumeraries, both officers and men, for distribution in the fleet there.

The Volcano steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander C. J. Featherstone, sailed same day for Bermuda; she carries out Captain Denham, of the Royal Engineers, who is to survey the fortifications there.

His Belgian Majesty's steam-ship, the British Queen, sailed same afternoon for New York from the Motherbank, where she arrived on Friday night from Antwerp. She did not proceed to Southampton as announced, but remained at the Motherbank, where she took in her mails and passengers. Captain Keane, R.N., who commanded her the last voyage, does not do so the present one, as the Belgians were desirous that she should be commanded by one of their own naval officers, and not by a British one. She is, therefore, now under the command of Captain Eckholt, an officer in the Belgian navy, who holds a rank in that service similar to that of Commander in the English navy. The King of the Belgians is about to bestow the order of the Cross of Leopold on Captain Keane, in approbation of his services. It appears that a great part of the cargo has been insured in several of the London offices, with the understanding that the vessel was going out under the command of Captain Keane. As no official or public notice has been given by the Belgian government of this change of command, and as even up to the present hour the vessel is advertised to sail under the command of Captain Keane, should any accident befal the ship or cargo, that country will be liable to pay up to the shippers the full amount of freight, the insurance being rendered invalid

PORTSMOUTH, Monday night.—This morning the Echo steam-vessel took nearly three hundred convicts from the York hulk, and embarked them on board the Marquis of Hastings, at Spithead, which will set under weigh in the course of a few hours for New South Wales. The notorious Francis is one of the number. He appears to feel deeply the dreadful situation in which he has placed himself; and, although his life has been spared, he is well aware that it is to be passed in the most galling and hopeless slavery, to which death itself were almost preferable. When he arrived at Gosport by the train, he was taken into the Railway Hotel, where dinner was given to him previous to his being taken on board the prison hulk. While he was eating it he burst into tears, and exclaimed, "Indeed, I never meant to hurt the Queen." He has been in a most desponding state ever since. Though the "provision for life" he has acquired is not what he contemplated, it is to be hoped it is sufficiently miserable and degrading to deter other ruffians from following his example.

The Nautilus, 10, Lieutenant-Commander J. T. Paulson, is still cruising off the Brighton coast for the protection of the fisheries. While lying at anchor a few days since, off Brighton, a party of ladies went on board to look at her, and during their stay on board it came on to blow a gale of wind, so that the Nautilus was obliged to ship her cables and put to sea, carrying the ladies with her, who were thus unexpectedly compelled to go on a cruise, which lasted several days, as there was no opportunity of landing them until the weather became more moderate.

SWEDENBORG.—COURT MARTIAL.—At the Special Court Martial which took place on board the Admiral's flag-ship, the Camperdown, to inquire into the charges brought against Mr. James Balcombe, late master of her Majesty's ship Larne, and which we mentioned in our last, a verdict of guilty was pronounced against Mr. Balscombe, and he was sentenced to be dismissed the service.

CHATHAM.—A detachment of 6 officers and 200 men, of Royal Marines, marched into Chatham, where they will remain till the new barracks at Woolwich are completed. On Saturday an order was received to launch from Chatham dockyard, about half-past one and two o'clock, on Monday, the 25th instant, the Goliah, of 80 guns, and Virago, a large class war steamer. The Goliah is to mount sixty-eight 32 pounders, long guns, and twelve 6-inch guns, burthen in tons, 2589. The Virago is to mount two long guns 84-pounders, and four 32-pounders, burthen in tons, 1060

COURT-MARTIAL IN THE TOWER.—On Wednesday the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel Shaw, now stationed in the Tower, were mustered upon parade to hear the finding and sentence of a regimental court-martial on Sergeant Sharp, who had been tried for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. This proceeding arose out of the case of Mr. Elder, clerk of the Ordnance Office in the Tower, who has been held to bail on a charge of an infamous assault on William Yowel, a private in the regiment, while on duty as a sentinel at the Jewel Office in the Tower. Elder was given into the custody of Sharp after the alleged assault was committed, but instead of taking him to the guard-house, as Sharp ought to have done as sergeant of the guard, he allowed the accused to go to his own residence, and did not report the occurrence to his officer. The court-martial found Sharp guilty of the charge of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, but in consideration of the excellent character he had maintained in the regiment for 19 years, sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks. After the sentence was read over Sharp had the stripes denoting his rank as a sergeant cut from his dress, and took his place in the ranks as a private. His conduct previous to the transaction in question was that of a careful and steady soldier, and he had never been reported before for any breach of military discipline.

NEW POLICE ARRANGEMENT. Several cases having lately occurred in which criminals have not been taken into custody so promptly as the public had a right to expect, the commissioners of police have arranged that a new company shall be immediately raised out of the present police, to be called the "Detective Force," and is to consist of two inspectors and eight sergeants and private constables, to be selected from the most efficient officers. The two inspectors are to receive each £200 per annum, and the pay of the other eight officers is to be raised to 30s. per week each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES INDIAMAN.—On Saturday an immense number of well-dressed persons assembled in the yard of Messrs. Green, Wigram, and Green, the extensive ship-builders and owners, to witness the launch of the above splendid vessel. Every thing being in readiness, at a quarter past two o'clock precisely the stocks and fastenings were removed, and the vessel glided majestically into the bosom of old Father Thames, amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of the assembled multitude. She was decorated with a number of handsome ensign-jacks, and could not have had less than 500 persons on board at the time. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Dundas.

The Braganza steamer arrived at Falmouth on Saturday morning with the Malta and Peninsula mails, having left Gibraltar on the 30th ult., Cadiz the 1st, Lisbon the 4th, Oporto the 5th, and Vigo the 6th inst. Also arrived at same place on Sunday morning the royal mail steamer has Captain Scott, with mails from Mexico and the West India Islands, her dates of departure being from Havannah the 15th ult., Nassau the 18th, Bermuda the 24th, and Fayal the 3rd instant, with 300,000 dollars on freight, 107 serons of cochineal, and 54 passengers, 20 of whom were from Fayal. At all the islands they complain greatly of the hard times, and declare that ruin is about to overtake them, want of labourers being everywhere apparent in the cessation of their troubles. The *Jamaica Dispatch* says, "The interests for an immediate supply of labourers for the redemption of our colony is plain to every observer; and if these cannot soon be afforded, Jamaica will become a wilderness, a sink of iniquity, a den of thieves."

SUPPOSED NEW SHOAL. ANTIGUA, June 7.—Captain Newbold, of the brig Transit, on her passage from Halifax to St. Vincent in February last discovered a shoal to windward of this island, lat. 16 45 N., long. 59 6. He examined it as carefully as circumstances would permit, and describes it to be about 200 feet long and 80 feet wide, with three fathoms water in the centre, and much shallower on the edges.

LIGHTHOUSE AT ST. JAGO DE CUBA.—A lighthouse has been erected on the table land, about 500 feet to windward, or east, of the Morro Castle, intended to indicate the entrance of this harbour, and thus prevent vessels from running to leeward of it during the night. The lantern has been lit, and will continue to be so from sunset to sunrise. It is a revolving light, forms its complete revolution in two minutes and a half, is 240 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen at a distance of 20 to 24 miles.

By the arrival of the City of Glasgow, one of the subsidiary steamers lately employed in the West Indies, we received on Wednesday Barbadoes papers to the 8th June inclusive. The Tay steamer had reached Barbadoes with the outward mails on the morning of the 7th, having made the passage from Falmouth, touching at Corunna and Madeira, in 19½ days. Col. Tayler, who had for several years been employed as Adjutant General of the Forces in Barbadoes, died on the 3rd of June, much and justly regretted.

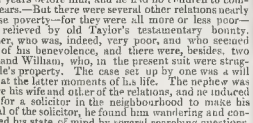
DEAL, July 12.—Arrived the Royal Sovereign, from New York; Juno and Caroline, from the Mediterranean. Arrived from the River the Hope, for Quebec.

During the past week much interest has been manifested in the operation being pursued, under the superintendence of Capt. Fisher, chief harbour-master of the port of London, in order to entirely destroy and remove the wreck of the barque Vesta, of 400 tons, which has for the last two years so materially impeded the navigation of the Thames off Gravesend, and which was finally completed on Tuesday last. After repeated explosions the whole of the Vesta's larboard quarter was found completely destroyed, from her keel to her bulwarks, as was also her bows. The starboard quarter and stern were much shattered. On the diver descending he found what remained of the vessel was the bottom, and which was shivered to pieces, and which may be easily got up, and has probably been so.

THE CHURCH.

ORDINATIONS. A general ordination was holden in the cathedral church of Worcester on Sunday morning last, when a number of gentlemen were admitted into holy orders by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

A general ordination was holden at Farnham Castle, on Sunday last, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PREROGATIVE COURT. TUESDAY.

TAYLOR *v.* WYLD.

Sir H. Jenner Fust gave judgment in this case.

Mr. W. Taylor was an old man, who, during a life of active industry as a tradesman in Camberwell, had acquired personal property to the amount of £500 or £700, and in addition a few small houses. His wife had died some years before him, and he had no children to comfort his declining years.—But there were several other relations nearly allied to him, whose poverty—for they were all more or less poor—would have been relieved by old Taylor's testamentary bounty. There was a brother, who was, indeed, very poor, and who seemed the natural object of his benevolence, and there were, besides, two nephews, George and William, who, in the present suit were struggling for their uncle's property. The case set up by one was a will made by his uncle at the latter moments of his life. The nephew was in the house, as were his wife and other of the relations, and he induced his uncle to send for a solicitor in the neighbourhood to make his will. On the arrival of the solicitor, he found him wandering and confused, and he tested his state of mind by several searching questions, which he was scarcely able to answer. To the inquiry, "To whom will you leave the bulk of your property?" the reply was, "All to my nephew." "To what nephew?" was the next question, and the solicitor was only able to comprehend whom he meant by bringing William Taylor into the room. The deceased then said, "That is the one;" and William Taylor having described himself, he was inserted in the will, as the principal legatee. The other relatives were kept out of the room.

The court pronounced it invalid. The *onus probandi* always lay upon a party bringing forward a testamentary paper, and the party here claiming probate had not borne the burden which the law had placed upon him. The will was made *in extremis*. The testator was in a confused, if not altogether in an insensible state of mind. He was unable to remember the position and prospects of his family. He seemed quite to have forgotten a brother who was altogether dependent upon him. The contents of the will were improbable. The will was not drawn up by the old man's solicitor. A stranger had been sent for, and he and his clerk were the attesting witnesses. The relatives were kept out of the room, or at any rate were not in it; and altogether was there so much suspicion about the whole circumstance, that the only course open for the court was to reject the prayer.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

The learned judges opened the commission at Cardiff last week. The only case of interest was that of Edwards, for the matricide at Merthyr.

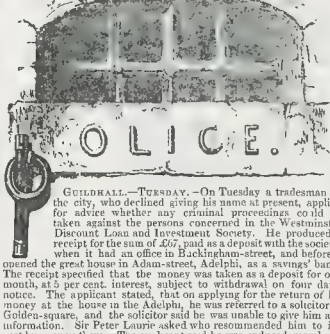
Richard Edwards was indicted for the wilful murder of his mother, Taman Edwards; and having been found guilty, sentence of death was passed upon him, the learned judge exhorting him not to entertain any hope of mercy in this world. The prisoner made no defence.

HOME CIRCUIT—CHELMSFORD, TUESDAY, JULY 12.

(Before Lord Abinger.)

Jeremiah Coghlan, 21, a draysman in the employ of Messrs. Barclay and Co., surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Emma Tudor. It appeared that the unfortunate lady, the subject of the inquiry, was the wife of the Rev Summerton Tudor, the curate of Woodham Ferrers, and on the day mentioned in the indictment she was riding with her husband and a servant in a four-wheel chaise on the Romford road, at the time three drays loaded with beer, and a waggon, were coming in an opposite direction. These vehicles, it was alleged, were racing, and endeavouring to pass each other. A ginger-beer cart was in front of the chaise; and the foremost dray, of which the defendant was the driver, ran against the chaise, turned it over, threw all the persons in it to the ground, and the unfortunate lady received such severe injuries that she died a few days afterwards. Several witnesses were examined in support of the prosecution, and they swore that the prisoner was riding on the dray, and that he had no command of the horses, thus occasioning the accident. On the part of the prisoner, it was contended that he was by the side of the horses, and that when the dray was passing the waggon, the driver of the latter vehicle struck the dray horses with his whip, and they became unmanageable, and did the mischief complained of, in spite of the endeavours of the defendant to restrain them.—The jury ultimately returned a verdict of Not Guilty

Two men, named *Ladbroke* and *Appleby*, were tried on Monday afternoon for a burglary at Langham, and stealing sixty-two sovereigns, some articles of wearing apparel, and other property, belonging to Benjamin Turner. Appleby pleaded guilty to the charge, and the offence was clearly brought home to the other prisoner by the evidence. It likewise appeared that before the villains went into the prosecutor's bedroom, they had gone into the room of one of the servants, and, while he was lying in bed, Appleby raised his bludgeon, and was about to strike him, but was prevented by the other prisoner. It appears that, after the burglary, the prisoner Ladbrook went to London, and he actually, in an assumed name, made an application to the Commissioners of Police to appoint him a member of that force. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended Ladbrook to mercy, on account of his having prevented the other prisoner from committing violence upon the servant.—Lord Abinger said that Appleby was an old offender, and he had pleaded guilty to another charge of burglary. The sentence, upon him was, that he should be trans-ported for life. With regard to the other prisoner, he should so far give effect to the recommendation of the jury, that he would not transport him for the full period; but it was necessary, for the protection of society, that he should be removed from this country for a long period. He was then sentenced to ten years' transportation.



GUILDHALL.—TUESDAY.—On Tuesday a tradesman in the city, who declined giving his name at present, applied for advice whether any criminal proceedings could be taken against the persons concerned in the Westminster Discount Loan and Investment Society. He produced a receipt for the sum of £67, paid as a deposit with the society, when it had an office in Buckingham-street, and before it opened the great house in Adam-street, Adelphi, as a savings' bank. The receipt specified that the money was taken as a deposit for one month, at 5 per cent. interest, subject to withdrawal on four days' notice. The applicant stated, that on applying for the return of his money at the house in the Adelphi, he was referred to a solicitor in Golden-square, and the solicitor said he was unable to give him any information. Sir Peter Laurie asked who recommended him to invest his money there.—The applicant said he was induced merely by reading the advertisements in the newspapers, in which there appeared to be some respectable names. Sir Peter asked if there were any names he knew.—The applicant said there were not.—Sir Peter observed that applicant was satisfied from seeing the title of honourable or esquire attached to the names. Had he not heard of the West Middlesex Assurance Company obtaining £300,000 from the public? Did not that make him cautious about parting with his money? Applicant replied that he had heard of that fraud, but people were not always on their guard.—Sir Peter asked whom the applicant had seen at the Westminster concern. The applicant said he had seen two persons, a Mr. Simpson and a Mr. Williams.—Sir Peter asked what sort of a person Mr Williams was.—The applicant said he was a short, stout man. Sir Peter said it was not then the Mr. Williams who figured in the West Middlesex Company. He was a tall man. Did not applicant on any occasion see the board of directors?—Applicant said he did not. He found the place fitted up like a banking-house, in a respectable place, and therefore parted with his money without any suspicion of wrong.—Sir Peter said the West Middlesex dressed men up in style, and decked their fingers with dazzling rings, to sit as a sham board of directors, at a shilling or two per diem. He asked if he had any book describing the organization of the concern, or list of parties concerned in it? The applicant said he had not. He wanted to learn who were connected with this concern, shareholders. He had received a copy of the *Sun*, wet from the press, in February last, containing the report of the last general meeting, from which it seemed they were thriving, having loaned £180,000 in three years, and divided 8 per cent. among the shareholders.—Sir Peter asked if he knew whether there was any deed of partnership? The applicant said he did not know. A gentleman in the room, who stated that he was a accountant, said the company might have afforded to be honest, for, according to the first report of their loan transactions, and looking at the terms of their prospectus, they were making nearly 60 per cent. per annum.—Sir Peter asked if there was any means of knowing how much the company had obtained from the public. The gentleman said he remembered they boasted in their second report of having extended their business to £80,000, but they did not mean that they had obtained so much capital.—Sir Peter said he should be happy to assist the applicant, but he was at present not sufficiently informed about the facts and the parties to be assisted. He must find out, consult, and act with some of his fellow-sufferers. The applicant promised to make further inquiry.—Sir Peter said the press would perhaps assist him by taking some notice of this application. Companies were extensive advertisers, and the independence and spirit of the press in giving publicity to statements affecting such bodies was above all praise.

THAMES-OFFICE.—On Tuesday *Thomas Brown*, who has been frequently in custody for various offences, was brought before Mr. Ballantine, charged with committing a felonious assault on John Brown, a seaman, and cutting his head open with a poker. The prisoner is an attendant upon an infamous house in the Match-walk, Shadwell, where robberies are almost nightly committed. The prisoner was committed

BOW-STREET.—On Monday, *Thomas Norwood*, a driver of a Post-office collecting omnibus, was charged with stealing sixteen newspapers, the property of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Clayton conducted the prosecution. Matthew Peake, a constable employed in the General Post-office, having been sworn, deposed to the detection of the prisoner on leaving the Post-office yard, after depositing the bags on Saturday evening, with a number of newspapers in his pocket; the newspapers were addressed, "Mr. Griffiths, Newmarket-place, St. Helen's; sent by J. Clayton." On being before the inspector, the prisoner said, "Pray, Sir, forgive me this time, and I'll never do it again;" and when the inspector asked him how he had got them, he said, "in the omnibus." There were four other newspapers found in another pocket, and he was then conveyed to the station-house.—Thomas Mortimer, shopman to Mr. Clayton (publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), 320, Strand, said that the parcel produced, addressed to Mr. Griffiths, was directed by him on Saturday last, and it contained eight papers, value 3s. 11d. The parcel, he believed, was sent on Saturday to the receiving house of Mr. Jones, Strand.—Charles Bowyer, a letter-carrier, who acted as guard to the cart driven by the prisoner on Saturday night, proved that on his way to the Post-office they called at Mr. Jones's, in the Strand, where they took up newspapers. The prisoner was ordered to be remanded for a few days, in order to give time for further inquiries. On Thursday the prisoner was fully committed, Mr. Peacock saying the offence was a most serious one, inasmuch as many respectable newsvenders had lost excellent customers in consequence of the non-delivery of the paper.

CLERKENWELL.—The fellow *Gamble*, the friend and associate of the murderer Good, and who, it will be recollected, was committed with that miscreant to Newgate, was brought before Mr Greenwood, charged with committing a dreadful assault on Mr. Richard Hammond, of Baldwins-gardens. It appeared that the complainant had interfered to save an aged female from the fury of the prisoner, and thus brought down his vengeance on himself.—Mr Greenwood asked the defendant what he had to say for himself?—He said he was called a murderer, and that aggravated him.—The complainant and the other witnesses denied this statement.—Mr. Greenwood, after commenting on the prisoner's brutal disposition, sentenced him to pay a penalty of £5, and to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six weeks in default of payment

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—The court and its avenues were literally besieged on Monday, with persons who had evidence to give against the parties in custody on suspicion of being concerned in one of the most extensive systems of plunder that has been brought to light for many years past. Since the apprehension of *Richard Hanley*, the person charged with having robbed a number of ready-furnished lodging-houses of plate, jewellery, and other valuable property to a large amount, he has given such evidence to the police as ultimately led to the capture of *Edward Gifford* and *Sarah Ann Hunt*, two persons living together at No 5, Warwick-street, Charing-cross, in whose house an enormous quantity of almost every kind of valuable property was found by the police. Since the last examination of the prisoner, the police have been indefatigable in tracing out the owners of the property. In order to facilitate this plan, the station-house at Vine-street was turned into a temporary bazaar, and numerous have been the applications to view the property. At a rough calculation, the property thus exposed, and presumed to be the produce of different robberies, could not be less than the value of £1,000. The whole pieces of Brussels carpet, silk velvet, silks, satins lace, gloves, watches, spoons, forks, rings, pins, veils, form a small portion of the miscellaneous property yet unowned. It is reported that Hanely has afforded much assistance to the police. He says he has been "put up" to all the robberies; that he has been furnished with all the necessary means to perpetrate the felonies; and has found a ready market for the plunder in the two other prisoners. On Monday the prisoners were brought up for further examination, Richard Hanley for felonionsly stealing, and Edward Gifford and Sarah Ann Hunt for feloniously receiving stolen property. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Phillips attended for the prisoners Gifford and Hunt. Further evidence having been received as to the identification of stolen property, the prisoners were remanded until Wednesday. Mr. Maltby directed the prisoners Hunt and Gifford to be sent to the New Prison, and Hanley to Tothill-fields.

UNION HALL. ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—On Monday *Robert Lindsay Crauford*, claimant to the peerage of "Crauford, Lindsay, and Garnock," was brought before Mr. Traill on the double charge of bigamy and returning from transportation before the expiration of his sentence. A witness named Gavin Reddie stated that he had known the prisoner for the last eighteen or twenty years; and that in the month of March, 1827, he was convicted of horse-stealing at Londonderry, in Ireland. A sentence of death was recorded against him, which was subsequently commuted into transportation for life, but that he had since been at large in this country, although no remission of his sentence had taken place. That since the prisoner's return he had been busily engaged in prosecuting his claim to the above peerage, until it was discovered by his agents that he had forfeited them in consequence of being a convicted felon. The witness, in answer to Mr. Traill, admitted that he had not been present at the trial in Ireland. A young woman then stepped forward, and stated that she had gone out as a free settler to Sydney, in 1832, and on her arrival obtained a situation in the family of Chief Justice Dowling; that at that time the prisoner, who went in the name of Samuel Lindsay, was also in the same service; that in the same year she was married to the prisoner by the Rev. Dr. Laing, and in 1838 they returned to this country. She said that latterly the prisoner's conduct to her had been very bad; that he was now forty-three years of age; and that he married a girl about seventeen years ago, the daughter of a bricklayer, with whom he was now and had been for some time living at Vauxhall. She added that she confessed she came forward on this occasion owing to the infamous manner in which she had been treated by the accused. Mr. Traill inquired of the witness how the prisoner contrived to make his escape from transportation.—The witness, in answer, produced the *Sydney Gazette*, of July 15, 1837, with the following advertisement in its columns:—"I, the undersigned, eldest son of the late John Lindsay Crauford, Esq., claimant of the peerages and earldom of Crauford, Lindsay, and Garnock, do hereby give notice that I am about to leave this colony for Scotland, to prosecute the said claim now pending there on my behalf; and I therefore request all persons having claims upon me to forward them to my address, No. 17, Phillip-street. (Signed,—Robert Lindsay Crauford." The witness said, that the prisoner inserted the above advertisement in the newspaper, and that having been transported in the name of "Samuel Lindsay," he was not known as the person to whom the document referred, and being under but little restriction in his employment, he easily found means to make his escape and return home in a merchant ship, for which he paid £30. That she (witness) attended on a lady the passage home.—Mr. Traill remarked that there would be considerable difficulty in proving the alleged charge of bigamy, owing to the marriage having taken place in another hemisphere, and none of the witnesses being present here. With respect, however, to the other charge, that of returning from transportation, it would only be necessary to have the prisoner sent over to Ireland in the custody of a constable, in order to be identified.

The prisoner said that he had no wish to deny the fact of his being at Sydney, but that if he was remanded he would be enabled to show by documents which he should produce, that he was at large in this country with the permission of the authorities of South Australia—that he had not escaped from transportation. With regard to the other charge, there was no foundation for it, and that it was the fabrication of an exasperated woman. He stated that there was a strong prejudice existing against him, and that several persons were desirous of punishing him for ever from this country, to prevent him from prosecuting his just claims to a peerage. He, however, trusted that he would be enabled to overcome his enemies.—The magistrate then remanded the prisoner until Wednesday.

We have it from good authority, that Mrs. Yates will retain an interest in the Adelphi Theatre, and after a certain interval will resume her duties there as a member of the stock company. Mr. Rodwell, the composer, will occupy the position in the theatre made vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Yates.

THE WATER CURE.—The late Dr Parry, of Bath, had at one time under his care two patients who had attempted to cut short, or to ease, a paroxysm of gout, by plunging the affected foot into cold water. This gave instant relief to the pain, and, in both instances, the inflammation presently abated; but in both, also, palsy of one-half of the body occurred a few hours afterwards.

FINE ARTS.

THE ZEITELMOOS.

From a number of a German publication, containing specimens of modern engraving, we select one plate as exhibiting that rich and playful fancy for which many of the works of the German artists are remarkable. This imaginative faculty, when thrown into a pictorial shape, does not, however, always take so playful a direction as in the present engraving. The dark imaginings which seem familiar to the pencil of Retsch, are striking instances of this, though it is but justice to this gifted artist to say that he is equally at home where youthful grace and simplicity are to be expressed. The "Zeitelmoos" represents a benighted traveller beset by fairies, and plagued and tormented by the merry and minute beings in every possible manner. There is a spice of malice in your German fairies, though the artist hath limned them in agreeable shapes, as right tricksey spirits, elegant and graceful withal. The plate will not develop all it contains at the first glance; every corner is filled with life; the "creatures of the element" swarm in every part of the picture: they cling to the thong of the bewildered horseman's whip, to his hair and whiskers, to the mane of the horse, to the rein and bit. If he beats them off, they go like flies, only to settle on him the next instant. We are not without hope that their various attitudes will give the reader some amusement. He can scarcely lay his finger on any part of the engraving that does not offer something to engage his attention—even the frogs in the margin have a touch of the grotesque in them, "they imitate humanity" so admirably. Our engraving is somewhat reduced in size from the original plate, which is drawn and etched by J. B. Sonderland; it is intended to illustrate a fanciful little poem by Kopisch, of which we had intended to attempt a metrical version, but pressed by time and occupation, we have been unable to do so and therefore subjoin the following correct literal translation, which to the engraving will add some interest:—

"'Go home, ye little ones, and warm yourselves by the fire; in the evening it is not pleasant in the Zeitelmoos.' The little ones laugh; and, as he rides further from the spot, a maiden throws herself into the pond, in the cold water. What shall he do? He springs into the water after her to save her. Yes, when the water-sprites had only him for a fool! The water-sprites laugh. He crawls back to his horse with wet bones. There the little ones are sitting upon his horse again. Whatshall he do! He takes his whip and whips them; but, like dragon-flies, they spring down, and stand and laugh. And he settles himself, but he sweats with anguish when he feels again that the little ones are sitting behind him. What shall he do? They cling so fast about him and pinch him, that he cannot pull the little devils from his neck. And they laugh. 'It is not pleasant in the Zeitelmoos at evening,' chirps one. But he now sees shepherds round a fire What shall he do? He thinks it best not to trust himself from the spot even so far as the next village, but would get down, and speak civilly to the shepherds. The little ones laugh. He tries to knock them down with the butt-end of his whip, but they fly and make faces at him. The shepherds try to pull him from his horse. The saddle turns round and he falls down. The shepherds laugh. He applies his whip to them, but they both vanish He lies on the moor in the slumber of a damp bog. What shall he do? He jumps up, seizes fast hold of his saddle again, gets across it, and whips. 'It is best to ride away,' says he. The little ones laugh. He does not

THE ZEITELMOOS.

move; he seems to be in a dream. The saddle is not on the horse, but on a tree. What shall he do? From every corner there is a cry, 'Go home to the fire, and warm thyself; it is not pleasant in the Zeitelmoos.' The little ones laugh. And there he sits. The tree-frog croaks; the gnats sting. Everything there treats him as a fool. What shall he do? He sits and sits. The morning cock crows. Then they call out, 'Now, good man, you are released.' And they fly and laugh. He gets up; takes the saddle from the tree, and puts it on the horse; gets upon it, and rides out of the enchanted district. What shall he do? The day breaks, something sings in his ears, and he hears continually, as in chorus, the little ones laugh."

THE WILKIE TESTIMONIAL.

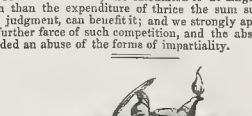
The very extraordinary facts connected with the decision of the committee, which has placed the execution of this statue in the hands of Mr. Joseph, will justify our alluding, some what more personally than usual, to their tendency—a tendency as injuriously fatal to the arts as any that may well be imagined. We dislike individual comparison, but we scarcely see how, in the present instance, such dislike can be compatible with our public duty; and shall, therefore, speak freely of names, as well as of principles. Among the names of the gentlemen who were proposed as candidates for the commission, were those of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Lough; the one of them holding, since Chantrey's death, the rank—and that by a generally common assent—of our first sculptor, the other, certainly *but* inferior to him; and both immeasurably superior to the gentleman who was selected by the committee of the Wilkie testimonial, as men of genius in their common profession Nor, if possible, were the claims Bailey's professional standing gave him to be selected for the task of commemorating departed genius lessened by the fact that he was a member of the Academy, which lost in Wilkie one of its most talented members, and perhaps, with the exception of Turner, its greatest living ornament. To this gentleman, then, we think the scale would naturally have inclined of those two whose pre-eminent powers we have pointed out. Yet how did the votes run? For Mr. Bailey 5, and for Mr. Lough not a single vote, while Mr. Joseph found 24 gentlemen who were willing to pin their faith on his unproved talent, and give him the commission, as a bust-maker, from which the mere name of Behnes —one of the best sculptors that ever lived—was excluded by the harsh interpretation of a chance.

Five for Bailey! none for Lough! and for Mr. Joseph twenty-four! It is as striking a commentary on the jobbing system pursued in these committees as can well be imagined. For the sculptor of the *Fee*, five votes; for the creator of the *Milo*, none; and for the gentleman who was a promising young man when Scott recommended him to Byron years past, and has so little verified that promise since, twenty-four!!

To what are we to impute such a disproportionate avowal of prejudice, folly, or determinate blindness, on the part of the committee who have coolly given such a judgment on the respective merits of the three? Were it possible to impute the small number of votes registered in favour of Mr. Bailey to any cause but predetermined favouritism, it would undoubtedly be the unprovoked, and, we believe, most gratuitously ill-judged attack made on him by Mr. Allan Cunningham, on the score of his having refused to sign a letter of condolence to the sister of Wilkie. We think highly of Allan Cunningham as a man of talent; but we can neither admire the feeling which induced him to attack Bailey, nor the taste which allows him to take so prominent a part in the distribution of the loaves and fishes of commission statues amongst the members of a profession he loves—at least we take it for granted that he does so. It would be expecting too much from any man, to suppose that, connected as Mr. Cunningham has been during the greater part of his life with sculptors and sculpture, he should not be biassed by those personal feelings which ought never to enter into the consideration of a question in which the public are concerned. Accordingly, his whole conduct evinces this bias, whenever we find his name mentioned in any of the committees of these public testimonials. The last character in which he appeared was as the patron of Mr. Weekes, in determining the choice of a sculptor to execute the Goodal testimonial; and we now have him, in the matter of the Wilkie testimonial, throwing his weight in the scale against Bailey, with one of the most singular personal arguments on record It was not possible that, in any way, the talents of the sculptor could be lessened by his refusal to sign the letter addressed by the Academy—or rather by the members of it, to the sister of the deceased artist; for it appears that the original letter was no act of the Academy as a body, by its own will, but a strictly individual letter left for signature with the keeper, Mr. Jones.

But there is another piece of gross partiality connected with this testimonial we cannot but comment upon. The model which Mr. Joseph had made for the statue was not exhibited until the votes of his supporters had been given in his favour, although other models and drawings from the various candidates had been previously exhibited. On such a proceeding we make little or no comment. The harsh exclusion of the name of Behnes from the list of candidates, through a mere lapse of memory on the part of the Bishop of Llandaff, is another fact which requires no comment. Reasons, and sound ones, were given for it; yet, we confess, we should have thought a little lenity in the interpretation of the restriction, might well have been ventured on in such a case. As for the utter want of a single vote for the name of Lough—perhaps as striking a fact as any—we have no terms sufficiently strong to express our astonishment, and can only trust that the grossly apparent injustice of the whole affair will partially react as a cure upon itself, and that we shall not very soon have to comment on such names as Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Hall, and a few others whom we could, if were inclined to do so, point out, being concerned in the details of so gross a job—which name we unhesitatingly affix to the late selection of a sculptor to execute the Wilkie testimonial.

Such a selection as that which marked the choice of a sculptor to execute the Goodall testimonial, and this second *bêtise* by a second committee, are calculated to do English art more harm than the expenditure of thrice the sum subsequently, with judgment, can benefit it; and we strongly appeal against the further farce of such competition, and the absurdity of so paraded an abuse of the forms of impartiality.



LITERATURE.

A Summer's Day at Hampton Court. By Edward Jesse, Surveyor of her Majesty's Parks and Palaces. Fifth Edition. John Murray, Albemarle-street. 1842.

"'Mid all the palaces so fair,
Framed for the royal dwelling,'

few possess more attractions than Hampton Court; its interest is not that of old feudal associations; it was never half palace, half fortress; it had neither drawbridge nor battlements, nor (and it gains by the want of them)—

"The loophole grates where captives weep."

Society had banished all these when Hampton Court was founded; the better portion of it was the creation of that princely-minded churchman—the last of that race of English dignitaries, who combined in themselves the powers and attributes of the priest and the noble. Founded by a cardinal, continued by one king, completed by another, and since inhabited by many of royal blood and station, containing within its walls some of the finest efforts of the painter, and the most elaborate productions of the obsolete, but beautiful, skill of the workers of tapestry, the palace itself is a building that well repays the visitor; but when, to the attractions within its walls, are added the historical associations that hang round the place, that linger in its courts, and lurk in its "trim gardens," where could a "summer's day" be more pleasantly or profitably spent, than at Hampton Court? And, if the reader will take Mr. Jesse for his companion, his days will pass more pleasantly still; for in his volume he has a store of history, tradition, and description, very skilfully combined; there is an authenticity, too, in all his details, which could only be derived from the sources at the command of "The Surveyor of her Majesty's Parks and Palaces." His details bring the mind of the loiterer into sympathy with the *genius loci*, if the spirit of that place can be said to be one and the same, whose duration spreads over the greater part of three centuries, of which the first was picturesque, the second quaint and formal, but not uninteresting. As we pass round the open courts, and issue from under the low archways, we almost expect to meet a robed and chained official of the cardinal's splendid household, admonishing a "clerk of the kitchen," or conversing with a "gentleman of the chamber;" nor would it startle the ear of fancy to hear the silence broken by the hearty, but coarse, laugh of Bluff King Harry himself, sauntering familiarly with the cardinal, during one of those visits when the monarch came to Hampton, to enjoy the hospitality, and, alas! to envy the splendour of his host. We wander into the blooming, though rather formally-disposed gardens; and, as we saunter up a shady avenue, we can almost hear the rustle of the silks and brocades of a group of lords and ladies, attending the Royal Anne on one of those occasions when she

"Sometimes counsel took, and sometimes tea,"

amid the groves of Hampton. Yes, there go the Belindas and Sir Plumes of the age when French glitter was spread over Dutch uniformity; they are going to loiter by the side of the canal, the beaux elaborately complimentary, and the belles condescendingly attentive, yet with a dash of something that keeps familiarity at fan's length. They have formed themselves into a very Watteau-like group for a moment, and, while Sir Plume is dangling his "clouded cane" with that "nice conduct" of which Pope speaks so prettily, and is opening the lid of the "amber snuff-box," which he little thinks is to be made immortal; we will leave them -for we cannot join the party—and return to Mr. Jesse's elegant volume, which recalls us to the actual.

Bay Window in the Presence-Chamber, from the Kitchen-Court.

The descriptions will best be studied on the spot, the following personal trait would be interesting anywhere: —

"When Wolsey walked in the Park at Hampton Court, he would suffer no servant to come near him, but commanded them away 'as far as one might shoot an arrow.'"

Never was the *odi profanum vulgus et arceo* more practically carried out; yet was Wolsey a munificent master. Of such a man alone could the following description have been written; it is a fine specimen of poetical rhetoric:—

"In full-blown dignity see Wolsey stand,
Law in his voice and fortune in his hand:
To him the church, the realm, their powers consign;
Through him the rays of regal bounty shine;
Turn'd by his nod, the stream of honour flows;
His smile alone security bestows;
Still to new heights his restless wishes tow'r,
Climb leads to climb, and pow'r advances pow'r;
Till conquest, unresisted, ceased to please,
And right submitted left him none to seize.

"At length his sovereign frowns; the train of state
Mark the keen glance, and wait the sign to hate.
Where'er he turns, he meets a stranger's eye
His suppliants scorn him, and his followers fly!
Now drops at once the pride of awful state,
The golden canopy, the glitt'ring plate,
The regal palace, the luxurious board,
The liveried army, and the menial lord.
With age, with cares with maladies oppress,
He seeks the refuge of monastic rest.
Grief aids disease, remorse devours his soul,
And low his head falls to the block of kings.
Speak thou, whose thoughts at humble peace repine,
Shall Wolsey's wealth and Wolsey's end be thine?"

Archway and Steps leading to the Great Hall.

It was built by Henry the Eighth, after the death of the Car-

dinal; and of the present state of the apartment Mr. Jesse gives the following description :—

"The dimensions of this very noble room are—in length 106 feet, in breadth 40 feet, and in height 60 feet. The roof is very elaborately timbered, and richly decorated with carvings of several of the royal badges, and with pendent ornaments executed in a style which shows that the Italian taste had already made considerable advances in this country.

"Seven capacious windows on one side, and six on the other side, with a large window at each end, all placed considerably above the floor, throw a fulness of light throughout the apartment. A bay window on the dais, extending from the upper part of the wall nearly to the floor, contributes very essentially to the cheerfulness of the general effect. This window has recently been enriched by Mr. Willement with compartments of stained glass, containing the arms, initials, and badges of King Henry VIII., the arms and motto of Queen Jane Seymour, 'Bown'd to obey and serve,' and the full insignia and motto of Wolsey, 'Dominus mihi adjutor.' On the lower part is seen the following inscription—'The lorde thomas Wulsey, Cardinal, legat de latere, Archbishop of Yorke, and Chancellor of Englande.' The whole of the stained glass in the hall and in the presence-chamber is modern, and of Mr. Willement's fashioning and framing.

"It was, if we may trust tradition, upon one of the panes of glass of this window that Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, so famous for the tenderness and elegance of his poetry, and for his martial nature, wrote some lines with a diamond on the fair Geraldine; and it is told, with what certainty we know not, that the first play acted in this hall was that of 'Henry VIII., or the Fall of Wolsey.' Shakspeare is said to have been one of the actors in this play.

"Above the entrance-door leading into the presence-chamber, or withdrawing-room, has been inserted a richly-carved stone bracket, inscribed 'Seynt George for merrie Englande,' on which, in full panoply, stands our patron saint, surrounded by a halo of ramrods, transfixing with his spear his antagonist, the dragon. On each side of this stands a smaller bracket, bearing figures clothed in bright plate armour. These figures have been placed here by permission of the Board of Ordnance from the stores in the Tower, and have been arranged under the direction of Mr Stacy, whose good taste in matters of this kind is so well known. He has also arranged a fine group of armour under the east window.

"Between each of the side windows there is a noble pair of the horns of deer, with finely-carved heads of the animal, and carved wreaths round each of them. These horns, which form part of a large collection, were probably placed in the hall in the reign of Henry VIII, when it was called the Hall of Horns. They have been preserved in the palace, and the original colours have been restored as nearly as it was possible to do so. Over the horns are banners, having the devices of Henry VIII. and the arms of Wolsey, and of his several benefices, painted on them. The string course above the tapestries has also been enriched with the rose, portcullis, &c., in colours. The most interesting, however, of the decorations to be seen in this truly regal apartment have yet to be mentioned. From the under part of the side windows to within a few inches of the pavement, the walls are covered with tapestry of such excellent design, and such costliness of material, that it may be safely asserted that its parallel does not exist in Europe at this time. Three pieces hang on each side of the hall, and two others at the dais end.

"'For round about the walls yclothed were
With goodly arras of great majesty,
Woven with gold and silke so close and nere,
That the rich metal lurked privily,
As feigning to be hidd from envious eye;
Yet here, and there, and everywhere, unawares
It shewed itselfe and shone unwillingly;
Like to a discoloured snake, whose hidden snares
Through the green grass his long bright-burnished back declares.'"
SPENSER.

The neighbourhood, as we have before stated, is rich in historical associations, and has a quiet and verdant natural beauty, which wins many admirers even among those who have a predilection for the grand and wild in nature. We must, however, close our notice of one of the most elegant and complete hand-books ever published. Taste should make it indispensable to the visitor to Hampton Court.

HAND-BOOK TO FREE PICTURE GALLERIES. By FELIX SUMMERLEY.

This very useful book we have to recommend to visitors to the following exhibitions, open to the public without charge :—

The National Gallery, open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The Dulwich Gallery, open every day, except Fridays and Sundays. A ticket must be obtained from some bookseller in London.

The Soane Museum is open on Thursdays during April, May, and June. Tickets to be procured of the trustees.

Barry's Pictures, at the Council-room of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, open every day, except Wednesdays and Sundays.

The above exhibitions are fully catalogued and explained in this little volume. We are glad to see these pocket-companions published; they are invaluable to the visitor and admirer of these national picture galleries.

The profits of the performance given in the Opera room on the 24th of June, for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent fire at Hamburgh, amounted to £640 1s.

MILITARY COMPOSITIONS.—The *Guernsey Star* of Thursday, June 23, gives the following reason for requesting advertisements for next publication one day earlier than usual, viz :—"In consequence of the militia going out on Monday next, and the whole of the men of our establishment having to attend to their military duties."

It is estimated that twenty-eight million pounds of genuine coffee are consumed yearly in the United Kingdom; and not less than eighteen million pounds more of vegetable matter are sold under the name of coffee. About half of these eighteen million pounds of pretended coffee are composed of chicory, upon which an import duty is imposed, and the remaining half of other ingredients are injurious to health, and a fraud upon the revenue.

It being reported that Lady Caroline Lambhad in a moment of passion struck down one of her pages with a stool, the poet Moore, to whom this was told by Lord Strangford, observed, "Oh, nothing is more natural for a literary lady than to double down a page."

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We learn that negotiations are far advanced for laying down the electric telegraph of Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone, on the South Western Railway to Portsmouth. Her Majesty's Government are said to take a very lively interest in the matter.

There is every probability that some arrangement will soon be come to, for throwing open the cathedrals of this country, as well as public edifices and monuments, for the free admission of the public in the same manner as on the Continent. The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into this subject, have drawn up an admirable report, in which they state that the Committee do not apprehend that any danger to the monuments in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, would result from giving to the public, under proper regulations, the same freedom of admission to those cathedrals which is allowed in the case of the British Museum, National Gallery, Hampton Court Palace, and other places.—By the evidence of Colonel Rowan before the Select Committee, it appears that the conduct of the working classes has been of late years much improved; and he attributes the removal of exclusion, and the free admission of the people to the public edifices and monuments, as having greatly contributed to that favourable result.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

TOLBECQUE,

LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

PORTRAIT OF TOLBECQUE—(AFTER DANTAN).

Tolbecque, as thou in thy orchestral pride,
Still at thy post of music, true, art seen,
Long may'st thou lead, old boy! by Costa's side,
Triumphant in our Theatre of the Queen.

Thou art first fiddle now; and is not, pray,
Your life an emblem of a fiddle, too?
Which you, who hardest work when most you play,
Are only wearing out till "all is blue."

Long may it hold you, Tolbecque, in "*good case*,"
Well resin'd up by Health from day to day;
And as you're far too honest to be *base*,
Why, keep the even *tenor* of your way.

Be still an upright beau—and, o'er your bridge
Of life, walk, full of its most tempting things;
Then, when you rest on some retired ridge,
May it be long ere Death shall *snap your strings!*

SIGNOR DRAGONETTI,

KING OF THE DOUBLE BASS.

PORTRAIT OF DRAGONETTI—(AFTER DANTAN).

Who is Dragonetti? Ha, ha! you ask the question to *sell*, in slang phraseology, the simpleton who shall answer it. Who is Dragonetti? "Not to know him argues thyself unknown." He is the monarch of double bass—the veteran of the whole world of instrumental harmony. His name is fame; and he is, moreover, as much identified with his instrument as you see him here under the magic pencil of Dantan. He is part and parcel of the old and well-inured rosewood or mahogany, whichever it may be, that now seemeth as if it were "bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh;" and literally he has been heard to tell men that "it *is* his wife." Drag!—Drago!—Dragonetti!—he has all sorts of familiarities upon our tongues. The great world has been often full of him, and he is still one of its living constellations. He is carrying with him the guerdon of genius into a late grave. Old, feeble, almost decrepit, he has bodily powers for no physical exertion, but that which his marvellous playing evokes from its lion's mouth of sound; and this he has still strength to invest with all the eloquence which has stirred the bosoms of his hearers for "many years agone." Honour will crown him as long as he lives; honour will follow him whenever he shall die; honour will survive and immortalize him far—far within the temple of memory, and beyond the tomb.

RACHEL.

(ON THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THIS GIFTED TRAGEDIAN.)

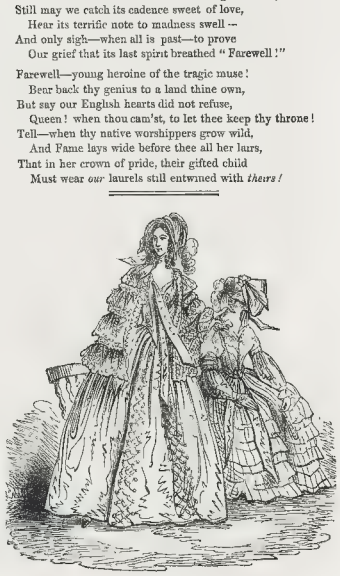
Again, high, proud interpretess of mind!
Young genius of the drama of old Gaul!
Fair sybil of the soul—from whom we find
Such oracles as stir and startle all,
Pouring their intellectual strength in light,
Beauty and passion, on th' admiring throng,
And sparkling in their fall like rivers bright,
Rolling, 'mid rocks, their sunny streams along.

Again, the glow and glory of thy thought
Are gleaming on the fix'd enraptur'd crowd;
Like some grand speaker, inspiration-fraught—
Thy listened voice seems, in a whisper, loud,
Till the fierce energies of passion rise
In grand sublimity before the world,
And then the loudness of thy whisper dies
'Mid the mad thunder by thy genius hurled!

Young conqueror of the heart—thy step once more
Is heard within the spirit's silent cell—
The way is stolen through th' enchanter's door
Into the home where sweet emotions dwell;
Tears gush up with *thy* sorrows from all eyes,
That—if thou art enraged—flash anger then!
Mover of love, pride, vengeance, joy, surprise!
And maiden thraller of the souls of men!

Thy genius still is with us—we rejoice
In the grand majesty of thy young mind,
(And all the lingering echoes of its voice
Shall leave their fine reverb'rance long behind!)
Still may we catch its cadence sweet of love,
Hear its terrific note to madness swell—
And only sigh—when all is past—to prove
Our grief that its last spirit breathed "Farewell!"

Farewell—young heroine of the tragic muse!
Bear back thy genius to a land thine own,
But say our English hearts did not refuse,
Queen! when thou cam'st, to let thee keep thy throne!
Tell—when thy native worshippers grow wild,
And Fame lays wide before thee all her lairs,
That in her crown of pride, their gifted child
Must wear *our* laurels still entwined with *theirs!*



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussé d'Antin, le 10 Juillet, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Frequently, after the disclosure of some great political scheme, or the bursting of some great pseudo-commercial bubble, have I remarked the grave dignity with which those who rejoice in the appellation and power of the editorial WE, utter forth their perfect knowledge of unanticipated events. "We surmised," "we conjectured," "we anticipated," and "we foresaw," have each and all their various effects upon their still more various readers. This preamble, mon cher monsieur, would imply neither more nor less than that in the world of fashion, as in the world of politics and of commerce, "great events cast their shadows before." In my latter billets I have exclaimed against the rage existing in favour of short sleeves, without a due consideration of nature's fair proportions on the part of the wearers. I am too happy to find that not only in the higher ranks of haut ton, but even with royalty itself, long sleeves (and full) are daily becoming popular. At present they appear in morning dress only, but the time is near when they will be generally adopted. The shawl and the scarf have maintained their reign for ages, but the cardinales de l'Angleterre are as much admired here now as the cachmere de l'Inde is in the colder season. La Baronne D——, who is considered one of our plus belles etoiles, attracted the attention of all the promeneurs de Longchamps by the magnificence of her cardinale, which on dit is from Nottingham. En verite, 'tis the first time England boasted of a cardinal since the days of Wolsey, and vraiment, the manufacturers of Nottingham have cause to be proud of this distinction. Au revoir, mon cher monsieur,

FELICIE.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, head master of Shrewsbury school, is one of the candidates for the head mastership of Rugby school, vacant by the death of Dr Arnold.

In consequence of the continued illness of Mr. Arkers, he has paired off for the remainder of the session with Mr. John Bell, the member for Thirsk.

Sir Andrew Armstrong has paired off with Mr. James Hans Hamilton, for the remainder of the session.

The Lord Mayor (Sir John Pirie, Bart.,) will give a sumptuous entertainment at the Crown Hotel, at Rochester, on the 23rd instant, on the occasion of his Septennial Court of Conservancy on the river Medway.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.—It ought to be generally known that for borough electors to retain their votes for the next year, it is necessary that they pay, on or before the 20th July, all poor's-rates and window-tax payable from them before the 6th of April. It is important to those who possess a qualification, but are not rated, to know that in those parishes where there has been but one rate made since the 31st of July, 1841, they can obtain a vote at the next registration, if they claim to be rated on or before Saturday, the 30th of July.

THE SNOW-DROP.

BY THE REV. HUGH STOWELL, M.A.

Pale daughter of winter, thou emblem of woe,
Bespangled with ice-gems, embedded in snow,
I love thee, all lowly reclining thy head,
As pure as the tear-drop an angel might shed;
So gently enduring the pitiless storm
It will not, it cannot despoil thy frail form.
Let others despise thee and choose for their bowers
The proudest of plants and the richest of flowers;
To me thou art welcome, meek emblem of woe
Though spangled with ice-gems and mantled with snow,
Let lightsomer flowers bedeck the gay breast—
On my wounded bosom the pale one shall rest;
Like thee, I have suffered the wild winter-gale;
Like thee, I have oft'times been lonely and pale;
Nor will I at storms nor at lightnings repine,
If only thy pureness and patience be mine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE'S GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.—A meeting of the members of the Colonial Society was held on Tuesday at the Thatched House Tavern, St James's-street, to consider the most appropriate mode of expressing to the Right Honourable Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B., the grateful sense which the Society entertained of the important benefits arising from his government of Jamaica. The Earl of Mountcashel was called to the chair. An address was submitted to the meeting by Mr. Burge, the agent for Jamaica, the adoption of which was moved and seconded by Mr. Burnley and Dr. Ralph. A deputation having been appointed to present it, the meeting separated.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* contradicts, upon authority, the rumour which has been for some time afloat, that it is intended to organize a new regiment at Winchester, to be called the 100th Foot.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A SILVER COIN OF KING WILLIAM RUFUS.—A few days since, a labouring man, who stated he was engaged in digging up the foundation of an old house, in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, entered the premises of Mr. Tummond, who keeps the Sun, public-house, in Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, and throwing a silver coin upon the bar, asked Mr. Tummond if he would let him have a pot of beer for it. Perceiving that it was good silver, Mr. T. accorded with the man's wish. On the following day, on showing it to a friend of his, he was informed that it was a very rare and valuable coin of Rufus. The medal bears date 1050. The shield or escutcheon contains a naked sword and three *fleurs-de-lis*, on the reverse is a warrior, accoutred in mail, on horseback, with the superscription "Concordiâ parva crescunt."

THE INCOME TAX.—Sir Walter Scott, in his memorable description of Mrs. Bethune Baliol, in the "Chronicles of the Canongate," says, "She was punctiliously loyal in that most staggering test of loyalty, the payment of imposts. Mr. Beaufet, her butler, told me he was ordered to offer a glass of wine to the person who collected the Income Tax; and that the poor man was so overcome by a reception so unwontedly generous, that he well nigh fainted on the spot." A severer piece of quiet satire on the obnoxious character of the tax, can hardly be conceived. Sir Walter little thought his friends, the Tories, would re-impose it in a time of peace.

When Mr. Wilberforce was a candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to each of the wives of the freemen who voted for her brother; on which she was saluted with the cry of "Miss Wilberforce for ever," when she pleasantly observed, "I thank you, gentlemen; but I cannot agree with you, for really I do not wish to be *Miss* Wilberforce *for ever*."

DRY HUMOUR.—An Irish poet having driven a gentleman a long stage during torrents of rain, the gentleman drily said to Paddy, "Are you not very wet?" "Arrah! I don't care about being very wet, but please your honour I'm very dry."

PLEASURES OF THE LAZARETTO.—Every one on entering the lazaretto is obliged to unpack all his things and put them out on wooden horses, during the whole time of his stay, the last three days excepted, which are allowed for packing up; and his quarantine does not begin to count until they have been so exposed. All sealed letters or packages must also be opened, unless he chooses to give up the former, and have them forwarded, after proper fumigation, by the post. Anything may be sent for from the town; but nothing can be returned, unless it can pass uninjured through the process of fumigation. The guardians are obliged every day to open and inspect the rooms, to see that the things have been laid out and exposed to the air. Great care must be taken to avoid touching any one not in quarantine, as he would be consemned to pass the same number of days in the lazaretto as the person so communicating him; who would have to pay all his expenses, and these he might increase to any amount in revenge for his confinement.—*Wilkinson's Modern Egypt.*

TINDER.—A thin rag, such, for instance, as the dresses of modern females, intended to catch the *sparks*, raise a *flame*, and light up a *match*.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must himself pass, for every man hath need to be forgiven.

The mightiest changes that the world has ever seen, were made by men whose only talents were love of truth, love of man, and love of God.—*Croly.*

An American editor says:—"If it's hard work to look at the sun without winking; but harder still to look at some of our young women without feeling inclined to wink."

"Pass," said a little boy to his father, "do people ever eat newspapers?" "No, you silly child," replied the father; why did you ask?" "Because," returned the boy, "I heard a man complaining of the hardness of the *Times*."

A bed is a bundle of paradoxes,—we go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret; and we make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.

When Foote was at Salt Hill he dined at the Castle, and when Partridge produced the bill, which was rather exorbitant, Foote asked him his name. "Partridge, an't please you," said he. "Partridge!" it should have been Woodcock, *by the length of your bill.*"

SOUTHEY ON STYLE.—"Ours is a noble language, a beautiful language; I can tolerate a Gallicism for family sake; but he who uses a Latin or French phrase where a pure old English word does as well, ought to be hung, drawn, and quartered, for high treason against his mother tongue."

A link-boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, if he would have a light. "No, child," says the Doctor, "I am one of the lights of the world." "I wish, then," replied the boy, "you were hung at the top of our alley, for it is a very dark one."

When Dan O'Connell was placing his son Maurice under Doctor Sandes, his tutor in Trinity College, Sandes asked him what he intended to make of Maurice? Dan replied—"Sir, I intend to make him *a barrister*; it depends upon himself to become a *lawyer*."

"I was not aware that you knew him," said we to an Irish friend the other day. "Know him!" exclaimed he, in a tone that comprehended the knowledge of more than one lifetime, "I knew him *when his father was a boy*."

GETTING UP.—"Such is the pressure of times in our town," said a Birmingham manufacturer to his agent in London, "that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch *for* eighteen shillings." "Pooh! that is nothing compared to London," replied his friend, "We have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence."

It is said that a red herring firmly fastened by a string to any place where rats usually make their run, will have the effect of expelling those noxious intruders.

"Knowles and Power were together. Knowles says—'Power, have you any commands for Ireland?' I'm just going over. Power replied—'No; but to what part are you going?' 'Oh,' answers Sheridan, '*I haven't made up my mind yet.*' 'Think,' says the doctor, 'of a man asking another for commands, when he didn't know to what part he was going.'"—*Memoir of Dr. Maginn, in the Dublin University Magazine.*

Modesty is a thin transparent veil, which shows with superior lustre the graces it would seem to cover; as the new-blown rose is more beautiful when its leaves are a little folded than when its glories are fully displayed.

A MERRY GESTE I QUINI VICTORIA.—Ye Qvene, bevnce atte a game, was asked bye ye comysyoneres ...ff ye wudes and forestes, wyche sorie off bryges itt myte seme gude to her shude be inne ye Regente es parke; whereatte, waxinge wroth withe ye comysyoneres, quothe she, 'Hange ye bryges!" whereuponne they dudde maxe yn suspensyonne bryges. And this I have fromme a gude wrytere

HOW TO GET A PRACTICE.—A physician of Montpelier was in the habit of employing a very ingenious habit to bring himself into notice with the public. When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his favourite dog, and ordered the public crier to offer, with beat of drum, a reward of twenty-five Louis to whoever should find it. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academic honours of the peripatetic physician, as well as his place of *residence*. He soon became the talk of the town. "Do you know," says one, "that a famous pays can has come here, a very clever fellow, of high academic honours, he must be rich, for he offers twenty-five louis for finding his dog!" The dog was not found, but patients were.

The life of a rich bachelor (says a Swedish novel writer) is a splendid breakfast, a tolerably fat dinner, and a most miserable supper.

A shrewd observer once said, that in walking the streets on a slippery morning, one might see where the good-natured people lived by the ashes thrown on the ice before the door.

"Father, what do printers live on?" "Why, child?" "You said you had not paid him for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week?" "Take the child out of the room,—what does he know about right or wrong."

Why is a benevolent man like a cart-horse? Because he stops at the sound of *woe*

Why is a road-surveyor like one of a bold set of thieves? Because he is a highwayman.

Why is an auctioneer like a man with an ugly countenance? Because he is always for bidding.

Why are cowardly soldiers like butter? Because, when exposed to a fire, they run

The average jump of a horse is 21 feet; some horses however have cleared more, up to ten yards.

"We were all children once, my dears." "La! Ma! then who took care of the babies?"

Why is a man who keeps his eyes shut like an illiterate schoolmaster? Because he keeps his pupils in darkness.

"I hate to hear people talk behind one's back, as the robber said when the constable was chasing him and crying "*stop thief!*"

Talleyrand being pestered with importunate questions by a squinting man concerning his broken leg, replied, "It is crooked, *as you see*."

"I say, Pat, what are you writing there in such a large hand?" "Arrah, honey, an' is'nt it to my poor mother, who is very deaf, that I am writing a loud letther?"

RULE FOR ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT OF A HORSE.—To ascertain the weight of a horse, place your toe under the animal's foot while he is standing still.

FAIR REPORT.—"Are you the box-keeper?" drawled a puppy to a gentleman who was looking through a box-door of the *late* Covent garden Theatre. "No," quietly retorted the gentleman, "are you?"

A Yankee has invented a butter-churn that is worked by a locomotive! He sends off his new milk by the railway train, and it arrives at market worked up into butter!

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.—A dandy fell in the fire the other day, and being unable to rise, his head was entirely consumed. Luckily, there happened to be nothing in it.

A lady, who was by no means modest and submissive before marriage, was observed by a friend to use her tongue pretty freely after. "There was a time when I almost imagined she had none." "Yes," said the husband, with a sigh, 'but its *very long since.*"

"What harm is there in a pipe?" says young Puffwell. "None that I know of," replied his companion, "except that smoking induces drinking; drinking induces intoxication; intoxication induces the bile; bile induces jaundice; jaundice leads to dropsy; dropsy terminates in death. Put that in your pipe and smoke it."

"Come here, Sally, my love. Now tell me what b-e-d it means?" "Don't know, ma'am." "What! La, what ignorant children! Take your finger out of your mouth. Well now, Sally, what's put round your waist every day? Come now, look at me. Speak out. Fibaw, what are you looking so sheepish for? Tell me now." "Oh, Mrs. Boozle, I didn't think you knew'd it." "Could what are you thinking about, child? Come 'tother scholars are waiting. Answer me directly. What is put round your waist every day?" "A-a-a hem; its Joe Stokes's arm, but he kissed me only jest once."

PACKING OF FIGS.—The process of packing figs in the drums for exportation is considered as one of the "curiosities" of Smyrna, though, in truth, it is simple enough, and conducted without any mystery. After drying on the tree, they are brought from the country on camels' backs. The figs are then turned out in a heap in the middle of an apartment, round which are squatted a group of women and children, not very cleanly in appearance, who press them into rather a long shape from the stalk, and then hand them in sieves to another party of women and men, who, with a drum before them, and a pail of salt water by their sides, form a little packet of figs in their hands by pressing half-a-dozen close together, and place them round the inner edge of the drum, with the stalk inwards. On completing the circle, they fill up the inside with as many as they can get in and then, sprinkling the whole with salt water to destroy the worm which each fig is said to contain, and to produce a candied appearance by crystallisation, they proceed to the next layer.

TRAIT OF A DUELLIST.—Lord Camelford commanded the Favourite sloop-of-war, and Commodore Fahie the ship Perdrix, Mr. Peterson holding the rank of First Lieutenant on board the last named vessel. Commodore Fahie had left Antigua a short time before, to take temporary command of the fleet, then anchored before St. Kitt's; and, during his absence, Lieutenant Peterson was of course left in command of the Perdrix. Lord Camelford and Lieutenant Peterson were unhappily at variance; and, perhaps to mortify his rival, Lord Camelford ordered Mr. Peterson to take the watch on the very evening that a gay ball was to be given at Black Point to the naval officers. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Peterson entertained the idea that he was in command of the ship Perdrix, in the absence of Commodore Fahie, he was superior officer to Lord Camelford who only commanded a sloop; and, in consequence of this false impression, he positively refused to obey his lordship's orders.—The disastrous evening approached, and the Lieutenant retired to his quarters above the captain-house in order to dress for the festive party. Arming himself with a pair of loaded pistols, and telling his boat's crew to attend him, Lord Camelford quitted his retirement, and stationed himself directly between the captain-house and the guard-house (now called the Commissioner's house), and there waited the approach of Mr. Peterson, whom he had already summoned to attend him.—Upon the unfortunate young officer making his appearance, accompanied by some friends, his lordship again commanded him to take the watch for the evening; he again refused; when, taking one of the pistols from his bosom, Lord Camelford immediately fired, and the ball passing through the breast of the brave but inconsiderate lieutenant, he fell a corpse upon the ground, the deadly stream welling from the wound, and staining, as it flowed, the gay buildings which he never—No sooner did the well-aimed weapon do its work, than, drawing the other from its resting place, his lordship turned to the Second Lieutenant of the Perdrix, and pointing it at him, asked if he would obey his orders, or meet the same punishment as Mr. Peterson? Life is sweet!—the second in command saw his friend stretched at his feet with the red blood gurgling around him; and, fearing the same fate, he obeyed Lord Camelford, and took the watch.—*Antigua and the Antiguans.*

NEGRO WEDLOCK IN THE WEST INDIES.—When the light of day began to dawn upon this benighted part of the globe by the introduction of Christianity among the Negroes, they were encouraged by the Moravians and Methodists to choose a partner from among the other sex, and, in the face of the congregation vow to each other fidelity and love. Although, of course, such marriages were not held binding by law, it was hoped that it would, in some measure, check the increase of immorality, and, in some instances, it might have done so; but the greater part violated those vows without compunction, or held them only until a fresh object gained their attention. It has been frequently known for a man thus married to maintain his wife and his mistress in the same house; which arrangement occasioned frequent domestic broils; and, in such cases, the man being applied to as umpire, has settled the dispute by remarking to his mistress, "That she must not quarrel with her companion, who was *his wife*; and that if she did, he would turn her away," and then, addressing the aggrieved wife, tell her, for her consolation, "That she must not mind, because she was his *wife already*."—After the Negroes were freed from the thrall of slavery in 1834, and the same privileges open to them as to the rest of the British subjects, it was their pride to be married at the Established Church. In many instances they had been already joined by the Moravian or Methodist preachers; but, wishing to get rid of their partners who had borne with them the brunt of slavery, they privately paid their addresses to some of the young ladies already mentioned, carried them to the altar, and there married in direct opposition to their former vows, which were as binding and sacred in the eyes of God as if his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had pronounced the nuptial benediction. Among such an immense number of Negroes, it is almost impossible to discover the offenders in this respect against common decency, although the clergymen are generally indefatigable in their exertions to discover the truth. Still, vigilant as they are they have been deceived, and instances are known where parties have been twice married, even in the Episcopal Church.

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When such circumstances have occurred, and the clergymen refused to remarry them, it has been no unfrequent practice for the parties to embark on board a small vessel and, proceeding to Montserrat, or some other island, there to procure the completion of their unhallowed purpose.—Another evil to be deplored is, that even when parties are lawfully joined in the bands of wedlock, they pay such little regard to the solemnity of the act. The smart dresses (for which often they commit an unlawful deed), the plentiful breakfast or lunch, the gilded cake, and the driving about in borrowed gigs, is much more thought of by them than the serious, the important promise, of loving one another in sickness and in health, and, forsaking all others, cleave only unto them, who by the ordinances of God and man are made one flesh. From this want of regard to the serious part of the ceremony, great mischief ensues. As soon as the novelty has worn off, the husband forgets the wife he ought to cherish, and the wife forgets his honour which she is bound to protect. The old leaven cleaves about them; and, throwing off all shame, they follow the bad example of their parents (who indeed are less faulty than themselves not having had such means of instruction), and by these means give to the country, instead of an honest peasantry, a race of idle illegitimate children.—*Antigua and the Antiguans.*

DERIVATIONS.—Bourne, a place bounded or enclosed from the moors and downs; as Cranbourne, Winterbourne.—Bye, a dwelling; as Grimsby, Hornsby, Rugby, Wetherby.—Chippenham, Chipping-Norton; that is Market Norton.—Coombe, a vale in the bosom of hills; as, Englishcoombe, Monkton-coombe.—Ham, home; hence Hampton, Buckingham, Fakenham; hence, also, hamlet, a village of scattered houses.—Stoke, a village; a sorry retreat; a residence within a village; it is often joined to another name, as Limpleystoke, Basingstoke, Chewstoke.—Pen, a hill, the summit of a hill, a promontory: hence Penrith in Cumberland, and many highlands in Cornwall.

A CANDID CONFESSION.—Among the traditions of Westminster Hall is one of a certain Sergeant Davy, who flourished some centuries back, in a darker age than the present. He was accused, once upon a time, by his brethren of the coif, of having degraded their order by taking from a client a fee in copper; and on being solemnly arraigned for his offence in their Common Hall, it appears, from the unwritten reports of the Court of Common Pleas, that he defended himself by the following plea of confession and avoidance:—"I fully admit that I took a fee from him in copper, and not only one, but several, and not only fees in copper, but fees in silver, but I pledge my honour as a sergeant that I never took a single fee from him in silver until I had got all his gold, and that I never took a single fee from him in copper until I had got all his silver—and you don't call that a degradation of our order?"

VARIETIES OF COUNTENANCE.—It is the common wonder of all men, how, among so many millions of faces, there should be none alike; now, on the contrary, I wonder as much how there should be any. He that shall consider how many thousand several words have been carelessly and without study composed out of twenty-four letters; withal, how many hundred lines there are to be drawn in the fabric of one man, shall easily find that this variety is necessary: and it will be very hard that they shall so concur as to make one portrait like another. Let a painter carelessly draw a million of faces, and you shall find them all different; yea, let him have his copy before him, yet, after all his art, there will remain a sensible distinction; for the pattern or example of everything is the perfectest in that kind, whereof we still come short, though we transcend or go beyond it; because herein it is rude, and agrees not in all points unto its copy.—*Sir Thomas Browne.*

Retiring pensions of £3500 each have fallen in by the death of the two ex-judges, Sir Joseph Littledale and Baron Alexander.

ABSURDITIES.—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.—To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder no one will visit you unless they gain some palpable advantage by it.—To sit shivering in the cold because you wont have a fire till November.—To suppose the reviewers generally read more than the title page of the works they praise or condemn.—To keep your clerks on miserable salaries and wonder at their robbing you.—Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy because it is not bed-time.—To make your servants tell lies for you and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves.—To tell your own secrets, and believe other people will keep them.—To render a man a service voluntarily, and expect him to be grateful for it.—To expect to make people honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards sending them adrift without the means of getting work.—To fancy a thing cheap because a low price is asked for it.—To say a man is charitable because he subscribes to an hospital.—To arrive at the age of fifty and be surprised at any vice, folly, or absurdity your fellow creatures may be guilty of.—To vote for a candidate at an election because he shakes hands with your wife and child, and admires the baby.

CHEAP PORK.—When pigs is scarce, there's plenty o' ways of filling the pork barrel for them Britishers. You know there's young porpesses, seals, an' slick dogs, as well as bears an' possums—an' there's plenty o' ways to cheat pigs as died in murrain time to put along with 'em. Them 'ere pigs warn't a no use then—but now we knows better—we shan't throw away nothing. But, man, it a'nt lawful to put no young children in pickle.—*American Paper.*

AN APT REPLY.—"Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper—not from me, I'm sure." "No, my dear, for I don't perceive you have any!"

"Well, Mister Jones, and how does your son get on with the clarionet?" "Mighty well, sir, there were fourteen on us playing together the other night, and he beat us all; he took the lead, and kept it so well, sir, that none of us could catch him."

At the Microscopic Society, specimens of microscopic animalcules, sent us from the country alive, through the post-office, were exhibited by Mr. Ross. They had been enclosed, with the weeds they were attached to, in a piece of wet linen, covered over with tinfoil.

China.—The conterminous empires of Russia and China occupy between them about one-fifth of the whole globe, in pretty nearly equal proportions but the population of China is about four times greater than that of the former, even after including its recent addition of ten millions of Poles. We can easily trace the boundaries and mark the extreme limits of those two great empires by parallels of latitude and meridional lines of longitude—but when we come to reduce them to square miles, or speak of their contents in acres, the mind is bewildered in the magnitude of the number required to express them, and forms but an indistinct idea of their superficial extent. For this reason we shall content ourselves by merely tracing the boundary lines. The frontier of China on the side of Russia, including every part of Tartary under its immediate protection and from which it derives tribute, is as follows:—Commencing at the north-eastern extremity, where the Uda falls into the sea of Otchotsk, in the 55th parallel of northern latitude, it stretches W. and W.S.W. along the limits of the Tungousi Tartars, the Dunowiso mountains, along the Kerlin which divides it from the Russian province of Nertchinsk, till it meets the 50th parallel. It then continues along that parallel from 117 deg. to 70 of east longitude, separated from Tobolsk and Irchuisk by the Sawansk, the Altai, and the Bercha mountains. On this line and about the 106th meridian, on the river Selinga, are situated the two frontier trading towns of Keaokta and Mai-mai-tchin, the only two points in the long conterminous line of boundary where Russians and Chinese have any communication. Hence, descending south along the Kirghis Tartars, western Tooikistaun, and Little Thibet, it is terminated in this direction by the Hindoo Coosh—and turning to the S.E. along the Himalah mountains, Bootan, Assam, the Burman Empire, and Tonquin, it again skirts the sea in the parallel of 21 deg. as far to the eastward as 123 deg. (including Coorea to 130 deg.) and near the Uda, from whence we set out, to 143 deg. of east longitude. The extent of frontier cannot be less than ten thousand geographical miles.—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

Chinese Junks.—A Chinese ship, or junk, is seldom the property of one individual. Sometimes 40, 50, or even 100 different merchants purchase a vessel, and divide her into as many different compartments as there are partners, so that each knows his own particular part in the ship, which he is at liberty to fit up and secure as he pleases. The bulk-heads, by which these divisions are formed, consist of four stout planks, so well caulked as to be completely water-tight. A ship thus formed may strike on a rock, and yet sustain no serious injury: a leak springing in one division of the hold will not be attended with any damage to articles placed in another; and, from her firmness, she is qualified to resist a more than ordinary shock. A considerable loss of stowage is, of course, sustained; but the Chinese exports generally contain a considerable value in small bulk. It is only the very largest junks that have so many owners; but even in the smallest class the number is very considerable.—*M'Culloch's Dictionary.*

Marriage.—They that marry ancient people, merely in expectation to bury them, hang themselves in hope that one will come and cut the halter.—*Fuller.*

Spiritual Gambling.—Mr. Tanner, a French Canadian missionary, asserts that it is not uncommon at Montreal for people to play at cards during Lent, for prayers, which the loser has to repeat for the benefit of the winner

The *Yorkshireman* reports that the York School of Design is progressing satisfactorily. The number of students now amounts to upwards of forty, and considerable progress is already made by some of them in copying from the antique.

A French Bull.—The *Commerce* publishes the following extract from M. Jacqueminot's address to the electors of Paris: "Gentlemen, I have shed *all* my blood for my country, and I am ready to shed it *again.*"

Russian Toilet.—Very old, and probably oriental, customs are still discernible among the pure Russians, and seem to be more firmly rooted in them than in any other European people. The manner of washing themselves is strictly what it was among the ancient Egyptians, as it is described in the Bible, as it prevailed among the old Greeks and Romans, and is practised by Moslems in the present day. They cannot, however, boast of the cleanliness of the followers of Mahomet in general: though the use of the bath is frequent, it is not all that is required. Our travelling companion, a very good specimen of Russian high life, at first rather amused us with the mode of making his ablutions; but, after a time, when he endeavoured to persuade us to adopt it, disgusted us. The assistance of your servant is indispensable to wash the face, but they are certainly independent of many other things we require for the toilet. The first operation is to wash the hands, for which no basin or anything corresponding to it is necessary; the patient sits down on a chair, and on another, opposite to him, some recipient, it matters not what, is placed to catch the water; he then takes a piece of soap, over which his servant pours the water two or three times, till the hands are considered washed, when he presents a towel, and they are wiped. Then the face has its turn, water is again poured into the hollow of the hands, which are pressed together to make them as water-tight as possible, a portion of it is imbibed, and kept in the mouth, the rest thrown over the face; this is repeated two or three times, after which the forefinger is put into the mouth, and with its assistance, which supersedes the use of the tooth-brush, the mouth is rinsed out, and the toilet is completed. Never have we seen more beautiful or whiter teeth than our companion's, in spite of this process of keeping them so.

Coming on of Insanity. The management of the early stage of insanity requires on the part of the physician great delicacy, discrimination, and judgment. Under these circumstances, where the brain is in an irritable condition, and the mind is struggling between sanity and insanity, the person being conscious that his "wits" are beginning "to turn," the medical attendant should proceed cautiously in his examination. If the patient is led to believe, from the conduct of the physician, or from anything which falls from him, that derangement of mind is suspected, the most painful and disastrous consequences may ensue. In the early stage of insanity the patient's suspicions are morbidly excited. He has a dread of "going mad," expresses a horror of such a calamity, and often most postively refuses to allow himself to be questioned on the subject of his health. Should the patient believe that he is suspected to be deranged, he will sometimes exhibit great violence and excitement, and denounce his friends and family, charging them with a conspiracy against his life and liberty.—*F. Winslow's "Health of Body and Mind."*

Russian Merchants and Morality.—With these natural good qualities, and some talent besides, the one is eclipsed by, and the other prostituted to, the extraordinary love of cheating in their dealings with others. The best class of Russian merchants, and lowest mujik who has anything to sell, agree in this, and they seem equally indifferent as to the amount, so long as they can maintain the principle of overreaching. All their cunning, knowledge, and advantages, are employed in this one engrossing object. We believe they are made happy by the thought of having succeeded in ever so trifling a degree.

Dr. Whitfield, the celebrated botanist, sailed last week for the African coast, in search of natural curiosities, having received a *carte blanche* from the Earl of Derby. His Lordship's collection at Knowsley-park consists of every animal and bird in the known world. The ground they now occupy exceeds 500 acres.

Reverence for the Bible.—It is of the greatest importance that we should resist the temptation, frequently so strong, of annexing familiar, facetious, or irreverent ideas to a scriptural usage, a scriptural expression, a scripture text, or a scripture name. Nor should we hold ourselves guiltless, though we have been misled by mere negligence or want of reflection Every person of good taste will avoid reading a travestie of a beautiful poem, because the recollection of the degraded likeness will always obtrude itself upon the memories, when we wish to derive pleasure from the the contemplation of the elegance of the original. But how much more urgent is the duty by which we are bound to keep the sacred pages of the Bible clear of any impression tending to diminish the blessing of habitual respect and reverence towards the written laws and precepts of our Great Creator. Do not on any occasion whatever be tempted to quote a single word or phrase of the Bible to illustrate any profane conversation or writing. Let these sacred words (1 Samuel, ii. 30.) be thoroughly impressed on your heart and be present with you constantly and for ever, — "Them that honour Me I will honour: and they that despise Me shall be lightly esteemed."

Chinese Women.—On one occasion, while I was living at Macao, the female relatives of the chief magistrates of that place honoured Mr. Beale with their presence. The party amounted to about fourteen, and came with a long train of female servants, all of them maids as well as mistresses borne in the capacious and elegant sedans which in China form an admirable substitute for the carriage. Apart from the train of "honourable women" were several well dressed men, who not only form the escort, but discharged little offices of attention when necessary. I well remember the act of graceful obeisance with which one presented an elegant pipe to one of the ladies that he had just lighted for her. In addition to the waiting ladies and gentlemen were the insignia of office, the shout of a noisy gang of harbingers, and the din of the farresounding gong, all which always precede the magistrate himself; in a word, there was nothing omitted to show that custom allowed the ladies a free participation in all the honorary appendages of office, while the duties thereof were of course confined to their husbands. The ladies were handed out of their chairs by the female attendants, and led up the steps by the same hands, the small size of the foot making such assistance by no means superfluous. Their attire was gorgeous in the extreme, the richest embroidery upon the most showy colours—but it formed a striking contrast to the admirable simplicity of their whole demeanour. Not a shade of affectation could be seen, nor could the eye of scrutiny detect any hint to show that they were conscious of the display they were making.—*Lay's Chinese as they are*

Black Drop. The following is said to be the original recipe published by Dr. Armstrong for black drop- Take of opium half a pound, good verjuice 3 pints, nutmegs, 1½ oz., saffron ½ oz. Boil to a proper thickness, then add two spoonsful of yeast: set the whole in a warm place near the fire for six or eight weeks, then in the open air, till it becomes (the consistence of) a syrup, when it is to be decanted, filtered, and bottled up, with a little sugar added to each bottle; one drop equals three of tincture of opium. *Medical Times*

Duty and Glory.—There is not a proclamation of Napoleon to his soldiers, in which glory is not mentioned, and duty forgotten: there is not an order of Wellington to his troops, in which duty is not inculcated, nor one in which glory is alluded to.

Nightcaps.—The shop window of a hosier in London bears the following announcement:—"Sold here, the real Jemmy Forrest night-caps, warranted not to waken in."

A report has been received that St. Domingo had been the scene of a revolution. The following is extracted from a New York paper of the 23rd ult.:—"The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* of Tuesday, learns from Cape Hill, of the brig William Thatcher, which arrived there from St. Croix on Saturday, which place she left on the 7th inst., that just before his departure he was informed by one of the most respectable citizens of St. Croix, that letters had just been received by an arrival from St. Domingo, giving the important information that a revolution had taken place in the island—that President Boyer had been deposed, and either had been or would be, put to death. In the hurry of departure Captain Hill did not make very particular enquiries. The impression, however, is strong on his mind, that his informant said that President Boyer had been put to death, but of this he is not positive."

Beauties of the American Press.—A "broken-earted woman," as she calls herself—Mrs. Laura Hunt, of Broadalbin, Montgomery County, N. Y., notifies the public through the *Amsterdam Intelligencer*, that her dear husband, Josiah Hunt, has left her bed and board, and strayed to parts unknown; and she forbids all girls, old maids, and widows, to meddle with or marry him under the penalty of the law. She earnestly entreats all Editors "throughout the world" to lay the foregoing information before their readers. Mrs. Hunt will please to perceive that we have complied with her request. —*Courier and Enquirer.* And we (too) two.—*N. Y. Transcript.* And we three.—*Cincinnati Mirror.* And we four.—*Standard.* And we five—*Western Methodist.* And we six.—*Zion's Herald* And we seven.—*Maine Free Press.* And we eight.—*Mo. Free Press.* And we nine.—*Woodstock Whig.* Leave her bed and board! the villain! and we ten. *National Eagle.* And strayed to parts unknown, the vagabond! And we eleven.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.* And we make up the dozen.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* He left her bed! O! the ungrum! And we a baker's dozen.—*Pittsburgh Statesman.* And we start him again.—*Miner's Journal.* Keep him moving. Salt river is too good for him.—*Jackson Courier.* May he have corns on his toes, and pains in his ribs all the days of his life. Leave a woman's bed and board, the graceless knave! We'll give him the sixteenth kick.—*Carlisle Republican.* Oh, the vagabond! he deserves an additional kick. and we'll give him the seventeenth.—*Cleveland Herold.* Break a woman's heart, the fiend! Take that too!—*Painsville Telegraph.* We underwrite the eighteenth endorser.—*Courier and Enquirer.* And we give the scoundrel the nineteenth shove.—*Boston Argus.* Go a-head and Hunt him, Laura. And here goes the twentieth.—*Am. Sentinel.* And we repeat her wrongs and his shame to our twenty-one additional readers.—*Saturday Courier.* Pass him round, start him again, the scoundrel! and here goes the twenty-first kick.—*Utica Daily News.*

Russian Thieves.—Here, also, we are robbed of the gold head of our walking-stick, which might be worth £5. It was, of course, massive and solidly fixed, and must have required some trouble to get off: the "innate ingenium" was replaced in the carriage, and we did not immediately discover the loss. Singularly enough, the general had said to us the day before, "Now we have entered Russia, we must place a sentinel to guard the baggage."

Kyphonism.—A species of punishment was inflicted on the primitive martyrs called kyphonism, wherein the body of the sufferer was anointed with honey, and so exposed to the sun that the flies and wasps might be tempted to torment him. Suidas gives us the fragment of an ancient law, which punished those who contemned the laws with kyphonism for twenty days; after which they were to be precipitated from a rock, dressed in woman's clothes.

Etiquette Defeated.—George the Third went to a watering-place, on the return of sanity. One thing (says Miss Burney) happened a little unluckily. The mayor and burgesses came with an address, and requested leave to kiss hands. This was graciously accorded; but the mayor, advancing in a common way to take the Queen's hand, as he might that of any lady mayoress, Col. Gwynn, who stood by, whispered, "You must kneel, sir." He found, however, that his worship took no notice of this hint, but kissed the Queen's hand erect. As he passed him on his way back, the colonel said, "You should have knelt, sir." "Sir," answered the poor mayor, "I cannot." "Every body does, sir." "Sir, I have a wooden leg!" Poor man! 'twas such a surprise! and such an excuse as no one could dispute. But the absurdity of the matter followed; all the rest did the same; taking the same privilege by the example, without the same or any excuse.

Russian Aristocracy.—Play is the ruling passion among all classes, sexes, and ages, in Russia. High play is not more common than in other places; but all play at cards, and, generally, games of chance, but we never saw dice or roulette. That the majority of Russians have as high a sense of honour and play as fairly as their neighbours, we are convinced; but, unfortunately, notorious cases of the reverse, which have occurred, have given them a bad reputation abroad, which we believe, in the main, to be most unjust. But public opinion, again, is no check here; there are people of high rank and position who are more than suspected of cheating, and nobody avoids them, or refuses to play with them. This is also the case in other matters, to which it is not necessary to allude in distinct terms; and, strange to say, in other points, persons, who would be utterly incapable of doing them themselves, and have as strong a sense of their atrocity as can be felt in any country, never show their reprobation by avoiding the acquaintance of those who are notoriously addicted to them.

Ispahan.—The eyes of the villagers were greeted by a view of the tall minarets, the shining domes, and gilded pinnacles of Ispahan rising high in the dusty air, above the dull sea of mud-built houses, and the boundless expanse of gardens and orchards with which they are surrounded. But evening had already fallen ere the humble train of deputies, having threaded their way among numberless enclosures, jostled by large cavalcades which moved on with imposing state, or almost overrun by the gay gallants who spurred their splendidly caparisoned chargers hither and thither, covered with the dust raised caravans and trains of loaded mules, camels, and other beasts of burden, and lost among the gradually thickening crowd, which filled every avenue to this immense capital; at length entered the *Der Tokches*, and passing unquestioned amidst the living stream, were sucked with it into the channel of one of those seemingly interminable bazaars, that traverse the city from side to side, filled with the concentrated riches, and, as it seemed, with half the congregated multitudes of the east. It was, in fact, the hour when the mass of that dense population, which still in these days filled this enormous metropolis, having quitted the labours and occupations for the day, went forth to make their purchases for the night's meal and the morning wants, or to seek for amusements in the variety of objects abroad; and the lights which glittered in abundance from the booths and shops of the bazaars, gave to view a crowded and most motley assemblage, to which the dust and dimness of the atmosphere lent a mystery yet more imposing. The caps, turbans, helmets, scarfs, shawls, cloaks, coats, and splendid *Boroumies* of the rich, the noble, and the military, were there or glanced in every variety of colour, intermingled with the sober costumes of the Moollahs, or the dull grey felt of the peasantry. Charger and yaboo mingled together. The Arab, the Toorkoman, and Koordish steeds of the courtly cavaliers jostled with the mules and asses of the Cherwadars and peasantry, or shied and kicked at the long-necked camels, which, laden with the produce of many lands, came crowding in from Khorassan from Yezd, or from Kerman.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A Singular Legacy. We learn from the *New Hampshire Patriot*, that a merchant residing somewhere in the United States, has by his will directed 30,000 dollars to be placed in the hands of three trustees, and by them safely invested. Of the interest arising from this fund, 500 dollars is "to be given annually to the person who shall compose the best essay advocating the total abolition of paper money, and the adoption of pure metallic currency;" and 300 dollars is "to be given annually to the person who shall compose the best essay advocating free trade and direct taxation, the total abolition of all impost duties and tariff laws, and the support of government by direct taxation, laid mainly on property." Upon the demise of the wife of the devisor, the estate bequeathed to her will go into this fund, and so will the respective portions of his two children, in case either or both may die before reaching twenty-one years of age. This accession to the fund would increase it to about 50,000 dollars. It is then provided that the whole amount of the bequest shall be given to the school fund of that State of the Union which shall first permanently abolish and exclude paper money, and adopt "a pure metallic currency."

Cleanliness.—A white-yellow cravat or shirt on a man, speaks at once the character of his wife; and, be you assured, that she will not take with your dress pains which she has never taken with her own. Then, the manner of putting on the dress is no bad foundation for judging: if it be carelessly, slovenly, if it do not fit properly. No matter for its mean genius: mean as it may be, it may be neatly and trimly put on; and if it be not, take care of yourself, for, as you will soon find to your cost, a sloven in one thing is a sloven in all things. The country people judge greatly from the state of the covering of the ancles; and if that be not clean and tight, they conclude that all out of sight is not what it ought to be. Look at the shoes. If they be trodden on one side, loose on the foot, or run down at heel, it is a very bad sign; and, as to slip-shod, though at coming down in the morning, and even before daylight, make up your mind to a rope, rather than live with a slip-shod wife. Oh! how much do women lose by inattention to these matters! Men, in general, say nothing about it to their wives; but they think about it; they envy their luckier neighbours; and, in numerous cases, consequences the most serious arise from this apparently trifling cause. Beauty is valuable; it is one of the ties, and a strong tie too; that, however, cannot last to an old age; but the charm of cleanliness never ends but with life itself.—*Cobbett.*

Lasting Wear.—A friend complaining to Warde, the actor, that his clothes did not wear well, said he must change his tailor and inquired if he could recommend him anywhere where he could meet with apparel more durable. "Yes," said Warde, "I recommend you to Chancery; there you may have a suit that will last you your life."

ANGLING.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

THE PIKE.

This fish is properly called the fresh-water wolf, or shark, for certainly it is the most bold, merciless, and voracious, of all the fish in our rivers. They spawn in March, though sometimes in the last week in February, or the early part of April, according as the weather may be more or less mild. They are very rapid in their growth, and are very long-lived. Gesner writes of one that was taken at Halibran, in in Suabia, in the year 1497, with a brazen ring attached to it, with this inscription in Greek:—"I am the fish which was first of all put into this lake, by the hands of the governor of the universe, Frederick II., the 5th October, 1230." So that this fish, therefore, had lived 267 years, and was said to have weighed the enormous weight of 350 lbs. As soon as the spawning is over, they return from the heavy masses of weeds generally growing at the edges of the waters, and during the middle of the day lie on the surface, basking, in a state of torpidity, enjoying the warmth, and mostly with their faces towards the sun. It is a great peculiarity among the pike that the largest fish are most apt to indulge in basking. The blood of all fish is cold; but I consider that the blood of the pike is peculiarly so. Possibly this is occasioned by their living wholly upon animal food; for the pike does not, I believe, at any season of the year, partake of the vegetable sustenance on which most fish, at least, partially subsist. At the time he is basking, however, he will frequently take the bait, seemingly with great eagerness, but immediately relinquish it.

When the pike are thus shy, the angler must take them at the snap—that is, he must be quick in striking as soon as the bait is seized. This requires a particular kind of tackle, which the fish rarely escapes, under proper management. The snap tackle may consist of a single hook, large and stout, which being fastened to a strong gimp, is inserted at the mouth of a dead gudgeon, or other small fish, and brought out either at the middle of his side, or just before the vent. But the treble snap is by far the best, being made of three such hooks, tied fast together, and secured to a piece of gimp, which, being inserted, by means of a baiting-needle, at the vent, and carried out at the mouth, which is afterwards sewed up, and perforated with a lip hook, the three hooks being spread out in different directions, it is a thousand to one but that the pike is hooked. According to Hofland, spinning a bleak is a very favourite way of fishing for pike. The hook for this kind of tackle should be No. 8 or 9, tied on to a line of gimp about twelve inches long with a loop at the end. The lip-hook is moveable, to suit the size of the bait; and the space the other hooks occupy ought also to be suitable to the size of the fish used. One of the end double hooks must be fixed in the bait's tail, which must be slightly bent (to cause it to spin), and then fixed, by inserting the single reversed hook in the side of the bait. One of the second double hooks must then be entered in the back of the fish; then the third; and, lastly, the lip-hook, which is moveable, by hair loops, to suit the size of the bait. The hook must be passed through the lips of the bait, and a small shot placed under it to keep it steady.

Stand at the top of a stream, and let your bait drop in as near the middle as you can, pulling it gently towards you, about a yard at a time, across the stream, turning your rod up the water, within half a yard of its surface, keeping your eye on the bait; and, when the pike seizes it, he generally hooks himself. These tackles may be purchased at most of the fishing-tackle shops, as may also artificial minnows, which will answer well when the water is rather discoloured, or in sharp streams. Whatever be the length and strength of your line, you will always find it necessary to have a swivel on it somewhere, if within a yard of the hooks the better. You must be very careful how you manage him when hooked, for he will, if possible, run into the most desperate situations, and try the strength of your tackle by various stratagems. I shall not have room to finish with the pike, this week, but shall next week describe the gorge hook, live-bait fishing, and two or three other modes of fishing for pike.

A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Artichokes.—Clear the stools from decayed leaves, and loosen the surface of the soil about them with the hoe.

Cauliflowers.—Earth up those that were put in the beginning of last month; plant more for coming into use in the autumn.

Celery.—The main crops should now be got out; loosen the earth about the early crops, and give it good supplies of water if there is not sufficient rain to keep the soil quite moist.

Cucumbers.—Keep the linings of the frames made up, so as to transmit a gentle warmth through the bed.

Mushrooms. Save and prepare horse-droppings for beds to produce through the autumn and winter.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Pinery.—A few of the largest suckers may be taken off those plants which fruited early, and potted, after which they should be immediately plunged into a brisk heat, and kept shaded during the middle of the day; they will not require water at the roots until they begin to grow, but they may be slightly sprinkled overhead once or twice a week, according as the weather may be fine or otherwise.

Vinery.—Continue to keep the atmosphere of the late houses very moist in fine weather.

Peach-house.—Pay every attention to the late houses in training in the young shoots, watering, and syringing the trees overhead.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Stove.—Pot and encourage the growth of all choice plants; above all things, keep them from insects.

Sow biennial flower seeds. Continue to propagate herbaceous plants, pinks, carnations, &c. Carefully tie up those plants that require it. Thin out the late-sown annuals; sow seed of the early flowering ones. Let cleanliness reign throughout this department.

SCIENCE

Verily is ours the age for invention. We have long had instruments for measuring heat, moisture, electricity, &c., the imponderable agents by which our planet is surrounded and acted on; and to this list we have now to add an instrument for measuring the quantity of light which has fallen in any given period. This instrument, to which its inventor (Mr. Baggs) gives the name of PHOTOMETER, may be seen at the Polytechnic Institution; but we have been kindly favoured by the proprietors with such particulars as will enable our less scientific readers to understand its construction. When equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen gases are exposed to the daylight, they gradually enter into combination, and form hydro-chloric acid; and, if the mixture be confined in a glass tube about nalf an inch in diameter and three feet long, the tube being inverted in a vessel of water saturated with common salt, the rise of the liquid in the tube will indicate the precise amount of light which has fallen upon the apparatus in a given time—for the combination takes place in exact proportion to the intensity of the light, and as fast as the hydro-chloric acid is formed it is absorbed by the solution in which it is placed. The use of the salt added to the water is to prevent the absorption of the chlorine, which would otherwise take place previously to combination, and so give a fallacious indication.

A mixture of gases still more sensitive to the action of light than the one of which we have spoken is produced by equal volumes of chlorine and carbonic oxide. The combination in this case takes place with such rapidity in the sunshine, that the upward motion of the liquid may readily be perceived The result is the production of chloric-carbonic acid, or phosgene gas, which occupies exactly half the space of its original elements. An instrument constructed on this principle may be advantageously employed to determine the precise quantity of light which falls upon a given spot within a given time—say, for example, twelve hours—and would thus offer to the meteorologist a means of ascertaining with great accuracy the comparative cloudiness of the atmosphere for every day in the year. For, in the case of the tube above named, it would only be necessary to cover it to such an extent as to render its action capable of being extended through a period of twelve hours. The height of the liquid would, of course, indicate the amount of light transmitted through the photometer within the period. To render the instrument still more delicate, the tube may terminate at the top in a large glass bulb, so as to expose a greater quantity of the mixture to the solar action. It would then be applicable to many nice experiments on the destruction of light in passing through different media. In order to ensure great accuracy, it would, of course, be advisable to use the instrument always at one temperature, so that the chemical action may not be accelerated by heat more at one time than at another, and also that the indications of the instrument may not be affected by the expansion or contraction of the included gases by any change of temperature: this latter point can, doubtless, be effected in many ways. Altogether, the instrument promises to be of great utility in scientific researches.

THE BENEFIT OF CHANGE OF AIR.—It will be recollected that Dr. Collier defended an action brought against him by the Westminster School, on the ground of the alleged neglect of his son's education. That had has, however, since carried nearly all the prizes at the school in which he was placed on his removal from Westminster.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—Last week the two new suspension-bridges which cross the Regent's Canal, for the purpose of uniting Primrose Hill with the Regent's Park, were thrown open to the public. They are very neat structures, and similar to those near the mansion of Sir L. Goldsmid, but of greater elevation, so as to allow sailing barges to pass under without lowering their sails. One is situated near the Meet-water-bridge, and the other between that and the Macclesfield-bridge.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have been fairly supplied with wheat of home produce since our last report, while the demand, owing chiefly to the general quality of the supply being good, and to the accounts from the provinces being favourable as regards the growing crops, has been in a very depressed state, and, in order to effect sales, an abatement of from 1s to, in some few instances, 3s per quarter has been submitted to by the factors. In free foreign wheat next to nothing has been passing, and the rates may be considered quite as per quarter lower; white bonded parcels have met little or no attention. Barley and malt have sold slowly, while the secondary kinds of oats have suffered an abatement of 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour may be noted also at stationary

Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red 51s 52s 54s, 54s 56s, old 56s 58s 60s 63s; White, new, 52s 54s 56s, fine, 58s 60s, superfine, new 60s to 64s 7s. Talavera, 57s 60s 71s; old, 60s 63s 70s; Foreign, free, 51s 54s 56s; fine, 59s 60s 62; superfine, 62s 65s 70s

Rye—New 35s 37s

Barley—Grinding, 21s 23s 28s; fine, 29s 30s; Malting ditto, 29s 30s; fine, 30s 31s; Distilling, 27s 28s

Oats—Feed, English, 21s 23s, fine, 24s 27s; Poland, or Brew, 23s 26s; fine 27s 28s; Scotch, potatoe, 27s 28s, fine, 29s 31s; Scotch feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potatoe, 24s 25s; fine, 25s 26s; Irish, feed, white, 18s 19s; fine, 19s 21s; black, 19s 20s 0d; fine, 20s 21s 0ds; Foreign, feed, free, 23s 24s

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 54s 1d; Barley, 27s 5d; Oats, 22s 2d; Rye, 29s 5d, Beans, 34s 1d, Peas, 34s 0d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty—Wheat, 54s 1d; Barley, 27s 1d; Oats, 21s 9d; Rye, 32s 7d; Beans, 33s 11d; Peas, 33s 4d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn. Wheat, 8s 0d; Barley, 0s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 8d to 8½d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter—Fresh butter, 12s 6d to 13s 6d per doz. lb; second quality, 11s 9d to 12s 6d. Irish butter: Cork, 102s to 82s; Waterford, 78s to 81s; Clonmel, 78s to 80s; Belfast, 76s to 80s.—Fine Dutch, 86s to 100s

Cheese—Cheshire, 56s to 80s; Derby, plain, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 57s to 60s, Wilts, double, 48s to 52s; ditto, thin, 42s to 52s; Somerset, 62s to 70s.

Tea—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8½d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9½d per lb.

Sugar, per cwt.—Barbadoes, 50s to 60s 6d; St. Lucia, 56s to 64s 6d; Refined, 80s to 81s 0d

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 10s to 117s.

Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 45s to 46s.

Coal.—New Tanfield, 14s 0d; Hilda, 17s 6d; Haswell, 20s 9d; Hetton, 20s 9d; Lambton, 21s 0d; Stewart's, 21s 0d; Whitwell, 16s 3d; Cassop, 20s 6d; Caradoc, 21s 0d; Adelaide, 19s 6d; West Hetton, 19s 9d per ton. Ships arrived, 77.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 55s to 90s, New ditto, 45s to 80s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 100s; Old ditto, 90s to 120s, Oat Straw, 30s to 38s, Wheat Straw, 40s to 42s per load

Meat.—Smithfield, to sell the offal: Beef, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Pork, 3s 6d to 5s 10d; Lamb, 4s 8d to 6s 6d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass: Beef, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; Mutton 3s 6d to 4s 6d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 166	India Stock, —
3 per Cent Reduced, 91	Ditto Bonds 28s pm
3 per Cent Consols, 90⅞	Ditto 3½ Annuities, —
3½ per Cent Reduced, 100	Ditto New Annuities, —
New 3½ per Cent, 99¼	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 46
New 5 per Cent, —	Ditto £500, 46
Long annuity ex to expire Jan. 1860, 12 9-16	Ditto Small, 46
Oct. 1859, 12⅝	Bank Stock for Account, —
Jan. 1860, —	India Stock for Acc. —
	Consols for Account, 91⅞

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

C. BRAYSHAW, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, tailor.
D. LOW, Adam's-court, Old-Broad-street, City, merchant.
G. LAMBATE, Providence-row, Finsbury, blacking manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. ELLISON, Leeds, nail manufacturer.
H. CAILIN, Leicester, horse dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HAWKINS, Maidenhead, butcher.
H. WOOD, Manchester, quilt or rug manufacturer.
J. SPARHAM, Frosten, Suffolk, miller.
J. P. GRAVES, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, auctioneer.
J. HOOPER, Regent-street, Waterloo place, carriage-dealer.
J. BROOKBANKS, Worcester, draper
T. and W. WILSON, Manchester, hat trimming manufacturers.
S. EVANS, Oswestry, linen and woollen draper.
D. PAU, Red Lion wharf, Upper Thames-street, coal merchant.
G. T. F. JOHNSON, Norwich, chymist and druggist.

TUESDAY, JULY 12

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE

Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Captain Vincent Joseph Biscoe, to be Captain, vice Mackenzie, retired on full pay; First Lieutenant Henry James, to be Second Captain, vice Briscoe; Second Lieutenant Honourable Hussey Fane Keane to be First Lieutenant, vice James.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY

T. H. MUNDAY, Fore-street, Cripplegate, bookseller.
H. C. JEFFREYS, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, miller.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. HEYWOOD, Basinghall-street, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.

G. H HARRISON, Moorgate-street, merchant.
C. DURLACHER, Old Burlington-street, St. James's, dealer in pictures.
J. FISHER, Charlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, draper.
D. BARBOUR and J. NORRIS, Liverpool, soap-boilers.
T. ENDICOTT, Bath, innkeeper.
S. JACOBSON, Newcastle upon Tyne, picture dealer
L. S. and F. MESNITER, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, tailors.
W. PARR, Smallthorn, Norton in the Moors, Staffordshire, shopkeeper.
P. HUMPHREYS, Cholmondeley, Cheshire, builder.
J. CRAGG, Manchester, silk manufacturer.
T. EVANS, Darwen, Lancashire, ironfounder.
R. WILLIAMS, Alvington, Gloucestershire, farmer.
J. P. THIRKELL, Cranbrook, Kent, farmer.

BIRTHS.

At Trinity, Newfoundland, on the 10th ult., the lady of W. R. Gill, Esq., M.D. of a son.

On the 5th June, at the Government-house, Barbadoes, Lady Grey, of a still-born child

On the 8th instant, at Morwick Hall, the lady of S. G. Barrett, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Bromley Common, Kent, the lady of G. W. Norman, Esq., of a son

On the 10th instant, at York, the lady of Thomas Faulconer, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., the lady of the Rev. William Goode, Rector of St. Anthollin, of a son.

On the 11th inst., in Torrington-square, the lady of Thomas Marston, Esq., of a son

At Southam, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Spencer Law, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, at Shalden, Surrey, the Honourable Mrs. St. Clair, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Richmond, Mrs. Frederic Jullus, of a son.

On the 10th inst., the wife of the Rev. Walter L. Brown, Rector of Wendlebury, of a son

On the 8th inst., Mrs. Robert Duncombe Shafto, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, the Hanover-square, the Hon. Frederick W. C. Villiers, third son of the Earl of Jersey, to Lady Elizabeth de Reede Gmkle, daughter of the late Earl of Athlone.

At St. George's Church, Sir John Campbell, K.C.T.S., to Harriet Maria, widow of Major General Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B.

On the 28th ult., at Hatwell, Wyche Daniel, Esq., only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Daniel, to Laura, only child of Francis E. Gilligan, Esq., of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park.

On the 12th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Pigot, Esq., to Harriet Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. General Cheney

On the 12th inst., Major W. H. Hartman, 9th Regiment, to Mary, widow of the late T. Berkeley, Esq., of Grenada, West Indies

At St. Mary's Bryanston-square, Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart., of Down Hill, Londonderry, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Sir Juckes G. J. Clifton, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Nottingham.

At Brompton, Count de Snasin, late Captain in the Guards of the Emperor of Russia, to Mitna, daughter of J. P. Carew, Esq.

J. L. Roberts, Esq., of Sydney, to Minna Lecelia, youngest daughter of A. Goodman, Esq., of Nottingham-terrace, Regent's Park.

On the 9th inst., at Kennington, W. Titchener, Esq., of Chichester, to Anne Cooper, of the same place.

At Hanover-square, W. B. Hodgson, Esq., of the State of Virginia, to Margaret, daughter of the late E. Telfer, Esq., of the State of Georgia.

At Yarmouth, C. N. Smythies, of Colchester, to Isabella, daughter of Capt. Sir E. S. Travers, R.N.

DEATHS.

On the 8th instant, at his house at Streatham, Surrey, John Cowie, Esq., aged 72.

On the 8th inst., aged 52, Mar.a, the wife of Peter Salomons, Esq., of 62, Baker street, Portman-square.

On the 9th inst., at Rushy Green, Lewsham, Kent, in her 76th year, Maria Ann Phillips, third daughter of the late William Phillips, of the Priory Farm.

At Hamston, on the 25th of June, Captain Coultman, Barrack-master there, who served his country for 35 years.

On Thursday morning last, the 7th inst., at Totten, near Southampton, Capt. Starr Wood, in his 83d year.

June 16, aged 63, from an attack of paralysis while bathing in the sea at Swansea, Jos. Oakey, Esq., of Hill Cottage, Merthyr Tydvil, Master (1812) in H. M. Navy

At Guernsey, on the 5th inst., Captain John Rayson, late of her Majesty's 83d Regiment, aged 38

On the 9th inst., at his residence, Bridgefield, Sheffield, Samuel Newbould, Esq., in his 81st year

On the 9th inst., at her residence, Stoke D'Abernon House, Surrey, Mary Jane, relict of William Phillips, Esq.

On the 9th inst., at Summer-hill, Bath, Emma Gertrude, eldest daughter of Dr. Parry

On the 9th inst., Sarah Ann, second daughter of Mr. Lightfoot, of her Majesty's Victualling yard, Deptford, aged 29

On the 10th inst., George Latham, youngest son of J. Belair Cattterton, Esq., of Manchester, Manufacturer, aged 20

On the 8th inst., suddenly, at Latimer Rectory, Bucks, Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. R. Mounsford Wood aged 31.

On the 12th inst, Frederick Webb, son of Thomas Arber, Esq., George street, Hanover-square

On the 6th inst., at Quorn, Derbyshire, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D., F.R.S. Her death was awfully sudden. She and Dr. Bosworth were taking their usual evening walk together, when an affection of the heart seized her. There was only time to convey her to an adjoining farmhouse, where, though every attention was rendered, she expired in less than half an hour.

On the 10th inst., at Southampton, aged 72, Lady Bullen, the wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.B., K.C.H.

Lately, of spasmodic cholera, in the East Indies, in his 31st year, Thomas C. H. D'Oyley, Esq., Lieutenant 45th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Madeira, on the 10th or June, Eliza, the beloved wife of Alexander Hally, Esq., Sardinian Consul at that island.

LONDON: Printed by Robert PALMER (at the Office of Palmer and Clayton, 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, July 16 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

[No. 11. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1842. [Sixpence.

REPRINT.

PRESERVATION OF DOMESTIC PEACE.

The country begins to wear an alarming aspect, but we must frankly declare that this does not arise solely from the simple elements of distress. We believe there is more danger in the desperate alternatives of a blinded and headlong agitation, than in the deep, unalleviated, and afflicting misery which thousands of the poorer classes—but too unquestionably endure. It is not likely that we shall be charged with any want of sympathy with that misery. We have condoled with it sincerely—we have pictured it strongly—dwelt upon it indignantly—and invoked the best impulses of humanity and the surest wisdom of policy in its behalf. We have urged relief, general, immediate, and active, upon the wide-spread benevolence of the community, and the central legislation of the land; and we shall continue to act in this spirit of earnestly proclaimed championship of the poor.

But we confine ourselves to stating and advocating the relief of their condition—to the proclamation of their wrongs—to the upholding of their rights—and the maintaining for them a fair and legitimate position as that class to which numbers give power, in the constitution of a happily balanced and limited monarchy. We go thus far—and we know that reason, justice, and humanity proclaim it to be far enough; but we know, also, that the incarnate mischief of revolutionary restlessness is driving much, very much, beyond this legitimate goal; and that to its bad and bitter spirit is owing the wild and sudden cry of alarm and rebellion, which has been within the last few days so openly mooted in the columns of the press, at the proceedings of the public meetings, and even to the very beard of the prime minister himself. The cry has been coupled in country districts with partial outbreaks of incendiarism, some riots, and a few stoppages of mills; and it demands from the honest public writer some reflections for the rich, and some wholesome reasoning for the poor.

The strife-maker is the curse of every country. His voice ever rises with the wants or sorrows of the community, and his mischief is always loudest to provoke when conciliation should be aiding endurance, and the patience of Christianity sustaining the woes of the world. The strife-makers were never busier in England than now—and their task is the easier, as it is also the more wicked, because the people were never more severely ground down and paralysed by poverty and want. There is nothing more wholesome than fair agitation—there is a moral dignity in the higher class of political contentions—and it is a fine thing to see men conscientiously striving after the end of their own convictions—either to maintain a government which they believe to be good, or to cripple one which they fear to be either mistaken or corrupt. Their very enthusiasm, too, is cheering; and the State derives service from the freedom of their discussions and the boldness of their views. But thus far again Liberty lances her weapon, and no further. By the overbounding of her own barrier, by her loudest declaimers, she is beaten and destroyed—her oracles become dumb amid the roar of revolutionary thunder; and when demagogues make the sign of blood upon her altars, the inspiration of her high-priestess is abashed and mute.

There can be no liberty in anarchy: of this the people may be sure—nor can we hope to redress one series of wrongs by committing a thousand others. The reign of terror, which political writers and demagogues are now attempting to set up, admits and has given rise to the application of all these remarks.

The Anti-Corn-Law League, we at once proclaim, is exercising too fierce, dangerous and illegitimate a power—a power which the reason of the people should put down. We are not going to quarrel here with the principles of that active association, although we are not mad enough to attribute *all* the evils that now attack the poor to the pressure of corn-laws alone—nor to take repeal as the panacea for all the public grievances of the land: we repeat, we will not quarrel with their principles, and we should admire to see them working out their convictions, amid the strife of parties, by fair means; but we do quarrel heartily with their present style of agitation—we do execrate and detest the mischievous spirit which seizes upon the bitter agony of the enduring pauper, to fill his soul with a malignity that shall threaten to break forth into revolt. The goading a man with the acuteness of his own sufferings, is at once the most heartless and malicious of human alternatives of vengeance; but when it is adopted, to turn the retribution of God's visitation, or man's imprudence, back in a tide of blood and sorrow upon the community—when it is to swell the stream of human misery instead of to soften and suppress, it becomes a crime so black in dye, that its enormity palsies eloquence, and passes the bounds of language to describe. Yet it is some such dire end as this which the Anti-Corn-Law League is threatening violently to achieve. A body of its representatives—respectable deputies who profess to deplore the results they speak of with such undreading familiarity—tell Sir Robert Peel in his own house, that if the demands of their million constituents be not shortly complied with, they will not answer another hour for the peace of the country—they will not promise to control (as though they were now actually controlling) that madness of the suffering mob which is threatening rebellion on every side. Now, the mention of such a responsibility as these respectable deputies confess to *having*, though to not *being able to maintain*, implies a power quite dangerous and unconstitutional. It is not a question of corn-law, but one of revolution, which they pretend to grasp; and although they declare that they seek to keep back the waves that are bursting upon us, yet such forbearance in the leaders is by no means followed by their troops. At the daily meetings of the Anti-Corn-Law League, we are informed that speeches of treason are uttered which the press dare not report; that the outbreak of the starving million upon the strongholds of property is the prominent theme of the furious and illiterate declamation of the excited multitudes; and that the open discussion of the revolutionary topic is at once violent and unconcealed.

It is against this sad and horrible species of agitation that we have chosen to take up our pen. All poor men should shrink from it—all family men set their faces against it. It will neither beget peace nor plenty, happiness nor food. It is cruel; in a word, terribly cruel, to all classes alike.

Yet upon the strength of the tumultuous proceedings we have alluded to, the seeds of riot have been scattered in the country, and practical mischiefs have begun. We hope the initiative of such a disaster will also be the end. Let the spirit that goads and tortures it into action either retire or be quelled. Heaven knows the poor have enough to bear, without magnifying the evil into a vision of blood!

Humanity must not disregard them—legislation cannot afford to tamper with them—relief must hasten to them under man's speedy exertion and God's divine guidance—the voice of the patriot must be loud in their behalf, and religion must spread her wings to heaven for their aid; but even during the evil pressure of the hour, let endurance keep its temper and passion its control, and let us have only the complaints that move to pity, and not the despairful menace that oozes more in malice than in agony out of the blacker ulcers of the heart.

Let no associated band of agitators pollute the streams of poverty with poison too; nor, on the other hand, let the Government lose one moment in devising, expediting, and consummating some prompt and generous measure of national relief. Without the performance of this sacred duty the session should never close.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS AT CONSTANTINE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. PARIS, July 15.—In circles where diplomatists do most congregate, as well as the politicians, the question of the Regency is uppermost. Very conflicting statements and opinions are afloat on this important subject. Intrigues are already actually at work, and it is anticipated that there will be a desperate party struggle.

The Thiers party is most anxious that the Regency should be placed in the sole hands of the Duchess of Orleans. The opponents of her sole Regency are numerous; first, because the Salic law excludes women from the throne of France; and, secondly, because she is a Protestant.

It has, however, long been rumoured that the Duchess of Orleans (if not already converted, through the influence of the Queen and the Princess Adelaide, the King's sister) is ready to enter the pale of the Roman Catholic Church.

A second Regency talked of is that of the Duke of Nemours, with the guardianship of the Count of Paris and the Duke de Chartres to be left in the hands of the widowed mother. But the Duke de Nemours is disliked in the army, and has few partisans. He is of a reserved, haughty temperament. It is known to be very partial to the banished branch of the Bourbons. He calls the Duke of Bordeaux his "dear cousin;" and is said to have written a letter of condolence on the accident of the latter, from the effects of which it is now supposed that he has entirely recovered.

The Molé party will support the Regency of the Duke of Nemours.

The Duke of Bordeaux's name is now universally canvassed. The Royalists look forward to his coming to the throne as a certainty, and the Liberals are heard discussing its probabilities, with an absence of the bitter feeling so long exhibited against the elder branch.

Amongst the curious reports which are hunted in one, that a marriage might be accomplished between the Duke of Bordeaux and the Princess Clementine, the youngest and only unmarried daughter of the King of the French; in the event of there being no issue, the crown to revert to the Count of Paris, now the Royal. This scheme, improbable, and even absurd as it is, is not the less discussed by some persons as practicable.

The Legitimatists assert that the Duke of Bordeaux will contract a marriage instantly, not, however, with a princess of the Czar's family, but with some German princess, however obscure, and the more obscure the better, in order to create no continental jealousies. Austria, for instance, would never have supported of a Russian marriage for the Duke of Bordeaux. These general reports and speculations will afford some notion of the gallant Duke of Orleans—"un chevalier sans peur et sans reproche."

SATURDAY, July 16.—The melancholy catastrophe of last Wednesday, and its probable results, continue to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation and speculation. Leaving, however, the imaginative sayings for the moment, it is highly necessary to look a little to the future; and, of course, the first question is, "What the new chambers (convoked for next Tuesday week, instead of August 3, as originally decreed) will do with the Regency Bill?"

Be the King's intentions what they may, prior to Wednesday's catastrophe, it is certain that the Cabinet would have fallen on the first important discussion; and this result would have happened for the following reason: M. Thiers, feeling that he had competently lost caste in the country, had resolved to hold aloof from affairs—that is, not to intrigue to get back to office, but he had made up his mind to give all his support to the Molé party, in order to oust M. Guizot from the Government. The Dufaure-Passy-Dupin party having determined, also, to act with the right or Molé party, there was, consequently, an end of the present Ministry, constituted as the chamber is as nearly as possible as the last one was.

Thus stood matters up to Wednesday morning; but "L'homme propose, Dieu dispose." A dreadful calamity occurred, and now the face of affairs has changed in the new chamber

The Duke of Orleans was the great hope of M. Thiers, the latter being the legitimate offspring of the July Revolution—its very incarnation, in fact. Not only did M. Thiers enjoy the personal confidence of the late Prince Royal, he obtained the most extraordinary ascendancy over the mind of the Duchess of Orleans, who is a *bas bleu*. Now that Providence has disposed, in his wisdom, of the eldest-born of the King of the French, M. Thiers sees no chance for himself but in one course, namely, the nomination of the Duchess of Orleans as sole Regent by the Legislature.

M. Thiers had an interview with the King of the French on the very day of his arrival from the Vichy waters, namely, Sunday last. His conference lasted several hours, and, contrary to the expectation of his friends, M. Thiers had declared in favour of the regency of the Duke of Nemours, and the guardianship of the Duchess of Orleans, instead of the widowed mother's sole regency. More than this: Thiers has endeavoured to ensnare M. Odilon Barrot to take the same views; but the latter, on the suggestion of the Duke, would not have been strongly expressed in the *Siècle* and *Courrier Français*, has hitherto declined to co-operate with M. Thiers on this question. This may lead to a split between M. Thiers and Odilon Barrot. Popular opinion is certainly in favour of the Regency Bill, which is backed by the *bourgeoisie* or *epuiers* of the revolution, who dislike the Duke of Nemours because he has uttered sentences against the three days, and also because he is more aristocratic than any member of his family.

It is quite true, as stated by the *Presse*, that the Duke of Orleans's will, which is very long, is in favour of the regency of his brother the Duke of Nemours.

The King will positively open the new parliament in person, holding the Count of Paris in his right hand. This is too much of a *coup de théâtre* for English taste; but his Majesty knows his countrymen, and the incident is intended to produce unbounded testimonials of loyalty from the deputies. The speech is intended to contain but the allusion to two events the death of the late prince royal and the regency question. The self-possession of the King is wonderful. On the night of his son's death he held a cabinet council and on Thursday he resumes his levees. The cabinet would wish the session to be confined to dynastic affairs; but, from the temper of parties and the intrigues in progress, it is doubtful whether ministers can succeed in preventing some discussion from springing up which may decide its duration or defeat.

TUESDAY, July 19. The capital continues in a perfectly tranquil, although still excited state. The committee of the left, or Odilon Barrot party has prepared a circular, which will see the light in a day or two congratulating the country on the success obtained in the elections, especially in the Paris colleges, and proposing that all the electoral committees shall organise and remodel the permanent corps ready for any event. These are, in point of fact, revolutionary juntas, or committees of public safety and the circular, when known to the head Conservatives, will produce a great effect. It is signed, I understand, by Odilon Barrot, Garnier Pagès, Marrast, Goudchaux de Remilly, Pierons Albatucci, Taimel, and Chamballe (editor of the *Siècle*).

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, Monday, July 11.—The extraordinary session of the Cortes under Don Pedro's Charter, was opened yesterday by the Queen in person, when the following speech was read by her Majesty from the throne:—"Worthy Peers of the realm, and Deputies of the Portuguese nation. The national wish, spontaneously manifested in these kingdoms, determined me, in the discharge of a most sacred duty, to declare in vigour, as the fundamental law of the state, the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy, granted by my august father, my beloved country. It is your mission to consolidate it, and I confide in your redeeming this pledge. I continue to receive from the Sovereigns, my allies, satisfactory demonstrations of friendship and harmony, and my government does not cease to endeavour to extend our political and commercial relations. I saw with the fullest satisfaction the Interunncio of his Holiness arrive at this Court. The many virtues and lights of the chief Pontiff are a very secure pledge of concord, and of the Lusitanian church, without detriment to the privileges of the Crown, which my government will ever maintain, enjoying that peace which is needed so much for the conservation of order, and the tranquillizing of consciences. It is also with great pleasure I announce to you the arrival at this court of representatives of the Kings of Prussia and Sardinia, who have presented their credentials. Two treaties are signed, and will be presented to you immediately after they are ratified, which I have celebrated with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain—one for the repression of the traffic in slaves, the other to strengthen our mutual relations of commerce and navigation. The estimate of the receipt and expenditure for the current economical year will be presented to you. I hope from the patriotism of the Cortes all diligence in the discharge of their functions, to fix definitively the basis of our financial system, to give new development to the important resources of my ultra-marine possessions, and perfect every branch of the administration of these kingdoms. The session is opened."

BERLIN, July 13.—Accounts from Petersburgh of the 7th state, that his Majesty the King of Prussia is in perfect health at the palace of Peterhof, where he is treated in the most cordial and affectionate manner by all the Imperial family.

SWITZERLAND.—The *Borne Constitutionnel* states, that on the 4th inst the inhabitants of Verrières Suisses were much astonished at seeing a troop of French Lancers entering the village. They were about to traverse the Val de Travers, when the mayor asked the French officer the motive of his violating the Swiss territory. The officer replied, that he did not consider he required permission to enter a friendly country. He immediately, however, returned to France. The government of Neufchatel were instantly apprised of this violation of their territory, but the result had not transpired.

According to the *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 15th inst., it would seem that the Circassians had gained an important advantage over the Russians. It states, that a division of the army of Circassia, under the command of General Grabbe, had been attacked in a forest by the Lesghians and cut to pieces. The Russian loss is estimated at 1500 men and 25 officers. The artillery, which was in the rear, was preserved from falling into the hands of the enemy.

PIACAS AT FLORENCE.—A considerable sensation has been produced in the Tuscan capital by a fracas between Mr. Delamore, an English gentleman of large property, residing with his family at Florence, and Mr. Baldwin, an American of fortune, also living lately in the same capital. Mr. Delamore and Mr. Baldwin were at one time very intimate, and were in the habit of playing together at cards and dice for small stakes. The former having been a winner, Mr. Baldwin resolved him to play for large stakes, as high as 100 louis a throw. After repeated trials, Mr. Delamore left off a winner of £6000 and upwards, for which Mr. Baldwin gave his bill at sight, with the understanding that he was to be allowed time to pay his losses. The payment in April, but in May Mr. Baldwin, in company with a Mr. Taylor, accused Mr. Delamore of playing with false cards and dice. The latter immediately sent a friend to Mr. Baldwin, and on the latter declining to meet him, posted him in the *Florence Gazette*, publishing at the same time a detailed account of the whole affair. Mr. Baker Dawson, a gentleman well known in the English sporting world, followed Mr. Baldwin to Pisa, and on the part of Mr. Delamore, delivered a letter declaring the American must consider himself horsewhipped, under which imaginary infliction Mr. Baldwin has remained passive. Mr. Delamore, who was by no means a player habitually, and who never played but for small stakes prior to being taunted by Mr. Baldwin, although he has been severely blamed for gambling to such an extent, has public feeling with him in Tuscany. A statement of the facts has been submitted to Lord Holland, the ambassador, Mr. Delamore having expressed his willingness to have the affair thoroughly investigated. The cards and dice are under seal at Nash's and Plowden's banking-house, but Mr. Baldwin has declined to have them opened and examined before any of his friends.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* states that the town of Bezenow, in Galitza, has been totally consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at 300,000 florins.

The *Frankfort Journal* announces that a singular duel was fought at Cologne on the 10th inst., between a Prussian officer and a priest, in which the officer was wounded

AMERICA.—The Britannia mail steamer is arrived with New York letters to the 1st July inclusive. Trade was very dull, and likely to continue so for some time to come. Money was abundant, but confidence in public securities was losing ground, as many of the States had failed to provide the means to pay their interest due on the 1st inst. The most important piece of information is that of the rejection of the new Texian law by the veto of the President, who has authorised the Secretary of the Treasury to issue circulars to the collectors of customs, directing them to collect duties at 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, after June 30.

Some uneasiness has been felt at the delay in concluding the negotiations at Washington about the disputed boundary. A letter from Boston, under date of 2nd July, has been received at the North and South America Coffee-house, giving the following report on the subject:—"Major Crookes is a passenger in the Britannia, and takes important despatches from Lord Ashburton to the British Government. It is said that the dispatches relate to the situation of the boundary difficulty, and that both the above gentlemen are of opinion sunposed a few weeks since. However, I have seen a letter today from a most respectable quarter in Washington, which states that Mr. Webster and the several commissioners from this State and Maine had agreed upon the terms of Major's Bill, with the future and exclusive navigation of the St. John's River and its principal tributaries"

INDIA.—Sir Charles Napier, now commanding the Poona division of the Indian army, is to proceed to Affghanistan in October next. There is a desire to permit General Pollock to reap the harvest for which he has so well toiled; but Lord Ellenborough has determined, we understand, to place that part of our dominions a large European force, and a tried general in the rougher sort of warfare than that to which Indian generals are exposed. Little doubt seems to be entertained in India that Dost Mahommed would be replaced on the throne of Cabul; indeed, eastern history shows it, that the first step to the throne has frequently been through a prison.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

In the list of the killed at the battle between the British forces and the Affghans, at Jugdallock, on the 12th of January, 1842, appears the name of Lieutenant John Byron Hobhouse, of the Queen's 13th regiment—the regiment of the gallant Sale. This young officer had been on sick leave at Cabul, but distinguished himself, as mentioned by Lady Sale in her celebrated letters, by covering an attack, with a few others, on an Affghan fort, before the English quitted Cabul. He was the eldest son of Mr. Henry William Hobhouse, and eldest nephew of Sir John Hobhouse. He is the second of the family who has, within a few years, died in the service of their country. His uncle, Captain B. Hobhouse, Sir John's next brother, of the 66th Regiment, who was actively employed under Lord Hill, on detached service in the Peninsular war, was one of the few surviving officers of the 57th Regiment in the sanguinary battle of Albuera, was killed in the battle of the 16th of June, 1815, the action immediately preceding the battle of Waterloo. He then acted as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Sir Galbraith. The young officer who has fallen was born at Rome, in 1816. Lord Byron was present at his baptism, and was one of his godfathers.

CHINA.—By the Great Liverpool from Alexandria, we have received private letters from China, which mention the return of Sir Henry Pottinger to Hong-Kong from MACAO, and his intention to join the expedition in the north in ten days, and proceed with it to PEKIN. The general opinion at Macao and Hong-Kong was, that the Emperor would be resolved to take all reasonable ground for an armistice, and direct the most decisive measures to be adopted to bring the war to a close, by a simultaneous attack on Pekin by the land and sea forces. The Plenipotentiary's well-known firmness of purpose, and his tact in keeping the naval and military authorities in good humour, promise the most happy results; and we may soon expect to hear of the British flag being planted in PEKIN, and the Emperor of China having acceded to the reasonable terms our arms have lent sent to enforce. We have good reason for stating that two or three of the most important positions for trade will be retained, and that a large naval and military force will be permanently stationed in China for the future security of British commerce.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

FATE OF FAMILY PORTRAITS.—I remember, when a boy, walking with an elderly gentleman, and passing a broker's stall, there was the portrait of a fine, florid gentleman, in regimentals; he stopped to look at it; he might have bought it for a few shillings. After we had gone away, "That," said he, "is the portrait of my wife's great uncle, member for the county, and colonel of militia; you see how he is degraded in these steps." "Why do you not rescue him, sir?" said I. "Because he left me nothing," was the reply. A relative of mine, an old lady, hit upon a happy device; the example is worth following. Her husband was the last of his race, for she had no children. She took all the family portraits out of their frames, rolled up the pictures, and put them into the coffin with the deceased. No one was more honourably accompanied to the grave, and so he slept with his fathers."—*Blackwood.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Queen's Protection Bill, the British Possessions Abroad Bill, the Stock-in-trade Rating Bill, the Witnesses Indemnity (Sudbury Election) Bill, the London-bridge Approaches and Royal Exchange Avenues Bill, the London and Greenwich Railway Bill, and several private bills. Some other bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. Ricardo, said that reports of some disturbances which had recently occurred in the pottery districts had reached the Government, but he was happy to state that there was nothing of an alarming nature in those reports.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM also stated it was not intended, in the present session, to bring in a bill for the regulation of mills and factories.

The house went into committee on the Licensed Lunatic Asylums Bill, and afterwards on the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill. Both were ordered to be reported on Tuesday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

A considerable number of petitions were presented for and against the Mines and Collieries Bill, and upon other subjects.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of several bills which he had laid upon the table some time ago; the Bankruptcy Insolvency Bill, the Bill for the Improvement of the Law relating to Lunacy, and the Bill for the establishment of local courts for the recovery of debts to the amount of £20. After hearing high testimony to the excellent effect of the alterations in the law of bankruptcy which Lord Brougham had originated, he explained that the present measure went only to increase the powers of the commission, by including within its operation the counties within fifteen miles of London. The same system would be acted upon throughout the kingdom; and for this purpose he proposed that five central points should be selected, at each of which commissioners, and none other, with the same powers as those employed, should hold jurisdiction over the districts in their neighbourhood. By the second measure—that relating to lunacy—he proposed that two commissioners should be appointed—the one to take cognizance of all cases of lunacy occurring within a circle of twenty miles—the second, of all others throughout the country. He thought that these two would be competent to transact all the necessary business, and began to fear that the establishing the system of taking out writs, and by generally diminishing the expences, which were at present enormous, great advantage to the suitor would arise, while, by another provision of the bill, due superintendence would be enforced, and proper treatment of the lunatic secured. The County Court Bill would also be no substantial innovation upon our ancient judicature. The county clerk, whose power reached only to cases of 40s., formerly presided, but the present measure would give him a jurisdiction to the extent of £5. The persons to be appointed should be men of learning and respectability; they should make six or eight circuits in the year in districts with which they had no local connexion, and should then return to London. He was not moving with the presumption, a uniformity in their decisions might be obtained. These provisions had formed a part of every bill which in the course of the last ten years had been introduced; and the measure differed only from its predecessors in reducing considerably the amount of patronage which they would have placed in the hands of the crown.—Lord COTTENHAM claimed to himself the credit of having brought forward almost every clause in the Bankruptcy and County Courts Bills. He objected both to the former and to that respecting lunacy, as imposing upon the commissioners duties which they could never properly fulfil, but gave a modified assent to that for establishing the county courts.—Lord BROUGHAM generally approved of each of the bills, but regretted that their operation was not sufficiently extended.—Lord WYNFORD supported all three of the bills; but Lord CAMPBELL, although, as he stated, sixty clauses of one bill, and seventy of another, had been taken from those introduced by Lord Cottenham, saw so much ground for objection in the omission of other parts, that he could not approve them.—Lord CHANCELLOR briefly replied, and the three bills were then read a second time.

The Court of Law Fee Fund Bill went through a committee, and was ordered to be reported.

On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Railways Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Mr. Leader, leave was given to Mr. Roebuck to appear at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel, in support of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill.

Sir R. PEEL stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Hawes, that he should pursue the same course with respect to the motion of his hon friend, the member for Oxford, in favour of Church Extension as he had taken last year, when out of office. Notice of this motion had been given now, as it was then, without consultation. He should vote for the committee to consider of the expediency of increasing her Majesty's income, reserved to himself the right of forming his own opinion as to the form of the address to be presented. If his hon. friend persevered in bringing forward the motion, the subject should have his full consideration. He should not then be disposed to admit that he should be able this session, either to bring forward any measure, or to support any grant of public money.—Sir M. INGLIS said, that after what had fallen from his right hon. friend, it ought to be thought he should best consult the great interest he advocated, if he consented to leave the matter as it stood in the hands of her Majesty's Government.

In reply to Mr. Labouchere, Sir R. PEEL stated, he believed that the Bribery Bill (Lord John Russell's) was in the hands of the Solicitor-General, who, no doubt, would fix a day for the discussion.

The order of the day having been read for going into committee of supply, Mr. BARIL rose to make some animadversion on the policy of the Government in Ireland. That policy, he said, was still tainted with the old spirit of Toryism. Ireland, which the Government now since acknowledged to be his chief difficulty, would always remain so to every minister who should be obliged to govern against the opinion of the majority of the Irish representatives. He referred to the condition of Ireland, which the present Government had been ushered into office, and from which he had inferred that it was about to act independently of the Tory party in Ireland But, he lamented to say, that the days of exclusion were still continued. No valid reason had been assigned for such a high situation. Although Sergeant Greene had been continued in the counsel-ship to the CRATE in the Government of Sir R. Peel in 1835, yet the like forbearance had not been practised in the case of Mr. M'Loughlan, a Roman Catholic, who held the same office on the late change. Liberal professions were made on Lord De Grey's accession, of the Government's resolve to administer justice impartially; the Judge appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Johnson was Mr. Lefroy, an able lawyer, indeed, and a high-minded gentleman, well fitted to have decided Irish appeals in the House of Lords, but too warm a partisan in Irish politics to be fully entrusted with Irish arcanuia. Mr. Shiel then entered into some details respecting particular trials, in order to show that juries still continue to be unfairly composed, and that the Attorney-General opposes undue impediments to challenges. He concluded with a complaint respecting the indulgence shown to Mr. St. George, who had been formerly removed from the magistracy for an indecorous letter to Lord Normanby, while holding the office of representative of the Sovereign of Ireland. Applications had been made to the present Government to restore him. The Irish Chancellor had refused to do so, unless upon condition of an apology or explanation. Mr. St. George had peremptorily refused; and, at last, without any apology or explanation at all, he had been restored. Mr. Shiel's motion was for the correspondence connected with Mr. St. George's case.—Lord ELIOT vindicated, in a very able speech, the conduct of the Irish Government, in reference, not only to the case of Mr. St. George, but of its appointments and exercise of patronage generally.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE censured the conduct of Government in respect to Mr. Justice Johnson's appointment, and supported the motion.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL for Ireland defended the Government in reply to the preceding speaker.—Mr M. J. O'CONNELL supported the motion.—Lord JOCELYN replied, and Mr. SHEIL commented upon the production of the papers which had been moved for due to the character of the Irish Government.—After a few words from Mr. Gregory and from Lord Eliot in explanation, Sir R. PEEL rid-iculed the commencement of the motion of Mr. Shiel, and continued with the grave charges against the Government of Ireland which had been advanced during the debate, and proceeded to show that those charges were wholly unfounded.—After a few words from Colonel VERNEY, the house divided.

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	75
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	146
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	—71

Some votes were then taken in committee of supply on the militia estimates.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill for the further regulating the promulgation and issue of Exchequer bills. The right hon. gentleman stated that the bill was founded on the recommendation of the committee which sat in the beginning of the session on this subject. The right hon. gentleman also stated that the report of the committee on the Exchequer Bills Fraud would be presented to the house in the course of next week.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Charitable Pawn Offices (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord COTTENHAM gave notice that early next session he would lay upon the table of the house a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and to provide for the granting *in cessio bonorum* without previous imprisonment.

The Earl of GALLOWAY presented petitions from colliers in Yorkshire in favour of the Mines and Collieries Bill.

The Duke of HAMILTON, and several other peers, presented petitions from male and female miners in Stirlingshire against the bill.

On the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in the absence of the President of the Board of Control from indisposition, the house, after some discussion, resolved itself into committee on the Drainage (Ireland) Bill.—A division took place on the clause, enabling the Board of Works to appoint additional paid commissioners, which was opposed by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE.

For the clause	..	..	..	..	..	30
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	6
Majority for the clause	..	..	..	..	..	—24

The other clauses were agreed to, with the exception of clause 47, which was omitted.

The house then resumed.

Other bills were forwarded in their several stages, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Captain Fitzmaurice took the oaths and his seat for Buckinghamshire.

Coward's Divorce Bill and the Mersey Conservancy Bill were read a third time and passed.

Lord STANLEY declined to answer a question put to him by Sir R. INGLIS, as to the determination of Government to insist, in the pending negotiations with America, upon the principle that the moment a slave touched the soil of Britain he became free. To another question put by the hon member, his lordsh p replied that the surrender of criminals who had escaped from the United States into Canada was regulated by treaty.

Sir J. GRAHAM, previous to moving the order of the day for the committee on the Poor-law Bill, stated that it was not the intention of Government to urge the enactment of more than the first five clauses.—Mr. FIELDEN objected to the proposed course, by which the objectionable clauses would become law, while the mitigating clauses were omitted.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved that it be an instruction to the committee, that power should be given to the commissioners in order relief to be administered to the poor in Ireland on the terms of the out-door relief test.—The house divided :—

For the instruction	11
Against it	112
Majority	—101

Mr. FIELDEN moved a string of resolutions referring to certain declarations of Lord Althorp (now Earl Spencer) as to the consequences to be expected from the Poor-law Bill, and declaring the expediency of an inquiry as to the fulfilment of these predictions before the bill should be put the house be permitted to proceed further.—After some discussion the house divided —

For the amendment	12
Against it	129
Majority	— 117

The house then resolved itself into committee. On clause 2 being put, Mr T DUNCOMBE proposed to add a proviso that parties appearing before the assistant commissioners should be heard by counsel or agents.—A desultory discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir J. GRAHAM and Sir R. PEEL opposed the amendment.—The committee divided upon the clause :—

For the clause	59
Against it	9
Majority	— 50

Clauses 3 and 4 were agreed to. Clause 5 was postponed. The clauses from 6 to 22, inclusive, were, on the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, negatived without a division. On clause 23 being put, Mr. R. YORKE suggested an alteration, modifying the power of the commissioners respecting the punishment of the paupers for misdemeanours committed in the union.—After discussion, the house divided —

For the clause	84
Against it	8
Majority	— 76

The remaining clauses of the bill were severally disposed of in conformity with the plan announced by Sir J. Graham.—Mr. DARBY moved the addition of a clause to the following effect :—" That from and after the passing of this act the commissioners shall not interfere with loans sums unless two-thirds at least of the guardians consent thereto." After discussion the committee divided—

For Mr. Darby's clause	42
Against it	91
Majority	— 49

The house resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and the report was ordered to be read next day

On the motion of Lord STANLEY, the house went into committee on the South Australian Bill. After a few words from Mr Hume, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. B Wood, Mr. Hume expressed his strong disapprobation of the manner in which the colony had been governed from the time of Lord Glenelg downwards, and moved that the clause relieving it from its liability be omitted. Lord STANLEY opposed the motion. The committee divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	10
Against it	73
Majority in favour of the clause	— 63

On the motion of Lord STANLEY, a clause was added providing against the colony being made a penal colony The house then resumed.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, leave was given to bring in a bi.l to transfer the stamp duty on game certificates in Ireland to the excise.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY

The house did not sit

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY

On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, the Lords' amendments to the Railway Bill were read and agreed to.

Lord G. SOMERSET brought up the report of the General Committee of Elections, naming the members to serve on the select committees to try the merits of the petitions against the returns from Newcastle-under-Lyne and Ipswich. Both committees were called to the table and sworn.

Mr ROEBUCK gave notice that, on Thursday week, he should bring under the consideration of the house a series of resolutions, in consequence of the report now laid on the table of the house by the election proceedings committee.

In reply to three questions from Lord ASHLEY, on the state of our relations with the United States, Sir R. PEEL said, with respect to the boundary question nothing has yet been definitely settled, nor are the papers relating to it prepared to be laid before the house. The delay, I believe, has chiefly arisen from the necessity of some barometrical observations being completed. The negotiations on the subject of a convention for the surrender of convicts are still going on, and on this part of the question I cannot, therefore, say more at present. With regard to the slave trade convention, the papers, letter A, have, I think, been already laid on the table, and those of letter B will be ready, I doubt not, in a few days.

In reply to a question from Mr. D. BARCLAY, Sir J. GRAHAM said he must postpone the introduction of a measure on the subject of medical charters until the commencement of the next session.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the second reading of the Bonded Corn Bill (No 2) He regretted that he had formerly opposed a similar bill, but a full investigation of the subject convinced him that, without injuring the agricultural interest, the measure would be beneficial to the trade of the country. He intended to introduce some amendments in committee.—Colonel RICHARDSON opposed the bill, as injurious to the agricultural interest, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months. After some discussion the house divided—

For the amendment	77
Against it	125
Majority for the second reading	— 48

On the suggestion of Sir J. Graham, Mr. TUFNELL consented to the postponement of the Buildings Regulation Bill until the next session, and the order of the day for the committee on the bill was ordered to be read that day three months

Sir J. GRAHAM moved the bringing up of the report of the Poor law Amendment Bill.—Mr. ESCOTT rose to move the addition of the following clause :— "That it shall be lawful for all boards of guardians of the poor in England and Wales to grant such relief as in their judgment shall be necessary, to poor persons at their own houses, any rule, order, or regulation of the Poor law Commissioners notwithstanding." The hon. member supported his motion in a speech of considerable ability.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in opposition to the motion, entered into a general defence of the bill, and showed by official returns, that the order of the commissioners discouraging out-door relief was not harshly enforced.—A discussion ensued, involving the general character of the measure before the house. On the division the numbers were—

For the clause	55
Against it	161
Majority against the clause	— 106

Several verbal amendments were then made in the clauses of the bill, on the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, after which the report was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Friday.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply, and Sir GEORGE CLERK proceeded with the Irish estimates. On the estimate for the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, £9000, Mr. PLUMPTRE objected; but from the low tone in which he spoke, it was difficult to collect the tenor of his arguments. Lord CLEMENT HILL commanded why gentlemen did not attend to the Protestant population in Ireland, instead of trying to persecute the Roman Catholics! Mr BATE spoke thought a state ought not to maintain an establishment which fostered prejudice hostile to its constitution. The object for which Maynooth was constituted had wholly failed; and the priests educated there had become leading agitators.—Mr. HAWES advocated the grant.—Mr COCHRANE maintained the fitness of encouraging it. If the college ought to receive a grant at all, it ought to receive a much larger one.—Mr. MILNES saw no such present danger to the American Church as ought to withhold him from voting for the grant. As to the books complained of, no man need forget who he was said, that to the pure all things are pure. He could not go the length of refusing all provision for the religious education of the Irish people. The Irish priesthood would not be less dangerous if they were educated in any of the continental states.—Colonel VERNER thought the house would not be justified in passing this grant until inquiry had been made into the grave charges adduced against the institution. He gave some historical details respecting the foundation of the college, and questioned the correctness of Lord Eliot's statement, made on a former evening, that the priests had always been instrumental towards preventing disturbance. Ireland—I rejoiced to hear it—supported the grant.—Lord ELIOT explained and defended the statement he had previously made. He was in some degree pledged to it now that he was returned out by how to accept. Mr O'CONNELL said that if the priests were to be excluded from the grant, how would they be prepared for the discharge of their duties? Christians should not be made to pay for the religious instruction of others. Besides, the grant was partly in aid only, and was annually carried to the Protestant account. The Roman Catholic religion After a few words from Mr A CAMPBELL, the committee divided, and agreed to the grant by a majority of 76 to 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lunacy Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Duke of SUTHERLAND presented a petition from Huddersfield against the employment of females and young children in mines.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY

Sir ROBERT PEEL explained to Mr. Hutt, that he could not, while negotiations were pending, give him (Mr. H.) any information respecting the Stable Duties; but he trusted that the house would not misconstrue his silence

Mr. HUME obtained leave for copies of some papers respecting the late Raja of Sattara

Captain PECHELL called the attention of the house to the case of Mrs. Forbes, whose husband, a lieutenant of the navy, is in the Lunatic Asylum at Haslar Hospital.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, to address the Queen on the subject of the prevalent distress.—Mr. D ISRAELI opposed the motion.—Mr. EWART, in a long argumentative speech, supported the motion.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion.—Mr. MARK PHILLIPS, Mr. HAWES, and Mr. TPORNELY, severally supported the motion. It was in vain, perseverance was the prerogative of the Crown.—Lord PALMERSTON supported the motion, and took an opportunity of observing, that with regard to foreign relations, the present government had only followed out the negotiations commenced and conducted by the late government, whose policy he defended.—Mr. HUME moved the adjournment of the debate, which was seconded by Mr. MILNER GIBSON.—Mr. CORDEN supported the question of adjournment.—Mr. STANSFIELD supported the motion.—Mr. HUME withdrew the motion for adjournment, and Mr. DUNCOMBE replied.—Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, when there appeared—

For the motion	91
Against it	147
Majority	—56

Mr. GREENE brought up the report of the committee of supply, and the resolutions, which were agreed to.

The Grand Jury Presentment (Ireland) Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow (Friday).

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at 5 o'clock, the Earl of Shaftesbury on the woolsack, in the place of the Lord Chancellor.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE postponed to Monday the second reading of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill.

Lord SKELMERSDALE gave notice that on the next stage of the Mines and Collieries Bill, he should move that women of mature age, who had been constructed to work in mines and coll'eries, should be allowed to continue in that employment if they chose.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a petition against the bill.

Some conversation took place between Lords RADNOR and WHARNCLIFFE on the Corn-laws and the Tariff, which Lord Wharncliffe had wound, if allowed a fair trial, do much good.

The County Courts Bill and the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill went through committee

Several bills were advanced a stage.—Adjourned to Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

Lord ASHLEY reported to the house the decision of the Newcastle Election Committee :—" That J. G. Harris, Esq., was not duly elected at the last election for Newcastle under-Lyme, and ought not to have been returned; and that J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., was duly elected and ought to have been returned."

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that he should, on Thursday next, move, in pursuance of a petition which he had presented from a number of electors, that a new writ do forthwith issue for Nottingham

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to questions, said he hoped that the bribery bill would be passed during the present session.

Mr. C. BULLER called attention to the difference of punishment in the Exchequer-bills Preparation Bill; and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER promised to consider the point.

The house then proceeded with the third reading of the Poor law Amendment Bill, which was strongly opposed by Mr. Fielden, Mr. S. Crawford, and other members.—After the divisions, the bill passed.

On the house going into a committee of supply, Mr. M. GIBSON moved as an amendment that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider the distress of the country, with a view to provide a remedy.—Dr. Bowring, Sir John Easthope, Mr. Hume, Mr. Fielden, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. M. Philips supported the motion.—The house was about to divide on the main question, when Mr. CORDEN moved the adjournment of the debate.—The house divided—

For the motion	33
Against it	188
Majority	—155

Sir R. PEEL vindicated ministers from the charge of treating the subject with contempt, and denounced the unfair conduct of the opposition —The discussion proceeded for some time in a desultory manner, when the house divided on Mr Gibson's amendment.

For going into supply	156
For the amendment	64
Majority	—92

The house then went into committee of supply *pro forma* Adjourned.

THE CHURCH.

The following appointments have taken place :—The Rev. John Gale Dalton Thring, LL.B., of St. John's College, to be Assistant Rural Dean for the district of Cary, within the diocese of Bath and Wells. The Rev Richard Hagarth, M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall, to the Rectory of Fornham All Saints, with Westley, in the county of Suffolk. The Rev. James Gorle, M.A., of Clare Hall, Curate of Shelden, Warwickshire. The Rev. J. Bellers, Rectory of Whatcote. The Rev. Mark Garfit, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Rectory of Stretton, in the county of Rutland. The Rev. William Ramsden Smith, M.A., of Queen's College, Curate of Trinity Church, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, to the Rectory of Hulcot, Bucks. The Rev. Beaumont Dixie, M.A., of Emmanual College, to the Rectory of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. The Rev. Weeden Butler, M.A., of Trinity College, Curate of Creaton, Northamptonshire, to the Vicarage of the Wickham Market. The Rev. R. W. Evans, B.D., one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Barnwell. The Rev. James Kendall, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Vicarage of Laurence by Fowey. The Rev. Henry Robert Lloyd, M.A., of Trinity College, late assistant master of the Charter-house, West Grimstead and Plaitford, Wilts, and now Perpetual Curate of Talvaris, in the county of Carmarthen, to the Vicarage of Carew, in the county of Pembroke. The Rev. W. T. Hart, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Sutton-cum-Sound, Notts. The Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A., of St. Peter's College, to the Vicarage of West Harptree, in the county of Somerset. The Rev. Joseph Grisdale, B.A., of Emmanuel College, to the Perpetual Curacy of Burton Hastings, in the county of Warwick. The Rev. William Fisson, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Perpetual Curacy of New Buckenham, in the county of Norfolk.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

The Rev. W. S. Richards, late of Jesus College, has been presented to the rectory of Terwick, in the county of Sussex. The Rev. T. L. Claughton, Vicar of Kidderminster, has presented the Rev. John Downhall, late of Magdalen Hall, to the perpetual curacy of St. George, Kidderminster. The Rev. Robert Powell, of Worcester College, has been presented to the perpetual curacy of St. Peter's, Blackburn, Lancashire. The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. E. W. Hughes to the rectory of Welton-le-Wold, Lincolnshire. Sir G. Heathcote, Bart., has presented the Rev. M. Garfit to the Rectory of Stretton, Rutlandshire.

CAMBRIDGE, July 16.—At a recent meeting held at the Vice-Chancellor's, a number of members of the University were chosen commissioners under the Income-tax Act. Lieutenant-Colonel Wreck Shortland, R N., of Pembroke College, has been elected a foundation fellow of that society. Charles Sangster, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, has been appointed head master of the Rochester and Chatham Classical and Mathematical Institution.

BUST OF THE CHANCELLOR.—A model bust of his grace, by Gough, has been executed here that bespeaks leading artists.—Mr. HAWES advocated the grant.—Mr COCHRANE maintained the fitness of encouraging it. If the college ought to receive a grant at all, it ought to receive a much larger one.—Mr. MILNES saw no such present danger to the American Church as ought to withhold him from voting for the grant. As to the books complained of, no man need forget who he was said, that to the pure all things are pure. He could not go the length of refusing all provision for the religious education of the Irish people. The Irish priesthood would not be less dangerous if they were educated in any of the continental states.—Colonel VERNER thought the house would not be justified in passing this grant until inquiry had been made into the grave charges adduced against the institution. He gave some historical details respecting the foundation of the college, and questioned the correctness of Lord Eliot's statement, made on a former evening, that the priests had always been instrumental towards preventing disturbance. Ireland—I rejoiced to hear it—supported the grant.—Lord ELIOT explained and defended the statement he had previously made. He was in some degree pledged to it now that he was returned out by how to accept. Mr O'CONNELL said that if the priests were to be excluded from the grant, how would they be prepared for the discharge of their duties? Christians should not be made to pay for the religious instruction of others. Besides, the grant was partly in aid only, and was annually carried to the Protestant account. The Roman Catholic religion After a few words from Mr A CAMPBELL, the committee divided, and agreed to the grant by a majority of 76 to 18.

MODEL OF THE TAGE MUHAL, AT AGRA.—A magnificent ivory model of this Indian temple has been presented to the University by Mr. Richard Burney, M.A., of Christ's College, and has been placed in the Pit Press The value of the model is stated to be about £7000. On the 10th of October a grace will be offered to the senate to affix the seal to a letter of thanks to Mr. Burney, for his valuable present. A similar grace will be offered on the same day, to affix the seal to a letter of thanks to Messrs. Rundell, Bridge and Co., of London, for a bronze cast of the shield of Achilles, by Flaxman, lately presented by them to the University.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.—The election of Fellows at Magdalen College, Oxford, has been erroneously announced for (this day) Saturday, the 23rd instant. It will not take place until Wednesday, the 27th, and the vacancies for demyships will be filled up on the previous evening. The examination for demyships commences on Saturday, the 23rd, and that for Fellows on Monday, the 25th.

ADVICE TO CONGREGATIONS.—Listen to the instructions delivered from the pulpit with the humility of disciples, and not with the pride of critics. Whatever be the abilities of the preacher he is invested with a commission from God to teach you your duties: and unless you execute his commission well or ill, you are not his judges. If you bring with you to the house that submission, docility, and gratitude, stances, the grace of heaven may in your regard supply the defects of the preacher, but all the eloquence in the world will be exerted in vain on the proud, self-sufficient censorious hearer. When there is nothing in the manner of the preacher to praise, refrain at least, from condemning; and when you think that approbation is due, show it in the amendment of your lives, rather than in empty panegyric. The former alone should be the object of the preacher; if he court the latter, he is undeserving of it.

KÖRNER'S PRAYER DURING THE BATTLE.

(Translated from the German.)

Oh, Father, Lord! on thee I call;
Artillery fires about me fall;
The lightning fork'd around me moves;
Oh, God of War! on thee I call,
To guide me, one who well you loves!
Oh, Father, Lord! do thou me lead
To die, or gain the victory's meed;
Oh, Lord! thy sway I have confest,
God! as thou wilt—for thee I tread:
Lord! I acknowledge thy behest.
Thou, Father high! I know thy power!
As in Autumn's murmuring hour,
So 'mid battle's thund'ring clangs;
Well-spring of grace, immortal tower!
Bless me, oh, God! and calm my pangs.
Bless me, divine, all-powerful Lord!
My life hangs on thy blessed word;
Thou canst it take, thou hast it given:
May I praise thee, omniscient Lord!
In life, in death, or e'en in heav'n!
Thy praises, God! I will declare;
We fight not for the riches here;
Our sword the Holy One does guard:
In death or victory thou't my care
So I resign me to the Lord.
Oh, God! I give myself to thee,
When death's around and misery;
And when my veins exposed flow,
Then have compassion, God! on me:—
Father, Lord! to thee I'll go!

July 9, 1842. E. H.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF ABSENCE OF MIND.

Miss Angelina Spiffleberry, an old lady who keeps the Fox Indian Tomahawk, a sporting temperance hotel, at Big-bone-lick, near Brandywine Springs, State of Virginia, besides having a cork leg has one of the most powerful squinting or screw eyes in this or any other country. With this screw eye she can take off her cork leg, with a single glance, and screw the cork out of any bottle to which she takes a fancy. One day, being seized with absence of mind, she mistook a Monongahela whisky-bottle for a stomachic cordial, and unscrewed the cork with her eye as usual; but instead of putting the right cork back again, she jammed the toe of her cork leg quite tight into the bottle, and did not discover her mistake until the spirit had made her leg so intoxicated that she could not stand.—*Ainsworth's Magazine.*

READING ALOUD.

One of the accomplishments which we wish to see cultivated among females, and which is greatly neglected or wholly overlooked, is the art of reading aloud. It is a most healthy employment when used discreetly, since exercise is as advantageous to the lungs as to all other parts of the human frame. The ability to read aloud agreeably is also a truly domestic acquirement; it will be another link in the chain which binds men to their hearths; it will amuse the young, cheer the old, and instruct the ignorant.—*Journal of Education.*

SWEETNESS OF TEMPER.

The first and most important quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly; it did not make them weak, in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding nor did it provide them with delicate features, in order to be disfigured.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

"No man," says Bacon, "can be so thoroughly convinced by argument that fire will burn, as by thrusting his hand into the flames."

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY RISING.

The habit of early rising is one which conduces much to health, and ought to be encouraged by all proper means, among the denizens of schools, and the young generally. It tends to produce that cheerful, buoyant state of mind so essential to the full enjoyment of every blessing, and so beneficial an influence over the bodily condition, that whatever is calculated to promote it deserves to be practised and enforced. It is valuable also, inasmuch as it necessarily prevents the contrary habit of sitting up late; one which is too frequently contracted at this period of life by the ardent-minded student.—*Curtis on Health.*

CHART OF HEALTH.

Love.—A complaint of the heart, growing out of an inordinate longing after something difficult to obtain. It attacks persons of both sexes, generally between the ages of fifteen and thirty; some have been known to have it at sixty. *Symptoms* :—Absence of mind; giving things wrong names; calling tears nectar, and sighs zephyrs; a fondness of poetry and music; gazing on the moon and stars; a loss of appetite; neglect of business; loathing for all things save one; bloodshot eyes; and a constant desire to sigh. *Effect* :—A strong heartburn; pulse high; stupidly eloquent eyes; sleepiness and all that sort of thing. At times, imagination bright—bowers of roses, winged cupids, and buttered peas; and then again, oceans of despair, rack, torments, and pistols. *Cure* :—Get married.

THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

It in the middle classes of Society that all the finest feelings, and the most amiable propensities of our nature, do principally flourish and abound. For the good opinion of our fellow-men is the strongest, though not the purest motive to virtue. The privations of poverty render us too cold and callous, and the privileges of property too arrogant and consequential, to feel; the first places us beneath the influence of opinion, and the second above it.

BATHING.

For youth of both sexes, cold bathing in summer, and tepid in winter, is highly useful, and ought to be frequently indulged in; but great care is to be observed that bathing in rivers be not commenced too early in summer, before the water has acquired a proper degree of temperature; and, at all times, that there be not too great a difference between the temperature of the body and that of the water. Exposure to great and sudden varieties of temperature is always dangerous.—*Curtis on Health.*

LINES,

Written upon seeing one of Mrs. Beard's Photographic Portraits of a very Beautiful Girl.

The smile is on her lip,
And the brightness in her eye
Her bosom seems to swell
With a soft and gentle sigh;
Like some blissful vision,
She is shadow'd forth a grace,
While the heart's affection
Seems to lighten o'er her face.

Must the dark world change thee,
All beauteous as thou'rt now?
Must time paint his wrinkles
On that fair and placid brow?
Yet my spirit whispers,
From amid life's fading scene,
Some fond heart will cherish
What thy beauty once has been!

Regent's Park, July 12, 1842. J. H. D. B.

HOW TO DIE.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of Death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Sacred Melodist.

VIEW OF NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM.

Few of the towns of England can boast of a higher antiquity than the town of Nottingham; it still retains many vestiges that attest its right to be called one of the "olden time." The remarkable excavations in the rock on which it stands, are supposed to speak of the aboriginal inhabitants of England, who had a settlement on its site; its name has also been traced to these works, the old Saxon word "Snoddenzaham," having, by time and careless tongues, been corrupted into Nottingham. There is abundant proof that it was a town of some importance during the sway of the Romans, in the remains of their roads, and a pottery discovered within the walls. It was, at a later period, an object of struggle between the Danes and Saxons, being held by the former against Burthred, Ethelred, and Elfred, the Murcian and West Saxon Kings. It was fortified by Edward the Elder, but few remains of the works exist. In the monkish period of its history, it contained three religious houses and three parish churches; the chief holders of its ecclesiastical endowments were the White and Grey Friars, by whom, in addition to the studies of the age, the science of architecture was studied, and forwarded in that progress towards perfection, which attained its full glory in a York Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. Nor must we forget, in a notice of Nottingham, the very conspicuous part it plays in the history of Robin Hood. "Nottinghame towne" occurs over and over again in the ballads that record the deeds of the forest-ranging freebooter, and the "Sheriffe of Nottinghame" was, next to the "Bishop," the person he most delighted to circumvent, braving the law, in the person of its officer, with consummate coolness and bravery. The office of Sheriff of Nottingham could have been no sinecure in the days of the "stout Earl of Huntingdon." In the troubled times of the civil wars, Nottingham bore its full share of the conflict. It was here that Charles I. raised his standard in defiance of his people, in the struggle that terminated in his own destruction. The church of the town was demolished during this war, being destroyed by artillery from the castle. The old castle itself was an important place, from its size and position, and its many historical associations. It stands on the top of a precipitous rock, which rises to the height of 133

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

feet above the level of the adjacent meadows, and is a continuation of the rock on which the town stands. When William the Conqueror gave it to his son Peverell, it was so reduced that only 156 inhabitants are recorded as dwelling there. Stephen pillaged and burnt it. Richard I. besieged and took his brother John here a few years after. Here the guilty Mortimer was found, with his paramour Isabella, by Edward III., and met the fate due to his crimes. In the castle dungeons David, King of Scotland, and Owen Glendower languished many years. In after ages many ferocious battles were fought here between the cavaliers and the Parliamentary forces, the former fighting from the top of St. Nicholas's church, and the latter from the castle. The present castle is a modern mansion, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, and, it may be remembered, was attacked by an infuriated mob in the time of the Reform crisis, and nearly destroyed by fire. Within the more modern period of its history, Nottingham has had five new churches erected within its walls, one of which is the church of St. Mary, an engraving of which we have taken as an illustration. It is a fabric of more than ordinary beauty, and has lately been restored and improved under the superintending taste of Archdeacon Wilkins. The town itself has increased in size, as it increased in commercial importance, till the once green fields of Lenton and Radford have become busy streets of trade and traffic. We must not omit to add that it is distinguished for its spacious market-place, and remarkable for the excellence of its ale. It is one of the principal seats of the lace and hosiery trade; of the latter branch a great quantity of the finer sorts of silk and cotton are manufactured here. It returns two members to Parliament, but one of the seats is at present vacant, the borough being one of those places that have fallen under the cognizance of Mr. Roebuck's committee, and the issue of the writ is suspended till the report of that mysterious tribunal shall be made known. The late elections for this borough have attracted more attention than those of any other town of England, it having been represented by Mr. Walters, of the *Times*, who will probably again stand for it, opposed by Joseph Sturge. The population, at the late census, was 52,000, not including the suburbs, which make it about 70,000.

CRICKET MATCH AT LORD'S GROUNDS.

CRICKET MATCH.

On Monday an interesting match took place at Lord's Grounds, wherein the relative merits of the fast and slow systems of bowling were tried by eight gentlemen and players with three bowlers on the new system, and the same number with three slow bowlers. The same event has been contested on four previous occasions, and the match excited considerable interest. The fast bowlers were Alfred Mynn, Esq., —— Redgate, and —— Dean, with E. Bayley, William Felix, R. W Keate, and F. Thackeray, Esqrs., Box, Butler, Dorrington. and Guy, against Lillywhite, Hillier, and Nixon, with the Hon. R. Grimston, R. Kynaston, and —— Anson, Esqrs., with G. Lee, Hammond, Pilch, and Wenman, on the old systems. The first innings only was completed on each side, when the wickets were struck—the result being in favour of the fast bowlers by 115 runs to 89. Of the players on the swift bowling side, Box secured 35 runs, and W. Felix, Esq., 23; while the Hon. R. Grimston scored 41 runs, and carried his bat out, at the conclusion of the innings of the opposing party. The match was concluded on Tuesday, the fast bowlers coming off victorious by a majority of 47 runs on the two innings. The number scored by the players on the new, or over-hand system, was 194, while their opponents scored only 147.

As a proof of the rapidity with which intelligence is conveyed from one part of the world to another, it may be mentioned that the news of the melancholy death of the Duke of Orleans was published nearly as early in London as in Paris —the sad occurrence appearing simultaneously in the Thursday's papers of both capitals.

Innate Propensity.—The last time the honourable member for Wareham was out with his hounds in the neighbourhood of Bere-Regis, a boy, about eight or nine years of age, was keeping sheep for a gentleman. On the hounds passing in full cry, the young shepherd forsook his flock, and followed the pack, so that he did not reach his home till dark. On the gentleman reproving him, he merely observed, "Lord, master! I wish I was a foxhound."

Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, accompanied by his son, came passengers by the Antwerp Company's steamer Bruges, Captain Main, which arrived on Tuesday morning at St. Katherine's Wharf, Tower, from Ostend, in barely twelve hours.

VIEW OF BEYROUT.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

We are enabled to present to our readers two or three engravings, illustrative of a country and people which have latterly, by the mooting of the Syrian question, attracted no small share of the attention of the rest of the globe. We commence with a view of Beyrout, the scene of so much active enterprise, both in the way of attack and defence, during the late Syrian warfare.

Beyrout was a Phœnician city of great antiquity, but now contains few traces of its former splendour. A bath, pieces of granite columns, several of which were standing when Pococke visited the place, and a few other fragments, are all that now remain. But a great number of granite columns may be seen along the shore beneath the water, and part of the present

PALACE OF IBTEDEEN.

mole is composed of them. From the débris without the present walls, it appears that the ancient town occupied a larger space than the modern, which is but a small place.

The walls are strengthened by several towers, and there are five gates to the city. It receives a copious supply of water from a small river called Nahr Beirut, which rises in Mount Libanus, and flows into the sea a short distance from the town; the water is conveyed by the canal before mentioned, and received into reservoirs and fountains. The streets are narrow and dirty, like those of all Turkish towns; the houses are mostly built of stone. The town is commanded by some low hills to the S.E. Its population is estimated at 6000 souls, of whom the Turks form one-third. There is a large and well-built mosque in the city, formerly a Christian church, dedicated to St. John, and there was a Capuchin convent. The suburbs of the town are as large as the city itself.

In point of locality, Beyrout is as pleasantly situated as any town in Syria. It stands at the verge of a beautiful plain, varied with small hills, and extending to the foot of Mount Libanus. The surrounding country is covered with kiosks, and enriched with groves of vines, olives, palms, and orange, lemon, and mulberry trees; behind which rises the lofty chain of Libanus. No corn is produced around the town; a small red wine is made on Mount Libanus, which is cheap and good; but raw silk is the staple, which, with cotton, olives, and figs, is exported to Cairo, Damascus, and Aleppo. Game is abundant, the beef from Libanus is excellent, and supplies of all sorts may be procured good and cheap.

In a work just written by Sir Charles Napier, that gallant officer gives an interesting description of the whole of this part of the country, and, among other objects of interest, selects for notice Emir Bechir's palace of Ibtedeen.

The narrative of Napier's visit to this place is amusing and characteristic, and we take from it the following descriptive episode:—

> As active operations seemed now entirely at an end, notwithstanding the reinforcements which were constantly arriving, some of whom were sent to Sydon and Tyre, but none to the mountains, I obtained leave from the admiral to pay a visit to the grand prince's palace, and was accompanied by his nephew, a fine young man of about twenty-two, and next heir to the government of Lebanon.
>
> After a long ride of eight hours, through a most beautiful mountainous country, we arrived at Deir el Kammar, the capital of Lebanon, a tolerably well-built small town; as the plague was said to exist there, we passed on without entering it, and, on rounding a projecting cliff, the palace of the prince opened to our view. It is situated halfway up the mountain, and has a very grand appearance. Above it stands another palace, smaller than the first, and the houses of two of the emir's sons. They were all in an unfinished state; the large palace had been originally constructed in wood, but the late emir had been many years employed in converting it into a more solid shape.
>
> The entrance into the court-yard is very strong, and capable of resisting anything but artillery, which could not easily be brought against it; the court-yard is large, and is surrounded by a high wall, and in the time of the late prince seven hundred armed men were constantly kept in the barracks adjoining, and a body of horse, richly caparisoned in the Eastern style, were always ready in the yard. Some of the rooms are handsome, particularly those of the harem, but mostly unfurnished, the emir having removed everything he could to Sidon, and from thence to Malta. The stables were large, and capable of containing five hundred horses, the greater part of which were gone; the emir's stud had been magnificent; and, although the whole of his property was guaranteed to him, many of the best horses fell into the hands of the Turks.
>
> We were well received by some of the family who remained, and tolerably well entertained; but even in the palace of the grand prince of Lebanon our slumbers were much disturbed by the occupants he had left behind. After dinner we visited the small palaces, which were also in an unfinished state, though built in a tasteful style.

To this notice of the residence of Emir Bechir, we add a characteristic grouping of other Lebanon chiefs.

The two foreground figures of this picture are represented as having personal identity with the two chieftains of Lebanon now on a visit to this country, and, we believe, sojourning in the metropolis.

LEBANON CHIEFS.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. III.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.

The Church of St. George, Hanover-square, is probably better known, by name, throughout England, and beyond its shores wherever English newspapers penetrate, than any other church of the Metropolis, with the exception of St. Paul's. This celebrity does not arise from its antiquity—for it is a modern structure; nor from the historical associations connected with it—for it has none of these.

Our fair readers will probably be the first to guess to what the true cause of the renown of St. George's is to be attributed. Its name is a necessary part of those paragraphs in the fashionable journals which so frequently appear during "the season," headed "Marriages in High Life." It is the aristocratic temple of Hymen; the torch he carries here has been lit at the chandeliers of Almack's, and fanned by the breezes of a Chiswick fête. It is here he puts on his brightest array; and, though at less distinguished altars the happy knot can be quite as securely tied, it is here he hides the fetters with brilliants, and covers the yoke with a wreath of orange blossom. It is here he delighteth to have a bishop for his minister, and troops of the noble and titled to say amen to the blessing. In short, the account of a fashionable marriage would read lamely and imperfectly, did it not commence in the usual form—"Yesterday, at St. George's, Hanover-square."

As the reader passes under that portal which stretches over the pavement of the very throng and mart of fashion, to the great accommodation of the dark-eyed vendor of plaster medallions, and many other wanderers, whose callings occupy an equivocal line between trade and mendicancy, he may find much food for reflection, though it dates from but yesterday in comparison with the old Gothic piles, whose portals are paved with the tombstones of crusaders, and lead to an interior which

ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER-SQUARE.

has echoed to the solemn and majestic service of a worship that owns the sacred building no more. The stones of that porch, reader, have been pressed by the sandalled feet of many a bride of patrician rank and queenly beauty, attended by all the splendour that the wealth of the most wealthy aristocracy of the world can throw around a ceremony that scarcely needs such adjuncts to make it interesting. To some that splendour came but as a thing of course, scarcely differing from that which passed around them in their daily life; to others, that brilliancy was the object to be gained, and for it, perhaps, were bartered early hopes, present affections, and future peace a heavy price, but one which is too often paid for wealth and advancement.

Some have purchased all that surrounds them willingly, and have triumphed in doing so, and, were it given to man to read the heart as a book, would be most deservedly despised. Others may have been the victims of authority too powerful to be resisted, too harsh to be submitted to without a struggle—and what shall be said of these? The beggar who stands on the kerb-stone, and gazes on all that bright array as at any pageant of another world, is more to be envied in the comparison. Let us hope that many, very many, of the "happy pairs" who have from this porch set out on their joint journey through life, have fully realized the hopes and anticipations that went with them on their way; but many, too, have passed forth to coldness, estrangement, and neglect, and found that the bright vista before them was terminated by a blighted name, dishonour, and Doctors' Commons. But speculations (for which the reader will hardly thank us) are leading us away from facts.

The history of St. George's, Hanover-square—there is something very *Morning-Post*-like in the repetition of the title—is soon told, nor does it puzzle the narrator with much research. The parish to which it belongs was taken, "a monstrous cantle," out of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, when this parish was found to be too populous for all reasonable church accommodation or parochial management.

The church was built in 1724, and the structure dedicated to St. George the Martyr, but whether this saint is the St. George of "merrie England," we really cannot tell. The building is sufficiently elegant, without being of mark enough to make for itself an artistic reputation. The portico, the most prominent portion of it, is supported by Corinthian columns, of rather large diameter. Two towers, of the same style of architecture, surmount the portico, and the body of the building is again crowned by a dome, terminated by a ball and vane. The ground on which it is built was given by Lieutenant-General Stewart, and the living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. We are not aware of the value of the living, but from the circumstance before alluded to, the surplice fees must amount to something handsome.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 24.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—St. James's Day.
TUESDAY, 26.—
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Anniversary of the French Revolution, 1830.
THURSDAY, 28.—Cowley died, 1667.
FRIDAY, 29.—Robespierre guillotined, 1776.
SATURDAY, 30.—Great Lunar Eclipse, 1775.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber*," *Stockport.*—*He is recommended to order the edition to leave London by Saturday's post.*

The Second Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *price* 2*s.* 6*d.*, *is now ready, and may be had by order of all booksellers.*

"T. R." *Manchester.*—*The cost of the Engravings expressly for this newspaper have amounted to upwards of* £1500 *in the numbers already issued; so much for his surmise of using old engravings. Really it seems as if some people are never satisfied.*

"W. H.," *Mount Sorrel.*—*Why not give a regular order for the paper by Saturday's post? Any newsman or bookseller in his neighbourhood will receive the order.*

"T. Wilson," *Abbotsford-place, Glasgow, will perceive, by a notice in our journal this week, that his wish will be complied with in our next.*

"W. Ramsbottom," *Sunderland.*—*We cannot just at present say when the view he desires will be given; but probably in the course of a month or two.*

"X. Y. Z."—*We know of nothing better than a strong hot solution of salt.*

"M. Milburn," *York.*—*Many thanks for this gentleman's courteous letter. Its purport and suggestion shall be attended to.*

"A Subscriber," *Chatham.*—*We shall present our readers next week with a spirited engraving of the Launch of the Goliath, which takes place at Chatham on Monday next.*

Goodwood Races.—*Our sporting intelligence of Saturday next will be embellished with a beautiful engraving of Goodwood House (the seat of the Duke of Richmond), the Grand Stand and the Goodwood Cup; and we shall also give the racing news up to the latest hour.*

"A Knight."—*We may shortly fall into our correspondent's suggestion.*

"A. M.," *Rochester.*—*We have repeatedly stated that there is an abundance of wrappers in the office; but that, as they bear no stamp, and cannot go postage free with the papers, they must be procured through the medium of booksellers' parcels. Any bookseller or newsman can get them this way, as with the magazines.*

"An Executor."—*The income derivable from the* £150 *capital surely cannot legally be taxed. Appeal.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1842.

The distress of the country is still the paramount theme. This absorbing topic forces itself upon the consideration of the Legislature, and originates, night after night, discussions in Parliament that will, we hope, eventually lead to something like a remedy for the affliction which oppresses our poor. The details of absolute starvation, in many districts of the empire are appalling. They thicken upon us with only too forcible a conviction of their misery and truth:—they come home, we hope, to the bosoms of even the most cold-blooded political economists, and make a demand upon humanity, which it should indeed be too just, sympathising, and generous to refuse. We must awaken ourselves to the wretched condition of our poorer fellow-creatures, and probe the resources of the empire for the means of bringing them relief. We are imperatively called upon to resort to some unusual measure—to evoke some new principle of legislation, to put food into the mouths of the suffering people, and there can be no eloquence too powerful to plead that melancholy cause which has hunger and wretchedness for its handmaidens—and is rife and teeming with all the dreadful concomitants of want. A partial measure of relief has been propounded during the week by the emancipation of foreign corn from bond—but, this is, after all, only a political expedient for the moment. What is wanted is direct legislation—a positive act of charity and grace—a boon to meet starvation and distress. It is aggravating that the House of Commons should be sensibly impressed with the prevailing misery, and yet pause in the good work of remedial law. The motion of Mr. Duncombe, on Thursday night, elicited a discussion which fully proved how entirely convinced are all parties in the state alike of the sad condition of the suffering population. So far it was available for good, but no further. Alas! it was vague, indefinite, and indirect—it had a party, and not a philanthropical, tendency—and went further to censure the ministry than to relieve the poor. But why not propound some plain, intelligible plan, that can be at once acted upon with benevolence—that shall let sunlight in upon the hearts of the people, and pour a ray of cheerfulness upon the drooping despondency of the land? The grief and melancholy of the lower classes is truly heart-rending. They are fairly paralysed with want, and there is no tax which their betters in condition should not cheerfully pay for their relief. We do trust that some thing will be immediately done in their behalf—and that the latent energies of Parliament will be roused to meet the crisis of distress. The prosperity of earth, and the blessings of Heaven, cannot be expected to fall upon a country that neglects its poor.

It is not, however, by votes of censure upon political opponents that the miseries of the pauper are to be alleviated. The Poor-laws and the Corn-laws are two keys to the sad secrets of distress, and a revisal of these iniquitous measures may avert its repetition. But it is some positive and instant remedy that is wanted now. You must stop the bleeding before you begin to heal the wound. Food must be the precursor of wisdom—and the hunger of the starving must be satisfied before the enactments are moulded, that shall for the future keep the wolf from their door. In Heaven's name let the present crisis of poverty be looked to and relieved.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Press had grown to giant might—
The world before its spirit bowed:
It sped its way on wings of light,
And nations with its fame were loud.
It gathered in its wondrous clasp
The million themes that move mankind,
As though its godlike strength would grasp
The sway of universal mind.

Old Wisdom brought it words of gold;
Young Genius flashed it thoughts of fire;
Sterd History on its page enrolled
Her records; and the Muse's lyre
Rang there, with inspiration warm;
Intelligence into its heart
Rolled all her rivers—still a charm
Seemed wanted in the crown of Art!

Art, that unto the Press should be
A very fair and jewelled bride,
Wooed—not as Doges wooed the sea,
By throwing gems into its tide;
But as a proud gem-bringer—come
Fresh as the Venus of the wave;
And bearing from the pearly home
The riches of each treasure cave!

At last, so came she; but first went
A summons for her presence forth;
Loud, and long-dwelling, till it spent
Its south-born echoes in the north!
She answered; and, with joy divine,
We robed her in her bridal dress,
Upled her to her nuptial shrine,
And wedded Art unto the Press!

Anon, the glowing bride must choose
A royal dwelling of her own—
She found within our LONDON NEWS
Temple and palace, home and throne!
And here her smiling spirit pours
Its beautiful enchantment round;
And here the thousand pictured stores
That crown and deck her path abound!

Let the world rush upon our coast,
And gather all, and prize the least;
We only strew our treasure-host;
We only claim to be her priest.
Fancy or truth she may disport;
No single ray will we repress,
Since all adorn, and all support
Our old and honoured friend—the Press!

Let foreign war, with front of rage,
Uprear its gaunt and grisly form,
Art's faithful pencil on our page,
Points to the battle, siege, and storm!
Or when great enterprise shall spread
Its mantle o'er the lands of earth,
By pictured paths the eye is led
To places where its fruits have birth!

The cities of the world are here,
The homes of commerce crowned with wealth,
Land of the blessing, or the bier—
Plague-spot, or paradise of health!
And those to whom our fairer shore
Has been one envied-home, may have
Pictorial impress of such lore,
As travellers earned beyond the wave!

Peace sheds her gentle light, and now
Her retinue swells far our train;
Steam, fire, the axe, the loom, the plough,
Are busy on our page again.
All that invention's brain conceives,
Art by reflection brings to view,
While science, lurking in our leaves,
Smiles joy to find the mirror true!

High festivals that glad the land,
Are they not grand in their array?
Transfix'd by Art's unerring hand,
Who hence shall sweep their pomp away?
Proud celebrations of our clime,
The nation's landmarks of each year,
Like feathers from the wings of Time,
Fleet not—but have endurance here!

The pastimes of our people, yes—
The gala, race, review, or fair.
Light joys that for a moment bless
The toiling crowd whose joy is rare:
These have their happy reflex—these
Kind Art to glean is proud and sure,
And by *her* pencil, we would please
Blend with, amuse, and glad the poor.

Our fine old, grand cathedral halls,
Wherein the solemn organ swells;
Our rustic church, whose music falls
More oft from humble village bells;
God's home, beneath whose roof is breathed
The hushed prayer of the city's heart,
Or that which stands by foliage wreathed
'Mid trees embosomed and apart.

The moss-grown abbeys of the isle—
The mansions of the olden time—
Whereon the sunlight's faintest smile
Breaks but 'mid shadows more sublime.
The castle that o'ergrows the steep—
Once some proud noble's strong domain—
Crown of the cliffs that fringe our deep,
And frowning back its rage again!

The modern houses of the great,
Our towns, our ports, our harbours fair,
Our architectural halls of state,
Our palaces, all places rare—
All things of fine device. The high
Trophies we raise unto our brave,
Which point their pathway to the sky,
That canopies their mortal grave!

All these Art's pencil shall enshrine
Here for all future time;
And thus a presence half divine,
And influence half sublime,
Shed lustre on the pen—array
Its glories in new dress,
And make more vivid, real, and gay,
The Spirit of the Press!

But this great consummation—mark!
Has been *our* work alone;
Art, in the press, has suffered yet
No rival near her throne.
Our LONDON NEWS has wrought at length
This unexpected feat;
And what it has commenced with strength,
With pride it shall comp'ete!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, arrived in town at ten minutes before five o'clock on Monday afternoon, in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, from Claremont. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Baron Gerstorff, the Saxon Minister, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir George Couper, Bart., and Captain Francis Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards, had the honour of joining the royal circle at Buckingham Palace, at dinner in the evening.

Sir Robert Peel arrived in town on Monday afternoon from his seat, Drayton Park, Staffordshire.

Despatches from the Governors of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were received at the Colonial Office.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and family, have left Portland-place, for Goodwood-park, Sussex, for the races, when the noble Duke and Duchess will receive a distinguished circle during the race week. A ball is to be given, and there will be a succession of dinner parties.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—The following case of elopement has caused no small degree of excitement in some of the fashionable circles of society at the West-end. The facts of the affair are briefly these:—On Monday morning last, about seven o'clock, a young lady of great personal attractions, and between eighteen and nineteen years of age, the daughter of a wealthy baronet, residing in Portland-place, was suddenly missed from the mansion, and it was immediately discovered that she had taken with her the whole of her jewellery, which was of considerable value. Every possible enquiry was promptly instituted, with the view of finding out the retreat of the fair fugitive, but no tidings could be gained respecting her by any of those members of the family whose anxious solicitude for her welfare prompted them to be on the alert. The "mystery," however, was, in the course of a few hours, cleared up by the arrival of the lady, who returned to her parental roof (which she had so unceremoniously fled from) in a handsome carriage, and by her side was seated a dashing young Irish gentleman of fortune, to whom she had on the same morning been united in bonds indissoluble, at a church not far distant. The "happy couple" alighted, and entered the dwelling, when the lady acquainted papa with the fact that she was married, and that she and her husband were about to quit London for the Emerald Isle. Whether a reconciliation took place between the fair runaway and his daughter, we are unable to say with any degree of certainty; but we believe that the "error" has been forgiven.—*Morning Post.*

Lord Hill had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, attended by Colonel Bouverie, honoured the British Institution with a visit on Tuesday. Their Serene Highnesses afterwards took an airing in a phaeton. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty in the afternoon. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens in the afternoon

COURT MOURNING.—(From Tuesday's night's *Gazette.*)—Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Thursday, the 21st instant, for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, Prince Royal of France, viz.—The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and earrings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets. The gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, the 28th instant, viz.—The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, colour and buckles. And on Thursday, the 4th of August next, the Court to go out of mourning.

Tuesday, being the birthday of the Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, who completed her twentieth year, the Duke and Duchess, on this interesting occasion, received a select circle to luncheon. The party assembled shortly after two, and broke up at half-past five o'clock. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager came in the morning from Bushy to pay a congratulatory visit to her youthful and amiable niece.

We hear from undoubted authority that when the truly sad and distressing intelligence of the death of the Duke of Orleans was conveyed to the Queen at Claremont, her Majesty could not refrain from weeping. Autograph letters of condolence from her Majesty and Prince Albert to the afflicted royal family of France have already been despatched.

The marriage of Prince Armand de Polignac, son of the ill-fated French minister of that name, who resides in comparative retirement on the estate purchased after his release from his state imprisonment, near Nantes, to Mlle. de Crillon, daughter of the Duke de Crillon, is fixed to take place in the course of the ensuing month.

PROJECTED ALLIANCE IN HIGH LIFE. It is rumoured in the circles of *ton*, that a noble lord holding office under the late administration is the accepted suitor of one of the fairest *débûtantes* of the present season, nearly related to a distinguished and venerable nobleman, chief minister to his late Majesty, and granddaughter of a celebrated deceased Whig statesman. His lordship, who is heir-apparent to a Scottish earldom, is in his 32nd year.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and the Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha took an airing in the afternoon, in an open carriage and four, Her Royal Highness Prince Albert and the hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha riding out on horseback at the same time.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday evening, included Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Charlotte Dundas, the Earl Delaware, and Sir Robert Peel.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—At St. James's Church, on Wednesday, the 20th, the Earl of Bective, eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort, to Amelia, the only child of William Thompson, Esq., M.P. for the county of Westmoreland. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. After the performance of the happy ceremony, an elegant *déjeûné* was given by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, at their residence in Whitehall-place. A three o'clock the bride and bridegroom started in an elegant chariot and four, for Tunbridge Wells, to spend the honeymoon.

SIR C. METCALFE.—Sir Charles last week went under the operation of having a tumour removed from his cheek, from the inconvenience of which he has suffered for many years past. Sir B. Brodie, Dr. Chambers, and Mr. Martin, attended at Mivart's Hotel on Sir Charles, when the tumour was skilfully removed by Sir Benjamin. Sir Charles is going on very favourably.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ.—An interesting public meeting took place on Monday last, in the Pensioners' Library, Greenwich Hospital, Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., Governor of the Hospital, in the chair, when five old blind pensioners, instructed on the phonetic principle, or by Mrs. Frere's system of teaching the blind to read by the combination of elementary sounds, read the Scriptures before a numerous assembly. One of these pensioners, aged seventy-eight, who learned at the age of seventy-five, had the honour of reading before her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on the occasion of her last visit to Greenwich. Another, who had never been able to read when possessed of eyesight, learned to read the Testament embossed upon this principle, when blind, in five lessons. Several other blind persons, not belonging to the Hospital, also read.

COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, PUTNEY, SURREY.—The annual distribution of prizes at this admirable establishment was held on Wednesday, at two o'clock. The company was numerous, and disposed to be pleased with the very effective state of the College. After some time spent in examining the different drawings and plans —many of which did the various pupils high credit, more especially the working drawings of machinery, and the architectural plans—the company descended into the room where the prizes were to be distributed. The president, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, presided, and at his right sat his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who not only took a lively interest in the business of the day, but exhibited that interest in the pertinent questions he put to the young prizemen. The Earl of Devon, on behalf of the council, read the report, which stated the examinations to be highly creditable to the students, and also eulogised their excellent conduct. At the conclusion of the report, which was received with much applause, the distribution of the prizes took place.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—A petition, most respectably signed, was presented some months ago for widening that part of Piccadilly between Bolton-street and Park-lane, and her Majesty was pleased to grant the land of the Green Park necessary for that purpose. An obstacle is, however, stated to have arisen from the squabble of St. George's and St. Martin's vestries as to which parish shall keep in repair these few feet of additional carriage way, and the consequence is, that the public seem destined to lose the advantage of this improvement by the ill-judged parsimony of one or other of these bodies.

The parish of St. George, Hanover-square, have resolved to pave Piccadilly with wood, from the Black Bear to Lord Ashburton's, at the corner of Bolton-street, the work to commence at the close of the season.

LORD FITZGERALD.—The illness of the noble President of the Board of Control is not of a dangerous character. His lordship has for some days been gradually recovering.

Sunday morning, during divine service in St. Clement's, Strand, the congregation were thrown into excitement by a lady named Smith, wife of a stone-mason, in Clement's-lane, being suddenly seized with apoplexy. She was removed into the vestry and medical assistance procured, but life was extinct. When she quitted home she appeared in perfect health.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor, accompanied by his lady, attended at Haggerstone, and laid the foundation-stone for the building of an infant school.

Mr and Mrs Charles Kean having concluded their engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, have proceeded on a tour up the Rhine for a few weeks. They left the Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall, on Sunday, in the steam ship Wilberforce, for Antwerp.

The steam ship Antwerpen, under the command of Captain Jackson, started from the St. Katharine's Wharf, as usual, and the passengers who took their departure by her were so numerous as to amount to upwards of 120. A considerable part of them were persons of rank and fashion, bound for the Rhine; and Mdlle. Rachel with her parents, Monsieur David, and others of the French troupe, also proceeded by her on their way to Brussels

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE. The following curt answer of the Duke of Wellington to repeated applications from the Anti-Corn League has met with review appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of Tuesday. "The thing," says the *Times*, "is done so admirably that we insert it for the amusement of our readers:—London, July 16, 1842.—Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. ——. He is not in office in the Queen's political service. He is not intrusted with the exercise of political power. He has no control over those who are. He begs to be excused for declining to receive visits of deputations from associations, or of individual gentlemen, in order to converse with him upon public affairs. But if any gentleman thinks proper to give him, in writing, information or instruction upon the subject, he will peruse the same with attention.—D. A. Taylor, Esq., Brown's Hotel."

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Thursday the six o'clock train A.M., from Paddington to Taunton, carried the immense and unprecedented number of 2115 passengers! the great attraction being the agricultural meeting at Bristol.

THE NEW TARIFF.—The first importation of horned cattle under the new measure passed the Custom-house on Monday last, it consisted of four bulls from Switzerland of the celebrated Dun breed, which is produced in that country, and during the summer months is pastured upon the lower acclivities of the mountains. They reached London from Rotterdam, and had been brought down the course of the Rhine. Their value was estimated (of course for the purpose of the breeder) at about £80 per head.

GENERAL TURNPIKE ACT.—On Monday a decision, under the General Turnpike Act, of considerable public importance, was come to by the magistrates of the Kensington police court. George Eley, a common carrier, was summoned before Mr. G. Clive, the sitting magistrate, by the toll-collector at the Notting-hill turnpike, for evading toll. It appeared that on the 2nd instant a boy passed through the gate with a basket, the contents of which were not known. He shortly afterwards returned with the empty basket, and on being followed, went to a cart drawn by one horse, and driven by the defendant, which was standing at the Swan public-house, Kensington Gravel-pits, about 150 yards from the turnpike. Mr Levy, solicitor, son of the lessee of tolls, attended to support the charge. Mr. Paynter said that his colleague and himself had given the case every consideration, and they were of opinion that the case was not one contemplated by the clause of the act of parliament, or else every gentleman who sent his servant through a gate with a card and waited with his carriage on the other side, would be liable to toll. Mr. Levy contended that every gentleman who did so was liable to a penalty for evading toll. He had had several convicted, amongst whom was a surgeon, who had left his servant to pay the toll at the turnpike while he went through and visited a patient. Mr. Paynter said the 20th section of the act prevented the possibility of a conviction in this case, as it spoke of a waggoner who shall unload a considerable quantity of goods; now, the defendant only removed a basket. The charge against the defendant was not for using the road, but for the evading of passing through the gate. He did not think the case proved, and he should therefore dismiss the summons.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—On Sunday morning, the Victory steamer, on her way from London to Gravesend, with upwards of four hundred passengers on board, was going down the river, when she met with a collier brig proceeding in the same direction in the lower part of Barking-shelf, and while the brig was standing over from the northward, the steamer, which ought to have gone astern of her, came in collision with the vessel, and if it had not been for the promptness of the crew of the brig, who, at the risk of throwing her masts over the side, threw all their sails aback, the Victory would have been sunk. The steamer received a severe blow, and sustained considerable damage. The confusion on board was frightful, and several women fainted away. Many of the passengers got up from the steamer on to the brig's bow when the collision took place, and were taken back in the ship's boat. The Victory was delayed for some time on her passage.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. On Tuesday the following information was circulated throughout the police districts:—"Missing, since three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a young lady, nineteen years of age, and a servant girl, aged seventeen. The young lady is tall, with auburn hair, very good looking, but rather pale; wore a muslin dress (a red ground with white flowers), a pink silk drawn bonnet, a black silk shawl, and new shoes, in which are the makers' names, 'Rood and Son, 8, Lower Grosvenor-street.' The servant is described as short and thin, dressed in a blue spotted frock, white straw bonnet, and light Cashmere shawl. They left home for the supposed purpose of going to church, and had with them a bible, in which was written the name, 'Mary Ann,' &c."

On Sunday prayers were offered up at the French and Spanish Catholic chapels for the repose of the soul of the late Duke of Orleans.

SATISFACTORY.—Capitalists are much annoyed by the temporary superabundance of money, which makes it very difficult for them to obtain a moderate rate of interest for loans on any description of securities. This abundance of money, coupled with the passing of the new Tariff Bill, has certainly given a stimulus to many branches of business; whilst the favourable prospects for the wheat harvest give reason to hope that the improvement may now prove to be of a permanent nature.—*The Globe.*

FIRE AT THE LONDON AND VAUXHALL GAS WORKS.—Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out at the London and Vauxhall Gas Works, situated at the back entrance of Vauxhall Gardens. From the inflammable nature of the material the flames shot up with great rapidity, and the building where it originated was soon destroyed. The Company's men fortunately succeeded in subduing the fire, and prevented it from doing any further mischief.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TOTTENHAM.—TEN HOUSES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday night a most extensive fire broke out in the village of Tottenham, which, before it was subdued, extended to ten houses, whilst amongst the property destroyed were several valuable horses. The fire is stated to have broken out in the bakehouse of Mr. Finney. The loss of property is estimated at about £1000.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Cleopatra, 26, Captain C. Wyvill, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday from Sheerness. She is under orders to proceed to China, and will touch at the Mauritius, to which island she is about to convey the newly-appointed governor, Major-General Sir W. Gomm, and suite.

The Lady Rafles freight ship, sailed on Saturday, with bread and stores for the use of the naval and military forces in China.

The Rhadamanthus steam transport sailed same day for the river. She left Halifax on the 18th ult, and did not reach Plymouth until the 8th inst., having been twenty days on her passage.

The Talbot, 26, Captain Sir Thomas Thompson, was paid in advance on Tuesday, and sailed on Thursday evening for South America.

The Calcutta, 78, Captain Rich, is expected home in a short time from the Mediterranean.

The Goliath, 80, and Virago, a large class steamer, will be launched from the dockyard at Chatham on Monday, the 25th inst. The Goliath is to mount 68 32-pounders, long guns, and 12 6-inch guns. The length of her gun-deck, 180 feet; her breadth extreme, 50 feet; and burden in tons, 2599. The Virago is to mount two long guns, 84-pounders, and 4 32-pounders. Her length on deck is 180 feet; breadth extreme, 36 feet; and burden in tons, 1000.

PORTSMOUTH, Monday Night.—The Satellite, 18, Commander Gambier, got under weigh this afternoon, and proceeded down Channel with a favourable but light wind. She is bound to the Pacific, and will form one of the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Thomas.

It is stated that the St. Vincent, 120, Captain Codrington, with the flag of the commander-in-chief, Admiral Sir E. Codrington, is to be fully equipped and proceed to Spithead, where she is to take up her moorings, instead of lying in the harbour. It is also stated that the flag-ship at Sheerness, the Camperdown, 104, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace, is to take her station at the Nore, and that the flag-ship at Plymouth, the Caledonia, 120, Admiral Sir D. Milne, is to be moored in the Sound, instead of Hamoaze.

The Wellesley, 72, Captain J. Maitland, is hourly looked for from China, as she left Singapore on the 7th of March, on her passage home.

The Hon. Major-General H. Murray, military commander of the western district, has returned to Plymouth to resume his duties after leave of absence.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, the admiral superintendent of this dockyard, will resign his office in a few days, as his time for holding it will then expire. It is not yet known who will supersede him.

John Elliott, Esq., R.N., of Devonport, has been appointed assistant store-keeper of the Victualling Department at Deptford.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday Night.—The Sulphur, 8, Capt. E. Belcher, arrived this afternoon from China and the East Indies, where she has been engaged surveying nearly six years. The Sulphur will be paid off forthwith.

The Alligator, 16, Commander Reginald York, got under weigh this morning, and proceeded on her voyage to Canada.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AT WOOLWICH.—The Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Wyld, C.B., and the field batteries, under the command of Colonel Cleaveland, assembled on Wednesday morning, in heavy marching order, on the common, and in a few minutes afterwards Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., attended by Major Sandilands and Brigade-Major Coppinger, arrived on the ground, and were received by the troops drawn up in line with the usual salute. His lordship then proceeded along the line in front and rear, and minutely inspected the whole of the men, their horses and appointments. The troops afterwards marched past at slow time, in single file, the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, drawn by six horses each, two abreast, and the guns of the field batteries by four horses, two abreast, and had a fine effect. The men attached to the riding-school establishment, under the command of Colonel R. Jones, with the horses in training for the use of the service, also marched past, and the whole were afterwards formed into squares, where the Lieut.-General addressed them in the most complimentary manner on their superior cleanliness in person and appointments, and efficient and soldier-like appearance.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAILING OF THE MAIL STEAMER COLUMBIA. The steamer Columbia, Captain Judkins, left Liverpool shortly after six o'clock on Wednesday evening. She carries out the mails for Halifax and Boston, and also a fair number of passengers. She steamed down the river in excellent style.

PORTSMOUTH, July 19.—Her Majesty's ship Sulphur, arrived here from China, fell in with the wreck of a vessel that had been burnt, and apparently a long time in the water (the stem and fore part only floating), having white streak on the starboard side, and two or three narrow white streaks on the larboard, on the 12th instant, in lat. 40, long. 11.

FALMOUTH, July 17.—The Oriental, Christmas, arrived here from Malta, was run into by the Meteore (French steamer), from Algiers to Toulon, 7th ult., and received considerable damage in her hull, &c., and was towed into Port Mahon, to repair.

DOVER, July 20. The steam-boat from Boulogne this morning, the Sir William Wallace, was in sight with this afternoon by the French packet from Calais, having one engine out of order, and unable to steam; she landed here about sixty passengers. The Sir William Wallace was in sight about six or seven miles from Dover, under sail.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The noble steam-ship, Great Western, sailed from Kingsroad, Bristol, on Saturday last, at one o'clock, carrying sixty passengers, and a fair cargo. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing a full account of the great Agricultural Meeting, held at Bristol on the three previous days, illustrated by a number of engravings, was received by the early train, and was forwarded by express on board the steamer.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Morning.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR WINDSOR CASTLE.—The Court is expected to leave Buckingham Palace this afternoon, immediately after luncheon, for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty is expected to arrive between five and six o'clock. Her Majesty is not expected to proceed to Brighton this year. The Court, however, will occasionally, while at Windsor, pay a visit to Claremont during the autumn. It is not supposed that her Majesty will return to Buckingham Palace until November.

LAUNCH OF THE QUEEN, AT BLACKWALL.—The Queen, East Indiaman, was launched on Thursday, at Blackwall. Miss Stopford, daughter of Sir R. Stopford, in the usual manner, named the vessel "the Queen." There were upwards of 500 persons, the majority ladies, on the decks. The vessel is 195 feet 5 inches in length, 39 feet 9 inches in width; and between decks, of which there are three, 6 feet 11 inches. She is pierced for 54 guns.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.—A Berlin letter gives an account of an accident which happened to the Prince Royal of Prussia, on his journey to St. Petersburg. At one of the first stages within the Russian territory the horses ran away. His servant stopped them, but in doing so fell, and broke his leg, and was carried to a neighbouring village.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The day now named for the prorogation of Parliament is the 11th or 12th of August. The labours of the session will consequently terminate in three weeks.—*Globe.*

MILITARY INSPECTION.—Thursday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., &c., and staff, reviewed, on the parade in the Tower, the Coldstream Guards, at present stationed in that garrison, and afterwards inspected the barracks, &c.

The Admiralty have issued an order that henceforth all hired men employed in her Majesty's dockyards shall receive half-pay and medical attendance during illness

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Cerito took her benefit last night, in one of the most crowded houses of the season. The Opera was *Lucia di Lammermoor*, followed by a divertissement. The *Pas de Fleurs* concluded the entertainments: Cerito again gained golden opinions—boxes, pit, and gallery applauding her to the echo.

INDISPOSITION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—On Thursday, during the judicial proceedings of the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor was so much indisposed as to be obliged to leave the House, and the Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

The trial of Bean, for the attack on her Majesty's life, will take place on Thursday, the 25th of August next. The sessions of the Central Criminal Court commence on the 22nd. Mr. Justice Williams will, it is expected, adjudicate on the occasion, with Mr. Justice Erskine and Lord Abinger.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—PORTSMOUTH, Friday Evening.—From the accounts brought from the coast of Africa, by the Fermagant, 3, Com. Seagrim, which left Ascension on the 25th of May, this expedition had not proceeded up the Niger a second time, in consequence of there not being sufficient water to admit of it until after the rainy season, which has only now terminated. The Albert was lying at Ascension, but the Soudan and Wilberforce, under the command of Capt. W. Allen, were on the coast. Capt. Allen intended to proceed, as soon as the depth of water would admit of it, up the river, as far as the model farm; but whether he would continue his voyage higher up would entirely depend upon the state of his crew when at that point.

INDIAN WARS.—Several large vessels are further being taken up for the conveyance of troops to India; and enlisting for the artillery, and other regiments, is actively going on

INSPECTION BY THE AGENCY OF THE RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY.—On Thursday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, the Lord Mayor, Sir John Pirie, Bart., accompanied by a numerous party, embarked on board the steam-packet Mercury, which was moored off the Tower, splendidly decorated with flags, and having a country band, and soon afterwards proceeded for the usual view of Old Father Thames and the waters of the Medway.

THE POTTERIES, Thursday Morning. The colliers are still out here, and without any prospect of returning to work. It is said that the aspect of affairs has assumed a more alarming appearance, and fresh troops were sent for last night.

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday Evening.—Intelligence arrived here that the colliers in Ketley, on the estate of the Duke of Sutherland, had turned out, and were going about the country in large bodies. The news from the Potteries is equally unsatisfactory. The dispute has not been settled, nor was there this morning any probability of an amicable arrangement being coming to. Mr. Sparrow, it is reported, intends closing his extensive works, no doubt from inability to make the demand equal to the required wages. The troops and cavalry have been removed to Newcastle, and it is said that at three o'clock this morning additional soldiers were sent for.

The packet-ship Oxford, Captain Rathbone, which sailed from New York on the 15th inst., was off Liverpool on Thursday morning. Among the passengers by her is Major-General Clitherow, recently in command of the troops in Canada.

A mass for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans was celebrated on Thursday, at the French Chapel, in the presence of the Chargé d'Affaires and gentlemen of the Embassy and Consulate-General of France. The principal French residents in London also attended.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A meeting took place near Boulogne, on the 18th instant, between Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, 57th Regiment, and Major Orange, 67th, attended by Captains Grignon and Brown. Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw having received Major's fire without effect, discharged his pistol in the air, when the parties left the ground.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—BOTH PARTIES WOUNDED.—On Wednesday morning at five o'clock, a hostile meeting (and which terminated by both parties being wounded, one severely) took place on Putney Heath, betwen Alexander Pollington, Esq., residing at Barossaville, St. John's-wood, Regent's-park, and Augustus James Talbot, Esq., residing in Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, Regent's-park. The meeting arose from a political dispute, relative to a recent investigation of some elections before the committees of the House of Commons.

NEW CITY OF LONDON RACES.—Thursday. The sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, and 30 added, was won by Mr. Balchin's Dromedary. The New Cross Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, and 30 added, was won by Mr. Hallimore's Solomon.—A Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, and 20 added, was won by Mr. Templeton's Little Fany. Buckle, the jockey, was thrown in a race, but fortunately not much injured.

POLICE. *Mr Little*, of the firm of Gibbons and Little, Redcross-street, appeared on Thursday at Guildhall, to answer the complaint of Mr. Grafton, vendor of Mint weights, in Chancery-lane, for selling two counterfeit balances for the weighing of the gold coin of the realm, knowing them to be such, and by which he was liable to a penalty of £20. Mr. Grafton, however, not pressing to conviction, and the defendant undertaking to sell no more of those weights, the complaint was allowed to drop, unless the officers of the Mint chose to enforce the fine.

The *Francis Needham* appeared at the same office, on the same day, charged with using threats of violence in a letter, and sending a parcel containing a halter and a cat-o'-nine-tails, to Mr Bristow, a magistrate of Nottinghamshire. The parties are related by marriage, and litigants in Chancery. On the defendant's retracting his expression, and being bound to keep the peace for one year, in the sum of £1000, Lord Blayney and Captain Kincaird becoming his securities, he was dismissed.

A deodand of £50 was passed on the Royal William, Margate steamer, on Thursday, at the inquest held at the White Hart Inn, Kent, on the body of John M'Millan, whose death was caused accidentally by the collision of that vessel, in Erith Reach, with a sailing barge of London.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Friday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Prescott, No. 209, Whitecross-street. The premises of Mr. Prescott were, together with his stock and furniture, completely destroyed. The fire communicated to the premises of Mr. Harper, which were materially damaged. Mr. Yearly, No. 208, on the other side, escaped with slight injury, but he sustained much damage by removal of furniture. No cause can be assigned for the origin of the fire.

TWENTY HOUSES CONSUMED.—The various fire-offices in the Metropolis have received, on Friday, information of the following deplorable fires:—On Tuesday morning a fire was discovered raging amongst a pile of stabling, situate in North Arlington, near Bridport, which afterwards extended to a row of houses in the neighbourhood. The flames were not arrested until eleven houses were wholly consumed. None of the tenents were insured. The buildings are insured in the Sun Fire-office.—On Wednesday a large fire happened at Twyminster, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, which consumed four houses and other premises. On Thursday a fire occurred in the village of Twynill, Devonshire, occasioned by a stack of new hay overheating. The premises were entirely burned down, together with four dwellings attached to the farm. Only a portion of the property is insured.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday have arrived. The Regency question, and other matters consequent upon the death of the Duke of Orleans, are the only theme.

It would appear that M. Thiers has promised the King to support the Regency Bill (which contemplates the nomination of the Duke de Nemours to the office of Regent). The would argue the acquiescence of his party in that important act; but the *Courrier Français* declares, that unless the chiefs of the Opposition be propitiated, Ministers might find themselves in a minority.

The Madrid journals of the 13th have reached us. They contain no news of importance. The combination of the operative printers still continued; and the journals are published in a incomplete state.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

We had last week the melancholy task of recording the death of this promising young prince—the hope of the French nation. The sad intelligence of that most distressing event had then just reached our metropolis by the Paris express, and we had only time to announce the catastrophe, with a few added words of regretful comment upon the bereavement which the people and the royal family of France had sustained. But the interval of a week has poured in upon the public all the details of the afflicting calamity, and we now present them to our readers, accompanied by such imaginative illustrations as particular episodes of the gloomy but affecting narrative appeared to suggest. The death of the Duke of Orleans is, in all senses, to be most deeply deplored. As his poor mother exclaimed, amid her grief and tears, "What an affliction has fallen upon his family, but how much greater the misfortune for France!" The prince was not only heir to the throne of his illustrious father, but, with bright intelligence, a noble disposition, and soldier-like qualities and distinction, he had found his way into the heart of the people, and stood in the breach between the stability of the monarchy and the dangers of the revolutionary change. He has left children, and thus a long regency will ensue—a regency, which we hope, rather than believe, will be unstained by the bloodshed of anarchy, unsullied by any new outbreaks of crime. It is of good omen that the popular voice of France should be raised in favour of the election of the Duke of Nemours, the eldest surviving brother of the departed prince; and it bespoke forethought and discretion in the poor Duke of Orleans himself, that his will should have indicated a wish that the destinies of the kingdom should be committed to the charge of those who would have vigour, energy, and decision for all the emergencies of state. His widow, the mournfully bereaved Duchess, will, therefore, take no share in the future Government of France.

The Duke of Orleans is a loss to society, as well as to the nation. He seems to have been a good son—a good husband—a good father—a good soldier—a good prince. In all the relations of life, his conduct is reported as exemplary; and there is no doubt but he was most fondly regarded by his family and by France. Those who knew him in private life, speak of him with respect, with affection, and with regret. A thousand little traits are remembered of him which shed light upon his character, and lustre upon the gentle benevolence of his heart. His generosity was munificent—his enterprise noble—and his ambition worthy of a soldier and a prince. He was most favourably disposed towards England, and was endeavouring to cement the good disposition between the two countries by many an interchange of social regard. He patronised our arts and literature, and even adopted our manly sports. He introduced horse-racing upon a grand scale into France, and British artists to make drawings of his stud, and employed a British publisher to mult ply them in the English metropolis. We find, too, that he intended to try the generous contention upon our own course, and that two of his horses are entered to run at Epsom for the next Derby Stakes.

The short memoir which we have gathered of this lamented Prince, and which will be found to follow the details of his melancholy death, makes allusion to his soldierly career. It was a brief, but noble one. He participated in whatever glories attended the French arms in Algiers, leading with the resolution of a dauntless valour, and fighting with the proverbial gallantry of his race. His chief achievement was at Constantine—a memorial of which will be found in the engraving on our first page where he won and fired the hearts of his soldiery, and displayed a daring bravery of spirit worthy of a scion of the house of Louis Philippe.

In pointing attention to the whole narrative of his death, we make no further introductory comment of our own. The following description of the melancholy event, as we have copied it from Galignani's journal, is one of the most touching and eloquent we have ever perused. It is impossible to read it without emotions that make one respond to the sorrow it portrays. We must all feel for the calamity that has fallen upon France, and all join in a generous condolence with her bereavement and her grief.

The late Duke of Orleans was the eldest son of the King of the French, and of her present Majesty the Queen of the French, who is daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies. The deceased was a native of Palermo, having been born in that city on the 2nd of September, 1810. On the restoration of the House of Bourbon to the throne of their ancestors, the Orleans branch of that family immediately returned to their native country, where the young Prince, now so unhappily removed from this life, commenced his education as a pupil of the public Lyceums in Paris; for his father, whose early life had been spent under the guidance of Madame de Genlis, was resolved that his son should not be brought up in what Dr. Johnson calls "ignorance of princely education," and for the first time a French Prince entered an academic class, exposed himself to the fellowship of schoolboys, and contended with the sons of the nobility and gentry of France in the rivalry proper to a place of public education. He has, however, been less distinguished in literature than in arms, having served with considerable reputation in the African war.

When the news of that revolution which placed his father on a throne reached him, he was at Joigny with his regiment. Of course, he lost no time in attempting to join his relatives: he was, however, detained by the Mayor of Montrouge, but was speedily liberated by an order from Lafayette, and he then thought it expedient to return to his regiment, instead of proceeding to Neuilly, where his father then was. On his return he met the Duchess d'Angoulême, who expressed a hope that he would support the cause of that portion of the family to which she belonged. His characteristic reply was, that under all circumstances he would do his duty, regardless of the consequences.

Louis Philippe I., the King of the French, has now a family of six children (exclusive of the late lamented Duke of Orleans), four of whom are sons, viz., the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. The present heir apparent to the throne of France is the young Comte de Paris, the eldest child of the late Duke of Orleans, who was born in August 1838, and is consequently in his fourth year. His younger brother, the infant Duke de Chartres, was born on the 9th November, 1840.

The late Duke of Orleans married, in June 1837, the Princess Helena of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, by whom he had the two sons above mentioned. He always entertained a marked predilection for military employment, and a strong love of military glory; and was understood to be much beloved by the soldiers under his command, many of whom—sturdy veterans of the Napoleon armies—shed tears as his lifeless body was carried from the fatal spot.

It is curious to remark the hapless fate which has been attendant upon so many of the youthful scions of royalty in France.

In the first place, there was the unfortunate Dauphin, the son of Louis XVI., who, after undergoing the most horrible sufferings, perished in the prison of the Temple, at the age of about eight years. Although, however, he never came to the throne, the title of Louis XVII. has been nevertheless assigned him.

The next youthful heir to the French crown was the Duke de Reichstadt, or, as he was called, "the King of Rome," whom Napoleon wished to place on the throne when he abdicated in 1814 and 1815. This, however, the conquerors of France would never listen to, and the young prince was consequently compelled to retire with his imperial mother to Austria, where he lived for some years, under the protection of his maternal grandfather, the late Emperor Francis I. He finally died of pulmonary consumption, in the year 1832, aged twenty-one years.

Louis XVIII. having died in 1824 without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Charles X., who, as all our readers are aware, was compelled to abdicate his throne in July 1830. His eldest son, the Dauphin (entitled the Duke d'Angoulême), at the same time resigned his pretensions to the throne in favour of his nephew, the young Duke de Bordeaux, whose father, the Duke de Berri, was assassinated at the Opera-house by Louvel, in the year 1820, thereby affording another instance of the evil destiny of the Bourbon race.

THE ACCIDENT.

The Duc de Bordeaux has, however, been compelled, like the son of Napoleon, to wander abroad for twelve years, an exile from his native land, with very little prospect of ever recovering the throne of his ancestors.

(From *Galignani's Messenger*).

The details of the calamity are as follows. Yesterday (July 13), at twelve o'clock, the Duke of Orleans was to leave Paris for St. Omer, where he was to inspect several regiments intended for the corps of operation on the Marne. His equipages were ordered, and his attendants in readiness. Every preparation was made at the Pavillon Marsan for the journey, after which his royal highness was to join the Duchess of Orleans at Pombières. At eleven the prince got into a carriage, intending to go to Neuilly, to take leave of the King and Queen and the royal family. This carriage was a four-wheeled cabriolet, or caléche, drawn by two horses à la demi-Daumont—that is, driven by a postillion. It was the conveyance usually taken by the prince when going short distances round Paris. He was quite alone, not having suffered one of his officers to accompany him. On arriving near the Porte Maillot, the horse rode by the postillion took fright, and broke into a gallop. The carriage was soon taken with great velocity up the Chemin de la Révolte. The prince, seeing that the postillion was unable to master the horses, put his foot on the step, which is very near the ground, and jumped down on the road, when about half way along the road which runs direct from the Porte Maillot. The prince touched the ground with both feet, but the impulse was so great, that he staggered, and fell with his head on the pavement. The effect of the fall was terrible, for his royal highness remained senseless on the spot. Persons instantly ran to his assistance, and carried him into a grocer's by the wayside, a short distance off, opposite Lord Seymour's stables. In the meantime the postillion succeeded in getting command over his horses, turned the carriage round, and came to the door of the house where the prince was lying. His Royal Highness never recovered his senses. He was placed on a bed in a room on the ground floor, and surgical assistance was sent for. Dr. Baumy, a physician in the neighbourhood, was the first who came. He bled the royal sufferer, but this produced no good effect. The news of the accident was conveyed to Neuilly. The Queen immediately set out on foot, and the King followed her. His Majesty was to be at Paris at twelve o'clock, to hold a council of Ministers. His carriages, which were ready, soon overtook their Majesties, who entered them, with Madame Adelaide and the Princess Clementine. They proceeded to the house into which the Duke of Orleans had been taken. He by that time was nearly lifeless. It may be easy to imagine, but it will be impossible for any one to describe the grief of their Majesties and Royal Highnesses at the spectacle they beheld. Dr. Pasquier, junior, the Prince Royal's first surgeon, had just arrived. Soon afterwards the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier came from Courbevoie and Vincennes. Dr Pasquier was very soon compelled to announce that the case was of the most serious nature, for every symptom showed that there was an effusion on the brain, and every minute the evil seemed to increase. A few words pronounced by the Prince in the German language gave a momentary hope, but they as quickly vanished. Marshal Soult, Marshal Gerard, the Ministers of Justice, Foreign Affairs, the Interior, the Marine, Finances, and Public Works arrived, and were admitted into the destined chamber of the royal Duke. The Chancellor, the Prefet of Police, Generals Pajol and Aupick, with the officers of the households of their Majesties and Princes, hastened to the spot, and remained outside the house in a space kept clear by sentinels stationed around. At two o'clock, as the case became more and more desperate, the King sent for the Duchess de Nemours, who had remained at Neuilly. She came, attended by her ladies in waiting. No pen can paint the afflicting scene presented by the chamber when the Duchess de Nemours came, and added her bitter tears to those of the rest of the family. The Queen and princesses were on their knees by the bedside, praying and bathing with their tears the hands of their departing son and brother, so intensely beloved. The princes were speechless, and sobbing almost to suffocation. The King stood by silent and motionless, watching with painful anxiety every fluctuation in the countenance of his expiring heir. Outside the house the crowd continued every minute to increase, every one overwhelmed with consternation. The curé of Neuilly and his clergy immediately obeyed the King's summons, and came to Sablonville. Under the influence of powerful medicaments, the agony of the dying prince was prolonged. Life withdrew, but very slowly, and not without struggling powerfully against the utter destruction of so much youthful strength. For a moment respiration became more free, and the beating of the pulse was perceptible. As the slightest hopes are grasped at by hearts torn with despair, this scene of desolation was interrupted by a momentary calm, but the gleam soon passed away. At four o'clock the Prince showed the unequivocal symptoms of departing life, and in another half hour he rendered his soul to God, dying in the arms of his King and father, who, at the last moment, pressed his lips on the forehead of his lost child, hallowed by the tears of his afflicted mother, and the sobs and lamentations of the whole of his family.

The prince being dead, the King drew the Queen into an adjoining room, where the ministers and marshals assembled threw themselves at her feet, and endeavoured to offer her consolation. Her Majesty exclaimed, "What a dreadful misfortune has fallen upon our family, but how much greater is it for France!" Her voice was then stopped by her sobs and tears. The King seeing Marshal Gerard absorbed in grief, took his hand, pressed it with an expression showing his sense of his bereavement, but, at the same time, a firmness and magnanimity truly royal. The mortal remains of the prince were placed on a litter covered with a white sheet. The Queen refused to get into the carriage, declaring her resolution to follow the corpse of her son to the chapel at Neuilly, where she wished it to be carried. Consequently, a company of the 17th Light Infantry was hastily marched down from Courbevoie to line the procession on each side, and thus those brave men who had shared with the prince in all the dangers of the passage of the Iron Gates and the heights of Mouzaia, in Africa, served as the escort of his now lifeless body. Several of the men wept, and called back to their minds the brilliant valour with which the Duke of Orleans had assailed the enemy, and, at the same time, the mild and delicate beneficence with which he had ever tempered the necessary rigour of command. At five o'clock the mournful procession moved towards the chapel at Neuilly. General Athalin walked at the head of the bier, which was carried by four non-commissioned officers. Behind followed the King, Queen, Princess Adelaide, Duchess de Nemours, Princess Clementine, Duke d'Aumale, and Duke de Montpensier. Then came Marshals Soult and Gerard, the ministers, the General officers, the household of the king and princes, and an immense number of other persons. The sad and solemn procession moved along the Avenue de Sablonville, and crossing the old Neuilly road,

entered the royal park, and traversed its whole length to the chapel. Here their Majesties and princes and princesses, after prostrating themselves before the altar, left their beloved child and brother under the guardianship of God. In the evening the royal family remained in seclusion, except that the King conferred with his ministers. At seven o'clock M. Bertin de Vaux, one of the deceased prince's orderly officers, and M Chomel, who was his royal highness's first physician, set out for Plombieres, where the Duchess of Orleans is taking the waters. Amidst all their own affliction, during this disastrous day the thought of the deprivation sustained by this unfortunate princess was never out of the minds of her royal relations, and her name was repeatedly invoked in their lamentations. At length it was resolved that the Duchess de Nemours and the Princess Clementine should go to her with letters from the King and Queen. Their royal highnesses commenced their journey at nine o'clock, attended by Mademoiselle Angelet and General de Rumigny. At ten o'clock the Duc d'Aumale, accompanied by the Count de Mornay-on, who was one of the prince royal's aides-de-camp, went to the Pavilion Marsan, and, in obedience to an order from the King, put seals upon all the deceased's papers. Commandant Larue, one of his Majesty's orderly officers, was sent off to the Chateau d'Eu, to bring back the Comte de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, who had been sent there for the bathing season. At eleven o'clock last night the Duke d'Aumale returned to the palace at Neuilly, and there remains, as well as the Duke de Montpensier. One courier was despatched to the Duke de Nemours, and another to Toulon, with orders for a steamer to be despatched to the coast of Sicily, where it is believed the squadron of Admiral Hugon now is, and consequently the Prince de Joinville will be found.

After the above full and minute details, little more remains to be said at present on this astounding occurrence: and, indeed, from other sources we have only been able to glean the following: When the Prince Royal first perceived that the postilion had lost all command over the horses, he stood up in the carriage, and looked with earnest attention along the road before him; but, seeing the road clear, he sat quietly down again; but, rising once more, after running about 150 yards, and observing that his valet, who was in the seat behind, had disappeared, and probably fearing that the man had been thrown off by the violence of the motion, his royal highness took the resolution of getting out. When taken up the royal Duke was found to have a severe contusion on the left temple, and several wounds on his legs. The blood was flowing from his mouth and nose, and even from his eyes. When examined by the surgeons and other medical men called to him, a fracture in the skull was discovered, and left little or no hope. The words which the Prince uttered in German, and which are alluded to above, are said to have been—"Shut the door, there is a fire."

The following letter from Plombieres of July 11, giving an account of the calm and tranquil manner in which the Duchess of Orleans receives her time, is interesting, from the strong contrast it presents to the agony which must take possession of the mind of the unhappy duchess on receiving the intelligence, dreadful in itself, but awfully terrible from its suddenness of her beloved husband's death:—"Her royal highness (says the letter) has derived benefit from the baths of Plombieres. She walks out daily, and the inhabitants, though delighted to see her without attendants or guard quietly passing through the streets, have the delicacy to allow her to pass without indulging unbecoming curiosity. She has visited the principal shops of the place, and made several purchases of the polished steel goods, for which the manufacture of the town is deservedly famous. Her royal highness has also been to see the Stanislaus Hospital, founded by the good king whose name it bears, and expressed her satisfaction at the state in which it is kept. There is every reason to hope that her royal highness's health will soon be perfectly restored. Her affability and charity make her nearly adored here."

In consequence of the melancholy accident which has thrown so much gloom over the capital, orders have been given to suspend for the present the preparations in the Champs Elysées for the *fêtes* of July.

OFFICIAL ORDERS FOR MOURNING.

The royal family went into mourning for four months.

The following order of the day to the army has been published:

"The King and France are plunged into grief. His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans expired yesterday, in consequence of a fall from his carriage. The army will share this grief. It will deplore the loss of the prince, the hope of his country, as he was the hope of the army, the more bitterly, inasmuch as he took part in the fatigues and dangers of the soldiery, whom he loved, and to whom he manifested frequent marks of his solicitude, as well as an example of all military virtues—of excellence in command, and the most striking bravery. Mourning will be immediately worn by the army until further orders. Crape will be placed on the colours and standards;

THE LAST MOMENTS.

the drums will be covered with black serge; crape and mufflers will be affixed to the trumpets. Officers will wear crape on their swords. The cruel event which France so much deplores, will excite the devotedness of the army, and will tighten the bonds which unite it to the King and his august family.

(Signed) Marshal Duke of DALMATIE,
"Paris, July 14." "President of the Council and Minister of War.

EMBALMENT OF THE BODY.

(From the *Débats* of Saturday,

Dr. Pasquier, first surgeon of the prince royal, assisted by M. Pasquier, his father, who is first surgeon to the King, and Messrs. Fauquier, Auvity, Moreau, Blandin, Blache, Destouches, Sauvé, and Sequin, the eminent physicians and surgeons, proceeded yesterday, in the presence of General Baron Athalin, the King's aide-de-camp, specially delegated by his Majesty to perform the autopsy of the body of the Duke of Orleans. It commenced at seven in the morning, and lasted till eleven. The results were:—First, that the death of the prince was caused by a fracture of the posterior part of the skull, extending from one ear to the other, and ascending to the frontal bone, which was almost entirely severed from the head. Secondly, that all the other organs of his Royal Highness were perfectly sound, and in such a state of preservation, as to admit of a belief that the prince, whose constitution was excellent, and whose mode of living was admirably regulated, would have lived to a great age. Another result from the autopsy is a conviction in the minds of the faculty that the head of the prince had sustained all the force of the fall, as no other part of his Royal Highness's person was seriously injured; and hence they infer that he did not jump out of his carriage, but was thrown out suddenly by some violent shock while he was standing up. A *procès-verbal* of this delicate operation will, of course, be drawn up in due form, and will probably be made public. When the autopsy was completed, the process of embalment was performed by the same medical commission. This occupied five hours more, being perfected by half-past five in the afternoon. At that hour Baron Athalin called in all the household officers of the King and princes then at Neuilly, to be present at and verify the depositing of the remains of the defunct in the coffin prepared to receive them.

SATURDAY, July 16.—The Duchess of Orleans arrived to-day, at noon, from Plombieres. On the road between Epinal and Neufchateau, M. Barten de Veaux, the prince's aide-de-camp, met the duchess's carriage. When her Royal Highness saw him her emotion could not be controlled. She said, "I understand he is dead!" From that moment she gave herself up to dispare, and would receive no consolation. After passing Mercœurt, the Duchess of Weimar and the Princess Clementine were met—she had letters to the duchess from the King and Queen. A most distressing interview ensued. The Duchess of Orleans had a succession of fainting fits. The unfortunate sisters went direct to Neuilly, where the Duchess again became insensible, when she was embraced by the royal parents. It was only at three o'clock this afternoon that she came to her senses, and the royal family is still with her. At half-past three her children were brought to her, and she then was relieved by abundant tears.

(From the Paris Papers of Monday.)

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Neuilly last evening at half-past six o'clock. Their Majesties alighted at the Petit Château, and were received at the door by the King, Queen, Duchess of Orleans, and the rest of the Royal family, to whom the mournful meeting was confined. Their Majesties conducted their august daughter into the chapel, and there remained with her a considerable time. The whole afflicted family then assembled in the Queen's apartments, and there remained till they all retired for the night. The Prince de Joinville is now the only person wanting to complete the family meeting, and he is expected by the end of the month. The Royal family attended divine service in the chapel at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Débats* says:—"By the King's desire not only the plan of the house in which the Prince Royal breathed his last sigh, but that of a considerable plot of ground immediately adjoining it, has been laid by the Count de Montalivet before his Majesty, who, as we have already announced, intends to erect a chapel upon it, in commemoration of the deplored accident of the 13th inst."

Yesterday, about twelve o'clock, a *calèche*, containing three persons, was violently overturned at the same spot that proved fatal to the Duke of Orleans. The three persons were carried in a dreadful state to a café near the Porte Maillot. The *calèche* was broken to pieces, and the horses precipitated themselves over a flight of eight steps into the court-yard of a neighbouring house.

Preparations for the funeral of the Prince Royal are already begun. The hangings will be of purple and gold, similar to those used at the Invalides on the translation of the remains of Napoleon. They will be upon the most magnificent scale. M. Auber is said to be engaged

PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

to compose the grand funeral march to be performed on this sadly solemn occasion.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says—"The house in which the Duke of Orleans expired was shut up on the following day by order of the authorities, but M. Cordier, the tenant, notwithstanding, permitted several persons to view the room. This, however, is now finally prevented. Several persons from the Palace went on Saturday, and made a minute plan of the room, marking the precise position of every article it contained, of which a correct inventory was taken. M. Cordier wished to take away a scythe that hung against the wall, but was so earnestly entreated not to do so that he left it. The Queen, it is said, has expressed her desire to have a building, precisely representing this chamber of death, erected at Neuilly, as a memorial of the fatal event. The whole house has been purchased of the landlord. It is to be pulled down, and a chapel is to be erected on its site."

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—A correspondent has sent us the following dates, which have excited some alarm among the credulous:

1791 Fall of Robespierre.
1, 7, 9, 4 } To which add 1794, gives 1815.
1815 Fall of Napoleon.
1, 8, 1, 5 } To which add 1815, gives 1830.
1830 Fall of Charles X.
1, 8, 3, 0 } To which add 1830, gives 1842.

The calculation first appeared in the French Prophetic Almanack of 1841, a sort of *Francis Moore;* the copy from which we print has been a year and a half in our possession. The next great change, according to this calculation, will be in 1857.

IMPORTANT TO INCOME-TAX PAYERS.—It may be some consolation for those persons who are to be assessed under Schedule D, that they are not obliged to submit themselves to local commissioners, as, under the 31st section of the act, they can deliver their returns sealed, directed to the special commissioners (which cannot be opened either by the general or assistant commissioners), and, upon the amount being determined by them, they can give a certificate to the appellant, so that he may pay his assessment quarterly, under some letter or number, without his name being mentioned.

Last week a gang of highwaymen were captured by a posse of police in a cave in Epping Forest, which, it appears, they had constructed and inhabited for some time past. A correspondent very pertinently inquires, "What has become of the lord warden, master keepers, verderers, reeves, regarders, under keepers, &c. &c., the faithful discharge of whose duties would seem to render such an occurrence impossible? An enormous staff, and, as I believe, at a considerable expense to the public, is appointed to guard the various rights of the Crown and its subjects, as well as for the purposes of police, upon the forest."

BRAZILIAN SUGAR USED FOR MANURE.—Mr. J. B. Moore, an alderman of Liverpool, and the principal partner in a commercial house of long standing in the Brazil trade, has memorialised Government to admit Brazil sugar for agricultural purposes, or, in other words, to manure the land with, and feed swine and calves! The petition states that one great objection to its being tried on an extensive scale has been the great cost; but, since the introduction of nitrate of soda, which sells at £20 per ton, and the guano manure, which is sellling at £16 per ton, this objection has been removed, inasmuch as foreign sugar may now be obtained for less cost than nitrate of soda or guano—say at from 14s. to 15s. per cwt., or about 1½d. per pound. The reply from the Board of Trade was, that they could not recommend any such partial admission of foreign sugar.

Critics must excuse me, if I compare them to certain animals called apes, who, by gnawing vines, originally taught the great advantage of pruning them.—*Shenstone.*

Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature: Domitian said that nothing was more grateful. Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world. Homer, that it was a glorious gift of nature; and Ovid, alluding to it, calls it a favour bestowed by the gods.

Wine heightens indifference into love, love into jealousy, and jealousy into madness. It often turns the good-natured man into an idiot, and the choleric man into an assassin. It gives bitterness to resentment, it makes vanity insupportable, and displays every little spot of the soul in its utmost deformity.—*Addison.*

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

The *Rose of Arragon* has been withdrawn, on account of the termination of Mr. and Mrs. Kean's present engagement, and the management have fallen back on the old comedies, with the excellent representation of which this little theatre has always been identified. On Monday the *School for Scandal*, the comedy, *par excellence*, of the English stage, was played with a very efficient cast, and appeared to be as heartily enjoyed by the audience as if to its sterling merit had been added the charm of novelty.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

"*Cousin Lambkin*" has not yet made his *début* "on account of the indisposition of a principal performer." The only novelty, therefore, has been a grand pas-seul, ballet, entitled, *Grisella, Dancing Maid*. It is intended as a parody upon *Giselle*, but, the only praise we can accord it is, that it served to introduce *Signor Ozbenini*, as the principal dancer. Let the salutatory artistes at Her Majesty's Theatre take care of their laurels; we look in vain for a rival to him, amongst his own sex—he is a male *Cerito!* On Wednesday evening the performances were the *Exile, Day after the Wedding, Deaf as a Post*, and *Grisella*, for the benefit of Mr. J. Vining, the stage-manager. The house was well attended.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

The "frolicking fairies" have vanished, and Mrs. Keeley is again "playing the devil" at this little theatre. It appears of no consequence whether she is a good or an evil spirit, the public yield to her fascination, and the manager's *Lucky Stars* predominate. Not satisfied, however, with his present overflowing houses, he announces *Legerdemain, or the Conjurer's Wife*. As he appears so thoroughly imbued with theatrical magic—perhaps by some supernatural agency, or "sleight of hand," he intends enlarging the theatre, to accommodate the crowds who, at present, are unable to gain admission.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

At Exeter-hall we have singing for the million; at the Surrey Theatre we have not only "singing," but "acting" for the million. Donizetti's opera of the *Love Spell*, or Bellini's opera of *La Sonnambula*, with Shakspeare's tragedy of *Macbeth*, and all for the small charge of "sixpence!" Government ought to grant the manager a patent "for providing cheap and the amusement of the people." The operas are played with the strongest cast of English singers in London; and if we cannot pay so high a compliment to the tragedy, we should recollect that, although they are not the "tragedians of the city," they are better entertainers on the other side of the water; and if now and then deficient in portraying the nicer subtleties of our great bard, give every effect to those passages which admit the display of physical energy. Macready might envy the really "rapturous" applause bestowed on the combat—"Bravo Hughes!" "Bravo, Hicks!"

THE LADY'S DREAM.

By Thomas Hood.

" Of all the hearts that daily break,
Of the tears that hourly fall,
Of the many, many troubles of life,
What grieve this earthly ball—
Disease and Hunger, and Pain and Want,
But now I dreamt of them all!

" For the blind and cripple were there,
And the babe that pined for bread,
And the houseless man, and the widow poor
Who begg'd to bury the dead:
The naked, alas, that I might have clad,
The famished I might have fed!

" The sorrow I might have soothed,
And the unregarded tears;
For many a thronging shape was there,
From long-forgotten years:
Ay, even the poor rejected Moor,
Who raised my childish fears!

" Each pleading look, that long ago
I scann'd with heedless eye,
Each face as plain as plainly there,
As when I passed it by;
Woe, woe for me if the past should be
Thus present when I die!

" No need of sulphurous lake,
Nor need of fiery coal,
But only that crowd of human kind
Who wanted pity and dole—
In everlasting retrospect—
To thrill my sinful soul!

" Alas! I have walked through life
Too heedless where I trod;
Nay, helping to trample my fellow worm,
And fill the burial sod—
Forgetting that even the sparrow falls
Not unmark'd of God!

" I drank the richest draughts;
And ate whatever is good—
Fish, and flesh, and fowl, and fruit,
Supplied my hungry mood;
But I never remember'd the wretched ones
That starve for want of food.

" I dress'd as the noble dress
In cloth of silver and gold,
With silk and satin, and costly furs,
In many a sable fold;
But I never remember'd the naked limbs
That froze with the winter's cold.

" The wounds I might have heal'd!
The human sorrow and smart!
And yet it was not given in my soul
To play so ill a part;
But evil is wrought by want of Thought,
As well as want of Heart!"

She clasp'd her fervent hands,
And the cold tears down stream;
Large, and bitter, and fast they fell,
Remorse was so extreme;
And yet, oh yet, that many a dame
Would dream the Lady's Dream!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—Tuesday, July 19.

(Before Commissioner Sir G. F. Williams.)

EX-PARTE COOKE AND GLADSTANES IN RE HITCHCOCK.

The public will remember that, in the case of Wm. Hitchcock, who carried on the business of a linen-draper in Regent-street, and Cooke and Gladstanes had against his estate by Cooke and Gladstanes to a considerable amount. It appeared that, before the bankruptcy, Wm. Hitchcock, wishing to obtain extended credit from Cooke and Gladstanes, was refused, unless he gave the security of his brother, who was one of the firm of Hitchcock and Rogers, of St. Paul's Churchyard, and the which being agreed to, W. Hitchcock obtained the desired extent of credit, to the amount of £7000. It was stated, during the bankruptcy examination of William Hitchcock, that his brother, who had become security for him in the sum claimed by Cooke and Gladstanes, had obtained a lien upon the bankrupt's premises, &c., for the full amount of his guaranty, and Cooke and Gladstanes had recently filed an affidavit in this court stating that the brother of the bankrupt was indebted to them in the sum of £7000, and he was therefore called upon, in pursuance of the terms of the statute 1 and 2 Vic., c. 110, s. 8, to put in affidavit of such sureties as he intended to offer, with twenty-four hours' notice of their sufficiency, the act requiring personal appearance, but merely affidavits of their sufficiency—These affidavits were to be put in, and not being [illegible] were at once admitted.

The trial as to the legality of the debt, or quasi-debt given, by the bankrupt's brother to Messrs Cooke and Gladstanes, by the [illegible] fixed to take place at Guildford, on the 22d inst.

PREROGATIVE COURT [illegible], July 19.

(Before Sir H [illegible].

ELLIOT v. [illegible].

The deceased in this case was the Rev. [illegible] Henry Masterman, and the only remonstrance connected with his life, which [illegible] any bearing on the [illegible] suit is that having made a will, he obtained two attesting witnesses, from whom, however, by folding up the paper in a particular manner, he concealed his own signature. He subsequently took the paper to a third attesting witness, acknowledged to him his signature, and he attested it; and the question now was, whether this was a sufficient acknowledgment under the new Will Act.—Sir H. J. Fust deciding that it was not.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Tuesday, July 19.

The Hon. Lionel Massey, who was said to be related to a noble Irish family, applied to be discharged under the act.—Mr. Cooke and Mr. Woodruffe supported the application, to which no opposition was made.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN COATES.—PRO AND CON.

This was a country ball case, in which the attorney for the insolvent was to oppose on the part of the detaining creditor.

The Chief Commissioner said it was singular for an attorney to appear on both sides.—Mr. Cooke remarked that it was somewhat common in large agency offices.

The opposition was allowed, and the same attorney who obtained the order successfully resisted the application.—The bail was rejected.

The court sat till past five o'clock.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

HOME CIRCUIT.—Maidstone, July 16.

(Nisi Prius Court, before Lord Abinger.)

BURTON V. STEVENSON AND OTHERS.—JETTIES ON THE THAMES.

This was an action to recover damages for an injury sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of the defendant's vessel having run foul of a jetty at Northfleet, and partly destroyed a house erected on it.—For the plaintiff, Mr. Sergeant Gaselee and Mr. Bosanquet; for the defendants, Mr. Platt and Mr. Peacock.—The defendants pleaded that they had not only not been guilty of any negligence, but that they were quite justified in knocking down the plaintiff's jetty, inasmuch as it was an obstruction to the navigation.—Lord Abinger left it to the jury to say whether they considered the erection in question a nuisance or not. He was of opinion that inasmuch as there was clearly depth of water sufficient to allow vessels to pass over the jetty, if the jetty were in the way, the jetty was an obstruction to the navigation, and that the plaintiff had no right to complain of any injury he might sustain by ships running against it. The jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendants.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Worcester, July 18.

(Before Mr. Baron Gurney.)

Matthew Lee and *James Lee* were charged with highway robbery. Mr. Keating conducted the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended. From the evidence of the prosecutor, named Henry Clemson, it appeared that on the previous Thursday, the prisoners overtook him on the road and asked for money, with threatening gestures, and finally one of them snapped up before him, and engaged his attention, while the other took his hand into his pocket, and abstracted some money therefrom. At the same instant the witness perceived two men, Hall and Prescot, coming up, and the prisoners ran away, were pursued, and captured. It appeared that the prisoners had shortly given the prosecutor's beer, when they solicited him for alms.—The prisoners made a long rambling statement, and endeavoured to prove that the prosecutor was drunk at the time; one of the men then made an objection to the indictment, alleging that the occurrence had taken place in Oxfordshire, and not in Worcestershire. One of the men repeated several times, with much vehemence, that he was "sold like a bullock in Smithfield, and that the case was manufactured by the witnesses and police solely to get the county 'wages' (allowances) for appearing against them."—The jury, after deliberating together a few moments, to the surprise of every one who heard the trial, acquitted the men of felony, and found them guilty of the common assault only, upon which they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 14.

(Before Lord Denman.)

Robbery by a Police Constable.—*Robert Leslie*, aged 30, was indicted for a burglary in the house of Robert Leadbitter, Esq., and stealing some silver candlesticks and two silver snuff-boxes. The case having been clearly proved against the prisoner, his lordship having summed up, the jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty.—His lordship, in passing sentence, said he thought this one of the very worst cases that had ever come before him. The prisoner had been taken out of the good character he had obtained, and the responsible office in which he had been placed by means of false and fictitious character, for the purpose of plundering the party whose property was under his guardianship, and then of throwing the suspicion of the act upon the innocent servants of the person whom he had robbed. It was a case calling for the severest punishments which the law allowed, and he should sentence the prisoner to be transported for the period of *fifteen years*.

POLICE.

Mansion house.—On Monday a young man named *Thomas Fisher*, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having attempted to pluck out the eye of John Ogle. The complainant and defendant are both young men, of that class who are in the habit of waiting in the neighbourhood of steam vessels, and thrusting newspapers in at the doors and windows of omnibuses and other vehicles, with loud eulogiums upon their contents. The defendant, it appeared, was not content with being more boisterous and eloquent in favour of his own commodities, but repeatedly challenged the other to fight for £10, and thus decide the right, which each claimed, to the most lucrative business of London-bridge. The defendant, finding that his antagonist preferred the legitimate way of doing business, sought various other means of provoking him, and trembled him and his newspapers into the kennel, but in performing that feat got floored himself, and, while both were on the ground, endeavouring to gouge or pluck out the eye of Mr. Ogle. Mr. Fisher declared that Mr. Ogle had shown a very paltry spirit of revenge, unsuited to the character of an honourable trader of intelligence.—A policeman described the conduct of Mr. Fisher as that of a most savage and unnatural ruffian.—The Lord Mayor held Mr. Fisher to bail for this very unmanly assault, and said, "I dare say you (Mr. Ogle) will have the additional satisfaction of distributing information to that effect to-morrow morning amongst hundreds of her Majesty's subjects." (Laughter.)—Committed in default of bail.

Guildhall.—On Wednesday a further investigation was made by Sir Peter Laurie into the affairs of the Westminster Loan and Investment Company and Savings' Bank, in Adam-street, Adelphi. Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, attended on behalf of Mr. Smith, of Golden square, solicitor, to assure the magistrate that he had no connexion with the company, except as being applied to by Mr. Nicholls to wind up the affairs, and bond *fide* taking some steps for that purpose as a professional man, to see what could be done for the benefit of the creditors.—Mr Wells, a barrister, who appeared with Mr. Nicholls, the manager of the company, admitted this was strictly true.—Sir Peter asked whether he would be wise if he threw up the business to-morrow. Sir Peter asked when he began to wind up.—Mr. Clarkson said in the course of last month.—Sir Peter said he wanted the people who had been duped to get their money back.—Mr. Wells said there was no doubt of that, and so would the creditors of Messrs. Wigney's bank, or Messrs. Wrights's, or any other broken bank, which breakings always produced individual cases of great suffering and seeming severity. Sir Peter, developing cases of undoubted villany in the West Middlesex Company, but he must beware of prejudice, and of assuming every case to that, when, in fact, in the case now before him, there was nothing a disguised from the manager of Meadows's or Wright's, or any other bank. Sir Peter had had some stress on his client having changed his name, and that a principal object was to explain that by producing the warrant of King William IV. to do so, on account of some of his ancestors having borne that name. He produced his Majesty's sign manual and license, dated in the year 1831. In answer to Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Nicholls said he had been presented at court by Lord Falmouth, and that had cost him £6.0 He have no name changed. Four or five persons presented themselves as sufferers by the Investment Company.—George Parr, of No. 5, Norwich-court, East Smithfield, stated that on the 22nd of February he placed £30 in the savings bank, and £27 in the banking department. He saw Mr. Smith, the company's solicitor, on Monday. He said he [illegible] amounted to £4000, and that he contemplated instituting proceedings against Mr. C. O'Brien, but they could not be commenced till November. Mr. Williams took his money at the Savings' Bank.—Mr. Peppercorn said he had been induced, by seeing the high names of the Hon. Mr. Byng and others, to deposit £100 in the bank. He had been referred to Mr. Smith, the solicitor, who said he could not tell him anything about it.—Cross-examined by Mr. Wells: Was not attracted by the largeness of the interest. He was getting more on his investment elsewhere.—A Mr. Holbrook said he had deposited £140 in the bank, having Bridgeman and O'Brien to be honourable and wealthy men. When he afterwards became alarmed at the observation made on the bank, he went to William Lane. He was told the application must be laid before the board of [illegible]. On Tuesday he was told there had not been a full board, but there would certainly be one on Thursday. He went on that day and found the bank closed. There had been a meeting of shareholders, but instead of rescuing your stand he done, they quarrelled and separated.—Cross-examined by Mr Nicholls: You depended on the faith of Mr. O'Brien?—Witness: Aye, coupled with your name. I paid £50 into the bank shortly before it stopped. If they wanted to see what could be done for the bank, they had better not wind it up in its passion or their money in law.—Sir Peter observed that nothing could be more distressful than the trickery of public meetings. He should like to know who the John Grady, Esq., was, who spoke three columns of a weekly newspaper in praise of the Investment Company. [illegible] compared in some way Mr. Nicholls with Lord Brougham.—Mr. Wells reminded the magistrate for the purpose of showing that there were no facts connected with the breaking up of this establishment to distinguish it in criminality from the ordinary stoppages of banking-houses.—Mr. Nicholls, who seemed to be in good spirits, and once exclaimed that this was a glorious day for him, contrived a compliment from Sir Peter for the readiness with which he had attended this hearing.—Sir Peter, however, was not disposed to say anything of the sort.—The hearing was adjourned till Wednesday next.

Marlborough-street.—On Monday, *Richard Charles Savage*, a "gentleman" of large property, residing a [illegible] Wells-street, St. John's-wood, was brought before Mr Rawlinson, at the instance of Charles Wheeler, secretary to the "Loyles' Association for the more effectual Suppression of Cruelty to Animals," charged with habitually driving horses [illegible] of the facts, Mr. Rawlinson [illegible]

signalized the conduct of defendant as most cruel, and inflicted upon him the penalty of 40s., at the same time expressing his regret that it was not in his power to fine him in a much higher amount.—The money was immediately paid by the defendant, who said that he should make his barrens-maker pay the sum he was out of pocket owing to the proceedings which had been instituted against him.

Clerkenwell, Tuesday.—An elderly man named *Lechard Legge*, decently attired in black, was held to bail at this office to answer a charge made against him of purloining a lady's cambric pocket-handkerchief from a pew in Trinity Church, Cloudesley-square, Islington.—Mr. Street, the pew-opener, said that scarcely a day had passed on which divine service was performed without numerous robberies of books being committed, and the utmost vigilance of the attendants was insufficient to prevent or detect the thieves.

Mr. Thomas St. George Ispter, a gentleman of fortune, residing at 39, Adelaide-place, St. Pancras, appeared on a warrant to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by William Linwood, conductor of a Paddington omnibus, 1063, badge 865. After hearing the witnesses on both sides, Mr. Combe said the evidence was certainly most perplexing and contradictory. He had no doubt in his own mind, and could not conceal his sentiments, that the prosecutor had, and he (Mr. Combe) himself was almost a daily witness of the abominable and dangerous nuisance of omnibus racing, particularly along the New road. Under these circumstances, he should merely fine Mr. Ipster 1s. and the costs.

The "Protective" Force.—Curious Results of a Charge of Felony.—As a policeman of the K division was passed at the bar, before Mr. Combe, charged by Mr. Vincent, the landlord of the King's Arms, Red Lion-passage, Red Lion-square, with having stolen a glass tumbler, value 1s.—It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that the prisoner entered his house with another man, and called for several quartens of gin, and subsequently a glass of glazier-beer, which was served to him by the prosecutor's son. On leaving the house he was observed by a person in the company to put the tumbler into his pocket, and suspecting that he intended to steal it, the circumstance was communicated to the prosecutor, who, knowing that the prisoner lived in the neighbourhood of Portman-square, instantly pursued him with a friend, and found him in a public-house. He taxed him with the theft, and he took the tumbler out of his pocket, threw it away violently, smashed it, and then said, "D— you, now swear to that." The prosecutor gave him into custody.—Mr. Combe remanded the prisoner, and asked the prosecutor into custody to know what he was to do with the other glass that was found upon the prisoner?—Mr. Clarkson and the prisoner's solicitor had entered the court.—Mr. Combe inquired whether the other glass alluded to?—The officer said, that at the prisoner's first examination he said that this glass was given to him, and it belonged to the waiter at the Pomfret Arms. He (the officer) had since made inquiries, and found that the landlord of that house had absconded. [Surely there must be some mistake in the above report. If an ex-policeman's respectability be a sufficient answer to a positive and direct charge of felony, there must be a tremendous surplus in the atmosphere of Scotland-yard. Most certainly, had a common pot-stealer stood in the prisoner's shoes, and had the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society prosecuted, the case would have inevitably found its way to the Old Bailey.—Ed. I. L. N.]

Queen-square.—*James Barnet*, a mechanic, was summarily convicted of indecently assaulting two respectable married females, in the Broadway, Westminster, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

Marlborough-street.—Another examination of *Richard Hanley*, whose real name is *Richard Manley*, for stealing, and *Edward Guiford* and *Sarah Ann Hunt*, for receiving 1000 sovereigns and other property, took place on Wednesday before Mr. Maltby. Notwithstanding the full publicity given to this case, and the statement that quantities of every description of valuable property have been found, the prisoner, if not all, of which is undeniably the process of fraud or felony, a very small part has found owners as yet. A number of witnesses were examined who were found over to prosecute. The police having stated they would most likely be able to bring more cases, the prisoners were remanded for a week.

A very handsome young woman, who gave the name of *Sarah Howell*, but whose real name was *Davis*, was put to the bar with Manley, charged with having obtained a considerable quantity of goods under false pretences.—Mr. Maltby having heard all the circumstances connected with the case, said it was a matter of trust, and he could not entertain the charge. The woman was liberate., and Manley was remanded

Greenwich.—On Tuesday *Dennis Clement* was placed at the bar before Mr. Jeremy, on the charge of wounding Sarah Bridget Hollowey, a woman with whom he resided, at a house in Smith's-rents, Greenwich. It appeared by the evidence of Sophia Vincent, who lived in an adjoining tenement, that she heard cries of "murder" about one o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 10th of July; that she had subsequently seen the deceased, who complained that the prisoner Clement had given her a great beating, and she was sure that he had given her "her death blow." Susan Smith, the wife of a shoemaker, gave similar testimony. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Burrage, surgeons, deposed that the fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs had been fractured, and that the polished and rugged ends, of the fifth and sixth rib had separated the intercostal muscles and integuments, which was the proximate cause of the deceased's death, but which they had not the slightest doubt had been done by violence.—Mr. Jeremy having cautioned the prisoner, Clement said that he did not know the cause of the injuries the deceased had received—that she had lived with him as his wife, and that he always treated her well; but that she was in the habit of getting drunk and falling about. Mr. Jeremy fully committed Clement for trial at the next Central Criminal Court, notwithstanding the summons Mr. Carter issued for the appearance of the prisoner at the inquest.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Death in the Tothill-fields Prison.—On Monday afternoon, Mr. Higgs held an inquest in Tothill-fields prison, on the body of Samuel Lasmuit, aged 26, and lately a messenger in the employment of Sir H. Meux and Co. Mr. Thomas Kirby, clerk of the prison, said deceased had been convicted of felony on the 4th of April, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On the 15th ult. he complained of illness, and on examination, he was placed in the infirmary, and was subsequently attacked by cough and diarrhœa. He gradually sank, and died on Friday evening of general decline. Witness had no doubt that his lungs were tuberculated, now that he had ceased of the inveterate disease. He was too weak for an operation, and witness had intended to recommend him for pardon to the Home Secretary of State on medical grounds.—Verdict, "Natural death."

Suicide of a Jewish Butcher.—Great excitement was produced amongst the Jewish community last Saturday in consequence of a member of their body, named David Levy, an orange dealer, aged 50, having committed suicide. On Friday last he was attended with fever at his house and the fruit sales, which he constantly attended, and on close search being made for him towards evening he was found hanging dead behind his bed-room door. On his bed were found an open prayer-book, a new pair of trousers, and some salt, and a phial that had contained laudanum. The jury having been satisfied that the man hanged himself, and that death resulted from his having done so, and not from poison, returned a verdict, "That deceased destroyed himself whilst temporarily insane."

Death of an Old Pensioner by Choking.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on view of the body of Thomas Green, aged 65, a pensioner. Elizabeth Neale, matron of the infirmary, stated that the deceased, who was very infirm, enjoyed pretty good health and was able to go about with the aid of a stick. He was of very great habits, and ate his food very quickly. On Friday last he was at dinner, which consisted of roast mutton and potatoes. When putting a piece of meat into his mouth, he endeavoured to "bolt" it, but it stuck in his throat. Witness struck him on the back in an instant, and with it, running up to him, tried to force it down with a spoon, but was unable to move it. The deceased died in less than five minutes. Corroborative testimony having been given, after a few observations from the coroner on the speedy propensities so frequently portrayed by aged people, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Murder at Peckham-rye.—On Tuesday evening a lengthened inquiry was gone into at St. Thomas's Hospital, before Mr. Payne, city coroner, concerning the death of James White, a farm labourer, aged 59, in the employ of Messrs. Noble and Mee, of Peckham-rye, which was occasioned by a fellow workman on the morning of Wednesday last, weltering in his blood, in a barn on the premises of the above-named gentleman. The deceased was sensible when found, but unable to speak; he has received a severe wound in the head from a sharp instrument; but was unable to tell by whom it was done. He was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died on the Monday, from the injuries he received. The police having made an examination of the premises, and investigated the circumstances, suspicion fell upon another labourer in the same employ, named William Webb. Not being able to give a satisfactory account of his time for two hours on the night of Tuesday, prior to the discovery of the wounded man, he was arrested, and has remained in custody to await the result of the injuries inflicted on White. A number of witnesses having been examined, the coroner summed up, after deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Webb, and he was committed to Horsemonger-lane gaol to take his trial.

Caution to Bathers.—An inquest was held on Tuesday before Mr. Baker, at the Gunmakers' Arms, Mile-end Old Town, on the body of Charles Godfrey, aged ten years. From the evidence adduced it appeared that on Monday forenoon deceased, together with several other boys, went into a pond on Bow-common, for the purpose of bathing. He had not been in the water more than five minutes when the enemy seized him, and finding he was sinking, he clung to one of his companions who was near him, for the purpose of saving himself. They both went under water together; and on their making their appearance on the surface, a boy named John Notter, who was standing on the bank, jumped into the water, and managed to rescue the poor lad deceased had laid hold of, and accordingly saved him [illegible]. Deceased then went down, and his body was recovered in half an hour, quite dead. Verdict—"Accidentally

PROVINCIAL.

GOVERNMENT AND THE STRATHBOGIE MINISTERS.—It appears that Government have now taken the persecuted members of the Strathbogie Presbytery under their protection. The Moderator has received a letter from Sir J. Graham, intimating to the majority of that Presbytery, that they would be protected in all their rights and privileges; and that in any legal measures they were forced to have recourse to, they must apply to the Crown agent, who had directions to do whatever was requisite for their interests.—*Fife Journal.*

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE POTTERIES.—A correspondent of the *Times* who writes from Hanley, and dates his letter Monday, July 18, states, that the turn-out for a temporary reduction of wages, instead of being, as represented, an event leading to an incipient national revolution, is one of ordinary occurrence, aggravated by the interference of the agents of the Anti-Corn-law League and the Chartists. At Newcastle-under-Lyme detachments of the Cheshire and Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry were quartered in all parts of the town and neighbourhood; but beyond this exhibition, somewhat similar to the annual show of the yeomanry in a country town, there did not appear to be the slightest indication of disturbance. The only evidence indicating alarm was the encampment of the military on the Pottery race-course. The novelty of this exhibition, more than any other cause, appeared to attract the attention of the work-people in the neighbourhood. The warlike fires lit up around the encampment presented a very picturesque appearance. In Hanley groups of the unemployed were assembled at the corners of the streets. The most serious event to be dreaded is the non-employed of the potters—a certain contingency, should the colliers continue their turn-out for many days longer. By such an event at least forty thousand persons would be thrown out of employ. At Stoke the turn-out that has taken place appears to have been caused, according to equally good authority, in consequence of the reduction of wages, by Mr. Sparrow, of 10*d.* per day with an increased number of hours of labour; and upon a refusal of the men to comply, his establishments were closed, without the accustomed notice of a fortnight having been given to the men.

Another correspondent, who writes from Newcastle-under-Lyme, dated Tuesday, the 19th, states that, after quitting Stoke yesterday afternoon, knowing that a great point of attraction amongst the working population would be the encampment of the military, I proceeded by way of Shelton, a most densely populated manufacturing district, to the Pottery race-course. On the way there were numerous parties of turn-outs, generally engaged in discussing their grievances, and the cause of the present unpleasant state of affairs. They appeared generally peaceably disposed, and many of them spoke in terms of respect of the great majority of the masters. The prevailing complaint was against the two establishments (those of Mr. Sparrow and Earl Granville) who proposed the reduction of the collier's wages, and the butty-system, as it existed to a great extent throughout the mining country. On arriving at the race-course I found some hundreds of the unemployed assembled to witness the manœuvres of the troops, with which they appeared to be considerably amused. Not the slightest expressions of disrespect escaped the multitude, but all appeared in the best humour. It was understood that Captain Powys, the Earl of Dartmouth, and other county magistrates, who, since the first outbreak, have been constantly on the spot, were at this time in close communication with the owners, butty-masters, and the leaders of the turn-out, with a view to an amicable arrangement. Indeed, there is little doubt, if the opinions of many of the most extensive potters and colliers are to be taken, that the proposed reduction of wages can hardly be justified by present circumstances. With two or three exceptions, the masters are willing to pay the old prices, but unfortunately the men object to return to any, unless they can upon the old terms return to their work at all the collieries. A meeting of the work-people was held in the market-place at Hanley, yesterday evening, and was attended by from 2000 to 3000 persons. The general committee of the turn-outs was held at a house in the neighbourhood, and their constituents waited in the public streets with great impatience to hear their report. About four o'clock, a workman who appeared the mouthpiece of the committee, stated in a few words the terms upon which they were prepared to meet the masters. They had within these few hours given the matter the best consideration, and were disposed to offer the following terms:—If the masters who paid the old wages of four shillings a day would engage not to supply with coal the potters hitherto supplied by Mr. Sparrow and Lord Granville, by this means only possibly present the cause

LITERATURE.

A Summer's Day at Windsor, and a Visit to Eton. By E. Jesse, Esq. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

We last week noticed the "Summer's Day at Hampton Court," by Mr. Jesse, and here we have the companion volume, which takes us to

"Thy forest, Windsor, and thy green retreats;
At once the monarch and the muses' seats;"

And the interest attached to the locality is of a kind to attract many a pilgrim to spend a "summer's day" in visiting the stately castle of which Mr. Jesse thus speaks:—

"There is no necessity for attempting to describe the feeling with which a stranger, and especially an Englishman, first gazes upon Windsor Castle. Strikingly beautiful in its situation, and intimately connected with some of the proudest events of our history, we approach it with mingled feelings of reverence and pleasure. 'It is a place,' says a modern writer, 'full of storied and poetical associations. The very external aspect of the proud old pile is enough to inspire high thought. It rears its irregular walls and massive towers, like a mural crown, round the brow of a lofty ridge, waves its royal banner in the clouds, and looks down, with a lordly air, upon the surrounding world.'

"As we approach, and actually tread its venerable courts, the feelings assume a more distinct shape, and insensibly suit themselves to the habits and disposition of the beholder. The young and light-hearted recall the time when its walls looked down upon the pomp and pageantry of the tournament; the politician regards it as the scene of many a dark intrigue; while the moralist, partaking perhaps the feelings of both, glances over the follies of successive generations, and smiles at the emptiness of human grandeur. Few places indeed can supply such high food for the poet or the philosopher. We gaze alike upon the birth-place and the tomb of many kings—their first and their last home. The very fabric itself is an emblem of the vanity of worldly power. At one moment we are traversing lofty galleries that have been honoured with the presence of the great; and the next we are hurried to the neighbouring chapel, and are told the objects of our admiration are resting beneath our feet.

"Windsor Castle has been the principal seat of British royalty for nearly eight centuries. Long, indeed, previous to the Conquest, the Saxon kings possessed a palace at old Windsor; from the winding of the river at which place, or rather shore, Camden and others have conjectured that it received its name, being styled by some of our old writers, Windleshora. The site of this palace cannot now be ascertained."

The account that follows this extract of the state of the castle under the monarchs by whom it was inhabited, from Edward the Confessor down to the present day, will be read with much interest. Next to the castle, the most attractive part of the building is the Chapel of St. George, of which we give the following description:—

"The earliest intimation that we have of a religious fabric having been erected on the site of the present chapel is in the reign of Henry the First. This building, which was dedicated to Edward the Confessor, was pulled down by Edward the Third, to make room for a more splendid edifice, and one which should be more worthy of the Order and College of St. George. This chapel, from the badness of the materials, having become greatly dilapidated, Edward the Fourth caused the present beautiful fabric to be commenced, and in the year 1474, appointed Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, to superintend its progress. This prelate, who was the first Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, having died before his work was completed, Sir Reginald Bray, Prime Minister to Henry the Seventh, was appointed to succeed him. This munificent knight, who, together with Beauchamp, is buried in the chapel, greatly embellished the choir and other parts of the fabric, and principally at his own expense.

"The interior of the chapel is divided by a screen and organ-gallery into two parts, the body of the chapel and the choir. It is impossible to enter the former without being struck with the elaborate workmanship of the architecture and the beauty of the large window. The ceiling, which is so justly admired, is executed with different devices, amongst which may be traced the arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward the Third, Edward the Black Prince, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, Henry the Seventh, &c.; the arms of France and England quartered, the holy cross, &c. Amongst these also may be traced the arms of many noble families, whose ancestors were Knights of the Garter.

"The Choir.—This part of the chapel is entered by a door in the centre of the screen already alluded to, when a most imposing sight bursts upon the view, deteriorated, however, by the modern window over the altar. With this exception, the whole of the interior is perfect. Over the stalls on each side hang the motionless banners of the Knights of the Garter; and beneath these again are the mantle, helmet, sword, and crest of their respective owners. In addition to this may be mentioned the marble floor, the rich and minute carving of the stalls and ceiling, the airy lightness of the building itself, and the splendid furniture of the altar. We must remember, too, that we stand upon the very spot where the greatest warriors and statesmen have stood before us; that here every King of England, from Edward the Third, has offered up his adorations; that we tread upon the dust of princes; and that thousands of the great and powerful, who once mingled here in the glittering pageant, are now mouldering beneath our feet. What an emblem have we before our eyes of the vanity of human ambition!—a warrior or a statesman dies, his banner is lowered from the walls, and, before it is replaced by that of another, he has become unlamented, and perhaps forgotten.

"The sovereign's stall is immediately on the right as we enter the choir, and the prince's on the left. The stalls of the other knights are ranged on each side under their respective banners, on the back of which are small brass plates on which their titles and arms are blazoned. This plate remains on the death of a knight, 'as a perpetual memorial to his honour.' These plates are well worthy of being examined, as amongst them may be traced the arms of some of the greatest men which this country has produced.

"A foreigner drew a very just inference on beholding these mementos of the many noble families still existing in this country. 'It is generally believed,' he says, 'abroad, that the ancient nobility of this nation is lost in trade, and that he who has the most money is the first gentleman; but, from the strict examination I made, it is plain that very few nations can boast a more uninterrupted course of ancient nobility, besides an infinite number of gentry, who can prove their pedigrees, some even before the Norman Conquest.'

"On the north side of the choir, close to the altar, is the Queen's closet; and immediately underneath it is the tomb of Edward the Fourth, a beautiful work of art in hammered steel, executed by Quintin Matsys. It is well worthy of notice."

But perhaps the most poetical portion of the whole fabric is the Round Tower, which was formerly the prison of the castle, celebrated as the place of durance of a royal and noble poet—James of Scotland, and the Earl of Surrey. The former thus described his lodging in the 'King's Quair':—

"Now was there made, fast by the tower's wall,
A garden faire, and in the corners set
An arbour green with wandis long and small
Railed about, and so with leaves beset
Was all the place and hawthorn hedges net,
That lyf [person] was none, walkyng there forbye,
That might within scarce any wight espye."

We must here conclude our notice, which we should have extended to greater length, had Mr. Jesse's book stood more in need of any recommendation than its own merit. It is as faithful as a guide-book, but is raised from the commonplace character of guide-books in general by a graceful mingling of historical and poetical lore, presented in a clear, natural, and unambitious style. The getting up of the whole volume is very elegant.

Lays and Lyrics. By Charles Gray, Captain Royal Marines. 12mo. pp. 272. London: 1842. Tilt and Bogue.

We have here an elegant little volume of collected poems, the production of a free-hearted and accomplished soldier, who has put by the sword for the pen, and taken to gather the bay-leaves of poetry instead of the laurels of war. Captain Gray has published the many lyrics which his little work contains in obedience to a round-robin requisition from a whole host of friends—and their gentle persuasion has so far served the literary public, for there are many treasures in the casket before us that our world of readers would not willingly lose. We have indeed been a good deal surprised, as well as gratified, to find, in our perusal of the many charming lyrics which the book contains, some of our old and favourite songs, of which the authorship—much as we have enjoyed and admired them—had been hitherto, to us, unknown. There is a freedom, a buoyancy, a soul, about the composition of these which suits them admirably to be "wed to melody," and we have heard them, in moments of conviviality, most admirably warbled by "some of the choicest spirits under the sun"—though, truth to tell, the sun was seldom shining at the time. With Captain Gray, therefore, we are with an old friend, and hail him warmly accordingly.

Will not our readers go with us, too, after the perusal of these spirited verses, which, many a time and oft, we have heard Ben Morgan, the Irish singer, give, accompanied by a chorus from nobles, gentles, and men of letters, all entering con amore into the genial spirit of the song—which, though a Scotch one, Ben Morgan doth yet most admirably sing.

THE SOCIAL CUP.
Air—Andro and his cutty gun

"Blythe, blythe, and merry are we,
Blythe are we, and a';
Aften hae we cantie been,
But sic a nicht we never saw!
The gloamin saw us s' sit down,
And meikle mirth has been our fa';
Then let the sang and toast gae roun'
Till chanticleer begins to craw!
Blythe, blythe, and merry are we—
Pick and wale o' merry men;
What care we tho' the cock may craw,
We're masters o' the tappit-hen!
"The auld kirk bell has chappit twal—
Wha cares tho' she had chappit twa!
We're licht o' heart and winna part,
Tho' time and tide may rin awa!
Blythe, blythe, and merry are we—
Hearts that care can never ding;
Then let Time pass—we'll steal his glass,
And pu' a feather frae his wing!
"Now is the witchin time o' nicht,
When ghaists, they say, are to be seen:
And fays dance to the glow-worm's licht
Wi' fairies in their gowns of green.
Blythe, blythe, and merry are we—
Ghaists may tak their midnicht stroll;
Witches ride on brooms astride,
While we sit by the witchin bowl!
"Tut! never speir how wears the morn—
The moon 's still blinking i' the sky,
And, gif like her we fill our horn,
I dinna doubt we'll drink it dry!
Blythe, blythe, and merry are we—
Blythe out-owre the barley bree;
And let me tell, the moon hersel
Aft dips her toom horn i' the sea!
"Then fill us up a social cup,
And never mind the dapple dawn;
Just sit awhile, the sun may smile
And licht us a' across the lawn!
Blythe, blythe, and merry are we;—
See! the sun is keekin ben;
Gie Time his glass—for months may pass
Ere we have sic a nicht again!"

Just as good as this are a hundred others in the volume, which is full of the genuine poetry of the heart—fine unstudied natural thoughts that come bounding up from a manly bosom, and touch the reader with their grace and truth. Much of the time of the author has, in the path of his profession, been passed at sea, and he has memories of his old companions, and friendly aspirations for the honour and safety of the very ships in which he has sailed, floating pleasantly over his effusions. One of these he dedicates to the "Vernon," commanded by Captain Symonds, and the song in which it is embodied contains the line—

"The fleet held on for Salamis,"

illustrated by the pencil of the artist.

There are other illustrations in the volume; and, among them, a fine portrait of the author, and a beautiful electrotyped view of Anstruther, his native place. He is just the sort of acquaintance our dear public will be glad to make—a brother of the sword and pen—gallant with the one and gifted with the other. As a lyric poet Captain Gray certainly deserves to take high rank, and this volume of his effusions will produce popularity to himself, and pleasure to the literary world. Content with awarding him this praise in a spirit of unaffected sincerity, we lay down his book, first filching from it a simile to make a fair *finale* to our notice of its contents.

A SIMILE.

Say, what is Life—man's empty boast?
A ship at sea sore tempest-tost;
Her sails all spent, her rudder lost,
Her timbers riven:
And what is Death?—the rocky coast
Whereon she's driven!

THE FASHIONS.

Mr. Editor,—In the construction of our elegant and fashionable costumes lately introduced for morning and evening dress, the greatest simplicity is now adopted both at the ball and the promenade; and thus the sumptuous grandeur of the ancient styles, which gleamed and glistened in our saloons, is superseded, for the present, at least.—For the evening, a *barège* dress of vivid and diversified colours, corsage peaked with rows of plaits, descending from the shoulders, uniting midway to the ceinture, a full skirt without flounces, and very short sleeves, not much below the arm-pit. I must mention also, the *organdi* dress, richer in its embellishments: on the edges of the skirt are disposed and around, numerous delicate ornaments of leaves and flowrets, continued on the sleeves, which terminate by small frillings. Little bonnets of *paille cousue*, doubled and trimmed, in green, and adorned with a small russet garland, as an addition to the *foulard* dresses, are truly pretty and becoming. The head-dress is plainly ranged in plaits of nœuds; a slight *coiffure* of lace intermingled with ribbon gauze, but in order to preserve the strict *ton* of the fashion the beautiful comb (*peigne Joséphine*) is worn, which relieves quite sufficiently by itself, because the hair is exhibited in all its beauty, set off, but not covered by this addition.

Yours, au plotôt, monsieur,
Julie.

Princess Victoria and Mr. Wilberforce.—When first I saw the pale and pretty daughter of the Duke of Kent, she was fatherless. Her fair, light form was sporting in all the redolence of youth and health on the noble sands of old Ramsgate. It was a fine summer day, not so warm as to induce languor, but yet warm enough to render the fanning breezes from the laughing tides, as they broke gently on the sands, agreeable and refreshing. Her dress was simple; a plain straw bonnet, with a white ribbon round the crown, a coloured muslin frock, looking gay and cheerful, and as pretty a pair of shoes on as pretty a pair of feet as I ever remember to have seen from China to Kamtschatka. Rove where you will, in the galleries of the Louvre, of Versailles, in David's *atelier*, or in the halls and museums of our loved isle, I defy you all my good masters and mistresses, to find me a prettier pair of feet than were those of the belle Victoria, when she played with the pebbles and the tides on Ramsgate sands. Her mother was her companion, and a venerable man, whose name is graven on every human heart that loves its species, and whose undying name is recorded in that eternal book where the actions of men were written with the pen of Truth, walked by her parent's side, and, doubtless, gave those counsels and offered that advice, which none were more able to offer than himself—for it was William Wilberforce!! Yes, there he was,—he, the mighty moral combatant of that now crushed giant, Slavery! who had fought so nobly and so well for the great principle that no man had a right, either real or imaginary, to the person and being of another man! Ah! never shall I forget with what irresistible fortune those lines recurred to my mind, as I gazed on the diminutive and trembling form of that moral Hercules,—

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with a span,
I would be measured by my soul,—
The mind's the standard of the man."

Yes, the mind, unchained, unfettered, unenslaved,—the mind, immortal as the Being from which it sprang, and as immortal as the state of existence to which it is destined,—"the mind's the standard of the man." And what a mind was there before me. Wilberforce was not simply the benevolent, the virtuous, and the pious; but he was a great man, with a great mind, occupied about great interests, large and vast questions, and devoted to the glorious mission of raising his fellow-men, in all countries and climes, from degradation, misery, brutality, and bondage.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Bishop Heber's lines, beginning with the words, "When are eyes beaming," have been charmingly set to music for two voices by Mrs. Orme.

International Copyright.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of another extra number of the *New World*, containing the whole of Mr. James's last work, entitled "Morley Ernstein; or, the Tenants of the Heart." From the acknowledged reputation of its author, we have no doubt this work equals any of his former ones, and will meet a ready sale wherever it can be obtained. Mr. Tebbets has received a number of copies of the *New World* containing this new novel, which he offers to the public at the very low price of 1s. 10½d. The publisher's price in London is 10s. 6d. sterling per volume—here the work is to be procured for three English sixpences!—*Montreal Courier.*

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

FANNY CERITO.

At the commencement of the autumn of 1832, during one of the balmy evenings of the delicious climate of the south, the portico of the San Carlo of Naples was besieged by a crowd of gay, light-hearted beings, each anxious to gain the first admission to that magnificent temple of the Muses. The cause of this unusual excitement was the *début* of a youthful aspirant to the honours of the dance, in praise of whose grace and beauty every tongue was eloquent, and who, without being the pupil of any school, alone, unassisted, and regardless of the event, was to step that evening from the privacy of domestic life, where she had been nurtured amid all the luxuries of a happy home, to the stage of one of the first theatres in Italy. On that evening, Sept. 28, 1832, La Cerito made her first appearance in public, and laid the foundation of that popularity which was afterwards to attend her, not only in Italy, but in every part of Europe.

Fanny Cerito, the only daughter of her parents, was born at Naples, on Sunday, the 11th of March, 1821. In her infancy she is described as being flexible as the tender plants that yield to every passing breeze; and as she grew up, the disposition she evinced was so animated and playful, her imagination so ardent, and her manner so fascinating and agreeable, that all who knew her predicted the admiration she would excite in every sphere of life. Fanny was the pride of her parents, and the favourite of every one with whom she associated: though young, she was so full of promise that every one spoke to her of the future, of the conquests of love and beauty and virtue. Naturally thoughtful, anticipations of pleasure so fleeting and confined soon ceased to satisfy her mind: as if forewarned of her destiny, she panted for wider distinction, and, previous to her *début*, seemed to have glimpses of the triumph that awaited her. All who were present on that occasion must remember the astonishment and delight manifested by the *habitues* of the San Carlo: it was long since success had been more signal or complete. In the ballet in which she came forward, entitled the *Horoscope*, the archness and vivacity of her action, the striking originality of her style of dancing, and the various and opposite perfections it combined, were the admiration of every body. Crowds flocked to see her, and, for a long time, the youth, surpassing elegance, sweetness, and amiability of the "*Angioletta gentilla*" formed the prevailing topic of conversation in the public places and every society of Naples.

From Naples she went to Rome, where she danced at the Apollo during the carnival of 1832-3. Nothing could exceed the applause with which she was welcomed at the ancient capital; poets chanted her praises, and verses were inscribed to her, in which she was extolled as the "fourth of the Graces," if not "Venus herself." From Rome she returned to her native city, where additional success was in store for her. She next appeared at the *Pergola* of Florence, where she remained during the season of the autumn and the carnival of 1834-5. Her name was now familiar to every theatre in Italy; but Rome and Naples again expressed the desire to possess the rising favourite. La Cerito was not suffered to remain long absent from either city. Like the celebrated pictures of the old masters, such is the nature of the admiration she excites, that the oftener she is seen the better she is appreciated.

After repeated solicitations, and loaded with flattering testimonials of regard, she was at length induced to take leave of the *San Carlo* and proceed to Turin, where she appeared in the autumn of 1835 at the *Carignano*, and during the following carnival at the *Regio*, or Royal Theatre. Her reception in both these places was enthusiastic to the last degree; and invitations continued to pour in upon her from the principal theatres in Europe. The director of the Italian Opera of Vienna being requested to engage her on the most liberal terms, she crossed the Alps, and repaired to the imperial capital of Austria, where her success far surpassed that of any other dancer on record. Pressed by the highest authorities to prolong her stay, she remained at Vienna a year and nine months, her popularity increasing to the last representation, when the theatre was literally besieged, and nothing sufficed to satisfy the admiration of the crowds assembled to bid her farewell.

From Vienna she went to Trieste, where she continued during the carnival of 1837-8. At this city, also, she was welcomed with the most extravagant demonstrations of delight; the inhabitants flocked to see her, and every means were employed to celebrate the arrival of the *jeune sylphide Italienne*.

In the month of April, 1838, *La Scala*, the magnificent theatre of Milan, which is usually closed during the spring season of the year, was opened expressly to receive her. Preparations were made in a style of the utmost splendour, and the celebrated singer Bocabadati was engaged to appear at the same time. It is impossible to describe the shouts of applause with which the immense audience of La Scala greeted the fair *danseuse*. Every paper was occupied in her praise. To Cerito, said the *Figaro*—"Non di danzar, ma di volare è dato." Her success at Milan was most signal and unprecedented; no tribute of admiration was spared, and fresh honours awaited her at each succeeding representation.

We come now to what may be considered the most eventful period in the brilliant career of this celebrated *danseuse*,—the first season of her engagement in London.

On Saturday, the 2nd of May, 1840, Fanny Cerito made her *debut* at her Majesty's Theatre in a *divertissement*. She had been announced for the Thursday previous, but that evening was rendered remarkable for another memorable occurrence, which prevented her appearance—the notorious "Tamburini row," in which so many persons of distinction were concerned. Her reception was highly flattering; she at once established herself firmly in the public favour.

Immediately after the conclusion of the season of 1840, La Cerito left London in company with her parents, and proceeded direct to Italy, where she was already engaged to appear at Bergamo, Verona, and Sarascina. Subsequently she danced at Bologna, Ponte San Marco, Venice, Milan, Genoa, &c. At Ponte San Marco the sensation she created is beyond description,—the theatre was crammed to excess every evening, the audience testifying their admiration in the most enthusiastic manner. After the last representation, in which she was received with an uproar of applause, her carriage was surrounded, the horses were taken out, and the fair *danseuse* was dragged home amid the deafening shouts of the multitude. In the other places, equally flattering, if less extravagant testimonials of regard were awarded to her. To follow out the eventful career of La Cerito to the latest period, we may state that she again reached London on Thursday, the 13th of May, 1841, and re-appeared at her Majesty's Theatre on the Tuesday following, in the *Lac des Fées*. On Thursday, the 10th of June, *La Sylphide* was revived; and herein, also, her success was triumphant.

In all national dances and *pas de caractère* La Cerito excels. The *Styrienne*, *Lithuanienne*, and the *Castillanaise*, executed by her, have created a perfect *furore* in the principal theatres of Italy.

She remained in London till the termination of the season of 1841, at her Majesty's Theatre, where, it will not be too much to assert, she continued the chief point of attraction. Her benefit, which took place on Thursday, the 12th of August, drew, notwithstanding the comparatively deserted state of the metropolis, one of the fullest and most fashionable audiences ever assembled within the Opera-house. Her exertions on this occasion were commensurate with the patronage lavished upon her, and never has there been witnessed a more enthusiastic display of admiration. On leaving London she repaired to Liverpool, whither she had been tempted by the most liberal and flattering offers. Her success was signal and unprecedented, and induced the manager to prolong her engagement. On the 19th of September she left England for Vienna, in which imperial city, celebrated above all others for its devotion to the dance, she continued during the winter months, drawing crowds to the opera, and recognised as a universal favourite in the saloons of its most distinguished and noble inhabitants. The Viennese journals vied with each other in praise of her bewitching talent, and the unpresuming modesty of her deportment. On the first night of her arrival, the news spread like wildfire, and her slumbers were interrupted by a serenade played under her windows. A *fête*, on a larger scale, at which the heads of some of the first families in Vienna were present, was subsequently given by the *impresario* in honour of the event. She appeared in a succession of ballets, for each of which her talent procured a long career of popularity. Few that enjoyed opportunities of witnessing them, will forget "Le retour de la Sylphide," "L'elève de l'Amour," "La Gitana," and "Le Lac des Fées." In the two latter, and indeed in each, she created a positive *furore*, but as most of our readers are acquainted with these beautiful specimens as adorned by her engaging charms, it would be superfluous for us to dilate upon them. She left Vienna on the 3rd of April, but not without the most gratifying tokens of private regard as well as public admiration. A most exquisite portfolio, richly embroidered, on which months of patient care must have been bestowed, was presented her by a lady, with some dedicatory lines equally creditable to her imagination and amiability. She was also presented (from an unknown quarter) with a magnificent bracelet of turquoise, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Salerno, uncle of the King of Naples, sent her a superb set of jewels, set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds of the first water. In May, La Cerito arrived in London, punctual to her engagement. She had passed a few days previous in Paris, where, unfortunately, she was attacked by illness arising from fatigue. From this, however, she rapidly rallied, and when she appeared on the boards of her Majesty's Theatre, she was beautiful and blooming as ever. She was welcomed with an enthusiasm that knew no bounds—the company was the most distinguished assembled during the season, and gave utterance to their delight by reiterated bravos and cheers prolonged again and again. On the 23rd of June a new ballet, entitled, "Alma, ou la fille du feu," was produced, in which she sustained the principal part. Never was a piece more triumphant from beginning to end, and that its chief success was owing to its presiding goddess will be at once acknowledged, when we state that its most original and brilliant *pas* was composed as well as danced by herself. That ballet, at the time we write, has not yet reached the summit of its popularity, and each succeeding night of its performance fresh honours are heaped on the lovely *danseuse*. They who have watched the amiable subject of this memoir from the first step of her public career have now witnessed the gradual fulfilment of the hopes to which the early development of her extraordinary talent gave rise. Cerito is now the empress of the ballet: all the fascinating qualities of the other *danseuses* are in her combined, with the balance in her favour of youth and beauty. We conclude this brief sketch of the last twelve months of her career by the mention of a fact, which will bear testimony at once to her perfect embodiment of the poetry of motion and her excellent private character. The Queen Dowager of England was lately graciously pleased to bestow on her a splendid enamel brooch, set with diamonds, and accompanied by a most flattering message. All those who are acquainted with the taste and discrimination of that illustrious lady well know how to appreciate the value of a gift so generously bestowed.

The St. Katharine Dock Company on Tuesday declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ending the 5th inst., making a reasonable allowance for the payment of the income-tax. It was stated that the business of the dock had, as compared with the former six months, participated to the extent of 10 per cent. in the general increase of shipping entered into the port of London. The return setting forth this showed that the increase in British shipping which has entered the port of London is 220, with 36,000 tonnage; while there is a decrease of 84 foreign ships, with 2750 tonnage: thus making the net increase 136 ships, with 33,250 tonnage.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. VI.

LORD ASHLEY, M.P.

The name of Lord Ashley is neither unknown nor unhonoured; it stands conspicuous among those of the public men of the day, for reasons which, though they may already be known to the reader, we feel much pleasure in being the means of repeating. Lord Ashley is not a prominent party man, he is not a constant, not even a frequent, debater; and though a decided Conservative in politics, he is much more inclined to give his party the benefit of his vote than his voice. Yet few of the busiest politicians of the day have attained a wider fame than he has done, and none, a fame which, in our opinion, is better worth achieving. The path he has marked out for himself in public life, is one altogether independent of party considerations or party conflicts; he has appealed to broader principles, to more general sympathies; he has advocated the cause of common and universal humanity, which, for the credit of our nature, let us hope is the same, and appeals to the same emotions in the breasts of all, of whatsoever party or creed they may be. Lord Ashley is well known as the author and persevering advocate of those legislative measures which are intended to interpose between master and workmen, between capital and labour, so that the power of the former shall not become too oppressive to be borne by the latter Those to whom labour is life, may be compelled by stern necessity, to labour so unremittingly, that life itself may be poisoned, and man, by overtasking both mind and body, become a degraded being, destitute of all that can render life other than an intolerable burden. To rescue whole masses of men from this ever-probable evil, the "Factory Bill" and "Mines and Collieries Bill" of Lord Ashley are framed. The principle of both is this—that capital, all-powerful as it is, should have some limit placed to its power of purchasing; and, great as are the necessities of labour, it should be restricted in its eagerness to sell what capital would buy up, even to the last stage of human exhaustion. In the terrible competition for life, increasing in intensity with our daily increasing population, there may be greater difficulty in interfering by legislative power with these two elements of society, but it is right that some interference should be attempted. Man is doomed "to eat his bread by the sweat of his brow," and for toil, either of hand or head, no man is the worse, if not tasked beyond his strength. But when its excess brings disease, early death, and moral degradation, it is well that the law should step in with a merciful prohibition. The fearful extent to which the children of the poor have been sacrificed, body and soul, to the necessities of their parents, is one of the most melancholy parts of the whole question; and it is in limiting the number of hours during which labour shall be exacted from them, that the chief good of Lord Ashley's Factory Bill consists, though we greatly fear it has not in all cases been efficacious. But it was not in the factories alone that the hand of oppression was forcing from the human heart the cry of suffering. He, therefore, turned from the crowded manufactory, to those districts where

> "God's image disinherited of day,
> Plunged deep in mines, forgets a sun was made;"

and applied his active benevolence to the task of ameliorating the condition of those who, being deprived of the light of Heaven, seemed to be also cut off from the mercy of man. We shall not refer to the details of the inquiry that revealed a state of things that would scarcely have been credited, had not the proofs been but too strong and convincing. On that inquiry Lord Ashley founded his "Mines and Collieries Bill," which has been carried through Parliament during the present session. The manner in which it was introduced, and afterwards supported by his Lordship, added much to his former reputation. His speech on laying the measure before the house was temperate in its tone, yet most impressive from its facts; there was neither declamation nor invective, for he seemed to feel that his cause would not have gained strength from either.

Lord Ashley is the eldest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the chairman of committees of the House of Lords, a shrewd, active old gentleman, who appears so thoroughly engrossed with the routine of legislation (which he gets through occasionally with astounding rapidity) that he has but little sympathy to spare for the wrongs of the millions, and may possibly be puzzled to account for the existence of it in his son. Lord Ashley is of a tall and commanding figure, with strongly marked features, intelligent and pleasing in their expression; his manner shows he is actuated by conviction and reason as much as by humane feeling, for his speeches are by no means those of an enthusiast. He has held some minor offices of Government, but has not wedded himself to official life. He has represented the county of Dorset since 1831.

THE MAN OF FASHION.

From the "World of London," in "Blackwood's Magazine."

The *physique* of the true fashionable is peculiar and characteristic. From the toe of his boot to the crown of his hat, there is that unostentatious, undefinable something about him distinctive of his social position. Professional men, everybody knows, have an expression common to their profession. A publicist cyclops could never mistake the expression of an Independent preacher, an universal free-black-nigger Baptist minister, or a Jesuit. Everybody knows an infantry officer, with his "eyes-right" physiognomy, his odious black stock, and his habit of treading on his heels, and can distinguish him from the cavalry man, straddling like a gander at a pond side. Your medical doctor has an obsequious, measly-mouthed, hope-I-see-you-better face, and carries his hands as if he had just taken his fingers from a poultice; while your lawyer is recognised at once by his perking, conceited, cross-examination phiz, the exact counterpart to the expression of an over-indulged jackdaw.

The gentleman of fashion has nothing in common with the professional gentleman, or any other. He stands alone, "like Adam's recollection of his fall." He has an air, it is true, but his air is not a breeze, like the air of a pretender to fashion. The air of the man of fashion is a zephyr.

The expression of the man of fashion is the more difficult to reduce to words, in that it is mostly negative. It is easier to say what this expression is not, than what it is. We can only say, that there is nothing professionally distinctive about it. It is the expression of a man perfectly at ease in his position, and so well aware that he is so, that he does not *seem* to be aware of it—an absence of all straining after effect; a solicitude rather to avoid than court observation. If there is anything positively indicative in his expression, by which I include his manner, it is that of a good-humoured indifference, an inoffensive, unobtrusive stoicism. He would seem to have adopted the excellent advice given by the apostle to the Thessalonians—"Study to be quiet." This is his rule of life, and he acts upon it upon great and small occasions. He only desires that you will have the goodness to let him alone. If he is cheated by a man of his own *set* (for he knows that he is cheated, as a matter of course, by tradespeople), he *cuts* the fellow coolly. If he is insulted, he coolly calls out his man. He falls in love with coolness, marries coolly, and leads a cool connubial life. Whether he wins or loses, whatever happens to disturb the world or himself, he takes coolly, and if he has an aspiration on earth, it is that he may be cool and comfortable.

His philosophy is the mingled Social and Epicurean—"Which him life is a trifle to be gravelly played with—a "tressel child, to be hummered till it falls asleep, and all is over." He makes no difference imputed to him as a crime; but it should not be forgotten that, if there be any fault at all, in the indifference, it is the fault of his position. Fortune is to blame, not he, for setting up a man with no other enemy than time, and no other business than amusement. We do not say that this is the true end of life; we do not enter into the inquiry, which might carry us to leeward of our subject, whether men who have the means of enjoying life, do not show the truest wisdom in pursuing enjoyment. We only know that most men similarly circumstanced would act similarly; and whether there is most vice or greatest misery in the idleness of fashionable life, or in the business of the busy world, *as it is carried on in our time*, I leave to those who have experience and leisure to determine.

The constitutional and habitual indifference of the man of fashion is generally supposed, by the se who do not know it, to be an effect of pride; but it is, generally speaking, a symptom of something more akin to humility—of timidity, in short. It is part of his system to avoid contact, save with his fellows; and with those who are not his fellows, or of his *set*, he is altogether out of his element. Therefore, as he is afraid of giving, and incapable of taking offence, he intrenches himself in the unstudied reserve which he finds by experience renders his individuality least assailable, exactly as he surrounds his ornamental woods, his shrubberies, and his parterres with fences, not the less strong because they are invisible.

With adventurous people who are treading upon his kibes, equivocal pretenders who are galling his heel he is hopelessly exclusive, preserving towards them an armed neutrality. His friendship is extended to his equals, and to his equals alone; with these his intercourse is free and unrestrained. These alone see the English man of fashion as he really exists, denuded of that armour of reserve with which he goes *cap-a-pie* in public. Towards others he is distantly polite; and with such nice tact does he blend a distant manner with politeness, that you cannot carp at the former, or catch at the latter. He lets you see that you cannot be *one of them*, but in such a way that you may not quarrel with the manner in which he conveys his intimation.

His indifference to the fate and fortunes of deserving men has been, among the vulgar, a common imputation upon the man of fashion, of which class most frequently is the man of power. He is accused of lavishing his favours only upon the toady and the tuft-hunter, and leaving men of independent mind to the caprice of fortune.

This complaint comes with a very bad grace from men who would be thought independent. The man who wants the patronage of the great must go in search of it, whether he call himself independent or no. Men in power are accustomed to be met more than half way; and the independent man, whether he have merit or no, who expects people of rank to come in search of him, and to hunt him out of the obscurity of his garret, will find himself very much mistaken.

None are truly independent while in pursuit of objects which are attainable only by the pleasure of another. The truly independent are those who do not only not solicit favours, but those who do not want them; and there is seen too often, among needy and struggling men of merit, an irritable pride, a "*fierté*," arising, not from a sense of independence, but a consciousness of neglect; and many men boast of the pleasure of an independent life, as many ladies exalt the delights of single blessedness, only because they never had the offer of changing their condition.

A wealthy cit has as little regard for men of letters as a fashionable, nor has he the same tact of concealing his indifference; the well-bred man of fashion, who is in truly the man of fashion, studies *tact* above all things, and his tact prevents him ever regarding men of mind with anything approaching contempt.

His friendly offices, which his equals never require, he generally bestows upon men whose position in society is marked and permanent, and who never can by any possibility compete with him; to these, if they be *safe*—that is, if they keep quiet, and are content to enjoy a sort of unpretending familiarity, without boasting or pluming themselves upon their position, he does the kindest and most liberal things, in the kindest and most liberal way; in a way that no other man than one truly fashionable can accomplish. He confers benefits with an affable and disinterested air, which, while it increases the burden of obligation, seems to demand no acknowledgment; he bestows without seeming to know that he is bestowing, and knowing enough of human nature to be aware that to the deserving, obligations have something humiliating, he wishes to make the burden as light as possible.

One of the most amiable qualities about the aristocracy is their liberality and kindness to their dependents; you seldom or never hear of any one who has served them faithfully and long having reason to complain. To do something for these people is part of their system, and not to see them neglected or in want, a point of honour. This kindly feeling they extend, as far as their power or influence extends—to humble friends, electioneering partisans, poor connexions. They are always kind and considerate, provided only these persons possess that unpresuming quietude of manner, which makes up a considerable part of that character they delight in, and which they call *safe*. If you introduce to one of these people of fashion, any man who may have an object in view, the first inquiry is, what are his claims—that is, what equivalent has he given, or can he give, for the favours he expects? for it is with the high, as with the low world, nothing for nothing; and secondly, you must be prepared to answer for his *safety*, so that whatever may be said or done, nothing may, by any possibility, leak out of the *protege*. The man counts for so many perfumed, be-mugged, purblind, silky fellows being taken in and "done for" by the great; and although these fellows dress like fools and look like fools, depend on't, they are not the fools you take them for: they are aware that nothing so effectually throws off their guard and disarms the great, as a well-carried affectation of gentlemanly effeminacy, and "a still small voice, like a woman's." We happen to know that some of these people, for this very delicacy of air and manner picked out of the dirt, and carried into high places, who are *au naturel*, as we may say, when they go home, and have laid aside the wigs, silk waistcoats, quizzing glasses, and the rest of their disguise, as honest, friendly, and unaffected fellows, as are in the world—only they do not desire that anybody should say so.

Of a man with a stiff back, black beard, short hair, loud voice, and buff waistcoat, people of fashion, on the contrary, stand in continual awe; his tongue is to them a rattlesnake's tail, wagging only as a signal for them to get out of his way; they quiver like an aspen at the sound of his voice, and for their own particular, would rather hear the sharpening of a saw, if such a one courts their acquaintance, they are hopelessly, despairingly polite; if, as is usual, he then waxes insolent and, as the fast fellows would call it, *slangs* them, they are delighted with the opportunity of displaying that placid indifference upon which they pride themselves as one of their exclusive accomplishments.

Another peculiarity of truly fashionable people is, that they never say or do spiteful or vindictive things; revenge and spite they consider *low*, plebeian, and vulgar; besides, vindictiveness of any kind disturbs their equanimity, puts them out of their way, and levels them with the people who may have injured or annoyed them; they cannot endure jaundice of body or mind, and equally abhor anything that sticks out in the guise of "gizzard." Their defensive armour, than which none can be less penetrable, is equanimity; their weapons, unstudied indifference and dignified neglect.

Towards their own "order" they are invariably consistent in kindness and consideration; they stand by, and stand to, one another with a paternal amity, which is only occasionally disturbed by politics; embarrassment or necessity efaces conventional distinctions of politics, and Whig or Tory is always ready to provide for "honest Jack," or "do something" for "poor Fred." But we are not to consider their exertions in this way, accompanied with any self-sacrifice or self-denial; holding in their own hands the means of providing for their friends or relatives, they usually so contrive matters that they lose nothing by it.

In a book published some five-and-thirty years ago, is an account of the then prevailing method of killing a fashionable day; as the pursuit of inanity and folly has a tedious sameness about it, this picture will answer, with a few variations, for the man of fashion of today. About twelve, he (the man of fashion) rises, lolls upon a sofa, skims the newspaper, and curses his stupidity. He is particularly angry if he does not find in it a paragraph which he sent to the agent of a fashionable newspaper, generally the *Morning Post*, who lives by procuring such sort of intelligence, containing an account of his having dined at table titled much above his day before, with whom, if he has no rank himself, he is particularly anxious to mingle. After swallowing several cups of tea or cocoa, and slices of foreign sausages and fowls, he assumes his riding coat, and sallies out to his stables to inspect his horses, and chat with his coachman and grooms. Having finished this review and audience, he orders his curricle, and, followed by a couple of grooms, he dashes through most of the principal streets, and calls upon the most celebrated coach and harness makers; at the latter he is shown several new bits for his approbation. He then proceeds to his breeches-makers, thence to Tattersall's, where he is sure to meet a great number of friends, with whom he kills another hour in discussing the merits of the different animals he meets with there. These important duties being done, he strolls to an exhibition, or a print-shop, and looks over a portfolio of caricatures; thence he keeps on moving to a fashionable hotel, to take some spruce beer (!) and sandwiches; here, after arranging his parties for the evening, he returns home to dress. After looking over the cards which have been left for him, he proceeds to his toilette with his valet, and is dressed about seven, when his chariot is at the door, and he drives either to some family to dinner, or to the hotel he visited in the morning, where he perhaps formed a party of four. At ten o'clock he enters the opera, and like a butterfly moves from box to box; thence behind the scenes, where he previews the princesses to one or two routs, or some fashionable gaming-house, and about four or five is in bed to recruit himself for a repetition of the same course of pleasure the following day. These loungers have a phraseology peculiar to themselves. A short time since, if one of them was asked how he was, the answer would have been, "very well, thank you, but I did not see you at the opera, "it is my *second* opera." They also say personally, speaking of some illustrious hero, "he's a fine brave fellow, but he ties his handkerchief most shockingly." I also remember being one day in in Hyde-park with a man who was one of the loungers, and after exchanging salutations, the latter, addressing the latter, I wish much to have the pleasure of seeing you—are you engaged next Wednesday? upon which the other turned round to a half starved groom, and said, "John, am I engaged next Wednesday?" "The women of fashion," observes the same writer, "are just as great and insipid idlers in their way, as are the male triflers. They seldom walk in the streets, but are almost always cooped up in their carriages, driving about the streets, and leaving their cards at the houses of their friends, whether at home or not, during the day, although they may be at home at the time; thence they proceed to the most expensive jewellers, where they order a piece of plate or a trinket; thence to some fashionable milliner." This picture is not altogether like, but some of the features may certainly be easily recognised? if we substitute sherry, a chop, and a club in Pall-mall, for white sauce beer, sandwiches, and a tavern; replacing the curricle and footman by a cab and tiger, the remainder, with trivial alterations, may stand good of the fashionable idler of to day, as of him of the last century.

AN IRISH HIGHWAYMAN.

Doctor W——, the Bishop of Cashel, having occasion to visit Dublin, accompanied by his wife and daughter, determined to perform the journey by easy stages, in his own carriage, and with his own sleek and well-fed horses, instead of trusting his bones to the tender mercies of an Irish postchaise and the unbroken *yerrons* used for drawing these vehicles. One part of the route was through a wild and mountainous district; and the bishop being a very humane man, and considerate of his cattle, made a point of quitting his carriage at the foot of every hill and walking to the top. On one of these occasions he had loitered to look at the extensive prospect, indulging in a reverie upon its sterile appearance, and the chance that agriculture might be induced to do something for the land, when a fellow leaped from behind a heap of loose stones, and, accompanying the flourish of a huge club with a demoniac yell, demanded "Money!" with a ferocity of tone and manner perfectly appalling. The Bishop gave the robber all the silver he had loose in his pocket, hoping it would satisfy him; but he was mistaken: for no sooner had the ruffian secured it than in some rent in his tattered garment than, with another whirl of his bludgeon and an awful oath, he exclaimed—"And is it with the likes of this I'm after lettin' you off? a few paltry fippennies! It's the gould I'll have, or I'll spatter your brains. Arrah, don't stand shiverin' and shakin' there, like a Quaker in the ague, but lug out yer purse, ye devil, immediately, or I'll bate you as blue as a whetstone."

His lordship most reluctantly yielded his well-filled purse, saying in tremulous accents—"My good fellow, there it is; don't abuse me, I've given you all, let me depart. Surely you have taken enough; leave me my watch, and I'll forgive all you have done."

"Who axed yer forgiveness, you old vermint? Would you trifle wid my good nature? Don't force me to do anythin' I'd be sorry for; but, without any more bother just give me the watch, or by all that's holy ——," and he poised the bludgeon from his right to his left, spat in the horny palm of his fist for more certainty, and regained his formidable weapon, as though seriously bent on bringing it into operation. This action was not unheeded by his victim. He drew forth the golden time piece, and with a heavy sigh handed it to his spoiler, who, rolling the chain and seals round it, found some wider aperture in his apparel into which he crammed it; and giving himself a shake to assert in that it had found, by its own gravity, a place of safety, he said -" And now be off wid you, an' thank the blessed saints that ye've left me without a scratch on your skin, or the value of yer little finger hurt."

It needed no persuasion to induce the bishop to turn his back upon the despoiler of his worldly goods; and having no weight to carry, he set out at what equestrians term "a hard canter." Scarcely, however, had he reached the middle of the precipitous road, when he perceived his persecutor running after him. He endeavoured to redouble his speed. Alas! what chance had he in a race with one whose muscles were as strong and elastic as highly tempered steel?

"Stop, ye nimble-footed thief of the world!" roared the robber, "stop, I tell ye! I've a partin' word wid you yet."

The exhausted and defenceless prelate finding it impossible to continue his flight, suddenly came to a stand-still. The fellow approached; and his face, instead of its former ferocity, was lit up with a whimsical roguishness of expression, as he said—"An' is it likely I'd let ye off with a better coat on yer back than my own? an' will I be arter losin' the chance of that hat an' wig? Off wid them this moment, an' then you'll be quit of me."

The footpad quickly divested the bishop of his single-breasted coat, laid violent hands upon the clerical hat and wig, put them on his own person, and then insisted on seeing his late apparel used in their stead; and, with a loud laugh, ran off as though his last act had been the most meritorious of his life.

"My dear W——!" exclaimed his affectionate wife, after listening to the account of the perils to which her husband had been exposed, "for Heaven's sake take off that filthy jacket and throw it out of the window. You can put my warm cloak over your shoulders till we reach the next stage, and then you will be able to purchase some habit better suited to your station and calling."

"That is more easily said than done, my love," he replied; "I have lost all the money I possessed: not a single guinea is left to pay our expenses to-night. My watch, too, that I so dearly prized! Miserable man that I am!"

"Never mind your watch, or anything else just now; only pull off that mass of filth, I implore you: who knows what horrid contagion we may all catch if you persist in wearing it!"

Take it off, dear papa," observed the daughter, "but don't throw it away, it may lead to detection of the wretch who robbed you."

The obnoxious garment was removed. The young lady was about to place it under the seat when she heard a jingling noise that attracted her attention, and on examination, found secreted in parts of the coat, not only the watch, pocket-book, purse, and silver, of which her father had been deprived, but a yellow canvas bag, such as is used by farmers, containing about 30 guineas.

It has been said of some men, that they could talk whole hours together upon anything; but it must be owned, to the honour of the other sex, that there are many among them who can talk whole hours together upon nothing. I have known a woman branch out in a long extempore dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat, and chide her servant for breaking a china cup, in all the figures of rhetoric.—*Addison.*

Variety of Men's Faces.—The great variety existing throughout the world of men's faces and voices is an admirable proof of the wisdom of the Creator of all things. Had men's faces been cast in the same, or not a very different mould, their organs of speech would have sounded nearly the same, and the same exact structure of muscles and nerves would have given the hand the same direction in writing. In this case, what confusion, what disturbance, what mischiefs, would the world have eternally laid under! No security could have been given to our person; no certainty, no enjoyment of our possessions; no distinction between good and bad, between friends and foes; but all would have been exposed to malice, fraud, and violence. But now, as it is ordered, every man's face can distinguish him in the light, and his voice in the dark; his hand-writing can speak for him though absent, and be his witness, and secure his contracts in future generations; a manifest as well as admirable indication of the divine superintendence and management.—*Dereham.*

Multiplication.—If the human race, beginning from one pair, were to double once in thirty years or if the excess of births over deaths were to double the population once in thirty years, then, at the end of 3,000 years, the population might be described as follows:—Take men, women, and children, at an average height of four feet, and imagine a vast plain of the same surface as the whole earth and sea. Let each person be allowed one square foot to stand upon, and let the "surplus population," after the plain is full, stand upon the heads of the others, with others again upon their heads, and so on. The pile would extend to a height of 3,688 times the distance from the earth to the sun.

CHESS.

[We must apologize for an error which crept into our last number through a mistake of the printer—in the heading of the game played between M'Donnell and La Bourdonnais, it stated it was played during *last summer*, it should have been during the *summer of* 1834. The gamester M Donnell has been dead several years, and La Bourdonnais also has been dead upwards of a year.]

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K P two	K P two
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Q Kt P
5. Q R P one	B to R 4th
6. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd
7. Q P two	Q P one
8. K Kt to Kt 5th	Castles
9. K B P two	B to Q Kt 3d
10. B to K 3d	Kt to K Kt 5th
11. K to K sq	Kt takes B
12. R takes Kt	P takes Q P
13. Q to K R 5th	K R P one
14. Kt takes B P	R retakes one
15. Q takes R ch	K to R sq
16. Kt to Kt 3d	K to Kt P two
17. R takes Kt P	P takes R
18. Q to K R 5th ch	K to Kt 2d
19. P takes Kt P	P takes P dis ch
20. K to R sq	Q to K R sq, or Kt to K 4th
21. Q mates	

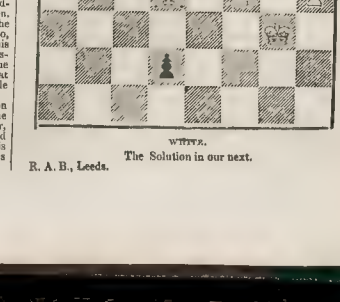
Solution to Problem No. 3.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to K Kt 5th ch	K takes R
Kt to K B 7th ch	K to R 4th
K Kt to P two and checkmates.	

Problem No 4.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

R. A. B., Leeds.

EXPEDITION OF THE DUCHESS DE BERRI.

We extract the following interesting particulars relative to the ill-fated expedition of the Duchess de Berri from the third volume of M. Louis Blanc's "Dix Ans de Règne :—

Maria Caroline prosecuted her enterprise with a perseverance and vigour surprising in a woman, and in presence of so many obstacles. Her correspondence with the south of France and La Vendée increased in activity. The Duke d'Escars travelled over the southern province, of which he was to assume the command; proclamations and ordinances were prepared; a document, dated from Massa, established at Paris a provisional Government, of which M. de Chateaubriand, the Marshal Duke de Bellune, M. de Kergorlay, and M. de Latour-Maubourg were to form part, and M. de Floirac was appointed its secretary; lastly, a negotiation was opened with certain leaders of the Bonapartist party, which deserves to be recorded with some details, because it shows what the secret thoughts of Austria were at that period.

There was at that time in Switzerland a General of the Empire, an enemy to the Government which had prevailed in France. This General submitted to Prince de Metternich, through the medium of M. de Bombelles, various proposals relative to the reinstating of the Duke de Reichstadt, which were followed by the project of an Imperial constitution. But, not content with closing his ear on these proposals, Prince de Metternich communicated them to a correspondent of the Duchess de Berri, and that was the starting point of the negotiation we have mentioned. The Court of Massa hesitated not to enter into an intercourse with some Bonapartists, with the design, which was common to them, of overthrowing Louis Philippe. But it was difficult they could come to an understanding. Some would do nothing unless with the tri-coloured flag, and the Court of Massa could not renounce the white flag.

Meanwhile, M. de Metternich warned the Duchess de Berri that her presence at Massa was dangerous; that the French Government had its eye on all her proceedings; that she must fear the injuring her son's cause by the rashness of her project; that the affording her enemies the opportunity of seizing upon a precious hostage would be a sure way of compromising that cause, &c. &c. All M. de Metternich's policy lay in that advice, the prudence of which but ill-concealed its egotism.

M. de Bourmont, son of the Marshal, was entrusted with communicating to the Prince Royal of Holland the projects and hopes of the Duchess de Berri, who, being informed of the difficulties raised by the Belgian question, relied on a diversion which would attract Louis Philippe's forces to the northern frontier. The Prince of Orange seemed greatly astonished at the confidence the Duchess de Berri entertained in the strength of the Legitimate party, and all that could be extorted from him were the words, "As for us, we are ready."

Matters had come to that height, that the Duchess de Berri must either wholly renounce her enterprise or hasten to France and try her fortunes. She adopted the latter resolution. The marrow of the struggle had been foreseen, and we now give a summary of the basis of the *régime* Maria Caroline intended to establish in the event of her obtaining a complete victory.

The departure had been fixed for the 24th of April. Nothing was neglected to keep every thing in indispensable mystery. As early as the 22nd, the Duchess de Berri had warned the Duke of Modena of it by letter. A journey to Florence was alleged as a pretext, but a certain number of those who were to embark with the Princess secretly repaired to Leghorn. On the 24th, at nightfall, a carriage, which had come out of the ducal palace, and was drawn by four post-horses, stopped not far from the Massa gate, at a spot where the wall's shadow is very deep. The carriage contained the Duchess de Berri, Madame de Podenas, Mademoiselle Lebeschu, and M. de Brissac. Availing himself of a moment when the postilion was busy with his horses, a footman opened the carriage door, the *femme de chambre* of Madame de Podenas got into the coach, and Maria Caroline got out with Mademoiselle Lebeschu and M. de Brissac: the door was then shut, and the horses took the Florence road without the postilion suspecting any thing, and whilst the Princess, slipping along the wall, hastened to the place of embarkation. At eleven at night the Duchess de Berri and her companions were all assembled on the seashore. The major of the troops, whom it had been necessary to admit into the secret, as well as the chief of the police, had a light brought, and recommended the utmost silence, for all was lost if the soldiers and douaniers, who slumbered in the neighbourhood, had been disturbed in their sleep.

They awaited, to embark in the Carlo Alberto, a small steam-boat bought in 1831, for Maria Caroline, and which M. Adolphe Sala, an officer of the ex-Royal guard, was to come with to the vicinity of Massa, on the appointed day and hour. The boat was long and anxiously expected. At length, a faint light shone afar, which proved the approaching Carlo Alberto. The crew had fancied themselves on their way to Spain, and the captain was greatly surprised when told by M. Sala that he must draw near the coast, close to Massa, and take up some passengers who were behind their time. He first refused to do so, daring not to expose himself to the rigour of the sanatory regulations. The arrival of the wished for vessel was a subject of great joy to Maria Caroline's companions. The Princess, who had fallen asleep on the sand, covered with her cloak, was roused from her slumbers; and at three in the morning, the Duchess de Berri, Mdlle. Lebeschu, Marshal Bourmont, and his son Adolphe, MM. de Saint Priest, de Mesnard, and de Brissac joined, on the deck of the Carlo Alberto, M. de Kergorlay, and his son, M. Charles de Bourmont, and MM. Ledhuy, Sabatier, and Sala.

During the passage, the Duchess de Berri was always calm and cheerful. Remembering but too well the thundering letter of Charette on the flight of the Count d'Artois, in sight of the coast of Brittany, she was manifestly ruled by the thought of clearing the Bourbons from the reproach of pusillanimity so often incurred by them. It was likewise the thought of MM. de Bourmont, de Kergorlay, and de Saint Priest. They were sensible that, on this occasion, by the side of a throne to be reconquered, there was, as it were, a point of honour to be decided; but they dissembled not the seriousness of the enterprise, and needed, in order to hope, the promises of chance. M. Florian de Kergorlay, however, coupled much confidence with his devotedness, and was uneasy about the reserve of some of his companions, a reserve in which his impatience made him fancy there was a secret desire to delay the adventure or procure its failure.

The passage was effected without impediment, thanks to the blindness and ignorance of the Paris police. When in sight of Antiber, the Carlo Alberto passed quite close to a French cruiser, without attracting its attention, and, after crossing the gulf of Hyères, approached Toulon in such a way that the passengers could count the port lids of the frigates in the roads.

The passage was, nevertheless, a much slower one than it should have been; in the first place, because the vessel stood off to sea too much, instead of availing itself of the currents which, nearer land, would have hastened its progress; and, secondly, because, for want of a sufficient supply of coals, it was obliged to put into Nice. It was on the 28th only, at about midnight, that the Carlo Alberto descried the Phare du Planier, in the environs of which the rendezvous had been fixed. At two in the morning, two lanterns were hoisted on the masts, and the expected boat soon answered by M. Spitalier, the boat approached, and the watchword was exchanged. Such was the agitation of the sea, that the boat was violently dashed against one of the Carlo Alberto's paddles, so as to threaten its destruction. It was, therefore, no easy task to get into it. Maria Caroline proved herself intrepid and alert on the occasion; and it was with mingled anxiety and pride that such of her knights as remained in the steamer saw her move away over from them in so light a skiff amidst the darkness of an ominous night.

The coast had been reconnoitred long before, and Maria Caroline landed safely; but to reach the hut where a refuge had been prepared for her, there were rocks to be passed which the boldest smugglers did not scale without apprehension. The Princess merrily crept along this arduous path, prepared for all dangers, provided she ultimately triumphed.

Meanwhile, a singular coincidence of circumstances spread in Marseilles the report of the Duchess de Berri's landing. On the evening of the 28th one of her devoted adherents, uneasy about the delay, of which we have stated the causes, had hired a boat of a man named Tarteiron, in which he put nets and guns, to give rise to the belief that he was going on a shooting or fishing excursion.

The boat left the harbour of Marseilles, and proceeded towards the Rions islands, in the direction of the Phare du Planier. The unknown person who had hired it gave unequivocal signs of anxiety, asking for a light to read a paper, and looking at his watch. But another fishing-boat having appeared soon after, there was an exchange of mysterious words, and Tarteiron's boat was suddenly ordered back to the coast. Then, by an untoward chance, the crew of that boat, in order to dry themselves, entered the same cabaret as those who had just landed the Duchess de Berri. Some words were imprudently uttered, the health of the Duchess de Berri was drunk, and in a short time the authorities were apprised by public rumour of a piece of news it would have been so important to conceal.

Everything was forthwith prepared in expectation of a rising, and, during the night of the 29th to the 30th of April, all the posts were doubled at Marseilles. The conspirators, on the other hand, found themselves under the necessity of hurrying the dénouement.

On the 30th, at about five in the morning, three or four hundred fishermen, who were assembled on the esplanade of La Tourette, which commands the sea and roads, were summoned to arms by beat of drum. They responded by confused cries, but none put themselves in motion. Armed with swords and pistols, some of the conspirators went through the groups, striving to excite them. It was in vain. Several boats that were in the port hastily withdrew.

A threatening summons to the consigne had but the effect of making the douaniers lower the tri-coloured flag, which was torn to pieces. The tocsin rang at the St. Laurent Church, and already did the flag of Legitimacy float on the steeple. Meanwhile, the crowd increased, but it chiefly consisted of women. On almost all faces only curiosity, indifference, or suspicion, was to be read.

"It is a movement got up by the police," whispered some persons. The conspirators began to be disheartened. After advancing some steps on the post, they made up their minds to go up the St. Jean quarter again. The doors and windows closed everywhere on their passage, and the very persons who encouraged them by their cries, abstained from following them.

They were then sensible that the movement was a failure, and resolved on dispersing; but, at that moment, the head of the gathering appeared in front of the Palace of Justice. A small detachment of the 13th of the Line was on guard there, under the command of the Sub-Lieutenant Chazal. That officer perceived a small party arriving in confusion, and, in its first rank, a young man who shook a white handkerchief at the end of a vine-branch. He ordered his men to form their ranks, and himself stepping forward, whilst the gathering dispersed, arrested MM. de Candolle, de Bermond, and de Lachau, who had been separated from their companions.

At one o'clock a note was handed to the Duchess de Berri, in her retreat; it contained but the laconic warning, "Le mouvement a manqué, il faut sortir de France."

The Duchess de Berri was saddened, but not dejected. She wished to reach Spain, thence to repair to La Vendée. It was represented to her that the storm still raged—that no boat could at that moment put out to sea—and that, besides, the alarm having been given, the shore was covered with attentive douaniers. She then resolved to reach La Vendée, by crossing France, and nothing could shake her determination in that respect. * * *

She, therefore, left her place of refuge, lost herself in the woods, was compelled to pass the night in a wretched hut, the door of which it was necessary to break open; and ultimately sought a refuge under the roof of a Republican, to whom she presented herself, saying, "I am the Duchess de Berri." The Republican offered a generous and discreet retreat to the fugitive mother of a Pretender.

On the 2nd of May, at five in the evening, she entered the chateau of M. de Bonrecueil, one of her most zealous adherents, and, on the evening of the 4th, she was en route for the west, with MM. de Mesnard, de Villeneuve, and de Lorge, in a cabriolet drawn by post horses. She had taken leave of her friends with the three words, "Messieurs, en Vendée!"

THE RETURNED SOLDIER. He found the ancient couple seated at the fire, the old man reading a chapter in the Bible, as was his custom always before he and his aged partner retired for the night to rest. The landlord explained the object of the soldier's visit, and inquired if any of their children answered the description of the wanderer. "It is our Jock!" exclaimed the old woman, passionately, "and the puir neer do-weel has come at last to close his mither's eyes." "Nay," said the landlord, "the man's name is Wolly." "Then he's nae our bairn," returned the old man, with a heavy sigh. "Weel, weel, his will be done!" said his helpmate, turning her blue and faded eyes to Heaven; "I thought the puir lad, for I saw often made wud yet be granted, and Jock wud come hame and get my blessen' ere I died." "He has! he has!" exclaimed a broken voice; and the soldier, who had followed the landlord unperceived, listened at the cottage door, rushed into the room and dropped kneeling at his mother's feet. For a moment she turned her eyes with a fixed and glassy stare upon the wanderer. Her hand was laid upon his head; her lips parted as if about to pronounce the promised blessing; but no sounds issued, and she slowly leaned forward on the bosom of the long-lost prodigal, who clasped her in his arms. "Mither, mither! speak and bless me!" Alas! the power of speech was gone for ever. Joy, like grief, is often fatal to a worn-out frame. The spirit had calmly passed; the parent had lived to see and bless her lost one, and expire in the arms of one who, with all his faults, appeared to have been her earthly favourite.—*Maxwell's Wanderings.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the Coffee and Eating-house Keepers' Association was held on Monday evening at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, Mr. Marshall in the chair. The secretary commenced the business by reading the report, which gave a gratifying account of the steady and increasing prosperity of the institution. The committee and other officers having been appointed, and the report approved of, the meeting broke up.

COLDBATH-FIELDS PRISON.—There are at this time upwards of 1000 individuals in confinement in this prison for various offences. Nearly 200 prisoners were sent away during the week to Tothill-fields prison, there being no room for them at the House of Correction.

CHARACTER AND GENIUS OF HANNIBAL.—Hannibal's genius may be likened to the Homeric god, who, in his hatred of the Trojans, rises from the deep to rally the fainting Greeks, and to lead them against the enemy! so the calm courage with which Hector met his more than human adversary in his country's cause is no unworthy image of the unyielding magnanimity displayed by the aristocracy of Rome. As Hannibal utterly eclipses Carthage, so, on the contrary, Fabius, Marcellus, Claudius, Nero, even Scipio himself, are as nothing as when compared to the spirit, and wisdom, and power of Rome. The senate, which voted its thanks to its political enemy, Varro, after its disastrous defeat, because he had not despaired of the commonwealth, and which threatened either to solicit or reprove, or to threaten, or in any way to notice the twelve colonies which had refused their accustomed supplies of men for the army, is far more to be honoured than the conqueror of Zama. This we should the more carefully bear in mind, because our tendency to admire individual greatness far more than national, and, as no single Roman will bear comparison with Hannibal, we are apt to murmur at the event of the contest, and to think the victory was awarded to the least worthy of the combatants. On the contrary, never was the wisdom of God's providence more manifest than in the issue of the struggle between Rome and Carthage. It was clearly for the good of mankind that Hannibal should be conquered; his triumph would have stopped the progress of the world. For great men can only act permanently by forming great nations; and no man, even though it were Hannibal himself, can in one generation effect such a work. But where the nation has been merely enkindled for a while by a great man's spirit the light passes away with him who communicated it; and the nation, when he is gone, is like a dead body, to which magic power had for a moment given an unnatural life; when the charm has ceased the body is cold and stiff as before. He who grieves over the battle of Zama should carry on his thoughts to a period thirty years later when Hannibal must, in the course of nature, have been dead, and consider how the isolated Phœnician city of Carthage was fitted to receive and consolidate the civilization of Greece, or by its laws and institutions to bind together barbarians of every race and language into an organized empire, and prepare them for becoming when that empire was dissolved, the free members of the commonwealth of Christian Europe.—*Dr. Arnold's Rome.*

THE ENGLISH YEOMAN.—There is no class of men, *if times are but tolerably good*, that enjoy themselves so highly as farmers. They are little kings, their concerns are not huddled into a corner, as those of the town tradesmen are. In town, many a man who turns thousands of pounds per week, is hemmed in close by buildings and cuts no figure at all. A narrow shop, a contracted warehouse, without a yard of room besides to turn in, on any hand, without a yard, stable, or outhouse of any description, perhaps hoisted aloft up three or four dirty pair of stairs, is all the room the wealthy tradesman can bless himself with; and there, day after day, month after month, year after year, he is to be found, like a rat in the hole of a wall, or a toad in the heart of a stone or of an oak tree. Spring and summer and autumn go round, sunshine and flowers spread over the world, the sweet breezes blow, the sweet waters murmur along the vales; but they are all lost upon him; he is the woful prisoner of Mammon, and so he lives and dies. The farmer would not take the wealth of the world on such terms; his concerns, however small, spread themselves out on a pleasant amplitude, both to his eye and heart; his house stands in its own stately solitude; his offices and out-houses stand round extensively, without any stubborn and limiting contraction; his acres stretch over hill and vale; there his flocks and herds are feeding; there his labourers are toiling: he is the king and sole commander there; he lives among the purest air and most delicious quiet. Often when I see those healthy, hardy, full-grown sons of toil going out of town, *I envy them the freshness and repose of the spots where they are going to.* Ample old-fashioned kitchens, with their chimney-corners of true projecting-beams and seated, still remaining; blazing fires in winter, shining on suspended hams and flitches. Guns supported on hooks above, dogs basking on the hearth below. Cool shady parlours in the summer, with open windows, and odours from garden and shrubbery blowing in. Gardens wet with purest dews, and humming at noon-tide with bees; and the green fields and verdurous trees, or deep woodlands lying all around, where a hundred rejoicing voices of birds or other creatures are feeding; there his labourers are toiling; he is the king and sole commander there; he lives among the purest air and most delicious quiet. Often when I see those healthy, hardy, full-grown sons of toil going out of town, *I envy them the freshness and repose of the spots where they are going to

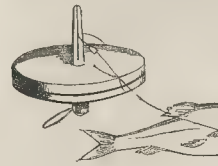
ANGLING.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE PIKE.—(Continued.)

Trolling for pike is a pleasant method of taking them. The trolling rod has several small rings fixed on every one of its joints; upon the butt-joint is fitted a reel; on the reel are wound from thirty to forty yards of strong silk line, which passes through the rings of the rod, and is then fastened to the gimp, with which the hook is armed. The hook itself is a compound of two small perch-hooks, put back to back. Between the hooks hangs a little chain, and at the end of the chain a small plummet; the plummet is to be sewed into the mouth of a dead fish, roach, dace, or gudgeon, the hooks being left outside, exposed to sight. The bait, thus fastened, is to be kept in motion in the water; sometimes suffered to sink, then gradually raised—now drawn with the stream and now against it. If the pike be in the neighbourhood, he mistakes it for a living fish, seizes it, and runs off to his lurking place, where he, in a few minutes, gorges it; then you give a sudden jerk, play with him till he is tired, draw him towards the bank, and then, with a landing-net, bring him on *terra firma*.

For live-bait fishing, the hook is baited by passing it through the fish's lips, or beneath the back fin; a large cork float is used, and a gudgeon is considered the best live bait: two or three swan shot will be requisite to keep down the bait, which should swim about mid-water. When a fish bites, he must be allowed a few minutes to pouch his bait, as in fishing with the gorge hook.



TRIMMING FOR PIKE.—*There are several sorts of trimmers.* One is made of flat cork, or any light wood, painted, seven or eight inches in diameter, turned round, with a groove in the edge large enough to receive a fine whip-cord, or stout silk line, twelve to fourteen yards long, or, at least, five yards longer than the depth of the water; a small peg, two inches long, is fixed in the centre, with the end slit; and use a small double hook, fixed to a brass wire link. Insert the baiting needle under the side fin of the bait, and keep it just within the skin of the side; bring it out beyond the back-fin, drawing the wire after it, and the hook, when drawn home, will be partly covered by the side-fin; one end of the line is of course fixed to the cork, the other to the loop in the wire; the line is slightly put into the slit of the peg, to keep the bait at a proper depth (from three to four feet), and to prevent it untwisting the line out of the groove. The trimmer should always be started on the windward side of the pond, and the rougher the water the better the sport. If not seized in one trip, it must be taken up, and started from the windward side again. Another plan is to take a bladder, and fasten a hook to it, baited as directed above, and set it off in the same way, from the windward side of the pond, and if a pike should seize the bait, you will have some sport in seeing the bladder pulled under water from time to time, and again rising when the fish is tired; and you will at last find that the bladder will be victorious.

But the most amusing method of taking a pike is to get a goose, gander, or duck. Take one of the pike tackle I have told you of before; tie the line under the left and over the right wing; turn the goose off into a pond where there are pike, and there is no doubt of good fun between the goose and the fish.

The following amusing account of a similar sort of curious fishing is extracted from "M'Dirmid's Scrap Book, 1820:"—"Several years ago, a farmer in the immediate neighbourhood of Loch Maber, Dumfriesshire, kept a gander, who not only had a great fund of wandering himself, but also delighted in piloting forth his cackling harem to weary themselves in circumnavigating their native lake, or in straying amidst forbidden fields on the opposite shore. Wishing to check this ingrain habit, he one day seized the gander just as he was about to spring into the pure breast of his favourite element, and tying a large fish-hook to his leg, to which was attached a dead frog, he suffered him to proceed upon his voyage of discovery. As had been anticipated, the bait soon caught the eye of a greedy pike, which, swallowing the deadly hook, not only arrested the progress of the astonished gander, but forced him to perform half-a-dozen summersets on the surface of the water! For some time the pike was seen labouring; the fish pulling and the bird screaming with all his might—the one attempting to fly and the other to swim from his invisible enemy—the gander one moment losing and the next regaining the centre of gravity, and casting unanswerable inquiry-like look at his snow-white flock of geese and goslings, who cackled out their sympathy for their afflicted commodore. At length victory declared in favour of the feathered angler, who bearing away for the nearest shore, landed on the smooth green grass one of the finest pike ever caught in the Castle Loch. This adventure is said to have cured the gander of his propensity for wandering, but for the truth of this we cannot vouch."

A DISCIPLE OF ISAAK WALTON.

ANGLING FOR CHUB.

(From a Correspondent.)

I do not perceive that any particular allusion is made in your last week's article on Chub Angling to the excellence of the *humble bee* as a bait. Undoubtedly a chafer is the most killing bait of any, but then it cannot be used with success except in mornings and evenings—for an obvious reason—chafers are only to be found on the wing in the early and latter parts of the day—remaining all the middle part of it in a sleepy state, hanging by their claws under the leaf of the maple, the beech, the mountain ash, the wild cherry, or such other shrubs or trees as may happen to grow in the locality; they prefer the maple, on which they feed voraciously.

When the chafers have ceased to buzz about the ears of the morning angler, and the sun dispelling the mist on the surface of the stream,

> "——— From his dominions
> Flingeth a glory like the golden glow
> In which spring clothes her emerald-winged minions;"

then is the time for the humble bee to be used, which will be in most cases successfully

Near this town is a high bank, jutting out, promontory-like, into the Thames, without trees or shrubs of any kind, but clothed towards the river with wild thyme, and other herbs and flowers of many and varied scents and hues; round it the river flows with impetuous force, forming a deep and rapid stream. Here the chub are taken with chafers early in the morning; but as soon as the sun has risen over the wood on the opposite side of the river, and its beams have expanded the petals of the wild flowers, many a "blythe bee" may be seen "disporting" on the bank, and many a rare old chub watching them from the deeps below, ready to seize any that may approach too near the surface; as such times the humble bee is a certain bait, and the chafer no longer attractive; a striking proof of the power of instinct, and of the necessity for the angler, who hopes for success, to study closely, and follow carefully the rules of nature in preparing and adopting his baits.

We angle here for chub with a long line, say thirty or forty yards above the place we suppose them to haunt, and let it swim down the stream without a float, and using only a shot or two to sink it a little if the stream be very rapid.

Great Marlow, July 6, 1842.

ORIGIN OF QUARRELS.—The sweetest and most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate rings and tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that blows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved often draws blood from many a heart which would defy the battle-axe of hatred, or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face familiar and dear, awakens grief and pain. These, in the elegant words of the preacher, are little thorns which, though men of a rougher form may make their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of a more refined turn in their journey through life, and make their travelling irksome and unpleasant. Oh! how careful ought we to be not to darken over and mutilate the sweet images of hope, and joy, and peace, that might gild the current of our own and of our companions' lives, by suffering these spots to mingle with them,—these shadows of upas leaves to be reflected in the stream!

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Wednesday Evening.

The Stock-markets have remained in a quiet state all day; very little business has been transacted, and values have not undergone any material alteration.

In Railway Shares, Edinburgh and Glasgow were quoted 47; ditto, New, 3½; Great Western, New, 61½ to 62; ditto, Fifths, 8⅜; Brighton, 34; Blackwall, 9 to 9⅛; Birmingham, quarter shares, 47; SouthWestern, 62; Manchester and Leeds, 76; ditto, new, 35; Midland Counties, 69½; Northern and Eastern, 40½ to 40⅝; South-Eastern, 23 to 23½; ditto, Scrip, 3; and York and North Midland, 86½ to 87.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—SHARE-MARKET.—A fair amount of business has been transacted to-day, but has closed sellers. Eastern Counties have sold at 8⅛ 9; new, £6 9s 2d; debentures, £10 9s 2d; Grand Junction, 83½; Lancaster and Preston, 34; thirds, 20⅛; Liverpool and Manchester, 184; London and Birmingham, 189; old thirds, 60; South-eastern and Dover, new, 3⅜. In Banks, the Borough has sold at 12⅝ ex. div.; North and South Wales, 4⅛.

MANCHESTER, July 19.—SHARE-MARKET.—Our market has been very firm to-day, with a good inquiry for railways, but owing to the continued scarcity of stock, only a limited business has been transacted; higher prices would in most cases have been given. Our quotations are:—Liverpool and Manchester, halves, 84; Lancaster and Preston, 30; Ditto, three-quarters, 20 to 21; Manchester and Leeds, 75 to 75⅛; South-Western, 61½ to 62; Manchester Assurance, 9⅞ to 10.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 166½	India Stock,
3 per Cent Reduced, 91½	Ditto Bonds, 39 pm
3 per Cent Consols, 90⅞	Ditto Old Annuities, 89
3½ per Cent Reduced, 100⅜	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 100	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 46 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 46 pm
Long annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 46 pm
Jan 1860,	Bank Stock for Account.
Oct. 1859, 12¼	India Stock for Opg.
Jan. 1860, 12⅝	Consols for Opg. 90⅞

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week the arrivals of English Wheat up to Mark-lane have been very moderate, yet the stands have been somewhat heavily supplied with surplus samples of both red and white. The finest qualities have gone off at prices about equal to those noted on Monday, but other kinds have had a downward tendency. Of Foreign Wheat upwards of 44,000 quarters have come to hand within the last eight days, most of which has been offering free of duty; the trade, in consequence, has ruled heavy, and the quotations have given way quite 1s per quarter. Barley and Malt have been in short supply, and sluggish inquiry, at late rates. We have received more than 33,000 quarters of Foreign Oats, which have sold slowly, at an abatement of 6d per quarter. In other kinds of spring corn no variation has occurred.

Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 51s 52s 54s; fine, 54s 56s 59s; old, 55s 58s 60s 63s; White, new, 52s 54s 56s; fine, 60s to 63s; superfine, new, 62s 66s 68s 69s; Talavera, 57s 58s 59s; old, 66s 68s 70s; Foreign, free, 53s 54s 56s; fine, 56s 60s 62s; superfine, 62s 65s 66s.

Rye—New, 35s 37s.

Barley—Grinding, 24s 26s 27s; fine, 28s 29s; Malting ditto, 28s 29s; fine, 29s 30s. Distilling, 27s 29s.

Oats—Feed, English, 20s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potatoe, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 32s; Scotch feed, 21s 22s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potatoe, 24s 25s; fine, 25s 26s; Irish, feed, white, 15s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s 0d; fine, 20s 21s 0ds; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 5d; Barley, 28s 0d; Oats, 22s 0d; Rye, 38s 6d; Beans, 34s 11d; Peas, 35s 5d.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which govern Duty — Wheat, 54s 5d; Barley, 27s 4d; Oats, 21s 8d; Rye, 33s 5d; Beans, 34s 4d; Peas, 33s 10d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 9s 0d, Beans, 8s 0d; Peas, 9s 0d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 8½d to 9d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter—Fresh butter, 13s 0d to 13s 6d per doz lb; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d. Irish butter, Cork, 86s to 92s; Waterford, 84s to 88s, Clonmel, 80s to 85s; Belfast, 80s to 84s. Fine Dutch, 96s to 104s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 52s to 80s: Derby, plain, 56s to 64s; ditto, coloured, 54s to 62s; Wilts, double, 61s to 74s; ditto, thin, 50s to 58s; Somerset, 60s to 70s.

Tea —Free-trade Congou, 1s 8½d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9½d per lb.

Sugar, per cwt.—Barbadoes, 61s to 65s 0d; St. Lucia, 58s to 65s 0d; Refined, 80s 0d to 82s 0d.

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 118s.

Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 36s to 40s.

Coal. Adair s, 15s 6d; Pontop, Windsor, 15s 6d; Wylam's, 13s 6d; Haswell, 30s 3d; Hetton, 20s 3d; Lambton, 20s 3d; Russell's Hetton, 20s; Caradoc, 20s 6d; Gordon, 16s 3d; Blyth, 15s; Cowpers, 18s; Victoria steam, 15s 0d per ton. Ships arrived, 6.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 60s to 100s; New ditto, 55s to 90s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 110s; Old, ditto, 95s to 100s; Oat Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 40s to 42s per load.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Veal, 3s 0d to 4s 6d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; Lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 2d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass Beef, 3s 2s to 3s 10d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 2d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Prime Beef and Mutton have been selling freely, at full rates of currency; but otherwise the demand has ruled dull, and the quotations have had a downward tendency, with full average supplies offering.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

INSOLVENT.

C. BINDLEY, Birmingham, coachmaker.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. JOHNSON, Leeds, tow-spinner.

J. DAWSON, Tudeley, and W. DAWSON, Tonbridge, Kent, contractors and builders

BANKRUPTS.

C. M. DARBY, Regent-street, Marylebone, printer.

D. LOW, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, merchant.

J. and J. ATKINS, Coulsdon, Surrey, lime-merchants.

J. W. VOGEL, Cloak-lane, bookseller.

J. STUART, Liverpool, draper.

J. BOLSHAW, Liverpool, saltmaker.

J. S SPINKS and J. MOLSON, Liverpool, coal-merchants.

T. BROOKE, J. LANG, J. WILBY, and J. MILNES, Liversedge, Yorkshire, blanket-manufacturers.

J. RATE, Bourn, Lincolnshire, feltmonger.

W. WILLIAMS, Goldhurst, Kent, wheelwright.

S. BROWN, Liverpool, millwright.

S. H. SMYTH, Cambridge, coachmaker.

J SPARHAM, Trosfoll, Suffolk, miller.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

INSOLVENTS.

S. KNIGHT, cattle dealer, West Hoathley, Sussex

J. M'GARRY, printer, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

R. SCALE, farmer, Halstead, Essex.

BANKRUPTS.

S. RUSHTON, ironmonger, Nottingham

W. SEDDON and J. JORDAN, millers, St. Helen's, Lancashire

L. YABLONSKY, jeweller, Birmingham.

J. WALSH and E. HALFORD, tailors and drapers, Nottingham.

J. MILLS, canal carrier, London-wall.

H. and R. FAWCUS, timber-merchants, Stockton-upon-Tees.

G. SKIPP, cider-merchant, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire.

C. TIMMIS, flint grinder, Darlaston-green, Staffordshire.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending July 16, 1842, is 36s. 4¼d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 23rd day of April, to the 16th day of July, 1842, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act, 3 and 4 William IV cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,979,000	Securities	£21,713,000
Deposits	8,565,000	Bullion	7,818,000
	£26,844,000		£29,531,000

Downing-street, July 22, 1842.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst. at Somerset-street, Portman square, the lady of the Hon. Augustus Morrison Macdonald, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Southsea, Portsmouth, the lady of Captain W. V. Brooke, 32nd Regiment, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at 68, Park-street, the Hon. Mrs. Cage, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., the lady of T. D. Acland, Esq., M.P., of a son.

On the 20th instant, in Piccadilly, the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Fitzwilliam street, Cambridge, the lady of J. Griffith, Esq., of St. John's College, of a daughter.

In Dublin, Lady Fanny Cole, of a daughter.

At Kilkinchy, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Ward, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at the Palace, Ripon, the Honourable Mrs. Longley, of daughter

On the 15th inst., at Castle Park, Lancaster, the lady of E. G. Hornby, Esq., of a daughter.

At Addlestone, Surrey, on the 14th inst., the lady of John M. Kemble, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 12, at Grantchester, the Rev. Thomas Gaskin, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Orton, Esq., of March.

July 15, at Great Ilford, H. B. Pearse, Esq., of the Adjutant-General's Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Kynaston, Esq., of the Rookery, Ilford, Essex.

July 16, at Herungfordbury, John Ernle Money, Esq., Captain in her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, to Harriet Louisa, eldest daughter of W. H. Sutton, of Hertingfordbury, Herts, Esq.

July 16, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Hercules Henry Graves Macdonnell, Esq., second son of the Reverend Dr. Macdonnell, of Knocklyon House, county Dublin, to Emily Anne, only child of D. C. Moylan, Esq., of Douglas, county Cork.

At St. Mary's Church, and subsequently, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at Moorfields, Charles Fitzgerald Higgins, Esq., of Trafalgar Park, Mayo, Ireland, to Amelia Vertue, only daughter of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., of Portland-place, London, and Nethercote Hall, Oxfordshire.

On the 14th inst., at St. Nicholas, Worcester, George Redford, Esq., of Goldensquare, St. James's, to Elizabeth Emma, eldest daughter of George Bentley, Esq., of Sansome Lodge, Worcester.

On the 18th inst., at Wembury, Devonshire, Captain F. T. Maitland, 24th Regiment, to Emily, second daughter of Major Newland.

On the 19th inst., at Margate, Mr. John Meller Fogg, of her Majesty's Railway Post-office, to Jane Ann, only daughter of the late Francis Cobb, Esq., of Margate.

At Toddington Church, Bedfordshire, on the 14th inst., Henry Robinson, of her Majesty's Household, and of Knapton Grove, Norfolk, Esq., to Lucy, youngest daughter of William Dodge Cooper Cooper, Esq., of Toddington Manor, Beds and Park House, Highgate, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., Reginald St. John, youngest son, H. J. Raines, Esq., of Newport, near Bowden, Yorkshire.

On the 19th inst., at Manze Hill, Greenwich, in the 82nd year of his age, after only four days' illness, W. Taylor Esq., Admiral of the Red, the only surviving officer who accompanied Captain Cook in his third voyage round the world, and was present at his death.

July 18, at Chichester, in her 70th year, Margaret, relict of Thomas Holland Esq., of Seahore, Worcestershire.

At Kilclean, Castlederg, county Tyrone, Mr. John M'Farland, aged 106 years.

At Penzance, on the 13th instant, in the 65th year of his age, Richard Potter, Esq., late M.P. for Wigan, and brother of Sir Thomas Potter, of Manchester.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, Ann, relict of the late John Hockey, of Whitefriars, in the 88th year of her age.

On Friday, the 15th inst., at his residence, Upminster, Essex, in an apoplectic fit, Wasey Sterry, Esq., aged 41.

July 14, at Kensington, Colonel John Grant, late Portuguese service, aged 60 years.

On the 17th inst, at the College, Warwick, aged 82, the Reverend George Innes, M.A., fifty years master of the King's School, and rector of Hilperton, Wilts.

On the 17th instant, at Andover, Hants, Thomas Heath, Esq., banker, aged 61 years.

On the 18th inst., at Park-village, Regent's Park, Lucia, the inestimable and dearly beloved wife of Thomas Meiladew, and daughter of H. F. Lawretz, Esq., of Alcona.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1842.—REPRINT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 12.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

ELECTION PETITIONS AND CORRUPTION.

The Election Petition Compromises Committee have laid their report before Parliament, and it is a document in all senses important and remarkable—important as involving the great question of electoral liberty and purity, and remarkable as presenting the most astounding series of corrupt disclosures that ever startled a community into a conviction of the existence of any lurking moral and constitutional sore. There is a just confession to be made, too, after the perusal of the report, that Mr. Roebuck, who instituted his committee upon bold and broad charges and promises, has vindicated these promises abundantly, and made good his charges before the world. We are disposed to award him, upon these grounds, the praise which is due to manly, honest, and emphatically English conduct. He has dragged the giant of corruption from his bed of filth, and lifted him up in his hideous deformity before the loathing and astonished eyes of mankind. He has set him up in the pillory of public opinion, a landmark of disgrace, and shame, and hate. He has not allowed the acts of constituents, nor of known and powerful individuals, to compromise his career of inquiry and disclosure, but upon all alike has fixed his brand of guilt. Nor does he seem in this instance to have allowed personal predilections to creep into the question, or to have based his fabric of evidence upon any other than the strongest public grounds. Moreover, he has worked out his purpose with much daring and persevering intrepidity, in the teeth of powerful opponents, and under the weight of an obloquy, which it required either the pride of truth or the strength of Hercules to endure. We confess to having doubted the entire purity of his motives before, but conviction is forced upon us by his report; and we will neither be unjust enough to withhold from him the praise of patriotism now, nor ungenerous enough to deny the amount of good which is likely to result from his most complete triumph over public corruption on the one hand, and public slander on the other. He must be acknowledged to have beaten the *Times* newspaper by the arguments of practical evidence; and what is of infinitely more import to the country, to have bearded the lion of bribery in his den. And the public must also remember that, in this report, he does not speak alone, but by the corroborative voices of all who were associated with him upon the committee—men of various parties and honourable principles, and having only the ends of truth and justice within their view.

Let us now turn to the important facts that have been disclosed—and which amount in substance to this result; that, in several most important places of public election, the most heartless and abandoned profligacy has prevailed—that people, holding the franchise, have first sold themselves by wholesale—in groups, and droves, and classes, like cattle at a fair, and that they have afterwards been sold again by the high contractors for their votes—sold at struck bargains—handed over in the gross—made the marketable materials for promissory notes—I. O. U.'s—bills of exchange and bonds of forfeiture—and treated as such beasts perhaps deserved to be treated, but still in a manner quite as disgraceful to the seducers as the seduced. Take a few items of what your *free*-born Englishmen were content to court and submit to, and of what your high-born gentlemen could degrade themselves to acheive. Behold the debasing pictures, even though they make honesty indignant, and put human nature to the blush.

First Harwich returns two members to Parliament, and more than half its constituency sell themselves outright. It is in the evidence of the report—

"That the sum of money expended by Mr Attwood for the election of himself and Major Beresford was, as early as the examination, £6,800; and that of this sum a large portion was expended to prevent bribery on the part of the sitting members, and paid chiefly at periods subsequent to the election. This sum is exclusive of the money paid by the Compromise. The person said to be employed for the purpose of giving the money to electors, like others to distribute it, was a banker of the town, who has died since the election. That among thirty-three persons a sum of above £3,000 was distributed in direct bribes. That Major Beresford paid no part of this sum, he not having contributed to the expenses of the election. That the gross cost of the election on the part of Sir D. Le Marchant was, as nearly as can be ascertained, £1,500; and that a part of this sum, how much does not appear, was spent in an illegal manner; and £500 went to pay certain former outstanding accounts. That the gross cost of the election to Mr. Bagshaw was £50. And it appears also that the bills against Sir D. Le Marchant and Mr. Bagshaw, to the amount of between £300 and £400, remain yet unsettled."

Well, after all this corrupt infamy has been perpetrated to buy a constituency consisting of 182 (!!) electors, the contending parties first petition against each other, and then "swop the seat," upon condition—

"1. That Major Beresford was to retire, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, within a month after May 3.

"2. That Sir D. Le Marchant was to be allowed to stand unopposed by Mr. Attwood and his agent.

"3. That Mr. Attwood should pay by way of deposit, as guarantee, £2,000, which was to be forfeited, provided that the engagements entered into by Mr Attwood on behalf of himself and Major Beresford were not fulfilled, Mr Attwood himself stating that he considered that he had paid the sum of £2,000 out and out. The remaining £500 was paid for Mr. Attwood by his agent, Mr. Currie.

"4. That the petitions against the return of the sitting members should all be immediately withdrawn.

"That the petitions were consequently withdrawn, and all further proceedings arrested."

We have no language to describe the abomination of all this transaction. We brand the four candidates as all alike disgraced; and if they plead personal ignorance of the bribery (which it seems most sickening hypocrisy to do), then they are as much disgraced by the compromise—we, for one of thousands who will think with us, value not their public honesty at a doit. As for the wretched electors they are an insult to manhood. But Harwich will be disfranchised of course.

At Lewes the same dehumanising and destructive system was carried on. Seven thousand pounds were spent in treating and bribery among the voters. The defeated party then threatened to punish the victorious, for acts of which both had been guilty alike. To save expense and detection the seat was quietly sold or compromised; and if money did not pass to clinch the bargain, it is quite clear that exposure was dreaded and guilt connived at in the act of compromise alone.

At Reading we have only another episode of the same rascally shuffling and evasion; but here the gingerbread of corruption is again tipped with gold. A disgraceful arrangement is entered into, with the following rider to its scandalous condition —

"That in the event of the petitioner's election not being effected in the way above proposed, the sitting members will forthwith pay (£2000) two thousand pounds to the petitioner.

"London, May 2, 1842. "C. RUSSELL.
"Witness, C. A. SAUNDERS. "CHELSEA."

These bargains speak for themselves; and it is to be hoped that they will speak with an universal voice to the country, that this horrid corruption may be rendered as helpless as it is infamous—and not only be stigmatized, but crushed.

Last, not least, we have the damning case of Nottingham. It does indeed crown the apex of the whole mountain of filth that has been piled up before the committee—it is the very crater of the seething and smoking Ætna, that has been so long bursting into flame.

In Nottingham there are between five and six thousand electors; and a pleasant, honest race of people they must be, when some £16,000 is required to get them to register, in favour of any party, their innocent and immaculate votes! We need not go into the details of the bribery; it is enough to know they were handsomely bought and sold—that the election was bad in its core—that it was petitioned against vigorously—and that to quash proceedings, the following delectable memorandum was drawn out:—

"Memorandum.—London, May 4, 1842.]

"NOTTINGHAM ELECTION PETITIONS.

"It is expedient to settle the petitions now pending, and it is agreed that—

"1. All the petitions shall be abandoned.

"2. Within four days from this date one seat shall be vacated.

"3. The sum of £1000 to be paid to Messrs Clarke, Frynmore, and Fladgate, within seven days from this date, in consideration of the expenses incurred in the petition.

"4. It is understood that Mr. Walker is to be returned at the election resulting from the above mentioned vacancy; for security whereof, it is agreed, &c., &c.

"5. That a promissory note for £4000, signed by Sir John Cam Hobhouse or Sir George G. De H. Larpent, at three months from the date, shall be this day deposited with Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Bankers London, and that James Bacon, Esq., and Sutton Sharpe, Esq., shall decide whether the above conditions have been honourably fulfilled, and if such referees act in case of their disagreement, an umpire appointed by them shall decide: that such conditions have not been honourably fulfilled, then the promissory note in question shall be handed to Mr. Walker; or returned to Sir John Cam Hobhouse or Sir George G. De H. Larpent, if such conditions have been honourably fulfilled.

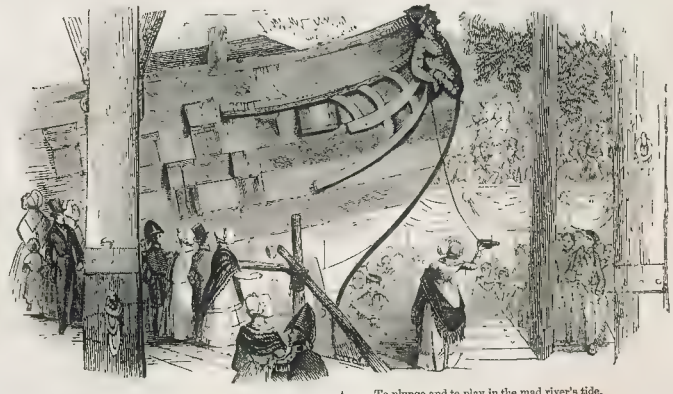
DYSON, HALL, and PARKES.

"Agents to Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Sir George G. de H. Larpent.
"W. M. FLADGATE,
"For the petitioners and Mr. Walter."

Sir John Hobhouse gives his £4000 promissory note, and Mr. Fladgate also acknowledges for Mr. Walter the receipt of £1000 for his share of the costs; and so Nottingham, and Sir George Larpent, and Sir John Hobhouse, and Mr. Walter, rejoice together in their diplomatic souls.

Now—with every consideration for the honest pride of the different constituencies involved, as well as for the fine feelings of the delicate gentlemen who have been bartering over their franchise—we record our deliberate opinion, that if they had been all of them committing and compounding felonies together, there would not have been an iota more of moral wrong adhering to their most unwashed characters, than we find covering, and fouling, and ulcerating them at the present time. Our doctrine is, that in nearly every case the compromise was as bad as the corruption; and at least, it was one of its direct fruits; and irrespective of all persons and all parties, we rejoice in the staring and authoritative disclosures that have been made—disclosures that must force a remedy upon the sterling common sense of the community, and tend to cleanse the sewers and sluices of our electoral system, in spite of the teeth of those who battle for its abuse.

We repeat that Mr. Roebuck has done his duty well—and in so doing it has done good service to the whole community besides.



Goliath! Goliath! strong-girt for the wave,
Light smiles from the lovely, loud shouts from the brave,
Shall greet you, fresh giant, with gladness, to-day,
As you breast the proud waters to plunge and to play!

To plunge and to play in the mad river's tide,
Till you join in your might your more boisterous bride
Till the ocean rolls round you her billows of foam,
And you find in the wild sea—wife, palace, and home!

Goliath ! whence win you your threat-bearing name ?
Who says, "Go forth in glory and sail unto fame,
Speed flight through the world on your war-[illegible] wings,
The terror of nations—the queller of kings ?

Or on your peace-errand, repose on your deep,
Like the eagle watch-tired—the lion asleep !
So the strangers who see you so calm on your path,
May love you in slumber, but dread you in wrath ?"

Who says, "Britain's star is above you—the eye
That watches your way through the waves from the sky ;
That glows when you battle, that gleams when you rest.'
Who says, "Go forth, GOLIATH, on glory's behest ?"

Who ? A beautiful woman, a light of our isles ;
One of those who win love, or spur courage with smiles ;
And who, gay in her loveliness, clasps the bright wine,
In a flask she will break on that proud head of thine !

Her hand is the lily, her cheek is the rose ;
'Neath her touch, how the wine in its glass-prison glows !
How its sunny beads mount up, and sparkle, and flash,
Like her eyes, as she now sets them free with a dash !

A dash ! all is over—the bottle she broke
With the one mystic word that her cherry lips spoke—
"Goliath !" All heard it, and shouted around,
Till the sky caught the echoes that rung from the ground !

"Goliath !" away ! Now a grand bird of war,
Spread your wings and your sails, and your prowess afar !
Bear your way o'er the waters in grandeur and pride,
Like a sea-wedded warrior rejoiced in his bride !

In strife more than fourscore fierce thunder-voiced tongues
Shall rear forth their rage from your lead iron-lungs ;
While, through flashes that follow shall gleam your proud form
On its mountains of billows, the King of the storm ;

In quiet—a noble majestic repose
May find you reclining on sunshine or snows,
As silent and steady and true as the glaive
That leaps from its scabbard when war calls the brave.

And shall not the brave, and the noble, and good,
Young Giant, have life within thy ribs of wood,
And the Old Wall of England that floats on the sea
Gain spirit, and strength, and endurance, from thee ?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—A highly respectable and very numerous meeting of the English now in Paris met on Saturday afternoon, and voted an address of condolence to the King of the French. The *Gazette de France* had been seized at the Post-office, and at the printing-offices, on account of seditious articles on the Regency question.

(From the papers of Saturday.)—The King received M. Dupin yesterday evening ; in the morning M. GUIZOT was received by the Duchess of Orleans. The Royal Ordonnance, appointing the Duke de Nemours to be commander-in-chief of the army of operation on the Marne, has been officially published. The Prince de Joinville, whose arrival at Toulon we have announced, is expected to reach Paris in the course of to-day. The committee of linen manufacturers have just addressed a circular to the growers of hemp and flax, the linen manufacturers, and persons generally interested in the linen question, in which they express their fears that the treaty granted to Belgium will prove highly injurious to France.

The French Chambers were opened on Tuesday by the King of the French in person, surrounded by his four surviving sons, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. No doubt was entertained in Paris but that the regency bill, providing for the case of the Count of Paris coming to the throne prior to the age of eighteen, at which his majority is to be fixed, and assigning the functions of regent to the uncles of the royal minor in the order of primogeniture, would pass by large majorities in both chambers. We need scarcely repeat that the guardianship of the Count of Paris, now the only royal, and of the Duke de Chartres, his brother, will remain with the Duchess of Orleans. It was not anticipated that the dynastic opposition would allow the session to terminate without an attempt to upset the ministry.

The *Gazette of Upper Germany*, of the 22nd, in a Paris letter, affirms that the Duke of Orleans's will contained the phrase, "The King of France must carry a sword as well as a sceptre."

Frankfort letters of the 22nd inst., received in Paris last Monday, state that a distinguished diplomatist, a representative at the German Diet, was heard to say, "The sooner we are ready for war the better."

It appears that the works for the fortifications of Ulm and Rastadt are to be advanced with the greatest speed.

The day of the Duke of Orleans's death, the prefect of the Meurthe received a letter from the prince, accepting the *fête* offered to his royal highness by the town of Nancy. Having received a copy of this letter, we lay it before our readers, to whom it will not fail to be interesting, from being probably the last lines traced by the prince, the date being July 12 :—"The kind invitation which you transmitted to me in the name of the town of Nancy, has really embarrassed me, my dear prefect ; but I am happy to say I can accept this mark of politeness, without, however, failing in my military duties. The only way possible to attain this double end is this : the 21st July I will go through Nancy without stopping, in order to reach Luneville early. I could inspect the division of dragoons, the 22nd and 23rd, in the morning. The 23rd, in the afternoon, I would return to Nancy, where the Duchess of Orleans would be arrived from Epinal. I would review the national guard and the garrison troops. I could then receive the authorities ; I would give them a dinner ; then, in the evening, the Duchess and I would go to the ball that the town desires to give us. The 24th, in the morning, we would set off to sleep at Phalsbourg, for, on the 25th, we are expected early at Strasbourg, and I am obliged to make the Duchess travel by very short stages. Will you be kind enough to express to the mayor and common councilmen my pleasure in receiving their invitation ? and receive, my dear prefect, the assurance of my esteem. Your affectionate,

"FERDINAND PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

"Tuileries, July 12, 1842.

"P.S. Have the kindness to inform General Villette officially of this change."

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—THE KING'S SPEECH.—PARIS, Tuesday, July 26.—The new parliament assembled this afternoon, the King presiding at the ceremony. The opening of the chambers was to have taken place on the 3rd of August, but owing to the frightful catastrophe now afflicting France, and the royal family, the period of convocation had been hastened. Interesting at all times as a meeting is of the French legislature, never did it present such an important aspect as at the actual crisis.

The announcement that Louis Philippe, notwithstanding his severe sorrows, would attend the opening, and deliver the customary royal speech, added a distressing interest to this day's proceedings. The tribunes reserved for the public, admitted of course by tickets, commenced filling at ten o'clock, and at noon were all occupied. Two rows of seats were taken from the place of the Deputies, to add to the accommodation of the ladies, most of whom were attired in deep mourning. The tribune from which the deputies speak was removed, and the President's *bureau* as well. In its place was a gilded arm chair, covered with red velvet, and on each side were two stools similarly decorated for the four surviving sons of the King. The first deputy who entered the chamber was M. Golberg, who, last session, introduced a bill to form a journal for the use of the house, but which was thrown out. M. Golberg has a mortal antipathy to the press personages, and he bestowed a mortal glance at their gallery when he entered. M. Janvier, a friend of M. Guizot, was the next deputy visible, but before noon the members arrived in great force, but I remarked that they did not form into groups on the floor of the house as formerly, and on looking into the *Salles des Pas Perdus*, I found the distinguished men having their confab in that locality. M. Theirs, us usual, was shaking hands with everybody and chatting in a very lively manner. M. Odilon Barrot was also very animated with his chin.

Thiers, with all his apparent liveliness, was looking, I thought, anxious. His hair is becoming greyer, and he looks shorter than ever. M. de Salvandy's *toupet* was quite unique. Lamartine, the poet, was philosophising, and Count Molé, who entered after all the peers had taken their seats to the right of the throne, appeared abstracted. The entrance of the diplomatic corps in the tribune reserved for them excited a sensation. The peers were very numerous, and had, besides their official costume (gold embroidered blue coats), crape on the left arm and sword. The council of state sat beneath the bench occupied by the ministers. At a little before one the latter entered. Marshal Soult, the president of the council, took the lead. M. Guizot took his seat next to the Marshal. M. Martin (du Nord), keeper of the seals ; Duperré (marine), Teste (public works), Duchâtel (interior), and Lacave Laplagne (finance), were all at their post's.

At one o'clock the artillery booming within the walls of the chamber announced that the royal *cortege* had left the Tuileries. Several general officers entered the chamber and took their places on each side the royal platform. Seven royal carriages composed the procession, the first containing the King and his sons. On each side of the royal carriage, close to the windows, rode officers. A squadron of dragoons headed the *cortege*, and infantry, as well as cavalry, were the escort. The public was kept from the right side of the Seine, the gardens of the Tuileries having been also cleared. At twenty minutes past one the *huissier* of the chamber called out, "Le Roi," and the King entered it amidst deafening shouts of "Vive le Roi." Everybody stood up, and the King, tottering, with tears streaming down his cheeks, kept bowing and placing his hand to his heart. At length he sobbed out aloud, and dropped into his chair, whilst the cheering was renewed again and again, and the ladies—I may say men also—wept piteously. The Duke de Nemours, the Duke d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke de Montpensier, sat on each side of the King. They were all in the respective uniforms of their regiments, the King being in that of the national guards, with crape round his arm, and wearing black gloves. The King, having put on his hat and spectacles, began to read the royal speech.

"Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,—In the grief which overwhelms me, deprived of that beloved son whom I thought destined to succeed me on the throne, and who was the glory and the consolation of my old days, I felt the necessity of advancing the moment of your assembling round me. We have a great duty to fulfil together. When it shall please God to call me to him, it is necessary that France and its constitutional monarchy be not for a moment exposed to any interruption in the exercise of the royal authority. You will have, then, to deliberate on the measures necessary to obviate, during the minority of my well-beloved grandson, this immense danger. The blow that has just struck me, does not make me ungrateful towards Providence, which still preserves to me children so worthy of my tenderness and of the confidence of France.

"Gentlemen, ensure at no-dip ensure the repose and the security of our country. I will summon you later to resume, on affairs of state, the usual course of your labours."

It was really most distressing to watch the poor King struggling with his parental feeling during the delivery of the speech, and vainly essaying to pronounce it with steadiness. The royal princes were all deeply affected, as well as the entire assemblage. After the oaths of allegiance had been taken by the deputies, the Keeper of the Seals declared the session of 1843 open. The King then rose to depart, when the cheering was renewed. He walked with a firm step and was quite erect. He recovered his self-possession on leaving the chamber. The firing of artillery announced the conclusion of the ceremony, and the King returned to the Tuileries at two o'clock. He will leave for Neuilly to-night. The National Guards along the lines cheered him, but there were some cries of "A bas Guizot ! bas le Ministre de l'Etranger."

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose were present at the royal sitting.

The funds rose when the speech was known at the Bourse.

SPAIN.—The correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Madrid, July 15, says, "I am happy to be able to inform you that the new Minister of Finance, whose principal claim to notoriety arose in the first instance out of his patriotic sentiment, 'to make short accounts with the creditors of the nation,' has been induced to proceed (for the present) on a more civilised system, and even to take some steps to render justice to our suffering countrymen. He has entered into a contract with Messrs. Oliver and Co. for the payment of half-a-year's pay due to the British Auxiliary Legion, and I understand that the proceeds are to be despatched to-day or to-morrow to London."

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S MARRIAGE.—We find the following in the Sun of Monday :—"The continued efforts of the English Cabinet to give to the Queen of Spain a Prince of Coburg for husband have excited a high degree of interest in Austria, as the Duke of Coburg-Cohary belongs to that country by his large possessions in Hungary. Recently, the King of the French addressed Duke Ferdinand as *Royal Highness*, which gave rise to much comment, although it was, perhaps, a mere expression of politeness. It is certain, however, that the English Cabinet has taken steps to insure to this ducal family the title of royal highness, and it is even said that Queen Victoria has addressed an autograph letter to this effect to a German Sovereign."

PORTUGAL.—The accompanying despatches were received, per Lady Mary Wood, steamer, at Falmouth, with Peninsular mails, and bear date from Gibraltar, 14th ; Cadiz, 15th ; Lisbon, 18th ; and from Oporto and Vigo, on the 19th instant.

LISBON, July 18.—The business transacted in the Cortes last week, offers but little interesting. In the Upper Chamber, Count Lavradio moved that the newly-created peers should not be allowed to take their seats in the house, which was rejected. The government was interrogated respecting the news from Goa, which state that the troops had revolted, and that the governor-general, Lopes de Lima, had fled to Bombay, and that a provisional government had been established. The most important information is, that a large body of Spanish troops are approaching the frontiers, in order, it is reported, to enforce, if necessary, the fulfilment of the exactions which the Spanish Government have made through Senor Aguilar, who is daily expected in Lisbon, viz. compensations of no simple nature for the compulsion and violence used towards the four galleons in Oporto, to accompany some criminals to the scaffold, which made a great stir at the time, and negotiations of not a very favourable kind to the Portuguese, relative to the free navigation of the Tagus. The government here has issued a decree for the immediate completion of the enlistment of 4295 recruits, which are yet wanting to complete the number voted for in December, 1841 ; and commissariat orders have also been forwarded to the military arsenal, to send without delay to Elvas, and other frontier towns, stores, ammunition, &c.

BELGIUM.—The Belgian minister of the interior has addressed a circular to all the governors of provinces in Belgium, announcing that the treaty between France and that country, relative to the linen trade, has been signed.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—A letter from Paris announces that his Majesty King Leopold will shortly quit Neuilly, where he will leave her Majesty the Queen, and return for a third time to Brussels.

July 22.—The Duchess of Kent is expected very shortly at Brussels, where she will stay for some days. The King had made several promotions and nominations in the army on the anniversary of his inauguration.

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 11.—Yesterday evening a salute of artillery announced to the inhabitants of this city the arrival of the imperial family, and of his Majesty the King of Prussia at the palace of Isiagen. The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the black eagle of the first class on Prince Alexander Gitsen, and on Prince Vassielchikoff, president of the council of the Empire.—*Journal de St. Petersburgh*, July 12.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 21st inst. states, that the news of the death of the Duke of Orleans caused the funds to fall 1½ per cent. at Berlin. A courier was immediately despatched with the intelligence to the King, who was at Konigsberg.

We have received from the Levant a mass of correspondence, but it contains few particulars of interest.

Our private letters from Beyrout of the 1st instant announce that there had not been any fresh disturbances at Lebanon. The Druses, who had been carried off thence, still remained in the prisons at Beyrout. The emir Abdallah, of Gazir, had quitted the British frigate on board which he had sought protection. He had received a formal promise from the Turkish authorities that he would not be further molested, on condition that he should not return to his own district for some time. The French corvette Corsaline had arrived at Beyrout.

EGYPT.—ALEXANDRIA, July 6.—The following proclamation has been published in the *Alexandria Commercial Gazette*, as emanating from the British Consulate :—"We, John Lawrence Stoddart, her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Alexandria, in Egypt, instigated by the considerations on which were based the Regulations of his highness the Pacha of Egypt, in date of 9th November, 1834, decree as follows :—1. That any individual British subject who shall come to Egypt, with the intention of establishing himself, shall prove during the first day of his arrival in Egypt, by means of passport or his consul, to his consulate a guarantee among the respectable inhabitants of the country, who shall answer for the integrity of his moral conduct. 2. Every individual, already established in Egypt, shall fulfil the prescribed conditions of the preceding article. 3. Any captain who shall have brought passengers incapable of procuring the prescribed qualifications shall be obliged to take them back to Europe at his own risk and peril.—(Signed) J. L. STODDART, Alexandria, June 30, 1842."

Our intelligence from Alexandria of the 6th inst. states that Said Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, a youth of twenty-two years of age, had been appointed admiral-in-chief of the Egyptian fleet. The Viceroy had suffered a serious loss by the death of Selim Bey, one of the most distinguished officers of the Egyptian army, and general-in-chief of the artillery, who died of a *coup de soleil* in the thirty-third year of his age. The plague continued to rage at Alexandria.

A letter from Alexandria, of the 26th ult., states that on the preceding day a French vessel, despatched for the purpose from Marseilles, had brought the intelligence of the failure of Messrs. Briggs, Thurburn, and Co., of London. One of the partners of the house in Alexandria connected with that firm, waited on the minister, Boghos Bey, with the news, and was accompanied by him to the palace to communicate it to the Pasha, who expressed much sympathy at the misfortune, and handsomely offered to Messrs. Briggs and Co., of Alexandria, whatever aid they might desire ; but it appears that none was required.

GREECE.—ATHENS, July 10.—On the 3rd inst., the Danish frigate Thetis arrived at the Piræus, having on board Prince Frederick William of Hesse Electoral, heir presumptive to the throne of Denmark. His royal highness embarked yesterday on board the Otho steamer for Nauplia, from whence he proceeded to Syria to join the French steamer, which takes him to Constantinople. The Vanguard, 80, Captain Sir David Dunn ; the Cambridge, 78, Captain Barnard, and Phœnix steamer, arrived here on the 4th instant. It is understood that Sir Stratford Canning considers it advisable to have an English naval force in the Levant to watch the movements of that of France. Admiral Lasusse was at Syria a few days since, and embarked health-office guardians, with whom he proceeded to Patras. The Phœnix left last night for Constantinople. The Vanguard and Cambridge sailed this morning for Syria and the Dardanelles. The Monarch, 84, is gone to Malta.

A letter from Constantinople, July 6, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, mentions a rumour that Sir Stratford Canning had announced his intention of giving in his resignation, if coercive means should not be resorted to for the purpose of compelling the Porte to make the required concessions on the Syrian question. No fact is mentioned, however, to give an air of probability to this rumour.

WEST INDIES.—The Trinidad papers make a special complaint of the inconvenience the merchants of that island sustained in the despatch of their mail to meet the general West India mail, which appears to have been caused by the interference of the new company's agent in the transmission of their letters. The agricultural report for the month of May states that the unfavourable condition of the weather had almost put an end to sugar making, that the crop was almost completed, this was of no material importance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDA

The Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the woolsack. The Poor-law Amendment Continuance Bill, the Irish Fisheries Bill, and several private bills, were read a first time. The Poor-law Amendment Bill to be read a second time on Tuesday; and the peers to be summoned.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

Several estate and private bills were read a third time, and passed.—On the order of the day being read for going into committee on the Copyright of Designs Bill, Mr. Phillips objected to a measure of so much importance being discussed on Saturday, particularly after a week of excessive labour. After two divisions for adjournment, and a long and tedious conversation, the bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported.—The committee on the Newfoundland Bill was postponed until Wednesday next.—The Lunacy Bill was read a second time.—The Manchester, Birmingham, and Bolton Police Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, who continued indisposed.—Lord Campbell postponed till Thursday the motion to prohibit the barring of members of the House of Commons as counsel at their lordships' bar. He did this on account of the absence of the Lord Chancellor, the cause of which he deeply regretted.—The Marquis of Clanricarde postponed the second reading of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill until Tuesday.—A conversation took place between the Bishop of London and Lord Wharncliffe on the subject of national education, at the conclusion of which the Lord President distinctly denied that Government had any intention of establishing normal schools in which religious instruction was not to be included.—The Earl of Devon moved the re-commitment of the Mines and Collieries Bill.—Lord Brougham forcibly admonished their lordships of the danger of any rash and excessive interference with the labour of the people in the manner in which they should deal towards their children.—The Marquis of Londonderry, in support of his objections to the measure, read several communications, for which we refer to our report. The noble marquis moved an amendment to refer the bill to a select committee.—The Earl of Devon, Lord Haddington, and the Earl of Galloway opposed the amendment.—The Earl of Ripon supported it.—Their lordships then divided—For the original motion, 49; for Lord Londonderry's amendment, 3; majority, 46.—In committee, several amendments were proposed and negatived.—An amendment limiting the powers of inspectors to report to the cases which they had examined, and to the fact of the provisions of the act having been attended to or otherwise in each distinct case, was adopted on the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry.—The remaining clauses having been agreed to, the house resumed, the report was read, and the third reading was fixed for Friday.—The Exchequer Bills Prolongation Bill was read a third time and passed.—The other Bills on the table were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the room of T. G. Harris, Esq., unseated by the report of a committee.—Sir R. Peel laid on the table, by command of her Majesty, the papers relating to the commercial treaty between this country and Portugal.—On the motion of Sir R. Peel the Joint Stock Banks Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of going into committee of supply, Mr. T. Duncombe moved for papers relating to the imprisonment of certain persons in the county of Stafford for attending a Charles lecture.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion.—Sir J. Graham opposed the motion, on the ground chiefly of the inexpediency of a political interference by that house of the administration of justice.—A debate ensued, in which Mr. E. Buller, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Hawes, the Attorney-General, Mr. O'Connell, Sir R. Inglis, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sheil, Sir R. Peel, Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bankes, and Mr. M. Philips, took part; the house divided—For the motion, 32; against 116; majority, 84.—On the question that the house resolve itself into committee being again put, Mr. S. Crawford called the attention of the house to the state of the poor in Ireland, and moved, "That the distressed state of Ireland loudly called on the house and the Government to consider the [illegible] some relief."—Lord Duncannon said that, [illegible] on this subject, he could not admit that there was anything in the condition of Ireland to inspire despondency. On the contrary, a general improvement of the people and the country was in progress. He did not think that the disturbances and agricultural distress existed which almost yearly took place.—Mr. O'Connell did not think any practical good could arise from the motion.—The motion was withdrawn, and the house resolved itself into committee.—Several votes were passed without opposition.—On the motion that a sum of £11,634 be voted for defraying the charges of the officers, &c., of the household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Hume disapproved of this expense, and would gladly see the Lord-Lieutenant's office abolished altogether. He understood the present Lord Lieutenant was about to be withdrawn.—Sir R. Peel said the hon. gentleman's reference to the present Lieutenant of Ireland was a peculiarly unhappy one, for he could assure him that so far from his lordship being about to be withdrawn, his conduct in the administration of the affairs of that country had met with the most decided approbation of her Majesty's Government. The Lord Lieutenant was about to leave Ireland for a short period, in order to re-establish his health, which they all felt to be highly valuable.—On the vote of £30,000 for carrying on the improvements of the Caledonian Canal, Sir G. Clerk stated that this vote had been founded upon the recommendations contained in Sir Edward Parry's report.—Mr. Williams objected to the vote, and characterized the measure as a job.—Sir R. Peel supported the grant, which, after a few words from Mr. F. French, was agreed to.—On the proposal of the vote of £39,100 for the expenses of the coinage, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply to questions from hon. members opposite, that 337,180 new sovereigns, £10,000 half-sovereigns, 40,000 half-crowns, and 334,000 shillings, had been lately issued.—The vote was then agreed to.—£60,000 was then granted to enable her Majesty to grant gratuities to the officers, seamen, and marines lately employed on the coast of Syria.—Several other votes having been taken without opposition, the house resumed.—Lord Elliot obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the number and define the boundaries of the several parishes of the county of Dublin.—Lord Stanley obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the Western Australia Act.—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, the Lord Chancellor's indisposition still preventing his attendance.—The Duke of Wellington, in moving the second reading of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, expressed the satisfaction which, as one of those who had originally approved the measure, he felt at its general operation. In many cases it had certainly been carried too far—buildings which had acquired the nickname of bastiles, had been unnecessarily erected, and these had been so constructed as to inflict uncalled-for deprivation upon the inmates. He had seen much of the practical working of the [illegible] tem, however, and was satisfied with the general management. The noble duke then proceeded to enumerate the alterations and deficiencies in the present bill, and concluded by promising that whenever addi[illegible]ught be required to render it complete should be introduced by next s[illegible]n.—Lord Stanhope had hoped that ministers would have acted only a continua[illegible]on for one year of powers which in former times would not have been tolerated for a day. He cited a number of authorities, beginning with Coke and Blackstone, and reaching down to the opinions delivered by the present Lord Chancellor and the judges, to prove that the powers vested in the commissioners were unconstitutional: and attributed a large proportion of the existing distress to the operation of the Poor-law, and especially to the prohibition of out-do[illegible] relief, by which all who required assistance were compelled to submit to imp[illegible]sonment within the walls of buildings which had justly earned the name of "bastiles." The principle originally acted upon was to discontinue altogether out-door relief; but this had been found impossible, from an apprehension of its consequences. A fearful increase of crime, however, and a general destitution among the labouring classes, had been the result of its partial operation; while, so far from economy being secured, the rates had in many instances been trebled. The noble lord then noticed briefly the want of a court of appeal for the labourer and the mode of investigations into cases of hardship by the assistant commissioner and, after remarking upon the danger of rebellion [illegible]inst such atrocious oppression as the law permitted, closed that bill by read a second time that day [illegible] months.—Lord Brougham complained of the constant repetition of wanton defamation against the bill, and reproved Lord Stanhope for having, by appealing to the passions of the people, tempted them to forsake their allegiance.—The amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill then read a second time.—The County Courts Bill was read a third time; and several other bills having been forwarded a stage, their lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Estcourt, and the O'Conor Don, were sworn members of the general committee of elections, in the room of three members who had resigned.—Mr. Wyse was defeated by a majority of 90 to 41 in an attempt to introduce into the Birmingham Grammar School Estate Bill clauses to alter its constitution, the most important of which was a clause to add to the governing body five of the Birmingham town council *ex officio*. The bill, without those determining clauses, was read a third time and passed.—In reply to Sir F. Burdett, Sir R. Peel stated, that in pursuance of the undertaking of Lord John Russell on the part of her Majesty's Government, he felt bound to propose an address to her Majesty, praying for the removal to mercy of Mr. Frost.—In reply to Lord Exmouth, Lord de Saumarez, and Sir Sidney Smith; and in reply to a subsequent question by Mr. Hawes, the right hon. baronet said he should make the motion during the present session.—In reply to Mr. F. French, Sir R. Peel stated that he had received an assurance from the Portuguese Government that an arrangement would be made for the discharge, by [illegible] instalments, of the claims of the Portuguese legion.—Mr. Hume and Mr. Bodkin[illegible] objected to the proposal to erect monument at the public expense to the [illegible] officers above mentioned.—A conversation arose on the subject of [illegible]passage in a recent sermon of the Rev. H. Melvill, which had been quoted by Mr. M. Gibson in a former debate, by the former hon. member for Manchester, for the purpose of vindicating the rev. gentleman, whom he stated to be his relation; and the object was fully accomplished.—The Colonial Passengers Bill was read a third time.—On the question that the bill do pass, a discussion took place, in the course of which several members argued against the measure, as creating a new kind of slavery.—Sir Stanley Lees gave a very able and effective speech in support of the bill, which, on a division, was passed by a majority of 118 to 59.—The Assessed Taxes (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Sir J. Graham, the report of the Parish Constables Bill was received, after considerable opposition.—Several bills having been advanced in their respective stages, the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he should, on Friday, move the three following resolutions: "That the compromise of election petitions, as brought to the knowledge of this house, by the report of the committee on election proceedings, must, for the future, be considered to be without parliamentary censure, tend to bring this house into contempt with the people, and thereby seriously to diminish its power and authority. That all such practices are hereby declared to be a violation of the privileges of the people and the rights of the privileges of this house; which it will in all future cases strictly inquire into, and severely punish. That whereas in the late elections for Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Reading, Falmouth, Sudbury, and Bridport, the most active means have been found insufficient to protect the voters from the mischievous temptation of bribery, it is ordered that Mr. Speaker do cause the writ for any election of members for the said towns, till further legislative enactments have been adopted to protect the purity of elections."—Mr. C. Buller moved the order of the day for the committee on the Bridport Elections Bill (No. 2).—Mr. Macnenon, who had [illegible] until that day three months, now opposed the measure on three grounds [illegible]ath, as the 23th clause of [illegible] to his own crimination, [illegible] of Commons [illegible] desirous to discuss so trifling, as well before as after the [illegible] of the writ.—Mr. C. Buller, who had the conduct of the bill, at length postponed the clause for further consideration.—The concluding lines of the 2nd clause, which subject members, candidates, and agents, to examination by an election committee, were resisted by Sir R. Inglis, lest they should be construed to give what, however, the Attorney-General said that, in point of fact, they did not give the power of compelling those parties to criminate themselves.—Mr. C. Buller observed, and was confirmed by the Solicitor General in the observation, that the examination here authorized was not into bribery, but only into corrupt practices.—Mr. Darby moved to enlarge the words conferring this authority.—Mr. Bright objected to such similar corruption, but he objected to investigate it by [illegible]w and hitherto illegal means, and he thought there was no way of dismissing the parties as to the compromise, without examining them as to the bribe [illegible] Mr. Hume supported the clause.—The Attorney-General answered that under this clause the candidate or agent would be asked only what had occasioned the compromise; and if he answered that it had been occasioned by bribery, he could not be asked who had committed it.—Mr. Roebuck said, he considered the circumstances of it.—The Attorney-General then proposed, for the removal of doubt, to add the words, "subject to the ordinary rules of evidence."—Mr. O'Connell objected thus to shelter the parties. If they were innocent, they would answer willingly; and if they were guilty, he had no sympathy with them. With respect to an intimation thrown out by Sir R. Inglis, that [illegible] question at least as serious an offence as bri[illegible]y, Mr. O'Connell, with [illegible] strength of the great [illegible] party on the trial of an Irish [illegible]on, and has re[illegible] on source, however, that [illegible] the ballot.—The Attorney-General [illegible] to the practice of [illegible] party on the trial of an Irish [illegible] from the Court of Chancery, which examination was often directed by that court, but always took place, subject to the ordinary rules of evidence. The clause passed, with the addition of another to the committee to inquire into the [illegible] these alterations were regarded by Mr. Aglionby as so mutilating to the bill, that he avowed his hope of seeing Lord John Russell, who is in the house, at some forward next year with an avenging proposal of ballot and extended suffrage.—Sir R. Inglis asked, whether it would be worth the while of Ministers to consume any more time upon a bill, of which the first clause had undergone several hours, and which there was obviously no chance of passing into law during the present session?—Sir C. Peel said, he would not encourage the proceeding, if he were hopeless of completing the measure in this session; but if it could be so completed, it could hardly fail to have a beneficial effect, in the way of shortening, upon such elections as might take place during the recess. He would recommend that the committee should now proceed, without needless consumption of further time. Mr. Darby observed, that there would be no new petitions on the ground of bribery, when he withdrew one he understood that honour was precluded from getting the seat by means of compromise. Mr. Hume objected to the principle of the 3d clause, which allowed petitioners, during general bribery to be presented at the public expense after the expiration of the time limited for presenting election petitions. Such alterior petitions, though not allowed to affect the seats, would be generated extensively by vexatious and vengeful motives, which would be indulged without control where the public was to defray the cost.—Mr. C. Buller said that there was a check in the section, which requires the petitioning party to enter into recognisance for payment of costs in case of his petition being voted frivolous and vexatious.—Mr. Harris likewise objected to the clause; his opinion, however, being that no one would petition when there was no chance of getting the seat.—Mr. Henley called the attention of the house to the anomalous position in which they would be placed if a member whom an election committee had seated, were three months after [illegible] pronounced by a new committee to have been guilty of extensive bribery, in spite of which he would be still entitled to sit and vote.—The question was [illegible] for a division; but during the exclusion of strangers the debate was resumed. The division, however, was not long delayed, and the result of it was the adoption of the clause.—The section which provides for the recognisances having limited its amount to £500, an amount obviously too small to check vexatious petitions, Mr. Hume moved that the recognisance should be £1,000, which was agreed to.—The 14th and following clauses, which went to constitute the commission of peers and members of Parliament for prosecuting any such inquiry into extensive bribery as should have been recognised by a report from a committee of the House of Commons, were objected to by Mr. O'Connell, and by several other members, on the score of privilege.—Mr. Roebuck advised that this part of the subject should stand over till the next year, when there must be a revision of the tribunal for the trial of election committees.—A probably a delegation of some of the powers of the house to a committee, giving competent legal knowledge, and free from party bias.—Sir R. Inglis took the same view—not without expressing some surprise at finding a concurrence of opinion between himself and Mr. Roebuck. He regretted the abandonment as a surrender of the privileges of the house.—Sir R. Peel thought [illegible] was [illegible] of privilege, but a question of legislation, for the purpose of [illegible] moved commission would go only to the question of disfranchising the boroughs, which must eventually be a matter of both Houses of Parliament equally. It, therefore, saw no objection to the proposed commission on the ground of principle. He intimated a doubt, however, whether at this period of the session it might not be expedient to omit these three clauses; and he was persuaded that even without them the bill would have effected great benefits.—Mr. Hume recommended it to Mr. C. Buller to withdraw these [illegible] Mr. O'Donoghue exhorted him to persevere in them. A [illegible] wasted in unprofitable talk. Then Mr. C. Buller [illegible] some disposition that was ultimately [illegible] the counsel of Sir R. Peel, to withdraw the clauses. The 34th [illegible] motion for election committees, and the tribunal [illegible] under this bill, to report answers from magistrates and others to all questions, even when [illegible] as to what might criminate themselves, was questioned by the Attorney-General.—Mr. C. Buller defended it as essential to the bill, and as removing the greatest evil existing in the discovery of fraud.—The Attorney-General had the strongest objection to this clause, more especially as it was followed by another, affording to witnesses a prospective indemnity against all penalties, and thus holding out to them, beforehand, a premium for corruption a cheer of corruption; but, indeper dently of that subsequent clause, the principle of this compulsion to criminate was a most objectionable one; and he denied the doctrine that it was more important to obtain conviction for bribery than to preserve the great moral rules of evidence. This was the tyrant's plea, who sought to introduce new laws for every case.—Mr. O'Connell maintained the expediency of the enactment. He did not think there could be much revolting encouragement to crime in a clause which thus provided for its eventual detection.—Mr. Parker was of opinion that a distinction might be readily drawn between the case of that agent who, having partaken in the offence, had no fair title to protection, and the case of that agent whose [illegible] knowledge of such offence was derived from the information professionally communicated to him by one of the parties for the purpose of his defence. Lord Palmerston argued that the indemnity clause would not encourage bribery, because no man could tell beforehand that he would be one of the persons protected. He considered this a very essential part of the bill.—Accomplices were admitted in all cases; and even in high treason the Crown could obtain the evidence of any offender by a pardon.—The Solicitor General maintained, from the experience of other countries, that these powers are not conducive to the discovery of truth. As to the indemnity, the analogy put by Lord Palmerston failed, for the Crown, though it could pardon a crime, could not pardon it prospectively. Bribery though a great crime, was not the greatest of crimes; and, if this principle were adopted as to bribery, it might be applied to every other offence. Much had already been done to put down bribery; on every petition proceeding upon the commission of it, at the late general election, the member had been unseated; and when the fact should be generally known the offence would be effectually checked.—Mr. Sheil proposed to add words enacting that no man's answers, thus obtained, should be given in evidence against him.—The committee divided, rejecting the clause by a majority of 60 against 39.—The next clause was advocated by Mr. Aglionby and others, but condemned by Sir R. Peel, who expressed his strong objection to a statutary prospective indemnity. Upon this Mr. C. Buller gave up the clause; but Mr. Sharman Crawford, though it was now one o'clock, thought it to waste a little more time in a division.—The enactments for throwing the costs of petitions under this bill upon the counties, cities, or boroughs where the bribery had been practised, were all struck out.—The clause abolishing the bribery oath was opposed by Mr. Escott and Mr. Sheil, and withdrawn by Mr. Buller; and thus the bill passed through committee.—The house adjourned at half-past two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor, who appeared to retain little trace of his recent indisposition, occupied the woolsack.—On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the Exchequer-bills Preparation Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of the Earl of Ripon, the Custom Acts Amendment Bill (No. [illegible]) was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the Poor Law Bill was committed, and all the clauses were agreed to.—Lord Campbell moved the adoption of a standing order against hearing members of the other House of Parliament at the bar in the character of counsel.—The Lord Chancellor, in an able speech, resisted the motion.—Lord Brougham also opposed the motion.—After some remarks from the Marquis of Clanricarde, replied to by Lord Campbell, the motion was negatived without a division.—The Limitation of Actions (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

[illegible]ntment of a committee to try the merits of the Athlone election was fixed for the 23rd of August current.—On the motion of Sir G. Clerk, the Court of Exchequer (England) Bill was read a third time and passed.—In reply to a question from Mr. D'Israeli, in respect to the negotiations on the claims of British subjects upon France, Sir R. Peel [illegible] would [illegible]BAM and Sir R. Peel severally repudiated reports concerning interviews with deputations, and said that if [illegible] continued to put forth inaccurate statements, Ministers [illegible] be compelled to refuse interviews or to maintain a sullen silence.—Captain Fitzroy moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the execution of [illegible] against [illegible].—Mr. A. Chapman seconded the motion, which was agreed to.—Mr. Roebuck moved the thi[illegible] Mr. Hawes [illegible] contested election [illegible] Mr. Hawes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MOXHAY'S BUILDING.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

The whole of the scaffolding having been removed from the front of the new building just erected on the site of the French Protestant Church in Threadneedle-street, an opportunity is afforded of examining, *in extenso*, the various proportions and the numerous architectural designs of the structure now so nearly completed. The most striking feature is the elegant and classical bas-relief which extends nearly the entire length of the front, above the large window. The execution of this work, which has occupied a space of nearly ten months, is bold and spirited, and the conception is exceedingly ingenious and original, although, in consequence of its strictly allegorical character, some little explanation is necessary. This differs essentially from mythologiesl subjects, inasmuch as in the one the imagination is left entirely to its own resources, the figures being purely ideal, whilst in the other there is the history of the various heathen deities to serve as a guide. The attitudes of some of these allegorical figures are particularly graceful and full of life. That of Britannia holding out the cap of Liberty to the captive slaves is, we conceive, in bad taste, inasmuch as an emblem of so revolutionary and sanguinary a character as the cap of liberty, associated as it is with all the horrible atrocities of the French Revolution, can never fail to excite feelings of horror and disgust; and the artist has certainly not shown much taste or discernment in assimilating the blessings of emancipation from the horrors of negro slavery with the intolerable licentiousness and revolting depravity of the French *sans culottes!* The centre figure, with outstretched wings, is intended to represent Commerce, supported on each side by two recumbent figures, representing Peace and History. To the left is a personification of Genius landing on Enterprise, the Arts and Sciences following in his train. The conception of this portion of the bas-relief is happy, as demonstrating the natural consequences of a state of profound peace, in fostering and encouraging commerce, the wealth derived from which is most becomingly employed in the promotion of the fine arts. At the other extremity is a group of savages, eagerly advancing to hail the arrival of Genius and his attendants. This is, however, it must be confessed, a somewhat far-fetched idea. On the right of these savages, forming the other division of the bas-relief, are several figures symbolical of Industry, some bearing the fruits of the earth, and others engaged with distaffs and spindles. Then follows Navigation, in the train of Astronomy and Geography; and at the end appears another group of negroes and slaves receiving their freedom from Britannia, or some female figure very much resembling her;—the whole tending to demonstrate the advantages, both moral and physical, attendant upon commerce, by the gradual promotion of civilization, the diffusion of knowledge, and the extension of rational liberty in all parts of the world. The design, on the whole, reflects much credit upon the artist, whoever he may be. The interior of the building is, we believe, rapidly drawing towards completion, and it will no doubt be ready for opening in two months.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE THAMES.—The number carried by the Iron Steam-boat Company, on Sunday last, to and from the various stations between London-bridge and Chelsea, was 30,000; the wooden boats of the London and Westminster Steam Company, carried upwards of 20,000 on the same stations; the seven steamers of the Waterman's Company, conveyed from the Adelphi-pier, Blackfriars-bridge, and Old Shades, to Greenwich, Woolwich, Blackwall, Wapping, and Charlton, 10,000 passengers, and brought back about the same number. The old Greenwich and Woolwich steamers conveyed to and from those places 30,000 souls, and there was an immense business doing between the railway-wharf at Blackwall and Gravesend, Greenwich, and Woolwich. The earnings of the Railway Company's steamers, the Blackwall, Railway, and Brunswick, between the terminus and Gravesend, exceeded £500. The Star and Diamond packets, the Father Thames and Sons of the Thames, the Eagle and the Falcon, and other Gravesend steamers, were all well filled, and the number of visitors who landed at Gravesend and the adjoining village of Northfleet, was about 35,000; the various steamers making about 80 trips to and from those places. The steamers which carried down passengers to the Rosherville-pier at Northfleet for 6d each, were fearfully crowded. The anxiety to obtain a cheap trip in those boats was so great, that more than 1500 persons were left behind at London-bridge, Greenwich, and Woolwich. There are now 140 steam-vessels navigating the Thames, in addition to the General Steam Navigation Company's fleet, and the Irish, Scotch, and foreign steamers. There will be at least 20 more next season, and the Waterman's Steam-packet Company have just determined on building five more, to be ready by the spring of 1843.

THE TOWER.—The number of persons who paid for admission to view the Tower for the week ending Saturday last, was 2534, viz., the Armouries, 1345, and the Jewel-office, 1189. Proceeds at sixpence each visitor, £63 7s.

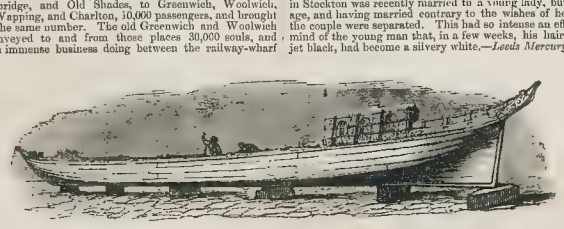
THE LATE SOLAR ECLIPSE.—The appearances of this phenomenon at Pavia, as witnessed by Mr. Baily the astronomer, were every way extraordinary, unexpected, and most singular. At the moment when the total obscuration commenced, a brilliant crown of glory encircled the moon, like the "aureola," which Catholic painters append to their saints. Suddenly, from the border of the black and labouring moon, thus singularly enshrined, burst forth at three distant points, within the aureola, purple or lilac flames, visible to every eye. At this moment, from the whole assembled population of the town, a simultaneous and deafening shout broke forth. A similar manifestation of popular feeling is recorded at Milan, occasioned by the self-same astonishing spectacle, accompanied in the latter instance with a general "*Huzzah! vivent le astronomes!*" The Eclipse was also viewed from the Superga, near Turin, by our Astronomer Royal, Mr. Airy, apparently under less favourable circumstances.—*Athenæum.*

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—A letter from Alexandria of June 23, in the *Frankfurter Gazette*, states that Mehemet Ali has given to the French engineer, Mongel, a verbal assurance that he intends realising the cherished dream of his existence, viz., to connect by a canal the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. The letter adds, that the Pacha has written to Mr. Brunel, of London, to propose to him to undertake this great work.

An address of thanks to Mehemet Ali for keeping open the communication through Egypt in 1840, beautifully engrossed on vellum, with the Royal arms of England at the top, together with a large gold medal, bearing an admirable likeness of the venerable pacha, will be transmitted by the next mail to the English Consul at Alexandria, for presentation to his Highness. The address has no political bearing, and is signed by leading men of all parties.

A letter from Dresden, of the 18th instant, represents the Elbe to have become so shallow, that the water in general is not more than four feet ten inches in depth, and in many parts is fordable, so that for the time the river is unnavigable—a state without example in the memory of man.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A correspondent furnishes us with particulars of the following singular occurrence:—A youth living in Stockton was recently married to a young lady, but being under age, and having married contrary to the wishes of her guardians, the couple were separated. This had so intense an effect upon the mind of the young man that, in a few weeks, his hair, from being jet black, had become a silvery white.—*Leeds Mercury.*



THE QUEEN'S BARGE.

This splendid house-barge or galley, which has recently been undergoing a thorough repair at her Majesty's dockyard, Deptford, was built for George II. when Prince of Wales. Her length is 64 feet, and her breadth 6 feet, 8 inches. She is double-banked; manned by twelve oars, and the house will conveniently hold from twelve to fourteen persons. The last important occasion upon which she was employed was the funeral of the immortal Nelson, whose remains were conveyed in her from Greenwich to London. Since that period she has been laid up in the boat-house at Deptford, and narrowly escaped being sold a short time since in consequence of an order being received from the Admiralty to dispose of the unemployed small craft. In consequence, however, of the report of the master boat-builder at Woolwich dockyard, of her superior build and decorations, orders were immediately given for preparing her for the Queen. The whole of the carvings are in oak, and of the most superb workmanship. She is now being gilded, and her destination, when completed, is Virginia Water.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. VII.

THOMAS DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

No member of the Imperial Parliament is better known than honest Tom Duncombe—or "Finsbury Tom," as his radical constituents more familiarly designate him. *Ecce homo* then,—here is the man, and he is one *sui generis*, both as regards his private characteristics and his public career. Purely aristocratic in his natural habits of life, in his dress, his manner, his personal demeanour, and the *ensemble* of what constitutes the outward gentleman, Thomas Duncombe, Esq., seems in principle to reverse the order of natural predilections, and the force of education and association—and throws himself politically out of the pale of aristocracy into the very lap of radicalism, directing all the force of his opinions against the order to which he belongs. He is the son of a large property-holder in the country, but he dashes his fist against the door of the granary to scatter the corn freely among the people. His companions are of the order of "men about town" of a certain class—men who combine many accomplishments with some fashion and more notoriety—men who are half country sportsmen and half London gentlemen—men whose reputation is made up of woman, equipage, and *bon mot*—men who are the oracles of tailors and carriage-builders—men of the D'Orsay, the Chesterfield, the Paget, the Greville, the Crockford Club school—but withal men who lord it behind the scenes of the theatres, and are looked up to as kings there and dashing gentlemen everywhere else. They are of a most agreeable, though rather dangerous class—but all their habits are certainly antagonistic to the patronage of the *canaille*; and yet being one of these—and truth to say the most aristocratic and the best—"Finsbury Tom" plunges neck and heels among the common people, and bursts in,—wristbands, kids, caubrics, and all,—upon the sweet-smelling populace of Saffron-hill, and the honest illuminators of the ingenuity of Field-lane. He holds his inquest upon the constitution, with a coroner for his "chum" and "pal," and brings in his verdict of "found rotten," like a perfect discriminator of what corruption is. He leaps out of his cab into the arms of Radicalism; and although clean to a shade, does not care how much of the ordinary dirt of humanity may cling to his constituents.

Now, abstractedly, there is something praiseworthy in all this. To stand out from one's kind in defence of one's opinion is manly and above-board; and Tom Duncombe (it is of no use to speak of him in his stays, and stiffen him out of his dear Christian abreviation), has never swerved.

We remember him nearly all through his career; and when he attracted more notice as the *cher amie* of Vestris, and the dashing pet of all the other ladies in the world—as the extravagant sporting gentleman—the club star—and the ready, clever, fascinating man of society—than as the political chief of whole thousands of out-and-outs of the Liberal school. But in any sphere—although in a quiet way—he has always been just the man to make a distinction for himself—to have a remarkability. He soon shone, therefore in a way of his own, in the political hemisphere. Either by purchase or inheritance, he had a property in Hertford—some hundred houses, perhaps, and since bought by that soft specimen of brainless humanity, Baron Dimsdale; and, upon the strength of this, his own pleasant reputation, and the personal prestige in his favour, he represented that nice borough in the teeth of the Salisbury interest for several years; and even on one occasion ventured upon "Jack Spalding" for a colleague. Hertford he kept in fine trim, and was adored by his own party. The ladies got up his portrait in mezzotint, and published him for pure love. The bargemen and bullies came from Ware to fight or feast for him, until Hertford was said to have grown like an old coat, by being "so much the worse for Ware." He impregnated the place, in fact, with a dashing immorality, which it has never quite got over; and was, like "Charley," quite the "darling of its heart." At last, however, the Tories got up in their might—a London editor was inveigled into the borough to write Tom down—the new-risen Conservative power managed to oust him at last; and thereupon, after dying game upon the bosom of a good strong petition, which vitiated the election of his rivals, he sold his houses in that quarter, and cut his constituency, as in duty bound. Then came a small interval in his career, which passed pretty smoothly over. We say smoothly, for many are the civil difficulties which a gentleman may encounter, in his simplicity, who has not the M.P. to his name. There is often but one jump from Parliament to the spunging-house; and as Tom Duncombe never aspired to be a Marcus Curtius, that was precisely the chasm into which he did not wish to leap. It was, however, pretty well understood that his affairs were in some measure tangled, although the

baron's purchase-money might have unthreaded them for the nonce. Tom had, in a word, many responsibilities—he had got rather under the thumb of Jew King, the banker of Bolton-street; and as he was always generous, and sometimes improvident, the accommodation-bill system was pressing a little hard. We should be mute over these memorabilia, if the published transactions between our hero and Lord Edward Thynne had not made them fair subject of remark. And we are pleased to add here, *par parenthese*, that Tom Duncombe has come with clean hands and an honourable reputation out of every affair in which he has been by exigency or imprudence involved. Nevertheless, he could have worn no mourning on his sleeve when the general election opened to him the gates of the Finsbury borough, and he became once more M.P. These are letters that on days of rejoicing Tom could well afford to illuminate; and they would shine none the more lustreless, from the fact of one of his principle champions in procuring their resumal, having been Mr. Lawrance Levi, the sheriff's-officer of Fetter-lane. There is a *bonhommie* you see about Tom, that makes all classes love him alike.

Since his accession to Finsbury, Duncombe's career is well enough remembered. He has been always championising what is liberty in his own opinion, and manfully fighting for the classes of which he is declared the advocate. He attacks every corruption with a bold spirit, and displays a courage and sincerity in public affairs which all men admire alike. He seldom commits himself, and always maintains the demeanour of a gentleman—a line of conduct which we much suggest for imitation. He speaks gracefully, and with a frankness and spirit which make him often eloquent. He is a great advocate for theatrical interests—supports literature and the arts—speaks up against flogging in the army—attends public dinners with a free and cordial spirit—and opposes the ministers with all his might and main.

In companionship, he is one of the pleasantest fellows under the sun; for which same reason we sing unto him—

Here's health to thee, Tom Duncombe,
All this life's journey through,
And whether M.P. Tom or not,
May no Dun come to you!

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée, d'Antin, le 24 Juillet, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The death of the Duke of Orleans, which has eclipsed the hopes of a nation, will not fail to darken the summer sunshine of our gay fashions; and, for some weeks to come, I fear, I shall have but few *nouvents* to send you, which will suit the less gloomy meridian of your London parks and gardens. However, I forward you a little photograph of a charming morning and walking costume, which combines the great essentials of simplicity and elegance. The bonnet, you will perceive, is of medium dimensions. It is pink *crêpe*, and the blond fall is a mere edging at the top, plaiting inward at the bottom to the chin, like a cap, falling below the brim of the bonnet in lappets. The dress is of muslin; and I hope you will not fail to admire the graceful *a plombe* given to the figure by the fine tucks, each edged with a narrow bordering of lace. The long scarf of black lace thrown over all, gives a finish and *chiaro oscuro*, as it were, to the figure, which renders this costume, to my taste, the perfection of that elegant simplicity, on which Charles wrote those sweet lines in my album last winter. But a truce with other reminiscences than those of the toilet. Of what novelties shall I speak? Shall I tell you that the fans of our *elegantes* are now of lace; so that all the old *manitures* and scattered members of our discarded *eventails* are being looked up, to be made useful and ornamental, by the addition of any remnants of lace saved from the olden time; and a great taste, I can assure you, is displayed in the arrangement of patterns and borders for these female weapons of the ancient *galanterié*. The *camail*, or priest's hood and tippet, is much worn by our fashionables either in gay-coloured or shot silks, or in lighter material, and either with or without the hood. There is a transparent fabric with diagonal stripes *nuances*, with which every belle was preparing to be very killing in a *camail*, had not the untimely fate of our poor prince-royal thrown us all into mourning. *Pelerines* are worn rather shorter; and our fair equestrians have adopted *Palmyre* as a lighter material for their riding-habits. Sleeves are *demi-larges*; and as for skirts, they trail upon the ground! Never were our streets so clean, and our dresses so dirty! Some morning dresses of *organdie* in lilac blue, or rose-colours, embroidered in white round the bottom of the hem, have been much admired; but I need not tell you that these light affairs must give place to more melancholy hues until the autumn is past. Oudinot, the clever fellow who invented the horse-hair petticoats, has just published (may I use the word?) his *pedscrine*, a material for ladies' gaiters and boots, which is at once cool and light, possessing all the polish and suppleness of satin, with the lightness of gauze, and the strength of prunella.

JULIE.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. IV.

ST. BOTOLPH'S BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The names of various places in this city speak of the peculiarities that once distinguished them, though the spots themselves have long since utterly changed their appearance and purpose. The "gates" of London are, with one exception, among the things that were, but the streets that stand on their sites still speak of them by their appellations. Immediately on the outside of the old city boundary that divided the district of Bishopsgate into its still retained distinction of "within" and "without," and on the very brink of the city moat (as we are told by *Stow*), once stood the old church of St. Botolph. It was a fitting spot; for where could piety find a more proper station for making its way to the attention of men, than that which Solomon tells us was the chosen seat of wisdom; "at the gate of the city, at the going in of the way"? The place was well chosen, if fitness of place could do all, but piety, like wisdom, has often, we fear, appealed to mankind in vain, and the moralist may say of one as of the other, "it crieth aloud in the streets, and no man regardeth it." Having no data on which to calculate the effect St. Botolph has had on the morals of the metropolis during the five or six centuries he has had a seat in this busy locality (no less busy that the site is gone), we will proceed to the history of the church, which is brief, and not very rich in historical associations.

St. Botolph was an East Saxon saint who died about 680. We have not alighted on any of the reasons for his canonization, but have no doubt that the renown was well deserved. We have a kind of fancy that his name, in latter times, was corrupted into Bardolph, and, if it could be proved, we apprehend that some of his namesakes degenerated sadly in their morals and principles, addicting themselves to sherry, sack, and canary, and haunting the taverns in the neighbourhood of Eastcheap; one of the name was met thereabout, if we recollect, by a certain William Shakspere, who has drawn his character very vividly; and it is remarkable how well acquainted we are with the tastes, habits, person, and pursuits of the reprobate, and what perfect obscurity has overtaken the life of the saint.

We know more of Bardolph than Botolph, and the stock of knowledge as to both is likely to maintain the same proportion. But to return: the first church is supposed to have been of very ancient foundation, though the first authentic account of it appears under the date of 1328, when a John de Northampton resigned the rectorship or living, which was then, as it still remains, in the gift of the Bishop of London. The old church escaped the devastating fire of London, which swept away so many others, but it fell to a no less sure, though more slow destroyer—time. In the lapse of centuries it became so ruinous that it was pulled down in 1726, and the present edifice built, it being completed in 1729. It is massy and spacious, but not imposing in its appearance, it being built of brick. The roof is hidden by a handsome balustrade. The steeple, though it has been objected to as heavy, is not without a certain air of magnificence. In the remainder of the building there is little to distinguish it, and nothing to particularise; the chief interest it possesses springs from what was once its particular site, and its extreme antiquity as a fabric dedicated to religion.

The *Standard* contradicts, on authority, the paragraph of the *Dublin Morning Register*, that a creation of baronets is in contemplation.

It is an English marksman, Lord Vernon, who has made most successful shots at the federal shooting match, this year.—*Helvetic.*

A SON OLDER THAN HIS FATHER.—At Freinwalde, near Berlin, a woman of 103 years of age has just contracted a fourth marriage with a man of 70. Amongst the children which the bride brought to her husband was "a boy" of 63!

EXTRAORDINARY HONESTY.—On Sunday, a gentleman after driving through Tottenham, discovered that he had lost a sum of money amounting to £35. The circumstance was advertised in the *Times* of Monday, and early on Monday morning a poor man presented himself, who explained that he was a groom out of employment, and that he had picked up the notes, together amounting to £35, near the Seven Sisters, Tottenham. He had been seeking employment, and had not a shilling left when he found the packet. He returned towards London, and at a public-house mentioned his prize, and was offered £20 for it—the offer was repeated but declined; and the groom, whose name is Joseph Lamb, having been informed of the advertisement, waited upon the person who had lost the money. We are happy to state that he was adequately rewarded, and has now a chance of employment.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

A GENTLEMAN.

Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion, but in the mind. A high sense of honour, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy and politeness towards those with whom you may have dealings, are the essential and distinguishing characteristics of a gentleman.

GUILT.

Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendour, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of our crimes long survive their commission, and, like the ghosts of the murdered, for ever haunt the steps of the malefactor. The paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

A FABLE.

Dr. Paris has just been with me. Pulse languid: he has prescribed a tonic. He talked of the folly of patients prescribing for themselves, and quoted a fable of Camerarius:—An ass laden with salt was crossing a brook; the water diluted the salt, and lightened the burden. He communicated his discovery to a brother donkey laden with wool. The latter tried the same experiment, and found his load double in weight.—*James Smith's Memoirs, &c.*

A DOUBTFUL ENCOMIUM.

The other evening, a lady having exerted her vocal powers for the amusement of the company at a *soiree*, received the following rather ambiguous compliment:—"Your singing makes you appear a *delicious screecher* (delicious creature).

HEIRS.

What madness it is for a man to starve himself to enrich his heir, and so turn a friend into an enemy, for his joy at your death will be in proportion to what you leave him.—*Seneca.*

POETRY AND SCIENCE.

The power of the mind, in the fervour of poetical composition, flows like a mountain torrent—sparkling, foaming, beautiful, and grand; but passing principally over rocks, and nourishing only the solitary tree, or the flowers of its mossy borders. The energy of the understanding employed upon the development of the truths of nature has a calm and quiet progress; in its motion it is like the navigable river; it bears upon it ships, it waters a fertile country, and what it wants in beauty it possesses in benefit; what is deficient in rapidity is supplied in strength.—*Sir H. Davy.*

LAZINESS.

A father asked a son of his own, what made him lie in bed so long? I am busied, said he, in hearing council every morning. Industry advises me to get up, sloth to lie still; and so they give me twenty reasons for and against. It is my part to hear what is said on both sides, and by the time the cause is over dinner is ready.

CIRCUMSTANCES.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.—*Hume.*

EXERCISE.

Walking is the best possible exercise. Habituate yourself to walk very far. We value ourselves on having subdued the horse to our use; but I doubt whether we have not lost more than we have gained by it. No one thing has occasioned so much degeneracy of the human body. An Indian goes on foot nearly as far in a day as an enfeebled white does on his horse, and he will tire the best horse. A little walk of half an hour in the morning when you first rise, is advisable, it shakes off sleep, and produces other good effects in the animal economy.—*Jefferson.*

IMPLEMENT.

Bacon has well described it as "The child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts, but nevertheless it doth fascinate, and bind hand and foot those that are either shallow in judgment or weak in courage, which are the greatest part; yea, and prevaileth with wise men at weak times; therefore see it hath done wonders in popular states, but with senates and princes less; and ever upon the first entrance of bold persons into action, than soon after; for boldness is an ill keeper of promise."

A GOLDEN RULE.

In reflections on the absent, go no further than you would go if they were present. "I resolve," says Bishop Beveridge, "never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back." A rule, the observation of which would, at one stroke, banish from society both flattery and defamation.

MENTAL CAUSES OF APOPLEXY.

Such is the power of the mind, there is scarcely a passion which has not, by excess of action, terminated existence. Love has done it, anger has done it; grief has done it; and also joy. But there is one mental emotion which, in our experience, never struck the human body with a fatal blow—it is hope. Hope, when well grounded, never creates evil; it is a true anchor. The other passions may agitate the soul, as the angel Bethsaida's waters: but hope rather resembles the healing influence that angel left behind.—*Rowland East.*

FORGIVENESS.

Among the ancients, forgetfulness of injuries was considered a virtue, the heathen philosopher even said, that to forgive one's enemies was to be equal to the gods. Cato, whom all the world admired, said that he forgave everybody but himself.

He who cheats the man that confides in him, in a witty manner, may make us laugh at his jest, and half disarm our anger; but reflection soon insures him our contempt and indignation.

At the moment, agitated as I was, I could not help thinking of a joke of Wells's own, in which he once suggested, in case of a quarrel between two bishops, the propriety of their going out to settle their difference with a brace of *minor canons.*—*Gilbert Gurney.*

The first person who, having enclosed a piece of ground, bethought himself of saying, "*This is mine,*" and found people simple enough to believe him, was the real founder of civil society. From how many enemies, battles, and murders—from how many horrors and misfortunes would that man have saved mankind who should have pulled up the stakes, or filled up the ditch, crying out to his fellows, "Beware of listening to this impostor; you are undone if you once forget that the fruits of the earth belong to us all, and that the earth belongs to nobody."—*Rousseau.*

In order to enjoy the present, it is necessary to be intent on the present. To be doing one thing, and thinking of another, is a very unsatisfactory mode of spending life. Some people are always wishing themselves somewhere but where they are, or thinking of something else than what they are doing, or of somebody else than to whom they are speaking. This is the way to enjoy nothing, to do nothing well, and to please nobody. It is better to be interested with inferior persons and inferior things than to be indifferent with the best. A principal cause of this indifference is the adoption of other people's tastes, instead of the cultivation of our own; the pursuit after that for which we are not fitted, and to which, consequently, we are not in reality inclined. This folly pervades, more or less, all classes, and arises from the error of building our enjoyment on the false foundation of the world's opinion, instead of being, with due regard to others, each our own world. The hunters after the world's opinion lose themselves in diffusion of society and pursuits, and do not care for what they are doing, but for what will be thought of what they are doing; whereas compactness and independence are absolute essentials to happiness, and compactness and independence are precisely the two things which the generality of mankind most of all neglect, or even frequently study to destroy.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, July 31.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, August 1.—
The fields are all alive with sultry noise
Of labour's sounds, and insects' busy joys;
The rangers o'er their glittering sickles stoop,
Startling full oft the partridge covys up;
Some o'er the rustling scythe go bending on;
And shockers follow where their toils have gone,
Heaping the swathes that rustle in the sun.
Tuesday, 2.—Lammas Day.
Wednesday, 3.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
Thursday, 4.—Death of Admiral Duncan, 1794.
Friday, 5.—Henry crowned, 1100.
Saturday, 6.—Death of Queen Caroline, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber*," *Nottingham.—We feel flattered at the value our correspondent sets on our last week's address. We trust, in the copies distributed, the source from whence obtained was acknowledged. Let our correspondent should assume there was any part taxable in the article, we again most distinctly state that no party bias has or ever will influence us in the expression of our opinions.*
"*A Sailor*," *Cork, Mr. Barry, and Naval Clubs.—His solution of the Chess Problem is correct. In order to ensure the Print, he should purchase regularly from the same news-agent.*
"*Will B. A. Platoman*," *Pontico.—Thanks for kind suggestions; we will endeavour to adopt them.*
"*A Subscriber from the commencement*," *Leicester.—Yes.*
"*Cecil.*"—*Right again.*
"*Old Blue Hard*."—*We trust that the event which he anticipates is far distant; however we agree with him that it is necessary to keep alive the national spirit.*
"*Asa*," *Guernsey.—The diabolical outrage described by our correspondent, is too apocryphal for our columns.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY JULY 30, 1842.

An "Elections' Bribery Bill" is progressing through the House of Commons—and we must all allow that any good that may be in it has not arrived before it was imperatively called for. Mr. Roebuck's report, which we have elsewhere noticed, is a pretty strong sign post for the legislature, and if they wish seriously to expedite a remedy or a punishment for corruption—the hand-writing is on the wall—and they can hardly mistake which way they are to travel. The revealments of the session have been so notoriously shameful—and the shrewd eyes of the community have been so widely opened upon the wholesale practice of bribery and compromise—that the steam must be got up, and the business of prevention or disfranchisement be set going at no inconsiderable power and speed. We have, therefore, the "Bribery Bill" as engine No. 1—Mr. Roebuck's resolutions as engine No. 2—but lots of clauses, rests, and station-houses, before the desiderated terminus is reached. There is, however, a sort of consolation in seeing that the trains are started—and moreover, that both parties are content to travel by them without dispute. Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, for instance, are off together in a carriage of the first class, and there seems to be a mutual understanding that many of their followers *shall* follow them in earnest. We sincerely hope there may be few delays and no accidents upon the road, but that, in a good humoured spirit, Whigs and Tories will assist each other in reaching the desired goal of purity of election. Do let us have some honesty in our Commons, and in our constituencies; do let us forbid the members of the first to buy their places—and the members of the last to sell their souls. Peel, Roebuck, and Russell, if all be in earnest, can surely manage this amongst them now. In the meanwhile it is amusing to gaze on the tortuosities of party feeling, winding and writhing round the public question in hand. How the *Times*, with moderated tone, still vigorously defends the Walterian interest, and is blind to perceive what legislation can effect: how Sir Robert Inglis, generally a well convinced politician, dreads the innovation of an expedient that shall make money lean in strength: how the *Globe* on the other hand, plays the magnanimous on Wednesday, and approves of the cordial co-operation of the heads of parties against corruption—whips up the philosophy of either section—delights in the idea of the members for Tamworth and London speeding in harness in the same curricle, and giving a loose rein, says—"Go it, Russell! Go it, Peel!" how on Thursday, again, it changes tone, and shouts for one of the horses only. One night's debate shakes its joy to the foundation stone, and the curricle of purity is now to be upset, because pony Russell will go on, and pony Peel will loiter or lie down. The question is turned into a question of Whig or Tory. The Whigs, the *Globe* insinuates, have always *affected* a horror of bribery, and adds, "but for the Tories to affect a horror of bribery, and to pretend to employ themselves in framing measures to check its operations, is adding the meanness of hypocrisy to the perpetration of crime. 'The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots.' They have become familiarized with corruption, until it is the very essence of their political being—they depend on it as essential to life, and revel in it as the element of enjoyment." Then why praise Sir Robert Peel for first going into the curricle with Russell! why bless and encourage him for adding "the meanness of hypocrisy to the perpetration of crime"? Why, what rubbish is this!

The bad player who earned the epigram of—

"Old Orpheus played so well he moved Old Nick,
But you move nothing but your fiddlestick,"

never deserved it half so well as the *Globe*. The *Globe's* scribble is fiddlestick of the first water—it is bow, resin, and squeak. Has Tory Mr. Walter bribed? Has Whig Sir George Larpent bribed? Has Tory Mr. Charlton bribed? Has Whig Sir John Hobhouse bribed? Yes—all—all alike, and so

"They are all honourable men."

But if you are to talk of hypocrisy, has not Whig Sir John Hobhouse been straining his indignant lungs in favour of purity, and against bribery ever since the world can remember the birth of Parliamentary Reform? Give him then credit for some hypocrisy too. But why blink the question? Whig and Tory are equally bad. My dear *Times* is shocking, my dear Parliament is not much better, my dear *Globe* is rather worse, for, after all its arguments, it writes—

"As to the bill which was the subject of discussion, and the victim of bribery-loving legislators last night, we resign it to those who have done their work upon it. Whether it pass or not, is, of all imaginable matters of indifference, the most indifferent."

This is the *ne plus ultra* of political impudence, but it just leads to the old conclusion, that, "Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few," and that it will blind the eyes of the most sagacious and industrious booby upon any of the benches of politics.

Now, what we want to come at is the genuine reform—the wiping out of the damnable stain of leprosy that is proved to be upon the constitution, and whether this be done by the Bribery Bill of Russell, Peel, or Roebuck—of Whig, Tory, or Radical, or of all three, wholesomely and efficiently combined—the right-thinking world out of doors will care not one farthing, so long as the end for which they care everything be honestly, and vigorously, and promptly attained. We say unto the legislature, pass your bribery bills—pass one, pass two, pass a dozen, if you please, so they tend to stay the atrocity that gives them name; or else even the party-reasoning *Globe* will be right for once, and, after your Roebuck exposures, you will be called "the Bribery Parliament" till the crack of doom!

During the week it will be seen that delegates from the manufacturing districts have been holding interviews with several members of the ministry, and that the uniform reply that has been made to their statements of the lamentably existing distress is, that the sad subject is under the immediate consideration of the Government. Amid all the complaint of cold and brief formality in such a reply, we confess that we like the word *immediate*, and have hope that some relief measure will rapidly be brought to bear upon the pauperism of the land. Energy and decision, however should stir our rulers on—*Bis dat qui cito dat* is a motto they should never overlook. We are still not quite sure that these delegations, however imposing in their respectability, or impressive in their statements, at all hasten the work of legislation for the poor—for we believe that men in office at all times dread to countenance an over-threatening agitation, quite as much as they may be anxious to sympathise with an overwhelming distress. A Government, particularly a monarchical one, is always, and properly, jealous of its function; and the air of menace is often as fatal to the action of public benevolence, as the threat of a ruffian street-mendicant is to his chances of private relief. It is perhaps better for the people to beard their ministers—when they will do so—by the voices of their representatives, than to carry the ordinary powers of their out-door declamation into the heart of the official castle—as though the institutions of England were paralysed and there no longer existed any reasonable and sufficient power either in the parliament or the press. We will not call the course adopted unconstitutional; but we do think it admits to be designated as imprudent. And this, we say, in the liveliest and most abounding sense of the absolute necessity for meeting peremptorily the present pressing wretchedness of the poor.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their serene highnesses the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, left Buckingham Palace at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of hussars, for the terminus of the Great Western railway at Paddington. The royal party left by a special train for the Slough station. Her Majesty was in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, and attended by the distinguished members of the royal suite, attended divine service in St. George's chapel, on Sunday.

WINDSOR, Monday.—This morning her Majesty, his royal highness Prince Albert, his serene highness Prince Ernest and the Princess of Saxe Coburg, attended by Lady Jocelyn and Viscount Sydney, walked through the slopes to Adelaide Lodge, and returned in pony carriages to the Castle. The following composed the royal dinner party:—The Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, Viscount Sydney, Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Devereux, Lady C. Cocks, the Hon. Colonel Grey, the Hon. Captain Nelson Hood, Colonel Bouverie, Baron Brandenstein, Baron Stockmar, and Baroness Lezhen.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—Her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Saxe Coburg, rode out in the Park this afternoon. Her royal highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, Lord C. Wellesley, and Sir George Couper joined the royal dinner-party in the evening.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—This afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Saxe Coburg, and attended by Lady Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Devereux, and Lady Caroline Cocks, rode out in pony phætons. His royal highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Saxe Coburg accompanied her Majesty on horseback. The Queen Dowager is expected to arrive at the Castle to-morrow, on a visit to her Majesty. Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn will arrive at the castle this evening. Her royal highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady C. Dundas joined the royal dinner party this evening.

Count Creptowich, principal secretary of the Russian embassy, whose residence in this country has been of some duration, has, we hear, been recalled to Russia to fill higher duties in the court of St. Petersburg.

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.—Monday was the birthday of her royal highness the Duchess of Cambridge. The auspicious event was celebrated at her royal highness's residence at Kew. Prince George of Cambridge arrived at Kew from town in the forenoon. Shortly before 3 o'clock her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her royal highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, her royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, from Kensington Palace, arrived with their usual attendants to pay a visit of congratulation. A *déjeuner* was served to the illustrious party.

Lord Castlereagh was at Akaba on the 5th June, on his way to Jerusalem, being obliged to change his route in consequence of the murder of the Sheik Suleyman, and the bloodshed consequently caused amongst his tribe and that of the Misaana Bedouins.

GOODWOOD PARK.—The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are surrounded by a numerous and distinguished circle, including the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Marquis of Westminster, Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Lord Forester, Hon. G. S. and Lady Agnes Byng, Hon. Cecil Forester, Hon. Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Anson, &c.

His Excellency Earl de Grey (the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Magennis, arrived at his mansion, in St. James's-square, shortly after five o'clock on Tuesday evening from Dublin Castle. The noble earl takes his departure in a few days for Germany, for the benefit of his health, which is somewhat impaired by repeated attacks of gout.

MR. BYNG.—We are happy to say the slight attack Mr. Byng experienced on Thursday night, in the House of Commons, passed off, and on Saturday the hon. gentleman and Mrs. Byng went to Wortham Park, Herts, from whence they returned to town on Monday.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM WOODS, KNIGHT.—We have to announce the demise of Sir W. Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, who expired on Monday last, at Laurieston Lodge, his villa at Hampstead, after a lengthened illness. He was in his 56th year. Sir William was appointed Garter Principal King of Arms in July, 1838. The deceased was highly esteemed by the late King William IV., by whom he was knighted in 1834. In addition to his high appointment in the College of Arms, he was appointed officer of arms attendant on the Knights Commanders and the Companions of the Order of the Bath, and inspector of regimental colours, both of which appointments he received in 1831.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The answer to the numerous inquiries in George-street on Wednesday morning was, that the Lord Chancellor was better, and it was expected would be able to resume his official duties in a few days. His lordship is attended by Dr. Locock.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday was married at St. Marylebone Church, by her uncle, his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, Miss Elizabeth Pack, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Dennis Pack, K.C.B., and of Lady Elizabeth Reynell, to Mr. Anson, eldest son of General Sir William Anson, Bart.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Despatches from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope were received on Monday at the Colonial Office.

A deputation from Leeds and Manchester had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, on Monday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

SEPTENNIAL SURVEY OF THE THAMES AND MEDWAY BY THE LORD MAYOR.—The following is a brief narrative of the survey made by the Lord Mayor of the eastern boundary of his lordship's jurisdiction in the river Thames and waters of the Medway on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last:—His lordship having determined to take the septennial view of the eastern civic boundary, issued cards of invitation to several members of the corporation, requesting their company on board the Mercury steam-boat, which was splendidly decorated and adapted to the accommodation of the numerous guests whose presence his lordship and the Lady Mayoress calculated upon. The chief magistrate having embarked in the Mercury at the Tower, on the invitation of the Duke of Wellington, proceeded down the river, and at Blackwall the Mercury stopped, in order that the launch of the East Indiaman, built by Messrs. Wigram and Co., might be witnessed by him. Immediately after the launch the Mercury went down the river, occasionally abating her speed for the purpose of taking on board several of those who were invited; and upon reaching the Nore the whole party were comfortably seated at dinner, and the turtle and venison and champagne were disposed of in truly civic style. The Conservator of the Thames and Medway was on Friday received by the admiral of the fleet with the highest honour and respect. When the Mercury arrived at Sheerness, Captain Frederick Brace, the flag-officer, accompanied by his first lieutenant, came alongside, and was introduced to his lordship and Lady Pirie, who with several of their guests, immediately proceeded in the water-bailiff's shallop and the harbour-master's boats to the Camperdown, the admiral's ship, to take a view of the interior of that very fine vessel. Upon leaving the Camperdown, the Lord Mayor proceeded up the Medway to Upnor, and landed there, in order to inspect the boundary-stone of his lordship's jurisdiction in the eastern district, at Cookham Wood. The party formed a circle round the stone, upon which the colours of the city of London were flying, and the Lord Mayor proposed the toast, "God preserve the City of London," and distributed wine and new coins amongst the assembled multitude, natives of "the good old city of Rochester," very much to their delight and admiration. The party then returned in boats to Rochester, where they were received by the mayor and corporation of that loyal port of the empire with music and the firing of guns, and the most respectful and distinguished formalities. The Crown Hotel was the place selected by his lordship's officers for the residence of the Conservator during his stay at Rochester; and the first part of the survey concluded there, most favourably ominous of the succeeding portion of the septennial ceremonies. His lordship gave a most magnificent entertainment on Friday at the Crown Inn, to which the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood were invited. Every dish bore testimony to the vigilance and skill of the cook whom his lordship ordered to make preparations for the occasion, and even those who had been accustomed to the hospitalities of the mayoralty, acknowledged that the city of Rochester vied with the city of London in the profusion and elegance of her festive preparations. The festivities of the day were most actively conducted until daylight almost re-appeared. On Saturday morning the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received their guests at nine o'clock at breakfast, and at ten the party embarked on board the Mercury, for the purpose of proceeding to Southend, and thence to Leigh, the boundary of his lordship's jurisdiction in Essex. As the steamer passed the Camperdown, the crew of the flag-ship with extraordinary expedition manned the yards, and saluted the Conservator, who returned the compliment with three cheers. The admiral and several other men of naval rank then followed the Mercury in a yacht which was

fastened to Captain Bullock's steam-vessel, to Southend, where a splendid *déjeûner* was provided at the Royal Hotel. After the arrival of the Mercury at Southend, his lordship, attended by the aldermen and the principal city officers, proceeded in boats to Leigh, where the Court of Conservancy was opened. The Lord Mayor then exercised his right of jurisdiction, proceeding three times round the stone, on the top of which was hoisted the City colours, drank "Prosperity to the City of London," directed the usual inscription to be cut, and distributed coin and wine to the populace, who had assembled in considerable numbers to witness the ceremony. The court was then dissolved, and the party returned in procession to the boats, and directly to the Royal Hotel at Southend.

INTERVIEW OF THE DELEGATES FROM THE GREAT MANUFACTURING TOWNS WITH SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND THE EARL OF RIPON.—On Tuesday a deputation from the principal manufacturing towns, waited on Sir James Graham by appointment, to represent the alarming state of distress prevalent in their respective neighbourhoods, and the depression of trade and manufactures generally. The deputation reached the Colonial office at one o'clock, and were immediately introduced to Sir James Graham, who listened attentively to the statements of the various delegates, in reference to the want of employment existing so extensively in the manufacturing districts. Upon the rising of the deputation, Sir James Graham remarked, in a way somewhat premonitory, that if any serious outbreaks were to take place, in one week all the institutions of the country would be broken down—that the rights of property would be sacrificed, and even the labouring classes themselves would be amongst the greatest sufferers. Mr. Ashworth said, if Sir James Graham would also allow him to speculate upon the results of such a disaster, he would venture to predict that, whatever might befal the rest, the sound portion of the religious feelings of the country would be safe, that the sound moral tone of our middle class would be preserved, and though it might pass through a very severe ordeal, the industrial freedom of the country would eventually be established. The deputation then withdrew.—The deputation proceeded at two o'clock to the office of the Board of Trade, and were introduced to Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone. The injustice of fettering our commercial intercourse with America was touched upon. Lord Ripon said that it did not follow that they would get the market they expected, even were those restrictions removed. It was notorious that corn was some years dearer than in England, and, on an average of a number of years, it was during half the time as dear as in England; and the price was habitually dearer than in the corn-exporting countries of Europe, who would supply this country were a free importation permitted.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second summer show for the prizes given by this society, took place on Tuesday at the Zoological Gardens, under the arrangements of Mr. Cummins, the secretary. The flowers and plants exhibited were particularly fine; indeed, some of them were, both for their rarity and splendour, of peculiar value. There was a very great number of prizes awarded, amongst which were a silver cup and several very elegant gold medals. These were the gold medal to the Rev. Mr. Matthews for picotees. The gold medal to Mr. Clarke for a collection of miscellaneous plants. The gold medal to Mr. Jackson for a collection of miscellaneous plants, and the silver cup to Mr. Bernard for picotees. The collection of flowers and plants has never been exceeded by any show of this society's since its foundation, and its superiority to former shows evinces the advantage of judicious management in the rules and regulations, and the emulation excited by the perfect fairness, as well as the value, of the awards. The company assembled was very numerous, and amongst the distinguished individuals present was his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge, who expressed his high gratification at what he saw. The visitors, as usual, were enlivened by the excellent band under the direction of Mr. Godfrey.

THE PENTONVILLE MODEL PRISON.—We perceive by the *Gazette* of Friday night, that the commissioners for the government of Pentonville Prison announce themselves ready to receive applications from persons desirous of being appointed to fill offices in the prisons. The following are the salaries:—For the Governor, £600, and an unfurnished house; for the chaplain, £400, and an unfurnished house; for the medical officer, non-resident, £300; for the secretary and accountant, non-resident, £250; for the deputy governor, £200, and to have apartments in the prison; for the steward and manufacturer, £200, and to have apartments.

DEATH OF THE HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK.—On Tuesday morning, died at his residence, the Retreat, Vauxhall, John Uolmes, Esq., in the 83rd year of his age. The appointment, which is exceedingly valuable, is in the gift of the corporation of the city of London, and from the circumstance of there being no deputy appointed the vacancy will have to be filled up immediately, as no process from the Court of Request can issue until his successor is elected. Three gentlemen are already named as candidates. The salary and emoluments are stated at £2000 per annum.

SEIZURE MADE BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.—A search warrant was a few days back granted by Mr. Jardine, the sitting magistrate at Bow-street, upon the application of Mr. Pritchard, secretary of the above-named society, and a printing-press, with upwards of two hundred weight of type which were used for printing obscene books, a stock of 1391 obscene prints, forty-five books with plates, 66 lbs. of letter-press not stitched up, and twenty-one copper plates, all of which were of the most vile and abominable description, were seized. The society has come to the determination in future of seizing any property of the kind respecting which information can be obtained; for, if the law was set in motion against the individual possessing such articles, a penalty of £20 upon conviction, would be incurred; and, as on former occasions, instantly paid, thereby defeating the object the society has in view, and also the ends of justice.

CHEMICAL EXPLOSION.—On Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, considerable alarm was created in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, near St. James's-street, by a loud report, similar to that produced from a piece of ordnance, having taken place, which proved to have proceeded from the premises of Messrs. Reece and Co., chemists and druggists, No. 168, Piccadilly. Police-sergeant Boore, 15 C, who was near the spot at the time, immediately, with two of his men, rushed into the premises, and on arriving at the warehouse, which is situated underneath the shop, discovered that the windows were shattered to atoms, through which the smoke was issuing in clouds. Upon the floor lay a youth, about seventeen years of age, in an apparently lifeless state, as also a man, who was labouring under the effects of the explosion. The sergeant proceeded to the upper part of the premises, when it was discovered that the man had escaped with merely temporary stupefaction, and that the youth had sustained a comparatively slight laceration of the left arm. The cause of the explosion is ascribed to the overheating of some chemical machine which the boy and man were then working.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY. On Tuesday morning, about [illegible] o'clock, the luggage train from Southampton [illegible] Nine Elms, was proceeding at a steep and long incline across the rails on Woking Common. The obstruction created by the body first gave intimation to the engine-driver that all was not right, and he stopped the train within a few yards of the spot where the accident occurred. The guard and stoker proceeded to search for the [illegible] they found groaning dreadfully, and [illegible] the right leg, which had been torn off, and thrown some distance. The poor fellow was carried to the train as carefully as possible. He was conveyed to Nine Elms, but ceased to live before the train arrived at Esher. When taken up he said his name was John Mitchell, but he had not power of speech sufficient to state anything further. When the train arrived at the terminus Mr. Lee, the guard, hoping that the deceased might be only in a state of syncope, sent for Mr. Statham, a surgeon in the Wandsworth-road, who, upon his arrival, declared the man to have been dead some hours, and attributed his death to excessive hæmorrhage. The deceased, who had evidently been drinking deeply, not knowing where he was going, had wandered on to the line, dropped down, and fallen asleep. Information of the occurrence has been forwarded to Mr. Carter, the coroner.

DEATH UNDER SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—In consequence of repairs in the carriage-way both at the east end of Fleet-street and in Farringdon-street, Fetter-lane has been lately a very thronged thoroughfare for carriages of all descriptions and for horses. The southern end of it, by Peele's coffee-house, being very narrow, is somewhat dangerous; and on Monday afternoon a little fellow, named Henry Rafter, aged seven years, was knocked off the foot pavement and run over by a coal waggon. He died in a few minutes after he was picked up. His parents reside at No. 5, Fleur-de-lis-court, Fleet-street, and have a small independent fortune, and deceased, when of age, would have been entitled to a sufficient sum to start him fairly in life.

POSTSCRIPT.

[illegible]

WINDSOR, Friday.—[illegible] Queen [illegible] viewed this morning [illegible] Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha (habited in the uniform of the 11th Saxon Hussars). Her Majesty was on horseback during the review.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—This morning the 15th regiment, stationed here, was reviewed by the Queen and Prince Albert, his royal highness wearing the uniform of his regiment, the Scots Fusileer Guards. The hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha was present, and also the equerries in waiting, the honourable Colonel Grey and Colonel Bouverie, and most of the gentlemen of the court on horseback.

His Majesty and the royal party came on the ground about ten o'clock. The review was witnessed from the East-terrace by the ladies at the castle.

The Royal Gunpowder, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, is being fitted up for [illegible], for Mr. [illegible], who, it is stated, intends to take an excursion to sea in her in the course of the summer.

THE PROROGATION.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert are expected at Buckingham Palace about Wednesday or Thursday next, the 10th of August, for the purpose of enabling the Queen to prorogue the Houses of Parliament; and her Majesty will return to the Castle on the following day, if not the same evening, by the Great Western Railway, as the ceremony is over by half-past three.

Baron Brunnow, the Russian minister, transacted business on Thursday at the Foreign Office.

Under the codicil to Mr. James Wood's will, G. W. Counsel, Esq., of Gloucester, has received this week a legacy of £10,000.

THE POTTERIES.—HANLEY, Thursday night.—About five or six of the collieries have resumed work, and more are likely to be set on to-morrow. There are an immense number still out of work, and great distress prevails.

BRISTOL, Friday Evening.—The unemployed are still parading the streets in bodies, and serious apprehensions are entertained. The colliers and others have commenced taking fowl out of the shops. A large body of special constables have been sworn in, and necessary precautions have been taken to keep the peace. The same account will apply to the surrounding districts.

TUNNEL TRAFFIC.—This [illegible] being steadily carried on. The [illegible] entrance on the Wapping side will be open to vehicular traffic, Rotherhithe being closed, in order to finish the [illegible]. When this is completed, the Tunnel will be thrown open merely as an object of curiosity, but as a thoroughfare for foot-passengers, and its practical utility as a medium of communication from one shore to the other will be then first tested. We shall next present our readers with a spirited engraving of the last-undertaking on its completion.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A special General Court was held on Friday at the East India House, Sir C. Law Lushington in the chair. The Court had been specially called for the purpose of having before the proprietors the draft of a bill now before Parliament, to grant furlough allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in cases of their returning to Europe for a limited period; and had now been made special in compliance with a requisition of nine Proprietors (only four of whom were present), and to submit a motion on the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattarah. Soon as the minutes had been read, the chairman explained that as the case of the Rajah of Sattarah had already been so fully discussed in this Court, and as a petition was that evening about to be presented to the House of Commons on the subject by Sir Robert Inglis, it would be the Court's wish now to abstain from any discussion that could cause a most animated discussion. Mr. Lewis accused the Court of Directors and some of the other Proprietors with a disgraceful combination to prevent the subject from being freely discussed, alleging that they were well aware that a gross wrong had been done, and that they, therefore, feared discussion.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—ELECTION OF A HEAD MASTER.—At a meeting of the honourable the trustees held on Thursday, present, Earls Denbigh, Aylesford, and Howe; Sir G. Shipwith, Sir F. Lawley, Sir H. Halford, Sir G. Crewe, Mr. W. S. Dugdale, M.P., Mr. E. J. Shirley, M.P., and Mr. Holbeche, the Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, Fellow and Tutor of Baliol College, Oxford, was elected Head Master of Rugby School.

OFFICE OF HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK.—The following gentlemen are, we understand, candidates for the office of High Bailiff of Southwark:—Alderman Brown, Alderman Sir William [illegible], Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Lee, Mr. Jump, and Mr. J. Clarke.

At a Court of Common Council held in the Guildhall on Thursday, Mr. Pearson was appointed to succeed the late Mr. Holmes as High Bailiff of Southwark until a successor to Mr. Holmes is appointed.

MEETING OF THE BANKRUPT LAW [illegible] was held on Thursday, by appointment, at No. 7, Graham-street, Home Office, on the subject of the Bankrupt Amendment Bill. The members of the London Association, solicited a postponement of the measure till the ensuing session, with a view to its being more fully considered and amended. The proposition was supported by Mr. M. Philips, Mr. Parker, of Sheffield, Sir Matthew Wood, and other members. Sir J. Graham received the representations made to him with marked attention, and undertook to communicate them to the Lord Chancellor (who had brought in the bill), to consult with his colleagues as to the course to be adopted.

DOVER, July 28.—Mr. Bush has got the top half of its caisson to its site, the Goodwin Sands. The machine, as we mentioned on Monday, did break down, or part in twain; but this circumstance, it is said, has favoured the project rather than otherwise, inasmuch as Mr. Bush now reckons on being able to form his foundation by the aid of the bottom part alone. It was got off to the sands on Wednesday. We understand there is to be a grand [illegible] to-morrow, before the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill. Yesterday morning the coast-guard seized a boat with fifty tubs of foreign parts, between here and the North Foreland. The smuggler, with the exception of one man, escaped.

MISS ADELAIDE KEMBLE A BRIDE.—The banns of marriage between "Adelaide Kemble and John Sartoris," were proclaimed in the city churches here on Sunday last. The gentleman who is about to [illegible] the well-bred lady and distinguished vocalist to the [illegible] is described as styled Count Sartoris, and is reputed to be possessed of considerable wealth. The lady, we believe, although generally known in this country by her maiden patronymic of Kemble, is a widow, and, we have been informed, has two children by her first husband living at Milan.—*Glasgow Courier.*

ILLNESS OF GRACE DARLING.—We regret to learn that Grace Darling, the heroine of the Fern Island, is at present in very bad health. Our correspondent at Bamborough informs us that she is at present on the main land for change of air, and although reported to be somewhat better since she took up her residence there, she still looks very unwell.—*Berwick paper.*

The four-oared cutter match between the St. George's Club and the Civil Engineers, took place on Thursday, the distance being from Westminster to Putney, when the former won by a length of 100 yards ahead.

CRICKET.—GENTLEMEN *v.* PLAYERS.—The annual match between eleven gentlemen and eleven players was commenced on Monday morning at Lord's and terminated on Wednesday afternoon, when the former, contrary to general anticipation, came off victorious, winning the game easily, and with no less than nine wickets to spare.

On Friday evening an inquisition was taken before Mr. Wakley, at the Seven Stars, New-road, Hammersmith, on the body of George Brill, aged sixty years, who was killed during the awful thunder-storm on the morning of Thursday last. The body presented marks of the powerful effects of the electric fluid, which had struck the deceased on the right side of the head, literally tearing it into shreds. It had then passed down the right side of his body, down the chest, stomach, left thigh, and leg, and then passed out on the inside of his left heel. The skin along which it had passed was excoriated as from burning, and the boot was burst open and torn from the sole at the heel.—Verdict, "Died from the effects of lightning."

DREADFUL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a very dreadful accident happened in the Waterloo-road, near the Victoria Theatre, by which an interesting little girl, name Margaret Randall, lost her life. It appears the child, in company with a sister and brother, rather her senior, were walking together, when the deceased ran off the footpath into the road, after an apple which she had dropped, at the moment the carriage of Mr. Wood, of the York-road, passed along, the horses of which knocked the child down, both the near wheels passing over her body. She was taken up and carried to the shop of Mr. Brooks, in the Waterloo-road, who pronounced her dead. At the time of the accident the carriage was going at a moderate pace. Mr. Wood [illegible] and address to the police. The body was [illegible].

FIRE IN HATFIELD-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.—Thursday afternoon, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Haldane Gibb, 10, Hatfield-street, Stamford-street, which burnt with much fury for some time; but through the active exertions of several firemen attached to the West of England and Waterloo-road brigade stations, it was eventually got under, though not until the upper part of the house, together with a large quantity of furniture, had been consumed.

FIRE AT CREDITON.—On Monday evening a fire broke out at Crediton, which was not extinguished until about thirty houses were destroyed, chiefly cottagers' residences.—*Western Luminary.*

LIGHTHOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The lighthouse on the North Quay at Ayr, was observed to be on fire about half-past ten o'clock on Thursday morning, and before any effectual assistance could be [illegible] the whole fabric was burned. It was built of wood, and has faced the storms of nearly seventeen years. No cause can be assigned for the occurrence of the accident.

POLICE.—*James Wyatt*, a carpenter out of work, was charged on Thursday, at Queen-square, with having thrown a stone at Lord Seaford, a gentleman was leaving his house on Wednesday [illegible]. The magistrate considered him insane, and committed [illegible] months, at the end of which time he was to be [illegible].

Samuel Arnott was on Thursday committed to Newgate for trial at the Marylebone-office, for drowning her illegitimate child in the [illegible].

Thomas Casey, a journeyman dyer, charged at Lambeth-street with having caused the death of his wife by inflicting bruises on [illegible], was committed on Thursday to Newgate, for "Manslaughter." Six witnesses bound over to appear.

Four parties, factory-men and labourers, were charged on Thursday at the Greenwich Police, with exciting the late meeting to rescue Dr. M'Dowall from the hands of the police, and bound over in sums of 40*l.* and upwards, for their good behaviour during the next six months.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which have reached us, are chiefly occupied with the King's speech on the preceding day on opening the session of the Chambers, and with the details of that exceedingly interesting ceremony. The *Journal des Debats* states, that about 70 members of the Opposition held a meeting at M. Odilon Barrot's house on Tuesday afternoon, when it was resolved, after a discussion, that the Opposition would not propose any amendment to the address, nor to the Regency Bill, but that they would seize the first favourable opportunity to raise a ministerial question, or, in other words, to engage a political discussion with the Ministry.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.—ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—LIVERPOOL, Thursday night, July 28.—The Caledonia arrived in the Mersey at ten o'clock this evening, in ten days, having sailed from Boston on the evening of the 16th, and from Halifax on the evening of the 18th inst., at six o'clock, she brings about sixty passengers, among whom were Fanny Elsler. The Acadia was going into Halifax. It was thought the negociations about the Boundary were in a satisfactory state of settlement. The Texan schooner of war San Antonio left New Orleans on the 28th of June, to lay up her quarters on the coast of Mexico. A steam-boat had exploded on the mouth of the Missouri, and caused the death of twenty-six Germans, and seven German children, besides several Americans, who were said to death. The crops by all accounts promised well. A [illegible] survey of Canada was about to be made.

The *Montreal Herald* of July 11 announces a calamity [illegible] to have occurred in [illegible] on Saturday. The steamer Shamrock left the Canal Basin [illegible] on a Friday evening, with one hundred and twenty passengers on board, at eleven o'clock on Saturday, when the steamer had proceeded [illegible] about five miles from Lachine, her boiler exploded, causing death and destruction. So sudden were the effects, that in less than five minutes sixty-two human beings were precipitated into eternity. The passengers were English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants, but principally English. The explosion carried away the decks, so that [illegible] were precipitated into the river. By the [illegible] exertion of the master and crew of the Dolphin, about sixty persons were picked up. Of these, about thirty are reported dead, about thirty, [illegible] Irish, escaped unhurt. The captain and engineer were saved; the captain was the last man to leave the wreck.

THE NEW GRAND STAND AT GOODWOOD.

GOODWOOD GRAND STAND.

The races at Goodwood are the sporting attractions of the week, and their annual celebration—thanks to the taste, enterprize, and liberality of that fine English gentleman, the Duke of Richmond—now affords some of the best racing entertainment in the kingdom. A change has come completely over the spirit of its former dream, and the Goodwood meeting is now of grand import in the world of fashion and sport. A note of what the races were and are may well accompany the illustrations we have prepared for our readers.

For some years these races had been on the decline; and so poor was the sport, and so paltry the subscriptions, owing to the falling off of the patrons of the turf, that it was even betting that the meeting would not outlive many seasons; the public money given seldom exceeded £150; occasionally it was a "Flemish account"—none at all! Symptoms of decline, as well in the sport as the company, had shown themselves. Affairs could not possibly go on in this way. The entire ruin and downfall of the meeting must have been the inevitable consequence, when the noble owner of Goodwood, anxious to preserve a meeting founded by his ancestor, the third Duke of Richmond, in 1802, came forward, and, by his influence, restored the meeting to more than its former prosperity. And here, in giving an extract from a newspaper published in 1802, we fervently hope we may see the latter part of its wish fulfilled in the person of the present duke, the reviver of the sports:

"The thanks of the county in general, and of Chichester and its vicinity in particular, are largely due to his grace the Duke of Richmond, for having thus munificently and liberally instituted an establishment of most material local benefit in every point of view; both as a source of pecuniary advantage to the inhabitants, and as a means of forwarding to notice, and increasing the consequence of, the western part of the country. We can only add our wish that the illustrious duke may, for many years, live to enjoy, in health and happiness, a scion planted by the hand of his ancestor, but nurtured and brought to perfection by his own."

To the exertions, then, of the noble owner of Goodwood, backed by a party of influential supporters of the turf, the celebrity which this meeting has now attained is entirely attributable. It has now acquired an importance that places it on a level with the best provincial races in England. Under its new auspices, the spirit of the olden time revived. The effect of the change speedily became apparent. Considerable alterations and improvements were made in the course. A new stand, capable of containing nearly three thousand persons, was erected; the turf was re-laid in several places; new gallops formed—old ones perfected, in short, everything has been done that experience, liberality, and good taste could dictate. The extraordinary increase in the value of the stakes will sufficiently attest the high estimation in which they are held.

The engraving of the grand stand, as it is given at the head of this notice, presents it in its new form with all its improvements—and is, on a smaller scale, a sprightly copy from the magnificent print of the "New Grand Stand at Goodwood," published by Mr. Moore, the enterprising printseller of St. Martin's-lane, to record the first cup-race after its erection. A little farther on we give the Duke of Richmond's seat at Goodwood—the home of princely hospitality during the season of the races—and the *rendezvous* of all the noble and generous spirits who lend their aid and countenance to his grace's distinguished patronage of the British turf. Every visitor to Goodwood who finds enjoyment at its races, or cares for the prosperity of the course and neighbourhood points to the duke's residence with a feeling of pride, and lauds the taste and hospitality of its owner, as worthy of stimulating by its example the whole body of sporting English noblemen and gentlemen to a similar fostering of the racing sport.

GOODWOOD HOUSE.

THE GOODWOOD CUPS.

The splendid prizes manufactured by Messrs. Garrard for the races at Goodwood, are, as usual, cast from the noble models of Mr. Cotterill, whose reputation they will, if it be possible, enhance. They consist of two groups in silver, one of them intended to be the "Goodwood," the other "the Chesterfield Cup," but as the decision rests with the stewards as to their destination, we are unable to describe them under those heads. It is sufficient, however, that we illustrate the works themselves.

The first we shall notice is a fine equestrian group, the subject taken from Scottish history, and representing an incident which took place immediately before the memorable battle of Bannockburn:—"Previous to the engagement a brilliant achievement of King Robert Bruce himself, performed in full view of both armies, raised the hopes of his countrymen with another good omen. He was riding in front of his troops on a little palfrey, but with his battle-axe in his hand, and a crown of gold over his steel helmet, when an English knight, Henry de Bohun, or Boone, mounted on a heavy war-horse, and armed at all points, recognising the Scottish King, galloped forward to attack him. Instead of retiring from the unequal encounter, Bruce turned to meet his assailant, and, dexterously parrying his spear, in the next moment, with one blow of his battle-axe cleft his skull and laid him dead at his feet." Bruce's only observation was, "I have broken my good battle-axe."

Mr. Cotterill's group is faithful to the scene thus described, and he has composed it with as much vigour as truth. The Bruce is represented armed *cap-à-pied*, with a surcoat over chain armour, a long sword depending from his waist, and in his right hand, which is raised, a heavy battle-axe; he is standing in his stirrups, about

to deal the deadly blow; his attitude is firm and commanding, and strongly indicative of his knightly prowess; and the steady yet severe expression of his countenance assure us of the result. His antagonist, on the other hand, is flying wildly to meet the King. His lance has passed the mark, and partly from the sudden swerve, partly from the desire to avoid the Bruce's weapon, he has thrown himself back on his horse's crupper—his shield is raised, but it covers him incompletely, and a fatal space between the ear and the shoulder lies exposed to the weight of the terrific battle-axe. His vizor is closed, but the bold features of a gallant soldier are visible through the bars. His surcoat and shield bear the arms of the family of De Bohun, *Azure*, a hand, *or*, between six lions rampant *or*; the trappings of his steed are similarly emblazoned. Nothing can exceed the energy and fire of De Bohun's rapid charge—every muscle of his courser is in motion, as with steaming housings he dashes onward. Contrasted with the fiery war-horse is the lighter and more gentle palfrey bestrode by Bruce; it is equal to its rider's weight, but only for purposes of peace, thus admirably exemplifying the steady courage of the Scottish King, who, cool and collected, has gained an easy victory. We have seldom seen a story better told, and again we say, it reflects infinite credit on Mr. Cotterill; the workmanship also is excellent, and the contrast afforded by the golden weapons, the armorial bearings, &c., produces a fine effect.

From the severe record of history we turn to the graceful page of romance; from the illustrations of war to the gentle expressions of love.

The second subject represents the meeting between Thomas the Rhymer (of Ercildoune) and the Queen of Fairy Land, a story so well told in one of the ballads which form a part of the minstrelsy of the Scottish border. In order the better to describe Mr. Cotterill's group we shall quote the opening of the ballad, observing only that the artist has again been as faithful to his original as it was possible for him, consistent with the rules of art, to be:—

"True Thomas lay on Huntlie bank
A ferlie he spied wi' his ee;
And there he saw a ladye bright
Come riding down by the Eildin tree.

"Her skirt was o' the grass-green silk,
Her mantle o' the velvet fyne;
At ilka tett of her horse's mane
Hung fifty siller bells and nine.

"True Thomas he pull'd off his cap
And touted low down to his knee,
'All hail thou mighty Queen of Heaven!
For thy peer on earth I never did see.'

"'O no, O no, Thomas,' she said,
'That name does not belong to me;
I am but the Queen of fair Elfland
That am hither come to visit thee.'"

Accordingly in Mr. Cotterill's group we behold the Elfin Queen, mounted on a delicate ambling palfrey, decorated with rich housings, riding beneath that famous weird oak, the Eildin tree. The enamoured sprite is attired in the costume which refers to the supposed period of the romance; she wears a rich chatelaine at her waist, and a coronal of roses is bound about her brow; and, in illustration of the words of the old ballad, on which the modern one is founded,

"Awhile she blew, awhile she sang."

She holds a horn in her upraised hands, and her speaking features express the melody of her witching voice.

According to the old text,

> "She led three grew hounds in a leash,
> And ratches coupled by hyr ran;
> She bar an horn about hyr halse,
> And undir hyr gyrdil mene flene."

But Mr. Cotterill has wisely introduced only two greyhounds, one of which is represented *seant*, the other *couchant*, while the Queen of Faery checks her palfrey to salute Thomas of Ercildoune. The easy motion of the palfrey is well expressed, and the grace and beauty of the fair rider are conspicuous. "True Thomas," also, who kneels before her, with cap doffed and harp in hand, is a fine, manly figure, fit to be the poet-lover of so delicate a being. The central portion of the group is formed by the Eildin tree, an oak, whose gnarled branches lend themselves very picturesquely to the pyramidal character of the design. A broken branch on one side admirably balances the composition. This group is without any gilding, but so carefully is it executed, that the effect produced by variety of colours is not noted. We are of opinion that in the execution of this essentially sylvan subject, Mr. Cotterill has been quite as successful as in the warlike memorials for which he has long been so deservedly celebrated.

In closing our imperfect account of these beautiful works of art, we cannot but repeat our satisfaction at witnessing such praiseworthy and successful efforts towards rendering the prizes of our best race-courses worthy of the country to which they owe their birth. The history and literature of Great Britain afford abundant materials for the exercise of the highest talent, such as we find developed in the groups which we have attempted to describe.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

Under this general, and, it is hoped, not inappropriate title, we purpose introducing our readers to the thousand and one beautiful objects of interest which stud the natural scenery of our native land. There are endless themes and associations of delight to be gathered out of the simple nooks and corners of our charming rural landscapes and architecture—spots of green upon the waste of life—pleasant haunts of bygone genius or romance—dottings upon the path of history—dwelling-places of fancy, poetry, memory—the fairy dells of imagination—the dreamy treasure-homes of thought. A moss-covered rock, an old ruin, some ancient fabric in decay, a gate, a tree, a tower, a rippling stream, a mouldering church—any touch or token of the waste of years that can be stamped with recollections of the past, or selected for its present charm and wasting beauty—may be caught by the pencil of our artist, and gathered into our columns, like the fugitive graces of the isle. We are assured by a hundred correspondents, that such features of our paper will have a pleasing and often an endearing influence upon our readers, and we have, therefore, now only to proclaim our intention of adopting them from time to time, with such random suggestions as unstudying chance may throw out. Accident commences our series with a view of

THURGARTON CHURCH.

This picturesque rural temple is used as the parish-church of Thurgarton, although belonging to a private individual. It has its simple and pleasant locality about two miles from the banks of the Trent, in a beautiful district of Nottinghamshire, and upon the borders of the ancient Forest of Sherwood—dear, merrie, memory-haunted Sherwood—the fairy region of the ballad-singer—and one of the evergreen homes of old English romance. The character of the scenery which once surrounded this old ruin is, however, of altered aspect now:—its forest features are worn away—it is subdued into the mild stillness of pastoral vegetation, and wears the sweet, untroubled calm of holy natural repose.

The Priory of Thurgarton was founded by Ralph de Ayncourt, in the time of Henry II., for the good of the souls of all branches of his family, and committed, with holy charge, to the care of St. Peter, to whom it was religiously dedicated. The principal records concerning the once famous priory are held by the Chapter of Southwell, and are contained in one volume, the others having been burnt by Cromwell in his crusade against the Catholic Church.

Of its exterior, the most attractive remaining portions of this once glorious edifice—amongst which should be first named one of the two former western towers—are the western entrance, now used as a window; the north porch, but which has been badly rebuilt; two early decorated windows of good character; and a very rich niche, which is in the pier that in the interior divides these two windows. A description of it might be too architectural, but we must say that it is a gem indeed. The narrowest arch of the western entrance measures about eight feet, and the widest about eighteen feet, having in its mouldings six rows of the dog's-tooth ornament. We find this church nearly perfect up to the time of the civil wars; but Cromwell having passed through the village quietly, was afterwards attacked from the church towers, in return for which he reduced it to its present state; in which we leave it, with only an intimation to the curious that it is near Nottingham, Newark, Southwell, and Newstead, and 140 miles from the metropolis.

G. G. P.

VIEW OF BRISTOL.

BRISTOL.

Our readers have here a picturesque aspect of the beautiful and ancient city of Bristol, now, in spite of the prevailing distress among the people, more quiet than many other commercial districts of the empire—and not politically maddened into turbulence, as in the memorable struggle for the reform-bill, when riots and burnings were prevalent with fury—and the learned Sir Charles Wetherell found it an impracticable abode.

Bristol, like ancient Rome, is seated on seven hills or elevations, which diversify the surface of a low but beautiful vale, about eight miles from the mouth of the river Avon, in the Bristol Channel, and at its confluence with the Frome. Its situation always rendered it commercial, according to the nature of the times, and in the eleventh century it is said that a mart was held here for the sale of English slaves of both sexes. Its ancient history is altogether romantic and remarkable, but we cannot dwell upon it here. The old town, which now forms the heart of the city, stands upon a narrow hill, bounded by the Avon on the south, the Frome on the north and west, and by the moat of the castle, now nearly arched over, on the east. The entire city and suburbs extend over a surface of 1500 acres, and occupy a circumference of seven miles, and are continually increasing. The more ancient streets are narrow, with lofty houses of wood and plaster, the fronts of which formerly projected, to the exclusion of light and air; but of late years most of these have been widened and improved, and more particularly the avenues to the bridges. The buildings in the more modern parts of the town are elegant and spacious, and Kingsdown and St. Michael's Hill on the north, Park-street and Berkeley-square on the west, and Redcliff Hill on the south, are covered with handsome houses, which are chiefly inhabited by the gentry and mercantile classes. But for a long time the principal inhabitants have been moving towards Clifton, which, in point of fact, is now become the "west end of the town." The streets are generally well paved, with smooth side-paths for foot-passengers; the greater part is well lighted with coal-gas, but some of the shops are lighted with oil-gas; as are also the interiors of many private houses. The public buildings, exclusive of churches, are numerous; the principal of these are the Exchange, a handsome building in the Grecian style, the Guildhall, the Council-house, the Merchants' Hall, the Post Office, Custom House, the City Library, and Commercial Rooms. The Theatre, which is elegant and commodious, was formerly conducted conjointly with the Bath company; but for some years past it has been under the exclusive management of Mr. Macready, father of the celebrated tragedian of that name. The bridge over the Avon was erected in 1768, in lieu of one which had stood several centuries; it consists of three wide and lofty arches, with stone balustrades seven feet high. The river Frome is crossed by a drawbridge, which has two arches of stone. The quay and harbour of Bristol may be deemed objects not only of great local but national interest. On changing the course of the Avon, two handsome cast-iron bridges were erected over the new channel, the respective arches of which are 200 feet in height. The wet docks here are very extensive, and the dimensions of the merchants' floating dock are said to exceed those at Portsmouth and Plymouth. A mile below the city, on the banks of the Avon, is the celebrated Hotwell, the waters of which are reckoned so salutary in consumptive, scorbutic, and inflammatory disorders. Here are a Pump Room, Assembly Rooms, Coffee House, Hotel, and a variety of lodging-houses, not only on a level with the well, but in the beautiful village of Clifton. The city is divided into twelve wards, having an alderman over each. The mayor and recorder hold assizes twice a year for offences committed within the city jurisdiction, either on land or water; and the mayor, aldermen, and town-clerk, hold a quarter-session for the trial of minor offences. Bristol has sent members to Parliament ever since the 23rd of Edward I. All persons are allowed to trade here, and the freedom of the city may be obtained for a very moderate sum. The diocese of Bristol extends over a small part of Gloucestershire and the whole of Dorsetshire; the ecclesiastical dignitaries under the bishop are a dean, six prebendaries, one archdeacon, six minor canons, a chancellor, and registrar. The cathedral, situated on College Green, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was originally the collegiate church of the monastery of St. Augustine, founded in the reign of Stephen, by Robert Fitzharding, ancestor of the Berkeley family.

Several of the churches are handsome structures, but they are all exceeded by that of St. Mary Redcliffe, which is deemed one of the most beautiful in England. This city has places of worship for all the leading classes of Protestant dissenters, as well as for the Roman Catholics and the Jews. The establishments for gratuitous education are very numerous, including a city grammar-school for the instruction of the sons of citizens in Latin and Greek. A hospital, founded by Robert Colston, merchant, in 1708, has also a school annexed. There are several minor endowed schools for children of both sexes. The charities and establishments for relief of poverty, disease, and destitution, comprise an infirmary, a dispensary, an hospital for diseases of the eyes, an asylum for poor girls, and for the indigent blind, a female penitentiary, a strangers' friend society, a humane society to recover from the risk of drowning, a mendicity society, and several others. Here is a public library of considerable magnitude, and a philosophical and literary institution.

Bristol, until eclipsed by Liverpool, was the principal port on the western coast of England. Its leading branch of foreign commerce is with the West Indies, which it supplies with every sort of article necessary to the black and white population; and receives back vast quantities of rum, cotton, sugar, and other West India produce in return. Sugar is the most important article, the refining of which is one of the chief manufacturing processes of this city. It has also considerable trade with the north and south of Europe, especially Spain and Portugal, from the former of which it imports wool for the fine cloth manufacturers of the west of England, and from the latter, wine very largely. A considerable mercantile intercourse is also kept up with the ports of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the British North American Colonies. The trade with the United States is for the most part confined to tobacco and turpentine. Bristol has attempted very little trade with the East Indies hitherto, but the trade with the new South American states is more prosperous, and seems likely to increase. With Ireland the dealings are very considerable; but they have not augmented agreeably to the expectations formed from the recent lowering of the port dues. The branches of manufactures are numerous; one of the principal of which is that of every description of glass bottles; brass, copper, lead, iron, and tin works, also abound; and great quantities of soap, leather, gunpowder, and earthenware are made here. Ship-building and rope-making are also much pursued. It may in fact be deemed an emporium of every sort of exportable article, and more especially of the principal commodities produced by the surrounding counties.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD—LAUNCH OF THE GOLIATH AND THE VIRAGO.

LAUNCH OF THE GOLIATH AND THE VIRAGO AT CHATHAM.

The launch of the Goliath war-ship of 80 guns, and the second-class war-steamer Virago, from the dock-yard at Chatham, into the waters of the river Medway, drew to this town at an early hour on Monday morning last, crowds of persons of all classes, anxious to be present at this truly national spectacle. Every means of conveyance, both by land and water, were in requisition, and

many persons were compelled to walk, through the over-crowded state of the cars, stages, and omnibuses, which were wholly inadequate to meet the demand. By far the greater number of persons arrived by the steam-boats, crowded from the paddle-boxes to the cabins, and were moored in various parts of the Medway to obtain the best view of the launch they possibly could for their customers.

As the time approached for the commencement of the imposing ceremony, the steamers and various craft hoisted flags of all nations, and were decorated from the deck to the mast-head; and the seats in the dock-yard beneath the sheds from which the launches were to take place, became occupied by a most fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, including a large number of gallant officers, both naval and military. The tasteful manner in which the ship and platforms, upwards of 700 feet in length, were adorned, together with the appearance of the river, an hour previous to the launch, from the decks and portholes of which those who had fortunately been allowed to go on board were gazing, presented a truly gorgeous sight. All the arrangements were conducted with the greatest precision. The vessels took up their stations in the river in the best order, and in such a manner, that the smaller ones should not be behind the larger; whilst within the dock-yard everything for the accommodation of visitors appeared to be complete, and much of that confusion often attendant upon such occasions was avoided. The seats for the accommodation of visitors ran parallel the whole length of the Goliath, and reached to a height nearly level with her deck. To the booths, eight in number, on either side of the Goliath, the public were admitted only by tickets from Captain Sherard, the captain superintendent, and Mr. Pinkham, the master shipwright of the dock-yard. To the platforms, from which the launch of the Virago was viewed, except some few seats in the gallery at her bows for the use of the officials and the nobility, the public generally were admitted.

The most distinguished persons present, including the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord and Lady Morley, Lord Ashley, M.P., Lord Grimston, Sir William Gage, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, the Hon. Capt. Gage, the Hon. Capt. Fisher, Sir H. Willshire, and Colonel Hayes, Commanders of the Port, Captain Brace, R.N., Captain Sheriff, R.N., and a large body of naval and military officers and their ladies, at about one o'clock, ascended the gallery erected facing the bows of the Virago, which vessel, it was arranged, should first be launched, which was decorated in a very tasteful and appropriate manner. From the summit of the balcony hung the royal standard; and from the bows of the steamer fronting it hung the bottle of wine to be used in the christening ceremony, slung with silken cords attached to slightly-constructed hoops. It was very prettily decorated with rosettes and various-coloured ribbons, and surmounted by a tastefully-arranged V. R., elaborately chased in *or molu*.

The arrangements for the launch of the vessel were under the superintendence of Mr. Pinkham, the master shipwright; and everything having been declared as ready, the announcement was made by the sounding of bugles from the stem, which were answered by others at the stern. At this moment the Hon. Mrs. Grey dashed the bottle against the bow of the ship. Shouts arose on every side, the band struck up the national anthem, every one being uncovered, in the midst of which the gallant vessel moved majestically into the river. The town band continued to play several lively airs during the egress of the company, and throughout their progress to the various booths erected for them in the vicinity of the chief point of attraction—the Goliath. The splendour of the decorations here far surpassed those of the former. The principal portion of the chief booth at the head of the vessel was occupied by about one hundred ladies and gentlemen connected with Rochester Cathedral and the town choir; the Royal Marine band and the band of the 93d regiment were stationed in the shed just between midships of the Goliath.

Before the ceremony of christening the Goliath was commenced, the band played "God save the Queen," after which a hymn, written for the occasion, and adapted to Purcell's "Strike the Cymbal," was sung. The bugles having been sounded from the head, and answered from the stern, at a quarter past two o'clock the Duchess of Buccleuch stepped forward, and, under the direction of Captain Sherard, took the bottle of wine, slung and adorned as that described at the former launch, into her hands, and as she broke it, though with a little difficulty, against the bows, exclaimed "The Goliath," the bolts and dogshores were removed, and the ponderous vessel in a few seconds moved slowly and gracefully from the docks, and floated up the Medway. The cheers which arose from the docks, the deck of the ship, from the craft in the river, and from the opposite bank, were loud and long continued; and the beauty of the scene was heightened by the loud discharge of volleys of cannon from Chatham heights, and it was apparently with the greatest reluctance that the people quitted so delightful an exhibition. The launch of both vessels was conducted in such an admirable manner, that not the slightest accident occurred, either on the river or ashore; and the distinguished company, after partaking of an elegant *déjeuné* which had been provided for them, separated highly delighted.

TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM ON THURSDAY MORNING.

At a very early hour on Thursday morning the metropolis was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain and hail, which continued, with scarcely any intermission, till six o'clock. The flashes of lightning were awfully vivid, and several of them were followed by terrific peals of thunder, resembling the report of a volley of artillery. One of the loudest was at the commencement between twelve and one o'clock, which came from S.S.E., and did considerable damage at Vauxhall and Newington. The electric fluid struck a chimney stack on a small house situate at the corner of Clarence-place and Norfolk-street, Vauxhall; it penetrated through the roof, carrying with it a great portion of the brick-work, destroying the frame-work of a closet in the room beneath, breaking away a great portion of the ceiling, cracking the walls of the chimney, smashing nearly every square of glass in the window-frame, shivering part of the woodwork of the bedstead, wherein lay three young children, who were providentially uninjured. After doing this damage, the lightning forced its way between the joints of the brick-stone into the lower room, where Mr. and Mrs. Moss, the father and mother, were lying in bed with two children, who also as miraculously escaped injury, notwithstanding the mantelpiece was shivered to atoms, portions of which were thrown on to the bed; the fire-irons and some other articles were driven across the room with great violence; in fact, almost every article of furniture was broken or damaged; the window-shutter was blown from its hinges into the street. Police constable L 22, who was on duty at the same time, describes the appearance as awful, adding that the roofs of the above and several adjoining houses appeared on fire, and that the shock drove him violently against the wall, and singed his right hand.

About the same time the electric fluid penetrated the clock turret of the chapel at the Fishmongers' Almshouses, near the Elephant and Castle, Newington, and melted and destroyed a part of the works of the clock, so as wholly to suspend the movement, which is fully indicated by the hands having remained stationary since 23 minutes past 12: from thence the electric flame broke through and damaged the roof, causing the northern wall of the tower to bulge, and present a very dangerous appearance; and passing out of the upper part of the fine old Gothic window at the east end of the chapel, smashed several panes of glass and damaged the stone framework; it then proceeded along the lead which covers the cornice of the adjoining low buildings, occupied by some of the inmates, and descended through the interior of a leaden rain-water pipe, perforating an orifice near the lower part of about three inches in diameter, from whence it passed into a cask used to catch the rain-water which descends from the roof, and after splintering several of the staves, drove out the metal tap at the bottom, tearing away a large piece of stave with it, and finally appears to have buried itself beneath a quantity of garden-pots, several of which, with the plants therein, are broken and damaged.

The storm was also very violent about Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, Mortlake, Roehampton, and Barnes. In the two latter villages a number of houses were unroofed, and several valuable haystacks almost wholly destroyed. About half-past five o'clock a boat, in which were two women, named Holmes and Farley, was swamped near Wandsworth meadows, and both perished. In this neighbourhood stacks of chimneys and roofs of houses have been considerably damaged.

Mr. Howell, the district-surveyor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and his wife, who reside in Vincent-square, had a most narrow escape of their lives. The lightning struck the window of the bedroom in which they were lying, and shattered the glass to pieces, it passed with a hissing sound close to Mr. and Mrs. Howell, who, as may be supposed, were in a state of extreme alarm; thence into the front room and up the chimney, a large stack of which was thrown in all directions; it descended again and forced the glass of the window to atoms, and set the curtain and some other furniture on fire; from thence it passed across the road to the lodge at the corner of the square, belonging to the cricket-ground of the Westminster scholars, with an astonishing velocity, and broke two of the squares of glass; it afterwards passed off in an oblique direction, and shattered the corner of the roof, and then seemed to strike into the earth. Several windows and chimneys have been shattered in the same neighbourhood.

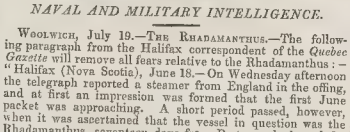
Considerable damage has been done to the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields: two large stones, about 30lbs. weight, were struck off the steeple by the electric fluid, and forced their way through the roof, over the staircase leading to the gallery. The corner pew on the north-east side was also struck with lightning, and the woodwork split and rent in several pieces. Sir John Rennie, Mr. Hayward, and others, have called at the office this morning, and we understand that they are of opinion that the whole fabric of this magnificent church has been shaken, but at present the amount of injury cannot be exactly ascertained. It is supposed by some that the steeple must be pulled down.

The family of a plumber residing at Woolwich, named Chapman, had a narrow escape. The electric fluid struck, in the first instance, the brickwork of the chimney, a quantity of which it displaced, and then dividing into two currents, entered the front bedroom by the window, which it forced out, and, traversing the apartment, effected its escape without inflicting any other personal injury than a slight bruise on the shoulder of one of the females who was sleeping in the room. Running along the front of the house, it then passed down an iron tube which had been erected as a temporary chimney by the tenant of the adjoining house, and forced its way out by the shop window, the shutters of which were loosely put up, without damaging any of the furniture. The other current passed down the chimney of Mr. Chapman's house, and tearing its way through a screen which had been placed across the fire-place, passed over the bed in which the servant was sleeping, and struck the wall with such force, that the plaster was thrown on the opposite door in the form of the finest powder.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

University of Cambridge.—The syndicate appointed to inquire into the state of the funds of the University, have reported to the Senate, that the funded property of the University has been very considerably diminished by a succession of large extraordinary expenses. Besides the diminution of income arising from this reduction of capital, the permanent annual expenditure of the University has been very considerably increased, as well by the provision made for the maintenance and management of the observatory, as also by various new arrangements, partly consequent upon the extension of the public buildings and scientific collections of the University, and partly arising out of the enlarged system of academical examination. It is therefore recommended by the syndicate, that the fees payable to the University chest on matriculation, and on admission to any degree, be increased according to the following scale, viz.—that on matriculation every tradesman and fellow-commoner pay an additional sum of £3, and every pensioner an additional sum of £3. That every person admitted to any degree, unless it be honorary, pay an additional sum of £1 10s. The proposition will be submitted to the syndicate on the 10th of October.

University of Edinburgh.—Mr. James Miller has been elected Professor of Surgery to this University, in the place of the late Sir Charles Bell. The other candidate Mr. Lizars, was not even proposed. The election to the Chair of Pathology, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Thompson, will take place on the 9th of next month. The candidates are Dr. Craigie, Dr. Henderson, Dr. John Davy, Dr. Handyside, and Dr. Bennett.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Woolwich, July 19.—The Rhadamanthus.—The following paragraph from the Halifax correspondent of the *Quebec Gazette* will remove all fears relative to the Rhadamanthus:—"Halifax (Nova Scotia), June 18.—On Wednesday afternoon the telegraph reported a steamer from England in the offing, and at first an impression was formed that the first June packet was approaching. A short period passed, however, when it was ascertained that the vessel in question was the Rhadamanthus, seventeen days from Portsmouth, bound for New York, having on board Mr. Wright, an express messenger, with despatches from the government to Lord Ashburton. Several reasons have been assigned for the unexpected visit of the Rhadamanthus. According to the earliest information she was necessitated to put in here because her stock of coal was exhausted, though in fact she had abundance; but we have heard on good authority that, as was confidently reckoned in England, Admiral Sir Charles Adam would have arrived from Bermuda, the commander of the Rhadamanthus was instructed by government to deviate from the track to New York for the purpose of communicating with him previously to her proceeding thither."

Orders were received at Woolwich, during the past week, to build a war steamer of very large dimensions, to be named the Dragon. The order has been countermanded so far as regards being built at Woolwich, but she will be immediately commenced at Sheerness or Chatham, most probably at the latter port. Some idea may be formed of the stupendous magnitude of this vessel, when it is stated her engines are to be of the immense power of 800 horses.

Lieut.-General Sir William Gomm and suite embarked at Portsmouth on Sunday afternoon on board the Cleopatra, 26, Captain Wyvill, and sailed early on Monday morning with the governor for the Mauritius.

Plymouth, July 24.—The Satellite, 18, Commander Gambier, having had her defects made good, sailed yesterday for the South American station. The Albatross, 16, Commander Reginald York, put in here on Thursday from Portsmouth, with some slight defects, which being made good, she sailed on Saturday for the North America and West India station. The Portsmouth buoy boat, and the Adventure transport, Roskilly master, arrived with stores from Portsmouth, on Friday. The Falmouth lighter, Everson master, sailed with stores for Portsmouth on Friday. The Actæon, 20, Captain Russell, was paid off on Friday. The Wellesley, 74, Captain T. Maitland, was brought into harbour to be paid off yesterday. The Devon lighter, Tozer master, is loading for Holyhead and Liverpool. In Hamoaze:—The Caledonia, the San Josef, the Wellesley, the Wolf, the Sylph, and Netley tenders; the Confiance steam vessel; the Devon and Camel lighters, and the Portsmouth buoy boat. The report that the Caledonia, 120, is to be removed from her present moorings into the Sound, is as incorrect as that respecting the St. Vincent, 120, guard-ship at Portsmouth, being stationed at Spithead.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Stornaway, July 16.—The Water Witch, from St. Petersburgh to Belfast, has put in here with damage, having been on the rocks near Tenuman Head, on the 14th inst. The Keith Stewart, from Falmouth Bay to Liverpool, was abandoned on the 14th inst., in Tolsta Bay, and subsequently foundered. Crew saved.

Dingle, July 21.—The stern frame of a vessel, with some logs of timber, apparently American, one of them much burnt, and lately been washed on shore here, and more recently the lid of a box, marked in a circle, "Lassuriana, A. C."

Elsinore, July 19.—The Forth, from Leith to St. Petersburgh, in entering this harbour, struck the pier-head, carried away cutwater, and damaged her wheels. The number of ships that entered the Sound in 1842 was 1991—viz., 1115 from the North Sea, and 836 from the Baltic; 319 from the North Sea, and 208 from the Baltic—in all 527—were English.—*Hamburgh papers.*

Madeira, July 5.—The Shannon, from Liverpool, put in here on the 1st inst., leaky, and must discharge about 250 tons of coal, her cargo, being overloaded.

British Accra, April 22.—The Prince Oscar went ashore at Popo on the 17th inst., and became a total wreck. Crew saved.

Havre, July 22.—The Racine, from St. Peter's, Martinique, to Havre, has put back to Fort Royal leaky, making 18 inches of water per hour, and must discharge. The Pactolus, from New Orleans to Havre, was ashore on the bar at the entrance of the Mississipi on the 29th ult.

Ramsgate, July 22.—The George Cadwear, from Christchurch to London, foundered about five miles S. W. of the North Foreland.

Hartlepool, July 22.—The Alert, from Newcastle to Hamburgh, put in here yesterday in a sinking state.

Dartmouth, July 24.—The Thetis barque has arrived off the Start, from Picton for London, in lat. 52 W. and lon. 45 2 N., fell in with quantities of ice, and for several days ice was in sight, and did not get clear of it until reaching lat. 47 N. lon. 46, 6 W.

Cork, July 22.—The John Francis, arrived off Cove, passed the bottom of a large ship, Cape Clear, bearing E.S.E. 45.

Deal, July 23.—Wind N. N. W. moderate. 24, S. W. to S. moderate.—Arrived the John King from the Mauritius, Seabird from Cape Coast Castle, Thetis from Picton, Curlew and Hercules from Quebec. Sailed the Chamois for Buenos Ayres. The George the Fourth transport for St. Helena, &c., remains.

Beachy Head, July 22.—Arrived off, the Caspar, from Philadelphia, for Bremen.

Jersey, July 22.—The Fanny, bound to Liverpool, in beating out on the 20th inst., missed stays, and ran on the Corbiere rocks, but was got off on the flood, and put back with little damage, and proceeded this morning.

Portsmouth, July 21.—The Henry and William from Shields to Glasgow, struck on a sunken rock at the entrance of Islay Sound, and ran ashore yesterday. The vessel is covered at high water, but is expected to be got afloat if the weather moderates; crew saved.

The Russian Steam-Frigate Jupiter.—On Monday this splendid and powerful steam-ship, commanded by Capt. Water, arrived in the river, off St. Katherine's Docks, from St. Petersburgh, having left that city on Sunday, the 17th inst. On her passage she encountered heavy weather, and was detained fifteen hours at Copenhagen for a supply of coals. By the accounts brought over by her, it appears that a grand review was expected to take place on the 18th, of the whole of the Russian fleet quartered on the home station, consisting of 18 sail of the line, 15 frigates, and 16 or 18 corvettes, and were drawn up in three lines in the Cronstad roads.

Falmouth, July 26.—The Tweed steamer, Capt. Franklyn, from the West Indies, arrived this morning at eight o'clock, having sailed from Turk's Island the 20th of June, Nassau the 4th, Bermuda the 10th, and Fayal the 19th inst., and bringing about forty passengers, 90 serons cochineal, and 200,000 dollars on freight. The Trent, from the Havanah, sailed on the 1st instant, and brought the mails to Nassau. The Clyde, from Jamaica, arrived at Turk's Island on the 28th of June. The Tay, with the windward mails, arrived at Turk's Island on the 30th of June, and returned with the mail, per Clyde, on the same day. The scarlet fever was raging at St. Jago du Cuba.

In the report of the captain of the Diane of Bordeaux, just arrived from Calcutta, we find (says the *Debats*) the following passages:—"On June 13th, in lat. 11 deg. North, lon. 28 deg. 30 min. west, I spoke the English ship-of-war Termagant, who supplied us with 300lbs. of biscuit, though she was herself short of provisions. The captain passed part of the day on board the Diane, and his boat's crew and our men were very cordial. On parting we exchanged salutes. The sloop, which was leaving the African station, had captured several Spanish and Brazilian slavers, but had been beaten off by one large armed brig. The captain of the Termagant had received two wounds in his arm, and had seven of his men also wounded in attempting to board. We again fell in with this sloop on July 7th, off the Azores."

PROVINCIAL.

Turn out of Colliers in South Staffordshire.—Birmingham, Tuesday evening.—Accounts have been brought to Birmingham by the various conveyances from the mining districts, that the colliers in the neighbourhood of Bilston, West Bromwich, and Walsall, instigated by emissaries sent from the Potteries, have turned out, and are parading the country in different directions, demanding food, and levying contributions on the inhabitants. Large bodies were met on the road leading to Walsall, where it appears the same plan which was put into successful operation in the Potteries, has been adopted. The men having turned out at one or two of the pits, proceeded to visit the extensive works of the Earl of Bradford, the coal and stone works of Dudley Benthers, and the lime works of Mr. Adams, at the Butts, Mr. Brower's, Mr. Stroughearn, at Doe End, and other masters, where the men were compelled to leave work and join the turn-out, those who refused to do so being ducked in the canal. At the time the accounts left, the colliers were proceeding in bodies towards Mr. Piper's works at Bloxwich, and the Brownhill and Pelsall works, in the direction of Lichfield. On obtaining information of the turn-out, and the violent proceedings of the colliers, Lord Dartmouth and the ma-

gistrates of the neighbourhood were promptly on the spot, and lost no time in calling out the Staffordshire troop of yeomanry, and taking measures for quelling any disturbance which might take place.

State of the Potteries.—Burslem, Monday.—Great numbers, probably three-fourths of those out of employment, are willing to return to work, but are deterred by the fear of personal violence on the part of the leaders of the "turn-out," should they do so. This applies to the collieries alone, for Messrs. Copeland and Garret, Mr. Minton, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Alcock, and other manufacturers, will be able to resume operations during the present week, having made arrangements for obtaining supplies of coals (although at a greatly increased expense) from distant collieries. This will be a great relief to the potters, who are in no way mixed up with the "turn-out," beyond the unfortunate circumstance of their dependence upon others for the large supply of coal required for carrying on their trade.

Tuesday Morning.—The manufacturers have succeeded in convincing a large number of the colliers of the folly of their proceedings. Mr. Kinnersley's men having agreed to resume work at their former rate of wages. The whole of these men have been sworn in as special constables, and the magistrates have also adopted the precaution of stationing a party of the military near Mr. Kinnersley's works at Ridsgrove, for the purpose of protecting the men from the violence of the other colliers, should they attempt to interfere with them. This will put an end to the "strikes," as it will enable the manufacturers to obtain supplies of coal, and give work to thousands who would otherwise be thrown out of employment. The Ridsgrove works are the most extensive in the district, and as a large body of men will be thus withdrawn from the "turn-out," the other colliers, finding the coalition broken up, will be sure to follow their example. A large meeting of colliers was held at Hanley, to consult respecting their future proceedings, when much discontent was evinced by a number of the men at the conduct of the leaders of the strike, and they proposed that they should at once return to work on the terms which the masters had offered, but the proposition was over-ruled by the majority, and the meeting broke up without coming to any decision as to what should be done. The families of the colliers are suffering very great privations. The markets, yesterday, in Burslem, were nearly deserted, only fifteen butchers having attended the shambles, the usual number on market days being from seventy to eighty. The Burslem and Molstanton Union Workhouses are besieged daily with applicants, and the guardians have been compelled to break through the rules of the board, and give out-door relief to a great extent. The extensive collieries at Goldenhill and Ridsgrove have commenced work at the old rate of wages. The 60th Rifles arrived at Goldenhill colliery at half-past six o'clock, and took up their quarters at the new school-room, near the church. The colliers that have commenced work extend through a district of about four miles in extent, belonging to Messrs. Kinnersley and Williamson.

Turn-Out at Walsall, Bilston, and Neighbourhood.—Westbromwich, Tuesday Evening.—To-day the colliers, to the number of some hundreds, marched out of Bilston to Walsall, where there was to be a large meeting held at Wolverhampton. They had also turned out in large numbers and surrounded the poor-house, and commenced levying contributions on the inhabitants. I have also been informed, by good authority, that the "turn-outs" compelled the men employed in the lime and other works to leave off, and no small terror and alarm has been excited. The yeomanry cavalry have been called out, and Lord Dartmouth is said to have arrived at Walsall. Indeed, the whole of this district seems in commotion, and there can be little doubt that the men are acted upon by the Staffordshire men. A troop of the dragoons, stationed at the Birmingham barracks, were seen on their way to Walsall this morning, about twelve o'clock.

Walsall, Four o'clock.—the 3rd Dragoon Guards and Cavalry are stationed here in different parts of the town. The colliers have compelled the men in several large works to stop and join them. The magistrates, with Lord Dartmouth, are sitting at the Crown Inn, taking measures to keep the peace. The mob have ducked several men in the canals who refused to join them. The mob are now gone towards Bloxwich and Pelsall to stop works there. They are levying contributions of food upon the people. At Wolverhampton, to-day, they did the same, and surrounded the workhouse in great numbers.

Whirlwind.—About five o'clock on Tuesday evening last, the inhabitants of Birkenhead were alarmed by one of those unfrequent visitations of Providence. Not a breath of wind was felt at the time—"every leaf was at rest"—when suddenly a loud roar was heard, resembling the falling of waters down a cataract. This noise continued for about two minutes, when the wind came from the south-east, apparently embracing only about eight yards in breadth, and its force was so powerful that it beat down everything before it, shaking the houses it passed to their very foundations, and throwing up the water in the pits to a height of three or four yards. Providentially no other injury was done than the breaking of some windows, and throwing down bricks, slates, &c. The passengers by the Chester train were coming up Jay-street at the time, and many of them were thrown upon the ground by the wind, and others had their umbrellas torn to pieces. The effect of the whirlwind was not felt more than three minutes.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Opening of the Brighton Railway Steam-Packet Wharf, Brighton, July 26.—Yesterday a party of about fifty gentlemen went on board the steam-packet Dart, after she had landed her passengers from Dieppe at the Chain Pier, and proceeded to Shoreham harbour to celebrate the opening of the new steam-packet wharf, erected by the railway company at their terminus at Kingston. The vessel entered the western arm of the harbour instead of the eastern, as hitherto, and moored alongside of the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel, the Lord Melville, which had arrived yesterday to be ready to start to-day on her first voyage to Havre. A place is fitted up for the examination of passengers' luggage on the spot, so that within the shortest possible space of time after the arrival of the packets passengers will proceed by a special train, which will be sent on the packet's arrival to convey them to the Brighton station; and those who proceed to London may do so by the first train after the packet's arrival. Send passengers from London may place themselves in the railway-train at London-bridge, and in less than three hours after embark at the wharf in smooth water. The improvements in the harbour, and the accomodation afforded by the railway, offer advantages which only require to be known to be appreciated.

Extraordinary Escape of a Coroner, Surgeon, Jury and Police.—Last week Mr. Thomas Sollis, a farmer of Bishop's Cleeve, near Cheltenham, occupier of several fields close to Southam House, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Ellenborough, left home to proceed to the village of Gretton, near Winchcomb, but not returning, as expected, his wife and sons became alarmed, and, after considerable search, his body was eventually discovered near some stables in a distant field. The body was conveyed home, and the county coroner, J. Barnett, Esq., was sent for, and speedily came to the spot, having first forwarded his warrant and instructions to the police for assembling a jury of farmers and other neighbours of the deceased. A jury of fourteen after having been sworn, and charged by the coroner, repaired with him, the surgeon, C. J. Hawkins, Esq., and the police, to view and examine the body, which lay on six chairs in a small room, on the ground floor, adjoining a kitchen in the house, the property of the deceased, and in this room there was scarcely room for all to stand. The two last jurymen were just entering it, followed by a reporter of one of the Cheltenham papers, and Superintendent Russell, when an extraordinary noise like cracking was heard, and in an instant the whole floor gave way in the centre, with the joists and beams under, precipitating twelve of the jury, with the coroner, surgeon, and police into the cellar below, and over them rolling, with the chairs on which it rested, the body of the deceased. The clouds of dust enveloped all in momentary obscurity. At length the party in the cellar were presented to view, but no means of any egress were observable, the ordinary entrance to the cellar having been stopped up with broken and still falling timber and rubbish. A ladder however was ultimately procured, and they were thus enabled to emerge from the living sepulchre. We are happy to say no limbs were broken, although sundry sprains, scars, and bruises were complained of by all. The inquiry was adjourned to a neighbour's house, and, after the evidence of several witnesses, and the surgeon, a verdict of "found dead" was returned; the contents of deceased's pockets, with the money being safe, and nothing appearing to give rise to the idea that he had purposely drowned himself in the trough, but that he fell back (having complained of his head) in a fit; but of this there was no clear evidence.

Inundation.—We are sorry to announce the commencement of this foul crime in this neighbourhood. On Saturday evening, however, a rick of hay belonging to Mr. Were, of Farleigh, was discovered to be on fire, and great part of it was burnt. There is but little doubt of its being set on fire. On the same evening another hayrick, belonging to Mr. Cannon of the Angel Inn, and standing in a field adjoining the Barnstaple-road, was also attempted to be fired, as a lucifer match, containing lucifer matches, &c., was discovered thrust into a hole in the hay.—*Exeter Paper.*

Frightful Occurrence on the River Medway, near Chatham.—Seven Lives Lost.—On Monday forenoon last, an occurrence of a most painful character took place on the river Medway, between Chatham and Sheerness, occasioned by a man-of-war's gig capsizing, by which seven persons, belonging to her Majesty's surveying steamer Shearwater, were drowned. It appears that soon after eight o'clock on Monday morning, Lieutenant Cudlip, of the steamer above-mentioned, in company with Mr. T. Corral, the surgeon, left Sheerness in the captain's gig, for the purpose of proceeding to Chatham Dockyard for a supply of provisions and stores, and also to witness the launches of the Goliath and the Virago. Six of the Shearwater's crew went with them, and it seems on their clearing Stangate Creek, about three miles below Sheerness, the sail was hoisted, and all made way on the boat, so as to reach Chatham early. All went on favourably until they arrived at the Point in Jolly or Pincup Reach (near Gillingham, about eight miles from Chatham), when a sudden squall caught the lug-sail, just as the boat was rounding the Point, and before there was time to bring her to, the sail fouled round the halyards and mast, and instantly capsized, precipitating the whole of its crew into the river. There is no doubt many of the unfortunate persons, who were swimmers, could have saved themselves, but the whole of them, Lieutenant Cudlip excepted, got entangled, in their efforts to escape, with the sails and ropes, and they perished by being drawn down with the boat, she having at the time several hundred weight of ballast in her. Lieutenant Cudlip was sitting along with Mr. Corral in the stern of the boat, steering, and at the moment of overturning he contrived to throw himself out beyond reach of the sail, and thus escaped being drawn down by his companions. Fortunately he caught hold of the backboard of the boat, which by some means had got detached, and this kept him from sinking. He, however, was floating about for upwards of three quarters of an hour before assistance came up, when the Queen Victoria Steamer, which left Chatham at twelve o'clock, bore down, and picked him up; but he was in a most exhausted condition. The vessel brought to for some time in the hopes of securing some of the others, but none of them appeared above the surface. The Victoria then proceeded to Sheerness, where Lieutenant Cudlip was conveyed on board the Shearwater, which is lying off the Royal Dockyard, where he now remains.

Fatal Railway Accident.—A fatal accident occurred on the line of the Manchester and Birmingham railway, on Monday forenoon last. A farmer, named John Leah, aged 52, residing at Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, having engaged some men to mow the hay grass growing on the slopes of the line, was watching them work, and as the half-past nine o'clock train was advancing from Manchester, he observed his dog lying basking on the line. The dog not heeding his call, he ran to take it out of the danger, and, immediately on his getting hold of it the engine came up and knocked him down, and some of the carriage-wheels passed over his body. He was killed on the spot, and his body was much mutilated.

Cardiff.—Execution of Tamar Dick for the Murder of his Mother.—Richard Edwards, *alias* Tamar Dick, who, at the last Glamorganshire assizes, was found guilty of the murder of his mother, Tamar Edwards, underwent the extreme penalty of the law, on Saturday morning last, on a gallows erected in front of the county gaol, Cardiff. Since sentence was passed upon him, this wretched man, whose life had been one continuous scene of dissipation and crime, manifested a sullenness of disposition for which he has ever been characterised; but as the awful period fixed for his execution approached, he yielded to the expostulations of the Rev. Mr. Stacey, chaplain of the gaol, and directed his thoughts to his sinful and wretched condition, and the necessity for supplicating pardon at the throne of grace for his great and manifold transgressions.

IRELAND.

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

(From the Cork papers of Thursday.)

Whilst we write, this important and splendid meeting is being held. Never has it been our lot to witness a more magnificent display of high rank, wealth, and respectability associated for, under proper direction, a benevolent and a hallowed object. We have never witnessed a more animated or delightful scene. There were assembled the principal nobility and gentry of the country, from Limerick, Clare, Waterford, Kerry, Dublin, and Cork, together with our distinguished visitors from Scotland and England. The place where the "show" takes place, as if built expressly for the purpose, is, as our readers are aware, a large and extensive area enclosed, and covering about twenty acres. Through the entire span of it sheds have been erected for the cattle.

The show yard.

The show-yard is thronged to excess, not only with quadrupeds of every size, shape, and colour, but with bipeds also. That part of it which first attracts attention is the point farthest from the entrance, where the incessant noise of a steam-engine brings everybody to see what it has been set to work for. The object is nothing more nor less than this, to illustrate to what an extent machinery may be brought in even tilling the earth, and all the various ramifications attached thereto. It was well observed, in the account of the late Bristol Show, that if the machinery for tilling there exhibited were to perform half the functions their inventors named, there would no longer be any need of labourers at all, and here today a very good practical illustration of that assertion was given. A steam-engine, erected specially in the yard for the purpose, was set going, and to it were attached two pieces of machinery, the one busily employed in showing that human labour may be dispensed with, at least so far as threshing went; for it threshed, and cut, and chopped, and made piecemeal in five minutes of as much oats and straw as one man could in one day. Then came the machine destined in future to supersede, in these realms, the further use of the "bill-hook;" next followed a winnowing machine to be worked by a horse, and that was succeeded by ploughs, and harrows, and drills, and rakes, and spades, and every other imaginable machine that could by any possible means be thought of to supersede human labour. There were no fewer than twenty-seven specimens of ploughs, each of which could accomplish, by the aid of one man or one horse, almost the labour of twenty-seven men in a day, or something very close upon it.

Great Council Dinner.

The first great council dinner of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland took place on Wednesday, in the Clarence-rooms of the Imperial Hotel. The dinner was served in Mr. M'Dowell's admirable style, and was spoken of in high terms of approbation by the noblemen and gentlemen, who for the first time, have visited Cork. The room, which was brilliantly lighted with gas and wax, had, when the company took their places, a very imposing effect. At eight o'clock the company sat down to dinner. Lord Viscount Bernard, M. P., took the chair. Lord Viscount Doneraile filled the vice-chair.

When the cloth was removed the usual loyal toasts were given, and "The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland."

The Chairman,—My lords and gentlemen, I rise to propose the most important toast which it wil be my duty to submit to you this evening, and one which I am sure you will receive with the most enthusiastic cheers, when I name the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland (hear), and I am happy to have this opportunity of expressing what we all cordially feel—our sense of gratitude to the society for having selected Cork. I look upon the result of this meeting with feelings of no ordinary pleasure. Bound as I am with this country by every tie, and by no stronger than that of the deepest affection, I cannot but feel that a brighter day is dawning on Ireland—that the shades of ignorance and prejudice, which have so long obstructed our prospects and paralysed our energy, are about to disappear before the light of agricultural science. (Cheers.) The cheers with which you will receive this toast which will not merely die upon those walls, but will reverberate through the length and breadth of Ireland, will cheer many a drooping spirit, and revive many a desponding heart. They will proclaim, in intelligible language, which will find a response in every peasant's breast, that the day of Ireland's misery is over; that a country upon which Providence has poured down with no unsparing hand its choicest blessings—possessed of almost unexampled fertility—blessed with a mild and genial climate (hear)—intersected with navigable rivers—her coast indented with harbours capable of containing the navy of the world, shall no longer remain a by-word or reproach among nations—poor in the midst of riches—neglecting her natural capabilities, and wasting the energies of her people. But if there is one point of more sincere congratulation than another, it is that all political subjects are excluded—that within these walls all party strife must cease—all subjects of difference must be forgotten—that we may meet here to consider how we can best improve our country. His lordship concluded by proposing "The success of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland."

Mr. Purcell read a letter from Mr. Maginis, secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. He would read it to the meeting.—

"Phœnix Park, July 19.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to apprise you, for the information of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, that he has given orders to the comptroller of his household to pay on demand £100 to the funds of the society, which his excellency requests you will announce as a contribution towards the advancement of the objects proposed by the society, on which so closely depends the prosperity of the country.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Arthur Maginis.

"The secretary to the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society."

The Chairman then gave "The Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the deputation we have had from it to-day."

The Marquis of Downshire then rose to return thanks for the honour which they conferred upon the Royal Agricultural Society of England, but in saying this he begged to add that there was a considerable degree of regret mingled with his satisfaction. What he alluded to was the absence of his worthy friend their most able chairman, Mr. Handley, who dcsired him to express to this meeting, and all interested in the agriculture of Ireland, his regret that it was perfectly out of his power to attend their interesting meeting. After an eloquent speech on the benefits of agriculture, the noble Marquis concluded by proposing the health of the president of the day, "Lord Viscount Bernard." Drunk with tremendous cheering.

The noble chairman returned thanks.

The noble Chairman in proposing the next toast, spoke in high terms of Scotch farming, and gave "The Highland Society," which was drunk with loud cheers.

Mr. Smith, of Deanston, spoke to the toast.

A number of other toasts were then given and responded to, and the company separated.

The entire proceedings were of the most gratifying character.

close of the agricultural meeting.

(From the *Cork Constitution* of Saturday.)

The grand assembly ball and supper of the National Agricultural Association took place last night, at the Corn Exchange, and was the most brilliant assemblage ever congregated together in this city. It comprised all the nobility and gentry who met in the city for the first time, besides the leading families of the counties of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Kerry. At one period the number in the ball-room amounted to at least 1400. The company began to arrive at ten o'clock, and dancing was kept up with spirit until daylight appeared.

At the county Antrim Assizes two sisters were sentenced by Judge Perrin to be hanged, for the murder of the illegitimate infant of one of them.

The Inquest at Kathmines.—The inquiry into the cause of the death of the late Mr. Augustin Byrne still "drags its slow length along," without any satisfactory result either as to the guilt or innocence of the suspected party having been established. Yesterday was the tenth day, and no new fact bearing on the case was elicited, though all the disgusting details which have been repeated *usque ad nauseam*, and which are so disgraceful to the parties concerned, were again the subject of examination. Why are not the medical men at once called on? Their testimony might throw some light upon the affair, and put an end to the constant squabbling of counsel, which tends to protract the investigation unprofitably. We know not whether the coroner, the jury, or the counsel, are to blame; but we do know that the entire city pronounces the tedious progress of the inquest obnoxious and ridiculous.—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

Major Grierson, Royal Engineers, lately stationed at Athlone, in command of the engineer department of the Connaught district, has been discontinued on duty in this country, in consequence of his having received orders to proceed on foreign service.

Three companies and the head-quarters of the 70th depot, under the command of Major Reed, have arrived at Waterford from Youghal, and replaced the depot of the 1st battalion Royal Regiment, detaching a sergeant and 12 rank and file to Duncannon Fort.

The 56th regiment arrived at Cork on Friday, from Quebec, by the Resistance troop-ship.

LITERATURE.

THE PALFREY; a Love Story of the Olden Time. By LEIGH HUNT. 8vo. pp. 80. London, 1842. How and Parsons.

So Leigh Hunt has published another poem—merry in its buoyancy, and fresh in its animal spirits as any that he wrote of yore; and there are hundreds of his old companions in song, who will give it a welcome as warm and affectionate as can be inspired by old associations, and a natural admiration of his school. Of this school we are not ourselves the personal advocates. We are of those who think that quaintness of conceit and eccentricity of expression, do not constitute any of the elements of poetry, although the presence of the spirit of genuine poetry in those conceits and expressions may win our forgiveness for the defects amid which the life we look for is enshrined. Nor can we ever bring ourselves to believe, that the overleaping the ordinary bounds of rhythm—the throwing up of little pebbly rocks, to break the rippling current of rhyme—are the necessary proofs of a gushing and unfettered freedom of style, that has any of the advantages of beauty over the more modest progress of ordinary verse. We therefore would prefer to take Leigh Hunt generally without his faults, although we know that there are hundreds in the world who take those faults for beauties, and would defend them with romantic ardour under that category.

We are pleased, however, to know that, whether beauties or faults, they form only the outward deforming or embellishing shell in which lie many gentle and noble thoughts, in which the sweet shrine is hidden whereon the poet's true fire burns. We care not for the conch itself, but we listen attentively and with witched ear to the musical murmurs from within.

There is undoubtedly a vein of poetry in Leigh Hunt's spirit and nature—he has ever bent his knee to its genius—he has almost grown old in its worship; and, it is fair to add, that there is, in all he write, much purity of heart—that he hugs the one quality of human kindliness into an affection for all the world—that he passionately devotes himself to the inspirations of external nature—that he loves the beautiful, find it where he will, upon the green-clad landscape, in the blushing garden, or upon the human form divine. He is still fresh and smiling and happy too as he lures you along, and you find that he has full and warm companionship with you as you read, that makes you give him a hearty grasp at parting, and exclaim, "Thank you, old fellow—when we are thirsty we will drink with you at Helicon again."

The little volume entitled "The Palfrey," now before us, may take class with most of the productions of its author. It is a pleasing little romantic narrative of the old Norman school, founded upon one of the French *Fabliaux & Contes*, which preceded the days of Chaucer and Boccacio. The story is pretty and whimsical, showing how a proud and nimble palfrey bears a knight through adventure, and a lady through love, until both arrive at that blessed matrimonial destination which is the great bourne of the happy poetry of all time. Some of the scenes are laid in the old localities of the present Kensington Gardens, a neighbourhood in which Leigh Hunt appears to have resided during his time of inspiration, and, as he composed much of its thought and melody among the groves which embower the birth-place of our beloved Queen, he has dedicated the entire poem to his gentle royal mistress. First, let us introduce our readers to the lady heroine and the motto.

"The palfrey goes, the palfrey goes,
Merrily well the palfrey goes,
He carrieth laughter, he carrieth woes,
But merrily ever the palfrey goes."

The lady so well mounted and prettily caparisoned is the sweet Anne Paul. Now for a description of her lover:—

"Now, for any deed else, in love or in war,
Knight bolder was none, than the knight De la Barre,
(So styled by the King, from a traitor tall
Whom he pitch'd over barriers, armour and all);
Short distance made he betwixt point and hilt;
He was not a man that at tourney and tilt
Sat bowing to every fair friend he could spy,
Or bearing his fame with a fine cold eye:
A hundred sweet eyes might be watching his own;
He thought but of two, and of steeds to be thrown;
And the trumpets no sooner blew mights to mights,
Then crash went his onset, and down went knights.

"And thus in his love for sweet Anne de Paul,
Though fore'd to some stealths, 'twas honest withal:
He wooed, though the old man ever was by,
With talk such as fixeth a maiden's eye,
With lore and with legends, earnest of heart,
And an art that applied them, sprung out of no art,
Till stealth for his sake seem'd truth's own right;
And at an old casement long-closed, one night,
Through boughs never dry, in a pathless nook,
Love's breathless delight in his vows she took.
Ah! never thenceforth, by sunniest brook,
Did the cheeks of the cherry-trees beat the look
Of the poor-growing stems in the pathless nook.

"But, alas! to plead love unto loving eyes,
And to beg for its leave of the worldly wise,
All humility sweet on the one side lies,
And all on the other that mortifies.

"Sir William hath swallow'd a sigh at last,
Big as his heart; and the words have pass'd,
'I love your daughter, Sir Guy,' quoth he,
'And though I'm not rich, yet my race may be;
A race with a southeron as old as the best,
Though its wealth lies at Acre in holy rest.
Mine uncle, your friend, so blithe and old,
Hath nobody nigher to leave his gold;
The King hath been pleas'd to promise my sword
The picking of some great Frenchman's board;
And sire, meantime, should not blush for wife;
Soft as her hand should fare her life:
My rents, though small, can support her state,
And I'd fight for the rest, till I made them great.
Vouchsafe to endure that I seek her love:
I know she resembles the blest above:
Her face would paint sweeter a monarch's bower,
Though glory and grace were in every flower;
But angels on monarchs themselves look down,
And love is to love both suffer and crown.'"

Sir Guy is disdainful and cold over the proposition, and Sir William hies to his old uncle Sir Gray, to see whether pleading may compass wealth. The old boy promises, but soon hies to neighbour Sir Guy, and with sly hypocrisy, asks for the maiden himself. Here are the two old rascals together.

"Sir Grey and Sir Guy, like proper old boys,
Have met, with a world of coughing and noise;
And after subsiding, judiciously dine,
Serious the venison, and chirping the wine."

They then proceed to business, and the sacrifice of Sir William and sweet Anne is decied over the bottle, and at the shrine of wealth. But the Lady Anne escapes on the palfrey, and is here benighted on her journey to Hindon Hall.

"The lady wakes with the first start;
She cries aloud; she cowers at heart;
And looks around her in affright
On the wide, lonely, endless night;
Then checks, as sharply as she may,
(Not yet aware how blest his way,)
Her yearning friend; and nightly faints.
And calls on fifty gentle saints,
And if she could, would close her eyes,
For fear of thieves and sorceries.
Of men all beard and blood, and calls
Over lone fields, and walking palls,
And elves that ever as you go,
Skip at your side with mop and mow
With gibbering becks and moony stares,
Forcing your eyes to look on theirs.
And see! the moon forsakes the road;
She lifts her light to whence it flow'd:
Has she a good or ill bestow'd,
That thus her light forsakes the road?
The owls they hoot with gloomier cry;
They seem to see a murder nigh:
And how the palfrey snorts and pulls!
Now Mary help poor wandering fools!
The palfrey pulls, and he must go;
The lady's hand may not say No.
And go he does; the palfrey goes;
Merry again the palfrey goes;
He carrieth now no longer woes,
For she, e'en she, now thinks she knows,
Sweet Anne begins to think she knows,
Those gathering huts, those poplar rows,
That water, falling as it flows,
This bridge o'er which the palfrey goes,
This gate, at which he stops, and shows
His love to it with greeting nose,
Ah! surely recollects she well,
All she has heard her lover tell
Of this same gate, and that same bell:
And she it was, you guess full well,
That pull'd, and pull'd again that bell;
And down her love has come pell-mell
With page and squire, and all who ran,
And was the first to find his Anne;—
Was a most mad and blissful man,
Clasping his fainting, faithful Anne.

The extracts we have given will preclude the necessity for further criticism—but we should mention that there are beautiful illustrations to the chapter heads, of which we have selected such specimens as our colums could receive. Messrs. How and Parsons deserve great credit for the style of the publication; and it is with pleasure that we congratulate Leigh Hunt on the whole production.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

WILLIAM FARREN.

Reader, we have the honour to present you to Mr. William Farren, *the* comic actor, *par excellence*, of the living English stage. You know him, however, well already—you are his old friend, his long-tried admirer; you have seen him under all the phases of his genius, amid all the changes of his career. You owe him more than you can well afford to repay, for he has broken upon you in your moments of dullness and put your blue-devils to flight with a perfect consternation of laughter. Ay, but you have shed tears with him, too! How, then? Why, his touches of nature came creeping up into your heart—his portrayal of the human affections found deep and dwelling sympathy with your own; he tuned at will the magic chords of feeling, and you could laugh with him till even merriment had no dry eye, or cry over his tenderness like a little silly child. Yes, there is no doubt that Farren is a consummate artist—threading his way upward from the simplicities of the mixed natural school to the fine niceties and delicate discriminations of the higher paths of comedy—from the ancient hero of the Planche trifles of the Olympic, to the Sir *Peter Teazle* of Sheridan's magic pen.

Well, then, as you know him "in all the forms of all his fame" save one, we present him to you as that single exception now. Here he is, reader, in the "form and pressure" of *Peter Britton*, in Webster's new comic drama of *Peter and Paul*, now performing at the pretty little Haymarket with so much attraction and applause. The drama in question is, in its main incidents, the same as the French two-act comedy entitled *L'Oncle Baptiste*, in which Bouffe distinguished himself just before leaving England, at the St. James's Theatre. The story is a very pretty and interesting one, and tells equally whether in English or French; but Webster has, with well-judging tact, changed the features of the characters, and suited them entirely to our condition of national domestic life. Farren, therefore, does not follow Bouffe in line and manner; he has a creation of his own to embody, and a most happy and eloquent one it is. He is the homely English artizan, who cannot overreach the struggles of daily labour, or get beyond the pale of poverty—working his way through life with the simple bluntness of his craft, and exhibiting all sorts of shades and touches of character to those who watch the progress of his life. He has a rich brother, and a kind one, who has achieved the wealth that *Peter* cannot compass, and with whom he has all through the drama a part of contrast to play off, which exactly suits the humour and expression of Farren's mind. We have him too, in double costume—first, as you see him now, in his check shirt, scarlet waistcoat, velveteen trousers, and leather apron; next, under the transformation of a dark-blue frock-coat, green striped waistcoat, grey trousers, and legitimate beaver hat. In either toggery we proclaim him to be a most interesting character, who grows into the best goodwill of our acquaintanceship under the fine, manly, spirited, and graphic interpretation of Farren's admirable art. Go to the Haymarket, say we, and see this, your favourite artist, in his new, and yet old, English guise; you will there learn the details of a pleasant domestic history, pass an hour of amusement under gratifying impulses and emotions, and see how well the long-acknowledged talents of Strickland, Vining, and Mrs. Glover support the unique and truthful *Peter Britton* of William Farren.

THE THEATRES.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Oxberry's benefit on Wednesday evening. A good house, although not so full as his merit as an actor, and spirit in becoming the lessee of this establishment, deserved. His arrangements at the commencement of the season were judicious—his company well-selected; and, if success has not attended his subsequent efforts, we are aware that, not only has he had to struggle with the usual difficulties inseparable from theatrical management, but (although incurring the whole responsibility of the speculation), from peculiar circumstances, has held "divided power." The pieces played for his benefit were *Capers and Coronets*, *Griselle, Deaf as a Post*, and *A Dream at Sea*. At the conclusion of *Deaf as a Post*, Harley, who plays *Tristram Sappy*, with exquisite truth and humour, was called for, and, on leaving the stage, a loud cry was made for Oxberry; who, after some time had elapsed, was dragged on "arm in arm," by Harley. The reluctant coyness of Oxberry, who almost blushed to find it fame, and the patronising air with which Harley patted him on the head seeming to imply, "this is a promising chick of our craft," formed in itself a capital interlude.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

Selby's *Bit of Fun* at this theatre, was rivalled on Wednesday evening by an extemporary performance in the pit. A lady who, to borrow Colman's metaphor, seemed "like three single ladies rolled into one," suddenly rose up, just as the farce commenced, and after sundry gyrations, displayed to the audience a large, black silk shawl, exclaiming in no faint accents, "Look here! here's a mess! look at my shawl!" "Order, order! sit down, sit down!" "I *shan't*."

"Turn her out! shame, shame! sit down." "*I shan't.* Ah, you may bolla as much as you like, *but I shan't.*" A gentleman requested Keeley to try his powers of persuasion. Keeley advanced to the front of the stage, and with one of his blandest smiles, and in the most insinuating tone imaginable, said "Will you have the *kindness* to sit down, Ma'am?" "*I shan't,*" replied the fat lady, with a convulsive shaking of her head, that literally frightened Keeley, who shrank back aghast. The police were called, but were too gallant to interfere. The proprietor came into the pit and expostulated with her—'twas useless. "You may take my life, but I won't sit down." We think he hinted something about a new shawl—'twas in vain—the uproar increased and reached a climax, when with a furious burst of wrath, she gathered up the tail of her gown, and exclaiming in a voice of thunder, "*I shan't sit down,*" indignantly resumed her seat. A roar of laughter and applause accompanied this last act—and the farce proceeded, in the enjoyment of which, after a few moments, the lady evidently forgot her misfortune. We believe this "explosion" of wrath, was occasioned by a bottle of ginger-beer damaging the lady's garment, and thereby unfitting it for any future *pop.*

MUSIC

Singing for the Million.—On Monday last a petition was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Wyse, on behalf of the pupils of M. Mainzer, some of the allegations contained in which may not be uninteresting to our readers. Amongst other things, the petitioners state that M. Mainzer has given gratuitous instruction to 8500 children, including the children of the British School, the daughters of poor clergymen, and factory children throughout the kingdom. That in the various districts of the metropolis, M. Mainzer has now 12 classes, comprising many thousand pupils—from 4000 to 6000 of whom are constant attendants, at the small fee of three-halfpence per lesson. The petitioners conclude by stating, that impressed with a sense of the great importance of a building being erected in the metropolis, capable, in some degree, of accommodating the multitudes receiving and aspiring to musical instruction, to be used also for a gratuitous normal school, they had themselves for this purpose adopted measures to supply this *desideratum,* and had procured plans from an eminent architect, which combined ample accommodation with great economy in building, and had already subscribed money, and were engaged in providing the funds towards the erection of this building; and (without including M. Mainzer himself in the application) they humbly prayed the house to give such directions as might cause to be allotted to them a site, in a suitable central situation, for the erection of the building, or give such aid to the design as might seem meet.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Greenwich and Chelsea Hospital.—Considerable alterations are contemplated in the management of these extensive establishments. It is proposed to join both establishments under one board, the members of which will hold their sittings at Somerset House, and examination has already been made to ascertain if there are suitable offices in that building for the purpose. When the arrangements are completed, it is intended to pay retired sailors in districts by officers, as has already been adopted with retired soldiers in Scotland.

Eton *versus* Mooney at Eton.—On Monday Eton exhibited the usual bustle and gaiety consequent on the arrival of many of the nobility and gentry, who came from all parts to hear the speeches of the scholars. Neither her Majesty nor the Prince was present, to the great disappointment of many. It would be invidious to particularise any of the speakers, all having done equal justice to their respective parts. At the present time the school numbers 668—a greater number than was ever before known at Eton. Mr. James, who gained the Declamation prize at Christmas, 1841, and Davie's Task prize at Easter, 1842, obtained King's by the resignation of Mr. Elliot. Many of the head boys left during the day. On the 29th of August the school will again open, and the scholars will return as follows:—The collegers, on the 31st of August; fourth form, on the 3rd of September; lower division, on the 6th; upper division, on the 8th; and the sixth form on the 10th, there being no extra week these holidays. A splendid entertainment was given by the Provost of Eton in the afternoon, at the conclusion of the "election speeches," to a party of nearly 100 distinguished personages, amongst whom were his excellency the American Minister, Mr. H. Everett; the Right Rev. the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, Provost of King's College, Cambridge; Lord Clive, the Hon. H. Ashley, M.P., Sir C. Hulse, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Mr. E. R. Rice, M.P., Mr. W. H. Trant, Capt. Roberts, R.N., the Rev. J. S. Grover (vice-provost), M. H. H. Law, and the Rev. W. Harvey, the two posers, &c. At three o'clock the company assembled in the library, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the College-hall, where the dinner took place. After the provost had proposed the usual loyal toasts he rose and said, "We are honoured by the presence of the representative of a friendly power, united to us by the closest ties of blood and relationship, which ties, he was sure, every one present most truly hoped might never be weakened or impaired. He felt great pleasure in proposing 'The Health of the American minister, Mr. H. Everett.'" The company drank the toast with every demonstration of respect. The American Minister on returning thanks said, he was indeed taken by surprise by the high compliment paid to his country and to himself. He had lately been to Liverpool, the commerce of which was so intimately connected with the United States; he had also been at Bristol, whence had sailed so many early settlers, and which port was so closely united with his country; and he might have expected in those places to have met with notice and distinction, but he had not looked for such a reception in these classic and sequestered seats. He had admired in the morning the powers of the youths who had appeared before them, and he had appreciated the feelings which must have found a place in the breast of his right rev. friend on his right (the Bishop of Gloucester) as a parent, in the hopes of his son. He had been connected with education across the Atlantic, and it was refreshing and delightful to him to have listened to the speeches he had heard that day; for, without in any way disparaging the works and genius of modern times, he must say that Demosthenes, Tacitus, Cicero, and Shakspeare, were enough for him. He felt assured of the great advantages to be derived from a good and sound classical education. Mr. Everett concluded by expressing the delight he had experienced in visiting the time-honoured college at Eton, and that he was deeply sensible of the value of the institution, and sincerely wished it prosperity. Several toasts of a merely local character followed, and there being much business still left for the provost and electors to dispose of, the party broke up shortly before eight o'clock. The annual examination and election of scholars to supply the vacancies upon the foundation of the college were concluded in the evening, when twenty-three foundation scholars or collegers were admitted. James, the senior King's scholar upon the foundation at election 1842, has succeeded to a fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, which was rendered vacant by the timely resignation of the Rev. W. Elliott. The extensive improvements for a long time contemplated in the college chapel were commenced on Tuesday morning, and will be completed before the re-opening of the school. The whole of the ancient oak wainscoting is to be removed from the stalls to the east end. The Grecian urns and pillars of the altar-piece are likewise to be removed, and the Gothic walls restored to their original state. Stone altar rails will also be erected, and likewise a carved stone pulpit at the eastern extremity of the sacred edifice. The whole of the alterations are superintended by Mr. Shaw, architect.

Christ's Hospital.—At a Court of the Governors of that institution held on Tuesday, the result of the examination for the *Times* scholarship was announced, and the successful competitor appeared to be William Romanis, the third in standing of the senior pupils, who will proceed to the University of Cambridge in October next, as the "First *Times* Scholar." The examination was both classical and mathematical (equal degrees of merit being assigned to proficiency in each study), and continued three days, the examiners being the Rev. W. A. Osborne, head master of Macclesfield School, and the Rev. B. W. Beatson, Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge. At the same court, the president (Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P. for Westmoreland) delivered the two gold medals, which are now annually given, in consequence of his own munificent donation, as the rewards of distinct and separate proficiency in the classics and in mathematics. The former was presented to W. H. Brown, the latter to Augustus S. Harrison. The president, after feelingly impressing upon these young men the duty and benefit of combining rectitude of principle and conduct with sound learning and scientific acquirement, made a happy allusion to the recent success of one of their immediate predecessors in the school, Mr. H. J. S. Maine, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to whom he had had the pleasure of presenting the gold medal for classical proficiency on the very same occasion two years ago, and who had this year obtained three of the annual medals (those for the English poem, the Latin hexameter verses, and the Alcaic ode) in the above University. The address of the president was warmly cheered by the governors present.

City of London School.—The distribution of prizes amongst the pupils of this establishment, consequent upon the annual examination, took place in the theatre of the school on Friday last. The chair was taken by Mr. Sheriff Rogers, who left the civic party at Rochester, in order to officiate for the Lord Mayor. The examinations occupied several days preceding, and were conducted by the Rev. J. C. Miller, M.A., late scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford; and the Rev. Joseph Pullen, B.D., fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge—in theology, classics, mathematics, history, geography, arithmetic, &c.; in French, by the Rev. F. Martin, pastor of the French Protestant Church in London; and in German, by Dr. Bernays, professor in King's College, London. The reports presented by these gentlemen were of the most satisfactory character. The result of the examination for the several scholarships, medals, and other principal prizes was then announced, and the successful candidates being introduced amidst the hearty acclamations of their fellow pupils, the sheriff congratulated them upon their success, and delivered the rewards assigned to them, with a few appropriate remarks to each. After which the head master, the Rev. Dr. Mortimer added an impressive address.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Meeting of the Wine Trade.—On Tuesday a numerous and influential meeting of the importers and wine merchants of London, took place at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter from Sir George Clerk, intimating that in the event of a reduction of the wine duty, no return would be made on the stocks in hand for home consumption; and of adopting resolutions thereon. George Barnes, Esq., chairman of the Wine and Spirit Association, presided. Seven or eight resolutions were put and carried, having for their object a petition to the Legislature, and a request that it might be supported by the city and other members; that a subscription be entered into to defray the necessary expenses (which was liberally responded to). A vote of thanks having been awarded to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

Meeting at Deptford.—Apprehension of Dr. M'Dowell and several Chartist Leaders.—On Tuesday night last, a large assemblage of persons took place at the meeting-house, High-street, Deptford, which had been granted by the Rev. Mr. Pullen, for the purpose of a lecture by George Thompson, Esq., on the present existing distress of the country. The chair was to be taken at seven o'clock, by which time the meeting-house, which is capable of accommodating about 2000 people, was crammed to excess. The Minister having taken the chair, rose, and after a short preliminary, expressed his regret in being compelled to announce the unavoidable absence of the lecturer, who was compelled to attend a meeting at which considerable opposition was expected. There were, however, (observed the chairman), several advocates of the people's cause present, who would address the meeting. The reverend gentleman had no sooner resumed his seat, than a person rose in the gallery, and proposed that a general discussion should take place. This excited cheers and tremendous uproar, in the midst of which a body of Chartists, who occupied a large pew on the right of the table, rose, and proposed that the chair should be filled by a working man. This only increased the disorder, several Chartists attempted to get possession of the table, a general fight and scuffle ensued. The entrance of a body of police, accompanied by an Inspector, served to increase the riot, and their attempt to secure the principal parties introduced their friends and partisans to join the fray, and prevent their being captured. Something like order being restored a gentleman named Taylor addressed the meeting, and spoke a considerable length on the condition of the working classes. The address was continually interrupted by cries of "turn out the police." Another person rose to speak, but prefacing his remarks by asking if it was Christianity in the minister for sending for bloodhounds to rob those who spoke their minds of their liberty, a repetition of the violence ensued, which at length assumed such an alarming appearance, that another body of police was sent for; and in the midst of the confusion the meeting was declared to be dissolved. The Chartists then proposed three cheers for the charter, and three for Feargus O'Connor. They also proposed an adjournment to the Broadway, which was agreed to. Hundreds who had been unable to gain admittance, followed to the Broadway, and in a few minutes the large open space was filled, and shortly after the highway blocked up. The pump in the centre afforded an excellent rostrum. Dr. M'Dowell having ascended to harangue the multitude, was loudly and vehemently cheered. The address was, however, cut short by the arrival of Mr. Superintendent Mallalieu and a number of the force. The meeting was ordered to disperse, which order was met with determined opposition, upon which orders were given to clear, and Dr M'Dowell was pulled down from the pump, and several of the Chartist leaders were taken in custody to the station-house, the police being assailed by yells and groans.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ROWING MATCHES.

The Lambeth, Chelsea, and Bankside Regattas.

The Thames, on Monday, from London-bridge to Chelsea, was one continued scene of animation and bustle, of excitement and struggle, occasioned by three regattas, so arranged as to afford a diversity of sport for the extent of five miles. The unusual fineness of the weather drew to each a larger assemblage of persons than we ever remember to have met with at any similar wagers.

The match at Chelsea was the most attractive, the various steamboats during the day landing several thousand persons.

After two well-contested heats, at a little before seven, black, white, blue, and yellow, started for the grand heat. Yellow took the lead, but held it only a short distance, when black went into the first place; and, after a trifling foul against tide, yellow gave place to blue. Black held the lead, and won by half-a-dozen lengths—the names of the winners are John Thomas and William Cole; and, after a very severe contest between blue and yellow, in which it was difficult to determine which were the better men, blue came in second, and yellow third, white being fourth.

The Lambeth regatta was amongst men who have acquired much celebrity as wagermen. It was their twenty-second annual match in two boats, with six pairs of oars, for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Lambeth. Charles Maynard and Henry Shelton, whose colour was scarlet, took the lead and kept it with apparent ease, winning the heat.

The Bankside wager was a double scullers' one—the first time we remember it to have been so at these stairs, and there were men who had won the coat and badge, and had otherwise distinguished themselves, engaged in it. The contest was with twelve pairs of sculls, (two pairs in each boat), the heats, the distance being the same in all the heats.

It was a pretty start in the grand heat; they were scull and scull for a few yards, and then yellow drew ahead; pink, who was out her quarter, bumped the boat in rounding, but yellow held their own, and won by half a length only, after a very sharp struggle; pink second, purple third. The race was for a boat and good money prizes.

Great Boat Race between the Queen's Scholars at Westminster, and the Etonians.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to record a more animated or interesting struggle than that of Tuesday, between the scholars of Westminster and Eton, a struggle recommended by its display of stamina and science. The Shamrock steamer had been chartered by the Westminster scholars, and at half-past four it left Chandler's pier, at Millbank, and proceeded with the Westminster crew up to Kew, where, having divested themselves of superfluous articles of dress, they took their places in their rival boats. The Eton crew had considerably the advantage of their opponents in point of weight. The colours for Westminster were pink; that of their adversaries, the same as worn by the Cantabs, light blue. The river presented a most animated appearance, from the number of cutters and boats of other descriptions out. At seven preparations were made for the start. Betting was 5 and 6 to 4 on Westminster; but there was but little done at it. The signal for starting was given at five minutes past seven o'clock by Mr. Layton, of the Leander Club, who had consented to be umpire, and they went away from Barker's Rails to row to Putney-bridge, a distance of five miles and a half. The start was even and beautiful; the oars dashed in and out of the water like lightning. A hundred yards succeeded a hundred yards, and neither had the lead. They were oar and oar, or nearly so, for a quarter of a mile, and then Westminster drew gradually in advance. Off Barnes-terrace the Etonians made a desperate effort for the leading place; and, although not then above a length and a half astern, could not improve their position. The Westminster held the lead and went through Hammersmith-bridge fifty yards ahead, and arrived at Putney-bridge 28 minutes 14 seconds from the time of starting, and 32 seconds, or upwards of 100 yards, ahead of the Etonians. The shouts on all sides at coming in were deafening.

CRICKET.

On Tuesday a match was played in the Barrack-yard of the Cavalry-barracks, Spital, between the officers of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards, each eleven having the assistance of five troopers; those officers of the 1st Regiment being Colonel Hall, Captains Alexander and Bulkeley, Lieutenant Wells, and two others. The officers of the 2nd Regiment were Viscount Drumlanrig, Colonel M'Donell, Captains Blane, Lawley, and Langley, and the Adjutant. The match was not played out, but on leaving off it was greatly in favour of the 1st Regiment.

GOODWOOD RACES.

Tuesday.—That Goodwood is the first meeting of the kind in the kingdom is an established fact that no one who has had the evidence of his eyes will gainsay. It is not from one important race, or from one peculiar feature, that Goodwood derives its reputation, but from the combination of many that make the extraordinary number and value of its two and three-years-old stakes, its magnificent cups, its handicaps, its profusion and variety of prizes, its excellent course, and the delightful scenery by which it is approached and surrounded. The company, wanting the single charm of royalty, surpasses all other meetings in rank and splendour, is generally large, and always without the annoyance of a mob. The arrangements, too, are conceived in the best possible taste, and are carried out with a precision and completeness that leave nothing to be desired, everything, in short, is quiet, regular, business-like, and, at the same time, in the highest degree enjoyable. We may state briefly that Goodwood-house is full of distinguished visitors, and that, with the exception of Petworth, all the gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood are open to company.

In consequence of the number of events for decision, the racing commenced at half-past twelve o'clock. The principal events were—

The Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sovs. each.

Duke of Bedford's Envoy, 8st. 7lb. (Robinson)	1
Colonel Peel's Seahorse, 8st. 7lb.	2
Colonel Anson's Attila, 8st. 11lb.	3

Betting—6 to 4 on Attila, and 7 to 2 agst Envoy. Misdeal made the first running, followed by Englesfield and Albion, Economy fourth, Attila and Seahorse lying in the rear, away from their horses. They ran in this way for a mile and a half, when Englesfield took up the running, followed by Attila, Seahorse, and Envoy. Englesfield's lead, however, was short, as he ran against a post at the turn for straight running, and was put out of the race. Envoy then took the lead, and with Attila and Seahorse in attendance, went on to the distance; they then closed upon and headed him, having rather the best of the race till close to the chair, where Envoy went up with a rush, caught them, and won by half a length, Seahorse beating Attila by as much; the others were tailed off an immense distance.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, h. ft., for four-year-olds. Three miles and three quarters. (12 subs.)

Lord G. Bentinck's Mustapha (Rogers)	1
Lord Westminster's Van Amburgh	2
Lord Chesterfield's Mehemet Ali	3

Even on Mustapha, and 6 to 4 agst Van Amburgh. Mustapha took a tremendous lead at starting, kept it to the end, and won by twenty lengths.

The Gratwicke Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-year-olds. Mile and a half. (67 subs.)

Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 8st. 7lb. (Cotton)	1
Mr. Wreford's Wisewre, 8st. 7lb.	2
Lord G. Bentinck's Firebrand, 8st. 5lb.	3

Even on Robert de Gorham, and 7 to 2 agst Baleine.

Match, 1000 sovs. h. ft. Cup Course.
Mr. Johnstone's Charlet the Twelfth, 8st. 7lb. (Marson) .. 1
Mr. Lichtwold's Hylius, 8st. 2lb. (carried 8st. 4lb.) 2
Betting—6 to 4 on Charles the Twelfth. Hylius made all the running to the distance, where Charles the Twelfth went up, headed him, and, after a desperate race, won by a neck.
The Welter Stakes of 20 sovs. each. Gentlemen riders, &c. Craven Stakes Course. (7 subs.)
Duke of Richmond's The Currier, 6 yrs. (Lord March) .. 0
Mr. Holmes's Vulean, 5 yrs. (Capt. Pettat) 0
A dead heat, which was not decided when our account left.
The Innkeeper's Plate of 50 sovs.
Lord G. Bentinck's African, 3 yrs. (W. Howlett) .. 1 3 1
Mr. King's Sultana, 4 yrs. 3 1 2
Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto, 5 yrs .. .. 4 2 dr
Mr. Greville's Pickwick, aged .. .. 2 dr
Won very easy.

In consequence of the number of stakes, &c., and the loss of time with the gentlemen riders, the last heat was not over till seven o'clock—making nearly seven hours' racing.

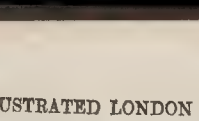
The Welter Stakes—After the dead heat Vulcan and the Currier divided the stakes, and the latter walked over.

WEDNESDAY.—There has been no lack of sport this afternoon: but as the Goodwood Stakes alone has had any serious claim on our attention, we have been enabled to cast our eyes over the course, and to obtain the following list of visitors:—The Duke of Richmond's party; Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort; Marquesses of Westminster, Exeter, and Normanby; Earls of Eglington, Stradbroke, Albemarle, Chesterfield, Verulam, Jersey, March, Uxbridge, and Rosslyn; Countesses of Chesterfield, Eglington, and Albemarle; Lords Maidstone, G. Bentinck, W. Lennox, A. Lennox, Alex. Lennox, Cantilupe, and Villiers. Ladies Agnes Byng, Eleanor Paget, and Constance Paget; Sirs J. Shelley, and W. W. Wynn; Honourable G. S. Byng, Colonel Peel, Captains Pettit and P. Williams; Honourable G. and Mrs. Anson; Messrs. Greville, Payne, J. Shirley, Bowes, Irby, and Houldsworth. In addition, we observed the Marquess of Worcester, Lords E. Russell, Heath, Andover, Macdonald, Paget, Kelburne, and Count Batthyany; Sirs H. Mildmay, F. Collier, and C. Cockerell; Honourable H. Pitt, G. Fitzroy, G. Murray, R. Colborne, Captain Boyle, Captain Poulett, G. Sandiland, A. Berkeley, — Ponsonby, General Gilbert; Messrs. R. and W. Etwall, D. Radcliffe, Clive, Delme, Newman, Booth, Codrington, J. Bayly, Gratwicke, Neville, Udney, Gardner, Rothschild, Knox, Stonehewer, F. Price, Shelley, Ladbroke, Wigram, Seymour, &c.

The running commenced at the usual time with:—

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. About 3 miles and 5 furlongs.
Mr. Forth's Vibration, 3 yrs., 7st. 4lb. (Bell) 1
Mr. Holmes' Vulcan, 5 yrs., 13lb. 2
The Stewards' Cup, added to a handicap of 5 sovs. each. T.Y.C. 80 sovs.
Lord Jersey's f. by Touchstone, out of Adela, 3 yrs. 7st. (Chapple) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, 3 yrs., 6st. 9lb. 2
Col. Peel's Garry Owen, 5 yrs., 8st. 10lb. 3
The lot started in a cluster, Elopement making play at a good pace for about half the distance. The Adela filly, Misdeal, Garry Owen, and Marshal Soult, then joined company with Elopement, and ran with her to the distance, where she declined, the Marshal following her example directly after. The race was continued by the Adela filly, Misdeal, and Garry Owen, and was contested with great spirit to the end, the filly winning by a head, and Misdeal beating Garry Owen by half a length. Nothing else was near.
The Goodwood Stakes, of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and only 5, &c.; the second received 50 sovs. out of the Stakes. Cup Course, 151 subscribers; of whom 101 declared, &c.
Major Hay's Retriever, 6 yrs., 7st. 11lb. (Murphy) 1
Lord Kelburne's c. by Muley Moloch, d. by Actaeon, 4 yrs., 8st. 9lb. 2
Mr. Shelley's Daddy-Longlegs, 3 yrs., 6st. 3
Retriever made all the running, was never caught, and won by six lengths. Albion was weighed for, but did not run.
THURSDAY.—Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, for two-years-old colts. (12 subs.)
Mr. Sadler's ch. f. Decisive, sister to Protection 0
Lord Chesterfield's ch. c. Peter the Hermit 0
Betting—6 to 4 on Peter the Hermit. Peter the Hermit walked over. Lord Chesterfield and Mr. W. Sadler divided the stakes.
The Molecomb Stakes of 50 sovs. each; half-forfeit. (15 subs.)
Lord Maidstone's b. c. The Caster, by Emilius (7lb. extra) (W. Scott) 1
Betting—3 to 1 on the winner. Won by a length.
The Duke of Richmond's Plate (handicap) of 100 sovs. New mile.
Lord Rosslyn's Camelino, 6 yrs., 8st. (Butler) 1
Mr. Forth's Vibration, 3 yrs., 7st. 4lb. 2
Won by a neck.
The Racing Stakes of 50 sovs. each for three-years-old colts. The New mile. (20 subs.)
Lord G. Bentinck's b. c. Misdeal (6lb extra) (Howlett) .. 1
Lord Westminster's br. c. Candahar 2
Won by a length.
The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs. Cup Course. (50 subs.)
Mr. A. Johnstone's Charles the XII., 6 yrs., 9st. 9lb. (Robinson) 1
Mr. Forth's Polley, 3 yrs., 6st. 10lb. 2
Mr. Ferguson's Fireaway, 3 yrs., 6st. 11lb. 3
Won by two lengths.
The Anglesey Stakes of 15 sovs. each, for three-years-old and upwards. The New Mile. (13 subs.)
Mr. Brand's Currycomb 1
Lord March's Proof Print 2
FRIDAY.—The March Stakes of 10 sovs. each. First Class.
Lord G. Bentinck's African (Lord March) 1
Lord Rosslyn's ch. h. Cornuto 2
Second Class.
Lord G. Bentinck's b. c. Tiptoe (Lord March) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's gr. c. Tripoli 0
Won by half a length.
The Challenge of the March Stakes.—Tiptoe walked over for the Forfeits.
The Nassau Stakes of 50 sovs. each. (22 subs.)
Lord Chesterfield's Dil-bar (Natt) 1
Lord Exeter's Celia 2
The Chesterfield Cup. (39 subs.)
Major Hay's Retriever 1
Col. Peel's Garry Owen 2
Betting—10 to 1 against Hylius. Won by two lengths.
Match, 200 sovs. Duke of Bedford's Envoy beat Lord Eglington's Pharold.
Match, 25 sovs., Lord Eglington's the Young-'un beat Lord George Bentinck's Proof Print.
Match, 100 sovs., Lord G. Bentinck's b Let us stop awhile says Slow, beat Duke of Beaufort's ro. c. Anspach.
Produce Match, 300 sovs., Lord G. Bentinck's Casper, received forfeit from Lord Kelburne's b. c. Deerslayer.
Match, 200 sovs., Mr. Theobold's Glenury received forfeit from Mr. Treen's Defier.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each. Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Heathcott beat Sir M. Stanley's Uscd, and Col. Anson's Elopement.

The last two races were unexpectedly added in an addenda to the cards on Friday morning, and thus have terminated the Goodwood of 1842—the most valuable and splendid *four days* racing ever witnessed in England, delighting all that have attended, and who will look forward to the next meeting with the assurance that the national sport will be upheld in justice, honesty, and liberality, by the noble owner of Goodwood House. Our report reached us by the *Lord of March* Chichester and Bognor Coach, (driven by Richard Faulkner, whom the late Theodore Hook celebrated as being connected with the Portsmouth *Rocket*), which left the Course at half-past six, and was in town before one.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—TUESDAY.
(Before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque).

IN RE LEWIS DURLACHER.

This day was fixed for the choice of assignees in the matter of the bankrupt who was described as a dealer in pictures, of old Burlington street, but much better known in the fashionable circles at the west end of the town as a chromatist to his late Majesty George the Fourth, and also to her present most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. He has been many years in business, but latterly it was not enough to support him in his early style of living, and of course of maintaining the patronage which he had experienced for many years. His debts, and liabilities are about £4000, and his assets are very small. The debts proved in the course of the day amounted to about £1300, and Mr. Samuel Moss Mawson, of Berner's-street, Oxford-street, was chosen assignee.

IN RE — DELAMAINE.—IMPORTANT TO FOREIGN CREDITORS.

This day was fixed for the last examination of the bankrupt, described as a wine-merchant, of St. Margaret-hill, Southwark, City. Amongst the proofs tendered in the course of the proceedings was one from many years in business, but latterly it was [illegible] on the ground of "insolvency."

The learned [illegible] said that in France [illegible] and other foreign cases similar to it, it was of such importance that it should be known, that if a foreign affidavit was sworn before a consul, it must also be attested by a notary. This could not appear to be complied with in the present case, but it was proper the should at length be informed that it was required by the statute.

The bankrupt having come to the truth of his accounts, and answered the usual interrogatories, was declared to have passed his final examination.

IN RE BARON DE BODE.

Mr. Woodroffe moved, that the vesting orders in this case should be discharged. The insolvent had been in custody many years. He had large claims on this Government, which there was great prospect of shortly proving beneficial to the creditors, one of whom had lately obtained a vesting order. This step had entirely deranged the affairs of the estate, which would have required to begin *de novo*, had not the friends of the insolvent come forward and paid the existing creditors' debts, and the insolvent was now at liberty.

The Court dismissed the vesting order.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—NOTTINGHAM, JULY 25.
(Before Mr. Baron Parke).

POISONING.—*Benjamin Hurst*, aged 24, and *Hannah Hurst*, his wife, aged 23, were placed at the bar, charged, upon the coroner's inquisition, with the wilful murder of Thomas Robinson, at the parish of Radford, on the 7th of March last. Mr. Mellor conducted the prosecution; the prisoners were defended by Mr. Wildman. After detailing the facts at some length, Mr. Mellor called several witnesses in support of his case. Mr. Wildman then proceeded to address the jury for the prisoners, contending that the evidence was insufficient to convict the male prisoner, and if it were sufficiently conclusive as to warrant the jury in finding his wife guilty, it could only be of the crime of felonious homicide or manslaughter. The learned counsel enjoined the jury to give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt, which he conceived they were justly entitled to, and thus save them from the awful sentence of death. His lordship was occupied more than two hours in summing up; after which the jury acquitted the male prisoner, and found the female guilty of manslaughter. The learned judge immediately sentenced her to [illegible] transportation. This trial lasted the whole of Monday, and terminated the business of the Crown Court.

WESTERN CIRCUIT—EXETER, JULY 25.
(CROWN COURT.—Before Mr. Justice Cresswell).

William Lezzard and *Philip Messinger* were indicted for breaking and entering the house of the Rev. W. Timothy Hayter, at Sidbury, on the 25th of May, and stealing therefrom a quantity of plate. From the failure of evidence as to the mode of their entrance, and as there was no second count charging them with breaking out of the house, they were acquitted of the burglary, but found guilty of stealing from the dwelling-house.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—WESTMINSTER LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.—On Wednesday a further investigation was made by Sir Peter Laurie into the affairs of the above company. It appears there were any more individuals in attendances who had suffered by this society. Mr. Cuff, a solicitor, came forward on behalf of a poor man named Hampson, who had been induced by the puffs to deposit the sum of £130 in their hands, being the proceeds of his hard earnings during his life, and in consequence he was now little better than a beggar. Mr. Smith, a gentleman in the room, stated he had a discounted bills to the amount of about £2000.—Sir Peter: Why, the liabilities are more than the asset on account, only £4000, so you must be in to the tune of about one half.—Mr. Smith (good humouredly): Just so.—Sir Peter: You ought to have known better, and made more inquiries before you parted with your money. Mr. Marshall, of Holloway, held a bill for £40, and asked Sir Peter whether he could have a warrant against Mr. Nicholls, one of the parties.—Sir Peter: If you come to-morrow, I will consult my clerk as to the question.—A long conversation then took place between both parties, which ended in Sir Peter saying his advice was, that the sufferers should attend at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, prefer a bill before the grand jury, and prosecute all the parties, and he would lend every assistance in his power to help them. The justice-room was crowded.

WORSHIP-STREET.—A grim-looking, sun-browned veteran, who gave the name of *Charles George Smith*, and stated that he held a commission in an Indian regiment, was brought before Mr. Bingham on Tuesday, and charged with riotous and disorderly conduct at the police station-house in Robert-street, Hoxton. From the evidence of Sergeant Godfrey and other officers of the H division, it appeared that on the preceding night the defendant presented himself at the station-house, and complained of having been grossly insulted by a little tailor whom he had accidentally met as an adjoining public-house, the landlord of which, with his assistants, had forcibly ejected him, on his resenting the indignity. He expressed his determination to have all the parties tried by court martial, and ordered a detachment of police to turn out and put them under close arrest. As the defendant was considerably inebriated, the sergeant ventured to suggest the propriety of his returning home and preferring his complaint in a cooler moment; but the imputations against his sobriety threw him into a towering passion, and he became so violent in his language and conduct, that they were compelled to lock him up. In the course of the night they were alarmed by a tremendous uproar breaking out in the cell in which he was confined, and in which two drunken tailors happened also to be immured, and on proceeding to ascertain the cause of it, they found the defendant pacing to and fro, uttering violent denunciations, and brandishing a clasp-knife, whilst the terrified tailors were cowering in a corner in momentary expectation that he would execute his threat of dismissing them into eternity, and "sending them to sup with Shah Soojah." The sergeant, with a little manœuvring, managed to disarm him, and the trembling tailors were removed to a safer apartment. The defendant assured the magistrate that his excited manner entirely proceeded from the effects of a wound in the head, received in the Indian wars.—Mr. Bingham asked the defendant whether he was at present actively employed in her Majesty's service.—The defendant said that he was now on half-pay, but he had serious thoughts of rejoining his regiment, in order that he might assist his old commander, General Sale, in his perilous position. The gallant general, next to himself, was the only Indian officer at all competent to grapple with the difficulties of our situation; and on his arrival he should recommend him to fortify the passes, the neglect of which, in the first instance, was the main cause of all our disasters. The old officer was proceeding with great gusto to descant further in the same strain, which evidently derived much of its animation from the unexhausted influence of the gin and water, when the magistrate said that he must recall his attention from the seat of war in India to the station-house at Hoxton, and the charge against him of having created a disturbance there, and made war upon the police. He had been locked up all night, which was a sufficient punishment for his intemperate behaviour, and he should now discharge him.—The old veteran thanked the magistrate with a stiff military salute, and marched out of court.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—In reference to the case of a fellow named *Alfred Crane*, brought before the magistrate at this office, and which excited much public benevolence, an investigation was instituted by the poor-law commissioners, which has resulted in the detection of the gross imposture. Mr. Hall-wicke said, that in consequence of the publication of the case, upwards of 32l. had been transmitted to him for the benefit of the supposed destitute persons, and that upwards of 9l. had been expended. He also intimated, that, as the case was one of deception, he should return the money to the benevolent individuals who had subscribed so liberally to relieve the wants of persons supposed to be in distress, but who proved to be utterly unworthy of the sympathy the tale of their distress had occasioned. It appeared that Crane was a most accomplished vagabond—that he had deserted his wife, and had absconded from Andover with the woman lately represented to be his wife, to avoid a charge of felony.

UNION HALL.—On Monday two Jews, named *Levi* and *Jonas*, were charged with being concerned in robbing a little girl, the daughter of a laundress, under the following circumstances:—Brooks, a policeman, being on duty at Koningston, saw two Jews, with their coaches bags on their shoulders, accompanied by a sharp-looking boy, who had all the appearance of a "young prig," following up a little girl, who was carrying a large bundle of clothes. After a little time,

the boy alluded to went up to the girl and said he would help her to carry the bundle, as she appeared to be very tired. The girl, unconscious of the character of the person by whom she was addressed, accepted of his "kind offer," the two Jews keeping behind at a "respectful" distance, when the boy desired the girl to walk on before him and follow the way. The young rascal, however, scarcely got the bundle into his possession, when he pulled out a gentleman's linen shirt from amongst the other things, and dropping it on the ground purposely, it was immediately picked up by Jonas, who crammed it into the bag of his companion. Levi and the boy were about repeating the experiment, when Brooks ran up and seized the two prisoners. The boy, however, made off across Kennington-common and escaped, but the two Jews were secured, and the shirt was found in the bag of one of them.—Levi said that he had no [illegible] that the property which he had no claim to, and was prepared to give it up to the [illegible]. —The other prisoner said that he found the shirt on the ground, and [illegible] it dropped out of Levi's bag, he was about replacing it when he was taken into custody.—Mr. Cottingham said that there was no doubt the two prisoners and the boy were acting in concert on the occasion, and that it was [illegible] the latter had escaped. The magistrate then committed the prisoners for a month each to hard labour at Brixton.

GREENWICH.—*Henry Cramer*, of No. 43, Devonshire street, Queen-square, civil engineer, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jeremy, charged with endangering the safety of the passengers on the Croydon Railway, and causing the death of Joseph Clutterbuck, the guard of the train.—Mr. Young, the secretary of the London and Croydon Railway Company, attended with the by laws of the company, and submitted, and that the indictment could only be supported under the 16th section of the General Railway Act.—Mr. May, who appeared for the defendant, urged Mr. Jeremy to settle the matter summarily, and that his client was objected to on by the fog inn and indiscreet conduct of the defendant, and that the company had felt it their duty, under the circumstances, to send the case to the assizes. The defendant's solicitor then endeavoured to bring the charge within the meaning and intent of the by-laws, by stating that the intention might be to defraud the company by removing from the third-class carriage to that of the first; but this was overruled by the magistrate, who said the defendant must answer for it as a misdemeanour under the General Railway Act, and the following evidence was then gone through:—Richard Jones, being sworn, said—I am a brass turner. I live at No. 3, Rose-street, Covent-garden. I was a passenger on the Croydon Railway on Sunday evening, the 24th inst. I was in the third-class carriage. The defendant was in the carriage with me. We left Croydon at twenty minutes past six o'clock. About three-quarters of a mile from Croydon, as near as I can say, the defendant got out of the carriage he was in and sat on the top of the one adjoining. One of the police guards told him to get down, and he did so, and at the same moment the guard was thrown off the carriage against the bridge No. 14, and was killed. The carriages were going at a very great speed at the time. It was an open carriage the defendant and I were riding in. Defendant was quite sober.—Joseph Seamann, sworn, said—I am superintendent of the police on the Croydon Railway. At 6 p.m. on the evening stated, I was going from one carriage to another, were I fell on the line, it would be quite sufficient to endanger the lives of those persons travelling by the train.—Defendant: Permit me to state, sir, that when an opinion is advanced it should be proved by facts. One me one single instance where the falling of a human body on the line has been the means of overturning the train. In America it not unfrequently happens that sheep and pigs cross the line during the progress of the train, and they have been invariably killed instantly on the line; and such, unless the body were of wood, or some such hard substance, would [illegible] incredible to pass from the peculiar construction of railway carriage wheels.—Mr. Jeremy said that he must send the case before a jury, and bound the defendant in sureties of £100, and two sureties in £50, each, for his appearance to answer the charge at the assizes at Guildford.

THE LATE CHARTIST DISTURBANCE AT DEPTFORD.—*M'Donall*, the Chartist leader, whose apprehension while addressing seditious language to a motley assemblage from the parish pump at Deptford, we have already noticed, was on Wednesday brought before the police magistrate, on a charge preferred by Mr. Mallalieu, the superintendent of police. The summary character of the meeting was sufficiently proved, and the magistrate required M'Donall to find sureties to keep the peace for six months, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each. A meeting on Blackheath was afterwards held, to discuss the usual subjects of declamation, but this separated quietly.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On Saturday night an act of self-destruction was committed by William Farmbey, butler to Mrs. Lane Fox, at her residence, 36, Curzon-street, Mayfair. It appears that about ten o'clock the female domestics, hearing the report of fire-arms, became alarmed, and on going into the butler's room, discovered the deceased sitting upright in an arm-chair, his left cheek and the roof of his skull completely blown off. In his right hand was clenched a double-barrelled pistol, both barrels of which appeared to have been recently discharged. The deceased, who had been indisposed for two or three days previously, was between 60 and 70 years of age. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict "That deceased shot himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity."

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON RAILROAD.—Late on Tuesday evening a lengthened inquiry was gone into before Mr. Payne, the city coroner, at Guy's Hospital, on view of the body of Joseph Clutterbuck, aged 37, guard, one of the guards on the Croydon Railway, who was killed on the above road on Sunday evening last. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that about half-past six o'clock on the evening above mentioned, as the train that left Croydon at the hour stated was going over Croydon-common, a person named Cramer, who was in one of the third class carriages, attempted to get on the roof for the purpose of riding on the guard's seat; the deceased got up for the purpose of turning him off, which Cramer immediately did, and while deceased was in the act of descending off the carriages, the train, which was going very quick at the time, passed under the bridge, deceased's head came in contact with the brickwork of the archway, and threw him off the roof on to the chains between the two carriages. He was immediately got out. When the train came to the Jolly Sailor station he was found quite dead. Mr. Gregory, the resident engineer, stated that no person was allowed to ride on the guard's seat, and the directors had proceeded against Mr. Cramer under the General Railway Act. Mr. H. Cramer stated that on other railways he had rode on the guard's seat, and thought he could do so on the above line. He was very sorry for the unfortunate occurrence. The jury, after a short hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

WRECK.—Captain Belcher, of her Majesty's ship Sulphur, on the 12th of July, being in lat. 46 40 N., and long. 10 21 W., fell in with part of a wreck. The vessel was of peculiar build, and, from her stowage, of light scantling. She had a main keel, keel, keelson, and upper keelson. She had been burned to her floor-heads, as far as about midway between the fore and main-masts; is a square-rigged vessel, but the keels and extremities of the planks did not exhibit any symptoms of being affected by the fire. She has probably broken up, after burning to the water's edge. As no barnacles were noticed, it may be inferred that this is a recent wreck.

FLORICULTURE.

The Fuchsia.—Of the many varieties of this flower, one, the *Fuchsia Coccinia* held an unrivalled place for many years in the floral collections of this country; this was owing to its early introduction from Chili in 1776, thirty-five years previous to the introduction of any other variety. The *Fuchsia Corymbiflora*, which our illustration represents, is perhaps as hardy as any of the species; it grows and flowers freely if planted in light, rich soil, about the end of May, and will soon form a fine head and an abundance of roots, which will require proper room. The soil can rarely be too rich. This species should not be cut down in the autumn, unless the shoots have died back; it should be left till the wood is completely ripened, and the leaves begin to drop off. During the winter it ought to be preserved from the frost and damp. When replanted it should be shaken out of the old soil; the roots will require trim-

ming slightly; and if potted in a rich earth of compost, and gently watered, the plant will bear three times as many flowers as it would had it been cut down in the autumn. All the species strike freely from cuttings of the young wood, and they thrive much better with bottom heat and a bell-glass. Seeds are frequently ripened and vegetate freely if sown in a rather sandy soil, and many beautiful varieties have been produced from them. We cannot do better than refer to the observations we made use of last week, adding, perhaps, a caution, to protect the plants from the various insects that at this season are so prevalent.

Pigeon Expresses.—The Society of Progress of Brussels sent, some time back, 57 pigeons to Liverpool, with orders to have them let loose on the 4th inst. This was done accordingly, and the following is the result: The first pigeon returned on the 11th, and gained the chief prize for M. Camille de Bast, of Ghent, member of the society; the second came home on the 12th, belonging to the same gentleman; the third on the 14th, the property of M. Jolly, of Brussels; and the fourth later on the same day, belonging to the winner of the first and second prizes. The delay is attributed to the contrary winds which were prevalent on the day they were let off. Of the 57 pigeons, upwards of 30 had returned from London some time before, in another trial, and more than 20 have come back from Orleans, Tours, Vendome, and Lyons.

CHESS.

The following game was recently played in Paris between two first-rate players:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K P two	K P one
2. K B P two	Q P two
3. P takes P	P takes P
4. Q P two	Q B P two
5. P takes P	K B takes P
6. K B checks	Q Kt to B 3rd
7. Q. to K second ch.	K Kt to K 2nd
8. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th
9. Q B to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
10. B takes B	Q takes Q B
11. Q Kt to B 3rd	Castles on K side
12. Castles on Q side	Q R to Q sq.
13. B to Q 3rd	K to corner
14. K R P one	B to K B 4th
15. K Kt P two	B takes B
16. Q takes B	Kt to Q Kt 5th
17. Q to her 4th	Q to R 4th
18. Q R P one	Kt at Q Kt 5th to Q B 3rd
19. Q to her 3rd	Q R P one
20. K R to K sq.	Q Kt P one
21. Kt to Q 4th	Q Kt P one
22. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	Q to B 2nd
23. Kt to K 2nd	P takes P
24. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
25. Q to her B 3rd	Kt to Q B 5th
26. Q to her Kt 4th	R to Q Kt sq.
27. Q to R 4th	K R to Q B sq.
28. K B P one	Q to K 4th
29. Kt at K 2nd to Q 4th	Q to her 3rd
30. R to Q 3rd	Kt at Q B 5th takes P
31. R at Q 3rd to K 3rd	K Kt to its sq.
32. R at K sq. to K 2nd	K Kt to B 3rd
33. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 5th
34. Kt to K Kt 4th	K to Kt sq.
35. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes Kt.
36. R takes Kt	Kt to K 5th

White resigned the game.

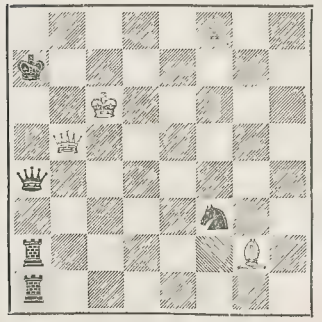
Solution to problem No. 4, in our last.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K R P one ch.	K takes P
K P one	P takes P
K B to K B 7th ch. mate	

Problem No. 5.

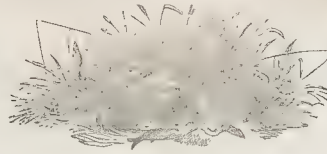
White to move, and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.



ANGLING.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

THE EEL.

The eel has a long smooth body, moistened all over with a viscous liquer, which renders him very slippery. He is found in most temperate latitudes in the world; is very tenacious of life, and will live longer out of the water than any other fish. There has been great difference of opinion expressed by writers on the subject of the breeding of eels; however, this appears now to be best understood, and it is acknowledged that they produce their young like other true bony fishes. They are migratory, and appear to have the power of going into the salt or fresh water without any inconvenience. There are four sorts of eels—the silver eel, the grayish or grey eel, the red finned, and the blackish eel; this last has a broader, flatter, and larger head than the rest, and is reckoned to be the worst. But whether these distinctions are essential, or accidental, will admit of a doubt. The colour of the belly depends on the nature of the water, some being of a golden yellow, and others of the most silvery whiteness, in which case they are called "silver eels." This fish is very susceptible of cold, and is said to bury himself during the winter in mud; but although eels like to lurk in the mud, yet they are averse to muddy water, because they are liable to be suffocated by it. They are caught in nets, in the time of a flood, at mill dams and such like places; in the daytime they skulk among weeds, under stones, or the roots of trees, or among the planks, piles, or boards of weirs, bridges, or mills; the best time to angle for them is on a rainy or gloomy day, especially after thunder. Your rod must be strong; your line the same as for trolling, with an armed hook, and your bait must be ledger.

Sniggling or bressing for eels is a remarkable method of taking them, and is only to be practised on a warm day, when the waters are low. This requires a strong line and a small hook, baited with a lob worm. Put the line into the cleft of a stick at least a half from the last, and then trust it into such holes and places before mentioned, where he is supposed to lurk; and if there be one there, it is a great chance but he will take your bait. Some put that part of the line next the hook into the cleft of the stick; but however that may be, it must be so contrived that the line may be disengaged as soon as the fish takes the bait, without checking him. When he has swallowed it he is not to be drawn out hastily, but after he is tired with pulling, then you may make him more secure.

But by far the best method of taking eels is by laying night lines, which are to be fastened to the bank or a tree, in such a manner that it may not be drawn away with the fish, and the other end cast across the stream with a large plummet of lead or a stone, which will keep it in a proper situation. These lines are made of lanks, which may be bought at the fishing-tackle shops, and noosed at a proper distance from each other (about thirty inches to a piece of cord of eight or ten yards long; these hooks may be baited with worms, dace, gudgeons, or minnows. These lines must be taken up early in the morning. Dark nights in the autumn are the best for this kind of fishing.

Trimmers baited as directed for pike are often taken by eels; and you will often take them when barbel fishing, and baiting with a worm; in this case get him out as soon as possible, as he will soon eat and twine about that he will soon spoil, and most like y break or bite in two, your fine gut, with which you must fish for barbel; or at any rate, he will tie it into so many knots, that you will be some time getting it straight again.

A Disciple of Izaak Walton.

MONEY MARKET.

City, Wednesday Evening.

In railway shares, Edinburgh and Glasgow were quoted 47½; Great Western, 87¾; ditto, New, 62½; Brighton, 84¾ to ¾; Blackwall, 9¾; Birmingham, thirds, 60¾; Greenwich, 2¾; ditto, Preference, 7¼; South-Western, 62; Manchester and Leeds, New, 34; Midland Counties, 69½; Northern and Eastern, 40¾ to 41; South-Eastern, 23¾; and ditto, Scrip, 0.

In Joint Stock Bank Shares, London and Westminster were quoted 22¼; Provincial of Ireland, 49; and Union of London, 9¾ to 10.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—Notwithstanding the arrivals of English wheat up to Mark Lane, since our last week's report, have not been to say large, the demand for that article has proved dull. However, the finest descriptions have been taken off at prices fully equal to those previously quoted; but the middling and inferior kinds have suffered an abatement of 1s. per quarter, without effecting a clearance. Of foreign wheat, nearly 20,000 quarters have come fresh to hand, while a large quantity has been brought forward duty free. We have experienced a very heavy sale for both red and white, and the currencies have declined from 1s to 2s per quarter. In corn under lock we have heard of no transactions. Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 52s 52s 54s 60s, fine 56s 58s 59s; ods, 55s 56s 57s 58s; White, 56s 56s 58s, fine, 60s 62s; superfine, new, 62s 63s 67s 68s, fine, 69s 70s; foreign, free, 51s 54s 56s 60s; fine, 58s 60s 61s; superfine, 62s 63s.

Rye—new, 35s 37s 0d.

Barley—Grinding, 24s 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 28s 29s 30s; fine, 30s 32s 34s; Distilling, 25s 27s.

Oats—feed, English, 20s 24s; fine, 26s 28s 29s; Poland, or Brew, 23s 25s; fine, 27s 28s 29s; Scotch, potato, 23s 25s; fine, 26s 28s; seotch, feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 25s 26s 28s; Irish, potato, 24s 25s 26s; fine, 25s 26s 28s; Irish, feed, white, 18s 19s 20s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 18s 20s 22s; fine, 20s 21s; Foreign, feed, free, 19s 24s.

Imported Weekly Average—Wheat, 53s 4d; barley, 27s 10d; Oats, 21s 6d; rye, 35s 3d; beans, 35s 1d; peas, 34s 0d.

Flour, per sack—Wash Tarnet, 42s to 43s.

Flour, per cwt—Wash Tarnet, 42s to 43s.

Coal—Hunter main, 16s 3d; New Tanfield, 17s 0d; Old Tanfield, 17s 0d; South Pontop, 14s 6d; Lambton, 16s 6d; Harton Moor, 16s 6d; Wylam, 16s 6d; Braddyll's Hetton, 20s 0d; Lambton, 20s 0d; Hartlepool, 20s 6d, Hyltons, Cowper's 19s per ton. Ships arrived, 6.

Hops—Old Meadow Hay, 55s to 85s; New ditto 50s to 80s; New Clover Hay, 80s, to 90s; Old ditto, 95s to 120s; Old Straw, 30s to 36s, Wheat Straw, 28s to 34s per load.

Meat—Smithfield, to bank the offal—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; Pork, 3s 4d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Pork, 3s 4d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 0d. Although the supplies of live stock and dead meat brought forwards in the above markets have been reasonably good, the demands, generally speaking, has ruled steady, and previous rates have been well supported.

Robert Herbert.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—Friday.

Bank Stock, 167¼.	India Stock,— pm.
3 per Cent Red. 91¾.	Ditto Bonds, 3 pm.
3 per Cent Cons. 91¾.	Ditto O.d Annuities.
3½ per Cent Red. 100¾.	Ditto New Annuities.
New 3½ per Cent. 100¾.	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 49 pm.
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., 51 pm.
Long Annuities to expire,	Ditto Small, 51 pm.
Jan. 1860, 12 9 16.	Bank Stock for Account.
Oct. 1859.	India Stock for Opg.
Jan. 1860.	Consols for Opg., 91.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 26

INSOLVENT.

R. BYERS, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, tinman.

BANKRUPTS.

G. CHAPMAN, Pullin's-place, Islington, cowkeeper.

T. H. MUNDAY, Fore-street, Cripplegate, bookseller.

J. METCALFE and T. METCALFE, Cambridge, upholsterers.

J. COTTON, Nottingham, and Sheepsand, Leicestershire, hosier.

A. REIGHTON, Liverpool, merchant.

J. SCOTT, Birmingham, gun maker and manufacturer.

D. HODGSON, Sandwich, Kent, banker.

J. LANG, S. ARMITAGE, R. REDFEARN, and J. SYKES, Liversedge, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturers, and scribbling and fulling millers.

ELIZABETH F. RICHARDSON, Manchester, publican.

J. DICKENS, Northampton, upholsterer and paper-hanger.

E. WILKINS, Swansea, Glamorganshire, linen-draper.

Friday, July 27.

INSOLVENT.

J. TILL, Nine-elms, brewer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

F. E. TURNER, Holywell, druggist.

BANKRUPTS.

R. C. GRAY and H. T. GRAY, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars.

H. WESTWOOD, Wolverhampton, steelyard-maker.

S. SEDGLEY, Dudley, grocer.

T. CLARKE, Rugby, Warwickshire, mercer.

W. STONE and R. BLAKE, Bristol, tailors.

J. WATSON, sen., and J. WATSON, jun., Wath-upon-Dearne, York, brewers.

J. SKELTON, Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, miller.

T. H. WOOD, Ranelagh road, Pimlico, engineer.

W. WOOD, Picket-street Chambers, Strand, bill-broker.

T. CHAPMAN, Tottenham, a court-road, dairyman.

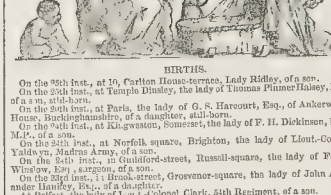
C. KING, J. SANDELL, and D. H. KING, Berners-street, Oxford street, paper-stainers.

J. PITTION Bolton-le-Moors, sundriware dealer.

G. L. WIENSHALL, Liverpool, music-dealer.

F. ARTHUR and E. ARTHUR, Bramingham, coach makers.

Price of Sugar.—The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending July 26, 1862, is 37s. 0½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.



BIRTHS.

On the 23th inst., at 10, Carlton House-terrace, Lady Ridley, of a son.

On the 25th inst., at Temple Dinsley, the lady of Thomas Plumer Halsey, Esq., of a son, still-born.

On the 26th inst., at Paris, the lady of G. S. Harcourt, Esq., of Ankerwycke House, Buckinghamshire, of a daughter, still-born.

On the 26th inst., at Kingswood, Somerset, the lady of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., M.P., of a son.

On the 24th inst., at Norfolk square, Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Yaldwyn, Madras Army, of a son.

On the 26th inst., in Guildford-street, Russell-square, the lady of Forbes Winslow, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., 11 Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of John Alexander Hanley, Esq., of a daughter.

At Bellast, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Clark, 54th Regiment, of a son.

On the 28th inst., at Westbourne-street, Hyde park gardens, the lady of F. W. Russell, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th inst., at Llangefeld Rectory, Surrey, Mrs. Walpole, of a son.

At Bexley House, Kent, the Lady Margaret Marsham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd inst., the Rev. Reginald Courtenay, son of the late Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, to Georgiana, second daughter of Admiral Sir J. F. Beresford, Bart., K.C.B., at the seat of her aunt, Bedale, Yorkshire.

On the 25th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Theophilus Isles Smith, Esq., of Naples, to Mary, fifth daughter of the late George Sandeman, Esq., of St. Swithin's-lane, London.

At Battle, Sussex, Henry Whitmarsh, Esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of the Very Rev. John Littler, Dean of Battle.

On the 26th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Robert John, only son of John Bagshaw, Esq., of Gloucester-place, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Richard Baker, Esq., of Barham House, Elstree.

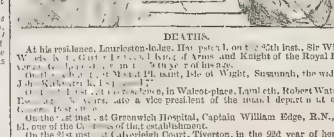
On the 23rd inst., at St. Mary's, Wanstead, Francis Lawrence, youngest son of Michael Hind, Esq., of St. Leonard-on-Sea, to Agatha Elizabeth, second daughter of Jonathan Chapman, Esq., of Wanstead.

On the 26th inst., at St. Matthias-on-the Fields, the Rev. S. H. Field, M.A., Rector of Honeychurch, Devon, to Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Chaplin, M.A., of St. Martin's Chapel.

At St. Peter's, Walsworth, William Bell, Esq., to Theodosia, daughter of Richard Penny, Esq., late of the Board of Trade.

On the 26th inst., at Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, Irwin Grant de Longland, late Lieutenant 12th Regiment de Longueuil, Canada, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Thomas Gilmore, Esq., of Moor End, Gloucestershire.

On Tuesday, the 29th inst., at Lee, Kent, Alfred, eldest son of the late Alfred Thomas Perkins, Esq., to Fanny Wakley, eldest daughter of Thomas Allen Shuker, Esq., of Lee.



DEATHS.

At his residence, Lauriston-lodge, Hampstead, on the 23rd inst., Sir William Wood, Knt., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Lords.

On the 23rd inst., at Mount Pleasant, Isle of Wight, Susannah, the widow of John Kirkpatrick, Esq., aged 74.

On the 23rd inst., at Cheapside, in Walcot-place, Lambeth, Robert Watmore, Esq., aged 76 years, late a vice president of the Board of Trade.

On the 24th inst., at Greenwich Hospital, Captain William Edge, R.N., aged 81, one of the Governors of that establishment.

On the 21st inst., at Cavendish Court, Tiverton, in the 82nd year of her age, Catherine Elizabeth, relict of the late Lieutenant-General Chapman, Royal Artillery.

At Mitcham, Surrey, Mary, widow of Flower Freeman, Esq., of Kennington-lane, and of Barbadoes, cousin of Lord Brougham.

At Ramsgate, Mr. William Henry Savory, of Monument-yard, City, in his 60th year.

At Maidstone, on the 18th inst., Elizabeth, relict of the late Alexander Stephens, Esq., of Park house, Chelsea, aged 88.

On the 23rd inst., at Hracombe, North Devon, Lady Wrey, wife of Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart., of Tawstock.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

AND THE

LARGE ENGRAVING OF LONDON IN 1842.

Opinions of the Press.

We have the gratification of acknowledging our obligations to the leading London Journals for the very handsome and flattering manner in which they had thoughts proper to notice the exertions of the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and we have also a similar duty to discharge towards our brethren of the provincial press and sister kingdom, from whom we have received an unanimous verdict of approval, couched in such terms that it really looks like egotism to quote their opinions. The sin of vanity, however, is much less heinous than that of ingratitude, and in this dilemma we cannot hesitate on which horn to impale ourselves. From all parts of the civilised globe, and from all parties, whatever their political shade or colour, we have received those flattering testimonials to our merits (which can only serve to stimulate us to future exertions); but our space precludes the possibility of quoting more than the few following, which may be taken as fairly indicative of the general tone with which our labours have been hailed :—

(From the *Times*, of Tuesday, Jan. 10).

LONDON IN 1842.—A splendid print under this title has been published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, representing a bird's-eye view of the great metropolis from the summit of the Duke of York's column. The pictorial effect is really very fine; the perspective is well managed; the accuracy with which individual objects of interest are represented is as admirable as the beauty and the boldness of the general picture: while the [illegible] along with the [illegible] of lights and shades, reflects high credit on the artist, and upon the extent to which wood engraving has been perfected in this country. There could not be a more appropriate and [illegible] present (in so portable a form) to [illegible] and we can imagine the interest with which the "young ones," to whom London is "but as a dream, would gaze upon this fine picture of its glories.

(From the *Morning Post*, of Thursday, Jan. 12

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietors of this ably-conducted paper have just presented to their subscribers a *tableau monstre* view of the west end of London and the palaces and public buildings for nearness of which and accuracy of perspective it is the best we ever saw. It is said that M. Claudet, with his [illegible] has been employed for [illegible] upon the [illegible] and both models [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] Whether [illegible] be [illegible] a model representation [illegible] we cannot pretend to say, but [illegible] and [illegible] sent, are handed down to posterity with wonderful [illegible] to the usual mass of valuable information and the beautiful illustrations which adorn this journal, a compendious index is appended, which will render the volume when bound up invaluable as a book of reference for the events of the past year. The first volume is now published entire, and we most cordially congratulate the proprietors on the unprecedented success with which their endeavours to improve the public taste and morals have been attended. The extraordinary increase in their circulation must also operate as a check upon the [illegible] of the infamous trashy prints which have long been a disgrace to the woodcut era of this country, and which are to be superseded by the healthful influence of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

(From the *Morning Herald*, of Wednesday, Jan. 11).

It is with much satisfaction that we have observed the rapid progress which has been made in general estimation within the last few months by a publication of an entirely novel and decidedly meritorious character. This publication is the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly newspaper, which not only bids fair altogether to supersede many of its less worthy rivals, but has already made considerable progress towards effecting that desirable object. The weekly prints to which we allude have long enjoyed a factitious reputation, founded ostensibly upon their assuming to address themselves more particularly to the wants and wishes of the people at large, but, in reality, working for the advancement of all moral feeling, subverting all religious principle, and widely extending opinions of the most disloyal and pernicious character. These publications had unhappily absorbed a large portion of that class of readers who have only the opportunity of seeing a newspaper once a week, and to their evil influence may be attributed much of the discontent which has from time to time manifested itself among the working people.

The scope and tendency of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are entirely the reverse of that which we have condemned. Its purpose is to improve at the same time both the mind and the taste of the people: to elevate the moral tone of the weekly newspaper press, and confine monkeyism to its proper sphere. This end has been fully attained by the judicious management of those who conduct the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It presents at once an epitome of all the intelligence of the week, and a work of permanent value, and adds to that information original articles of abiding merit, connected with the most important or interesting topics of the day—the whole illustrated in the fullest and most perfect manner by the aid of wood engravings. Each piece of this work now lies before us, richly embellished with the most attractive engravings, and replete with the most interesting information. Each number would excite our wonder at the possibility of giving so much for so small a sum (the price being only sixpence), were we not assured, from good authority, that its circulation already nearly equals that of the most prominent among the Sunday papers. This is a natural result; for the attraction being as much for the eye as the understanding, the weekly purchaser will inevitably be led towards that which gives him pleasure to look at as well as to read. It is not to be inferred that the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS has *created* a new class of readers—such a result is only the work of much time; but it has done even better, it has drawn within its vortex numbers of those who formerly read the only publications accessible to them, which added nothing to their information but a knowledge of vice or infidelity. At the same time we are gratified to learn that the list of subscribers comprehends a large number of the well-informed and highly-educated.

The most recent achievement of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS is the publication, in one enormous sheet, of a superb view of the metropolis, taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest is well brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. To publish a plate like this was a great undertaking, but it has been as successfully accomplished as it was boldly conceived.

To ensure the complete success of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, it has only to continue steadily in the career which it has so well begun.

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

LONDON IN 1842. This is the title of a magnificent plate which has been presented by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers on the occasion of the new year. It is certainly the most extraordinary example of pictorial illustration which has ever been published by a cheap journal, and giving convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process, applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood engraving. The extent of the prospect, comprising the whole of the south of the [illegible] city, from two points of view, the breadth of the masses into which the artist has divided the subject, the numerous [illegible] the skilful contrasts of light and shade all combine to make this the most eligible "Picture of London" which has ever been produced. It is, in short, the *sole* means by which foreigners and country readers can form to themselves any idea of the grand feature of the British metropolis, which, we may be pardoned for reminding our readers at the holiday season, is known to be paved with gold. The present number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS is accompanied by a supplement of equal size. Both are replete with interesting letter-press, illustrated by wood-cuts of various execution, and such as must present a rich banquet to the lovers of pictorial art, the taste for which we rejoice to remark daily acquires greater strength and extension throughout the country.

(From the *Globe*.)

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is *unique* in its character and design. The proprietors select the most interesting subjects connected with the [illegible] of the day, and supply a series of beautifully executed wood-cuts, [illegible] and letter-press descriptions, to illustrate and perpetuate their [illegible] In addition to the enterprise which marks the progress of this week [illegible] one of the patronage their undertaking [illegible] their regular subscribers [illegible] We draw attention to the journal as [illegible] unlimited approval; and invite an inspection of the engraving, which is exhibited in the window of the office, in justification of the terms of praise in which we have felt impelled to speak of it.

(From the *Hereford Journal*.)

The enterprise of the British press in procuring information is admitted on all hands, but it was reserved for the LONDON NEWS to go far beyond all its competers in pictorial embellishment. "London in 1842," a view taken from the summit of the Duke of York's column, is not merely remarkable for its gigantic dimensions, but for the correctness and delicacy of its details. It is worthy of an elegant frame, and a place in the library or sitting room. Besides this engraving, Nos. 35 and 36, with the supplement, are adorned with an almost endless variety of superior embellishments.

(From the *Derby Mercury*.)

In an age like the present, remarkable for the abundant resources to which the intellectual and inquiring mind may have recourse for increasing knowledge and information, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must be acknowledged to be without a rival. Valuable as an historical record of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland, and as a faithful delineation of the times in which we live, it abounds no less with spirit-stirring anecdote and affecting incident of every day occurrence. Some magnificence of its pictorial embellishments, alone, cannot but create the most pleasing interest in its favour in the general sentiments and opinions of its readers. We particularly recommend the volume for the past year, it appropriately bound, as admirably adapted for a Christmas present to the young of both sexes, certain that they will be delighted with its perusal, while, at the same time, it will form a useful and attractive addition to their libraries, and prove an entertaining companion on a lady's boudoir, or drawing-room

(From the *Liverpool Courier*.)

Decidedly the most spirited literary effort of the day is the getting-up of the above periodical, the plan of which is as novel as the execution is beautiful. The design, indeed, is one which would scarcely fail to be successful, containing, as it does, information on the passing topics of the day with pictorial representations, and thereby appealing to two of the strongest of the popular appetites—curiosity and the love of amusement. The only marvel is, how it can answer the purposes of the publishers, seeing the enormous expense they must be at, for a continued weekly succession of new cuts. By a most extended circulation alone can they possibly be remunerated; and we cannot doubt but in this they will not be disappointed. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is honourably distinguished from many of the popular periodicals of the metropolis, and may be safely admitted into any family, being not less unexceptionable in its tone than it is attractive in its aspect.

(From the *Bath and Gloucestershire Standard*.)

We have been favoured with a map of London, presented by the spirited proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers. This artistical production is really of a first-rate character, and gives a convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood engraving.

(From the *Western Luminary*.)

VIEW OF LONDON.—We have been much gratified with the sight of a new view of London, recently published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It was taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north, and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest is well brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. As a work of art, this picture deserves to be most favourably spoken of, and the proprietors of the LONDON NEWS are entitled to great credit for their liberality and spirit in bringing it out. Of that paper itself we are glad of an opportunity of saying a word in commendation. Its illustrations are executed with great skill, and its epitome of the news of the week is very full and correct.

(From the *Liverpool Chronicle*.)

We suppose the paper appellated the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now known to everybody, and purchased by almost everybody; if not, we would advise a commencement at once, for everybody ought to be in possession of so rich a fund of art and literature as embodies. Unlike the generality of illustrated works, the subjects get better and better, both as regards finish and design. The views of London, given with the final number for 1842, are beautifully and correctly engraved, and are of large size, and altogether form a work that is a proportion of the spirited paper all the success they deserve, and feel assured that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will outwing and outlast all the *ephemera* of the day

(From the *Liverpool Albion*.)

We believe that all our readers have seen or heard of this paper, which has recently been making such creditable efforts to gain public favour that it has become popular throughout the three kingdoms, and we have ever read its praises in the journals of the West Indies and of North America. All who have seen the numerous illustrations published in each number must be aware of their great excellence. The artists employed must be individuals of high ability, for the freedom, grace, and boldness displayed, are indications not only of long practice, but of great genius. In addition to the lavish embellishments given in each number, the proprietors have issued a series of silver plates with two superb views of "The Great Metropolis of England," which ought to be preserved with extreme care, as they are certainly extraordinary specimens of art

(From the *British Gazette*.)

It is really, in this age of puffing, quite refreshing to be able to speak sincerely in terms of praise of any new publication, and we are able to do so most unqualifiedly of this work. It is unique in its conception, design, and execution; bringing the art of the pencil to the description of the pen; and thus giving in an elegant, cheap, and compendious shape, the "very form and pressure," not only of the times we live in, but those of aye-gone days. With the first number of the present year, the proprietors have presented to the subscribers a splendid engraving of "London in 1842;" a picture which, whether we regard the conception of the design or the beauty of the execution, stands, we think, quite unrivalled in its kind,

(From the *Wakefield Mercury*.)

We have received the publication of the Colosseum Print of London, 4-4 feet large, beautifully executed, and certainly one of the greatest wonders ever produced in printing.

(From the *Tipperary Constitution*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We have been favoured with two very splendid views of London, by the Proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We have shown them to persons who are intimately acquainted with the great metropolis, and they have unanimously pronounced them to be most faithful and accurate. Indeed we may say that we never met a little surprised when we opened those very beautiful and ornamented prints.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator*.)

The last number of this very cheap, interesting, and ably-conducted publication contains the promised print of the "New View of London," which represents the great metropolis from the summit of the Duke of York's column. The print, which is given on an enormous sheet, is really magnificent. The views appear to be admirably executed, and the various objects of interest are fully developed. The last number is also accompanied by a large supplement, both containing a quantity of interesting letter-press, and a rare variety of beautifully executed wood-engravings illustrative of the different subjects treated of. In fine, we consider the ILLUSTRATED NEWS one of the best and cheapest publications of its kind.

(From the *Ulster Times*.)

LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.—Some months since a weekly newspaper was established in London, called the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which presented, or rather, at its commencement promised to present, the rare attraction of combining pictorial illustrations of public events and of the scenes of their occurrence. We confess we were anything but sanguine of its success when looking over the prospectus, and still less so when we obtained the first number, as the literary matter was excellent, well selected, and well arranged, and the illustrations really admirable. We could not even conceive how the proprietor would be able to keep up the interest, and still less so when we found the capital which was evidently required to support weekly, the talent which the first number displayed. In fact, we concluded that it was merely a gudgeon thrown out to catch a whale, and that each succeeding publication would be inferior to its predecessor, until eventually it would die a natural death. From a feeling of curiosity we purchased the second number, but there was no falling off developed. The last number is also accompanied by a large supplement, both containing a quantity of interesting letter-press, and a rare variety of beautifully executed wood-engravings illustrative of the different subjects treated of. In fine, we consider the ILLUSTRATED NEWS one of the best and cheapest publications of its kind.

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(From the *Somerset County Gazette*.)

NEW VIEW OF LONDON.—We have received a copy of the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly newspaper of considerable ability, embellished with a variety of woodcuts, accompanied with an engraving, on an enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is cleverly executed, every object of interest is neatly defined, and the most remarkable features of modern Babylon are at once recognized.

(From the *Derbyshire Argus*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We took occasion, at the end of the past year, to notice a weekly paper then newly published, under the title of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The wonderful success that has been progressing in public favour, and very deservedly so. The tendency of the paper is to improve at the same time the mind and the taste of the people, which object it carries out by well written original articles, and by beautiful engravings illustrating all the interesting occurrences of the day. We notice it now chiefly on account of a magnificent plate presented to its subscribers in the opening of the new year. It is a *tableau monstre* of London in two parts; a north and south view, taken by the Daguerreotype from the summit of the York Column. The picture must be correct since it was delineated by the glorious sun himself. All the prominent features of London can be at once recognized, by any one who knows that city, and for those who do not, the "Illustrated News" contains an index. To give some idea of the difficulty of preparing this enormous print, which is four feet six inches by three feet, we may mention that the Daguerreotype impression was first taken upon small plates of silver from the sun's rays, then copied, and the reflections divided in from nature. These engraved upon wood, to effect which a perfect plane was formed of a number of small blocks of four or five inches square. This plane had to be formed without line, speak, or flaw. The drawing upon the wood was the next step, and this was followed by the engraving. To effect this, eighteen artists were employed for two months, night and day, at the same time. The engravings were carefully separated to guard against accidents of the press, and finally launched to the public. To subscribers of six months previous, the plate is given gratis, to others it is sold for a guinea, if coloured two guineas

(From the *Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Herald*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—The last number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS—a weekly newspaper of considerable ability, and which is embellished with a variety of wood-cuts—is accompanied with an engraving, on one enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is cleverly executed, every object of interest is neatly defined, and the most remarkable features of the Modern Babylon are at once recognised. The two views—one of which is a north, and the other a south view of London—have been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, and the point of sight selected by the artist is the summit of the Duke of York's column. Altogether, the picture is the completest of the sort we have ever seen, and must have cost a world of time and trouble.

(From the *Scotch Reformers' Gazette*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Truly it is the age of enterprise, and we make no apology for again referring to the above publication. It is now [illegible] that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published weekly. The price of it is only one shilling. It can be sent free by post, as it is stamped like a newspaper. It assuredly deserves every encouragement, and we shall be glad to see it extensively patronized in Scotland.

(From the *Sheffield Iris*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We believe all our readers have either seen or heard of this paper, which has recently been making such creditable efforts in gain public favour that it has become popular throughout the three kingdoms, and we have even read its praises in the journals of the West Indies and of North America. All who have seen the numerous illustrations published in each number must be aware of their great excellence. The artists employed must be individuals of high ability, for the freedom, grace, and boldness displayed are indications not only of long practice, but of great genius. In addition to the lavish embellishments given in each number, the proprietors have presented their subscribers with two superb views of "The Great Metropolis of England," which ought to be preserved with extreme care, as they are certainly extraordinary specimens of art.

(From the *Newcastle Courant*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The embellishments of this admirable publication appear to become more numerous and excellent with each succeeding week, and the volume will soon be complete; and the supplement is literally filled with pictorial illustrations, while the index affords a key to the social and political history of the world during the last six months. The most splendid effort of the proprietors is an enormous plate, entitled "London in 1842," and presented to the subscribers on the occasion of the new year. It represents a bird's-eye view of the great city from the Duke of York's column, and is a work of art, having been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet. The effect is very striking: every object of interest is clearly discernible, and the neatness of execution and finish honourable to the artists of the country.

(From the *Dundee Herald*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietors of this splendidly-illustrated newspaper have presented their readers with a beautiful engraving of London, as it at present exists, on an enormous sheet, as a new-year's gift, and a frontispiece to the first volume of the work. It is a first-rate picture, cleverly executed, and is a noble triumph of art. There are two views, north and south, which, taken from the summit of the Duke of York's column, by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, a key to it is given, by which every object of interest is clearly discernible, and the neatness of execution and finish honourable to the artists of the country.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is a most admirable family paper, and gives, for sixpence, an excellent summary of the news of the week, a rich fund of literary matter, and, what is a great attraction, a number of beautiful pictorial illustrations of objects of interest.

(From the *Preston Pilot*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietor of this paper has nobly redeemed his promise of providing a weekly newspaper that should do honour to the age in which it was produced; and whilst he has so faithfully performed his part, we trust that he has been duly remunerated in receiving that ample support which his unexampled endeavours have so well entitled him to expect. The publication of the numerous splendid specimens of the graphic art, given weekly, the proprietor has presented the subscribers with two very magnificent views of "the City of the World," our own great metropolis, the unrivalled excellence in the production of which is of the highest order: indeed, the art of wood engraving must have received so powerful a stimulus, through the instrumentality of this paper, as cannot fail to raise it to an eminence which must make it the envy and admiration of the whole world of letters

(From the *Kilkenny Journal*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We have already expressed our opinion of the merits of this extremely interesting paper. But the fact of the spirited proprietors having made a present to their subscribers of a magnificent print, entitled "London in 1842," calls for a fresh meed of approbation. These splendid views of London (one northern, and the other southern. They are executed in the highest style of art, and are produced in enormous sheet. If anything were wanting to complete the popularity of this elegant and admirable journal, it is now supplied by that *chef-d'œuvre*, "London in 1842.

(From the *Kent Herald*.

LONDON IN 1842. Under this title the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have published a print, gratuitously presented to their subscribers, of unequalled magnitude and excellence. It is a view of London, taken from the summit of the Duke of York's column, looking to the south over St. James's Park, and to the north towards Regent's Quadrant, embracing almost every object of interest in the vicinity, as Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Regent Street, the Athenæum, St. Martin's Church, the Reform and the Travellers' Clubs-houses, the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the Parks, St. Paul's Cathedral, &c. &c. It is probably the largest wood engraving ever undertaken, and could only be executed by the application of modern science, under the direction of great mechanical talent and a very large pecuniary outlay. The views were first taken separately by the Daguerreotype, combined by skilful draughtsmen, and transferred to sixty of the largest slabs of box-wood that could be procured. The execution of these and the obtaining from the whole an engraving of uniform excellence, is among the miracles of modern art. We understand it has occasioned quite a sensation in the metropolis, and will no doubt largely contribute to increase the already extensive popularity of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Westminster Review, Bentley Humfrey Company, published, at the outset of their business, a large print taken from the same position, bearing some similitude to the present work, but it is needless to say, much inferior to it in size and distinctness.

(From the *Cork Southern Reporter*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We have received the first number for the new year of a weekly journal, entitled the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, accompanied by a print containing two views of the "Great Metropolis." Of the taste and ability displayed in the execution of this splendid work of art, we cannot speak in terms of sufficient admiration. It is unquestionably the most useful and elegant production in this line we have ever seen, and we are satisfied that some years hence such a print could not have been purchased under at least One Guinea. It has been however presented *gratis* to the subscribers of that journal, and will be a most acceptable present to all who wish for a correct and comprehensive representation of the several interesting and conspicuous features of the great city. This unique production has been executed by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, and affords the most unquestionable proof of the value of that extraordinary invention. The light and shade are taken judiciously managed, while the group of the many conspicuous objects is so correctly arranged as to form not merely a perfect picture, but a valuable reference for strangers to the most remarkable objects in London. Referring our readers to the advertisement in another column for a more minute description of this magnificent plate, we shall only say that the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are entitled to the warmest support of every patron of art and literature, and that the enterprise which could conceive and successfully accomplish such an undertaking must ensure them that extensive patronage of their admirable periodical to which it is so justly entitled to. The illustrations in every number are numerous, the subjects well chosen, and the execution, in every instance, highly creditable to the artists. There is also a quantity of well selected and original matter contained in each publication, and it has this peculiar recommendation, that its object is to elevate the moral tone of that class who form the greatest number of the readers of Weekly Newspapers, while every thing objectionable is carefully excluded from its columns. We cordially wish it every success

LONDON: Printed by R. PALMER (at the Office of PALMER and CLAYTON), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand.—Saturday, July 30, 1842.—Reprint.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 13.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The execrable tyranny of the New Poor Law—the degrading thraldom of our factory-toilers for wealth—the wretched and semi-brutalised condition of the unhappy workers in our collieries and mines—are too palpable evidences that in spirit, if not in name, we have a practical slavery existing in the heart of England, and poisoning those beautiful streams of liberty from which all the land should drink alike—as the very waters of the health, and life, and light of its noble constitution. Pauperism, too, and the goading exigencies of distress have latterly so afflicted the general body of the people—that among the suffering lower classes there have been deprivations and wretchedness hardly inferior to what has been endured within the fetters of foreign slavery, although the cruelty has been less pregnant with torture and the reckless savagery of inhuman disregard. It has, therefore, almost grown into a habit with us, in our advocacy of English wants and wrongs, to cling to that species of charity which begins at home, and to declare that we had better concern ourselves about our white slaves in England, before we prepare the temple of freedom and humanity for the black slaves in other regions of the globe. There is some plausibility in this, and the infirmity of the doctrine is at least natural. The wrongs and distresses of our own poor do cry to Heaven, and work for remedy upon every impulse and passion of the human heart. But though it is in the nature of strong griefs in ourselves to weaken, if not deaden, the sorrow which we should otherwise feel in a contemplation of the afflictions of others—yet our nobler sympathies should repudiate this inaction of generosity and social love, and the higher precepts of a godlike philosophy should assert their lofty claim upon the nation's heart.

It is for this reason, then, that amid the unparalleled misery which is prevailing among our poor we *can* still afford to look abroad upon other human woes that are elsewhere the fruits of cupidity and crime. Honour and justice have hands that can grasp the world—they do not cry out against isolated evils and episodical wrong, but they gather within their glance all the human races on the globe, and have a voice of truth and eloquence that has promptings and echoes wherever man can feel.

The slave, therefore, who has the iron entering into his soul beneath the burning fire of the fever clime, has the glowing accents of a beautiful wisdom and a sympathising sorrow, pouring their cordial balm upon his spirit, even from the bosom of the old majestic Thames!

The orator in the senate of Britain is oracular with a denunciation of the blood-stained tyranny that is crimson on the Afric soil, and that glorious voice to which all humanity is bound to listen stretches over the million billows of the eternal ocean to draw its noble inspiration from the groan of a bleeding victim or the clanking of a burning chain!

Lord Brougham, in one of those fine flashes of well-prompted eloquence, which spread their light even over the darker and less questionable phases of his erratic genius, moved in the House of Lords on Tuesday, a resolution, pointing its impressive finger at the direct extirpation of the trade in slaves. To cleanse the soil of Christianity from blood—to wipe away the cruelty that mounts for vengeance unto God—to stem ferocity in its mad torrent, and palsy Mammon in his golden arm; but, above all, to flood back upon the world's community the pent-up feelings and affections of a million human hearts—so pouring another stream of civilization into the bosom of society—these were the motives of virtue that stimulated the exertions of the noble lord, and for these we *must* find words of right loving praise.

It is in accordance with all the high principles of humanity which this journal has been loud to advocate, not to abandon or overlook the great subject, and Lord Brougham has so permanently fixed it upon the English gaze, that the eye of the man and the Christian could not now be averted from it if it would. The slave-trade we have been for some years accustomed to think nominally abolished. Practically it is now clearly proved to be not so. Then, in the name of all human love and glory, let England lift her lordly arm, and strike down the blood-merchant in his sin! Let the lands that have been the soul of slavery, become its grave! let the very word die, and hearts and lips refuse it utterance, until the end of time. Lord Brougham began his impressive speech on Tuesday with the statement that:—"Half a century had now elapsed since Parliament, acting as the grand inquest, not for this country alone, presented to the indignation of mankind that execrable traffic, which, for three hundred years, had been the scourge of Africa and the disgrace of Christian Europe. To that righteous Act, counselled by all the genius of the age, sustained by its virtue and animated by its pious zeal, there succeeded a long, a criminal delay, for which Parliament was alone responsible. Though denounced, the enormity was protected; and after being universally condemned it continued to flourish and increase, till at length that sentence was recorded by Parliament which the voice of the public had pronounced, and the enormity was prohibited by law, and it became comparatively easy to obtain the unanimous consent of both houses of Parliament, and of the country at large, no longer to term crime a trade, but to treat the criminals as other felons were dealt with, and to make them at length undergo the punishment which had been inflicted on criminals far less guilty than they. How then was it, that full thirty years after this great consummation, he appeared before them to complain of slave-trading, and to ask for new laws to put it down; and this not against foreign states alone, but against subjects of the British Crown, subjects to the British law, who were violating their duty both to the Crown and the laws. He would show, not by vague generalities, but by more positive proof, that it was by the aid of British speculation, and the employment of British capital, that the slave trade, where it is still existed, was carried on."

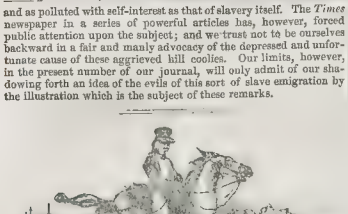
Lord Brougham, to the disgrace of some of our shameless speculators—of those men who show to loathing how the lust of gold may overcome the energies of civilization—proved his case with a terrible though resistless evidence. We have not space to go into the whole details of the iniquity exposed. Suffice it that his Lordship proved the expenditure of annual millions of money in the purchase and sale of human beings in Brazil and Cuba alone—millions which could come only from the speculation and enterprise of such a country as this. He proved also the circumstances of the traffic—the expedients of horror, of torture, of black and burning crime, which were resorted to to keep up the dreadful trade. He made, in a word, a simple though fearful statement, and to the honour of our legislature it touched all hearts. The Ministers, by the voice of the Duke of Wellington, at once afforded their approbation to the resolution of the noble lord. The iron old duke, with his shrewd and superior intelligence, suggested that the honour of initiating some peremptory measure of slavery abolition should rest with the noble lord; and declared that in that event—which as a matter of glorious duty Lord Brougham will hardly tardily achieve—he would pledge the government to take it into immediate consideration, and to assist in making it the law of the land.

This is a great result gained—a result worthy of the genius of Brougham—worthy of the justice of Wellington—worthy of the honour, and prowess, and liberty of the British name. And let us not underrate its value because our poor are sad, and crippled, and distressed at home, but rather rejoice at the carrying out, in any measure, of those principles of which true freedom is the soul and essence, and which reflect a splendid lustre even upon the misery we endure, by proving to the world that no amount of domestic wretchedness can banish from the bosom of our country the impulses and sympathies which she would fain shed round in beautiful humanity upon all the world beside.

HILL COOLIES LANDING AT THE MAURITIUS.

The subject of the article which precedes this engraving, makes it not inappropriate that we should here introduce an illustration of another of those forms of human grievance, which closely, in our humble opinion, approximate to the crimes that are perpetrated by the slave-trade itself. Here are groups of that particular class of labourers which, in the East Indies, are termed hill coolies—inveigled from their native clime and home, and imported for the purpose of working out in a species of slave labour the ends of gain of the planters and merchants of the Mauritius. There is every reason to believe, moreover, that when seduced into the strange land they are not treated with even ordinary humanity; and owing to the state, or rather suspension, of the laws having reference to their condition in the colony, they have open to them no means of redress. They are in fact the objects of a traffic, which is in its spirit as iniquitous

and as polluted with self-interest as that of slavery itself. The *Times* newspaper in a series of powerful articles has, however, forced public attention upon the subject; and we trust not to be ourselves backward in a fair and manly advocacy of the depressed and unfortunate cause of these aggrieved hill coolies. Our limits, however, in the present number of our journal, will only admit of our shadowing forth an idea of the evils of this sort of slave emigration by the illustration which is the subject of these remarks.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday were occupied with the preliminary proceedings of the Chambers. At a private meeting of Conservative deputies, 182 in number, the question of which of the three candidates for the Presidency of the Chamber should be supported, was discussed, the parties being M M. Dupin, Sauzet, and Salvandy. So large a majority in favour of M. Sauzet was, however, declared, that it was resolved the undivided support of the meeting should be given to him. His re-election is, therefore, certain. The general impression appears to be that M. Guizot's Cabinet will be found much stronger than it was last session, it having already secured the return of 14 out of the 18 presidents of the bureaux.

The translation of the remains of the Duke of Orleans from Neuilly to Notre Dame, where they are to lie in state three days, took place on Saturday. The spectacle appears to have been one of deep interest. After the various military bodies which preceded the funeral car, the Archbishop of Paris and a large assemblage of the clergy followed on foot—an unusual feature in such a ceremonial. Vast bodies of persons occupied the line of route, and conducted themselves with the greatest propriety. The number of spectators is supposed to have amounted to half a million. The King's reply to the Address of the Chamber of Peers was brief and appropriate.

The *gerant* of the *Gazette de France* was, on Friday, prosecuted for alleged seditious libels which appeared in that paper on the 19th and 20th ult., in articles referring to the contemplated regency, and having allowed judgment to go by default, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 24,000 francs. This proceeding has greatly increased the bitterness of the opposition papers, and it appears, to say the least of it, to have been singularly ill-timed.

Letters from Portugal of the 25th ult., mention that the commercial and slave-trade treaties entered into between that country and England, had been duly ratified, and had, of course, become law.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday afternoon proceeded with the verification of the election returns, but that of Emile de Girardin, editor of the *Presse*, which excites the greatest interest, was adjourned till the next day, the Bureau not being ready with its report. Two other returns, those of M. Dilhau for St. Girons, and M. Allier for Gap, are also disputed; and the committees, by 17 against 14, have decided that an inquiry should take place into the facts, and M. Maugeune and M. Dufaure were named reporters. This is a movement against the Cabinet. M. Melheurat is named reporter for the Bargeneuf election, for which M. Girardin was returned, as well as for Castel Sanazin. He is opposed on two grounds—first, that he has not proved his nationality; and, secondly, that he does not pay the necessary qualification. The real objection is, that M. de Girardin, for various motives, is disliked by all parties. He killed Armand Carrel, of the *National*, in a duel—that accounts for the hatred of the Liberals; and his waspish manners and writings, independently of his personal conduct in momentary affairs, as well as in social life, make him obnoxious even to his own party. M. de Girardin's wife writes under the signature of Viscount Charles de Lunay, and has been patronized by De Lamartine and others.

PARIS, Monday, August 1. There was much talk this day at the Chamber of Deputies respecting a dispute which occurred between M. Lafitte, the Provisional President as the Senior Deputy, and Marshal Soult, at the procession of the Duke of Orleans, last Saturday. It appears that the programme for the ceremony did not contain the name of the President amongst the high functionaries to support the pall of the coffin. M. Lafitte, on meeting Marshal Soult, complained of this bitterly, and the latter replied that the Cabinet had decided, as the Chamber was not constituted, not to assign a place to the President. M. Lafitte replied to the Marshal, "The Chamber, Marshal, that you call not constituted, is the same Chamber that made the King and the Chamber of Peers such as it now is." The Marshal then proposed that the President should take the third place—that of Keeper of the Seals, the first being to the President of the Council, and the second to the Chancellor, President of the Chamber of Peers, M. Lafitte. The latter, however, declined to take any place inferior to that of the President of the Peers, as the Chamber of Deputies was part and parcel of the Executive. The Cabinet, endorsed with M. Lafitte's objections, proposed that he should hold the corner of the pall with the Chancellor in the same line, and this proposal closed the dispute, the Keeper of the Seals was then coupled with the Minister for Foreign Affairs at opposite corners.

It is rumoured that M. Piscatory, who failed in the elections, is to be nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Athens. M. Piscatory's Greek fame in the former mission is by no means great.

As the Bourse the position of the ministry was regarded as precarious, in consequence of the Dufaure-Passy party being opposed to it.

The funds were higher in the early bargains, but declined towards the liquidation. The Threes 77f. 85c. to 90c., and 78f. 10c. the end of the month. The Fives 115f. 50c. Railroad Shares better. Belgian Funds ¾ higher. Spanish funds were rather better.

The visit of its Archduke Frederick, son of the late Duke Charles of Austria, to Algiers, creates some speculations. He arrived there on the 21st in the Bellona frigate, and on the 25th the governor-general, Bugeaud, dined on board the Austrian frigate.

SPAIN.—We learn by the Madrid mail of the 25th ult., that Senor Arguelles, the Queen's guardian, continued to make changes in her Majesty's household. Madame de Belgida, the friend of the Don Francisco family, had been replaced as lady of honour by Senora de Montijo, well known for her opinions in favour of the Carlists. This curious appointment had given rise to much commentary.

The Infante Don Francisco and his intriguing wife, with their family, were expected to leave at the end of the month at the latest for St. Sebastian.

The Madrid papers, which had been compelled to appear in half-sheets for some days on account of the printers' strike, were expecting compositors from the provinces, and by this mode it was hoped to put down the coalition.

It is stated in our private letters, that the concentration of Spanish troops on the Portuguese frontiers continued, the object being, it was supposed to suppress smuggling more effectually, although political motives are assigned in some circles.

The Madrid mail of the 24th reached Paris on the 31st, in due course.

It was concluded, from the tone of the Regent's organs, that a complete reconciliation between the Spanish and French governments was at hand, and it was rumoured that the terms of this reconciliation have been the formal pledge, on the part of Espartero, not to conclude a treaty of commerce with this country.

Accounts from Barcelona of the 25th state, that the shooting of Carlists was continued with the same vigour, by Zurbano's orders.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, in its Neapolitan news, states that during the sojourn of the French fleet under Admiral Hugon, off Naples, several fights took place between the crews and the Neapolitans. Admiral Hugon, it adds, had demanded the extradition of the naval pupils who had fought the duel at Naples, which had proved so fatal to one of them, and the demand had been forwarded to the King at Palermo. By our Toulon advices, we understand that his Sicilian Majesty had complied with the request, which was fortunate for the French officers, as duelling is punished with death or the galleys in the Neapolitan dominions.

Prince Metternich was to have quitted Vienna on the 28th, for Bohemia.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in its Vienna letters, states that the reports of the defeat of the Russians in Circassia are confirmed.

The last Russian papers announce officially the recognition of the present government of Portugal by the Emperor of Russia, and the appointment of Count Stroganoff, as Russian Ambassador at Lisbon.

TURKEY.—Our correspondent in the Turkish capital, in a communication dated the 13th ult., confirms the important news of the hostile collision that had taken place between the Turks and Persians. Our present advices have reached us *viâ* Vienna, and we are in daily expectation of dates to the 17th of July, to be brought by the overland Indian mail, or by the Levant mail, due at Marseilles on the 1st instant.

In addition to the details supplied by our Constantinople correspondent, we find in the *Augsburg Gazette*, under the same date (the 13th), from the Ottoman capital, a corroboration of the fact that the Porte had ordered all its disposable troops into Syria to march to the Persian frontiers. On the other hand, the Shah was rapidly advancing from Teheran, so that unless diplomacy has got the start we may expect to learn of active hostilities between the Sultan and Shah. The latter, amongst other grievances, demands an indemnity of three millions and a half sterling for the sacking of Mahmoera by the Ottoman troops some years since. Turkey, if she had even the will, has certainly not the power of paying this claim, so that a conflict appears inevitable. The Shah's troops are understood to be better prepared than those of the Sultan; to add to those embarrassments, is another outbreak at Nissa, on the Servian frontiers, the Bulgarians being again in open revolt against the Porte, excited, it was supposed, by Greek emissaries. The Bulgarians invite the Albanian and Servian Turks to proclaim their independence and shake off the Mussulman rule. The energetic measures adopted by the Ottoman government were expected to put down this outbreak, which, however, will leave its fruits behind in the moral effect on European Turkey.

Prince Mavrocordato, it is said, has at length been able to open the negotiations with the Turkish minister for foreign affairs for the commercial treaty between Turkey and Greece.

Our correspondent confirms the accounts received through Vienna, that the Austrian and Russian commissioners had come to an understanding with the Porte to settle the Bucharest disputes. Prince Ghika was to be secured from personal responsibility.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

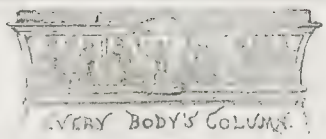
The Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the woolsack, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.—Several bills were forwarded a stage. The Earl of RIPON moved the second reading of the Bonded Corn Bill. The object of the bill was to allow a certain quantity of bonded corn to be taken out of bond and ground into flour, or made into biscuit, which was again to be returned into bond, and not to be taken out till the duty was paid on the flour at the rate which might then prevail. The biscuits might be taken out for the purposes of exportation.—Lord BEAUMONT opposed the bill. He apprehended that it would open the door to numerous evasions of the corn-law.—The Earl of ROSSLYN, in reply, said that the noble lord seemed to forget that vessels could now provision themselves at Hamburgh, the United States, and elsewhere, which, by the operation of this bill, would be enabled to lay in their stock as cheaply at home. It appeared to him that the bill would remedy a great inconvenience, and injure no one.—After a few words from Lord MONTEAGLE in its support, the bill was read a second time. In reply to the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that no intention existed to alter the present packet system between Portpatrick and Donaghadee. The Earl of ABERDEEN laid on the table copies of treaties relative to the suppression of the slave trade; also a bill for suspending the operation of an Act now in force for suppressing the slave trade, as far as related to Portuguese vessels, which was read a first time.—Lord RADDALE, in the absence of the Earl of Devon, moved the third reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY opposed the third reading. After a discussion, in which Lord Redesdale, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Wharncliffe, took part, a clause was added, on the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, to remedy the defect which had been pointed out by the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, to the effect—"The owners and occupiers of such mines and collieries, or their agents, are hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such person or persons so appointed to visit and inspect such mines, collieries, buildings, works, &c.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

Several bills were forwarded a stage. On the motion of Mr. P. M. STEWART, it was ordered that no new writ be issued for the borough of Ipswich until the report of the committee on the last election and the evidence be printed.—On the motion of Mr. MACKINNON, the Southampton writ was ordered to issue. In the discussion of this motion Sir R. Peel assured the house that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to give their general support to the bill then in progress for the suppression of bribery and treating.—In reply to Mr. P. HOWARD, Sir J. GRAHAM said that it was his intention to proceed with the Bankruptcy Bill; but, in order to introduce some additional clauses, at the suggestion of influential merchants of the city of London, he proposed to re-commit the bill on Wednesday.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the petitions he had on a former day presented from Dr. M'Doual and the inhabitants of Deptford be referred to a select committee.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion. The doctor had been apprehended and detained in custody in consequence of taking an active part in a disturbance between the Corn-Law League party and the Chartist party at a meeting convened by the former. There had been much violence and tumult, and it did not appear to him that there was any reason for the appointment of a committee.—After considerable debate the house divided—For the motion, 30; against it, 89; majority against Mr. Duncombe's motion, 59.—In committee of Ways and Means several resolutions were taken without opposition. On the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the Tobacco Regulation Bill, an opposition, began by Mr. Duncombe, and aided by Mr. Hawes, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. M. Philips, was overruled by a majority of 53 to 9.—The clauses were then agreed to.—The report of the Ecclesiastical Corporations Leasing Bill was brought up and agreed to, after a long discussion, in which Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Hawes, Mr. HUME, Mr. Brotherton, and Sir J. Graham took part. The right hon. baronet said he intended to introduce some amendments on the third reading, which was ordered for Friday next. The County Courts Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday. The report of the Bribery at Elections Bill, with some verbal amendments, was received.—Sir J. GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill to annex the county of the city of Coventry to Warwickshire, and to define the boundary of the city of Coventry. The bill was read a first time. The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor presided.—The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a third time and passed; after which Lord BROUGHAM tendered to their lordships the thanks of all the insolvent debtors in England for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.—Lord CAMPBELL withdrew the bill of which he had given notice, on the subject of Irish Dissenters' marriages until next session, in consequence of a statement from the Lord Chancellor respecting the appeal relating to that subject before their lordships' house.—The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of the bill relating to treaties with Portugal and the slave trade. The object of the bill was to enable her Majesty in Council to suspend an act for the suppression of the Portuguese slave trade, which would no longer be necessary when the ratifications of the treaty had been exchanged. The bill was read a second time. Lord BROUGHAM then rose to submit his motion on the subject of slavery, which he had twice before postponed on account of the absence of the Lord Chancellor. It was now half a century ago, said the noble and learned lord, since Parliament, acting, not for this country only, but for the whole world, presented to the indignation of mankind the execrable traffic, which for more than three hundred years had been the scourge of Africa and the disgrace of the Christian world. After that righteous act, counselled by all the genius of the age, advanced by pious zeal of the humane part of mankind, there succeeded a long and criminal delay, for which Parliament was alone to blame. After being uniformly condemned, yet slavery flourished: but at length the infamy was punished by Parliament enacting laws of a more stringent force. When it was held to be illegal to be engaged in slavery, comparatively it was an easy task, and he had the good fortune to be instrumental in obtaining the unanimous assent of both houses of Parliament, and, he might add, the assent of the whole country, to treat the crime as a legal trade, but to treat those who were engaged in it as felons, and as other criminals had been treated—far less criminals than the former; then, indeed, the subject presented a very different aspect. How came it, however, to pass, that after 33 years had transpired, and after what had been accomplished, he had to stand up there to condemn the trading in slaves, to ask for new laws to put it down, to call for declaratory acts of Parliament to give force to those which already existed? And how happened it now, for instance, that he had to ask this not on account of foreign nations, over whom, he would say, we had no authority—not to ask it on account of those over whom we had control, who were subjects of the crown, and amenable to the laws of the country, but who had neglected their duties both to the crown and to the law? He would ask their lordships, by evidence which could not be disputed, that it was through the instrumentality of British subjects, and by the employ of British capital, that the slave trade was carried on in numerous foreign countries. He would go at once to prove that British capital had been so employed. Their lordships were aware that in Cuba he said that they were aware, because it appeared from papers which were on the table by command of her Majesty, the report of the commissioners inquiring into the subject of slavery he alluded to their lordships were then aware that in the island of Cuba (and he should confine himself to Cuba and the Brazils, in the observations such he felt it his duty to make on the present occasion (there were very great wrong-doers as regarded slavery. In Cuba, it appeared, that between the years 1829 and 1836 there had been an increase of twofold in the manufacture of sugar, the quantity having increased from 166,000,000lbs. to 370,000,000lbs.; and the number of slaves, between 1837 and 1841, had increased by 32,000. There were at that time in the island 91,000 employed in the plantations, which, with the additional 32,000, made a total of 123,000 slaves. In the Havanah there was a yearly importation of 50,000 slaves, and the price of each had risen from 60*l.* to 80*l.* Not less than 1,000,000*l* had been expended in that traffic, whilst the whole export of Cuba amounted to about 3,000,000*l*. If he took their lordships to the Brazils, how stood matters there? Since 1829 there were, in Rio de Janeiro 364 vessels with slaves, containing about 109,000, and these at the cost of 80*l*. each. It appeared that within three years there had been 17,000,000*l*. expended in slavery in the Brazils. It was useless to ask whether such large sums as had been expended in Cuba and the Brazils were the property of the foreigner or the subjects of the British crown. It was painful to be obliged to confess that it was alone from this country that such supplies, to the amount stated, could come. Those who entered into such speculations might as well be aware of the state of the law, and in what way the new negroes were to be employed. In the first place there was a public recognition made by one of the senators of the Senate of Bahia, who publicly declared "that the law had fallen into disuse which had been passed for the abolition of the slave trade." The noble and learned lord here read a memorial from the Provincial Assembly of Minas Geraes, as well as Bahia, as we understood, addressed to the General Assembly, in which they unblushingly called for a total repeal of the abolition laws. Nothing, in his opinion, could match the audacity of these memorialists, calling for the interference of the government in behalf of piracy and ill-doing—for a repeal of the law which denounced it as a crime, and that, too, on the ground that the law was set at defiance, and could not be enforced by the judges of the land. Now, those who invested their capital in such a traffic knew full well what they were about. Their lordships might, however, think that he was wrong in attributing to British guilt what had taken place. He would not do so. He would say that he was not wrong. On the 14th of July, 1838 (he felt it right to mention the date that no doubt might exist), the English consul settled at the Brazils wrote to Lord Palmerston, informing his lordship "that the understanding that the slave-trade were for the most part the result of British enterprise." He begged now to bring the following fact under their lordships' notice, which proved, that though the slaves were the victims of evil-doers, they might sometimes escape detection, yet they were happily sometimes found out. A vessel, it appeared, was seized, carrying Russian colours, on the African coast, and taken to Sierra Leone, where she was released, the court thinking (though that was in error) that it had no jurisdiction. This vessel ought to have been condemned, but she was released, and being released she was sold. Where was she sold? In the City. By whom was she purchased? By a merchant who had been naturalised, he having been a foreigner, who had been established in the City for twenty years. Who was the person for whom she was purchased? A Spaniard—a notorious slave-trader. She was then had an English name given it, and it was sent forth on its voyage, and she touched at Cadiz. It might be thought that she was intended to make an innocent voyage to Cadiz only, but what was the fact? She was again seized on the African coast, her fittings-up having all been appropriated for carrying on the slave-trade, and condemned for being engaged and abetting in the slave-trade. If their lordships could believe that this vessel was merely engaged in an innocent voyage to Cadiz, that the transactions in the City by the parties whom he had described was without blame, then he confessed that their measure of belief was greater than his. He possessed another case which he begged to mention, that of an American-built vessel, registered as the owner residing in Liverpool (indeed, there was no doubt of the fact. She was fitted from Liverpool to the Brazils with an English crew. She had no sooner arrived in the Brazils, having been consigned there from Liverpool, than she was sent out for the African coast. These facts he (Lord Brougham) had from a gentleman who was there. Seven-eighth of the crew refused to leave the ship because they had contracted, as they imagined, to return to Liverpool. She was found afterwards on the coast of Africa, and, for being engaged in the slave-trade, detained. She was proceeding from that coast with a cargo of from 70 to 80 slaves, and was destined for an Englishman settled in the Brazils. Not to multiply cases, he would only give one more instance, in which there was not a shadow of doubt that the vessel was fitted up for being engaged in the slave-trade. It appeared that the person who fitted out the vessel was as notorious a slave-trader as ever existed, and yet this man (he obtained a return) was one of from 25 to 30 mercantile houses in Brazil as to his honour and integrity—a man who was as well known as being a slave-trader as his name was well known at Rio de Janeiro. Now, among the names signing his certificate it did so happen that one-half were English merchants, and that the guilt which attached to such inhuman practices rested on their heads; but there was no denying the fact that they were accessories to this guilt, inasmuch as they reaped profit and gain by it. It was not necessary, nor, indeed, would it be useful to exaggerate on such a subject. Indeed, exaggeration would only diminish its horrors. He defied the imagination of man to conceive, or the pen to specify the miseries or shackles which were manufactured in England for the unfortunate victims to coerce them during the middle passage, nor did he particularise the fitting-up of their dungeon on board. It appeared, however, beyond all doubt, that of the English money insured those vessels and fitted them out for the inhuman traffic, vessels like those which Captain Denman took, one of which, of only 57 tons burden, had 581 negroes on board, that is eight to one ton



AT SEA.

The sea-bird peppers skirr, the dipping oars
The sparkling waves, the sea-wind in the sail,
The [illegible] sunrise, wet [illegible]
To leap, to run pelting yards, the [illegible] free.
The [illegible] greater pearl in morning dispersed,
Peters with the Days and [illegible] through the spheres.
The [illegible] [illegible]
The Lady there [illegible]
The [illegible] [illegible]
Miss seafowl rises out of the night;
The [illegible] [illegible]
And [illegible] the sunrise are bound
The [illegible] [illegible] and songs go round.

TOBACCO.

Snuff is very little credited of the pernicious and deleterious quality of this plant, and indeed of all the various tribes of the sts, birds, or reptiles, has ever been known to taste of it. It has been reserved to man alone to make of this poisonous plant an article of daily necessity for the gratification of his depraved appetite.

THE OLD LADY AND THE COBBLER.

Some years ago the town of [illegible] in a country village happened to die rather suddenly, widow to a sawyer, but the want of which very necessary part of the [illegible] could have passed away from the widow, had she not resorted to the following [illegible] expected to avert the loss of her property. She [illegible] her daughter [illegible] and prevailed upon [illegible], her neighbour, who was in [illegible] like the deceased, to go to bed at her house and pass [illegible] in which character it was hoped that he should detect a man, [illegible] the widow [illegible] question. An attorney was attending [illegible] for to prepare [illegible] document, [illegible] the widow on his arrival, [illegible] to realizing the greatest affection at her good man's danger, but [illegible] proceeded to ask questions of her pretended husband, calculated to elicit the answers [illegible] expected and desired. [illegible] [illegible] ing about, and [illegible] like a person going to give up the ghost in [illegible], exclaimed, "I [illegible] have had twenty pounds, and I do think the poor old soul is [illegible] over the way, [illegible] of the [illegible], he has always been a good neighbour." The widow was [illegible] at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dared not [illegible] the cobbler's will, for fear of losing the [illegible] of the property, which the cunning old fogger [illegible], was [illegible] the poor old [illegible] taking care the way he [illegible] in [illegible], and [illegible] with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her own sole benefit.

TWILIGHT.

Dear art thou to the lover, thou sweet night,
Fair fleeting sister of the mournful night!
As at an appointment one he stands apart,
Companioned only by his beating heart,
And with an eager turn not heeding
The vision of a shade rather [illegible] folds
Fast through the grove, and gain the open mead.
True to the hour as lovers hearts agreed!
At length she comes. The evening's holy grace
Makes the glory of her radiant face.
The curtain of the daylight flung around pale
Hangs round her like the shrouding of a veil;
As turning with a bashful, timid thought,
From the dear welcome she herself hath sought,
Her shadowy [illegible] drawn against the sky
Checks, while it chastens, his impatient eye.

WHIMSICAL CALCULATION.

What a noisy creature man would be, were his voice, in proportion to his weight, as powerful as the grasshopper, which may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile. The kobben weigh about half an ounce, so that a man of ordinary size weighs about as much as 1000 kobbens. One kobben must weigh at least as much as four grasshoppers. Assuming, then, that a man weighs as much as 16,000 grasshoppers, and that the voice of one of these may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile, that of a man, were it in proportion to his weight, would be audible at the distance of 1000 miles; and, what, as a sound, as would ran the risk of bringing the house about his ears, as it was [illegible] at the sound of the trumpets. Assuming, further, that these weights are [illegible], which is something more than [illegible] and that it is [illegible] to the [illegible] and a half a spring, a man of 150 pounds weight would by the same rule, be able to [illegible] a spring over a space of 12 [illegible] miles, and, consequently, [illegible] from New York to Cochin China, or round the world in two jumps.

SECRECY.

What is mine, even to my life, is her's I love; but the secret of my friend is not mine. *Lavion*

FLATTERY.

Nothing [illegible] is more easily [illegible] than flatterers. If you flatter [illegible] you, very few [illegible]; if you flatter only one or two, you [illegible]. *Lavion*

LUNAR PHENOMENA OF THE AZORES.

At [illegible] [illegible] three girls, who, having [illegible] to fill their pitchers, [illegible] themselves and us with [illegible] from the [illegible] of the [illegible]. From sparkling water, [illegible] [illegible] with the water they poured on [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] their own exclusive [illegible] at they were [illegible] the shoulders, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

INDIA AND CHINA.

BOMBAY, June 18.—The intelligence from India by the present overland mail is of no particular importance. Matters in Affghanistan remain nearly in the same state as before. The army of General Pollock remains inactive at Jellalabad. The prisoners and hostages remain in the hands of the enemy, and are treated as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Three children had been born in captivity. Negotiations for the release of the prisoners had been going on between Akhbar Khan and General Pollock, through the medium of Captain Mackenzie, who was permitted to come into Jellalabad on parole, but their nature had not transpired. The hostages were said to be in keeping of the high-priest of Cabul.

Cabul was in a state of revolution! An attack had been made by Akhbar Khan on the Balla-Hissar, which signally failed; and, we are told in a letter, dated Jellalabad, 26th May, that Akhbar Khan's treasury being exhausted, he endeavoured to raise a loan in the city, offering exorbitant interest, but so low in estimation has he fallen, that he could not procure the two lacs he was negotiating for. As a last alternative, he endeavoured to rally around him all the fanatics of the country, by proclaiming a religious war, involving death to every infidel; but here again he failed, those to whom he appealed declaring that the infidels had not injured them, but, on the contrary, by a lavish expenditure of money, had enriched the country. Thus low stands the Buruckzee party just now.

By far the most important topic of intelligence is the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Affghanistan. Of this there has been as yet no official announcement; but it is generally believed, even by those who would wish it otherwise, that an order to that effect has actually been issued. An order from the Adjutant-General's Office, Calcutta, dated May 14, commences thus:—"Instructions having been issued for the withdrawal within the British provinces of the troops serving west of the Indus, it has become necessary to make arrangements for the comfort of the different corps during their march across the Punjaub." As this is a subject of some importance, it may be proper to bring into one view the arguments which have been adduced for and against the probability of this alleged abandonment of Affghanistan, and it must be confessed the preponderance is in favour of the former. The *Bombay Times* of this day says:—"Our readers are aware that this measure is one which we have all along most strenuously advocated. Without adverting to the enormous and cruel injustice of a continuance or renewal of the war, it may be enough to state that, according to Sir Robert Peel, it has already cost us nearly seventeen millions sterling, and can only be maintained at an outlay of above three millions a year. Of this last-named sum, two millions, at any rate, are sent into Affghanistan in coined silver money, and never returns to us; so that for every month the war continues, we have the circulating medium of India diminished by nearly £170,000 in specie withdrawn from the currency of the empire. We consider the order said to have been issued by the Governor-General, the most wise and manly one that could have been resolved on. Our funds are so embarrassed, that we were this time last year on the eve of bankruptcy, till the China ransom money reached Calcutta; and this year the construction of the celebrated Doab Canal has been postponed for want of means to carry it out."

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 9th of June, received to-day, has a ridiculous story about the Commander-in-Chief having ordered the retrograde movement without the concurrence or even knowledge of the Governor-General,

The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 8th, a trustworthy authority, says:—"The first open symptom of the intention to leave Jellalabad for the provinces, seems to have manifested itself in the recal of the party which had been ordered towards Peshawar, to bring up the baggage left there; and next, the construction of rafts for the conveyance of heavy baggage down the river; and, perhaps, the most unequivocal, the very great pains taken by General Pollock to counteract the effects the rumour might produce the moment he became aware it had gone afloat in the camp."

A dreadful hurricane has taken place at Calcutta, destroying numerous houses, and damaging about fifty vessels on the river, with great loss of human life. The loss of boats with produce down the river will be enormous, and of ruinous amount. This will be chiefly of sugar, saltpetre, rice, and cotton.

At Bombay two ships have been destroyed by fire within the last fortnight. The Vansittart, formerly one of the East India Company's China ships, and the Cornwallis, both on the eve of sailing for China with cotton cargoes. The loss of property amounts to above £100,000. It was strongly suspected that these fires were the work of incendiaries, and the suspicion is confirmed by the circumstance of another ship, also ready for sea, and to sail for China to-morrow, having been discovered to be on fire, but it was promptly extinguished. It appears that the Lascars had prepared a large quantity of combustible matter, placed it below a cask of spirits in the hold, and then set fire to it. The fire-engines from the Government steamers were sent on board, and speedily extinguished the fire, but the Lascars all jumped overboard, and attempted to escape in boats, but they were all seized, and are now in confinement. These people get six months' pay in advance; it therefore becomes their interest to destroy the vessel, in order to release them from their engagements. These are the people for whom a spurious sympathy is frequently excited in London.

Commercial affairs here are in a most depressed state. The *Bombay Times* says:—"Nothing can be more unfavourable. Prices of all descriptions of imports are miserably low; while those of exports are by far too high, notwithstanding the low rates of freight, to be safely shipped. The season is now over, and no business of consequence will be transacted till after the monsoon, without any prospect of improvement even then."

The King of Oude departed this life the middle of May, and his eldest son, Sooryah Jah, has been crowned in due form.

CANDAHAR.—Brigadier England, who left Anetta on the 26th of April, arrived with his convoy at Candahar on the 9th of May. The Ghilzies had attacked Kelat-i-Ghilzie on the 21st of May, and were repulsed by the garrison. Colonel Wymer, with 5000 men, was to march to the relief of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and it was doubtful if General Nott would advance on Ghuznee. Lufter Jung was still near to Candahar, and reported to be collecting troops for another attack. The force at Candahar was about 10,000 fighting men, but without sufficient carriage for an attack on Cabul.

JELLALABAD.—Nearly 10,000 men of all arms at this place, badly off for supplies, shelter, and carriage. An advance on Cabul was impossible, for want of camels, &c. General Elphinstone was buried with military honours. His report had been received, by which it appears that Sir W. M'Naghten intended to seize the Affghan Chiefs, but Akhbar Khan discovered the plot, and seized Sir William. The Khyber pass was open. The Seikhs are still at Jumrood and Ali Musjed. The prisoners are reported to be well treated.

The latest dates from India are, Macao 12th of April, Jellalabad 26th of May, Candahar 25th of May, Calcutta 7th of June, Bombay 19th of June.

CHINA.

(From the *Malta Times* of July 25.)

We have news to the 12th of April from China, only eight days later than that last received. It appears that after the attempt formerly mentioned, to destroy the garrison at Ningpo, the Chinese encamped, about 6000 strong, some eleven miles to the westward, with a view of cutting off our supplies. A force of about 1100 men embarked, and were towed up the river by the steamers till opposite the enemy. An attack having been made, the Chinese were dispersed in every direction, leaving from 600 to 700 dead upon the field. They fought with much more determination than on any previous occasion, hence their loss. We had three killed and ten wounded. The troops returned next day to camp.

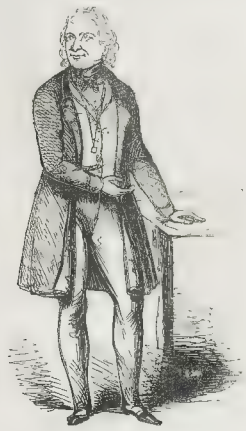
An Imperial messenger was on his way to offer 40,000,000 dollars as part of the expenses of the war.

IMPERIAL MESSENGER.

It is said a force of no less than 30,000 is collecting, once more, to attack Ningpo. It is also affirmed that Sir Hugh Gough is about to execute a movement on the capital of the province of Chekeang, and will probably carry the whole of the troops along with him. After the first affair at Ningpo, the enemy's treasure chest fell into our hands. It contained no more than 2000 dollars. By the time the last of the reinforcements now on their way to China have arrived, we shall have 56 ships of war, 17 of which are steamers, in the Chinese waters, with 40 to 50 transports and store-ships, and 15,000 fighting men, besides mariners, who may be employed on shore. We have already slain nearly 8000 Chinamen, and captured and destroyed 1819 pieces of artillery. It is said that the Chinese are preparing to rebuild the Bogue Forts. Our readers are aware that in addition to the sum as compensation, the Celestials have ceded Hong Kong as the price of peace.

HONG KONG.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. VIII.



MR. WAKLEY, M.P.

We last week made the world more familiar than ever with the features of one member for Finsbury; and we now place his colleague bodily before our readers, granting them permission, although the *subject* is not dead, to dissect him according to their pleasure. Here, then, is Mr. Wakley, M.P. for a metropolitan borough, coroner for Middlesex, editor of the *Lancet*, ex-editor of the *Ballot* newspaper, popular declaimer and pretended friend to everybody, and medical attendant to nobody at all. All the range of his practice falls out of his profession, and he has the happy peculiarity of having no occasion for his education. His "curiosities of medical experience" would not be particularly crowded in the smallest pill-box of his craft; and as the Irish definition of poverty is, that state in which a flea may skip about in a man's pocket without fear of knocking its head against a halfpenny, so the English condition of Mr. Wakley's medical repute is beyond all fear of becoming endangered by the existence of a patient. He has devoted himself to the after-death business of life, and he takes himself politically to the curing of nothing but the British constitution. In this he is a bit of a nostrum-monger, as may be easily supposed.

Mr. Wakley is, we believe, the son of a small farmer, from whom he imbibed just so much of a taste for husbandry as has kept him cultivating his own interests ever since he began the active business of existence. He knew the value, in pushing his ambition, of an organ in the press; and as he made the *Lancet* available for professional power, so he thought that the establishment of the *Ballot* newspaper might obtain for him the possession of political influence. He *did* start the paper, but he did *not* establish it; for medical as might have been his reputation, he could not succeed in keeping it alive.

He, however, by dint of active and untiring perseverence, made some written and oral impression upon the public mind. He industriously induced a belief that one of the glories of the country should be a medical coronership, and to that bourne he carried both it and himself at last, keeping, as far as we have yet been able to see, all the advantages of the position upon his own side. In his capacity of coroner, he has displayed more activity than intelligence. He fancied to invest it with the highest style of judicial dignity—to stilt it upon pomp—into a sort of giant that should be the right arm of the constitution. He was to be a great infallible doctor and judge—the goose that should save the capitol—not upon one occasion but all, and, to boot, whether it should be in danger or not. Any influence he really possessed he obtained from the press; and therefore in the first days of his coronership he set the same press at open defiance; would allow no intimation to be given of his inquests; and would have excluded reporters from their proceedings, if the newspapers had not been a great deal stronger than the coroner, and rather more potent both for good and harm. The result was, therefore, that the flippant coroner got laughed at, of which the flippant newspapers were the principal cause. Seriously, Mr. Wakley made a fool of himself over these matters; but having been properly rebuked, he has since had the good sense not to make his insignificance too prominently intrusive.

As an M.P., we do not believe there is any particular reason to rejoice in or repudiate him. He is going with the popular stream, and is one of the most sensible of the noisiest class of Radicals. He works with some manliness in his calling, and vindicates his opinions in a straightforward way. He, however, attained for himself during the present session, the most unenviable distinction, of being the public detractor of the venerable poet, Wordsworth. Everybody pitied, though some were angry with Coroner Wakley then. They could not but commiserate the intellect that was diseased enough to disparage a mental greatness, which it could neither reach nor comprehend. His literature, however, does not extend beyond the *Lancet*; and we should say that the *locale* of his peculiar poetry was rather his pocket than his brain.

He has—*apropos* of pockets—tumbled, we believe, into considerable wealth—and is, take him all in all, a tolerably respectable public functionary and member of society. His order of oratory is declamatory, here and there tinged with a dash of constitutional humour. He is not without his influence even upon the community at large, owing to the sterling good sense of some of his propositions, and the general rouse shrewdness of his parliamentary remarks. His advocacy of the poor commands respect, and although he has "a mixed renown," there are thousands who regard him as a man of mettle and of mark.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

NETLEY ABBEY.

We this week take for our nook of interest a portion of the fine old ruins of Netley Abbey—one of the most beautiful features of our romantic scenery, and celebrated far and wide in the verses of all our poets. Even Thomas Ingoldsby this month makes it the subject of a legend in "Bentley's Miscellany," introducing it in some opening stanzas of considerable grace and beauty; but then as suddenly bursting into the mad and laughter-fraught burlesque, in which he is so inimitably good. We must prefer, however, to put before our readers the more genuine feeling of Lisle Bowles—

"Fall'n pile! I ask not what has been thy fate,—
But when the weak winds, wafted from the main,
Through each low arch, like spirits that complain,
Come hollow to my ear, I meditate
On this world's passing pageant, and the lot
Of those who once might proudly in their prime
Have stood, with giant port: tall, bow'd by time
O'injury, their ancient boast forgot,
They might have sunk, like thee; though thus forlorn,
They lift their head, with venerable hairs
Besprent, majestic yet, and as in scorn
Of mortal vanities and short-lived cares.
Even so dost thou, lifting thy forehead grav.
Smile at the tempest, and tame's sweeping sway."

These beautiful ruins have also been finely described by Keats and Miss Mitford. They stand on the declivity of a hill, rising gently from the Southampton water, surrounded by venerable woods, through the intermediate openings of which, a fine view of the opposite shore is obtained. The Abbey is about three miles from Southampton, and may be approached either in boats from the quay, or by a delightful walk or drive, passing over the new floating bridge on the river Itchen; an undertaking that reflects great credit on the spirited proprietors, and is of great benefit to the town and neighbourhood. Formerly the visitor, walking to Netley Abbey, was permitted to pass through the beautiful grounds of the late W. Chamberlayne, Esq., but this privilege has been of late years discontinued.

In either sailing or walking to Netley Abbey, the visitor will obtain a fine view of the village of Hythe, Cadlands (the seat of A. B. Drummond, Esq.), Fawley Church, Calshot Castle (one of the fortresses built by Henry VIII.), with the hills of the Isle of Wight in the distance, forming a most delightful sea and woodland picture.

The ancient name of this religious house was Letteby Abbey, conferred on it by Henry III., who founded it in the year 1239, and filled it with the Cistercian order of monks, brought from the neighbouring monastery of Beaulieu, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This establishment continued till 1527, when it shared the fate of other religious foundations, from the vengeance of Henry VIII., at which period this community consisted of an abbot and twelve monks.

Netley Port is situated on the shore at a short distance from the Abbey, and is generally supposed to be connected with it. It was built by Henry VIII., at the same time as Calshot Castle, as a protection against the invasions of the French.

Netley ruins are now the property of Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., nephew of the late W. Chamberlayne, Esq., M.P. for Southampton, to whom they were lately bequeathed. Weston Grove, his late residence, a marine villa, is delightfully situated. The extensive grounds, reaching nearly to the Abbey, are beautifully laid out, having commanding views of the surrounding country, forming the most picturesque and romantic scenery. In the grounds is a spiral column, erected by the late proprietor, to the memory of Mr. Fox; the inscription was written by the celebrated Dr. Parr, which, we believe, has not been affixed.

STEEP-HILL CASTLE.

WINTER RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

The pretty and picturesque castle which here catches the reader's eye, assumes now a new interest, from its having been selected as the future residence of that illustrious lady, the Queen Dowager. A correspondent suggested it as a fitting subject for illustration, and it will be seen how readily we have complied with his request. Steep-hill was a spot once celebrated as the Queen of the Undercliff of the Isle of Wight; but which has latterly changed its character, that simplicity and air of wildness which formerly distinguished every feature, having given place to magnificence and polished decoration: the comfortable thatched cottage, for so many years the favourite retreat of Earl Dysart, has been succeeded by this splendid castle; and several neighbouring rustic cots have been removed (to the advantage of the occupants), to give an extent of ground corresponding with the style of the new mansion.

The place is now, notwithstanding the change, extremely beautiful, and has become more interesting than before, from the circumstance of the Queen Dowager having selected it as her abode. The residence of that exemplary lady in the Isle of Wight, will be hailed with joy by all its inhabitants; and we have only to hope that the pure air of that delightful spot may long be the means of preserving in health and strength one who is so universally regarded with the esteem and affection of the people.

Close to Steep-hill is the pretty little town of Ventnor, which, since the year 1830, from being little more than a hamlet, has risen to its present importance, in consequence of the very general opinion entertained by medical men in favour of the Undercliff, as being the most desirable spot in Great Britain for the winter residence of invalids, especially those whose complaints require a mild climate. Every house, therefore, is furnished with accommodations for lodgers; and there are now several resident medical practitioners, and shops in almost every line of business.

THE FASHIONS.

PARIS, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, le 2 Août, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Before entering on the gloomy details of the new fashions in mourning, which I must do next week, I send you a sketch of a walking costume, which, though so simple as to appear nothing, is, whether we regard the richness of the delicate green silk of which it is made, the graceful elegance of the shape, or the charming lightness of the black net-lace shawl, must be pronounced, by the eye of taste, one of the most lady-like dresses which has appeared in the present season. The bonnet is peculiarly graceful in its style, and, unlike your English straw baskets, ornaments, rather than encumbers, the head. From what contrariety of fashion I know not, but at present the skirts of our dresses are made double, by a tunic or shorter petticoat of the same stuff, edged, if in muslin, with lacework and ribbons of silk nuance, or if in foulard, organdies, or other fabrics, with embroidering in braid work (*soutaches*), and in these Grecian patterns are very generally introduced. Indeed, this *soutache* is rapidly increasing in fashion, and has been worked out very elegantly on a tunique of white organdie on a skirt of the same, the embroidery being of the Grecian pattern, embroidered in double *soutache* of white silk and gold. To such an extent is this new fancy-work carried, that armorial bearings and cyphers are worked with it on escutcheons of lace, for pocket-handkerchiefs; and scarfs, robes, cardinals, and *camails*, are each and all of them now *brodées en soutache*. I know of no other novelty (otherwise than in mourning) than to say that crape was the favourite material for bonnets, and that feathers were giving way partially to flowers, which were beginning to be worn, not only in the bonnets but the dresses; those with dark leaves and bright berries were the most admired, the leaves in general, being made of velvet *nuance*. JULIE.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION DISCOVERED AT BATTLE BRIDGE.—A Roman inscription has within these few days past been discovered at Battle-bridge, otherwise, by an absurd change of denomination, known as King's-cross, New-road, St. Pancras. This discovery appears fully to justify the conjectures of Stukeley and other antiquaries, that the great battle between the Britons under Boadicea, and the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus, took place at this spot. Faithful tradition, in the absence of all decisive evidence, still pointed to the place by the appellation of Battle-bridge. The inscription, which, in parts, is much obliterated, bears distinctly the letters LEG. XX. The position is sketched by Tacitus; and antiquaries well know that on the high ground above Battle-bridge there are vestiges of Roman works, and that the tract of land to the north was formerly a forest.

CHINESE CURIOSITIES.—Among the articles brought home in the Wellesley, from China, is the identical cage in which the unfortunate Mrs. Noble was confined for six weeks by the Chinese. It resembles the coop in which birds and small animals are sometimes brought to this country. It measures two feet eight inches in length, one foot six inches in breadth, and two feet four inches in depth; the top, or cover, has a small hole for the head to come through. It is very roughly made of fir stakes, and will, we understand, be sent to the British Museum, where it may be of interest, as showing the mode of punishment to which the British have been subjected by the "brothers of the sun and moon." The circumstance of Mrs. Noble's capture will be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. She was the wife of the captain of an East Indiaman, wrecked on the coast, where her husband and child were drowned. She herself only survived with a few others, who fell into the hands of the Chinese, to suffer treatment worse than death. Most of the crew of the Wellesley have brought home some trophy of their services in China of no intrinsic value, and we are sorry to hear that some of them have been deprived of these little gratifications by the custom-house officers.—*Devonport Telegraph*.

FLY FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.—A small party from Barnsley were fishing in Rockley Dam, Stainborough Park, on Saturday week, when a fly thrown by Mr. W. Parker was taken by a large rat, which was securely hooked and brought to land, to the no small amusement of the parties, who had never witnessed such a "draw" before.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

ANNUITIES.—On the passing of the Property Tax Act, a paragraph appeared in some of the evening papers, purporting to be an extract from the *London Gazette*, requiring, in pursuance of the act, that all persons entrusted with the payment of any annuities were required to deliver to the Tax-office an account in writing of the amount of such annuities, under a penalty of £100. This statement was completely erroneous, and has been productive of great inconvenience to the authorities at the Tax-office and the public. The fact is, that the notice in the *Gazette* applied to *colonial* annuities and dividends only.

The *Papal Calendar*, published at Rome, has just appeared for the year. According to it the Pope will complete his 77th year on the next anniversary of his birthday (September 18th), in the 11th year of his papacy. There are at present 60 cardinals, at least this is the number put down for the college. There are six cardinal bishops, 43 cardinal priests, and 11 cardinal deacons. Russi, the oldest cardinal, is 87, and Schwartzenberg, the youngest, is 33. The ages of all the cardinals make 3580 years, the average of which is 59 1-3.

The projected new Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace, which is to be completed by next season, is to be constructed on the site of the conservatory, joining the middle of the building at the southern extremity, and will be on a level with the lower state rooms, being approached by the lower dining-rooms. The works will be commenced about the end of the month.

SIMPLE TRUTH.—A ludicrous mistake occurred at a funeral in Marylebone. The clergyman had proceeded with the service until he came to that part which says, "Our departed *brother* or *sister*;" he then turned to the mourner who stood nearest to him and asked whether it was a brother or a sister? The man, imagining it referred to the relationship to himself, very innocently replied, "No relation at all, Sir—only an acquaintance."—*John Bull*.

FARRINGDON-STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The commissioners appointed to carry into effect the City improvements have entered into engagement forthwith to complete the line of street leading from Farringdon-street, for the formation of the street to Clerkenwell-green, contracts having been signed for the erection of houses on each side of the above spacious new street, and which will be second-rate buildings. Leases will be granted by the Lord Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, as expressed in the terms of the contract, for 61 years at a peppercorn rent, and subsequently at such yearly rent as may be determined upon. The contracts have been taken principally by private speculators. During the next session of Parliament it is intended to apply for an act to proceed with the line through Cow-cross to Clerkenwell-green.

CHESS.

The following game was the first in a match, played by correspondence, between the clubs of London and Edinburgh, commenced by the Edinburgh club, 23rd April, 1842:—

	BLACK (EDINBURGH).	WHITE (LONDON).
1.	K P two	K P two
2.	K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
3.	Q B P one	Q to K 2nd
4.	K Kt to B 3rd	Q P one
5.	Q P one	K Kt to B 3rd
6.	Q to K 2nd	Castles
7.	Q B to K Kt 5th	K R P one
8.	Q B to K R 4th	Q B to K 3rd
9.	K B to Q Kt 3rd	B takes B
10.	Q R P takes B	Q Kt to B 3rd
11.	Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q to K 3rd
12.	P to Q Kt 4th	K B to Q Kt 3rd
13.	Q B takes Kt	Q takes B
14.	Q Kt to Q R 4th	Q to K 3rd
15.	K Kt to K R 4th	Q Kt to K 2nd
16.	K Kt P two	Kt to K Kt 3rd
17.	K Kt takes kt	K B P takes Kt
18.	Castles on K side	K R to K B 5th
19.	K R P one	Q R to K B sq
20.	Kt takes B	Q R P takes B
21.	K B P one	Q to K B 3rd
22.	K to his Kt 2nd	Q B P one
23.	K R to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th
24.	Q to K 3rd	K R P one
25.	K to his Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
26.	Q R to K sq	K to his R 2nd
27.	Q to K 2nd	R to K R sq
28.	Q to K 3rd	K to K Kt sq
29.	K R to K R 2nd	K R P takes P
30.	K R P takes P	R takes K B P ch
31.	K takes R	Q takes Q ch
32.	K takes Q	R takes R
33.	R to Q R sq	R to K R sixth ch
34.	K to his 2nd	R to K R seventh ch
35.	K to his 3rd	R to K R sixth ch

Drawn Game.

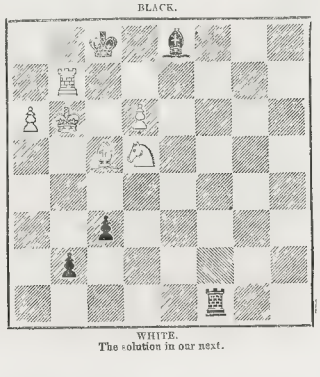
Solution to problem No. 5.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Q B to his 5th sq ch	K to Q R sq
K B takes Kt	Q takes Q ch
K to Q B 7th ch	Q interposes
B takes Q checkmates	

PROBLEM, No. 6.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 7.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 8.—Birth of Dryden, 1631.
TUESDAY, 9.—
WEDNESDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.
THURSDAY, 11.—The Dog-days end.
FRIDAY, 12.—
SATURDAY, 13. -Birth of the Queen Dowager, 1792.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. Walters*," *Norwich.* -*All the numbers of our journal are now reprinted, and may be obtained by order of any newsman or bookseller.*
"*H. Saunders*," *Exton, who complains that he is unable to obtain the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *as he lives too far from any news-agent or bookseller, should give his order to the nearest postmaster.*
Colosseum Print. -*We refer all our correspondents on this subject to the general notice which appeared in our last week's paper.*
"*Fanny.*"—*We return our fair and clever correspondent many thanks for her very pretty sketch for our column of "Nooks and Corners," which we shall insert in an early number. Can "Fanny" oblige us also with a brief historical description?*
"*T. B.*"—*His idea of the View of Nottingham coincides with our own, the pretended artist will not be employed again.*
"*An Admirer*," *Liverpool.*—*We have two editions for the country. The first is published on Friday evening in time for post; the second is published on Saturday evening. The second edition contains later intelligence, and the engravings are equally good.*
"*Constant Reader.*"—*Under this signature we have received thirty-seven letters this week! We wish our correspondents would adopt a more distinctive die. As we are upon this subject, we may as well hint that legibility is desirable.*
"*Rev. R. Harrison*," *Templecombe, will be entitled to the engraving*
"*A. B.*"—*No difference whatever, if the person be identified.*
"*F. C. W.*" *reached us too late.*
"*An Admirer of Improvement*," *Stroud.*—*We presume our correspondent has not seen the wrapper.*
"*Edward Claride*" *will find what he requires in another part of our paper.*
"*The Ladies of Westford.*" -*Their wishes shall be immediately complied with.*
"*J. B. L.*" *cannot recover.*
"*D. W.*" -*We think Holland's book on Angling a very excellent one.*
"*Miles*," *Aberdeen.*—*The kind of news referred to would, we fear, occupy too much of our space; but we will endeavour to insert it as frequently as we can.*
"*Moneta.*" *We will answer in our next.*
"*C. T. B.*"—*The "Emigrant's Farewell" is highly creditable to the writer, but we have not room for it. The same observation is applicable to "Lines to a Mother."*
"*Yorkshire Agricultural Society.*"—*The sketch which we were kindly favoured with by a correspondent did not reach us in time to enable us to give an engraving of it.*
"*J. Wilson*," *Abbotsford.*—*We thank our correspondent for his offer, and shall be glad to receive the verses. The readiest mode to transmit them to us would be by post. The Duke of Orleans's funeral will be given. His last question we cannot at present decide.*
"*T. S.*" *Leeds, should procure a Wrapper, price 2d., and get his bookseller to stitch his Nos. into Parts. Part I., 3 Nos. ; Part II., 3 Nos. ; Part III., 4 Nos.*
"*J. S.*" *Winchester, should order the person who supplies his paper per post, by the Saturday's post from London; the engravings are equal, and the paper is better printed. The Friday night's edition is intended for our friends in remote parts of the empire.*
"*W. P.*"—*We feel obliged for his painting; we will give an engraving of it in an early number. His "Angler's Reverie" is too long for insertion.*
The Wrappers are now charged 2d. each, and are published every month, for the convenience of subscribers who wish to have their numbers stitched in parts.
Correspondents not answered this week will be answered in our next.

Parts I. and II., containing Five Numbers each, stitched in a handsome Wrapper, may be had, price 3s. 6d. each. Part III., containing Four Numbers, price 2s. 6d., will be ready August 13th. Part IV., containing Five Numbers, price 2s. 6d., will be published September 17th; and may be obtained by order of any bookseller or news-agent in the kingdom.

Next week we shall present to our numerous readers a beautiful view of the city of Bath; and, under the head of "Popular Portraits," a full-length portrait of Mr. Roebuck, M.P.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842.

A police case occurs in our paper which demands some notice. It will be seen that a gentleman appeared before Mr. Rawlinson, to state the particulars of an outrage which had been committed upon his sister and upon another lady in her company—an act of wanton atrocity perpetrated in the open streets. This was the destruction by corrosive liquid of two valuable dresses worn by the ladies in question; but it appeared that the mischief had gone further than the garments, and inflicted a personal injury upon one of them, which had caused a necessity for her placing herself under medical advice, and also a temporary amount of acute suffering. The lady had offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of the offender, and the gentleman who made his appearance before Mr. Rawlinson came to proclaim the circumstances of the transaction, and to furnish the press and the police with such data as might—and almost *must*, in emphatic terms—lead to justice. But Mr. Rawlinson cut short the information about to be given for the public service, and exclaimed that he would listen to no more—"he did not sit there to supply paragraphs for the newspapers."

This phrase in itself seems to us indecent enough. It is one of the duties of Mr. Rawlinson to listen to matter for newspaper paragraphs, if the publicity of that matter be of consequence either to the punishment of delinquency or the preservation of peace.

The Lord Mayor and City magistrates, as well as others, have originated the most serious and wholesome public benefits by the disclosures which have been elicited in their offices by the assailants of every kind of civil wrong, and which derived all their virtue from the interpretation of the press. Bubble schemes have been broken up; wholesale forgeries detected; wicked swindling rendered abortive; and all sorts of impostures made nugatory, by the simple, though often requested, publications of the press. Moreover, human hearts have been opened to kindliness—and distress has been benevolently relieved through the same channels—and the blessedness of charity has been a thousand times evoked by that silent monitor which, by its mute intelligence, has made hapless misery known. How, then, can—if the law would allow us we should almost say—how, then, *dare* Mr. Rawlinson, or any other distributor of justice (for "distributor of justice" is what a magistrate should be, in the most public sense of the word), say that he does not sit upon the bench to afford to any British subject the means of proclaiming a wrong which is punishable in his own court, and which must take the initiative of its discovery there, nominally in the first instance, but practically, through the newspapers, in the next? Why, the newspaper reports of matters of this class and order have vindicated the rights of civilization a thousand times and more. And, to say the least, an English magistrate should never, by word or hint, assist the protection which concealment may afford to crime. An open breach of public order is committed against the property and persons of inoffending ladies. A direct act of infamous and wanton cruelty is inflicted almost in the spirit of the malice of ancient barbarism. For this act there is a direct felonious punishment; and the law should pounce upon the offender with activity and strength. And yet, when it comes to be recorded and proclaimed—when the aggrieved party comes to furnish the clue to the apprehension of the criminal—when he invokes the publicity that is almost certain to discover the guilt, he is told that the magistrate, who should pay him deference and attention, does not sit in his place "to furnish paragraphs for the newspapers." The declaration appears to us to be both undignified and unjust.

The members of the Anti-Corn-Law Conference, who for the last few weeks have formed a parliament in Palace-yard, that may be said to have divided the attention of the country with the assembly in St. Stephen's, separated on Monday last. The question which now arises is, what have they effected, what has been the result of their meeting? The answer seems to be nothing directly, but much indirectly; no practical plan of action has been proposed, but so much has been stated and proved as to the condition of the country that a very general impression has been produced of the necessity of some course of action, which the League itself seems unable to frame or set in motion. The only two suggestions we have seen are, one to convert the League into a corn-trading society; and the other, "total abstinence" from the use of excisеable articles, and a passive resistance to the levying of the assessed taxes. The absurdity of both these projects we need not waste a moment in demonstrating. The value of the labours of the Conference, then, is to be estimated from the weight of the facts they have exposed in their discussions; these facts prove the necessity, as they must form the basis, of future legislation. This is a result not for the first time produced by the congregation of organised bodies: it has followed every occasion where the right of free discussion has been asserted and maintained, and never may that most valuable of our privileges be violated or put under restraint! We are now speaking of an abstract principle; were we to go into details, and apply a rigorous examination to the discussions of the delegates, we should find much, very much, that we could wish had been left unsaid. We lately expressed our opinion on this and some other points connected with this subject, with sufficient strength, and we are sure in a spirit of earnestness. We have the satisfaction of knowing from many quarters that our views have been approved of by those whose good opinion we feel proud of gaining, and shall zealously endeavour to preserve. We need not repeat, then, that much of the language used by some of the delegates has not impressed us with a favourable idea either of the wisdom of their heads or the goodness of their hearts. "A man, says the poet, "may curse his better angel from his side," and even in the same manner a body of men may scare from them the co-operation of others by violence and intemperance, may alienate from them the sympathy which alone can give them moral power. We will endeavour to furnish an idea of what we mean. The *Manchester Guardian*, some time ago, published accounts of the state of trade in that town, which were a shade more favourable than those for some time preceding. Prospects of an abundant harvest are given in every quarter; for both these ameliorations of the state of the country who can be too thankful? Yet, when our amending prospects have been alluded to in the Conference, we fear we have detected a—what shall we call it?—not absolute regret, perhaps, but at least a disposition not to believe them. The more darkly, the more despondingly, the more fearfully the state of the people was painted, the louder was the applause of the delegates! Ay! applause, the sounds of gratulation, of rejoicing, and approval, at the heart-sickening details of woe, and want, and misery, terrible to hear, fearful to reflect upon—details that should be heard in silence, or whose fittest acknowledgment should be a tear! But, however perverted by circumstances may be the feelings of men, the benevolence of Providence is continuous in its action. The prospects of plenty from our harvest have been since confirmed, are almost converted into certainty. The changes of our commercial system are beginning to operate, and there is a growing feeling of returning confidence, bringing with it increased activity, which Heaven forbid we should condescend to conceal. Let us hope that the unexampled endurance of the suffering thousands who have been subjected to so fearful an ordeal is about to be rewarded. The League has many honest and sincere men among its body; it has some talent, and much energy; but its work seems the statement of facts, or what its members believe to be facts, with the liability of contradiction or disproof if they are otherwise. But all its power depends on public opinion, and this it cannot alienate without falling into contempt. We have pointed out a tendency to this result, and it would do well to rid itself of the political fanatics and unreasoning demagogues who seem to be mixed up with it. Perhaps, for its own credit, the wisest step for the present was to break up its sitting. The reports of its discussions have produced a considerable effect: would that effect have been equally favourable if there had not been considerable *omissions?* The League owes much to the judgment of its journals. Many of its members will know well what we mean.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, and the royal suite, attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel. An address and petition from merchants and rate-payers from the borough of Marylebone, was on Saturday presented to her Majesty, for the opening of Waterloo, Southwark, and Vauxhall bridges.

COURT GOSSIP.—The first visitor invited to Windsor since the return of the court to the Castle, was "the bride," Lady Emlyn, the quondam Miss Cavendish, maid of honour. Her ladyship arrived at the Castle yesterday, accompanied by her husband. During its visits to Claremont, the court generally abandons a great portion of its regal state. The Princess Royal may be here seen trotting about the grounds on her little pony, or playing on a large cloth, spread on the lawn—the Prince of Wales sprawling about, in vain endeavours to reach the boundary of his dominion—that is to say, the said table-cloth. The Dowager Lady Lyttleton maintains a constant surveillance over the royal children.—*Cheltenham Looker-On.*

Her Majesty, it is said, means to honour, in an especial manner, the next birth-day of his royal highness Prince Albert, which takes place on the 26th inst., when the Prince will enter his twenty-fourth year. A large party will be entertained to dinner at the Castle, and her Majesty will, it is understood, afterwards have an evening party, for which cards of invitation will be issued to the principal nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood.

WINDSOR, Monday.—This morning her Majesty, accompanied by his royal highness Prince Albert and the Princess of Saxe Coburg, walked through the Slopes to Adelaide Lodge. Afterwards his royal highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Saxe Coburg, attended by Lord Sydney, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. Anson, enjoyed several hours' rabbit shooting over Norfolk farm. The rabbits, which have been strictly preserved, were found to be extremely numerous, not less than between 120 and 130 having been killed in about an hour and a half, and 50 of them by his royal highness Prince Albert, who is a most excellent shot. During the morning upwards of 50 brace of partridges were started (but, of course, left unmolested), which is a fair augury of the capital sport which is in reserve for the Prince and his friends when the regular season commences, on the 1st of next month. The birds appeared nearly full grown, and well on the wing. The pheasants in this portion of the royal preserves, although not so plentiful as the partridges, were found to be very numerous, and there are hares in abundance. The royal party proceeded to the preserves, and returned to the Castle on horseback.

Her royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester and her lady in waiting arrived at the Castle this morning, and lunched with her Majesty.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, Lady A. Somerset, and Baron Knesbeck, arrived at the Castle to-day on a visit to her Majesty.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—Her Majesty, accompanied by his royal highness Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, walked through the Slopes to Adelaide Lodge. The Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta went to Frogmore and paid a visit to her royal highness the Duchess of Kent. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Saxe Coburg, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and attended by Lady Jocelyn, Lady C. Cocks, Lady A. Somerset, and the Hon. Miss Devereux, rode out in the Park in pony carriages in the afternoon. His royal highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Saxe Coburg, attended by the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Jocelyn, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Wylde, rode on horseback.

A most extraordinary horse (perhaps the smallest in the world) arrived at the royal mews, in Sheet-street, yesterday afternoon, by the Great Western Railway, from town, as a present to her Majesty, from Java (in which island it was foaled), of the diminutive size of only twenty-seven-and-a-half inches in height—indeed not near so tall as many of the Newfoundland and other dogs belonging to her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert. This extraordinary little animal, which is rising five years old, is of a dark brown colour, well formed, and extremely quiet and playful. It appears to be somewhat out of condition; but, with the necessary care which will be bestowed upon it in the royal stables, it will, in the course of a very short time, recover from the effects of a voyage.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—Her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, walked to Adelaide Lodge this morning. This afternoon her Majesty, his royal highness Prince Albert, and Prince Ernest, rode out in the Park on horseback. The Princess of Saxe Coburg, Lady C. Cocks, and Lady Jocelyn followed in a pony carriage. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Countess of Sheffield and the Hon. William Ashley, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. His royal highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary and Augusta of Cambridge, took leave of her Majesty, and returned to town this forenoon.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice left town on Saturday for Dover, *en route* for Germany; and embarked at Dover on Monday.

VISIT OF THE PREMIER TO ROSS-SHIRE.—We are informed that extensive preparations are in progress at Redcastle, the seat of Colonel Baillie, M.P., in this county, in expectation of a visit from Sir Robert Peel, immediately after the prorogation of Parliament. Sir Robert is passionately fond of Highland scenery; and at the Glasgow banquet he spoke in terms of the warmest admiration of a short tour he had when a youth in the Western Highlands. There are differences of opinion here, as elsewhere, as to the public character and conduct of Sir R. Peel, but come when he may amongst us, he will receive "Highland welcome."—*Ross-shire Advertiser.*

His excellency Earl de Grey, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and suite, Mr. Justice Pennefather, Captain Acome, Baron Oston, and Sir John Becket, embarked on board the steam-ship Wilberforce, on Sunday afternoon, at Blackwall, for Antwerp.

Sir Robert Peel left town on Tuesday morning for Windsor Castle to have an audience of the Queen. The right hon. baronet returned to his residence in Whitehall-gardens soon after 3 o'clock.

Lady Stuart de Rothesay has returned to Whitehall from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford at Curraghmore, county Waterford, Ireland. We understand that some days before her ladyship's departure, the Marchioness of Waterford was considered entirely recovered from the effects of her recent accident. The Dowager Countess of Caledon, who had also been staying with the noble Marquis and Marchioness, has left the above seat for Caledon Hall, county of Tyrone.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW CONFERENCE.—At the meeting of this body on Monday, Mr. Taylor, the chairman, informed his audience that "their mission was fulfilled," "their work was accomplished," "their duty done." He concluded as follows:—"We have exposed the evil, suggested the remedy, denounced the wrong, and warned the government of the consequences of persisting in that wrong; and it remains for us to return to our constituents, and tell them that all our efforts to obtain justice for them have failed (hear), and that we can hold out to them no prospect of improvement, no hope of relief. I trust the people will use no violence, but not submit to be starved; that they will respect property and life, but not permit their children to perish by famine." An address to their constituents was afterwards submitted for approval to the meeting, and the "conference" was then declared to be dissolved.

CLOSING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Monday a notice was posted on the doors of St. Paul's Cathedral stating that "During the cleaning of the church there will be no performance of divine service, but that due notice would be given when it would be resumed." The edifice is in a very dingy state from the accumulation of dirt and dust, but it is understood that none or very trifling repairs are required in the interior. Workmen are at present engaged in repairing the exterior of the dome.

The surveyor who has, by the direction of the churchwardens, examined the steeple of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which was struck by lightning in the great storm of Wednesday night, is of opinion that the greater part must be pulled down, and that the total cost of rebuilding it will exceed £2000.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This undertaking was opened on Monday for the first time on the Wapping side of the river, and upwards of 500 visitors of all nations passed through the tunnel as far the shaft on the Rotherhithe shore. The High-street, Wapping, was thronged with people, who were allowed to view the shafts and the double staircase for foot passengers. The descent to the tunnel is now easy and convenient, and the western arch is very dry and comfortable. At mid-day there were upwards of 100 visitors promeanding in the tunnel, and upon an inspection of the visitors' book, the names and residences of more than 30 Americans from different parts of the United States were found to be entered, together with those of persons from all parts of Europe, and many from Asia. One-half of the visitors were foreigners. The erection of the circular staircases in the shaft on the Surrey side, now closed to the public, will be commenced forthwith by the contractors, Messrs. Peto and Grissell, who have completed the staircases on the Middlesex shore. The time allowed for the performance of the contract is three months, when the tunnel will be opened as a thoroughfare for foot passengers; and the toll to be charged is, we understand, to be 1d. each person.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.—(From Tuesday's *Gazette*.)—Her Majesty having been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal, dated 9th September, 1839, to appoint Thomas Spring Baron Monteagle, of Brandon, to the Office of Comptroller-General of her Majesty's Exchequer, and three of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by a warrant under their hands, dated the 5th April, 1842, having appointed Arthur Eden, Esq., to the office of Assistant-Comptroller of her Majesty's Exchequer, notice is hereby given, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for further regulating the preparation and issue of Exchequer Bills," that the said Comptroller-General and Assistant-Comptroller have each of them full authority to sign Exchequer Bills under the said act, in their own names respectively.

DEATH OF MR. BEVERLEY, THE COMEDIAN.—We have to record the death of Mr. Beverley, formerly manager of Covent-garden Theatre, and one of the oldest members of the by-gone school of English comedy. His first appearance in London took place about forty years ago. He shortly afterwards became lessee of the Queen's Theatre, and then of the Richmond and Woolwich Theatres, besides several other minor theatres. He has left a family of four sons and one daughter.

EXTRAORDINARY SEIZURE.—On Friday Mr. W. Hemp, the sheriff's officer, accompanied by a broker and attendants, proceeded to St. Katharine's Dock, to levy for arrears of sewers' rates, amounting to upwards of £600. The presence of these unwelcome visitors having been partly anticipated, the secretary, Sir J. Hall, and several of the directors, were present, and the sheriff's representative was requested to fix on some particular article of sufficient value to cover the amount. This having been agreed to, the broker looked around, and at length fixed his eyes very wistfully on the two immense and splendid pieces of ordnance, each weighing nearly twenty tons, which had just arrived from Woolwich *en route* to the dominions of Mehemet Ali; but deeming their calibre too large for his purpose, at length selected a powerful crane, in value about £2000. The usual forms of the seizure having been concluded, the company replevined, entering into the usual bonds, which will bring the matter before a civil tribunal, and leave the gentlemen of the long robe to settle a dispute which has arisen between the St. Katharine's Dock Company and the Commissioners of Sewers, as to whether a sewers' rate was fairly chargeable, the company contending that the deed of purchase for the site of the docks expressly declared that it was to be "free from land-tax, tithes, and all rent, rates, charges, encumbrances," &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past one o'clock, a fire broke out in the Rose public-house, Wild-street, Drury-lane. The inmates, with the exception of Mr. Cross, the landlord, and his son about twelve years of age, had retired to sleep. By fifteen minutes after its first discovery the whole contents of the house was one burning mass, and only a few minutes elapsed before the engines of the County and the West of England offices arrived, and were set to work, well supplied with water, but all Mr. Cross's property was destroyed, and some of the small houses in Wild-passage were greatly damaged, and the poor inhabitants have sustained some loss by the hasty removal of their furniture. The utmost exertions were used by a strong body of police, under Superintendent Sandrock, to arrest the progress of the fire at its commencement, but unfortunately they were unable to do so. The loss is estimated at about £100.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, while the fire in Great Wild-street was raging, a messenger from the G division, in Rosomon-street, arrived with intelligence that another fire had taken place in the house of Mr. Rawson, Bowling-green-lane. Thither the London Establishment engines and firemen repaired, when it was ascertained that the whole of the lower part of Mr. Kitchen's dwelling-house and tobacconist shop were in flames. For some time the fire threatened the total destruction of that and the adjoining buildings, but the firemen having been well supplied with water, by three o'clock the danger to the surrounding property ceased, but not until the whole contents of the shop and nearly all the furniture were consumed. The family escaped with the greatest difficulty. How the fire originated was unknown.

FIRES.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday night last a large fire was discovered raging on the premises, No. 11, Cock and Hoop-yard, Houndsditch, near Aldgate workhouse. The premises were entirely burnt out. The fire appears to have commenced in the front room, first floor, occupied by a female named Simons, an importer of leeches, who is fully insured, but the origin remains to be explained.—About an hour afterwards another fire broke out on the premises of Mrs. Ward, baker and biscuit maker, No. 424, Strand, at the corner of Bedford-street, and was attended with much damage. It is supposed to have commenced in a cellar underneath the kitchen staircase. The loss will fall on the Westminster and British offices.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, enjoyed their accustomed walk in the forenoon; and in the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the Queen Dowager, took a drive in the Park.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Lord and Lady Haddo, and the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Ashley joined the dinner party in the evening.

Her Majesty is expected in town on Wednesday next, preparatory, it is believed, to the prorogation of Parliament.

The Queen, with that delicacy of feeling which has ever distinguished her Majesty, has had no musical performances at the Castle since the death of the Duke of Orleans, until Thursday evening (the funeral ceremony having then taken place), when the band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards performed during dinner, and her Majesty's private band was in attendance.

The Queen Dowager takes her departure to-day (Saturday), for Gopsall, the seat of Earl Howe, in Leicestershire. On Monday her Majesty leaves Gopsall for Burghley House, near Stamford, in Northamptonshire, to honour the noble owner with a visit. The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, and a highly distinguished circle, are invited to meet the illustrious visitor. It is her Majesty's intention to remain at Burghley until Thursday, and will then return to Earl Howe's.

Captain Lewis, of the Peninsular steam-packet, Montrose, and Lieut. Fraser, Admiralty Agent, arrived by special train from Southampton, at 10 minutes past two, p.m., this day (Saturday), with important despatches from Lisbon to the Foreign Office.

The Right Hon. Lord Walsingham was married, this morning, to Augusta Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart., of Thirkleby Park, Yorkshire.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday.—There is now no doubt that it is the intention of her Majesty to proceed to sea before the summer is over. Orders have come down to get the royal barges in readiness, and to expedite the necessary fitting up of the Royal George yacht, so that it may be in readiness to receive her Majesty at the shortest notice.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Thursday, at Norwood Church, the Earl of Cornwallis was married to Miss Julia Bacon, daughter of Mr. T. Bacon, of Redlands, near Reading, Berkshire.—On Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Templemore conducted to the hymeneal altar Miss Paget, niece of the Marquis of Anglesey.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 4.—Charles George Young, Esq., York Herald, has been appointed Garter Principal King of Arms, vacated by the death of Sir William Woods, Knight, late Garter; and Edward Howard Gibbon, Esq., Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, has been appointed York Herald.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutti" was brilliantly performed on Thursday evening at her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of *Signor Costa*, who was summoned to receive the compliments of the audience upon the occasion.

LONDON BRIDGE.—In consequence of the partial repairs which the carriage road of this bridge is about to undergo, the following notice was yesterday issued by the Lord Mayor:—"Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday, the 15th day of August instant, no carriage, cart, waggon, or other vehicle, will be allowed to pass over London-bridge *into* the City.—By order of the Lord Mayor."

LIGHT GOLD COIN.—The following notice was issued:—Bank of England, August 5, 1842.—The public are informed that, on Monday next the 8th instant, and until further notice, light gold coin in amounts from £10 to £50, will be received in the Rotunda, at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz., from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon.

THE FIRST DAY OF OYSTERS.—The sale of oysters for the season commenced on Thursday, according to annual custom. The supply was abundant, the quality remarkably good, and the demand for this much prized luxury unprecedented. There were 50 sail of vessels at Billingsgate in the morning, 30 of which arrived during the previous night. At 6 o'clock, and not 12, as was at first determined, the hatches were opened, and a tremendous rush took place, and there was much competition among the vendors to obtain the first supply. Not less than 15,000 persons attended the market during the day, and the amount expended in the purchase of oysters the first day was not less than 7000*l*. The supply at Hungerford Market, as compared with Billingsgate, was inconsiderable, but the oysters there realized about the same prices.

CRICKET. KENT *v.* ENGLAND.—The match with Kent and England terminated on Thursday shortly before two o'clock, by Barker fetching 29 and Fenner 19 runs, which gave, with 9 byes and 1 wide ball, a score of 58. Thus giving the palm to England, with 9 wickets to go down. Good had been in the previous evening, but was bowled by Hillyer without scoring.

The match with the gentlemen of England against the gentlemen of Kent began shortly after the above match had terminated; and when the game ceased for the day, Kent, which first took the bat, had effected a score of 161 at the price of 8 wickets. Messrs. Fagge, Jenner, and Baldock have yet their wickets to go down.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—We have the whole proceedings of the nomination before us at considerable length; but our limits will only afford us an outline of the facts—which are as follows: Mr. Walter was proposed by Mr. Hardwicke, and seconded by Mr. Charlton.—Mr. Sturge was proposed by Mr. Bean, and seconded by Mr. Cripps.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor was proposed by Mr. Sweet.—And Mr. Vincent, the Chartist, by another elector. The two latter propositions were merely given to afford the gentlemen in question to make legitimate electioneering speeches as well as the *bonâ fide* candidates, which they did with a liberal and spirited amount of oratory. Messrs. Sturge and Walter also addressed their friends at considerable length. At the close of the official proceedings, a show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favour of Mr. Sturge. A poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Walter. We shall give the result of the election in another edition.

FRIDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—State of the poll:—

Walters	1256
Sturge	1184
Majority	72

The usual electioneering tactics have been followed—bribery, intimidation, and violence have been used—the town is in a very excited state, but no serious damage has hitherto been done. The poll will finally close at five o'clock.

At the final close of the poll at five o'clock (Friday), Mr. Walter was elected by a majority of 81.

DISTURBANCE NEAR GLASGOW.—We are sorry to learn that the colliers in the neighbourhood of Glasgow have nearly all turned out for higher wages. They are holding large public meetings, to which they generally go armed with sticks. Their proceedings created much alarm in Glasgow and the vicinity on Tuesday and Wednesday.

AGRICULTURE.—The great cattle show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland began at Edinburgh on Tuesday last, and was most fully attended.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—About six o'clock on Thursday evening, as an elderly female was crossing the end of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, she was knocked down by a cab, and a wheel of the vehicle passed over her neck. Several persons instantly ran to her assistance, and conveyed her to the shop of a surgeon, when, strange to say, on examination, her neck, with the exception of some slight bruises, was found to have escaped injury, and she was shortly afterwards enabled to return home.

LAW.—GUILDFORD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.—GREVILLE *v.* CHAPMAN AND ANOTHER.—This was an action brought by the Hon. Mr. Greville against the defendants, who are the proprietors of the *Sunday Times* newspaper, for publishing a libel upon the plaintiff in that paper. The libel complained of was contained in a report of the proceedings of the last Epsom Races, and the plaintiff was accused of having withdrawn his horse Canadian from that race, in order that he might win several large bets that he had made against him. The defendants put several pleas upon the record, which were, in fact, tantamount to a plea of justification.—Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Peacock, were for the plaintiff; the Solicitor-General, who was specially retained with Messrs. Platt and Taylor, was for the defendants. After a trial of long duration, and which, in the report, occupies several columns, the jury having (after the summing up) consulted for a few minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £250.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Lovegrove, the proprietor of the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich, and of the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, left his home to accompany a relative over the heath, at about nine o'clock on Thursday evening. He had passed along the upper wall of Greenwich-park, from the top of Maize-hill, and there parted with his friend. When he reached the cross-roads, near Vanburgh-fields, it had become so dark that he did not perceive two men who had been following him. They carefully watched an opportunity, and springing from behind, threw him on his back with a violent blow on the head. He cried out "Murder!" which one of the men in a glazed hat partly stifled by griping his throat. The other villain ripped up his clothes from top to bottom, dragged a valuable gold watch and guard from his neck, (breaking the latter), taking his cravat and whatever else they could find. By this time he had become so insensible that the thieves, having secured their booty, were content to escape. Mr. Lovegrove's recollection only serves to describe the robbers' dress as something like that worn by sailors. The police, under Mr. Mallalieu, are taking the most active measures to discover the retreat of the criminals.

POLICE.—MARLBOROUGH STREET.—*Henry Norman*, the son of an opulent tradesman in the neighbourhood, was remanded till Monday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and appendages, value £52, the property of the Chevalier Wiercenskie, a Pole, residing at No. 3, Queen-street, Haymarket.

On Thursday, policeman 83, I. Division, was charged, at Union-hall, with assaulting Mary Ann Luxton. He was severely blamed for his conduct, and fined 10s., which amounts to discharge from the force, the infliction of the smallest penalty being so treated by the Commissioners.

Several cases of furious driving of omnibuses were brought before the magistrates, at Clerkenwell, on Thursday, and fines inflicted. The dangers arising from the practice are, however, now becoming so common, that the magistrate stated he should in future commit to the House of Correction, with hard labour, as the Act empowered him to do.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Friday morning a fire of an alarming description was discovered raging in the warehouse belonging to Messrs. Kennett and Co., shipping oil merchants, &c., situated in Lime-street, Fenchurch-street, City. Upon the arrival of the engines, which was very speedily, they were instantly got into operation, and in the course of half an hour the fire was safely got under.—On Monday morning last a destructive fire happened in the village of Thorncombe, in Dorchester, which terminated in the destruction of three houses in Back-lane, and seriously damaged many other buildings.—On the same day, about eight o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out in the extensive seed mills of Mr. Foord, situated at Lenham, in Kent, about eight miles from Maidstone. The flames raged furiously for a length of time, and destroyed the greater part of the premises and the valuable machinery that they contained. The origin is not known.

Friday night a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. R. H. North, coal and coke merchant, No. 36, Silver-street, Golden-square. The fire was extinguished in about two hours, but not before considerable damage was sustained.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Thursday morning the utmost consternation prevailed in Walworth and the neighbourhood, in consequence of Dr. Brewster, who resided at No. 6, Trafalgar-street, Walworth, having just terminated his existence by cutting his throat. Various reasons have been assigned for the commission of the act, one of which is, that Dr. Brewster was in the habit of drinking brandy to excess; but although it appears he did drink much, it was not to such excess as had been said. Another opinion prevails that the gout had affected his brain and driven him to madness. An inquest was held on the body on Friday, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

On Thursday morning, Mr. Chappell, the landlord of the Salutation Tavern, Garden-stairs, Greenwich, attempted to take away his life by cutting his throat with a penknife. The incision is not expected to prove fatal.

CHARGE OF MURDER, AT UNION HALL, Friday.—William Lenny, a beer-shop keeper, of Bexley-street, Peckham New-town, was brought before James Traill, Esq., charged with the murder of his wife. Inspector Campbell, of the P division, stated that the police were informed that a man had beaten his wife in such a brutal manner that she died shortly afterwards. The prisoner and his wife, who was on the eve of her confinement, had a quarrel, arising from her coming home intoxicated. In the course of the dispute, the wife threw a pewter pot at the prisoner's head, upon which he turned upon her and gave a tremendous kick in the lower part of the abdomen, and she died in less than ten minutes of the hemorrhage. The prisoner, who appeared to be in great distress of mind when placed at the bar, was remanded.

PARIS, August 3.—The Toulon journals state that Admiral Hugon's squadron is again preparing for sea. It is taking in three months' provisions, and it is expected to sail in the course of next week. The new Transatlantic steamer Labrador is to be launched on Sunday next.

The *Quotidienne* states from Teeplitz, July 23, that the Duke of Bordeaux has derived great benefit from the waters of that place. We learn by the Tage, which has arrived at Havre from St. Petersburg, that the news of the death of the Duke of Orleans had produced a great sensation in that city.—*Galignani's Messenger*, August 5.

ELECTION OF M. SAUZET.—August 5.—M. Sauzet has been elected President of the Chamber. Before the first scrutiny the numbers were:—Sauzet, 210; Odilon Barrot, 131; Dufaure, 39; Dupin, 16; Berryer, 3. No candidate having the "absolute majority" required, a second scrutiny was proceeded with, when the ministerial candidate was elected by a majority of 25. This first defeat of the opposition is regarded in Paris as of considerable importance.

THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—The remains of the late Duke were interred at Dreux on Wednesday. The funeral ceremony was most imposing. The service lasted two hours and twenty minutes. Among the *corps diplomatique* was Lord Cianricarde, who had come from London expressly to assist at the funeral ceremony of his royal highness, who honoured him with his friendship.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 26th, with only one or two exceptions, censure in the strongest terms the conduct of General Zurbano in Catalonia, which they say is distinguished by barbarity and atrocity to all who are suspected of being enemies of the government.

Letters from Constantinople of the 13th ult., announce that the Schah of Persia was making preparations for a war against Turkey, and that one Persian force would march to Bagdad, and another to Erzeroom. A part of these troops were already on their way. The cause of quarrel is the disputed boundary line. Meanwhile the Turkish authorities have collected 3000 troops on the frontier, and all the disposable forces in Syria have been ordered to march on that quarter.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the Wesleyan Ministers being appointed to be held this year in London, the various committees, preparatory to the assembling of the conference itself, met for the transaction of the business entrusted to them.

On Friday, July 22nd, at nine o'clock, the committee of the schools at Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove assembled; and in the afternoon and evening of the same day, the committee of the contingent fund, that of the children's fund, and the education committee met according to appointment. The report of the education committee contained much interesting matter. From the returns received (though upwards of 80 circuits had omitted to report), it appears that there are in England 3393 Sunday schools, to which are attached 989 libraries, and in which 370,380 children receive instruction from 68,473 teachers. The increase in the number of scholars in the day-schools during the past year is 5469.

On Tuesday the 26th, the preachers and gentlemen invited to attend a special meeting of the missionary committee, with many country friends, assembled in the Centenary Hall, the Rev. James Dixon, president for the last year, in the chair.

The proceedings having been commenced with the usual religious exercises, the Rev. R. Newton introduced to the meeting the Rev. Dr. Soule, one of the bishops of the Methodists' Episcopal Church in the United States, and the Rev. Thomas Sargent, a member of the Baltimore conference, and travelling companion of the bishop.

The general minutes of the managing committee were read by the Rev. John Beecham, and the financial minutes by the Rev. Elijah Hoole. As usual, the details were interesting, and displayed great watchfulness and economy, on the part of the committee, in matters of expenditure.

Votes of thanks were presented to the Treasurers, Messrs. Farmer and Scott; and also to the Secretaries, Drs. Bunting and Alder, and the Rev. Messrs. Beecham and Hoole.

The Committee of the Theological Institution was then formed, and proceeded to business.

The Reports for the year were read by the Rev. William Barton, one of the Secretaries, and the statements of the governors, tutors, and examiners, afforded the most gratifying evidence of the religious character and intellectual progress of the students generally. The Financial Report was read by Thomas Farmer, Esq., the Treasurer, and showed that, in the item of Annual Subscriptions, there had been an advance from £1805 to £1921.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, July 27th, the preachers assembled in the City-road Chapel, to commence the business of the ninety-ninth Annual Conference.

The Rev. James Dixon having taken his place as president, gave out the hymn on the 444th page of the Wesleyan Hymn-book, beginning—"And are we yet alive?"—after which he called upon the Rev. George Marsden and the Rev. Robert Newton to engage in prayer.

The religious services being concluded, the names of the preachers constituting the legal conference were called over, and they took their places as usual, according to seniority. Inquiry was then made as to the vacancies in the legal hundred which had occurred during the year, by death or superannuation. These were found to be eight—six in England and two in Ireland, and they were filled up as follows:—the Rev. Messrs. William Evans, John Bustard, John Radford, George Cubitt, Thomas Garbutt, and Joseph Pretty were elected from the English ministers, and the Rev. Messrs. Robert Masaroon and William Crook, from Ireland.

After these preliminaries, the conference proceeded to the election of a president for the ensuing year. On the votes being taken, it was found that the choice had fallen upon Dr. Hannah, Theological Tutor in the Wesleyan Institution at Hoxton.

The Rev. Robert Newton was then, in the usual manner, elected to be the Secretary.

Both elections were duly confirmed by the legal hundred.

PORTRAIT OF DR. HANNAH.

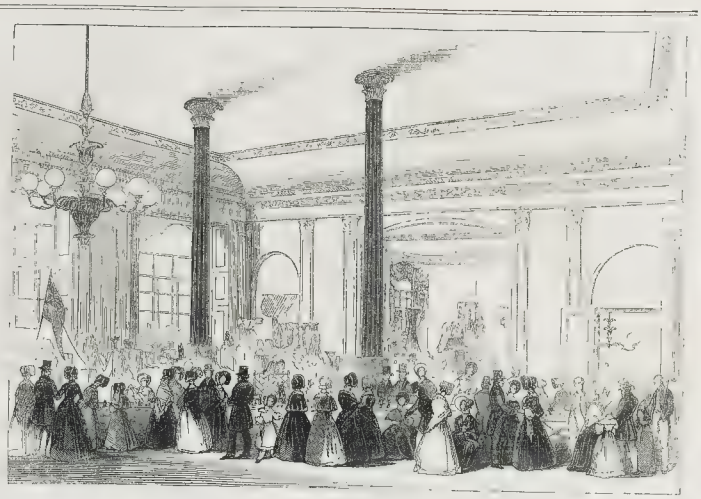
From twelve to one o'clock, there was a public prayer meeting in the conference chapel, which was very numerously attended; after which the business of the conference proceeded in the usual manner.

On the motion of the ex-president, the Rev. James Dixon, seconded by the Rev. Robert Newton, a dutiful and loyal address was voted to her Majesty the Queen, on her recent escape from assassination. Addresses on the same subject were also voted to Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent.

On the motion of the Rev. George Marsden, seconded by the Rev. Richard Reece, the thanks of the conference were voted to the Rev. James Dixon, the ex-president, for the able and judicious manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. The thanks of the conference were likewise given to the late secretary, to the sub-secretary, and to the journal secretary, and to the official letter-writers.

The Rev. Messrs. William Stuart, Thomas Waugh, and Fossey Teckaberry, were introduced to the conference by the Rev. Robert Newton, as the representatives of the Irish conference. He also stated that they were accompanied by "their old and valued friend, the Rev. William Ferguson." They were affectionately welcomed, in the name of the conference, by the president, to whom the Rev. Thomas Waugh replied, on behalf of himself and brethren. The address of the Irish to the British conference was then read. It was stated that the Wesleyan societies in Ireland had, during the year, lost no fewer than *eight hundred and sixty-nine* members by emigration; though these, it is hoped will be *found* to the general cause of Wesleyan Methodism, or at least, to that of a sound Protestant Christianity, in other parts of the world.

The Rev. John Scott and the Rev. Peter M'Owan were appointed as the committee to prepare an answer to this address, to be laid before the conference.



THE CONFERENCE.

The conference then proceeded to the usual business, according to the order observed in the questions and answers of the printed minutes; the first question being—"What preachers are this year admitted into full connexion with the conference?" The different districts were called over, and the names taken down. These inquiries—with what may be termed one or two intervening casualties—occupied the conference from Wednesday afternoon till the close of the Saturday's sitting.

In the course of Thursday, the Rev. Richard Reece introduced to the conference the Rev. Joshua Soule, D.D., one of the bishops of the Wesleyan Episcopal church in the United States, as representative of the general Wesleyan conference in America, together with his travelling companion, the Rev. Thomas Sargent. After Dr. Hannah had bid the bishop and his esteemed travelling companion welcome on behalf of the conference, as well as for himself, Bishop Soule spoke at some length, thanking the conference for the affectionate welcome which he had received, and giving a general *statistical* account of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, and also of their domestic and missionary operations. The conference was likewise briefly addressed by the Rev. Thomas Sargent.

The conference did not sit on Monday, in consequence of the public religious service held on the forenoon of that day in the City Road Chapel,—the preachers sitting in their usual places, and the remaining portions of that chapel being occupied by the very large congregation which attended. The ex-president (according to the regulation of a former conference) preached on the occasion. The public examination of the young men, of which we shall give some account next week, commenced in the evening.

On Tuesday morning, before the business of the day was commenced, the president was requested, by an unanimous vote, to publish the sermon which he preached at City Road Chapel on Sunday forenoon; the ex-president was, likewise, by a similar vote, requested to publish the one which he delivered on Monday.

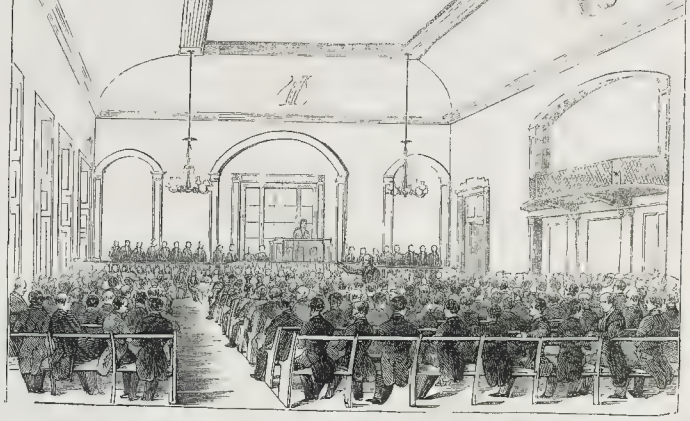
The conference then entered upon the business which came next before it in point of order, and which is always felt by the assembled ministers to be one of a very melancholy interest. The question was—"What preachers have died since the last conference?" The names of the several districts being called over, it appeared that twenty-three have died in Great Britain, and eight upon foreign Missionary stations. The names of the twenty-three in Great Britain are these:—John Calladay, Donald M. R. Coghill, Joseph Collier, Jonathan Edmondson, sen., Nathaniel Elliott, Joseph Entwistle, sen., Thomas Furze, William Gilpin, Edmund Grindrod, Ellis Hall, John Henley, William Howarth, William Jones, Edward Milward, Charles Rawlins, Samuel Sewell, John Straw, John Taylor, Elias Thomas, John Walmsley, George Warren, John Wheelhouse, and Edward Wilson.

Those of the eight on the foreign stations were Charles Bates, Wilson Lofthouse, William Walden, John Cameron, William Redfern, Henry J. Wyatt, James Goodricke, and William Thackaray.

Of these ministers, the usual obituary memorials were furnished by their district committees for insertion in the Conference Journal. They will be found also in the "Annual Minutes" published immediately after conference.

This record of mortality being completed, the conference entered on the regular and annually-made inquiry touching the character of the ministers in connexion with it, or on trial for such connexion. For this purpose the name of every minister is read by the secretary, in relation to the question, found annually in the published minutes—"Are there any objections to any of our preachers?"—This examination was not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived.

It has not often been our lot to record feelings of pleasure and



WESLEYAN LADIES' BAZAAR.

gratification such as we experienced upon visiting the sale of ladies' work, and other articles, at the Centenary Hall, for the benefit of the Wesleyan missions, during the last few days. Our readers are doubtless aware that several Christian ladies, animated by a desire to promote the missionary cause, have been, for several months past, zealously devoting their time, money and influence, to procure articles for sale on this occasion. The sale commenced on Friday, and was continued on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. Our expectations, though raised beforehand to a high pitch, were more—far more—than realized. We never saw, upon any similar occasion, so many specimens of rare, useful, and beautiful workmanship, as were presented on visiting this scene of true zeal and benevolence. Nor can we refrain from expressing our entire and unqualified approbation of the courtesy and deportment displayed by the ladies who undertook the fatiguing task of presiding at the different stalls. The gentlemen assisting them were also exceedingly attentive and polite to the numerous customers.

Where all was excellent, and where even the most fastidious could find nothing to censure, it may appear invidious to select any stalls for particular notice; but, for the information of our country friends, we will mention those which to us appeared to furnish the 'most splendid and striking display. On entering the room the stall presided over by Mrs. Farmer and Mrs. Hall, struck our attention from the splendour and beautiful workmanship displayed in different articles, especially in those made of German wools.

Amongst others we noticed gold rings and necklaces from Ash-

antæ, valuable shells, a curious Chinese globe, cases of varied coloured butterflies, a variety of shells, &c. &c. In short, there seemed to be supplied, by the forethought of the ladies, everything which is required from infancy to old age. The following ladies also presided at tables:—Lady Ellis and Mrs. Elliott; Mrs. Keeling and Mrs. Urling; Mrs. W. H. Smith; Mrs. Osborn; Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. C. Harrison, and Mrs. Newstead; Mrs. Vanner and Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Day and Mrs. James; Mrs. R. Wood and Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Liggett and Mrs. Vaughan; Mrs. John Scott; Mrs. Jobson and Mrs. Farrar; Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Jeremiah Smith; Mrs. Roupe; with several whose names we could not at the time learn.

We are exceedingly glad to announce that the receipts on Tuesday night amounted to fifteen hundred and sixty pounds.

This sale has excited extraordinary interest. We have conversed with many persons, who agree with us, that they have met with nothing equal to it. The rare and valuable curiosities from the stations of the Wesleyan Missionary Society have excited uncommon interest.

At the missionary table of Mrs. Bunting and Mrs. Beecham, great interest was excited by the exhibition of a rich gold and silver paper, a present from the King of Ashantee to the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, as an expression of his friendship and regard, which resembles one sent at the same time as a present from his Majesty to the Queen of England. We understand that the King expressed much gratification at the present of a splendid carriage (made by Mr. Sims, of Queen-street, and which, previous to leaving this country, received the approbation of her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert), by the committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. It is especially gratifying to learn that the mission in Kumasi has been commenced under the most favourable auspices; the King having given land for the erection of a place of worship, and allowed a mission school to be established for the instruction of the people

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. V.

ST. MARYLEBONE.

The parish of Marylebone is, perhaps, one of the most interesting in London, for a variety of reasons, some of them being very opposite ones. It grew out of the little village of Tyburn, a name that for a long period had an ominous and ugly sound; and contained the pleasure-garden and the place of punishment of the metropolis—the *Tivoli* and the *Place de Grève* of London. The Newgate novels of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth have done much to increase the stock of public knowledge as to both these peculiarities: "Jack Sheppard" ends his career at Tyburn; and in the "Miser's Daughter" (we believe) one of the scenes is laid in "Marybone Gardens." The site of these gardens was near the east end of the church, for several years they were much resorted to by the public, more generally perhaps than even Vauxhall in the hey-day of its prosperity; but brick and mortar have long since covered every vestige of the "gardens," which were suppressed in 1773. The present Bowling-green Alley was their southern boundary; and here it was that the "dukes," mentioned by Lady Wortley Montague, "at Marybone bowled time away."

This church is situated about three miles north-west of St. Paul's. It fronts York Gate, one of the entrances to Regent's Park, and is located so as to command ecclesiastical influence over an equally admixed congregation of rich and poor, although the former appears to predominate when we glance at the numerous assemblage within the walls of St. Marylebone on Sunday. Many of the nobility hold seats in this church.

The subject of our sketch is the new parish church. It was built by subscription, and was finished and consecrated on 4th February, 1817. The first incumbent was the Rev. Archdeacon Heslop. The Duke of Portland and Sir James Graham were first church-wardens. The building is a massy pile of weighty masonry. The principal front is graced with a square portico. This portico gives support to eight pillars of Corinthian mould, which bear a solid pediment without ornament. The roof, around the entire of the building, is edged with light balustrade, which imparts a singularly pleasing effect in the appearance of the whole structure. The tower, or steeple, is composed of a square base, containing the clock, supporting a turret encircled with light Corinthian columns, and bearing a number of sculptured figures, which support a dome surmounted with light stone-work and vane. The contract for building the church was at first restricted to £27,000; but, with sundry alterations and improvements on the original plan, it was ultimately finished at an expense of about £70,000. It is a chaste design; and the splendour of its masonic finish reflects great credit on the architect, Mr. Wade. The interior corresponds with the elegant outward appearance of the building. It is fitted up with two hanging galleries. A painting of "St. Joseph, with the Virgin and Child," is affixed to the wall above the altar. The side walls are adorned with marble tomb-pieces, upon which the names, and titles, and virtues of those whose remains are interred within the parish burying-ground are tastefully chiselled; armorial-bearings and other devices are likewise engraved on these sad records of the past. The inside building is lighted with gas lamps hanging from the galleries. The pulpit, towards the south end of the church, is a very handsome erection, supported on a square base, but without the usual appendage of upper or sounding-board. A fine estimate of the entire size of this church will be conveyed, when we inform our readers that it affords accommodation to 3000 sitters. The official labours of four clergymen are required—an evening lecturer, two curates, and rector. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE FROM THE PARK.

The palace of the good, and home of one
Whom England fondly to her bosom folds;
Her royal temple shining in the sun!
Rich casket that a richer treasure holds!

Home of her honoured Queen! who not alone
Sheds a sweet lustre thro' the happy place,
But with a group of loves around her throne,
Shares the dear life she only lives to grace!

A fair and princely husband at her side,
Gallant with buoyant youth—and near, apart,
Two spotless infants, pouring all the tide
Of childhood's love-lit joy upon her heart!

As there by devious paths fond people stray,
And thro' the green enclosures idly roam,
They lift up eyes of thought, and proudly say,
"That royal palace is an English home!"

And if it shrine a Queen, it shrines beside
Such sympathies as most do bless the cot;
Affections, all domestic, there abide,
And grace the grandeurs that impress the spot!

This is the spirit that all England loves—
This is the life that glad lens all her breast—
The influence of the heart, that gently proves
Its sweet dominion over all the rest!

And half the soul-wing'd prayers that reach the sky,
When the Queen's dwelling strikes the subject's view;—
Or breathed 'mid smiles, or hallow'd with a sigh,
Are given to bless the wife and mother too!

Wife, Mother, Queen! long may she know such tide
Of bliss as virtue unto peace imparts;
And her proud palace in its regal pride,
Be still the palace of her people's hearts!

LONDON FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Here from her dwelling turns our queenly flower,
A gaze upon the city of the world,
Where, in the pride of a majestic power,
The flag of commerce proudly waves unfurled!

Where there are stirring millions at their work
Like the hived bees:—where thought strides on by stealth,
And in whose bosom all the fountains lurk,
That spring unseen the rushing streams of wealth.

Where shines her Thames with silver wavelets curled,
Among its moving waters, bosom-spread
With ships and craft, the wings that sweep the world,
And bring back riches to its golden bed!

Where Pride sets up her temple, and the might
Of half a world of nations seems enshrined!
And Commerce fills her lap with mad delight,
And Pow'r with dreamy grandeur thralls the mind!

And this her throne, this wondrous city-home,
With all its million pulses of warm life,
O'er its far vastness her fair eyes may roam,
As on a queendom with her glory rife!

And will not thoughts spring up in her young soul,
That high philosophy should here inspire,
Thoughts that may well a monarch mind control,
And into Wisdom calm Ambition's fire!

Love thoughts, that, wond'ring, whisper to the heart,
This city and these millions—are they mine?
Then may I to their life a charm impart,
And sway them with an influence half divine!

Yes, Queen! when thy sweet eyes these treasures brim
With tearful pleasure,—and even love grows vain,
Go kneel alone with God, and pray to Him
To bless thy mighty people with thy reign!

GRAVE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—A correspondent of an Edinburgh paper who, the other day, paid a visit to the grave of the late Sir Walter Scott, at Dryburgh Abbey, expresses regret at not finding it marked out either by horizontal or head-stone, or any marking on the wall, to indicate the resting-place of the mortal remains of the great Magician of the North. Not even a turf is spread on his grave, or on that of his lady next to it.

The Duke of Bedford has disposed of Eaton, his Lordship's estate in Lincolnshire. Mr. John H. Day, of St. Neot's, is, we hear, the purchaser.

We regret to have to announce the death of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., which took place at his seat, Rufford Hall, Lancashire, on Wednesday last. Sir Thomas was in his sixty-fifth year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son by his first wife, now Sir Thomas Henry Hesketh.

His Excellency Edham Bey, Minister of Public Instruction to Mehemet Ali, and one of the most distinguished generals in the Egyptian army, is about to visit this country; indeed, his excellency's arrival is daily expected. We understand the object his excellency has in visiting this country is to thoroughly inspect the different systems adopted in our national institutions connected with literature and art.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IMMENSE STEAM VESSEL.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered Mr. Oliver Lang, master shipwright of the Woolwich Dockyard, to submit a plan of a steam-vessel of 1650 tons burden, and suitable for engines of 800 horse power, with a crew of 300 men. To convey some idea of the magnitude of a vessel of 1650 tons burden, propelled by engines of 800 horse power, it may be observed, that the largest first-class steam frigates at present in the British navy, the Geyser, Devastation, and several others, do not exceed about 1000 tons and 400 horse power, and that the Penelope, 42-gun frigate, at present being converted into a steam-vessel, by being lengthened 60 feet, will only be fitted with engines of 650 horse power. The steam-vessel ordered to be designed by Mr. Lang was, in addition to another steam-vessel of great dimensions, with engines of 800 horse power, named the Dragon, originally ordered to be built at Woolwich, but since countermanded for the purpose of being built at Sheerness, or Chatham.

PORTSMOUTH, July 30.—The Dragon, 72, at Milford, is in future to be called the Fame, a new steamer, to be named the Dragon, being ordered to be built. The Pique, 36, is being hurried for immediate service; and is reported ready on the 8th of August. We are sorry to hear that her esteemed captain, Henry Forbes, is obliged to resign the command of her, in consequence of the illness with which he was attacked in the West Indies. The Resistance trooper, Commander Patey, arrived this afternoon from Quebec, last from Cork, where she disembarked the 56th Regt., from Quebec. The Resistance will proceed again to Quebec, with the reserve battalion of the 71st Regiment, now stationed at Chichester. The Southampton, free trader for Calcutta, sailed yesterday morning; the Agincourt, for the same destination, will sail on Monday. The Moffat is at Spithead, taking in convicts for Van Diemen's Land. The ship George the Fourth is taking in 400 tons of bread, at Spithead, for China, with which she will proceed after landing the St. Helena Corps at that island.

By a Parliamentary return of all mates of the Royal Navy, it appears that the total number who have passed their examination for lieutenants, up to the 3rd March of the present year, is 387.

PLYMOUTH, July 31.—It would appear as if the Admiralty completed employing the 10-gun brigs again, as they have made inquiry as to the time it will take to give the following 12 a refit for immediate temporary service:—Alert, Star, Pandora, Delight, Hope, Lapwing, Lyra, Magnet, Pigeon, Sheldrake, Tyrian, and Seagull. These brigs were engaged in the packet service, and have been recently paid-off at this port, as the royal mail steamers have superseded them. The Wolf, 18, sloop, Commander O. J. Hayes, went out of harbour into the Sound yesterday; she will be paid advance of wages on Monday. The Spy, 3, brigantine, Lieut. Com. Raymond, came into harbour on Friday. Her defects will be made good by the 5th, when she will sail with supernumerary officers and men for the coast of Africa. The Adventure transport, Roskilly, Master, sailed yesterday with stores for Pembroke. The Hamoaze lighter, Tozer, Master, arrived here yesterday with old stores from Pembroke.

IN HARBOUR IN COMMISSION.—The Caledonia, 120, guard ship, flag of the Port Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., Captain A Milne; the San Josef, 110, flag of Rear Admiral Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., Capt. F. Burgoyne; the Wellesley, 74, Capt. T. Maitland, to be paid off; the Spy, 3, Lieut. Com. Raymond; the Confiance, steam-tug; the Sylph, tender; and the Rochester, the Hamoaze, and the Camel, lighters.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LIGHT FOR ALL NATIONS ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—By a telegraphic report received on Saturday night at Watson's General Telegraph Office, information was forwarded that "the caisson lately placed on the Goodwin Sands, *burst* during the evening."

EXPECTED NEW BEACON IN THE PENTLAND FRITH.—THURSO, July 27.—The Skerry, of the Island of Stroma (Pentland Frith), has been surveyed, with the view to the erection thereon of a beacon.

CAUTION TO MARINERS.—SUNKEN ROCK OR WRECK.—The Pearl, from Nantes to Falmouth, was assisted into Scilly, and ran on the beach at St. Mary's, being very leaky, having struck on a sunken rock or wreck about fifty miles from Pamboeuf Hedle Island, bearing N. E. ¼ E., distant three miles.

FIRE AT SEA.—The Oriental, arrived at Buenos Ayres from Liverpool, took fire at sea from the spontaneous combustion of part of the cargo, and the remainder is supposed to be considerably damaged by the immense quantity of water poured into the hold to extinguish the fire.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Jacob Pennel, from New Orleans to Rotterdam, put into Portland the 30th ult., very leaky, having struck on the bar below the former port, and must discharge. 13th.—A brig, mast gone, head off shore, and apparently a total wreck, was seen the 16th ult., 10 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras. The Atlantic, from Digby to Boston, was lost near the mouth of Bear river.

ST. ANDREW'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, July 8.—The Ada, from St. Vincent's, got ashore at the Ledge, the 6th inst., and is expected to become a wreck.

ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, July 16.—The Brutus, from Porto Rico to this port, was wrecked on Grand Manan during a fog, the 6th inst.; crew saved. The Isabella, from Halifax to Jamaica, was wrecked on Philip's reef, near Turk's Island, the 7th ult.; crew and cargo saved.

QUEBEC, July 9.—The Charlevoix, in proceeding down the river, got aground at Sorrel Mail, the passengers (taken off by the British American) arrived here.

WELLS, July 29.—The Rose, of Goole, from Folkstone, has been towed in here dismasted.

PENZANCE, July 27.—The Earl of Devon, sunk here, has been brought nearer the shore; at low water her deck can be seen.

LERWICK, July 24.—The Caledonia, of Kirkcaldy, has arrived from Greenland with 600 seals and 1 fish.

BERWICK, July 29.—The Rhine, from Leith to Rotterdam, has been assisted in here with loss of mainmasthead, topmasts, &c.

GIBRALTAR, July 21.—Her Majesty's steamer Geyser arrived here from Portsmouth, took fire the 18th, which was fortunately extinguished, and proceeded on the 19th for Malta.

DEAL, July 31.—The wreck of a ship about 500 tons, totally dismasted, apparently North American build, was passed the 24th inst., in lat. 51, long. 10, by the Anglesea, arrived in the Downs.

PLYMOUTH, July 30.—The Sarah (sloop), from Liverpool, with salt and flour, was lost last night on the rocks near the Stays. Crew saved.

LISBON, July 25.—The Amanda, from Girgenti to Havre, which put in here the 12th of April, leaky, and afterwards condemned, has been refitted, and is now ready to receive cargo.

CARTHAGENA, July 20.—The Thompson, from Barletta, put in here the 18th inst., leaky, and must discharge part of her cargo.

PROVINCIAL.

WHOLESALE FORCED MARRIAGES.—We understand the old and abominable system of joining together paupers in un-holy wedlock for parish purposes, which prevailed in some ill-managed districts previous to the passing of the New Poor Law Bill, has been revived at Bradford. On one occasion, within the last fortnight, five or six boys (they may very properly be called) and as many women, were driven to the parish church to be married, for the sole purpose of qualifying them to be sent to Australia; the object of this wholesale legal prostitution being to rid the parish of what is blasphemously called the surplus population.—*Wilts Independent.*

MATRIMONY AT MANCHESTER.—The distress of the town does not appear to throw any impediment in the way of persons entering into the holy state of matrimony, for on Sunday morning the officiating minister read upwards of 200 notices of banns of marriage at the Collegiate Church; and this independent of the numerous applications for the ceremony by licences at the other churches and dissenting congregations in the town, as well as at the superintendent registrar's office.

MOST DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT SOUTHERN-DOWN.—On Thursday the 21st ultimo, two young ladies of the respective ages of fifteen and thirteen, only daughters of George Gethin, Esq., of Newport, while bathing in Dunraven-bay, ventured out too far, and being carried away by the strong current round that dangerous point called Trwyn-y-Witch, were unfortunately drowned. It would appear that the eldest, being nearest to the shore, on perceiving the imminent danger of her sister, rushed to her assistance, and becoming involved in the same vortex, met with a similar fate. Their mother, bathing also at the same time, witnessed the heart-reading scene; and, although at so short a distance, was unable to render her drowning children any aid, having, in her ineffectual efforts to rescue them, nearly lost her own life. Her sad shrieks, however, soon collected the few persons that were on the sands, and, among others, the distracted father, who, melancholy to relate, arrived at the spot only a few seconds after the disappearance of the last of his two children. Upon the mournful intelligence reaching Dunraven Castle, Lady Adare immediately sent off an express to Bridgend for a medical attendant, and appeared on the shore herself, directing all things necessary, such as blankets, cordials, &c., to be in readiness, in case they should be fortunate enough to recover either or both of the bodies. In about 45 minutes after their disappearance, the body of the eldest was observed washed up on a ledge of rock, and was instantly conveyed to the castle, when everything that human skill could suggest to restore suspended animation was resorted to under the immediate directions of medical aid, and the constant superintendence of Lady Adare, who for four hours persevered in her charitable efforts—but, alas! in vain—the fiat had gone forth, and the gentle spirit of an amiable and innocent girl had returned into the hands of him who gave it. Steps were afterwards taken, and persons appointed to watch the shore, when a party, under the guidance of the Rev. D. W. Jeffreys, curate of the parish, succeeded, between twelve and one o'clock on the following morning, in discovering the body of the youngest opposite the castle. On Friday morning an inquest was held on the bodies by W. Morgan, Esq., when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned," suggesting, at the same time, that a notice-board should be erected warning strangers of the danger of bathing near the fatal spot, especially at low-water, the foreman, the Rev. D. W. Jeffreys, stating, that the Viscountess Adare had anticipated such a proposal, and had already given directions for this purpose.—*Cambrian.*

A USEFUL HINT.—BRIGHTON, August 1.—A curious announcement was yesterday made from one of our pulpits, and has been attended with some unpleasant consequences. At the close of his sermon at the Chapel Royal in the morning, the Rev. S. R. Drummond, the officiating minister, addressing his congregation, remarked, that although it might be considered a novelty for a clergyman to speak from the pulpit at the close of the service, he wished to tell them that there were now among the congregation two notorious pickpockets, and that it would, therefore, be well for them to be careful. Such an announcement coming from the pulpit, and just at a time when the town is full of that description of marauders, waiting to pick up the unwary at the coming races, created a sensation; and, as if by common consent, the eyes of the congregation were turned in the direction of a pew where sat two gentlemanly-dressed strangers, who had entered the church during the reading of the Litany. The two strangers on leaving the chapel were followed as far as Castle-square by a large portion of the congregation, when they asked the meaning of such an attendance, and were informed by one of the headboroughs, that they were suspected to be pickpockets. The gentlemen protested their respectability, which they offered to prove to any gentleman in the crowd who would accompany them. No one else coming forward to do so, the headborough got into the fly, which was driven to the house of a respectable lady resident in Brighton, who stated that the suspected pickpockets were the curate of Barton-on-Humber and a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, residing at Blackheath. We hear that the parties called upon the preacher in the afternoon, and that in consequence of his conduct being unsatisfactory to them, legal proceedings are to be at once commenced against him.

MEETING OF THE COLLIERS AT WESTBROMWICH.—Monday.—This morning the populous village of Westbromwich, situated about midway between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, was invaded by at least ten thousand persons connected with the coal and iron trades in the neighbouring districts. This immense concourse of persons met for the purpose of combining against the proposed reduction of wages, notice of which expired on Saturday; and it is a circumstance of a very singular nature that only about five masters out of fifty in this immediate locality have actually carried the proposal into execution. These men came principally from the neighbourhood of Walsall, Bilston, Dudley, and Wednesbury; but after coming to a series of resolutions, precisely similar to those agreed to by the colliers in South Staffordshire, they separated with perfect quietness. The military were turned in at ten o'clock, but the parade of strength and preparation had the happy effect of preserving tranquillity. Similar meetings will be held to-morrow, but nothing need be apprehended.

THE LATE LOSS OF LIFE NEAR CHATHAM.—Although several of her Majesty's ordinary boats have been searching the river Medway since Monday afternoon for the bodies of the six unfortunate persons belonging to the Shearwater, surveying-steamer, who, it will be recollected, were drowned by the overturning of a boat near Chatham, it was not till Sunday evening that any were discovered, when that of Mr. Thomas Carrol, the surgeon, was picked up within a short distance from where the melancholy occurrence took place. It was immediately taken ashore at Upnor together with another body, supposed to be one of the seamen, which was at the same time found by another of the boats, where they await an inquiry. Mr. Carrol has left a wife, residing at Harwich, to deplore his loss. They had only been married four months. The names of the other sufferers are David Edgar and William Marshall, quarter masters; Thomas Sparrow, boatswain's mate; Henry Kemp and Henry Bond, seamen. It is a singular fact that Lieut. Cudlip, who was the only one of the boat's crew that was saved, is the only surviving officer of the unfortunate ship Fairy, which foundered at sea during the dreadful storm in November 1840, he at that time having charge of the Fairy's tender, which outlived the hurricane. All the sufferers, excepting the deceased Bond, were married men, and have left children living at Harwich.

THE RAILWAY STATION AT WOLVERTON.—An entertainment was lately given to 236 of the children belonging to the day and Sunday schools connected with the great railway station at Wolverton, on the London and Birmingham Railway. After tea the children were examined in the presence of their parents, by the chaplain of the station, the Rev. G. Weight, M.A., in the scriptures, in the elements of Euclid, and other branches of knowledge, and numerous reward books were given for proficiency. The Episcopal chapel at the station having been found much too small, it has been determined that a church and parsonage-house shall be erected there, and about £3500 have already been subscribed or promised in aid of this object. Wolverton is the only railway station in England where any permanent provision is made for the moral instruction of the people.—*Railway Times.* [Are we to understand our contemporary that this institution is supported at the expense of the railway company? If so, we think it highly meritorious and worthy of more general adoption. But if the fact be that there is no other connexion between these schools and the railway than that they happen to be situated near one of the stations, then we regard it as a most egregious puff.]

SYMPTOMS OF IMPROVEMENT.—After the most severe and prolonged distress which this country has known in modern times, it gives us heartfelt satisfaction to see a few rays of light break in upon the gloom. The exhaustion of the resources of all classes will make any revival of trade both slow and precarious; and we see no reasonable ground for expecting durable prosperity until our manufacturers are put upon an equal footing as to the chief necessaries of life with their foreign rivals, whose goods are now competing with them in the principal markets of the world. But it is certain that the fearful stagnation of the last three or four months has been in some degree owing to the suspense about the tariff, and to the consequent locking-up of some considerable classes of foreign commodities in bond till the reduced duties came into operation. That event having taken place, sales of goods are resumed, and the seaports begin to display greater activity. The very favourable weather, also, not only cheers the spirits, but affords substantial ground for hoping that food may become cheaper and more abundant, in which case manufacturers and trade cannot fail to receive a stimulus. The markets of Liverpool and Manchester have experienced a decided improvement within the last fortnight. At Liverpool, where prices and operations are governed by the *barometer* more than by anything else, and where, as corn falls cotton rises, and *vice versâ*, there has been a material revival, both in the cotton market and in most other branches of trade. We wish it were in our power to state that an improvement was already manifest in the counties of the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, but there appears to be no grounds for such an assertion. All we hear would lead to an opposite conclusion, and this is borne out by the reports of the state of trade during the week at the seats of our staple manufactures—except, perhaps at Bradford. At Derby the distress is unmitigated. The increased commercial transactions in the seaports may be expected, however, to act favourably on the manufacturing districts, and to relieve them in a portion, at least, of the depression which is at present almost overwhelming.—*Leeds Mercury.*

ACCIDENT TO THE ROYAL MAIL.—An accident, which might have been attended with very serious consequences, occurred on Tuesday last, as the south mail was preparing to start from the Queen's Head Inn, in this town, after having changed horses. It appears that one of the wheelers had been rubbing his head against the hook of the pole, when the rein was caught, and on the animal throwing up his head, it was drawn tight, which caused the whole to break off at a full gallop. The coachman, with the reins in hand, was just about to mount, and one of the stable boys had hold of the leaders. The latter was dragged a short distance, but succeeded in extricating himself; but the coachman hung on by the reins, and succeeded in keeping pace with, and directing the course of, the horses down Pilgrim-street, thus avoiding Moseley-street, and the precipitous hill of Dean-street. When opposite the "Fox and Lamb," the mail came in contact with an unyoked cart, which it threw over, but immediately afterwards its career was fortunately stopped by a large waggon, which was completely whirled about by the force of the concussion. The guard had previously attempted to check the progress of the horses by putting on the screw drag, but in doing so he was thrown with great violence from the coach, happily, however, without sustaining any serious injury. One passenger threw himself off on passing Messrs. Finlay and Charlton's, and also escaped the danger. The horses having been brought to a stand by the waggon, as above described, were instantly secured and removed from the coach. The passengers then alighted, and another coach having been procured, the luggage was transferred, and the mail proceeded.—*Newcastle Journal.*

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—Monday, August 1.—To-day the hum of war has been sounded through every nook and alley of the town. Mr. Sturge, Feargus O'Connor, Mr. West, of Macclesfield, Chartist lecturer for Derbyshire, and other leaders, arrived in Nottingham this morning, and addressed the committees. At one o'clock they addressed an immense concourse of people, from a waggon in the market-place, all of whom were most unanimous in their receival of the popular candidate. A numerous meeting is called for Wednesday night, at which delegates from all parts are to attend; 60,000 people are expected to be present.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday last, at three o'clock, a meeting of the merchants and manufacturers was held in the Town-hall, Manchester, to receive the report of the deputation appointed on the 19th ult. to wait upon ministers, and urge upon their notice the appalling distress which prevails in the manufacturing districts, and the necessity of adopting such legislative measures as may revive trade and give remunerative employment to the industrious classes. A platform, for the accommodation of the deputation, was erected at the Cross-street end of the centre compartment of the hall. At three o'clock the doors were thrown open, and in a few minutes the centre of the room was filled. Mr. Robert Gardner was called to the chair, and, having stated the objects of the meeting, he said Mr. Chappell, who had taken a lively interest in the proceedings of the deputation, would inform the meeting what they had done in London. Mr. Chappell then came forward, and was received with loud cheers. He addressed the meeting at great length, and detailed the proceedings of the deputation whilst in London, as did also several other members. A number of resolutions were adopted, and thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

IRELAND.

Reprieve from Execution.—The town of Tullamoore was on Friday crowded by people from all the surrounding parts of the country to witness the execution of Walter Whelehan, for the inhuman murder of his wife. A reprieve having been received only in the morning, the police were actively engaged making the fact known; but it was not generally credited, and a considerable concourse remained nearly all day at the front of the gaol. The reprieve is only a temporary and brief postponement of his execution, issued in consequence of an error in the warrant to the Sheriff. The matter is under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor, and no doubt is entertained that a proper warrant for the execution of the culprit will be immediately issued, as there is not a single extenuating circumstance to be found in his favour

Trial of Samuel Gray.—Samuel Gray was on Thursday tried at the Monaghan Assizes for feloniously firing at James Cunningham, with intent to murder him, at Ballibay, on the 26th of November, 1840. Sir Thomas Staples, Q.C., stated the case, and called several witnesses, who clearly deposed to the truth of the facts stated.—Mr. Whiteside (Queen's Counsel) addressed the jury for the prisoner, and after the examination of two witnesses for the defence, the trial was adjourned to next morning, when the trial was proceeded with, and lasted the entire day. The jury retired at eight o'clock in the evening. The jury was composed of about an equal number of Protestants and Roman Catholics, and, after having been locked up a considerable time, they were discharged without agreeing to a verdict.

Galway, July 29.—Judge Torrens left this morning for Dublin, having despatched the Crown business in the course of three days. The calendar was light, and some of the cases which it contained were postponed. A second edition of the duel farce was enacted in the prosecution of Mr. Lynch, who killed Mr. Kelly in an affair of honour, about a jockeying transaction, near Ballinasloe, last year. The seconds were indicted at the summer assizes last year before the Chief Baron; but all the witnesses produced on the part of the Crown declined, with one consent, to give any account of what they had seen, alleging that they did not choose to criminate themselves; and as the House of Lords had provided a screen for them by its decisions on Lord Cardigan's trial, the court was precluded from entering into any inquiry; and the prisoners were discharged from the dock. Yesterday Mr. Lynch, the principal in this affair, was arraigned, and, after a similar formality, pronounced to be not guilty.

Two young gentlemen named Blake, sons of a gentleman of consideration in the neighbourhood of Tuam, were arraigned on Friday, for having cut off the ears of a man who had been a servant in their father's family. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. This judgment has produced a great sensation, and no small degree of displeasure. The prosecutor has seduced a young woman, an illegitimate sister of the young men, for whom they entertained a great affection; and the fellow having abandoned her, to marry another, they took the law into their own hands, and "lynched" the offender in the manner described.

The Marchioness of Waterford has just gone abroad for the first time since the late severe accident. Lady Stuart de Rothesay and the Countess of Caledon, mother and aunt of the Marchioness, have taken their departure from Curraghmore.

Next year's meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland will take place in Belfast. The society's revenue this year is £2000.

The Rev. Charles Butler Stevenson, Rector of Callem, Kilkenny, who lost his wife last week, by the upset of their carriage, was formerly lieutenant in the Royal Dragoons and Scots Greys, with the former of which he served at Waterloo.

A new and powerful steamer has just begun to ply between Liverpool and Londonderry. It is expected that she will perform the voyage in eighteen hours.

Extraordinary Case of Hydrophobia.—A fine bay saddle mare, belonging to a gentleman of this city, died of this shocking malady on Wednesday, in Dublin. She had been out as usual the day before, exercising in the Coburg-gardens, and there first evinced symptoms of sulk, and attempted to lie down, when the groom immediately rode her home. In the stall she appeared more uneasy still, tottering from side to side, and at last fell, but recovering herself, biting and snapping at every object. Mr. Watts, the eminent veterinary surgeon, was sent for promptly, and, on seeing her, pronounced that she had been bitten by a mad dog, and could not survive more than a day. Her mouth was then tied up to prevent the animal tearing herself and doing injury to all about her. The mare during the night struggled under the paroxysm of the disease to release herself, and became so furious that she dashed against the stable walls, and broke part of the timber work, foaming at the mouth, and cutting herself about the head and eyes by plunging against the enclosure in which she stood. Death at last closed the poor creature's sufferings. The mare had evinced a slight lameness in one foot, but no signs of a cut or bite there.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Massinger's play of a *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, was represented on Monday evening. The *Sir Giles Overreach* of Phelps was a careful and judicious performance, particularly in the earlier scenes of the play. It was evident, that with a laudable attempt at originality, he avoided making those peculiar points which "the Kean" has rendered so familiar in the character; but he fully succeeded in pourtraying that intense selfishness, which, seeking its own aggrandisement, boldly breaks through all obstacles, and sets all laws, human and divine, at defiance. In the powerful delineation of the character, in the fifth act, he partially failed. We say *partially*, for, with a good conception, his acting of this difficult scene was marred by an over-anxiety to produce effect. Mr. Phelps has, naturally, an excellent voice, and is clear and distinct in his enunciation, but on the stage speaks in a deep and artificial tone, which, if sustained through a long play of five acts, weakens the voice so much that, when required for any extraordinary efforts, it fails. This was evident after the first outbreak of his violent resentment at *Waldora*. The line, "Were it in a church, by heaven and hell I'd do it," was given with a concentration of fixed malignity that was appalling; but when seeking the deed that was to make *Wellborn* "give himself the lie, the loud lie," he should have spoken in a self-satisfied and sarcastic manner, not vociferative.

The passage, commencing "Some undone widow sits upon my arm," was delivered with great beauty of expression; but the following line, "Ha, what are these?" should not be addressed to the characters on the stage. Stung with despair, and maddened at the frustration of his plots, he had here lost all consciousness of the presence and reality of his enemies, and his imagination peopling the void with strange fantastic shapes, he desperately battles with the horrid fiends that come "to scourge his ulcerous soul," and falls exhausted in the supernatural conflict.

Vining, in *Wellborn*, completely misunderstood the character throughout. Instead of the bold, reckless spendthrift, who is too proud to beg or borrow aid, he made him a *whining* fellow, that with his fortune had lost all spirit. Farren's *Marall* was a perfect embodiment of knavery and servility. It is a proof of exquisite art, when a character so thoroughly detestable, can be rendered in its delineation so highly entertaining.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

One of the best and most appropriate burlettas, ever played in this little house, which, in itself, is a sort of "Punch's theatre," was produced on Monday night. It is a dramatic caricature humorously sketched, and capitally executed.

The bill deliverer of an exhibition of wax-work, obtains permission to show his sweetheart the figures at night after the company have left. She falls asleep in the room, wishing she could be a queen, if only for half an hour. The clock strikes twelve! "at that dread hour the figures are wont to walk" and talk. Her spirit has entered the figure of Queen Elizabeth, and her young man's that of Napoleon; a conversation ensues among these beings of waxen mould, full of excellent repartee and light sparkling jests. Bonaparte complains of being obliged always to wear his "grey great-coat and cocked-hat," even in the dog-days; Shakspeare of neglect; and Commissioner Lin of the barbarians, who devour "junks;" Queen Elizabeth, stretching her notions of prerogative rather too far, offends her companions and is unanimously turned out of the assembly—her rage and indignation burst the bonds of sleep—she wakes, and finds "'Twas but a dream."

The living representation of "wax-work" was admirably managed; and if we select Commissioner Lin for especial notice, it is because, on being wound up, he mechanically "nodded his head" with irresistible drollery. But the "model" for all lads of wax, or ladies either, that wish to act, was Mrs. Keeley. Excellent as all the figures appeared while stationary, they walked like beings of flesh and blood; not so Mrs. Keeley, she moved a thing of wax! as if her spirit was aware of the fragile nature of its tenement, and as she slowly and stiffly advanced to the front of the stage, we positively joined in her apprehension of the consequences of a fall! We hope, "speaking by the card," *Wax Wonders* may run all the summer—"equivocation would undo them."

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

We love a masquerade—it is an epitome of the world. We may shake hands with the Esquimaux, without the danger of losing our fingers, by exposure to the frost; stroll with an African, without dreading to encounter a lion or tiger in our path; smoke a hookah with a Turkish bashaw; and, stranger still, chat with the fair slaves of his harem without the risk of the bow-string or the sack! Of all places Vauxhall is the best adapted for such an entertainment. In a room, however ample its dimensions, the same characters, by continually passing and repassing, weary the eye, but in the gardens we see them now mingling in the dance, then dispersing, and again emerging from the trees, to listen to the concert. Instead of a heated atmosphere, we have the freshness of the summer breeze; and the countless stars that spangle the deep blue mirror of the sky seem the reflex of the glittering lamps that illuminate the scene. If tired of the glare of light and noise, you wish for change, turn into the walks. The fabulous garden of Aladdin here is realized! diamonds, emeralds, and rubies are sparkling on each bough, and their effulgence sheds a subdued light, in unison with your wishes. The first masquerade of the season was given on Wednesday last, and was well attended, about 4000 visitors being present. We suppose "rumours of wars" have created a martial spirit in our isle, military dresses being prevalent amongst the gentlemen. The ladies evinced a decidedly classical taste, by far the greater portion appearing in Greek attire—there was the usual sprinkling of gentle brigands, Christians, Jews, &c.

Some of the masqueraders appeared to labour rather more than could be conducive to their *own* enjoyment. "A Jack in the green," for instance, surrounded by active and untiring myrmidons, toiled and danced incessantly. A knight, cased in complete armour, far excelled all the heroes of the Odyssey, for he told us he had forged his arms himself. A drunken Bacchus, reeling about with an empty goblet, asked us to treat him to a pot of half-and-half; and there was a Jim Crow, continually wheeling about, with a face not masked, but positively blackened. We suspect these gentlemen must have been hired for the occasion. The illuminations were all in good taste; the fireworks, in theatrical parlance, "went off well;" and the fire-balloon ascended gracefully, with the pyrotechnic exhibition that was to accompany it, but soon went out of sight of the spectators in the garden, though it doubtless amused those who were in a better situation for viewing the explosion. Morning broke upon the revellers, to the great detriment of their gay appearance. We lingered with the last to gaze upon the view of Hamburgh at day-break, which, as the light gradually and partially revealed it, attained an appearance of reality, that amply compensated for the delay. It is a very fine work of art; and now it has been divested of the clumsy pantomime change, that was intended to represent the conflagration, presents an interesting view of the city previous to the unfortunate calamity.

Miss Adelaide Kemble.—We copied from a Glasgow paper a paragraph stating that the banns of marriage between M. Sartoris and Miss Adelaide Kemble had been published in that city. Now we believe to be the case; but a correspondent informs us that there is no truth in the report that the lady is a widow, having two children at Milan. She was engaged to be married to Signor Cartegenova, her instructor, but he died. Cartegenova was a bass singer, who paid this country a visit a few years back.

Purcell's *King Arthur* is to be brought out at Drury-lane Theatre, on a most extensive scale; the celebrated song, "Come, if you dare," is in that opera.

Rossini's *Semiramide* will be the first novelty at Covent-garden Theatre in the operatic way: the two principal parts will be supported by Miss Adelaide Kemble and Mrs. Alfred Shaw, who will sing the celebrated duet, "Eben a te ferisci," with the charming *morceau* "Giorno d'orrore." The English adaptation will be by Mr. Chorley, we believe. Benedict will be the musical director, and R. Hughes leader of the band.

LITERATURE.

THE MAGAZINES.

We are really in that perplexing state so strongly expressed by our neighbours the French, when they complain of the *embarras de richesses*. However, we must do our duty to our readers and magazine writers, by saying something of the various matters claiming the attention of criticism guided by candour, wherefore we shall leave our peculiar "faces and begin." First and foremost, we will bestow a well-deserved word on our Burlingtonian friend Bentley. This enterprising provider for the reading public has, among many other gems in verse and prose, advanced the banner of waving rhyme to the honour of Netley Abbey, under the name of Thomas Ingoldsby. This subject has been noticed by ourselves, and we are gratified by the circumstance, as proving how "great wits jump."

NETLEY ABBEY.

BY THOMAS INGOLDSBY, ESQ.

Perierunt etiam Ruinæ.
The very Ruins now are tiny.

I saw thee, Netley, as the sun
Across the western wave
Was sinking slow,
And a golden glow
To thy roofless towers he gave;
And the ivy sheen,
With its mantle of green,
That wrapt thy walls around,
Shone lovelily bright
In that glorious light,
And I felt 'twas holy ground.

On this holy ground we must leave our friend Ingoldsby, in the hope that no profane foot-fall will desecrate it. "Richard Savage" is carried on with undiminished spirit, and the "Visit to Malta," the "Night Cab," and the general arrangement, in short, will prove to every reader that this Magazine is much like Prince Albert, a "sterling halfcrown's worth" and no mistake.

Frazer.—The two articles to which we should most earnestly direct the attention of our readers in this periodical, are by the "eminent hand," Morgan Rattler. The one is entitled "Illustrations of Mirabeau, and the First Three Years of the French Revolution." The second, "The Italian Theatre, by an Old Hand." In these two papers, various in their subjects, the same energetic intellect is displayed, and withal that depth of tenderness, which is ever conducive to the possession of pre-eminent powers on the part of any writer. "Nimrod's Life and Times" is an article worthy of an attentive perusal. "Rushings" is full of fun—nor need we pass over a queer, rambling paper called "The way to set about it," in which Germany and the Germans are treated pretty much as they deserve. Altogether the number keeps up the old character of Regina, and more we need not say.

Ainsworth seems to be going a-head, as the Yankees have it; but we would submit to our curly-headed friend, that the "Miser's Daughter" is too liberally supplied with space. Half of the magazine is filled with the daughter of this miser. "Polly O'Brien," by that most beautiful of all beautiful women, Lady Harriette D'Orsay, is, as everything falling from her bewitching pen, every way worthy the approval of the judicious reader. John Oxenford has chosen a hero, in classical language, called "Nero." Laman Blanchard has gone down into the grave, under the title of "The General Cemetery at Kensal Green." As to Mrs. Gore abusing Lady Leveson Gower in the shape of verse, we can only say, that Wordsworth praised her ladyship infinitely better, when he described her as

"A violet near a mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye,
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky!

The "Vision of Coventry," only reminds one of "Peeping Tom," a gentleman immortalized for the fervour of his anticipations, which, though unrealized, were at all events worthy of a man of vast designs. If Mr. Francis Ainsworth can advance science, we shall be happy to celebrate him. At present we have only to say, that he is too good-natured to set the Thames on fire.

The Income Tax Act Epitomized and Simplified. Smith, Elder and Co., Cornhill.

Let there be a science to be learned, a sight to be seen, or even a new rule of etiquette to be acquired, numerous guides are sure to start up to point out the way by which all obstacles are to be overcome. Whether it is a pleasure to be pursued or an evil to be borne, they shake force upon us their individual notions as to how we should conduct ourselves during the period of our novitiate, but in the fruitful, and shortly to be, popular subject the Income Tax, but little of this sort of aid can be given. The difficulty cannot be conquered we must pay, and all that remains for our helpmate to do is to place before us, in a form that may be readily understood, an epitome of the leading features of the impost. Mr. Nicholson in his abridgment has shorn it of all legal technicalities—half an hour's study makes us as familiar with it as though we had lived under it in the "good old times when George the Third was King," and the best guarantee that he has done his work ably and with accuracy, is the fact of his being one of the Clerks to the Commissioners. It is a pamphlet with which every one liable to the impost should make themselves speedily acquainted.

The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health, by Andrew Combe, M.D. Eleventh edition. London, Simpkin and Marshall.

That this valuable work has reached the eleventh edition is a sufficient indication of the estimation in which it is held. Until recently, all works on anatomy and physiology were looked upon by the public as either wholly useless to them or beyond their comprehension; whereas, it requires no very great expenditure of trouble to render these sciences easily acceptable to all. There is no subject which requires popularizing so much as anatomy, because it is one on which most people, though otherwise highly educated, are unpardonably ignorant. This is easily accounted for. There is no arcana to anatomy, which is the basis of all medical science, save through the dissecting-room. Now for all popular purposes, preparations in wax and other substances might be used. For many reasons, which we have not room to state, we can safely affirm that such a mode of learning anatomy and physiology would be resorted to by thousands. However, in the absence of these means, the public have just reason to feel grateful for this work. We give a short extract, and shall return to the work and the subject on which it treats.

"A damp locality or air is the most favourable to the absorbtion of hurtful external agents, because moisture affords a natural stimulus to the action of the absorbent vessels. Hence malaria is always most dangerous after sunset and during the night; and hence also, in some measure at least, the full watery lymphatic constitutions of the inhabitants of marshy and moist districts of country, and the prevalence of ague among them. On the same principle, the operation of dry heat in putting a stop to the diffusion of plague, fever, and dysentery, may be partially explained. The absence of moisture leaves the cutaneous absorbents inactive, while the heat increases the exhalation from the skin. For a similar reason, contagion is known to be more likely to take effect on a person who is fasting, than on one who is well fed; because, in the former state, the system craves for a supply, and all the absorbents are ready to act, while, in the latter, the exhalents are more stimulated. In the navy, this principle is recognised and acted upon by never exposing the crews in the morning to the dews and damps of warm climates until after they have breakfasted. In like manner, the alleged immunity from plague of oilmen and others, whose skins are more or less covered with oil or grease, may probably be accounted for by absorbtion being rendered more difficult."

HADDON HALL. By DOUGLAS MORRISON. H. Graves and Co., Pall-Mall.

This work is a noble contribution to the rich store of English engraving; it is also thoroughly English in its character, and is not the less interesting on that account. Haddon Hall, once the seat of the Vernons, is one of those fabrics, half castle, half mansion, which bear in their structure the indications of the different eras they have witnessed; the "battles, sieges, fortunes, they have passed," seem to be written in legible characters upon them, and the instructed eye can trace the portions founded in troubled and in peaceful times; parts partaking of a fort-like character, and those which show that security brought with it a sense of ease that could dispense with moat and drawbridge, and settle down into that stately and picturesque style, which distinguishes so many of the mansions coëval with Haddon Hall, and of which none present such fine examples as Haddon Hall itself. We highly approve of the idea that leads our artists to turn their attention to the past, with the view of affording gratification to the present generation, and directing the taste of those who are to succeed to it. We also like the sort of defiance it gives to Time, that old destroyer, who is nowhere more active than among such old mansions as Haddon Hall, which, being left all empty and tenantless, are going fast to decay. If we cannot preserve the edifices themselves from the common fate of all things, we can at least encourage the pencil of the artist in its task of preserving to us these faithful and elaborate sketches of their beauties in every possible variety. The halls and mansions of England contain a rich mine of that picturesque style of building, which more than any other is capable of affording materials for effective illustrations, even apart from the historical associations and romantic interest which are so often found linked with ruin, and going hand in hand with decay, but capable, from their less material nature, of surviving the destructive power of both. In Haddon Hall these sources of interest, the pictorial and the romantic, are joined to an eminent degree. It was the seat of a line celebrated for their ability, both in council and in the field, through the most eventful periods of our history; and their mansion, whose foundations go far back in the roll of centuries, speaks of many changes; the revolutions society has undergone since its foundation may be traced in different parts of the edifice. It has its "King John's Tower," its "Hall," its "Banqueting-room," its "Chapel, built "while yet the church was Rome's," and, lastly, its "Boudoir" and "Terrace." Through all these our artist has wandered with a quick eye, a discriminating taste, and, let us add, a skilful hand, for these splendid plates afford an ample proof of its ability:—and it has been tried in every possible manner, for the views present every variety, exterior and interior, architecture and landscape. It would be difficult to say in what he most excels, but our judgment inclines us to prefer his exteriors: he has a bold and vigorous pencil, which throws in effects in a masterly manner, and he seems to work in the true spirit of what Wordsworth calls "a dweller out of doors." The view of the hall from the stream below the walls is one of the best of the series. In the interiors, where all is architectural detail, we have imagined that sharper and more unbroken outlines might be an improvement, but we offer the opinion with diffidence, because we are aware that many artists would differ from it. We must not omit to point out one great merit in the views of the different apartments; that depressing air of neglect and decay which every long uninhabited building possesses has been faithfully preserved—for instance, in the view of the banqueting-room. While looking at it we instinctively know that, were we within its walls, the lines of Moore would become not only figuratively but literally true, and that we should—

> "feel like one
> Who treads alone
> Some banquet hall deserted,
> Whose lights have fled
> Whose garlands dead
> By all but me deserted."

We cannot go through the whole series of views, but earnestly recommend them to every patron of English art. The work is published in the most superb style, and is an unrivalled specimen of the perfection to which lithography is brought: high as the reputation of the publishers already stand, this work will add to it; there is no library in the kingdom to which it would not be a noble addition. We have selected one of the views, as an illustration, partly because it embodies one of the romantic incidents of the family history of the line to which the mansion belongs. The lady descending the staircase which leads to the gardens, is the heiress of the broad lands of the Vernons, who was wooed and won by a scion of the house of Manners, who, to obtain stolen interviews with his "ladye love," lurked in the neighbouring woods as an outlaw. It is doubtful whether the lady was at first aware of his name and rank; her lover might have said in the words of the old ballad—

> "A blithesome eye, a soldier's mien,
> A bonnet of the blue,
> A doublet of the Lincoln green,
> Were all of me you knew."

But however this might be, the lady took advantage of a grand entertainment, given in her father's mansion, to steal from the hall-room, descend the steps, as the reader sees, and elope with her lover; thus it was that the families of the Vernons and the Manners were united; and with this incident we must close our notice of Haddon Hall.

HADDON HALL.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

As one of the features of present interest in the City, we give a drawing of the new Royal Exchange, as now in progress; and we take the opportunity thus afforded us by the illustration to join in the general tone of dissatisfaction which prevades all the men of taste and judgment in the metropolis, upon the subject of this expensive but ill-considered erection. As it is not yet finished, however, we can only speak of it as a design—or rather of what is to be, according to the accepted plan of the ill-judging committee of taste, which consigned its architecture to the genius of Mr. Tite. Those who have watched the spirit in which competition for honours in art is generally projected and conducted in this country, must regret how completely the higher and more ennobled principles of design are ever more sacrificed to private considerations, or the influence of evil taste, and how sadly the "good personal" is allowed to predominate over the "good general." The progress of elevated art will never be, in this sense, more effectually checked than by the putting into practice the decision of the committee for the erection of the new Royal Exchange, a decision bestowed, as it appears to us, with uncultivated taste, an ignorant judgment, unfairness of principle, and a general absence of the valuable quality of common sense. We have seen three designs for the proposed building—one by Mr. Tite, one by Mr. Donaldson, and one by Mr. Cockerell. Mr. Tite is *par excellence* common councilman, a railroad architect and surveyor, a man of interest in the city, but no Sir Christopher Wren. His design is comparatively worthless, but it is accepted. We set his design as worthless comparatively—we mean comparatively with Mr. Donaldson's, only in the smallest and meanest degree of comparison—the comparison which pilfers, borrows, and imitates—steals what is grand only to despoil it of its grandeur, and deteriorates the genuine diamond into paste. Mr. Tite has managed such an achievement in regard to Mr. Donaldson—he has topped the art of disfiguration to prevent recognition—"and the gentleman would not know his own silver spoon." Mr. Donaldson's design is conceived in a purely classical spirit—it is plain, massive, ponderous, requiring much relief of ornamental figures—but it takes the air of ancient grandeur, and rises like a temple of stately solemnity, with the calm dignity of repose. Such may be a beautiful structure—it may recal the memories of the famous architecture of antiquity—it may wear a commanding aspect and a proud front, but it is not suited to the climate or habits of the place where it is supposed to stand. It has the drawback from all its merits as a design of singular *inappropriateness*—entire contradiction to the *genius loci*—and palpable contrast with the character of the institution it is intended to represent. But if Mr. Donaldson's classically-conceived edifice be open to this strong and insuperable objection, what must be thought of the taste of the committee in accepting the miserable abortion of it delivered by Mr. Tite? On the other hand, the third design, by Mr. Cockerell, seems almost perfect. It is a glorious elevation, presenting fine proportions, beautiful columns, rich and appropriate ornaments, and altogether a gorgeous and imposing front. It comes nearest, exactly up to our idea of what the richest commercial building of the richest commercial city in the world should be—it gives the double conception of wealth and grandeur, and harmonises admirably with surrounding edifices, neither unduly lowering the Mansion-house nor the Bank. Moreover, its interior design is spacious, appropriate, and finely conceived. It is the interior of the Palace of Dives—it looks like the hall and home of business and riches—and, while it seems to throw the shadow of gold from its walls, it retains the symbols of national greatness, and finds niches of memory for the forms of England's sculptured kings. In all senses the design of Mr. Cockerell seems admirable, and in none more than its combination of convenience with elegance, and appropriateness with taste.

It is possible that in some future engravings we may submit the designs of Messrs. Donaldson and Cockerell, to our readers, but in the meanwhile it is necessary to call attention to the sad affair which is now [illegible] a work of excellence which competed with it. Really it is seriously disgraceful to the City, and degrading to art in England in the nineteenth century, that we cannot have a characteristic national edifice in the heart of the City of London to represent the commerce, the wealth, the greatness, and the intelligence of so vast and glorious a metropolis

PRESENT STATE OF THE EXCHANGE

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER

Upon the left-hand side of the inclined plane, extending from Hyde Park Corner to Knightsbridge, and toward the extremity of St. George's-place, a grotesque erection has lately sprung up with all the rapidity which distinguishes the building operations of the present day. As the work proceeded, many were the guesses at the purpose for which it was intended; and, to feed the suspense of the many thousands who daily pass this thoroughfare, the work was covered with canvas until just completed. The structure in question is the entrance to an extensive apartment filled with "curiosities of China." In design this entrance is characteristically Chinese, and is taken from the model of a summer residence now in the collection. It is of two stories, the veranda roof of the lower one being supported by vermilion-coloured columns, with pure white capitals, and over the doorway is inscribed, in Chinese characters, "Ten Thousand Chinese Things." Such summer-houses as the above are usual in the gardens of the wealthy, in the southern provinces of China, often standing in the midst of a sheet of water, and approached by bridges; and sometimes they have mother-of-pearl windows. Although the above building is raised from the pathway, whence it is approached by a flight of steps, it is somewhat squatly proportioned. But such is the character of Chinese buildings, so that when the Imperial Pekin-king saw a perspective view of a street in London, he observed, "that territory must be very small whose inhabitants were obliged to pile their houses to the clouds," and, in a poem on London, by a Chinese visitor, it is stated,—

"The houses are so lofty that you may pluck the stars."

The collection we are about cursorily to notice, has been formed by an American gentleman, Mr. Nathan Dunn, who resided in China for a period of twelve years, and experienced more courtesy from the Chinese than generally falls to the lot of foreigners. Mr. Dunn was, moreover, assisted in his labours by Howqua, Tingqua, and other Hong merchants of note; and who, in this instance, seemed to rise above the prejudices of their countrymen, in being most "willing to communicate." The design at first was merely to collect a few rare specimens for a private cabinet; but the appetite grew with what it fed upon, and thus Mr. Dunn has assembled what may, without exaggeration, be termed the Chinese world in miniature; and, it is equally true, that by means of this collection, we may, "in some sense, analyse the mental and moral qualities of the Chinese, and gather some knowledge of their idols, their temples,

their pagodas, their bridges, their arts, their sciences, their manufactures, their trades, their fancies, their parlours, their drawing-rooms, their clothes, their finery, their ornaments, their weapons of war, their vessels, their dwellings, and the thousand *et ceteras* which make up their moving and living world." The beauty, rarity, novelty, and extreme singularity of these "curiosities" are very striking. A single article illustrates whole pages of written description. The visitor appears to have the living Chinese in the images before him; and, with a little imagination, to be moving and living among them. An hour passed among such curiosities will afford, even to the youthful, and to those who are careless of inquiry, a more definite and permanent idea of these Tartar-governed millions, than volumes of ordinary details. The eye and the mind are both enlightened at one and the same moment; and thus, as it frequently happens, an individual to whom it would be impossible to convey a notion of a certain machine or piece of fancy work by a written description, has a full and perfect impression of the entire object at a single glance. As a means of education, this enterprise is invaluable. It teaches by *things* rather than words. The images are visible and tangible, and therefore cannot be easily misunderstood. What immense labour, for example, and what intricate details, would be necessary to give an individual who had never seen such an invention, a correct idea of a ship in full sail. Yet, present the object to the eye, and a look would at once suffice to elicit admiration, and impart a more complete general knowledge, than page upon page of the most minute and elaborate composition. So with this collection. Here we have not one object, but thousands: not a single discovery, but an empire with all its variety of light and shade, its experience, its mind, and the results of both for four thousand years! So states the introduction to the catalogue, extending to 150 large pages, and the assertion is not overcharged.

The present collection has been already exhibited in Philadelphia, where it has been visited by hundreds of thousands of persons. Of the catalogue, upwards of 50,000 copies have been disposed of; and this popularity, backed by the suggestions of many influential scientific and learned persons, has induced Mr. Dunn to transport his collection to England, and to build purposely for its exhibition, the characteristic and commodious premises already mentioned.

Having been politely favoured with a ticket of admission, we chose a cool evening for our visit; and, after passing through a vestibule of extreme plainness (doubtless, to give better effect to the collection itself), we found ourselves in an apartment 225 feet in length, by 50 in width, with a lofty ceiling, supported by numerous columns; it is principally lit from above, through translucent blinds. On entering this saloon from one end, the effect is very striking, and you are almost bewildered with the vast assemblage of rare and well-work, elaborately carved and gilt, at either end of the apartment; the multiform and many-coloured lanterns suspended from the ceiling; the native paintings on the walls, the Chinese maxims on the columns and entablatures; the gaily-embroidered silks above cases (each the size of a large closet), and the ranges of smaller cases crowded with rare and interesting objects.

We commenced with a superb screen at the upper end of the saloon, presenting a vast surface of green and gold, and panels of silk paintings of flowers, ships, and boats, admirably drawn and coloured. The whole is surmounted by richly-carved and gilt fretwork, and strongly reminded us of the screens in some of our own magnificent halls of the time of Elizabeth or James I., but so illuminated with gold and brilliant colours, as to throw our decoration into the shade.

Next is a Temple and three colossal Idols, each 11 feet in height, representing "the three precious Buddhas," "past, present, and to come." Their holinesses are entirely gilt, so that they merit the epithet of precious in a secular as well as in a spiritual sense. Their habiliments are very grotesque, and the gilding has the richness of "an inch thick." The eight cases, or glass closets, occupy the side and the extreme end of the apartment; and within them are grouped certain figures, in proper costume, in apartments so accurately appointed as even to satisfy the *recherché* taste of Mrs. Charles Mathews herself. The figures we here mention are of life-size, and like ourselves, made of clay.

It is impossible within a newspaper limits to enter into the details of this extraordinary exhibition. The article we had ourselves written would, we find, be lengthy even for a monthly magazine; but its introduction is here given, accompanied by a spirited illustration, may well serve also as the introduction of our readers to the Pagoda itself.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

MR. KEELEY AS THE CONJUROR OF CRIPPLEGATE.

Ha, ha, Keeley!—little Keeley!—dry Keeley—cunning Keeley!—Keeley anything!—Keeley everything!—what a boy you are!—what a broth of a boy—you have been the life of us—you will be the death of us—but who made you a magician? Keeley the conjuror! Well, it is as good an alliteration as "Cox, Kung, and Curtis" after all—but—Keeley the conjuror!! So, our hero has taken a dip into the magic art. He is not a *Medici malgré lui*, but a magician in spite of himself. He must be a magician—the farce in which he is playing says so—his wife says so—we say so—and, of course, a magician he is. Look at his wand—look at his traps and toggery—look at his quiet knowing look of conviction that he is well up to his business—look how his whole attitude is redolent of Keeley the conjuror, and nobody else in the world. But why should we dilate (we hope he may *die late*, by the way, or, as the Irishman paid his compliment, that "he may never die till he is fit to die, and then he will live for ever"),—why should we dilate upon his conjurations, when the world may go and witness them night after night at Mr Hall's little theatre in the Strand. And then, as for criticism or life-writing, or telling all about him—is he not known to every man-jack and child-jack, let alone the ladies, that ever poked his nose into the histrionic atmosphere of a theatre. Was he not one of the choicest spirits of the Olympic? One of the most demure of the comedy-wags of Covent Garden? One of the most illustrious

but what was he not, that could ever bring the heart within the range of laughter, and make humour and quaintness the pungent nostrum of a roar? Then we know his nice little wife too, who Jack Sheppardized London, and has done everything else that all other kinds of cleverness could achieve. And they drive about together, and are known personally and popularly as well as on the stage; though it is not upon the stage that they drive, but in a nice little gig of their own, Keeley having wisely declared and proved it, that he always was fond of a bit of gig. So, amen, Keeley! but keep on flourishing like a schoolmaster, at the Strand, and from time to time we shall have a talk about you with our readers.

THEATRICALS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The engagement of Fanny Elssler, like all her engagements, has been a brilliant one. Everywhere the same—she has drawn crowded houses even in the midst of summer. She returns to Europe 100,000 dollars richer than she left it.—The Brahams are out west, delighting all who hear them, and reaping a rich harvest. Forest is also out west. When last heard from he was playing a brilliant engagement at Cincinnati. Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Buckstone have not yet reached the city. Brown, the celebrated light comedian, has returned, to the delight of his numerous admirers. Billy Williams is still a great favourite at the Park. Chippendale is managing Niblo's theatre with great skill. Miss Ayres is a great favourite at Niblo's; she looks as young as ever. *New York Herald*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THAMES ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The closing sailing match of the season amongst yachts belonging to this distinguished club was decided on Tuesday. The contending yachts started at eleven on Monday, and after drifting to Erith, in the space of five hours, were obliged to turn back, their captains feeling that it would be impossible, against the tide, to arrive at the distance-buoy at Coal-house Point, before five o'clock, as required by the articles of the club. It was then determined that, in accordance with the rules, the match should be re-sailed on the following day (Tuesday). The owners were at their posts early, as the morning indicated but little more air than on the previous day; and as there had been no opportunity whatever of going through the necessary preparations for a steam-boat excursion, the commodore, W. Harrison, Esq., took his place in the Fortuna to witness the contest. At ten o'clock the boats were at their stations, the wind having freshened, and blowing from the east with a little of the south in it. The signal was given at a quarter past ten, and Messrs. Meesoms' Gnome, of 21 tons, and Mr. Gunston's Champion, of 25 tons, started, the distance being to Coal-house Point, and back to Greenwich. The Champion took the lead and held it, arriving first at the distance-buoy at three o'clock, the Gnome being eighteen minutes later. The Champion retained the lead, run up in gallant style, and arrived at Greenwich, fronting the Hospital, at a quarter to six, and the Gnome at six o'clock. The club then assembled at the Royal Yacht Tavern, when, after an excellent dinner, the handsome service of plate was presented to Mr. Gunston by the commodore.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

The great contest for the amateur championship of the Thames was rowed on Wednesday, under the disadvantage of such a late and unfavourable tide, as served to deter many from attending that which, amongst all others, could boast a superiority of company on former occasions. This, the silver sculls contest, amongst gentlemen amateurs, has been invariably looked upon as one of the greatest treats of the season, and some of the first gentlemen on the river have been candidates for the honorary distinction of holder of the prize. The race was first instituted in 1831, and the sculls have passed through the hands of men of first-rate power as scullers. Mr. Bayford first won them, then Mr. Lewis, next Mr. Julius, and then Mr. Lewis again. Mr. Julius was a second time the holder, and Mr. Wood, of the great Leander club, followed him. Mr. Colquhoun held for a season, and then Mr. Wood repeated his victory. In 1839 Mr. Wood, in a desire to encourage emulation in the science of sculling, resigned the prize, and, in a very fine race between Mr. Crockford, Mr. Pollock, and Mr. Chapman, the latter won. The challengers on this occasion were Mr. Wallace and Mr. Chapman; and, as both had exhibited power of no ordinary stamp, a first-rate struggle was expected. The tide was most unpropitious; indeed, to meet it even half-way the start ought to have been at nine at night; but, as rowing at that hour was out of the question, the gentlemen started at dusk, with just light enough to prevent the chance of accident, Mr. Wallace in a beautiful boat of Searle's, and his opponent in one built by Cownden and Weatznell. Mr. Wallace took the lead, and held it to the Horseferry, where his opponent came up and tried to get by. Off Nash's-pad, near the beacon at the Penitentiary, they were scull and scull, and both went within the road. Mr. Wallace again was in the course his opponent intended to take, and in the foul Mr. Chapman drew a stroke or two, and, the stem of his boat being on his adversary's quarter, Mr. Wallace's boat swamped, and he was taken on board the Leander. Mr. Chapman rowed on, and arrived at Putney at twenty minutes to nine. There were a great many club boats out.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

This very old-established wager, on which the popular musical farce of *The Watermen* is founded, took place on Monday. The following were the competitors

George Henry Ross . .	Greenwich.
John William Rugg . .	King Edward Stairs, Wapping.
George Edward Ross . .	Horseleydown.
Lewis Louis Shell . .	Tower.
James Liddy	Wandsworth.
William Meekiff	Horseferry, Westminster.

LIDDY, THE WINNER OF DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

Of these, Meekiff, who rowed in the wager for Lyon's sovereigns a month since, was the first favourite, and Liddy the second. At three o'clock, it wanting about ten minutes to flood, the men took

PORTRAIT OF MEEKIFF.

their stations. A very good start took place, and, having proceeded nearly as far as Blackfriars-bridge, some fouling occurred, when a fresh start was demanded, and, accordingly, the boats again started,

THE ROWING MATCH.

Liddy taking the lead, followed by Sholl, Meekiff, Rugg, and Ross, in which order they proceeded as far as Chelsea College, when Meekiff shot ahead of Sholl and got into the second place, which he kept. Liddy came in first by two lengths only. This was said to be the best wager for the coat and badge seen for many years.

GREENWICH REGATTA.

The 65th annual regatta, under the patronage of her royal highness Princess Sophia Matilda, Earl Fitzhardinge, and Admiral Sir R. Stopford, took place on Monday. The day's sport was exceedingly attractive, the fineness of the weather inducing many respectable families from London to pay a visit by the numerous steamers that run the distance almost every ten minutes throughout the day. The first prize was a new boat, value £23; for the second man, £5; for the third, £2 10s.; for the fourth, £2; for the fifth, £1 10s.; and for the last, £1 5s.. It was a sculler's wager, with six free watermen of Greenwich, in five heats, and the following were the competitors:—

First Heat—James Hubbard, green; John Hogan, red; and Henry Ribbons, pink.

Second Heat—Theophilus Bagley, dark green; William Horn, yellow; and John Frenge, light blue.

Red won the first heat, dark green the second, light green and yellow the third, and light green and red the fourth. At half-past seven Hubbard and Hogan (green and red) started for the grand heat; green took the lead, but was cut out by red, who held the distance but a short time; green then again took it, and, after a sharp race, won by two lengths.

CRICKET.—GRAND MATCH BETWEEN KENT AND ENGLAND, AT CANTERBURY.

On Monday this grand match, which has created an interest in the circles of cricketing in all parts of the kingdom, commenced on the Beverley ground.

From an early hour the rattling of vehicles wending their way over the macadamised entrances to the old city was heard, and long before the hour of play commenced, the streets began to assume the appearance of a holiday.

The Beverley ground, at eleven o'clock, was made the rendezvous of visitors and cits. The ground was very tastefully laid out. The pavilion, in which a first-rate cold collation was spread, occupied the further part of the field, and on each side, in the form of a semicircle, were marquees, tents, benches, and accommodation of all kinds for the spectators. There were a considerable number of vehicles upon the ground.

Kent went in first, and Adams and W. Mynne, Esq., took the bats. After scoring 12, in which he made 1 four, 1 three, and 5 ones, Adams was caught by the Honourable F. Ponsonby. Hillier succeeded, and after adding three to the score, was stumped by Box. Pilch, the Kentish champion, then entered the lists, and maintained his station and his high character during the remainder of the day. At the close of the day's business, at seven o'clock, he had scored 92 runs, of which there were 1 five, 6 fours, 4 threes, 11 twos, and 35 single runs. Mr. W. Mynne increased the tally to 21, by 1 five, 1 four, 3 twos, and 6 ones, when he was caught by Box at the wicket. Mr. Felix then joined Pilch, and they played away in right good earnest, to the admiration of the surrounding throng, until the dinner hour arrived. At the conclusion of the repast they again took the bat with renewed vigour, and, despite the bowling of Lillywhite, Good, Dean, and Barker, kept the game alive until one of Lillywhite's slow balls was sent into the air from Felix's bat, and caught by Box, who carefully watched every movement of the bat. Felix went out with 74 runs, having made 6 fours, 3 threes, 3 twos, and 3s singles. A. Mynne, Esq., took Felix's place, and scored 16, in 2 fours, and 8 single runs—when time was called to close the sports. During the day were scored 6 byes, 3 wide, and 4 no balls—making a total on the first day of the astounding number of 237, and only 4 wickets down.

Upwards of 2000 persons were on the ground. The day was beautifully fine. Nearly 150 dined at the ordinary in the pavilion.

On Tuesday morning the remainder of the wickets fell for 40 runs, making the total 278. Pilch did not add one to his score of the previous day, being caught out by Dean. Mr. A. Mynne swelled his score to 27, when he was caught out. All England played the whole of Tuesday, and lost only two wickets, and their score stood at 126. Penner bowled by Hillier, 3; Box caught by Mr. A. Mynne, 22; Guy, not out, 34; Barker, not out, 53; byes 8, wide balls 8. Betting even. The game was resumed on Wednesday morning.

CRICKET.—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

These contests, which take place annually, always occasion much stir and bustle at Lord's, and invariably excite considerable interest of a speculative nature among the aristocratic members of the Marylebone and other fashionable clubs, and also those noblemen and gentlemen who join in the varied diversions at this renowned sporting establishment, doubtless in consequence of most of them having been prepared for the Universities at these celebrated public schools, and also from their having played, when students, in these matches. The Wykehamites last season proved themselves the best players, beating the Etonians and Harrovians, the Etonians coming off second best, by defeating the Harrovians; but this year the result has been very different, the Harrovians having achieved a great triumph by winning both their matches with the Wykehamites and Etonians, the former also being defeated by the latter. The students of the three schools have this year good reason to be proud of their representatives, each 11 including some first-rate players, while others are most promising cricketers; and the improvement in their play since the last time they appeared at Lord's is very apparent, particularly among the Harrovians, who on this occasion had to contend with opponents much their superiors in point of height, weight, and physical power. The ground each day was most numerously and fashionably attended.

TATTERSALL'S.—MONDAY.—The settling for Goodwood drew a full attendance, and occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon. To all appearance it went off smoothly—that it did so in reality may be doubted, as several persons obtruded themselves into the ring during the races whose names and reputation are, to say the least of them, very questionable.

THE MOORS.—Notwithstanding the various favourable accounts of the moors from the north, we are enabled to state, that in the upper wards of Lanarkshire, Peebles-shire, and the South generally, the broods are by no means plentiful, and these small in number, varying from four to six birds in each. For the last three years in these districts, the grouse have been gradually diminishing. Various reasons have been assigned for this decrease; but we believe the late severe winters, together with the increasing practice of burning the heather, and the great number of ravens and other voracious birds now among the hills, will account for this falling off. In former years it was no uncommon thing for a good sportsman to bag 20 to 30 brace per day, for the first eight days of the season, but now he would have difficulty in bringing down eight or ten brace. For the last two seasons hares and partridges have been decidedly on the increase, but this is checked by the nefarious practice of poaching, by snaring and netting, now carried on. The present excellent weather, however, as regards grouse shooting, promises good sport under the above limitations.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

LINCOLN'S INN.—In consequence of the continual accession of members to Lincoln's Inn, the benchers of that ancient and learned society have resolved on building a new hall, and a contract has been entered into for that purpose. The site chosen is nearly the centre of the terrace on the westward side of the garden, overlooking Lincoln's Inn-fields. A council chamber and library are to be added to the new erection. The old hall will, it is presumed, be reserved for the use of the Lord Chancellor when sitting out of term, as hitherto. This society was established in 1310, and has ranked among its members many of the first luminaries of the law.

The favourable state of the foreign exchanges continued without material alteration upon the rates of Friday, but with rather an increased business.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, was on Thursday last elected to the head mastership of Rugby School. The trustees present on the occasion were the Earl of Dunraven and Aylesford, Earl Howe, Sir G. Skipwith, Sir F. Lawley, Sir H. Halford, Sir G. Crewe, Mr. W. S. Duggale, M.P., Mr. E. J. Shirley, M.P., and Mr. Holbeche. The Rev. William Henry Brookfield, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, late curate of St. James's, Piccadilly, has been elected assistant preacher at that church; he is also appointed to the incumbency of St. Luke's district church, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, on the nomination of the rector of the parish. The Rev. Richard Kirby, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Bedford Exhibitioner, has been appointed second master of the Felsted Grammar School. The Rev. Henry Atkinson, A.B., assistant minister of Selby, has been elected master of Drax Grammar School by the trustees of Reed's charity, assembled on the occasion. We understand that the Rev. — Faithful, M.A., tutor to Lord Cranborne (eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury), is to succeed to the vicarage of Cranbourne, Wilts, void by the resignation of the Rev. F. H. Pare. The Rev. Egremont Richardson, B.A, to the rectory of Oxcombe, Lincolnshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Furners, M.A; patron, Benjamin Grant, Esq., Scamblesby Crove. The Rev. Robert Allen, M.A, of Westbourne, has been unanimously elected minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Emsworth, Sussex, void by the resignation of the Rev. D. Davies, D.D. The Rev. Robert Wilson Evans, B.D., senior fellow of the Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Haversham, Westmoreland, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Lawson. The Rev. Joseph Leeson, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, to be assistant curate to the parish of St. Giles, Durham.

OBITUARY.—At Farnham, the Rev. W. Hardis Lushington, third son of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, and rector of Eastling, in Kent. At the Vicarage, Stebbing, on the 23rd ult., the Rev. H. Sharpe Pocklington, vicar, aged 89. At the Rectory, Boxford, the Rev. John Wells, aged 72. The Rev. Joseph Goodenough, rector of Godmanstone, and perpetual curate of Nether Cerne.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CONSISTORY COURT. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.
(Before Dr. Lushington.)

PEMBERTON *v.* PEMBERTON.—THE INCOME-TAX.

This case has frequently been before the court. It was a suit instituted by the wife against the husband for a divorce on the ground of cruelty. A separation was pronounced for Mrs. Pemberton, with alimony.

The proctor for Mrs. Pemberton appeared this day, and stated that Mr. Pemberton had attended to pay the last quarter's alimony, deducting the amount demanded under the Income-Tax Act. He (the proctor for Mrs. Pemberton) submitted that his client was not chargeable with the income-tax. Mr. Pemberton stated that he had applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the subject, and the reply was that the amount ought to be deducted.—Dr. Lushington thought it very inconvenient that he had been called upon to give an opinion upon a question such as this, without having had notice of the application. He thought that an opportunity ought to be given for the court's attention hereafter being directed to it, and if Mrs. Pemberton was not liable to the deduction the amount must be repaid. The court was placed in an awkward position. The Vice-Chancellor of England had in a recent case observed, that three years was too short to decide the various difficulties that would arise out of the enforcement of the law. He would consider the point.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD CIRCUIT—SHREWSBURY, JULY 29.
(Crown Court. — Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.)

MANSLAUGHTER.—*Isaac Cooper* was indicted for the manslaughter of his brother, James Cooper, at Wellington, on the 22nd of May last.—Mr. Johnson Neale (instructed by Mr. Yardley) defended the prisoner.—It appeared that, until the day on which the melancholy occurrence which formed the subject of this prosecution took place, the prisoner and his deceased brother had always lived upon terms of the most perfect friendship, and had never even been known to have had a quarrel, or indeed an altercation of any kind, though they had always resided under the same roof. On the night of the 22nd of May, the deceased had been drinking with some friends in Wellington, and the prisoner, accompanied by a man of the name of Machin, had gone out in search of him for the purpose of bringing him home. They met him in New-street, and requested him to return with them, which he attempted to do, but being exceedingly drunk, he could only walk with difficulty; the prisoner, therefore, and Machin supported him between them, and had conveyed him some distance, when they came to a large shop, which the deceased expressed a wish to enter. The prisoner objected, and endeavoured to induce him to go home, upon which the deceased became extremely violent, and catching hold of the prisoner by the collar, and at the same time placing his leg behind him, threw him violently to the ground, falling heavily by his side. The prisoner lost the control of his temper upon this provocation, and when they rose a struggle took place, during which the deceased received a blow upon the right eye, which felled him to the pavement, and the back of his head falling upon the kerbstone, a wound was inflicted, causing concussion of the brain, and terminating, shortly after, the existence of the unfortunate man. After striking his brother the prisoner expressed the greatest contrition for his hasty conduct, and was the first to call in a medical man, but the deceased, after lingering for a week in a state of insensibility, expired.—Mr Yardley addressed the jury for the prisoner, and suggested that the untimely fate of the deceased might have arisen from his having slipped backwards, and struck his head against the ground, and that the inflammation was increased, if not produced, by the quantity of drink which the unfortunate man had taken.—The jury adopted the suggestion of the learned counsel, and acquitted the prisoner.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—LEICESTER, JULY 30.

Mr. Baron Parke arrived in this town late on Thursday evening, and immediately proceeded to the town and county halls and opened the commissions.

MURDER.—*Charlotte Barnacle* and *Sarah Barnes* were charged on the coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder of an elderly woman of the name of Waring.—Mr. Hildyard and Mr. Miller conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Mellor and Mr. Macauley the defence.—The prisoners were persons of prepossessing exterior, but for some time before the commission of the crime had to their charge, they had been leading dissolute lives. From the evidence of the surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the poor woman, he found appearances that denoted the presence of arsenic. The teapot of the deceased was analysed, and found to be impregnated with poison, as was also the kettle of the Barnes's. Evidence of the purchase of the arsenic by the prisoners was then given.—The great difficulty in the case was the absence of all apparent motive for the deed, unless it was on account of the fact that Barnacle, on the previous Sunday, had brought a man into the room, for which she was scolded very much by deceased.—The learned Judge (Mr. Justice Patteson) having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of, administering the arsenic, but not with intent to kill; whereupon the judge told them that was no verdict at all, they must either find them guilty of murder, of manslaughter, or not guilty. After consulting a short time further together, they returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and the prisoners were sentenced to be transported for life.

William Vann was indicted for cutting and maiming his wife, with intent to kill. The prisoner, who has long been afflicted with paralysis, had for some time before the commission of the offence with which he was charged, been jealous of his wife. It appeared that on the evening before the morning of the day when the act was committed, the prosecutrix had gone out, and did not return until long after her husband had gone to bed. It further transpired that she had more money in her possession than he thought could be fairly accounted for, and high words arose between them, with some violence on his part, whereupon his wife quitted the bedroom, and laid herself down in what is termed the house place. About four in the morning she went up stairs to complete dressing herself, when her husband offered to assist her in buttoning her gown, and while pretending to do so he drew her down on the bed and cut her throat with a razor, and afterwards severely wounded himself. The woman got away as well as she was able, and gave an alarm; he was taken into custody. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentence of death recorded against him.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A man, who has been known sometimes by the name of *Newry Knott*, and sometimes by the name of *Henry Nott*, was brought before the Lord Mayor on Monday, charged with having defrauded several respectable tradesmen of property. The prisoner had taken the house No. 62, in Sun-street, Bishopsgate, and pretended to open an extensive business as a general and commercial agent, as his cards indicated, but the only business he transacted was that of ordering goods which were to be paid for upon delivery, receiving them at one door, humbugging the bearers of them, sending them out at another door, and turning them into money as soon as possible. Several of them gave evidence in support of the charge, after which the prisoner was remanded in order to afford others an opportunity of coming forward.

MARYLEBONE.—At an early hour on Monday the court was much crowded, in consequence of its having been the day appointed for the further examination of *George Raymond Kelly*, a self-styled Naval officer, who, on the previous Monday, was brought before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Rawlinson, on the charge of having, by false representations, obtained property of west-end tradesmen to a considerable amount.—A number of witnesses having been examined, the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial on three distinct charges.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Harrison, a gentleman residing in the Edgware-road, attended at this court, and preferred the following atrocious cases:—Mr. Harrison stated that on the previous night, about ten o'clock, as his mother and sister were passing along Nutford-place, two females ran up to the latter, and asked her if she was aware of the condition of her dress? She replied that she was not, and placed on the back part thereof her hand, which she immediately drew away, and on looking at it, found it to be quite red, as if covered with blood. Being much alarmed, and imagining at the moment that there was something serious in the matter, she made all possible haste home, and, on taking off her black satin dress, discovered that the hinder part thereof had been completely destroyed by some burning liquid; her shoulder was also much burnt, and she was still under the hands of a medical gentleman named Edwards. Mr. Harrison further stated, that a short time ago a lady, living in Gloucester-place, was similarly injured in her person and attire by the like infamous conduct, and his principal object in coming before the magistrate was that the facts, as he had given them, might go forth to the public through the medium of the press, he being of opinion that publicity would be productive of much benefit. Mr. Harrison was about to enter into further particulars in reference to the cowardly and dastardly atrocities, when he was stopped by Mr. Rawlinson, who said, have you a charge to prefer against any one?—Mr. Harrison: I have not, Sir; but I thought that if the case were to appear in the papers the public might

Mr. Rawlinson: As you have no charge to make, I shall not hear any more. I don't sit here to make paragraphs for the newspapers; if publicity is your object you can write to them yourself.—Mr. Harrison: I have the dress here, Sir (untying a bundle), and you will perhaps be pleased to look at it.—The magistrate declined doing anything of the sort; upon which Mr. Harrison, who was evidently much astonished, and annoyed at the reception he had met with (considering, as he very properly did, that the offence, which the law looked upon as one of a very heinous description, was a matter in which the public was deeply interested), then quitted the court. He afterwards informed the reporters that Dr. Edwards had pronounced the deleterious liquid to be a mixture of vitriol and syrup of roses. The dress was of rich black satin, and that belonging to the other lady to whom he had alluded was black silk velvet; she (the latter lady) had offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of the miscreant perpetrator of the outrage upon her; her person was also burnt, and she had been attended by the medical gentleman in question.

CLERKENWELL.—A gentleman named *Cook*, was charged with assaulting Henry Beshridge, a builder, living in the Paddington-road. The offence was admitted, but the defendant pleaded that he had received extreme provocation, and he called a witness who proved that the builder had applied to him the epithet of liar. He was fined 10s. After paying the money, the defendant requested to be furnished with a certificate of the judgment, as he was threatened with further proceedings.—Mr. Mallet, the clerk, said, if you are indicted, or an action is brought, then come here for a certificate, which will stop all proceedings. Mr. Greenwood (the magistrate). No, it will not, for according to a recent foolish decision of the Judges, it is now held that a certificate must be given instanter, therefore as I am asked for one I will of course grant it.—A certificate was accordingly filled up and handed to the defendant.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Tuesday evening the police, under the direction of Superintendent Baker, obtained an entrance into a well-known gaming-house of the lower class, at No. 3, Castle-street, Leicester-square, and succeeded in capturing the principals, and about two dozen of the players.—The first charge was made against *Wil-*

lam Winter alias *Mark Wincup, James Gregory, Anthony Joseph* and *Abraham Levy*, as the parties concerned in carrying on and management of the gaming-hous

Mr. Robinson attended professionally on their behalf.—The parties examined in proof of the connexion of the four defendants with the business of the gaming table, were Superintendent Baker, Inspector Beresford, Sergeants Whall, Grey, Smith, Wells, and Chandler. Their evidence was to this effect:—Two housekeepers had made necessary affidavits before Mr. Harawick, the previous evening, upon the strength of which the police proceeded to the house Inspector Beresford and one or two sergeants, in plain clothes, watched the door of the house in Castle-street, and saw the defendant, Levy, acting as porter, by admitting persons who came to the door with a pass-key. In this way the police saw Levy admit about thirty persons. At ten o'clock the police made their attack by first seizing Levy, and possessing themselves of his pass-key. Inspector Beresford having by this means obtained admission into the house, proceeded up stairs into the playing-room, and immediately made a seizure on the bank, which, as may be expected from the wretched class of players and the poverty-stricken proprietors, did not amount to more than a few shillings. As soon as the alarm of the police was given, a scene that beggars description ensued. Each tried to make his escape by either jumping out of the windows or overpowering the constables by the sudden rush down stairs. The police, however, had taken their precautions too well, and were in too great force to be overpowered, and the result was, that, with the exception of one man, all persons on the premises were lodged in the station-house, together with all the materials for gaming—rakes, dice, cards, roulette tables, and bank. The evidence against Gregory was that he acknowledged himself to be the landlord of the house; the evidence of Josephs and Levy, was that they had acted as porters, and had pass-keys on them; and the evidence against Wincup was, that he was sitting behind the bank when the police entered, acting as principal. Mr. Robinson submitted that as far as Levy and Josephs were concerned they could not be charged as being engaged in the "conducting or managing the affairs of the gaming-house. Levy was only employed as porter, and Josephs had only a pass-key on him, which any one who was accustomed to frequent the house might have been accommodated with. Mr. Harawick was of opinion the objections were not valid. Though Levy had not been taken in the house, he had shown himself to be connected with the carrying on by the fact of his having let in numbers of players. With respect to Joseph enough had been produced in evidence to show that he was intimately connected with the gaming-house —In defence, Winter, or Wincup, said he never had anything to do with the gaming-houses. He got his living by selling ginger-beer and porter at races and fairs, as the police well knew. He had gone to No. 3, Castle-street, to look after a person who owed him a trifle, and was waiting there when the police came in.—Gregory said he rented the house, and he let out the rooms, but he knew nothing of the purpose to which the rooms on the first floor were applied.—Mr. Hardwick said the evidence satisfied him that all the defendants were implicated in maintaining and carrying on gaming-houses. He considered that a gaming-house of the low character of the one maintained by the defendants was one of the worst pests of society, and he should, as far as was in his power, help to suppress them by putting the law in force against all convicted upon evidence as conclusive as that produced in the case before him. Gregory to be fined £50, or four months' imprisonment; Wincup £25, or three months' imprisonment; and Levy and Josephs £15 each, or two months' imprisonment. The players were then put to the bar in batches of half-a-dozen each. If their excuses were true, they were a collection of very unlucky individuals, almost all having come to the house for any purpose except to play. John Picard, Italian refugee, had gone to look for a friend. George Barney, living at 97, Long Acre had been sent by his master to collect a debt, and was told he would find the creditor at the house in Castle-street. John Langley, cabinet-maker, did not go to play. Pierre Dure had earned a few shillings by interpreting, and had been taken by the person who employed him, he said at the house in Castle-street, and there made excuses of a similar nature. All the defendants, with the exception of one, who was stated to be nearly blind, were fined 40s., or four-teen days' imprisonment. Pallachi was fined 20., or seven days.

LAMBETH-STREET.—After the night charges had been disposed of on Tuesday, *Mrs. Susan Lea*, the wife of a wealthy Jew in Rosemary-lane, was placed at the bar before Mr. Norton on a charge of purchasing a gold watch, of the value of ten guineas, for thirty shillings, well knowing it to have been stolen. *Elizabeth Connor* was also charged with disposing of the property. From the evidence previously adduced, it appeared that on the evening of Wednesday last, Miss Stallybrass, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Stallybrass, a dissenting minister residing at Stepney, had the watch in question stolen from her side, on her way from Denmark-street, Ratcliffe-highway, to her father's residence, and on the following day bills were circulated offering a reward of two pounds for its recovery. On Friday morning a young man named M'Carthy called on Mr. Stallybrass, and informed him that the watch had been purchased by Mrs. Lea, from two women for 30s. The prosecutor, accompanied by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Prout, proceeded to the shop of Mrs. Lea, and on seeing her and challenging her with purchasing the watch, she positively denied all knowledge of it. On being told, however, that there was abundant proof she had purchased the property, she changed colour, became much confused, and said she had lent 30s. upon the watch to two women, who said they had found it, brought it down stairs, and delivered it up to the parties. The rev. gentlemen, however, feeling it to be their duty to have the case inquired into, gave the prisoner into custody. Since the first examination, the man, M'Carthy, has absconded, and though the police have been on the look out for him, they have not succeeded in tracing him out. Mr. Hunt, who attended on the part of Mrs. Lea, submitted that there was no evidence to justify the committal of his client, and offered to submit her as a witness. This offer caused some surprise, as the offence previously made was that no offence had been committed, that two females had picked up the lost watch in the Commercial-road, and carried it to Mrs. Lea, who had merely advanced them 30s. upon it, until a reward for its recovery was offered. Mr. Norton remarked upon the fact of the prisoner Lea having in the first instance denied all knowledge of it until she had been told that there was sufficient proof of the fact of her having purchased it on the day before, and her then giving it up. He also said that the fact of Mrs. Lea giving up the watch to the prosecutor without saying a syllable about the thirty shillings she had paid for it, or the two pounds offered a reward, but, on the contrary, requesting the prosecutor not to give her into custody, was, to say the least of it, exceedingly suspicious, and he did not think he should be discharging his duty towards the public if he did not send the case before a jury. Both the prisoners were then committed for trial.

UNION-HALL.—On Tuesday *George Clarke*, an engineer, employed at Messrs. Maudsley's manufactory, in the Westminster-road, was brought before Mr. Cottingham for a violent assault on his wife, under the following aggravated circumstances.—From the evidence of Gatley, a policeman of the L division, it appeared that on the preceding night at a late hour, a female was given into his custody by a gentleman who prevented her from precipitating herself off the battlements of Waterloo-bridge into the river. When the woman was questioned as to the cause of her having attempted suicide, she said that her name was Clarke, that she lived in Gloucester-street, Westminster-road, and that the brutal treatment she experienced from her husband (the defendant), to whom she had been married only nine months, had such an effect upon her mind as to prompt her to put a period to such a miserable existence. Upon hearing her statement the inspector on duty at the station-house sent for the husband in order to apprise him of the condition in which his wife then was, but he did not return home until two o'clock in the morning; and when the circumstance was communicated to him he did not express the slightest regret, and it was with difficulty that he even could be prevailed upon to proceed to the station-house to fetch her home. On the way to their lodgings the defendant was heard to abuse the unfortunate woman, and when they arrived at the door, and were about to enter the house, he struck her a violent blow on the side of the head, which he cut, and from which the blood poured down her clothes. The policeman who witnessed the brutality of the man immediately went up and took him to the station-house. It was stated that although the defendant's wife was so shamefully treated by him, yet she refused to come forward in order to save him from the punishment he so justly merited.—Mr. Cottingham said, that the conduct of the defendant presented one of the rarest specimens of brutality ever brought before him—that of a man married to a wife only nine months, beating her to such a degree as to make her attempt suicide; and when she was prevented from carrying it into effect, and saved by the interposition of Providence, then, even under such circumstances, repeating his brutal behaviour; it was a foolish excess of affection that prevented a woman from coming forward and giving her testimony of the gross misconduct of such a husband.—The defendant said that his wife was in the habit of drinking, and that it was to correct that propensity he was compelled to have recourse to harsh measures with her.—The policeman stated, that the defendant's wife exhibited marks of severe punishment, and that her body and legs were bruised and swollen from the effects of the beatings and kickings which were inflicted by her husband.—Mr. Cottingham having made some strong observations on the brutal disposition evinced by the defendant, suggested that the wife had not come forward, or he should certainly send such a case before a jury, as he considered a summary punishment was inadequate for such an offence. As, however, she refused to attend, he should inflict a fine of £5 on the defendant, the highest the law empowered him, and in default of payment he should stand committed for two months to gaol.—The defendant was accordingly committed.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

DISTRESSING SUICIDES.—Two inquests were held on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, at the Hero of Waterloo, in the Waterloo-road. The first inquiry gone into related to Mr. Nathan Wood, aged 43, an extensive and respectable livery stable keeper, residing in Duke-street, Stamford-street, who was found on Thursday morning suspended from a beam in his stables. The deceased, it appeared, took great interest in the movements of the "turf," and was well known in the sporting circles. He invariably staked large sums upon the races, and he had several heavy bets pending on the Goodwood races. The horse he backed was beaten, and this seemed to affect his mind. On Wednesday he was in company with Mr. Worley, a baker, and had some half-and-half and brandy and water with that tradesman. He then complained of some losses he had sustained; and upon Mr. Worley asking him if he had been successful with the races, he replied, "Oh, no, it—is it, quite the reverse; and, with other matters. I don't know what the devil I shall do." He appeared very melancholy, but, upon being spoken to the same evening by his wife, he observed, "I have lost a great deal of money, but never mind, I dare say I shall recover it all again." The next morning he was found, as already stated, by George Grove, a stableman, at six o'clock, and Mr. Sewell, a surgeon of Lambeth Marsh, was called in, but his aid was unavailing, life being quite extinct. The deceased was a veterinary surgeon, as well as a livery-stable keeper, and was in other respects in comfortable circumstances. Evidence having been given of the unsound state of his mind, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."—The second inquest was taken on the body of George Darville, an ostler, aged 54, in the employ of Mr. Standen, a livery-stable keeper, of Wilham-street, New-cut, Lambeth. In consequence of the deceased's intemperate habits, his wife, an old woman, eloped with a sugar-baker, residing in the borough, and this so deeply affected him that he got exceedingly drunk for three nights, and on Wednesday he was taken home by police-constable Hosre, L 92, and the next morning he was discovered hanging in the stable. The jury returned a verdict to the same effect in this instance as they did in the preceding one.

THE LATE LOSS OF LIFE NEAR CHATHAM.—On Monday afternoon an inquiry, which had been adjourned from Saturday, was resumed by Mr. Lewis, the coroner, in the Guildhall, Rochester, on the bodies of Mr. Thomas Correll, surgeon, David Edger, quartermaster, William Marshall, quartermaster, Henry Kemp and Stephen Bond, seamen, all of whom belonged to her Majesty's surveying steamer, Shearwater, who lost their lives on Monday week last, on the river Medway, by the upsetting of a boat near Chatham. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

Spohr's new oratorio, *The Fall of Babylon*, was rehearsed at the Hanover Rooms last week, preparatory to its performance at the Norwich Festival, next month.

PROVINCIAL FESTIVALS.—There will be five music meetings in the autumn—first as Preston, during the Guild, early in September; then at Norwich, which will be followed by the Worcester, then Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and early in October, at Reading. The grand music hall at Liverpool has been commenced, but it will not be opened until the autumn of 1844.

THE BRIDGES TOLL FREE.—In consequence of the committee on metropolitan improvements having recommended Vauxhall Bridge, and Southwark bridges to be thrown open to the public, the government intends, next session, to introduce a bill to purchase the vested interest of the shareholders with the unclaimed dividends.—*Morning Herald.*

The questions as to the weight of sovereigns when tendered in payment, and the difficulty of obtaining silver in exchange, now appear to be quite forgotten. It would seem that the greater portion of the light coin has been removed from circulation, and it is almost a rarity to find a piece below the standard. The means adopted by the Bank of England to procure a necessary supply of silver, which is only to be viewed as a gratuitous act for the benefit of the public, and the amount which having been hoarded, and now has been brought out precludes any probability of a scarcity of the latter metal. Although these facts are notorious, a party has the modesty to put forth an announcement that country bankers and others can be supplied with any quantity of silver money at a *moderate premium*, by application, &c.

A SEASONABLE HINT TO THOSE LADIES WHO CANNOT GO OUT OF TOWN.—(From a correspondent.)—Pursue the same system as if you were at a fashionable summer residence or watering place. Rise early, breakfast soon after—stroll into the fields (if near), if not, the parks, your book or work with you—enjoy the fresh air the whole or part of the day as the weather permits. Returning, you will prove the enjoyment of your own house in lieu of, perhaps, a small uncomfortable lodging, and, I will venture to predict, with quite as good an appetite for your dinner as in the country. It is often the fear of appearing indolent that restrains females from such a course. I except those who are really so, and must have some excitement to provoke a "lazy circulation of the blood," who could not be prevailed on to take a walk unless some hundreds congregated near the sea-side or promenade to partake the same dull routine of pleasure—to such I say go, by all or any means. But to those who really value their domestic happiness, and consider the saving of ten or twenty pounds, as the case may be—the confusion necessarily caused at home by their absence, that home it is their pride to illumine by their smiles. I tell them plainly indolence will not attach her name to such—but will give place to activity, health, and economy.

SHORT SIGHT.—Those who are engaged in occupations which require the long-continued employment of the eyes on minute objects, are more apt to become near-sighted than those who are not thus employed. Mr. Lawrence attended a book-sale, and found that out of twenty-three persons who were present, twelve of the number wore glasses. Like several other affections of the eye, myopia is sometimes hereditary; the children of short-sighted parents being more apt than others to be affected with the disease. All minute occupations, such as sewing, long-continued reading, &c., should be abandoned; the head should be kept erect; the coverings of the neck should be loose; and straining of every kind should be avoided, to prevent increase of congestion. Mild unirritating diet, pure air, active exercise, and the practice of looking at distant objects in the open country, will be found very beneficial.—*Medical Times.*

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE COURT ARCHITECT'S DAUGHTER, DOROTHEA.—The manner in which I became acquainted with the Speck family, was a good joke against me at the time, and I did not like then to have it known, but now it may as well come out at once. Speck, as every body knows, lives in the market-place, opposite his grand work of art—the town-pump, or fountain. I bought a large sheet of paper, and having a knack at drawing, sat down, with the greatest gravity, before the pump, and sketched it for several hours. I knew it would bring out old Speck to see. At first he contented himself by flattening his nose against the window-glasses of his study, and looking what the Englander was about. Then he put on his grey cap with the huge green shade, and sauntered to the door; then he walked round me, and formed one of a band of street-idlers who were looking on; then at last he could restrain himself no more, but pulling off his cap, with a low bow, began to discourse upon arts, and architecture in particular. "It is curious," says he, "that you have taken the same view of which a print has been engraved." "That *is* extraordinary," says I, (though it wasn't, for I had traced my drawing at a window off the very print in question). I added that I was like all the world, immensely struck by the beauty of the of the edifice; heard of it at Rome, where it was considered to be superior to any of the celebrated fountains in that capital of the fine arts; finally, that if, perhaps, the celebrated fountain of Aldgate, in London might compare with it, Kalbsbraten building, *except* in that case, was incomparable. My operations on old Speck were so conducted, that in a quarter of an hour I had elicited from him an invitation to go over the town with him, and see its architectural beauties. So we walked through the huge half-furnished chambers of the palace, we panted up the copper pinnacle of the church tower, we went to see the Museum and Gymnasium, and coming back into the market-place again, what could the Hof-architect do but offer me a glass of wine and a seat in his house? He introduced me to his gattin, his Leocadia (the fat woman in blue), "as a young world-observer, and worthy artfriend, a young scion of British Art, who had come to refresh himself at the urquelleos of his race, and see his brethren of the great family of Hermann." I saw instantly that the old fellow was of a romantic turn, from his rhodomontade to his lady; nor was she a whit less so; nor was Dorothea less sentimental than her mamma. She knew everything regarding the literature of Albion, as she was pleased to call it; and asked me news of all the famous writers there. I told her that Miss Edgeworth was one of the loveliest young beauties at our court; I described to her Lady Morgan, herself as beautiful as the wild Irish girl she drew; I promised to give her a signature of Mrs. Hemans (which I wrote for her that very evening); and described a fox-hunt, at which I had seen Thomas Moore and Samuel Rogers, Esquires; and a boxing-match, in which the athletic author of *Pelham* was pitched against the hardy mountain-bard, Wordsworth. You see my education was not neglected, for though I have never read the works of the above-named ladies and gentlemen, yet I knew their names well enough.—*Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.—Fraser's Mag.*

THE FIRST WALTZ.—ITS AGONISING RESULT.—At the end of four weeks there was a grand ball at court in honour of H. H. the Prince of Dummerland and his princess, and *then* I determined I would come out in public. I dressed myself with unusual care and splendour. My hair was curled and my moustache dyed to a nicety. I stepped up to Dorothea. Heavens! how beautiful she looked! and how archly she smiled, as, with a thumping heart, I asked her hand for a *waltz!* She took her little mother-of-pearl dancing book—she wrote down my name with her pencil—we were engaged for the fourth waltz, and till then I left her to her other partners. Who says that this first waltz is not a nervous moment? I vow I was more excited than by any duel I ever fought. I would not dance any contre-danse or galop. I repeatedly went to the buffet and got glasses of punch (dear simple Germany! 'tis with rum-punch and egg-flip thy children strengthen themselves for the dance!)—I went into the ball-room and looked —the couples bounded before me, the music clashed and rung in my ears—all was fiery, feverish, indistinct. The gleaming white columns, the polished oaken floors in which the innumerable tapers were reflected—all together swam before my eyes, and I was in a pitch of madness almost when the fourth waltz at length came. "*Will you dance with your sword on?*" said the sweetest voice in the world. I blushed, and stammered, and trembled, as I laid down that weapon and my cap, and hark, the music began! Oh, how my hand trembled as I placed it round the waist of Dorothea! With my left hand I took her right—did she squeeze it? I think she did—to this day I think she did. Away we went; we tripped over the polished oak floor like two young fairies. "*Courage, Monsieur*, said she, with her sweet smile; then it was "*Très bien, Monsieur!*" then I heard the voices humming and buzzing about. "*Il danse bien, l'Anglais!*" "*Me for, oui*," says another. On we went, twirling and twisting, and turning and whirling; couple after couple dropped panting off. Little Klugenspohr himself was obliged to give in. All eyes were upon us—we were going round *alone*. Dorothea was almost exhausted, when * * * I have been sitting for two hours since I marked the asterisks, thinking—thinking. I have committed crimes in my life—who hasn't? But talk of remorse, what remorse is there like *that* which rushes up in a flood to my brain sometimes when I am alone, and causes me to blush when I'm a-bed in the dark? I fell, sir, on that infernal slippery floor. Down we came like shot; we rolled over and over in the midst of the ball-room, the music going ten miles an hour, 800 pair of eyes fixed upon us, a cursed shriek of laughter bursting out from all sides. Heavens! how clear I heard it, as we went on rolling and rolling! "My child! my Dorothea!" shrieked out Madame Speck, rushing forward, and as soon as she had breath to do so, Dorothea of course screamed too, then she fainted, then she was disentangled from out my spurs, and borne off by a bevy of tittering women. "Clumsy brute!" said Madame Speck, turning her fat back upon me. I remained upon my *séant*, wild, ghastly, looking about. It was all up with me—I knew it was. I wished I could have died there, and I wish so still. Klugenspohr married her, that is the long and short; but before that event I placed a sabre cut across the young scoundrel's nose, which destroyed *his* beauty for ever. O Dorothea! you can't forgive me—you oughtn't to forgive me; but I love you madly still.—*Ibid.*

"OLD MORTALITY."—The only occupation of the old man was wandering about the country, repairing the tomb-stones of the Covenanters, travelling from one churchyard to another, mounted on his old white pony, till he was found dead one day by the roadside. His family experienced a singular variety of fortune. One of his sons went to America, and settled at Baltimore, where he made a large fortune. *He* had a son who married an American lady, and the latter outliving her husband, became Marchioness of Wellesley! His daughter was married to Jerome Bonaparte, and after her separation from him, wedded Monsieur Serrurier, the French Consul at Baltimore. What would Old Mortality have said, as he pored among the neglected gravestones in Scotland, had he foreseen that the widow of his grandson was to become an English Marchioness, sister-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, and his grand-daughter, Queen of Westphalia, and sister-in-law of Napoleon!—*Inverness Courier.*

ANGLING.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

THE CARP.

Now to our business let us once more bend,
Truce to all cares, one pleasing work attend.
I see the angler dip—he strains his line—
A carp!—the laurel of the day is mine

The carp is the most valuable of all fish for stocking ponds; and many of the lakes, ponds, &c., in this country, are well stocked with these fish. They are quick in growth, and spawn three or four times a year. The breeding of carp is more particularly cultivated in Germany; and they are said to have been introduced into England from Spain, in the year 1514, in the reign of King Henry VIII., which has given rise to that old English distich—

Hops, reformation, carp, and beer,
Came into England all in a year.

Sussex abounds more with this fish than any other place. Mr. Mascal, who is said to have brought them over, resided at Plumstead, in that county. They delight in ponds that have marly sides, clay ponds, sheltered from the winds, and having weeds and long grass about the edges, on which they feed in the hot months. The best season to fish for them is from April to July; and Walton says the tenth of April is reckoned by many a fatal day for carp. They are said to have lived in some instances to neh

CARP AND TENCH.

age of two hundred years. Large carp will become very tame in ponds where they are regularly fed. Sir John Hawkins says he was assured by a friend of his, that he saw a carp come to the edge of a pond, from being whistled to, by a person who fed it daily. He is a very difficult fish to take, being so remarkably shy, that the greatest nicety must be observed in fishing for him; and the first step to be taken is to throw in plenty of groundbait the day before you intend to commence operations: for this purpose boil two pecks of beans, with four ounces of fine honey, and four grains of musk: let them boil a quarter of an hour, and preserve them to bait; when you use them, take some of these beans, and put them into some river-water to boil; and when they begin to bubble, put the quantity of two small beans of aloe succirrus into the pot, and let it boil a little. When cold, bait the pond, and it will set them a scouring, and make them so hungry that they will bite at anything. The next morning bait your hook with the biggest beans, and let the point of your hook just pierce the skin of them; fish close to the bottom; let your tackle be very fine, and you will have good sport. Another ground-bait is made of bread and bran, worked into a paste, and made into little balls; throw these in the evening before you intend to fish, and by four o'clock be by the water side; approach as cautiously as you can, and keep out of sight as much as possible; bait with a small bright red worm. When you have a bite, give him time; and when you perceive he is sailing away with your bait, strike pretty quickly; and, if he be a large fish, play him well before you attempt to land him, as he is a very strong fish; but, being leather-mouthed, you need not be under any fear of losing him, if he be fairly hooked.

A person who angles for carp must arm himself with abundance of patience. They always keep in the deepest parts of ponds or rivers, where there is but a small running stream: they will seldom bite in cold weather. They not only delight in worms, but in a variety of sweet pastes, of which there is great variety; the crude of honey and sugar, mixed up with fine flour, and minced fine, and a little cotton or white wool, to make it adhere to the hook. If you fish with gentles anoint them with honey, and have your tackle dyed a pale blue. An excellent ground bait, also, is to take a lot of ale grains and mix them well with blood, baiting the ground with them: the bait may be either a gentle, a green pea, paste, or the red worm. The spawn of the carp is exceedingly rich and good, and may be dressed many ways, so as to be a most exquisite sauce: some say it is the finest eating in the world.

THE TENCH.

The Tench is angled for in exactly the same manner as the carp, but does not grow to such a size; five or six pounds being a good size for a tench, though they have been found larger. They spawn in June. They are called the fishes' physician, because the slime which is spread all over them is said to have such healing qualities for wounded fishes; and the pike is said to be so aware of this property that he will not feed upon them.

A DISCIPLE OF ISAAC WALTON.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR.—A lady, still in the prime of life, and retaining considerable beauty, though she had been married ten years, in 1838 deserted her husband, who is a merchant at Nantes, and came to live at Paris with a clerk in a commission-warehouse, with whom she became intimate when visiting Nantes, on business. After a union of four years, the lover felt or pretended to feel a qualm of conscience, and announced a few months ago to his mistress that they must part, as he had determined to form a legitimate alliance with another lady. After some violent struggles, the repudiated woman appeared to be resigned; but a few days ago wrote a letter to her seducer, urging him to pay her a final visit, as she had communications to make of importance to their mutual interests. He went to her apartment, where she renewed her earnest entreaties for a re-establishment of their relations; but, finding him inexorable, she produced a knife which she, in their halcyon days, had given him as a present, but mourned on their parting, and plunged it several times into her breast. The astounded young man called aloud for help, and the neighbours rushed in. To them the jealous woman declared that it was he who had done the deed, pointing at the bloody knife on the floor. The commissary of police was called in, received from the exasperated woman, who appeared to be dying, a calm and deliberate repetition of the charge; upon which the supposed murderer was taken into custody and sent to prison. When, however, on a subsequent day, the officers of the law came to take her examination in the presence of the young clerk, she relented, confessed that it was her own attempt upon her life, and completely exculpated the prisoner, who was thereupon set at liberty. The infatuated woman was taken to the hospital of St. Louis, where she has since expired.—*Galignani.*

SUPPOSED WRECK OF THE MAGNET SLOOP-OF-WAR.—In the *Borsenhalles* of the 21st instant appears an account of a vessel having been raised near a place called Oro, and taken into Malmo, which, it is supposed, is the Magnet sloop-of-war, commanded during the war of 1809 by Captain Morris. She mounted two 9-pounders and sixteen 32-pound carronades. From her appearance it is surmised that she has been many years under water. The most curious circumstance is the excellent state of the works of three silver watches found in the cabin, which, it appears, after the inspection of a watchmaker, are capable of being repaired. She is built of oak, copper-fastened, and is represented to be worth the expense of raising her.

FLORICULTURE.

THE DAHLIA.

This flower, named after Dahl, a celebrated Swedish botanist, and which is now so common in our country, is said to have been introduced into England by Lady Holland in 1804. It was first discovered in Mexico, in 1720, by Baron Humboldt, who sent some specimens to the botanical gardens at Madrid, and from thence it was disseminated over Europe. But little attention was paid to it on its first introduction; and up to the year 1820, very slight progress seems to have been made in its cultivation, yet latterly it has risen to such importance, that most beautiful and innumerable varieties have been produced by the florists of this country within the last few years. The soil for dahlias should consist of equal portions of sand and loam; these ought to be mixed with a small quantity of all hotbed, and a little peat. The dahlia may be propagated by seeds, by a division of the roots, or by cuttings from the lower part of the stem; if by the first, they should be sown in a mild hotbed in February or March, and they will be ready for planting out in May. Propagation with the root is by dividing it so that each piece contains an eye, similar to the plan adopted with the potato; but it will be found that in dahlias the eyes are not scattered but concentrated round the collar of the root. When it is attempted to rear a plant by means of cuttings, the cuttings should be stuck in sandy loam with a bottom heat, and protracted by a bell glass: three weeks is sufficient time for the formation of the root, and up to this period the plant must be shaded from the sun. There is a hardness about the full-grown plant to a certain degree, that enables it to bear all the changes of temperature; but this point passed it immediately falls off and never rallies again during the same season. A sharp frost will in one night shrivel up the most healthy flower; this more particularly happens if planted in a low situation.

Observations.—Finish laying picotees as early as possible. The most valuable kind of dahlias may still be propagated; the earth between the morning plants should be loosened. Tulips, lilies, hyacinths, irises, and other hardy bulbs may now be sown in boxes or pans, chrysanthemums should be repotted and kept in a warm situation out of doors; they should be watered when the sun shines on them, as this, though injurious to most flowers, is beneficial to this particular plant. Finish piping pinks, pansies, and all biennials.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Wednesday Evening

In foreign stocks and railway shares business was of the most limited description, but quotations were maintained by the firm condition of prices in the English market

Edinburgh and Glasgow railway shares, were quoted 47; ditto, New, 3½. Great Western, 90; ditto, New, 63½; Brighton, 34¾ to ¾; South-Western, 62½; North Midland, 59½; Paris and Rouen, 11½; and Thames Haven, unregistered, 8.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since Saturday the arrivals of English wheat have amounted to 3840 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent. On Monday the prices of this article declined from 4s. to 6s. per quarter; and since that day, owing to the fine weather for the harvest, and the thin attendance of buyers, the demand has rated excessively heavy, and the quotations have suffered a further depression of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, without effecting a clearance. From abroad, 17,960 quarters of wheat have been received, nearly the whole of which has been entered for home consumption. So little has been passing in either free or bonded sorts, that the rates have been almost nominal. Barley and malt have gone off slowly, at barely previous quotations; and the same observation may be applied to beans and peas. From Ireland we have received nearly 15,000 quarters of oats, while the demand for them has ruled extremely slow.

Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 48s 50s 52s; fine, 52s 54s 58s; old, 52s 56s 58s 60s; White, new, 50s 52s 54s; fine, 58s to 61s; superfine, new, 60s 62s 64s 66s. Talavera, 60s 66s 67s; old, 64s 67s 68s; Foreign, free, 47s 50s 54s; fine, 48s 50s 60s; superfine, 60s 62s 67s.

Rye—New, 33s 37s.

Barley—Grinding, 24s 23s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 28s 29s, fine, 29s 30s; Distilling, 22s 27s.

Oats—Feed, English, 20s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 23s 25s, fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potato, 23s 25s, fine, 27s 30s; Scotch, feed, 23s 24s, fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potato, 21s 23s, fine, 24s 26s. Irish, feed, white, 18s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; blink, 19s 20s; fine, 20s 21s; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 9d; Barley, 28s 0d; Oats, 21s 5d; Rye, 34s 9d, Beans, 34s 7d, Peas, 33s 10d

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 53s 9d; Barley, 27s 9d; Oats, 21s 10d; Rye, 34s 10d; Beans, 34s 9d; Peas, 34s 4d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 9s 6d; Beans, 8s 6d, Peas, 8s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter. Fresh butter, 13s 0d to 15s 0d per dozen pounds; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d.; Irish butter: Cork, 81s to 84s; Waterford 82s to 85s, Clonmel, 75s to 83s; Belfast, 76s to 82s.—Fine Dutch, 90s to 96s

Cheese. Cheshire, 58s to 78s; Derby, plain, 30s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 60s to 66s; Wilts, double, 49s to 62s; ditto, thin, 41s to 52s; Somerset, 60s to 70s.

Tea—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8½d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9½d per lb.

Sugar, per cwt. Barbadoes, 62s to 67s 0d; St. Lucia, 59s to 66s 0d; Refined, 80s 0d to 85s 6d.

Coffee, per cwt. Jamaica, 102s to 130s

Cocoa, per cwt. West India, 36s to 40s.

Coal.—Chester Main, 16s 3d; Hollwell Main, 18s; New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Old Tanfield, 15s 6d; Wylam, 16s; Hetton, 19s; Killingworth, 18s; Haswell, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 6d; Caradoc, 20s 9d; 19 ships, 348 tons, Ships arrived, 20.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 55s to 94s; New ditto, 50s to 90s; New Cover Hay, 80s to 100s; Old ditto, 95s to 120s; Oat Straw, 30s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 40 to 42s per load.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal.—Beef, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 4s 10d. Notwithstanding the supplies of stock and cool meat offering in the above markets have been somewhat on the increase, the demand has ruled active, and the prices of beef and mutton have advanced quite, 2d per 8lbs.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES. FRIDAY.

Bank Stock,	India Stock 259 pm
3 per Cent Red., 92¾	Ditto Bonds 33 pm
3 per Cent Cons. 91¾	Ditto Old Annuities, 90¾
3¼ per Cent Red., 101	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent. 100¾	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 45 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., 45 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 52 pm
Jan. 1860, 12 9-16	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859, 12 7-16	India Stock for Opg.,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Opg., 91¾

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. DAWSON, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth merchant

BANKRUPTS.—J. IVERY, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, carpenter. —H. J. WATKINSON, Hightown, Yorkshire, card-maker.—C. BINLEY and F. COPLAND, Birmingham, coachmakers.—H. HILTON, Over Darwen, Lancashire, bleacher.—H. ROGERS, Dartmouth, Devonshire, wine-merchant. T. COLLET and J. SMITH, Ossett, Wakefield, cotton-spinners.—W. WARD, Manchester, plumber.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

INSOLVENT.—W. FREEMAN, Acton street, Bagnigge Wells-road, builder

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. WEBB, Northampton-terrace, York-street, City road, watchmaker.

BANKRUPTS.—J. JUGANKEY, Liverpool, printer. J. FARLEY, jun., Witney, Oxfordshire, garth-web manufacturer. T. ARMSTRONG, Conduit street, Paddington, merchant.—R. ROLLO, Durham-street, Vauxhall-road, merchant.—J. HADDOCK, Warrington, bookseller.—R. LOOSEMORE, Taverton, dealer and chapman.—S. KNIGHT, West Hoathley, Sussex, cattle-dealer.—R. LYON, High Holborn, cabinet-maker.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 2, 1842, is 36s. 6¼d. per cwt., exclusive of the duties of customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Deal, Kent, the lady of George Mercer, Esq., solicitor of a son

On the 2nd inst., in Bruton-street, the Viscountess Newry, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Norwood, the lady of George Hankey, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., in Notting Hill-square, the wife of Charles Knight Murray Esq., of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Grafton-street, the lady of George Cary Elwes, Esq., of a daughter.

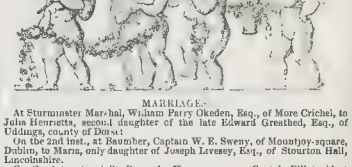
On the 2nd inst., at Walmer, the lady of Captain Sir Keith Jackson, Bart., of a son.

On the 1st inst., in Upper Harley-street, the lady of E. Pepys, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th ult., at Brampton Park, Huntingdonshire, Lady Mary Hewitt, of a son

In George-street, Hanover square, the Lady Katherine Fleming, of a daughter, still born.

At Rochester, the lady of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 99th Regiment, of a daughter.



MARRIAGE.

At Sturminster Marshal, Wilham Parry Okeden, Esq., of More Crichel, to Julia Henrietta, second daughter of the late Edward Greathed, Esq., of Uddaugs, county of Dorset

On the 2nd inst., at Saumber, Captain W. E. Sweny, of Mountjoy-square, Dublin, to Maria, only daughter of Joseph Livesey, Esq., of Stourton Hall, Lincolnshire.

On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Elliot, eldest son of the Hon. Rear-Admiral Elliot, C.B., to Hersey Susan Sidney Wauchope, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope, of Niddrie Marischall, Mid-Lothian.

On the 2nd inst., at Bath, William Somerset, Esq., second son of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord William Somerset, to Helen, only daughter of the late Captain Donald, of the 94th Regiment.

On the 26th ult., at Kinnersley, Salop, Thomas Townsend, Esq., of Hillmorton Hall, Warwickshire, to Christiana, third daughter of the late Major General Andrew Barn, R.M.

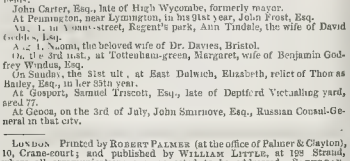
On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Edward Gage, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Miss Henrietta Beauclerk, youngest daughter of the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk.

On the 2nd inst., at Byfleet, Surrey, Benjamin Scott, Esq., of Upper Clapton, to Kate, daughter of the late Captain Gleig, of the Dragoon Guards.

On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Arthur Magnay, Esq., of Rickmansworth, Herts, son of the late Christopher Magnay, Esq., Alderman, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of W. F. A. Delane, Esq., of Chatham-place, London

On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Baring, Esq., of Oakwood, Sussex, third son of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., to Charlotte Amelia, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Forster, of Maiden Erlegh Berks.

On the 3rd inst., at Streatham, Francis Scott, Esq., Commander R.N., to Frances Magdalene, second daughter of Henry Harvey, Esq., of Streatham.



DEATHS.

At Hunting Lodge, Dublin, aged 80, Sir Edward B. Holahan, late first Lieut., R.N.

At Murrell-green, aged 80, John Adair Hawkins, Esq., of Great Marlborough street.

At Calais, George Raby, Esq., aged 83

Thomas Homer, Esq., of West Ham, aged 80.

In her 81st year, Margaret, relict of Okey Belfour, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

John Carter, Esq., late of High Wycombe, formerly mayor.

At Pennington, near Lymington, in his 91st year, John Frost, Esq.

On the 1st inst., at Upper Baker-street, Regent's park, Ann Tindale, the wife of David Geddes, Esq.

Aged 1, Naomi, the beloved wife of Dr. Davies, Bristol.

On the 3rd inst., at Tottenham-green, Margaret, wife of Benjamin Godfrey Windus, Esq., of West Ham, aged 80.

On Sunday, the 31st ult., at East Dulwich, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Bailey, Esq., in her 85th year.

At Gosport, Samuel Truscott, Esq., late of Deptford Victualling yard, aged 77.

At Genoa, on the 3rd of July, John Smirnove, Esq., Russian Consul-General in that city.

LONDON Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198 Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, August 6, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 14.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

This week brings the labours of Parliament to a close, and the members betake themselves to their black game. It will be well in the meanwhile, if the country does not arrive at the conclusion, that they have been playing a black game with the people, at least in two of their most important features of domestic legislation—the *re*-enactment of the New Poor-law, and the *non*-enactment of any measure to afford immediate relief to national distress. In these double sins of commission and omission, they have furnished food for Chartist oratory during the recess; and have given colourable cause of agitation to all the desperate grievance-mongers who go about exciting discontent. Whereas, had the Poor-law been rescinded, and the general poverty momentarily relieved, the brawlers of turbulence might have roared their sedition to the winds; and even the immediate and dangerous application of the new Income-tax might have been, under the prospect of a revival of trade and relief of duties by the operation of the new Tariff, comparatively patiently received. As it is, however, we fear that Parliament leaves behind it a terrible and too-deserved amount of public dissatisfaction.

There are, nevertheless, a few domestic measures which demand our general thanks. First and foremost of these is the Mines and Collieries Bill, introduced by Lord Ashley, and considerably damaged in its transition into a law; but still a measure of infinite importance and humanity, and every way honourable to the character of Christian legislation. The promised Slave-trade Abolition Bill is a feature of bright future hope; but as yet it is a promise only, and the same must, for the present, be said of another humane measure—the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, which was almost tantamount to the abolition of imprisonment for debt; but which has been arrested at the close of its career, although its companion, the Bankruptcy Bill, has been hurried into a law with all imaginable rapidity. We regret this defeat of the humane intentions of nearly all the law lords, and indeed, of the majority of the Upper House of legislature, by the dilatory movement of the Commons, who were apparently more occupied with visions of the bird and gun, than with anxiety to bestow a genuine boon of liberty and justice upon an eagerly expectant community. Yet the Bankruptcy Bill—an excellent measure, and running in its progress almost neck and neck with the other—obtains the preference, and will receive the Royal assent. The Insolvent Bill had passed the Lords and two readings in the Commons, and only waited to be committed and read a third time, points which there was abundance of room to have achieved, if the House had employed more, and wasted less, of the time of the country upon personal discussions concerning the bribery and corruption of its members.

Moreover, we are of those who believe that our young and gentle Queen Victoria would have derived a generous and peculiar pleasure from confirming this act, which would have gone so far to spare the feelings, and relieve the misfortunes, of very large classes of her subjects—classes that have been too fearfully extending under the pressures of trade and credit, and under an ill-advised system of persecution, applying itself equally to reverses and to crimes. The new act would have checked swindling, too, most efficiently; and every philanthropist rejoiced in the prospect of its becoming law. There is as much truth as boldness in the assertion, that the law of imprisonment for debt is like a great Inquisition, rife with the most cruel and tantalizing of tortures. It turns the spirits with the screw of a writ; it extorts a confession with a cognovit; it banishes mercy with a judgment; and upon the wheel of an execution it breaks a heart. Prison is not the proper home, either for poor and honest tradesmen, or for poor and honest gentlemen, whom misfortunes have bowed down. Give them as receptacles for rogues and swindlers if you will, and let the law be just and strong enough to enforce true distinction. In a wholesome state of society, not one cruel or vindictive process should be endured.

Another bill has passed, which we regard most favourably, and it has afforded us great pleasure to perceive that among certain members of the House of Commons, a sort of literary festival has this week recorded and celebrated its triumph. We speak of the Authors' Copyright Bill, which will be a fine protection for literary men, and one which those plentiful (though seldom plenty-blest) purveyors of the mental pabulum of the empire so dearly purchase, and so abundantly deserve. Lord Mahon, Sergeant Talfourd, D'Israeli, and other literary gentlemen and members of the legislature, are to be thanked for this genial boon. The literature of England is surely, for its civilising influences, as much entitled to protection as its trade.

The Income-tax and the Tariff have meanwhile both begun their work; the one in the way of technical preparation, the other practically in its effect upon public commerce, and a modified relief of the pressure of duties on food and other articles of domestic consumption. We are glad to be able to record strong proofs of its beneficial tendency in these respects, and to add, that the abundance of the crops very much brightens the prospects of tranquillity during the recess, of which the prorogation of Parliament would otherwise have left us but a cheerless aspect and a gloomy front.

It is right, while glancing at the political deeds of the session, to notice, that the "House of Bribery" vindicated its character to the last. Southampton, Ipswich, Nottingham, &c., all got their writs, in spite of all the evidence, of unfitness to worthily exercise the franchise, against them. There have been fresh elections in several boroughs, and they have all returned candidates of Conservative principles, so that the minister's majority is not on the decrease.

In the contemplation of the parliamentary progress of affairs, the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, as Premier, may deserve some observation. It is right to acknowledge that it has been distinguished by considerable boldness, and marked by the best second-rate ability of statesmanship; and we must all remember that the first and highest order does not exist among us now.

There is some truth then in the moderate remark of the *Herald*, "that the session of 1842 will be favourably narrated in the political life of Sir Robert Peel; if it have not achieved much for the country, it has at all events established the superiority of the Premier over any other public man; if it have not placed him on a level with Pitt, it has elevated him far above all his contemporaries; if it have not demonstrated him to be a great Minister, it has proved that he is the best the present poverty of our statesmanship can afford; in the midst of surrounding littleness it has brought forth one man taller than the rest."

The drawback even to this praise is that Sir Robert Peel has not the genius to meet, upon enlarged principles, the great exigencies of the country, but he has gone as far towards doing so as his circumstances and his party would allow; and, amid all the elements of divisional opinions and conflicting interests, he has managed to preserve, in the House of Commons, one of the largest and most obedient majorities that ever threw strength and safety about a minister's career. Not even these, however, will maintain him either securely or honourably in power, if he have not an eye to the evil pressure of the great distress that is abroad; and if he do not employ the recess upon the anxious labour of invention in devising expedients for relieving the misery and promoting the happiness of the people. And now—

"Farewell the session, and God bless the Queen."

PROROGATION OF IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

WE cannot select a more favourable opportunity—than during the week of prorogation, and just when the closing or closed labours of Parliament have been made the theme of our retrospective leader—to place before our readers an illustration of that imposing ceremony, as it is performed in the House of Lords by our most gracious Queen in person. The dignified bearing of our beloved Sovereign, upon every occasion on which she has had to meet either her Council or her Parliament, has ever impressed all present with its Queenly character, and borne the stamp of the high courage, energy, and decision which have marked the regal nobility of all her race. On more recent occasions, the interest of these ceremonials has been increased by the presence of her Royal Consort, and the public have flocked with freshened loyalty and eagerness to cheer her progress to and from the House. The prorogation of the present session will, we hope, dismiss the people's representatives to thoughts of something more than rural pleasure and pastime, so that their recall to duty may become ominous of the improvement of the condition of her people in all parts of the land.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—We have received the Paris papers of Tuesday. They announce that the Chamber of Deputies elected M. Las Cases as its fourth secretary on Monday afternoon. M. Las Cases belongs to the Conservative party; so that, with the exception of M. Lacrosse, who is a friend of M. Dufaure, the entire *bureau* (the whole of the officers) of the House are ministerialists. M. Sauzet, the new President, was afterwards installed with the usual formalities. With the exception of these incidents, and a speech delivered by M. Laffitte when vacating the presidency, which he had exercised as the senior deputy, these journals contain nothing worth noticing. Of this discourse the opinions of the press are various. By some, it is deemed obscure; by others, that it clearly sets forth the speaker's meaning, and unquestionably it conveys that he (M. Laffitte), having been one of the founders of the present dynasty, would give his best support to every measure tending to insure its consolidation. After expressing his personal regret for the death of the Duke of Orleans, M. Laffitte advised all parties to union, in order to secure to France and the new dynasty the guarantees which were still wanting to the respective rights of both. "For my own part," added he, "after having placed at the service of the Revolution and dynasty of July, a popularity acquired by constant devotedness to my country's welfare, I can now do myself the justice to say, that never having deserted the principles or engagements of my whole life, I am to-day what I was yesterday, the sincere friend of the government which we have freely chosen, but with all its conditions of truth, progress, and national dignity. I am certain, gentlemen, of expressing your sentiments as well as mine, when I add, that our duties towards the Crown would be badly understood, if they could make us forget a single day our duties towards France." After M. Laffitte had concluded, M. Sauzet ascended the tribune, gave the President, *pro tempore*, the usual *accolade*, and addressed thanks to the assembly for the honour it had conferred upon him in calling him for the fourth time to the presidential chair.

The Regency Bill was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday. It consists of five articles founded on general principles, and would experience little or no opposition. It was expected that the Chambers would be prorogued by the 25th inst.

The *Journal des Débats* announces that Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador to the Court of London, has been attacked for some days with a bilious fever, which does not appear to be dangerous, but which retains him in his bed, and retards his return to England.

The funds improved still further on Tuesday, from the increasing confidence in the strength and stability of the ministry.

Accounts from Toulon of the 5th inst. state, that the squadron commanded by Admiral Hugon was on the point of weighing anchor, most of the ships having received clean bills of health on the 4th.

FRANCE.—The election of President of the Chamber of Deputies (as we announced in our 3rd edition last week) terminated more in favour of Ministers than was anticipated. The total number of deputies is 459. Owing to double elections, and other causes, not more than 445 were capable of voting. 429 were present on Friday, including the candidates. The first ballot was as follows:—M. Sauzet, 210 votes; M. Barrot, 133; M. Dufaure, 39; M. Gras Previlli, 22; M. Dupin, 17; M. Berryer, 3. In this M. Sauzet wanted three votes of the absolute majority; consequently it was necessary to have another ballot. The result of this was, than M. Sauzet had 227 votes, M. Dufaure 184, and about 18 lost votes.

M. Sauzet was accordingly declared to be duly elected as President.

In the first ballot, M. Dupin's and M. Salvandy's friends voted against the ministerial candidate. In the second ballot they rallied to it, and secured the majority. This majority may not be personally attached to M. Guizot, but it is evidently firm enough and strong enough, not to allow of his overthrow this session.

"The real forces of the opposition," says the *Débats*, "are represented by the 131 votes of M. Barrot, with the 25 legitimist votes, and 2 lost. This makes 158 for the opposition, and this number has varied little during the last ten years. The liberal opposition has invariably counted from 150 to 160 votes, and it remains so still."

The opposition prints see things in a different light. They argue that were all the malcontent parties to unite against the ministry they could count but M. Sauzet's 210 votes of the first ballot, whilst his opponents would have a few votes more.

The election for Vice-President took place on Saturday, as follows:—Number of voters, 390, absolute majority, 196. M. Salvandy had 223 votes; M. Bignon, 208; General Jacqueminot, 205. These three, all conservatives, were elected. M. Belleyme, another conservative, had 162 votes; De Tracy, Vivier, Gannernon, in fact, all the candidates of opposition, had about 160 votes.

THE MOORS AND THE FRENCH.—We extract the following from a Gibraltar letter, July 23, in the *Herald* of Madrid:—"On the evening of the 18th, as some Moorish soldiers were firing at a mark on the seashore, near Tangiers, several sailors of one of the French men-of-war, at anchor before the town, got into their boat and came near to see the exercise. As they approached the land the Moors directed a general discharge against them, but the sailors having no reason to suppose that the guns were loaded with ball, continued to row on. A second discharge, however, proved that the Moors were not firing with blank cartridge, for the sail of the boat was perforated in various places, and one of the men was wounded slightly on the head. They returned to their vessel and reported what had occurred. The inhabitants of the town, on learning the circumstance, were in great alarm, particularly as all the French vessels refused to receive the captain of the port. The next day their uneasiness calmed down on learning that the life of the French sailor was not in danger, and the Moorish authorities had arrested twelve of the perpetrators of this cowardly act, and had promised full reparation."

PARIS, MONDAY.—On Monday afternoon the Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the election of four secretaries. There were 383 deputies present, and the absolute majority was 192. M. Laffitte was in the chair, as the definite bureau is only constituted when it is completed. M. de L'Espee and M. Bassy D'Anglas, conservatives, obtained the absolute majority.

The funds were higher, 70f. 35c. and 118f. 85c. being the closing prices for the account of the Fives and Threes. The rise on Saturday's quotations is 20c. in both. There was much business doing. Bank of France shares 5f. higher; Spanish Stock quite neglected; Neapolitans and Romans higher. Railroad shares, except the Versailles Left Bank, are improving.

SPAIN.—The Madrid mail of the 1st inst. announces that the infante Don Francisco de Paulo and his indefatigably intriguing wife, the Princess Carlotta, and family, had left the capital; and, we learn through Bayonne, that they were expected at St. Sebastian on the 4th.

Mr. Washington Irving, the American Envoy, had presented his credentials to Espartero, at the Palace of Buena Vista. Senor Albuquerque, the Brazilian Minister, had also presented his credentials to the Regent. The official speeches on this occasion had not been published.

The journalists in Madrid had just flattered themselves that they had overcome the difficulties of the printers' strike, when they were threatened with a fresh coalition of the compositors.

By our Barcelona correspondent of the 2nd we learn that fifteen military officers had been sent to Saragossa, to await orders from the Madrid Executive, in consequence of seditious toasts which they had drunk at a dinner of Moderados or Christinos, on the anniversary of Queen Christina's *fête* day.

According to the *Correspondal*, the Lisbon Cabinet had given satisfaction to the Spanish Government, relative to the brigands on the frontiers, and the Portuguese authorities had been ordered to offer every assistance in the capture of the robbers, who took advantage of the territory to elude pursuit.

THE OVERLAND MAIL BY GERMANY INSTEAD OF FRANCE.—A letter from Trieste, July 28, in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, states, that Mr. Waghorn is shortly expected in that town, to organize a service of correspondence for the East India Company by that route. The letter adds, that Trieste is recovering a little from the late commercial crisis. Our Paris letters maintain that the despatches by the Trieste line, could be in London before the Marseilles telegraph despatch could reach Paris. It is of great importance to establish the German line, after the impediments thrown in the way of expresses through France by the post-office.

AMERICA.—The packet-ship North America, Captain Lowber, which sailed from New York on the 19th ult., arrived off Liverpool on Saturday night, after a quick passage of 17 days. She has brought papers four days late than those previously in our possession.

We do not find in any of the papers any precise information with regard to the negotiation between Lord Ashburton and the United States government. The only information is gathered incidentally from a statement in the *Bangor Courier*, respecting the north-eastern boundary. This journal says, "It is stated here, and is true, that Captain Talcott and his surveying party north of the St. John have been recalled, while the party south of the river will continue their topographical survey. This movement is supposed by some not only to indicate, but almost to prove, that the 'boundary question' has been agreed upon." The *Portland Argus*, described as a paper likely to be well informed on the subject, says, "No settlement of any of the difficulties has yet been finally agreed upon, but we have no doubt that preliminaries have been arranged, which, if carried into effect, will be satisfactory to Maine. The final result may not be known short of two or three months, but that it will be satisfactory, when known, we have many reasons for believing." And the *Journal of Commerce* of the 19th ult. thus speaks of the negotiation generally:—"We have abundant reason to believe that the negotiation with England is substantially concluded, and that, if everything is not finally settled in every particular, nothing has been left in any other than a safe and amicable position."

The Tariff Bill, which had been so long before the House of Representatives, passed the House on the 16th ult., by a vote of 116 to 112. The Bill would, it was expected, receive the consent of the Senate by a bare majority of one. Whether, that expectation being fulfilled, it would receive the approbation of the President, was uncertain. The present opinion seemed to be that it would.

A bad feeling prevailed between Mexico and the United States. The President, in pursuance of a call of the House of Representatives, had transmitted to the House the correspondence which had taken place between the governments of the two countries. The tone of the Mexican minister's letter is severely censured. The Americans, ridiculously enough, affect to believe that it was written under English dictation, for the purpose of provoking a quarrel with the United States, while Lord Ashburton was negotiating for the amicable settlement of the disputes between England and America! No material alteration had occurred in the money or stock-market in the interval between the sailing of the Caledonia and the North America. Remittances for the payment of the interest on the Virginia State Stock, arrived at New York on the 15th ult., but too late to be forwarded to London by the Caledonia, from Boston, on the 16th. The exchange on London was quoted at 106½ to 106¾: on Paris, 5f. 40c. to 5f. 40c.

Accounts from Houston, the capital of Texas, had been received to the 4th ult. The Congress met at Houston on the 28th of June. Next day President Houston delivered his message, which was confined principally to a statement of the embarrassed state of the national treasury. The President is for disposing of the public lands as the most prompt way of meeting the financial exigency. After briefly reviewing the incursions of the Mexicans, and his own course relative to the preparations for an offensive war, he submits the whole matter to the discretion of Congress, recommending especially to their favourable notice the national navy.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—I announced to you in my letter of the 17th of May, that Izzet Bey, the chamberlain, and Tevfik Bey, the secretary of the Mubein, had been dismissed from office, and that the probable consequence of their disgrace would be the fall of Izzet Mehemet, the Grand Vizier, who was in a great measure dependent upon their influence. The intelligence, though somewhat premature, was substantially correct. Sentence was then passed on these functionaries, though some delay, as usual, occurred in its execution. They are to be replaced by Shefvig Bey and Achmet Bey, and the general impression at the Porte, and among the *corps diplomatique*, is, that the *Topal*, or lame Vizier, as Izzet is called by the Turks, having lost his official crutches, will himself speedily succumb. The Beiram, it is thought, will bring some important changes in the Turkish Cabinet. Old Khosref, who had been sitting torpid for upwards of a year in "the corner of retreat," has begun to bestir himself again; all the window-shutters of his palace on the Bosphorus, which had so long excluded the light of Heaven—hateful, it would appear, to the eyes of the ex-Minister—have been suddenly thrown open to admit the sunshine of imperial favour, which, as a matter of course, is to follow the Sultan's forgiveness. It is by some anticipated that he will be named President of the Council, and by others Grand Vizier. A rumour also prevails that Redschid Pacha will be recalled from Paris, and resume his place in the Cabinet. We may, in that case, expect a salutary reaction in favour of liberal and enlightened principles, accompanied with more conciliatory measures in the foreign policy of the Porte. The Prince of Hesse Cassel was last Sunday presented to the Sultan by Serim Effendi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was received by his Majesty in the kindest and most distinguished manner. Indeed, since the arrival of the Prince at Constantinople, the greatest attention and respect have been paid to him, apparently to prove that nothing like personal offence was intended by the refusal of the firman for the admission of the ship of war in which he came into the Dardanelles. The Porte is still busied with preparations for hostilities with Persia. The cavalry was shipped three days ago to Samsoun, on the coast of Asia Minor, and the infantry to Syria; it will be marched through Damascus to Bagdad. The despatches received from this quarter through Beyrout, considerably qualify the accounts previously received, as to the extent of the victory claimed by the Turks over the Persians at Suleymaniah. The number killed of the latter is reduced to 25.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.—By a despatch, dated Constantina, July 24, General Negrier informs the Minister of War, that tranquillity at present reigns from one extremity of the provinces to the other. The last operations of General Levasseur had reduced the Kabyles of Sahel. The Kalifa of Medjana, El-Mokrani, with 400 horsemen and 100 of the tirailleurs of Constantina, is going through the tribes of the west that have not been yet visited. He has forced the Kalifa of Abd-el-Kader to take refuge with Ben-Salem, who has himself some idea of submitting to France. The communications between the provinces of Constantina, Algiers, and Tittery are nearly open. El-Mokrani is in hopes of being able to re-establish the great market of Sylah, which has been discontinued these five years.

THE PORTE AND TUNIS.—The *Semaphore* of Marseilles contains a letter from Tunis, July 21, which says:—"A Turkish frigate has just arrived here, under the escort of an English corvette, having on board an ambassador from the Porte, with the *ultimatum* of the Grand Seignor. The chief conditions are, that the Bey, in his quality of Pacha of the Ottoman Porte, is immediately to put in execution the treaties with the foreign powers which at present are in force in the Turkish empire. He is to suppress all monopolies of trade, and to reduce the number of regular troops from their present number of 20,000 to 1500, as this number, it is said, is quite sufficient to maintain order in the interior: the Grand Seignor engages to send succours of his own troops in case any foreign attack should take place. Finally, the Bey is to draw up each year an exact state of his expenses and his receipts under the control of an agent of the Porte, so that the surplus over the expenses may be transmitted to Constantinople. As might be expected, the Bey refused to submit to such hard terms, and the ambassador returned as he came."

WEST INDIES.—The Thames West India steamer has arrived, and brings papers with her to the 9th of July from Jamaica; 1st, from Demerara; 2nd, from Barbadoes; 24th of June, from Trinidad; 30th, from St. Lucia; and from other islands to corresponding dates.

The only fact to be gleaned from the Jamaica journals is, that the crops are likely to prove more propitious, and the produce of those already manufactured was sufficient to freight nearly twenty vessels which were in port at Falmouth. One vessel, it is stated, had taken in as much as 900 hogsheads of sugar.

The political movements in the Demerara legislature occupied the attention of the public, but they are not of a character to excite any interest. The question had even, which had threatened serious results to the planters, had abated.

At Trinidad, and other of the islands, the news of the recent attempt upon the life of her Majesty, with the life of the culprit, and the facts connected with the case, absorbed a good deal of notice. The progress of Trinidad as an agricultural colony is spoken of in the papers as being most satisfactory. The governor of this island, it is stated, is about to visit Europe for the benefit of his health.

Intermediate dates from the islands of St. Vincent, Antigua, and St. Lucia, have also arrived. Several shocks of earthquakes had been felt at Antigua, and one also at Barbadoes, and these were about the middle of the month of June. So it would appear that the symptoms of these awful visitations, which have worked such disastrous effects at St. Domingo, have been experienced and feared on the coasts of the British possessions in the West Indies.

HANOVER.—The Crown Prince celebrated the ceremony of his betrothal with the Princess Mary of Saxe Altenburg on the 20th ult., and returned immediately afterwards to Hanover. The King is drinking the waters at Ems. At the conclusion of the session of the Estates the King confirmed the vote of the Chambers for presenting the sufferers by the fire at Hamburgh with 100,000 dollars.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to several bills;—there lordships were engaged in detail business, of forwarding other bills a stage, and adjourned at five till Saturday at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY.

MR. LEFROY gave notice that he should, on Monday, move a new writ for Ipswich.—The house went into committee on the Newfoundland Bill, and after some opposition from MR. O'CONNELL and MR. HUME, who divided the house four times, the bill passed in the committee, and the house resumed.—MR. O'CONNELL then moved for some papers as connected with the late trials for ribbonism in Armagh. Lord ELIOT did not oppose the motion generally, but could not give all the papers.—MR. O'CONNELL divided the house; and the papers were refused by a majority of 18. The County Courts Bill went through committee *pro forma*.—Several petitions were presented respecting the wine trade.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to MR. K. YORKE, said, it never could have been that sufficient time had not been allowed to fill up the Income-tax returns, Government would allow a proper time, and afford every facility. He had also been asked if two papers were left, was it necessary to fill up both? If a gentleman resided in two places, the one his place of business, the other a country residence, in that case it would be necessary to fill up each paper, and deliver them properly, as they would be different persons.—MR. BERNAL asked whether the statement was authentic that the Government of India had ordered the withdrawal of the troops from Affghanistan?—SIR R. PEEL said he understood despatches had just been received, but he had not yet had an opportunity of reading them. He had received the letter stating that they had arrived since he came into the house. The house then passed to the order of the day, on the third reading of the Ecclesiastical Corporation Treasury Bill.—After some opposition to the order of the day, the house went into committee on the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill.—The clauses were agreed to up to the 88th, when the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow (Saturday).—MR. MASTERMAN moved a resolution in favour of the wine-merchants' petition, but withdrew it after some discussion. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY.

Their lordships met at two o'clock, when several private bills were advanced a stage; and some public ones forwarded. A message from the Commons brought up several bills, which were considered; and their lordships adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

Some bills were read a third time and passed. Another division on the Newfoundland Bill took place, by MR. B. WALL moving it be read a third time that day three months: on the division, the third reading was carried by 64 against 21. The house then took into consideration the amendments of the Lords on the Mines and Collieries Bill. Lord ASHLEY expressed his poignant regret that their lordships had made the amendments they had: but said he was compelled to accept them, rather than lose the bill, which affirmed the principle of not being obliged to sacrifice the children to save the women. The house generally expressed regret at the lords' amendments; even SIR R. PEEL (who defended the House of Lords from some observations made on them), said he regretted some of the alterations.—The house agreed to the whole of the amendments.—Lord PALMERSTON moved for copies of all "correspondence connected with the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds," which was agreed to. Adjourned to Monday at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY

In the House of Lords several bills were advanced a stage. Earl FORTESCUE moved for returns of outrages reported to the Irish constabulary, of which, he said, there had been a fearful increase, from which his lordship inferred that there had been some recent change in the manner in which justice was administered. His lordship then referred to the late trials of Ribbonmen at Armagh, and condemned in severe terms the employment of spies.—The Duke of WELLINGTON acceded to the motion, but ascribed the increase of reported outrages to the greater vigilance and efficiency of the

police. The noble duke eulogised the character of the Lord Chief Justice. The person described as a spy had not been employed by the magistrates to allure persons to the commission of crime. The charge had been advanced by the counsel for the defence, but abandoned during the trial. The testimony of the approver had been corroborated by unimpeachable witnesses, whose evidence left no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners.—After a few words from the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of GLENGALL said that the apparent diminution of outrages during the administration of the noble earl was delusive. He had repeatedly warned their lordships that it would not last, and that the seeds of sedition had been sown, which would soon bring forth their fruits. The noble earl gave detailed statements in support of this view of the subject.—Lord FITZGERALD said only rose to express his conviction that the inquiry which the noble duke had assured them had been instituted by the Irish Government would be fairly conducted. The motion was then agreed to.—The Earl of HADDINGTON having presented some petitions, took the opportunity of replying to a question put to him some days ago by a noble marquis: "It was not the intention of Government to make an alteration in the line of packets between Donaghadee and Port Patrick."—The Lord CHANCELLOR brought up the report of the select committee, to which the bill on the law of marriage in Ireland had been referred, and in pursuance of its recommendations moved that the bill be referred on Tuesday, to a committee of their lordships' house, with a view to its becoming law during the present session. The present unsettled state of the law was productive of great inconvenience and demoralization to society. After some remarks from Lord Campbell, Lord Brougham, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl of Wicklow, the motion was agreed to.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House of Commons sat at twelve o'clock.—Lord STANLEY moved the third reading of the Newfoundland Bill.—Mr. J. E. HOWARD moved, pursuant to notice, that the bill be read a third time that day three months.—Mr. B. W. HALL seconded the amendment.—The House divided.—For the third reading, 85; against it, 12; majority for the third reading, 43. The bill was then read a third time and passed. Mr. Walter took the oaths and his seat for Nottingham. The hon. member was conducted to the table by Sir R. H. Inglis. The House resolved itself into committee on the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill.—On clause 49 being proposed, Mr. B. WOOD moved an amendment to render the joint receipt of the official and trade assignees necessary in small greater in amount than the security given by the former.

After a protracted discussion the committee divided.—For the clause, 59; for the amendment, 16; majority, 35.—On the suggestion of Sir T. WILDE the words permitting certificated special pleaders to be commissioners, and compounders also to be expunged. The other clauses of the bill were agreed to, several amendments having been proposed and negatived by considerable majorities. In reply to Captain FITZROY, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that it was not the intention of the Income-tax Act that the tax should be deducted from the dividends on foreign stocks payable in this country, unless when the parties entitled to receive them were inhabitants of Great Britain.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the Boroughs Incorporation Bill passed through its various stages, the standing orders being suspended for that purpose.—In reply to questions from Lord PALMERSTON as to the reported order of the Governor General of India for the withdrawal of the British troops from Affghanistan, Sir R. PEEL gave very strong reasons for withholding the information, and said, "Candahar and Jellalabad may at this moment be the scene of military operations. The death of Shah Soojah has placed the country in a new position with respect to the treaty contracted by Lord Auckland. The relations in which we stand are therefore also to his death made the subject of diplomatic communications. I must, therefore, decline answering any questions as to the instructions that have been given, or the views which are entertained. The facts as to some things actually stand. I have no objection to state. At this moment our troops occupy Candahar. I have reason to believe they also occupy Jellalabad, and have at present no probability of their immediate retirement. That is all the information which, consistent with my sense of duty, I can now give. The British troops occupy these places, and, considering the accounts that may arrive in the next mail, the house, I am sure, will not press me for further information." The statement of the premier was received with loud cheers. Sir R. Peel brought up the report of the North Western American Boundary, which was ordered to be on the table of the house.—Mr. LEFROY rose, pursuant to notice, to move that the Speaker be directed to issue his warrant for the election of a member for the borough of Ipswich.—Mr. H. STEWART seconded the motion.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved, as an amendment, for leave to bring in a bill to reenact certain individuals from voting at elections to serve in Parliament, and for preventing bribery and corruption at the election of members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Ipswich.—Mr. BLACKSTONE supported the original motion. Mr. FITZROY also supported it, and arraigned the report of the committee as most unfair. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL defended the committee, and supported the amendment.—Mr. P. M. STEWART vindicated the conduct of the committee. His position as its chairman had been a most painful one, as it imposed upon him the duty of voting to unseat his most intimate private friend. Mr. Gladstone.—After some further discussion, in which Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Williams, the Attorney-General, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Darby, and Mr. Wyse took part, Sir R. PEEL opposed the amendment, on the ground that the house could not pass a bill of pains and penalties without giving the parties affected an opportunity of being heard at the bar of both houses of Parliament, that a great length of time must necessarily be consumed in this process; and that it would be manifestly unjust to suspend the franchise of a large constituency on account of the offence of a small number of individuals. After a few words from Mr. P. M. Stewart and Mr. Tufnell, the house divided.—For issuing the writ, 86; for the amendment, 32; majority, 54.—The original motion was then agreed to.

Sir R. PEEL obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal so much of the act of 1809 as respected the slave trade carried on under the flag of Portugal. He moved that the house should allow the bill to be read a first and second time that evening. After a few words from Captain Pechell, the motion was agreed to.—The house then adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business in this house consisted chiefly of private bills through the necessary stages, preparatory to the close of the session. The Newfoundland Bill and the Marriage Law of Ireland Bill were the most important of those that were advanced to their respective stages.—The Portuguese Slave Trade Act Repeal Bill was read a first time, on the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN. Their lordships adjourned till ten o'clock on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The report of the committee on the Bankruptcy Bill was received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.—Sir J. GRAHAM postponed, in expressions of reluctance and regret, the County Courts Bill, to the next session of Parliament. After some further conversation, the bill was passed through committee *pro forma*, reported to the house, and the report ordered to be received.—The clerk at the table [illegible] that a bill had been forwarded to the house from the House of Lords, intituled "An act [illegible] granting certain elections to be declared null and void."—The house then adjourned till five o'clock. The house having resumed, Sir R. PEEL gave notice that on Wednesday he should move the adjournment of the house until Friday, the 13th instant. In reply to a question from Mr. C. Buller as to the intentions of Government with respect to the members of the reconstituted Exchequer bills, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said "that the result of a cursory perusal of the commissioners' report, and of the evidence upon which it was founded, was to produce upon his mind a very general impression; in fact, left that on the consideration of the circumstances stated in that report, that undoubtedly there existed an equitable claim on the part of some of the holders of these Exchequer bills, on the consideration of the Government—and it would be the duty of the responsible advisers of the country to allow to the house such measures as they might think necessary to afford relief to such persons as might be entitled to their consideration. There were other parties to whose cases further consideration must be given, and it was evident that there was a considerable difference between the several cases which had been investigated by the committee." The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to hint the impossibility of devising the precautions which had arisen during the present session; and thus it must be admitted is lamentable, for it may produce many innocent holders in reference to their commercial transactions and commercial credit, the worst effects of direct and absolute robbery. Mr. HUME brought under the notice of the house the case of a gentleman who had been liberated on paying a fine, after the court had tried him had sentenced him to three months' imprisonment for a brutal assault upon the servant girl at his lodgings. Sir J. GRAHAM vindicated the Recorder of London, who acted upon the representation of Mr. Serjeant Adams, the judge who had tried the case, and stated several circumstances which it is unnecessary to repeat here, tending to show that the opinions of the learned serjeant were well founded.—Sir R. PEEL, after an eloquent tribute to the public services of three officers, moved, "That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of an address to the crown to erect monuments to the memory of Lord Exmouth, Lord De Saumarez, and Sir Sydney Smith."—Mr. HAWES suggested the propriety of giving public monuments to men for civil and scientific services, such as those of Herschell, Watt, and Davy.—The motion was supported with true eloquence by Sir J. COCKBURN.—After several speakers had been heard, the house went into committee, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday. The Coventry Boundaries Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, after a division on the amendment of Sir C. DOUGLAS, that it be read a third time that day three months.—On this division the numbers were.—For the third reading, 47; for the amendment, 3; majority for the third reading, 44.—The report of the Limitations of Actions (Ireland) Bill was brought up and agreed to, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Hawes and Mr. Hume, who divided with only 19 to 41.—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Lords the business was confined to giving the royal assent by commission to various bills, and of announcing the bills before the house in their respective stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.—Mr. Muldmay and Mr. Hope took the oaths and their seats for Southampton, amidst loud cheers from the ministerial benches. The hon. members were introduced by Mr. Fleming and Sir T. Fremantle.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill was read a third time. The bill was then passed. The Lords' Amendments in the Diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor Bill, and the Colonial Passengers Bill, were read and agreed to. On the motion for reading the Insolvent Debtors' Bill a third time, Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE rose, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the house, and to ask a question of the right hon. baronet, Sir J. Graham, relative to the petition of William Gellen, presented on the 4th of August, complaining of the general bad management of the Milbank Penitentiary. If what was stated in the petition was correct, instances of the greatest possible cruelty had been practised by the officers of the Milbank Penitentiary. At all events, the subject was one which required the most strict and searching investigation. The hon. member then complained that the noblemen and gentlemen who had been appointed inspectors; and also whether he intended to recommend that a medical man should be constantly resident in the Penitentiary and the new Model Prison?—Sir J. GRAHAM strongly defended the appointment of the committee of management of the New Model Prison. A better and more effective selection of members could not possibly be made. There could not be an objection to any one member of that committee, and he had no doubt they would most efficiently perform the duties assigned to them. He now had to remark on the management of the Milbank Penitentiary. The hon. gentleman had brought forward several cases of alleged hardships, but the house must recollect that the evidence in support of them was that of a discarded servant. In the course of last year there was an epidemic disease in the prison, which proved fatal in several cases; but every precaution was used, the rules were relaxed, and a nourishing diet instituted. At the same time he (Sir J. Graham) thought in some instances the conduct of the officers was not altogether justifiable. On the whole, he thought the institution well managed, and, from the evidence, it did not appear to be unhealthy. In reply to the hon. member for Finsbury, that the attention would always be directed to the management of the prison by those gentlemen under whose superintendence it was.—Mr. HUME said the Milbank Penitentiary was a disgrace to the nineteenth century, and supposed that the government of prisons should be entrusted to committees.—Mr. GREENE, one of the committee of management of the Milbank Penitentiary, wished to say that he always understood the Secretary of State to be the sole governor. He made all appointments, and all complaints were reported to and adjudicated by him. The greatest pains were taken to see the rules of the prison properly and strictly administered.—After a short discussion, in which Mr Ewart, Mr. Aglionby, and Mr. Hawes joined, Sir J. GRAHAM said he rose to order. The debate was quite irregular. The order before the house was the third reading of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, and they had opened the debate on another subject, which might last for hours.—The SPEAKER said, the right hon. baronet was quite right in what he stated; the house was proceeding contrary to one of its standing rules. When an order of the day was read, the rule was that no other subject should be discussed until that order was disposed of. After a few observations from Sir I. Wilde, Mr. Greene, and Mr. T. Duncombe, the discussion dropped. The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was then read a third time and passed.—The report on the address to her Majesty, to direct that monuments be erected to the memory of Lord Exmouth, Lord De Saumarez, and Sir Sydney Smith, was brought up and agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Aglionby, a return was ordered of the public expense of the colony of New Zealand.—The house adjourned at a quarter past two, and resumed at five o'clock.—In reply to Mr. Wyse, Lord Eliot stated that it was the intention of Government to introduce an Irish Registration Bill next session. The noble lord took that opportunity of stating that the magistrates had exonerated themselves from the charge of having employed Hagan, the witness at the late trial of Ribbonmen at Armagh, as a spy.—Lord PALMERSTON, in moving for the return of Lord Exmouth, Lord De Saumarez, and Sir Sydney Smith, took occasion to review the whole conduct of the present Administration since it came into power, the leading object of the noble lord being to injure the government of Sir R. Peel, by showing that its principle of policy very closely resembled those of its predecessors in office. Sir R. PEEL replied. He adverted to the various topics of accusation introduced by the noble lord, and concluded with the Parliament for the house.—"Sir, I feel conscious of adhering to the same principles of commercial reform of which I long since expressed approval. I aided Mr. Huskisson in the practical maintenance of these principles. My opinions on the subject of the Navigation Law I stated in 1835 and 1840. And, again, in 1841, when, as a Minister of the Crown, I was taunted with being the instrument of an aristocracy determined on resisting commercial reform, I stated the principles which I wished to retain office. I said then that for the sacrifice of private ease, and even the consolidating enjoyment, the reward I looked for was different from that sought for by the man who would sacrifice his principles. Unless I am at perfect liberty to propose such measures as I conceive to be conducive to the public welfare. But I have another hope—another gratifying consolation, that however much I may have occasionally displeased and disappointed some of my hon. friends however much I may be the object of rebuke in the private parties to which the noble lord has access, but to which I have not, that I have still enough, through your struggle, the same demonstrations of unvarying confidence, and almost unvarying support, which cheered and animated us in the blank regions of opposition."—After some brief remarks from several members, the house was agreed to.—Sir J. GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of elections in England and Wales; and announced his intention to proceed with the bill early in the next session.—The house then adjourned till Friday at half-past eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of RIPON, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Exchequer-bills Bill, the Slave Trade (Portuguese Vessels) Bill, the Borough Improvement Bill, the Coventry Boundary Bill, and the Manchester, Birmingham, and Bolton Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.—On the motion that the Newfoundland Bill be read a third time, counsel were ordered to be called in. Mr. Burge then appeared at the bar, and was heard at some length against that clause of the bill (the sixth) by which the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives were to be fused into one assembly.—When the counsel had finished and withdrew, the bill was read a third time.—On the question that it do pass, Lord CAMPBELL moved the omission of the sixth clause. The power of the combined chamber would swamp the popular portion, and make it a mere instrument of registering the decrees of the Governor. The Earl of RIPON said, that this was a temporary measure, and that as it was to be kept that time it expired, the necessity for it would cease. It was introduced to meet a particular evil.—The amendment was negatived, and the bill then passed.

Lord BROUGHAM, adverting to a report to the bankruptcy law a few nights ago, remarked that there was another bill (the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill) which he had presented at the same time, and which, he regretted to say, had passed both Houses of Parliament, and it was due to her Majesty's Government that he should, in his own name, express to them the great gratitude he felt for the hearty, steady, and most efficient support they had afforded to this most complicated measure of the law; that he should express not only his own heartfelt gratitude for the advantages thus secured by her Majesty's Government by their support of this measure, but the gratitude of the immense persons who were the objects of it, and of the creditors of those unfortunate persons. Having always, in his humble sphere, and according to the measure of his power, done his utmost to further the noble object of the law, he felt he could not have been doing his duty if he had suffered the present occasion to pass without declaring his heartfelt gratitude to the Government for their support of these measures, and his anxious hope that they efforts in the same cause might be still more fortunate next session. Much had already been done, and that to him was an incitement to hope and trust that still more would hereafter be accomplished. (Cheers, "hear, hear," from the Lord Chancellor.) Their lordships then adjourned till twelve o'clock on Friday.

THE LORD ADVOCATE.—We regret to learn that Sir William Rae, Lord Advocate of Scotland, is confined at his seat, Eskgrove, near Edinburgh, by severe indisposition, so severe that it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to resume his official duties.—*Scotch Reformers' Gazette.*

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—The returning officer made the official declaration on Saturday. The numbers were announced to be—for Mr. Walter, 1835; for Mr. Sturge, 1801; majority, 84. The warrants against Mr. Frearson and Mr. Feargus O'Connor will not be followed up. A petition against the return has been already drawn up, and will be presented before Parliament separates.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Operations for rebuilding the spire of this church, which suffered so much during the late storm, were commenced on Saturday last. Several workmen were employed during the day in conveying the scaffolding, &c., on to the premises, and it is expected that the rebuilding and necessary repairs will occupy at least three or four months. In consequence of the alarm expressed by the neighbourhood and the pew renters, as to the present safety of the church, the services have been suspended until further notice, the duration of which, however, will not be affected by the repairs which the spire will have to undergo.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 7.—REPRESENTATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE. An active canvass for the representation of the Dublin University has been entered on by a committee (of which Dr. Wall is one of the secretaries), on the part of Mr. Longfield, and by Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, on his own behalf, on the presumption of Mr. Solicitor-General Jackson being elevated to the vacancy on the bench, caused by judge Foster's death. Mr. Longfield's committee have issued a circular to the electors, in which exception is taken to Mr. Hamilton, on the ground that he has not received his education in the university.

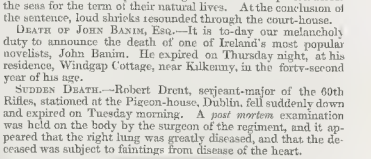
REPRESENTATION OF COLERAINE.—A Belfast paper (the *Northern Whig*) gives the following paragraph:—"A correspondent from Coleraine informs us it is understood there will shortly be a new election there, in consequence of Mr. Litton's expected appointment to office as Solicitor General. Our correspondent states that a large portion of the electors have strong reasons to be dissatisfied with Mr. Litton, and 'that a gentleman of high standing intends to enter the field on Liberal grounds.' We trust that the Liberals of Coleraine will bestir themselves on this occasion."

BELFAST ELECTION.—The writ for holding the election arrived in Belfast on Thursday, but it is thought the election will not take place till Monday the 15th. On the Liberal side, Mr. Ross, of Rosstrevor, has addressed the electors, and placards have been posted through the town, calling on the Reformers to keep themselves unpledged, as a second Liberal candidate (said to be Mr. Shafto Adair) will offer himself. Addresses have also appeared from Mr. Emerson Tennent (who again notices the strong proof he has given of his attachment to the government, by his acceptance of office), and Lord Hamilton Chichester. His lordship says, he offers himself "professing the principles upon which the present administration has formed its basis." The general opinion is that Mr. Ross and Mr Emerson Tennent will be elected.

CORK ASSIZES, Friday, Aug. 5.—TRIAL OF THE VITRIOL THROWERS.—Judge Ball took his seat on the bench at half-past nine o'clock, shortly after which *Daniel Lonergan, John Drew, Daniel Sullivan,* and *Timothy Herlihy* were placed on their trial, for an assault upon Mr. John Wilson, proprietor of the patent saw mills, and casting upon him a quantity of oil of vitriol, to maim or do him grievous bodily harm.—The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Freeman, Queen's counsel, addressed the jury for the prisoners. Judge Ball having charged the jury at considerable length, and with much minuteness; they retired, and after remaining in for about twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty against the four prisoners.—His lordship then proceeded to pass sentence upon them, and after addressing them in feeling and impressive terms upon the enormity of their offence, he concluded by sentencing them to be transported across the seas for the term of their natural lives. At the conclusion of the sentence, loud shrieks resounded through the court-house.

DEATH OF JOHN BANIM, Esq.—It is to-day our melancholy duty to announce the death of one of Ireland's most popular novelists, John Banim. He expired on Thursday night, at his residence, Windgap Cottage, near Kilkenny, in the forty-second year of his age.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Robert Drent, serjeant-major of the 60th Rifles, stationed at the Pigeon-house, Dublin, fell suddenly down and expired on Tuesday morning. A *post mortem* examination was held on the body by the surgeon of the regiment, and it appeared that the right lung was greatly diseased, and that the deceased was subject to faintings from disease of the heart.



THE THEATRES.

THE SURREY THEATRE.

A new opera entitled *The Little Red Riding Hood*, was produced here on Monday night, before a very crowded house, and went off with entire and unequivocal success. The libretto is neatly written, and the plot pretty, though simple. The music is of the Italian school, and is lively and sparkling throughout. From the overture to the finale we were carried along on one uninterrupted stream of harmonious sounds. There are two or three sweet ballads which we predict will become decided public favourites. The opera is the production of a lady, to whose musical genius it does infinite credit. The music was delightfully sung by Harrison, Leffler, Miss Romer, and Mrs. Searle; the choruses were well managed and the *mise en scene* perfect. The manner in which this opera is produced and played is worthy of the highest praise. Of the *Memoirs of the Devil*, an adaptation from the French, we can say little; it should have been compressed into a one-act piece.

THE DOG SMUGGLERS.—The contraband trade carried on by dogs on the frontier of France next to Belgium, says the *Constitutionnel*, continues to increase in extent and activity. The number of dogs thus employed is estimated at 80,000. A premium is given for the destruction of each of the quadruped smugglers, and immense numbers have fallen victims to the measure; but they are immediately replaced by others. Their homes are in France, where they are well fed and kindly treated, and their education consists in sending them from time to time into Belgium, where they are nearly starved, and severely flogged by men dressed as French Custom-house officers; so that they have the uniform in horror, and in the course homeward carefully avoid it, taking a circuitous route as soon as they catch sight of it. When they are let loose to return home, laded with a burden of from five to six kilogrammes of merchandise, they proceed with rapidity, and they are sure of good treatment on their arrival.

PHILOSOPHY OF HEAT.—"Well, my little fellow," said a certain principal to a sucking philosopher, whose mamma had been teasing the learned knight to test the astonishing abilities of her son "What are the properties of heat?" "The chief property of heat is, that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them." "Very good, indeed; can you give me a familiar example?" "Yes, sir; in summer, when it is hot, the day is long; while, in winter, when it is cold, it becomes very short." The learned knight stopped his examination, and was lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have so long escaped his own observation.

NAPOLEON'S WILLOW.—It is not generally known that there is a very fine tree growing in the neighbourhood of Croydon, a scion from the willow which drooped over the grave of the hero of Austerlitz and Marengo. It was brought from St. Helena, upwards of 15 years ago, by a gentleman on board the General Harris East Indiaman. The tree is a handsome one, and has grown so rapidly, that although, when first planted, it was not the size of "a grey goose quil," it now measures at least 4 feet in girth, and is 30 feet high, with wide spreading branches of proportionate dimensions.

LORD MORPETH AT NIAGARA.

Lord Morpeth, while at Niagara, wrote the following lines in the "Guide Book;" and it is due to his lordship to add, that the effusion is much copied and admired in the United States:—

There's nothing great or bright, thou glorious Fall!
Thou may'st not to the fancy's sense recall—
The thunder-riven cloud, the lightning's leap,
The stirring of the chambers of the deep.
Earth's emerald green and many-tinted dyes,
The fleecy whiteness of the upper skies,
The tread of armies thick'ning as they come,
The boom of cannon, and the beat of drum,
The brow of beauty, and the form of grace,
The passion and the prowess of our race,
The song of Homer in its loftiest hour,
The unresisted sweep of Roman power,
Britannia's trident on the azure sea,
America's young shout of liberty!
Oh! may the wars that madden in thy deeps
There spend their rage, nor climb th' encircling steeps;
And till the conflict of thy surges cease,
The nations on thy banks repose in peace!

DECREES OF HAPPINESS.

If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if for a year, marry a handsome wife; if for two years, take holy orders; but if you would be always gay and cheerful, practise temperance.

SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

Unless our women be brought up in modesty, and with industrious and religious habits, it is vain that we educate the men. It is they who keep the character of men at its proper elevation.

Zeno being told that love was unbecoming a philosopher: "If this be true," replied Zeno, "the fate of the fair sex would be lamentable, not to be loved but by fools."

A physician, passing by a stone-mason's, bawled out to him:—"Good morning, Mr. W——, hard at work, I see; you finish your gravestones as far as '*In memory of*,' and then you wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next?" "Why, yes," replied the old man, resting for a moment on his mallet, "unless somebody is sick, and you are doctoring him, and then I keep right on!"

A LIE.

"A great lie," says the poet Crabbe, "is like a great fish on dry land; it may fret and fling, and make a frightful bother, but it cannot hurt you. You have to keep still, and it will die of itself."

BOOKS.

In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their soul into ours. God be thanked for books! They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling; if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof—if Milton will cross my threshold and sing to me of Paradise—and Shakspere to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart—and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom—I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the "best society," in the place where I live.—*Dr. Channing.*

TASSO'S CURE FOR SPEAKING ILL.

The character of Tasso has obtained the highest praise. It is said of him, that there never was a scholar more humble, a wit more devout, or a man more amiable in society. Some person reported to him, that a malicious enemy spoke ill of him to all the world. "Let him persevere," said Tasso; "his rancour gives me no pain. How much better is it that he should speak ill of me to all the world, than all the world should speak ill of me to him."

Schoolmaster—"Robert, compare the adjective *cold*." Robert—"Positive, *cold;* comparative, *cough;* superlative, *coffin*"

THE VALUE OF THE RIVER THAMES.

Fuller justly says, in his "Worthies of England," that London owes its grandeur and opulence, under God's Providence, to the well-conditioned river Thames, which employs its greatness in goodness—to be beneficial to commerce by the reciprocation of the sides. Hence it was, that when King James I., offended with the city, threatened to remove his Court to another place, the Lord Mayor boldly told him—"Your Majesty may remove the Court at your pleasure, but you cannot remove the river Thames."

EPIGRAM—THERMOPATHY AND HYDROPATHY.

Between hot bathing and cold water cure,
Of holy life at least the patient's sure,—
For, like a parson, in two *cures* he dwells,
Or, like a Bishop, in a *Bath* and *Wells!*

INCOME-TAX ACT.

The following return, to the district assessor, has been made by a gentleman at Islington, of duties payable by him under Schedule D, in respect of his income arising from trade or professions, foreign possessions or securities, possessions in Ireland, dividends in the public funds, interest of money, annuities or annual payments derived from property out of Great Britain, &c., as to all which the act requires that parties should render a specific account in the schedule referred to.

"EX NIHILO NIHIL FIT."

I exercise neither a "a trade" nor "profession,"
Nor boast I of "foreign" nor Irish "possession;"
Unable I am, too, to reckon, most true it is,
On income from aught in the "funds" or "annuities."
As for "foreign securities"—there I'm at sea—
All such, I declare, are most foreign from me.
From "interest" I never gained anything yet,
Save the "office" I hold, yielding——hundreds net;
The tax upon which I will not trouble *you* with.
Since that is a matter you've nothing to do with.

My only "possessions" worth mentioning be
Out of England (to wit) in the Island of *Sky;*
Though of these I have right little cause to be proud,
Since my "rent" is *in nubibus*—"under a cloud."
I've a "castle," I own, in the county of *Air*,
But, 'tis "empty," alas! so I get nothing there.

The rest of my "property" needs not insertion,
It being composed of estates *in reversion;*
Which, not being subject, as yet, to the tax,
I must crave to withhold from all government hacks;
Though, even now, I assure you, I find it to be
A most burdensome *annual* tax upon *me.*

In order my schedule, then, duly to fill,
I, against every item, must write the word "nil;"
The which having done, sir, as well I can,
I protest to its truth, on the word of a *man.*

N.B. The assessor of taxes in Highbury-place
Will be pleased to accept, with all possible grace,
The foregoing "return," under schedule marked "D,"
For the year that will end Lady-day, '43. T. M.
Islington, August 8, 1842.

FRENCH COLONIZATION OF AFRICA.

ALGERIA
Scale of English Miles
Valley Rare Jebel Mountain
West Longitude
Longitude East
From Greenwich
Tangiers
Algiers
Oran
Bona
Constantina
Tunis
Tripoli
Mesurata
Gadames
Ghadames
Ghat
Mourzouk
Fezzan
Ghirza
Augila
Siwah
Soudan
Darfour
Kordofan
Sennaar
Abyssinia
Shoa
Gondar
Dongola
Nubia
Egypt
Cairo
Alexandria
Suez
Mecca
Medina
Red Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Desert of Angad
Desert of Zahara
Desert of Barca
Desert of Libya
Desert of Nubia
Desert of Arabia
Desert of Suez
Desert of Sinai
Desert of Kalahari
Desert of Kalahari
Desert of Kalahari

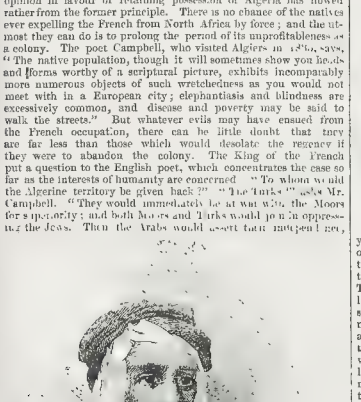
that the commandant of the camp of Oued Lalleg, which is within sight of a garrison of 2500 men, was obliged to have a telescope constantly at his eye to watch the incursions of marauders on the plains, in order to send his patrols to drive them off; and it is scarcely safe in any part of Algeria to venture out of the towns without an escort.

And this system of warfare, although crushed for the moment, will yet for many years harass the French, and retard their efforts after colonization. We now give a view of Constantina, the interesting scene of many a siege and slaughter, and the great rallying point of the departed Duke of Orleans's soldierly fame.

COSTANTINA.

Constantina (pronounced Constantineh by the Arabs, and frequently printed Constantine in the English newspapers) ranks next in importance to Algiers, the capital. Under the name of Cirta, it was once the capital of Numidia, and the ruins of its ancient aqueducts are still in existence. Constantina occupies a bold and commanding situation on a steep rocky hill, with the river Rhumel flowing on three sides of its base. The country around is a high terrace between the chains of the maritime and central Atlas. It is forty-eight miles distant from the sea, one hundred from Bona, and two hundred from Algiers; but the communication with each of these places is rendered difficult by mountain-passes. The 'Iron Gates' is a pass cut through perpendicular rocks on the road to Algiers; and six miles east of Constantineh is another pass called the 'Ascent,' which is carried along a narrow ledge with precipices on each side. Gelma is a strong position half-way between Constantineh and Bona, commanding the entrance of the plain of Constantina. In November 1836, an expedition was undertaken against Constantina by Marshal Clausel at the head of 8000 men. They marched from Bona by the left bank of the Seybous, and experienced great difficulties in crossing the swollen torrents and in conveying their cannon over the lesser Atlas. At length, when they arrived on the high terrace of Constantina, a heavy fall of snow, which lasted several days, and the severe cold, killed or disabled a great part of the army; and will render any plan deserving of consideration which promises to lessen this enormous cost. The struggle between pride and frugality cannot but be a painful one; and it is to be lamented that hitherto the colony has proved so unproductive, that the opinion in favour of retaining possession of Algeria has flowed rather from the former principle. There is no chance of the natives ever expelling the French from North Africa by force; and the utmost they can do is to prolong the period of its unprofitableness as a colony. The poet Campbell, who visited Algiers in 1816, says, "The native population, though it will sometimes show you heads and forms worthy of a scriptural picture, exhibits incomparably more numerous objects of such wretchedness as you would not meet with in a European city; elephantiasis and blindness are excessively common, and disease and poverty may be said to walk the streets." But whatever evils may have ensued from the French occupation, there can be little doubt that they are far less than those which would desolate the regency if they were to abandon the colony. The King of the French put a question to the English poet, which concentrates the case so far as the interests of humanity are concerned — "To whom would the Algerine territory be given back?" "The Turks," said Mr. Campbell. "They would immediately be at war with the Moors for superiority; and both Moors and Turks would join in oppressing the Jews. Then the Arabs would assert their independence, and there would be a universal civil war. Nay, it is doubtful with me," he adds, "whether, in the event of the French relinquishing Algiers, and even blowing up their forts and arsenals, the Algerines would not again rebuild their private vessels and exact their cruelties on Christian captives."

We could use no better portrait of the condition of Algeria with—to serve as both *head* and tail-piece—a spirited portrait of Abdel el Kader, the son of Achmet Bey, and recently the man of most rank and power among the warrior tribes of the country.—See last col.



ABDEL EL KADER.

THE FASHIONS.

Mon cher Monsieur,—You will perceive by the sketch I send you of the above elegant costume, that, as the season advances our Parisian *belles*, with that fitness which is the mark of true taste, have made their costumes as light and airy as possible; thereby rendering them the better adapted for the summer heat. The walking costume, you will see, is a robe of simple white muslin gathered in at the waist, with a girdle or small scarf of pink silk. Though fitting well on to the vest and waist, this dress, it must be noticed, gives a notion of coolness, by its looseness and apparent ease of its multiplicity of plaits. The flounces are deep, though their breadth diminishes from the bottom of the dress; while the vandyking, or in some instances edging with narrow lace, imparts an additional lightness. The bonnet presents rather more of a horse-shoe than an oval appearance in front, and is trimmed with ribbon and feathers of a pinker colour, while flowers of the same delightful hue are worn downwards along the cheek. The whole costume, with the delicate parasol of a mild tint or bluish grey, is one in which a bride might step forth from her *conderi*, on the morning after marriage to enjoy the first walk down the slopes of her chateau garden with the loving object of her young affection. The scarf worn by the sitting figure, your readers will acknowledge with me to be both novel and elegant. It combines the mantle and the scarf, and is composed of black satin and black lace in alternate *strata*, to use a geological phrase.

Lace and embroidered borders continue to be the favourite trimmings for dress. The former, indeed, is in high vogue,—lace parasols, lace fans, lace shawls, and lace mantles, being every where the rage. Some of our economists have *moveable* flounces of lace, white and black, of a depth varying from two to three fingers; and these they can adapt to either morning or evening costume, or change from one dress to another as caprice, colour, or fashion may dictate. I send, of course, such costumes as will suit your English patronesses; for, in truth, here we have the sombre hue of mourning; though greys, and various tints approaching thereunto, as well as white, in crape and muslins, are already peeping forth. Black, indeed, is a colour much too oppressive for summer heats, though I leave it to your philosophers to find out the reason of this apparent sympathy between excess of light and darkness.

JULIE.

THE CHURCH.

The following gentlemen of Cambridge University have been appointed.—The Rev. Edward Bird, M.A., of Magdalen College, to the Rectory of St. Thomas's, Birmingham. The Venerable Archdeacon Raymond, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Rectory of Morpeth. The Rev. Egremont Richardson, B.A., of Catherine Hall, to the Rectory of Oxcomb, Lincolnshire. The Rev. Frank Smith, B.A., of St. John's College, to the Rectory of Tarrant, Rushton. The Rev. J. Browne, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Vicarage of Hasby, Lincolnshire. The Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., of Trinity College, to be assistant preacher of St. James's, Piccadilly, also to the incumbency of St. Luke's District Church, Berwick street, Oxford-street. The Rev. Benjamin Sanderson Floyd, B.A., of Trinity College, to be domestic chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Norwich held a general ordination in the cathedral church of his diocese, on Sunday last, August 7, when a great number of gentlemen were admitted into holy orders.

FALMOUTH, AUG. 7.—The Bishop of Exeter, who is at present engaged in visiting the western districts of his diocese, yesterday proceeded in the Astræa yacht from the Green Bank in Falmouth harbour, to St. Just, on the opposite shore; and after confirming a large number of young persons, in getting into the boat, fell down, and grazed his left leg below the knee considerably, against one of the seats. On inquiring this morning, we found that although the wound was so painful as to preclude his preaching to day, as his lordship intended, yet that the inconvenience was likely to be only of a temporary character. Captain Elliot, R.N., attended his lordship to St. Just.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.—There will be an election at Corpus Christi College, on Friday, October the 28th, of a scholar on the foundation of this college. This scholarship is open to the natives of this county; the candidates for which must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election, and are required to present themselves to the president on Saturday, October 22, at eleven o'clock, and produce certificates of their parents' marriage, their own baptism, evidences of the time and place of their birth, testimonials from the college or school where they have been educated, and Latin epistles to the electors. The patrons and fellows of Brasennose College, Oxford, have presented the Rev. Bryan King, M.A., to the rectory of St. George's-in-the East, London, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. H. B. Churton, M.A., preacher of the Charterhouse, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The Rev. T. K. Thomas, of St. John's College, has been appointed curate of Norton Midsomer, near Bath. The Rev. J. P. Griffith, late Fellow of Wadham College, has been appointed to the curacy of Limington, in Somersetshire. The Rev. W. Maskell, of University College, has, on his own petition, been presented to the valuable rectory of Corscomb, Dorsetshire. The Bishop of Sodor and Man has presented the Rev. A. Holmes to the vicarage of Kirk Patrick, in the Isle of Man. B. Grant, Esq., has presented the Rev. E. Richardson to the rectory of Oxcomb, Lincolnshire.

The following members of this University have been ordained by the Lord Bishop of Chester:—

Deacons.—T. Goff, of Oriel College; T. Hugo, Worcester; C. C. Southey, Queen's; J. Paul, Magdalen Hall.

Priests.—G. H. M'Gill, of Brasennose College; R. Powell, Worcester; D. D. Stewart, Exeter; J. B. Sweet, Balliol; T. C. Maule, Fellow of St. John's; D. J. Yonge, New Inn Hall.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. James, the Senior King's Scholar upon the foundation of Eton at the election, 1812, has succeeded to a Fellowship at King's College, which was rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Elliot. This is the day of the visitation of MSS. Library of Corpus Christi College. The Rev. Richard Heighway Kirby, K.A., of St. John's College, has been recently appointed to the Second Mastership of the Felsted Grammar School. The Rev. Zachary Shrapnel Warren, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, has resigned the Mastership of Beverley Grammar School. The Rev. Horace Chavasse, M.A., curate of Wardend Chapel, near Birmingham, has been nominated to the vicarage of Rushall, in the county of Stafford. The Rev. C. Grey Cashman, B.A., has been licensed to the ministry of St. Paul's Church, Bury, in the diocese of Chester. The Rev. Samuel Sunderland has been instituted to the vicarage of Perlstone, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas King. The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Charles J. Wade, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Lower Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire. The Rev. Thomas Hayes, M.A., Head Master of Sleidburn Grammar School, has been instituted, on the nomination of Earl De Grey, to the vicarage of Bracewell, Yorkshire. The Rev. W. F. Hobson, M.A., curate of Trowell, Notts, has been instituted to the rectory of Strelley-with-Bilborough, in the same county. The Rev. Thomas Cooke, M.A., chaplain to the late Earl of Malmesbury, has been appointed chaplain to the present earl. The Rev. Dr. Duncan Rhodes has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells to the ministry of Kensington Chapel, Bath.

DIOCESE OF ELY.—Two ecclesiastical benefices in the diocese of Ely, have fallen to the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, by the death of the Rev. John Edgar, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, incumbent of Kirton and Falkenham, in the same county. The Lord Bishop of Ely has announced his intention of holding a general Ordination on Sunday, November 2.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Henry Maddrell, M.A., fifty years vicar of Kirk Christ, Lagavre, Isle of Man, aged 77. The Rev. John Henry Gregg, M.A., formerly of Uphill, Somerset, aged 58. At Farnham, the Rev. W. Lushington.

The Right Honourable the Speaker gave an entertainment on Saturday evening at his residence in Eaton-square, to the following officers of the House of Commons:—Mr. Ley, Mr. W. Ley, Mr. H. Ley, Sir W. Gossett, K.C.H., Mr. Clementson, Mr. R. A. Gossett, Mr. Booth, Mr. Hardon, Mr. J. M'c, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Whitting, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. Pole, Mr. Frere, Mr. C. Gunnell, Mr. Dorrington, Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Lee, Mr. Gudge, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. Gray, Mr. Gunnell, Mr. G. Gunnell, and Mr. Hawes. The business of the session has been so oppressive that no one, however, envious his disposition, can grudge those officials a little relaxation.

MINISTERIAL DINNER AT THE CROWN AND SCEPTRE TAVERN, GREENWICH.—On Saturday the Annual Old Fish Dinner of the Ministry took place at the Crown and Sceptre. The Greenwich Steam-packet Company's steamer Prince of Wales was hired specially to convey the distinguished party from Hungerford-market Pier to Greenwich, leaving at six o'clock precisely, with Sir R. Peel, Bart.; Dukes of Buckingham and Buccleuch; Earls of Haddington, Bathurst, Ripon, Liverpool, and Shaftesbury; Lords Stanley, Wharncliffe, Jermyn, E. Bruce, G. Somerset, Lowther, Lincoln, Eliot, Sidney, Redesdale, Sandon, Abinger; Sirs Thomas Fremantle, Admiral George Cockburn, James Graham, G. Murray, F. Trench, E. Knatchbull, W. Follett, A. Grant, G. Clerk; Honourables, H. Goulburne, Herries, H. Baring, Dawson, Sutton, Col. Peel, &c. The Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor, it is stated, did not feel sufficiently well to join the party; but it is worthy of observation that on the same evening an entertainment was given by his grace to another distinguished party at Apsley-house. The Prince of Wales arrived at Greenwich at twenty minutes before seven o'clock, and the party landed at the Crown and Sceptre stairs.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—Napoleon born, 1769.
TUESDAY, 16.—Manchester riots, 1819.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Frederick the Great died, 1786.
THURSDAY, 18.—Beattie died, 1803.
FRIDAY, 19.—
SATURDAY, 20.—Bloomfield died, 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Downing.*"—*Our correspondent is correct. The problem can be solved in two moves. We are obliged by his communication, and shall be glad to hear from him again.*

"*A Disciple of Izaac Walton.*"—*The letter on roach and dace fishing is unavoidably postponed until next week*

"*A Servant discharged in consequence of the Income-tax.*"—*Our correspondent's case is certainly one of very great hardship, and we fear there are many thousands such. A few months more, and we expect Sir R. Peel will find that he had little reason to plume himself on the adoption of this odious, inquisitorial, and manifestly unjust impost. We are literally overwhelmed with correspondence on this painful subject.*

"*L. M.*" *should consult a respectable solicitor.*

"*H. W. B.'s*" *sketch shall appear.*

"*T. J. M. F.*"—*The grand stand at Goodwood is on the outside of the race-course, having a slope from the stand to the course, from which it is separated by an iron railing only.*

"*J. B.*" *is thanked for his proposal, but we cannot make it available for the present.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*There is some ingenuity in this lady's application of her historical comparisons of fate to a circumstance fresh in the public mind; but they are more suited for a purely literary or miscellaneous journal, than to one obliged to find room for the pressing news of the week. The contribution is left under cover at our office.*

The communication of Signor Filippo Pistrucci, shall receive our attention upon philanthropic grounds, as soon as we can examine into the facts.

"*M. M. J.*"—*Accepted.*

"*C. S. F.*"—*Not bad; but we have really no room for half the good things that are sent us.*

"*W. J. Bruce.*" *One of those clerical errors, against which it is difficult in a multitude of avocations always to guard. It will be however the exception, and not the rule.*

"*T.*"—*The footman of this writer takes him in from the assessor the unenclosed income-tax papers to be filled up, and asks whether, after that ordeal is complied with, he is entitled to enclose the papers to the Commissioners "without placing all his affairs under the inspection of not only the assessor (a neighbouring farmer) and his family, but, through him, of the whole parish?" The assessor of the income is of course the person who must receive its return, otherwise how assess? The ordeal is provoking; but the assessor, as a public officer, is bound to maintain the confidence implied by his vocation, though many of the class will doubtless be tempted from the proper and honourable secrecy. But a man, allowing either his family or the parish to partake of an exerted knowledge of individual circumstances, would be dismissed if the charge were brought home by any government to whom it was proved. The whole affair, however, is fraught with grievance, and full of tyranny and perplexity.*

"*J. Howell,*" *Nailsea.*—*The letter is referred to our publisher, who will forward a reply.*

"*Carus Amicus,*" *from Stockport.*—*Declined, with thanks.*

"*Buffer.*"—*We will see what can be done; but all sorts of class interests are proposing similar claims upon our space.*

"*Solomon Short.*"—*1st question. To the nation.—2nd. Say "spoonful," it is the accepted plural, although bad enough. "Spoonfuls" is, however, worse; for, although it is not intended that you should take two spoons and fill them, yet you can take two "fulls" of nothing, as "full" is not a noun; but of two "wrongs" take that which society admits, as they once did light sovereigns, as current. "A spoon twice full," is a right way of coming at the English; but the apothecaries would swear if they were obliged to write it so; and the public shout "pedantry," if they were obliged to read it so.*

"*A Cantab.*" *is enthusiastic, and enthusiasm is generally to be respected, because it bespeaks heart. It should sometimes be guarded against too.*

"*F. L.*"—*The lines are written in a pious, kindly spirit, and are well meant; but they will not save suit our columns. We wish our fair correspondent a speedy recovery from her illness; and although we do not usually return rejected communications of this class (we receive so many of them), yet we shall, out of courtesy to an invalid, make this instance an exception to our rule. The MS. is left, as requested, at our office.*

"*L. L. L.*"—*They would be very acceptable, always provided that we have the opportunity of seeing, from specimens, of their probable merit. Short notices, or a reference to date, should accompany them.*

"*Clegn.*"—*Of too purely religious a cast for the columns of a newspaper not exclusively devoted. Our correspondents must not expect replies from us upon occasions when their poetical communications are rejected.*

"*A Tyro.*" —*We will attend to this correspondent's letter on chess.*

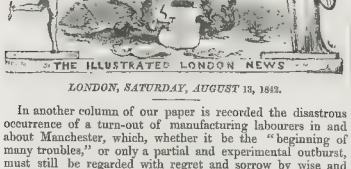
"*Exetonian.*"—*To the last question, Yes. The first, we have received the letter too late to answer it in the last number.*

"*J. C. N.*" *Wisbeach, shall be communicated with. The remark was intended to apply to the entire execution after drawing; and this might have been of a character to have obliterated all traces of the original design. At all events, let "J. C. N." select his subject, and send us the specimen offered, and he may be sure of receiving justice at our hands.*

"*A. B.*" *must return on both sums.*

"*Edwin.*"—*No room.*

Parts I. and II., containing Five Numbers each, stitched in a handsome Wrapper, may be had, price 2s. 6d. each. Part III., containing Four Numbers, price 2s. 6d., will be ready August 13th. Part IV., containing Five Numbers, price 2s. 6d., will be published September 17th; and may be obtained by order of any bookseller or news-agent in the kingdom.



LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1842.

In another column of our paper is recorded the disastrous occurrence of a turn-out of manufacturing labourers in and about Manchester, which, whether it be the "beginning of many troubles," or only a partial and experimental outburst, must still be regarded with regret and sorrow by wise and thoughtful men. It would appear that the sudden and turbulent display of congregated thousands, leaving their daily employment—marching upon mills, forcing willing and unwilling alike to join them, and, in a moment, paralysing the whole activity of the natural enterprise of their neighbourhood—has arisen, in the first instance, from a reduction of wages in one quarter, given almost without notice, and taken by the men as the omen of a general intention on the part of the masters everywhere else. To this conclusion they leaped, perhaps with some reason to believe their conviction true; and at once, with a desperate determination of purpose, they gather in half-starved thousands, resolve to abjure work unless they can have "a fair day's pay for a fair day's labour," and partly with riot, partly with invective, partly with threat, plunge the sober population into fear, and create anxieties, natural to these troublous times, from one end to the other of the land.

Sober men soon see that there is nothing very critical in the mere outbreak. Commercial feeling is little shaken, the strength of the authorities is relied on, and a belief is soon engendered that, if the wretched labourers are in the right, the will be both relieved and redressed. It is in the nature of English feeling and the character of the community to work out this result; but, in the present crisis of affairs, there is another aspect in which this sad outbreak is regarded. Here it is. Have the master manufacturers, or any of them, purposely reduced wages in their impoverished districts, to try the patience of suffering human nature almost beyond endurance, and so seek to verify in riot the predictions of the Anti-Corn-Law League? And, moreover, have they selected the tempting crisis of the session's close to awaken terrors for the recess, and frighten ministers and legislators and the country into the dread that this first tumult is only the beginning of many that may end in blood? If this be the case, then, indeed, we abhor the creatures who could shadow such a guilt upon the world; and then, also, are we sure that its detection would assuredly avert its consequences from all but themselves—from their deluded victims as well as from the country, which, for the basest triumph of a party spirit, they would set in flames.

But if, on the other hand, these outbreaks are the result of the saddest poverty of the people quickened by more pinching depressions of decaying trade, then, indeed, although we deprecate their open turbulence, and know that the law will put them down, do we pity them with heartfelt commiseration, and urge the whole stream of Christian sympathy in their behalf. Then would we unite charity with justice to offer them relief and redress.

We refer our readers to the paper entitled "Close of the Session," on our first page, for the purpose, not of correcting any error which it contains (for it was written when its statements *were* correct, but rather to add to its present intelligence what has since transpired to alter one of its important features. The technicality of our printing arrangements will only admit of our doing this here; and we are glad that the casualty is of a nature upon which we may congratulate both ourselves and the country. The subject we allude to is the "Insolvent Debtors' Bill," about which there was a general impression that it was hurked by influence in the Commons, and that it would not see its way into a law. The Minister, however, has behaved honestly with respect to it: it has been committed; the Lords, who were all along sincere, *waited* for it—received and accepted it with its amendments—and, with her Majesty's sanction, it is the law of the land. This is a happy result of legislation, and well compensates for any regret which we had reason to feel and express with regard to it on our first page.

A Bribery Bill and a Slave-trade Suppression Bill have also passed into law, though neither are such extensive measures as we have been prompt to advocate.

There are two cases that have attracted public notice during the week, and connected with the administration of domestic justice, which have provoked our unqualified disgust. The first is that of a man of fortune who, probably thinking that wealth crowned libertinism with impunity, attempted a felonious assault upon an unoffending servant-girl. The particulars are too many for detail; but it would seem that the girl's virtue and courage were triumphant; and then the result of a very properly-instituted and fairly-conducted prosecution was the conviction of the rich offender, and his sentence to a three months' imprisonment—little enough for his enormity, but sufficient to put him out of society nevertheless. His brother makes interest for him, however, and the Home-office commutes his sentence to a fine of thirty pounds, which he pays, and is exempt. He continues to reside in his old apartments, which the injured servant is obliged in consequence (notwithstanding the willingness of her master and mistress to retain) to leave; and, what with her law expenses, and her loss of place, is a greater sufferer than if she had never had the honourable courage to seek for justice at all. The plea for letting off the rich gentleman appears, upon investigation, to rest upon the opinion of Mr. Sergeant Adams, who tried him, that he might not have intended the act of felony, but only have been guilty of the brutal assault of beating and ill-treating a young female. In either case he deserved his three months; but the whole affair is monstrous, because it is clear that his *riches* get him off. Had he been a poor brute instead of a wealthy one he would certainly have trod the mill, even though Mr. Sergeant Adams, in the course of prison inspection, should have caught him in the act. Fie, fie, fie!

And fie again for case the second, which involves the sagacious justice of Mr. Combe, of Clerkenwell. Mr. Rawlinson last week, Mr. Combe this. Three young "sparks of night"—medicals by profession, knocker-hunters at their more easy leisure, and disorderly disturbers of "those who would fain rest"—play some disreputable pranks up and down, get into the station-house—are brought before Mr. Combe to further disgrace themselves by assuming an *alias*, and pretending to the calling of drapers' apprentices—a class whom poverty generally keeps more respectable than the conduct of these knights of the lancet proclaimed them to be. But Mr. Combe soon discovered that the young impostors were pulse-feelers, and not yard-measurers, and then *he* began to feel the pulse of the case. He censured them on the disgrace of their proceedings told them they ought to be severely dealt with—added that he believed they had wealthy friends outside—and his consequent conviction that a fine of *five pounds* (the highest he could inflict) *would not be felt by them at all*

The common *ergo* of all this is, that he should have "given them fourteen days;" but Mr. Combe took the view of a more ministerial logician. He repeated his belief that a fine would not punish them—confirmed his suspicions through the policemen, that they *had* respectable friends outside—and then, BECAUSE *five pounds would not be felt by them at all*, he sentenced them to be muleted in the penalty of only *three!*

Was ever such justice, was ever such reasoning, as this? And yet, Heaven help the *poor* man who shall kick up midnight disturbances and steal knockers!

BEERSELLERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

On Thursday the Beersellers of the metropolis celebrated their seventh anniversary of the formation of their society, at the Highbury Barn Tavern, when nearly a thousand persons sat down to dinner, Mr. Robinson, one of the trustees, was, in the absence of Mr. Warburton, who had promised to attend, called to the chair. An excellent musical band was in attendance, and Messrs. Pyne, Edney, and Fry, the celebrated vocalists, contributed much to the entertainment of the evening. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Peary proposed the health of Lord Monteagle, the patron of the society and friend of the trade, which was warmly received. Mr. Bishop, the secretary, then rose to propose prosperity to the institution, and in doing so, gave a history of the progress of the institution since its first establishment, showing that the most disheartening obstacles had been overcome by unanimity and perseverance. This gentleman, who is highly esteemed by the trade for his efficient and business-like services, exhibited several trophies, in the shape of silver plate of most chaste and elegant workmanship, which had been presented to him by the Beersellers of the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom, at various intervals of his public life, as a testimony of their esteem and gratitude. The ladies, the press, and several other toasts were then given and responded to, after which the company broke up to indulge in the various pastimes which the extensive grounds attached to the tavern afford. At dusk the votaries of Terpsichore presented themselves in the ball-room, where the exhilarating dance was persevered in until an early hour in the morning. The wines were well iced, but we regret to say that this was their only redeeming quality. Our reporter was requested by the toast-master to state that his name is Wheeler. He did his business very creditably, although the company were sometimes disinclined to attend his *bawl*.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, attended divine service in Cumberland Lodge Chapel. The Rev. H. Cooper officiated. There were also present Lady Jocelyn, Colonel Wylde, and Colonel Buckley. The royal party, after lunching at Cumberland Lodge, returned to the Castle at half-past two o'clock. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, with the usual attendants, honoured the grand promenade on the terrace in the afternoon. Both military bands were in attendance. The company was highly fashionable.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, took their usual morning walk.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and attended by Colonel Wylde, Baron Brandenstein, and Mr. G. E. Anson, went to Virginia Water rabbit shooting.

In the afternoon her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, drove to Cliefden in a carriage and four.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, Le Marquise d'Harcourt, and Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, and Sir G. Couper, joined the royal dinner party in the evening, when the band of the 15th Foot was in attendance.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with his brother, Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg, and Mr. G. L. Anson, have bathed in the river Thames during the past week. A most delightful and picturesque spot, and perfectly private, near the Weir, and a short distance below Windsor Bridge, has been appropriated for the exclusive use of the Prince and his Royal Highness's illustrious friends. A small marquee has been erected upon the beautifully arranged enclosure, which has been tastefully planted with shrubs and evergreens, from which the water is very deep, and generally clear, with an excellent bottom.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Saturday last the nuptials of Lord Walsingham and Miss Augusta Louisa Russell, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart., were solemnized at St. George's Church, Hanover square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families. The Hon. and Rev. F. Grey officiated at the ceremony. The marriage of Mr. Evelyn P. Shirely, M.P. for Monaghan, and Miss Lechmere, daughter of Mr. H. Lechmere, and granddaughter of Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart., was celebrated last week, at Hanley Church, Worcestershire. On Monday the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., son of the Earl of Carlisle, was united in wedlock to Miss Parke, daughter of Baron Parke, of the Court of Exchequer. The marriage was strictly private. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom set off for the Duke of Sutherland's villa, Roehampton, where they intend spending the honeymoon. It has this week been promulgated that Lord Prudhoe, the only brother of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, is about to be married to the eldest daughter of Earl Grosvenor, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Westminster. The bride elect is 22 years of age, and his lordship was born in 1792. The nuptials are expected to take place in the course of a fortnight.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Although it it has been generally rumoured that it is the intention of the Duchess of Kent to proceed to the Continent, and to remain there during the whole of the autumn, it is expected that the projected journey of the Duchess will be postponed, or that at all events her royal highness will not proceed further than Brussels, there to remain upon a short visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians. It is stated that her royal highness has come to this determination at the especial desire of her Majesty, who is anxious that her illustrious parent should not be absent from England for so lengthened a period as had originally been contemplated. Her Majesty is also desirous that the Duchess of Kent should be in England upon the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which is to be celebrated at Windsor Castle with great splendour. A grand banquet will be given upon the auspicious occasion, to which a very illustrious and distinguished party have been invited. His royal highness will enter the 24th year of his age on Friday, the 26th instant.

A Madrid journal states that the Queen of Spain has sent four beautiful horses as a present to the Queen of England.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, attended by Lady Jocelyn, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Wylde, left the Castle shortly before one o'clock and proceeded to Kew, where they arrived at ten minutes past two o'clock. His royal highness the Duke of Cambridge received her Majesty and the illustrious party at the entrance to his royal highness's residence. A royal salute was immediately fired from Kew-green, and the royal standard was hoisted on the church. A *déjeûné* was served to the royal visitors in the dining-room, after which the whole of the party walked into the Botanic Garden. Her Majesty and suite returned to the Castle at six o'clock. Her royal highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and Major-General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, joined the royal dinner party in the evening.

On Monday last, his royal highness Prince Albert, and his brother, Prince Ernest, shot over the royal preserves in the Great Park, near the Norfolk Farm, and killed no less than one hundred

and forty rabbits in two hours. Prince Albert, having the best position, killed the greater number; but his brother, who is a first-rate shot, killed one of his rabbits, which proved, on stepping over the ground, to be upwards of eighty yards distance.

WILL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.—It was our intention to have laid before our readers a copy of the various codicils executed at different times by the late Marquis of Hertford; but the terms made use of by the defunct, in speaking of certain individuals, will not allow us even to lay an abstract before our readers. In one case, for instance, the marquis, speaking of two persons, says—"Aware of the infamy of the *character* of one of them, he wishes the other to be as little in the power of that person as possible, and regulates certain payments, in order that the one person *may have no occasion to shorten the life* of the other." In the will his lordship gives a bust and writing-box of King Charles, among other things, to his wife; and a picture by Vandyke, of himself, as pairs to George the Fourth. £5000 to each of his executors, to purchase something in remembrance of him. They are, for the most part, munificently remembered by him in codicils.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager, who arrived on a visit to Earl Howe, at Gopsall Hall, on Saturday, from Bushy Park, took her departure, with several members of her court, for Burghley Hall, near Stamford, on Monday, to honour the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter by a visit. The royal route was by Desford, Leicester, and Uffington, where relays of horses were provided to convey her Majesty and suite to Stamford. Stamford, throughout the day, displayed no ordinary scene of bustle and gaiety, extensive preparations having been completed to receive her Majesty with all the respect and honour to which that charitable and truly virtuous ornament of royalty is so justly entitled; and, considering the shortness of the notice, the loyal and worthy inhabitants of that populous borough achieved more than could reasonably be expected. It may be interesting to observe, that Stamford has on many occasions been honoured by the visits of royalty, the "royal progresses of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I., being recorded with considerable minuteness by chroniclers of their respective reigns. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her suite reached the hall shortly before five o'clock, and alighted at the principal entrance, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter being in waiting to receive their illustrious guest. The Earl and Countess of Brownlow, Earl of Beverley, Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil, Sir Horace Seymour, and Dowager Lady Clinton, Hon. Captain and Mrs. Spencer, Lord Clinton, &c., were likewise in attendance to meet her Majesty. The royal standard was instantly hoisted. The dinner was served up in the spacious and magnificent banqueting-hall. It has a noble arched roof of oak, springing from brackets, similar to those at Westminster Hall and the Parliament House at Edinburgh. It has been supposed to be more ancient than the other parts of the mansion, but there is nothing in the style to warrant the supposition. At the south end the hall is lighted by a beautiful Gothic painted window, with the family arms emblazoned. Within the last few years this refectory has been entirely repaired and beautified by the present noble marquis. Covers were laid for thirty-two. The christening of the infant son of the Marquis and Marchioness was appointed to take place on Wednesday.

WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY.—This morning her Majesty, his royal highness Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, took their usual walking exercise. In the afternoon the Prince drove the Queen out in a pony phaeton, attended as usual. Her royal highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady C. Dundas joined the royal dinner party in the evening. The band of the 15th Foot was in attendance at the Castle. A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Ripon, Lord Fitzgerald, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The council sat two hours.

PROVINCIAL.

A correspondent of the *Times* says that a Conservative festival will be held in the grounds of Nottingham Castle, on Thursday the 25th inst., to celebrate the triumphant election of Mr. Walter.

SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION.—The Conservative candidates, Messrs. Mildmay and Hope, have been returned for this borough, the number, at the final close of the poll, on Monday, being—

Mildmay	685
Hope	682
Nugent	535
Thompson	532
Majority for Mildmay	—150
Hope	—147

Lord Nugent and Mr. Thompson addressed the electors from the window of their committee-room after the poll had closed, and thanked them for the support they had received in that contest. Mr. Thompson said it was intended to institute a most rigid inquiry into the conduct of that election on the part of their opponents. Messrs. Mildmay and Hope also addressed their supporters from the balcony of the Dolphin.

At the nomination which took place on the previous Saturday, the most opprobrious epithets were applied to Lord Nugent by several of the Conservative candidates' friends, and the following correspondence will show the result to which this kind of conduct was likely to lead. Immediately on the close of the poll the following letter was delivered by Sir John Easthope to Mr. Le Feuvre:—

"Southampton, August 8, 1842.

"Sir—The election being now concluded, I recur to certain offensive words used by you, on Saturday last, in the hall, on the occasion of the nomination of the candidates. Nothing remains to me but to require an immediate retractation of those words as applied to me. This will be delivered to you by Sir John Easthope, who has been good enough to undertake to receive your answer.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, NUGENT.—To W. J. Le Feuvre, Esq."

After the receipt of the foregoing letter, Mr. Le Feuvre deputed Mr. Coxwell to meet Sir John Easthope, and the following declaration was the result —

"Southampton, August 8, 1842.

"Mr. Le Feuvre retracts all and every the offensive words which he admits to have used with reference to Lord Nugent, and expresses his regret for having applied those words to him.

"JOHN EASTHOPE.

"EDWARD COXWELL."

After this admission and retractation, Sir John Easthope, on behalf of Lord Nugent, states that he (Lord Nugent) did not charge Mr. Le Feuvre with having committed bribery. He read from the record of Parliament the words which therein state that Mr. Le Feuvre retained £200, and further added that "he hoped Mr. Le Feuvre was not using it now," by which expression he intended nothing personally offensive to Mr. Le Feuvre.

"JOHN EASTHOPE.

"EDWARD COXWELL."

"Lord Nugent to be at liberty to use the contents of this paper.

"J. E.

"E. C."

We observe that our morning contemporaries style this "an affair of *honour*!"

The statue which is to be erected in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, to the memory of Dr. Butler, the late Bishop of Lichfield, was left untouched at the death of Sir Francis Chantrey, to whom the commission for its execution had originally been given. It has now been assigned to Mr. Baily; the committee having wisely trusted to their taste, without allowing their decision to be founded on the farce of public competition.

Van Amburgh had one of his fingers bitten off on Tuesday last, at Falmouth, by the lion. He could not perform the following day. Let him beware of his head. This extraordinary man has experienced the greatest success throughout Cornwall, in Penzance alone upwards of £400 were taken at two performances. His progress in the west has literally been a march of triumph.—*North Devon Journal.*

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 8.—This morning 75 heifers, of from two to four years old, were landed at our quay from Morlaix, in France. They are very small, and much inferior to the Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney cattle so largely imported her. They come in under the new duty. The owner was with them, and although the price was asked he did not sell a head this day, wishing to dispose of the whole in one lot.

SUSPECTED MURDER AND PARRICIDE.—A most revolting and atrocious case of parricide or homicide took place late on Saturday night, within three miles of this city. It appears that a family of three individuals, namely, James Paterson, carter at Hailes Quarry, Robert Paterson, his son, and Janet Paterson, the wife of James and mother of Robert, left Edinburgh for their home about 11 o'clock, and that they were, particularly the female, considerably intoxicated. When near Slateford toll the female, it appears, had been either unable to proceed, or some quarrel had ensued among them; but it is stated by one or more persons who came up to them, that Robert Paterson the son, dragged his mother for some distance along the road, kicking her repeatedly with his feet, and using language in reference to her which we should be afraid to repeat. The father, it appears, was a passive spectator of this brutal and unnatural conduct. Two men, who had come up to the party, found the woman lying dead, and assisted to convey her to the toll-house. They afterwards returned to Edinburgh and gave information to the police, when some officers were despatched, who took the two male Patersons into custody at their house, both seemingly unconscious of, or indifferent about, the dreadful event. Mr. Tait, surgeon of police, went out to Hailes about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, examined the body of the deceased, and gave a summary report. The case is now undergoing judicial investigation.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—An incident of an extraordinary nature took place lately in the parish of Golspie, in Sutherlandshire. The wife of a shoemaker had been, for a considerable time, lying ill of a fever, but was gradually recovering. She, however, suddenly relapsed, and as her husband and friends supposed, she died on the second day after her relapse, about two o'clock in the afternoon. The usual formalities of stretching and laying out the body were adopted, and her husband procured money from his employers, and ordered mourning for his family. Next day, about 12 o'clock, as the joiner was taking measure of her coffin, she gave a sneeze, and otherwise made a stir with her body. On taking off the grave-clothes she looked up in a wild manner, and made a motion with her hand, as if she wanted something to eat. A few cordials were administered to her. She was then put to bed, and enjoyed a good sound sleep. She has since gradually recovered, and is now quite out of danger.—*Inverness Courier.*

FROM OUR LATE EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

The Queen, with that delicacy of feeling which has ever distinguished her Majesty, has had no musical performances at the Castle, since the death of the Duke of Orleans, until Thursday evening (the funeral ceremony having then taken place), when the band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards performed during dinner, and her Majesty's private band was in attendance.

The Queen Dowager has presented £100 to the St. Pancras Churches Building Fund.

The Queen Dowager takes her departure to-day (Saturday), for Gopsall, the seat of Earl Howe, in Leicestershire. On Monday her Majesty leaves Gopsall for Burghley House, near Stamford, in Northamptonshire, to honour the noble owner with a visit. The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, and a highly distinguished circle, are invited to meet the illustrious visitor. It is her Majesty's intention to remain at Burghley until Thursday, and will then return to Earl Howe's.

Captain Lewis, of the Peninsular steam-packet, Montrose, and Lieut. Fraser, Admiralty Agent, arrived by special train from Southampton, at 10 minutes past two, p.m., this day (Saturday), with important despatches from Lisbon to the Foreign Office.

The Right Hon. Lord Walsingham was married, this morning, to Augusta Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart., of Thirkleby Park, Yorkshire.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday.—There is now no doubt that it is the intention of her Majesty to proceed to sea before the summer is over. Orders have come down to put the royal barges in readiness, and to expedite the necessary fitting up of the Royal George yacht, so that it may be in readiness to receive her Majesty at the shortest notice.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Thursday, at Norwood Church, the Earl of Cornwallis was married to Miss Julia Bacon, daughter of Mr. T. Bacon, of Redlands, near Reading, Berkshire.—On Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Templemore was united to the hymeneal altar Miss Paget, niece of the Marquis of Anglesey.

LONDON BRIDGE.—In consequence of the partial repairs which the carriage road of this bridge is about to undergo, the following notice was yesterday issued by the Lord Mayor:—"Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday, the 15th day of August instant, no carriage, cart, waggon, or other vehicle, will be allowed to pass over London-bridge *into* the City.—By order of the Lord Mayor."

THE FIRST DAY OF OYSTERS.—The sale of oysters for the season commenced on Thursday, according to annual custom. The supply was abundant, the quality remarkably good, and the demand for this much prized luxury unprecedented. There were 50 sail of vessels at Billingsgate in the morning, 30 of which arrived during the previous night. At 6 o'clock, and not 12, as was at first determined, the hatches were opened, and a tremendous rush took place, and there was much competition among the vendors to obtain the first supply. No less than 15,000 persons attended the market during the day, and the amount expended in the purchase of oysters the first day was not less than £7000. The supply at Hungerford Market, as compared with Billingsgate, was inconsiderable, but the oysters there realized about the same prices.

The match with the gentlemen of England against the gentlemen of Kent began shortly after the above match had terminated; and when the game ceased for the day, Kent, which first took the bat, had effected a score of 161 at the price of 8 wickets. Messrs. Fagge, Jenner, and Baldock, have yet their wickets to go down.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—About six o'clock on Thursday evening, as an elderly female was crossing the end of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, she was knocked down by a cab, and a wheel of the vehicle passed over her neck. Several persons instantly ran to her assistance, and conveyed her to the shop of a surgeon, when, strange to say, on examination, her neck, with the exception of some slight bruises, was found to have escaped injury, and she was shortly afterwards enabled to return home.

DISTURBANCE NEAR GLASGOW.—We are sorry to learn that the colliers in the neighbourhood of Glasgow have nearly all turned out for higher wages. They are holding large public meetings, to which they generally go armed with sticks. Their proceedings created much alarm in Glasgow and the vicinity on Tuesday and Wednesday.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Lovegrove, the proprietor of the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich, and of the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, left his home to accompany a relative over the heath, at about nine o'clock on Thursday evening. He had passed along the upper wall of Greenwich-park, from the top of Maize-hill, and there parted with his friend. When he reached the cross-roads near Vanburgh-fields, it had become so dark that he did not perceive two men who had been following him. They carefully watched an opportunity, and springing from behind, threw him on his back with a violent blow on the head. He cried out "Murder," which one of the men in a glazed hat partly stifled by griping his throat. The other villain ripped up his clothes from top to bottom, dragged a valuable gold watch and guard from his neck (breaking the latter), taking his cravat and whatever else they could find. By this time he had become so insensible that the thieves, having secured their booty, were content to escape. Mr. Lovegrove's recollection only serves to describe the robbers' dress as something like that worn by sailors. The police, under Mr. Mallalieu, are taking the most active measures to discover the retreat of the criminals.

Friday night a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. R. H. North, coal and coke merchant, No. 36, Silver-street, Golden-square. The fire was extinguished in about two hours, but not before considerable damage was sustained.

ELECTION OF M. SAUZET.—PARIS, Aug. 5.—M. Sauzet has been elected President of the Chamber. Before the first scrutiny the numbers were:—Sauzet, 210; Odillon Barrot, 131: Dufaure, 39; Dupin, 16; Berryer, 3. No candidate having the "absolute majority" required, a second scrutiny was proceeded with, when the ministerial candidate was elected by a majority of 25. This first defeat of the opposition is regarded in Paris as of considerable importance.

Several cases of furious driving of omnibuses were brought before the magistrates, at Clerkenwell, on Thursday, and fines inflicted. The dangers arising from the practice are, however, now becoming so common, that the magistrate stated he should in future commit to the House of Correction, with hard labour, as the Act empowered him to do.

POSTCRIPT.

Friday Morning.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM WINDSOR, AND ARRIVAL IN TOWN BY THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty left the Castle this afternoon a few minutes before 1 o'clock, in an open carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, for the Great Western Railway Station at Slough. In the carriage with the Queen were his royal highness Prince Albert and their serene highnesses the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

At the Slough station extensive preparations were made for the Queen's accommodation and reception, by Mr. Howell. That portion of the platform leading from the elegantly furnished apartment (appropriated exclusively to the use of the Royal family) to the state-carriage, was covered with crimson carpet, on each side of which was tastefully arranged a beautiful collection of plants and flowering shrubs.

The Queen, upon her arrival, was handed into the centre compartment of the state-carriage by his royal highness Prince Albert.

The Royal train left the station at 7 minutes past 1 o'clock, and arrived at Paddington at 35 minutes past, performing the distance in 28 minutes. The engine, the Proserpine, which was decorated with flags, was conducted by Mr. Brunel, the engineer in chief to the company, with whom was Mr. Gooch, the chief superintendent of the carriage department.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, arrived in Buckingham Palace in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock.

The Queen held a Privy Council at half-past 3 o'clock. It was attended by his royal highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Duke of Wellington, the Secretaries of State for the Home and Foreign Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, the Secretary at War, the Paymaster of the Forces, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse.

The Queen's speech on closing the session of Parliament this day was arranged and agreed upon.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.—PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

"You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade, and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an act for the increased security and protection of my person.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"The liberality with which you have granted the Supplies to meet the exigencies of the public service demands my warm acknowledgments.

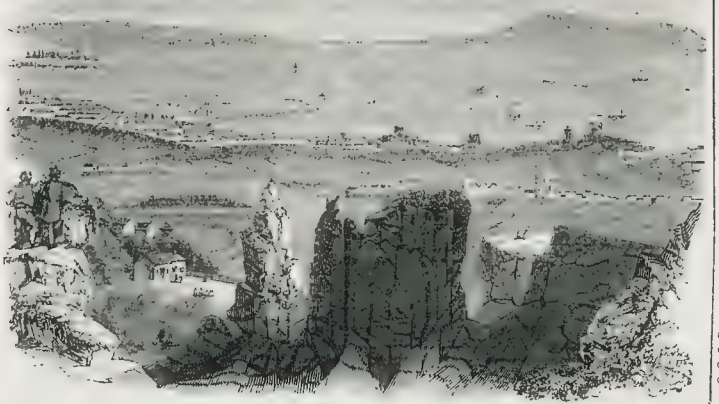
"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God for the favourable season which His bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings, which have caused me the deepest concern.

"You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interest which you have manifested during the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and will do your utmost to encourage, by your example and active exertions, that spirit of order and submission to the law, which is essential to the public happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement."

On a sweltering day like that on which we write, we know no scene more refreshing to contemplate, than that the faithful representation of which is lying before us. The Bay of Dublin, in richness and variety of scenery, can compare with any other in the known world; indeed, with the exception of the Bay of Naples and that of Trincomalee, it is said to be the finest in the world. We are not competent to pursue a comparison between the bays; but we can freely and with all our heart admit, that we never desire to see any combination of land and water presenting more attractive features than Dublin Bay. Let us stretch ourselves upon the grass, under the shade of one of those bold granite rocks (Killiney) that form the foreground of our picture. These rocks overlook Dalkey, where you see that row of houses immediately beneath. The ruins of a castle form the nucleus of a small village, and many beautiful villas stud the ground, which stretches away from Dalkey to the left as far as Kingstown. Indeed, a more delightful bit of suburban scenery it would be impossible to find, than that which the eye wanders over from Donnybrook to Dalkey. From the elevated position we occupy on Killiney-hill, we look down upon this scene; from yonder wall, which intersects the inner and shallow portion of the bay, can this beautiful scenery be seen to most advantage. At the entrance of the bay the promontory of Howth lies at your right-hand, and Killiney to the left. From these points, lying at a distance of nearly seven miles from each other, the bay sweeps inward in a half-elliptical shape, to the extent of about six miles. The shore at the head of the bay, where the Liffey, Tolka, and Doddor rivers discharge themselves, is low; toward Blackrock it becomes more elevated; and beyond Kingstown, which is seen at the extreme left of our picture, it assumes a bold and lofty aspect. As a harbour, Dublin Bay has but few pretensions: were it not for artificial means, provided at an immense expense, the *embouchure* of the Liffey would be effectually choked up. The sand-banks on each side are called the North and South Bulls respectively. To protect the Liffey from the sands of the South Bull, a mound of gravel, thrown up between double stone walls, was commenced about a century ago; it terminated, after being carried to an extent of about 8000 feet, in a packet-station, called the Pigeon-house, now used as a depôt for military stores. The wall has since been prolonged to a considerable extent, and a lighthouse crowns its extremity. The insecurity and insufficiency of Dublin Bay as a harbour are amply compensated for, by the noble harbour of refuge at Kingstown. In this harbour we saw the Inconstant, a 36-gun frigate, and a great beauty she is, riding; and here also we saw, first and last, the ill-fated President. In less than four-and-twenty hours, and for less than £4, the Londoner may visit the metropolis of Ireland. The lover of nature will gladly linger amongst, and unwillingly leave, the exquisite localities in the vicinity of that city. Dear Dublin Bay! we shall not soon forget you, or the blue-eyed and bright-haired boy who was our companion when wandering through the green fields that border the village of Dalkey. May Heavenfguard him on whatever hill-side his light steps are wandering!



DUBLIN BAY.

THE LITTLE HORSE FROM JAVA,

We here present to our readers a portrait of the litle horse presented to her Majesty from Java, and the arrival of which was described in a short paragraph in the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. As the young Princess Royal has already commenced taking her pony airings, we may presume that this rare little Lilliputian of a palfrey will soon become one of the "pets of the palace."

TRIP TO FRANCE.—Mr. Green is now with us, and making all the necessary arrangements for his aërial flight. Should the wind be in the north direction, Mr. Green will be fully prepared to visit the coast of France. Report is rife that he will be accompanied by several persons, and a lady is spoken of as forming one of the number.—*Somerset County Gazette.*

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday the sale at the Centenary Hall was resumed, when the tables were covered with a fresh supply of useful and ornamental articles, together with most interesting additions to the specimens of natural history, and of the manufactures and skill of the barbarian or half-savage nations, amongst which the widely-spread influence of this Society prevails. The chased rings and necklaces from Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, which through the Society was first opened to British enterprise, were particularly striking, from the state to which that formidable race has brought the art of working in gold.

CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—On Friday evening last the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M., the vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, delivered a most eloquent and excellent lecture "on the history and antiquities of the hall," in the spacious and beautifully fitted-up lecture and concert-room in the above ancient building, which has been taken possession of by the committee of management of the Metropolitan Literary and Scientific Institution.

We understand a separation has taken place between a wealthy knight at the West-end and his lady, who is some 30 years younger than himself. She is the youngest daughter of a highly-respectable clergyman in the south of Ireland, lately deceased, and the niece of a well-known public character in that country. Our reason for noticing this is to prevent any rumours detrimental to the lady's character, as the step is taken with the concurrence of mutual friends, unattended with misconduct on either side.—*Morning Paper.*

THE POTTERIES.—ATTACK BY THE COLLIERS.—TUNSTALL, Sunday evening.—We have had rather a formidable and unexpected attack here last night. Some colliers were taken up for begging, and the colliers at Longton having been apprised of their arrest, came into the town of Burslem late at night, and there being no soldiers in the place, they commenced a furious attack upon the lock-up, and took out the men who were in confinement. They then attacked several respectable private houses, and demolished the windows; after which they proceeded to the Town-hall, and played the deuce with that building, smashing all the windows, and destroying a most valuable public clock. They also attacked the house of the sergeant of police, and riddled his premises, not leaving a pane of glass or a whole shutter. The soldiers did not arrive until three o'clock in the morning, from Newcastle, by which time the rioters had decamped, and have not yet been arrested. I have not been able to ascertain the names of the parties who own the houses which have been attacked, but I believe [illegible]. The proprietor of the George Inn, I understand, has suffered very considerably by the damage done to the house and furniture; it is said £100 will not replace it. The magistrates are, no doubt, actively engaged looking after the offenders, and troops will be placed immediately at the discretion of the magistrates. The turn-out in South Staffordshire is yet unsettled, and numbers have been added to the discontented. A great number of meetings are to be held to-morrow in various parts of the district. I am told that the masters have, in many places, drawn up their horses out of the pits, and are resolved to stand out against the repeated demands. The men are begging in large parties in various places.

STRIKE OF SHIP CARPENTERS ON THE TYNE.—Last week nearly 200 men employed in the ship-building yards on the Tyne left their work in consequence of an attempt made by the master builders to reduce their wages. Up to the present time they have been paid at the rate of 24s. per week; they are now offered at the rate of 21s. The men are willing to engage for the latter sum with full work, but state that their time has been so short; that with four shillings per day they are only able to earn a bare maintenance. The employers have advertised for 150 men at the stipulated wages, and as there are not less than 700 shipwrights out of employ in Shields (South and North) and Sunderland—the business in the latter town being almost entirely stopped—there can be no doubt the requisite number of hands will soon be obtained. Up to Saturday not the least disturbance had taken place, although, of course, considerable excitement prevailed in that district on the subject.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. VI.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, CHARTERHOUSE

This is one out of the number of those places of worship which have lately sprung up under the auspices of the Metropolis Churches Fund. It is built on the site of a spacious piece of ground which was lately given, as a special benefaction, by the governors of the Charterhouse to that fund, and is capable of containing from 1200 to 1500 persons. The structure is of a chaste and elegant description, built in the old Norman style, from the designs of Mr. Edward Blore, the architect. The total cost incurred in its erection is £5560, and the person appointed to officiate is the Rev. Mr. James. It takes in the neighbouring parishes of St. Botolph and St. Luke, Middlesex, and portions of other districts, which contain upwards of 6000 people. It is intended to set apart a particular pew, or section of pews, for the use of the Charterhouse body, who are expected to be present at the ceremony of consecration, which will be performed by his Grace the Bishop of London, on Saturday (this day), the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. In addition to the church of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, there have also been erected twent-eight other churches in various parts of the metropolis. Active arrangements, we understand, are likewise in progress for the erection and endowment of thirty-seven more, and considerable assistance has been offered for the immediate commencement of ten others. Some of these belong exclusively to the Bethnal-green district, but the majority of them are scattered indiscriminately over various parts of the metropolis.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE HEMLOCK STONE,

BRAMCOTE HILLS.

Here is a prominent object in the landscape, which attracts the eye of the tourist between the Bramcote hills. It has an eccentric form, rude, rocky, and picturesque; and affording evidence of one of the pleasant freaks of nature or of time, and thrusting itself upon our notice much as does a man with giantude of height and limb, when he worms along before us in the streets. There is nothing about him very beautiful or interesting, but you look at him in spite of yourself. So with this Hemlock-stone, which is a mass of rock rising upward from the soil to an eminence of thirty feet (as tall as any three giants, to say the most of them), and growing at the summit, its one solitary sprig of foliage, the single friend of its bleak and bare bosom, and, as it would appear, not over green in its affections. The cold weather-beating of a few more winters will, doubtless, wear away and alter the features both of rock and shrub. The material of the Hemlock-stone is of the same material as that of the adjoining hills, and Doctor Stukeley's opinion is, that it is the remnant of a quarry, the stone of which has been dug or cut from around it. If the doctor is right, our previous interesting conception about time or nature is very handsomely overturned; but it is still not the less a feature of remark in the landscape, in which it preserves its singularity.

THE SUN FIRE OFFICE, CITY.

In presenting this noble edifice to the admiration of our readers we do not enter upon the purpose of the institution to which it belongs, but confine ourselves to such a description of the exterior as will serve to illustrate our beautiful engraving. The area of the plan is so irregular, as hardly to admit of a right angle in any part; and the utmost skill of the architect is demanded, to conceal a defect of such architectural consequence to accuracy in every feature of the arrangement.

The importance of the situation is equalled in extent by that of the frontage, which presents in the whole range upwards of 160 feet, by 58 feet in altitude; 40 openings (doors and windows) were demanded by the arrangement, a number and extent not easily accommodated to grace and variety. These are, however, sufficiently displayed in the disposition of the fronts, and the eye is gratified with variety, while the judgment is persuaded of the solidity which reigns throughout.

The building describes its purpose: the ground and first floors are obviously the official portions of the institution; the second and third floors display the accommodation handsomely provided for the resident manservants, both included within the columnar division of the elevation; which completing the always happy division of *three*, which the four ranges of windows (otherwise disposed) rendered difficult if not impossible.

The style reminds us of the Italian palaces frequently seen in Venice, Florence, and other capital cities of the favourite empire of the arts. In the rustic and the manly character of its architecture we trace the energetic San Michele; and in the order, and especially the bold entablature, the elegant Vignola. The roof displays itself according to the original types, relieved by the chimney-shafts, which here become ornamental.

The sculptured decorations are well calculated to aid the picture: in them we discover the character and purpose of the building. Sol cannot be mistaken, invested in his Grecian garb of the medals of Rhodes and other cities protected by the god of day. Flowers and fruits indicate the abundance of his produce, and the prosperous nature of an assurance establishment; intermixed are the helmet of the fire-brigade, and their implements of security from the devouring element. We do not disapprove these obvious readings, the legitimate ornaments of public institutions.

The contract for the building is taken by the enterprising builders, Messrs. Webb, and is to cost £18,500. It comprises the Fire and Life offices, in separate buildings, and the residences of the managing directors.

THE MODEL PRISON AT PENTONVILLE.

We have here an object which has attracted a good deal of the attention of the public, and which has been erected near what is called the Chalk-road, upon novel principles of prison architecture. It seems, moreover, to have met the spirit of the "Act for the better ordering" of this style of edifice, and also the countenance of the public authorities, inasmuch as a bill has been brought in by Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton, in which the following preamble is set forth:—that—

"Whereas it will be of great public advantage that a new prison be provided in which criminal offenders may be imprisoned and corrected, and may receive such instruction, and may be subjected to such discipline, as shall appear most conducive to their reformation and to the repression of crime, and that provision be made for the future disposal of such offenders:

"And whereas a building has been erected at Pentonville, in the county of Middlesex, which may be conveniently used for such purpose, and the same is now completed for the reception of convicts;

"Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said building shall be called 'the Pentonville Prison,' and shall be used as a prison for such offenders is hereinafter specified."

We believe the whole principle of the erection resolves itself into a greater uniformity of plan and purpose than has yet been exhibited in prison architecture. A more decided facility for the perfect classification of prisoners, and a total impossibility of any means of escape from the fact of a perpetual *surveillance* having been contrived to operate along the walls from every angle of the building. The exterior is less repulsive than that of many edifices of the kind; but what we have principally to hope, for the benefit of society, is, that the interior may be little and as seldom tenanted, so that it may be set up less as a symbol of punishment, than as a sign of the diminution of crime.

HINTS TO ELECTORS.—August 20 is the last day for leaving with the overseers objections to county voters. August 25 is the last day for the service of objections on electors in counties, or their tenants, and for the service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day for the reception of claims as borough electors. August 28, overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the high constable of their respective hundreds. August 31, all taxes and rates payable on the 1st March must be paid on or before this day by all persons claiming to be enrolled as burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

On Thursday the 4th inst., the mortal remains of the Duke of Orleans were committed to the sepulchral vault of his family at Dreux. This vault was built by the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, daughter and heiress of the Duke of Penthievre, in an old chateau of her ancestors, Counts of Dreux. It is covered by a chapel, of which the spires alone rise above the grove around it. All along the road from Paris to Dreux, by Versailles, Pont Chartrain, and Houclars, the National Guard, population, and authorities, received the funeral procession with honours and mourning.

Before we proceed to lay before our readers the details of the interment, we may be allowed to call their attention to the performance of the funeral ceremonies which took place at *Notre Dame*, and which, says *Galignani*, must rest without parallel for magnificence and solemn pomp. The crowds which visited Notre Dame during the three last days, were struck with the rich solemnity of the scene; but the vague ideas communicated from the casual view obtained in a hasty visit, sink into insignificance compared with the deep impression left on the minds of the spectators, by the splendour and deep religious feeling which pervaded the whole ceremony of Wednesday.

At nine o'clock the doors of the cathedral were opened, and the public admitted. All the steps and sides of the various staircases leading to the tribunes were covered with black. The light of day had been so carefully excluded from every part of the interior of the church, that the eye of the spectator could not at first distinguish more than the leading features of the funeral decorations. By degrees, as the gloom became more familiar, the details gradually unfolded themselves, and it was universally acknowledged, that the effect was in the highest degree magnificent and solemn. When the public were admitted, the workmen had not altogether completed their arrangements, and it was not until eleven o'clock that the last of the tapers and chandeliers were lighted; not less than two hours and a half having been taken up in the operation.

All the galleries and seats throughout the cathedral were covered with black cloth, and the interior of the former was hung with the same material, thickly studded with silver stars. The immense body of the nave, from the vaulted ceiling to the ground, was entirely covered with black, decorated above with a frieze of Byzantine ornaments, in rich silver embroidery. The pillars were closely enveloped with black as far as the capitals, the ogives, however, being left bare, and standing out in admirable relief from the black hangings. Between the pillars banners of black and blue silk, embroidered with silver, were suspended, bearing the words: *Orus*, *Coleah*, *Blidah*, *Bouffarick*, *Douera*, *Mihah*, and *Bibans*, where the Prince fought at the head of the army in Africa. Huge banners of black and blue silk, richly embroidered, bearing the cipher F. P. O., were also suspended from the vaulted roof; immense silver poles through the upper part of them, with large silver ornaments at the sides, and with immense silver tassels falling from the lower corners. Two ranges of sepulchral silver lamps, of exquisite form and workmanship, were suspended from the roof at each side of the centre aisle, and a third row went down the middle. These were of great beauty, and each contained thirty-six burners. The side aisles were lighted up in a similar manner. A range of silver candelabra of antique form, with urns at the top to contain incense or other inflammable matter, said to be designed by Isabey, ran down each side of the church. Between the pillars galleries were constructed for the public, and under the organ similar structures were erected. Under the galleries ran a rich frieze of silver embroidery, and high up on the side aisles, below the groins of the roof, a similar line of ornament was placed. Silver lace of the richest description ran down the black hangings along the pillars, and the black round the gothic arches was edged with the same material. Silver stars were sprinkled in profusion on the hangings of the side aisles, and on the upper part of the centre aisle. Eight ranges of seats were erected at each side, down the whole length of the centre aisle, rising one over the other, and covered with black, the lowest row on the ground, and the highest rising to mid-distance between the plinth and capital of the pillars. These extensive amphitheatres were destined for the deputations of the National Guards and of the troops of the line. The transepts were entirely covered with structures of seats, rising one above the other to a considerable height, where the Peers and Deputies took their places. The upper part of the choir was decorated like the nave, and the galleries of this part were ornamented with stars, Greek crosses, and cyphers. A mosaic dazzling with embroidery, a frieze of the same description, and ninety silver lamps ornamented the high altar in front of the cross.

In the centre of the church, at the cross, rose the catafalque, which was one of the most splendid constructions of the kind ever beheld. A large pedestal, 58 feet on every side, served as a platform for 14 cariatides of silver, supporting, with their colossal dimensions, the raised platform on which was placed the coffin. An immense canopy, 106 feet high, of embroidered velvet, lined with ermine, descended from the top of the vaulted ceiling on the sides of the catafalque. The curtains were tied up to the pillars of the cross by tri-coloured flags. A flight of 25 steps, decorated with candelabras, similar to those in the aisle, and urns for incense, ascending to a level with the platform. All round the body tapers were placed, amounting in number to 500. In the upper part of the canopy a vast number of lights were burning, thickened so as to form circles, and placed in the centre in the form of a crown. In the aisle beyond the catafalque, rows of lights were also placed in silver lamps, thus lighting up brilliantly all parts of the building.

In entering by the grand portal, when all this vast number of lights were burning, the first appearance of the church was absolutely dazzling. All the fires, darting forth their rays along the long black vault on so much silver chasing and embroidery, produced on the eye, for a moment, the painful sensation of a hasty glance at the sun. When the first surprise was past, and that the eye could steadily view the decorations, the character of mourning, though on a very magnificent scale, was so clearly marked out in the general arrangements of the cathedral, that the heart grew cold, as it thought of the sad occasion of all this pomp. The grand object amidst the whole was at once perceived to be the catafalque; and the architect's object was evidently to make every other decoration in the church subsidiary to the effect which that construction should produce. The brilliant mass of light with which it was surrounded—the profusion of silver embroidery which decorated it, and which went on increasing in splendour from the lowest step of the pedestal to the top—the ducal crown by which the whole was surmounted, all contributed to make it the dominant object in the church.

At half-past ten o'clock the various great bodies of the state and the schools began to arrive, and the seats below began to fill. The heat at this period was excessive, from the vast number of lights, and the female part of the congregation suffered severely. The crowd increased by degrees, as the different deputations arrived, and at a quarter to eleven the whole aisle was one moving mass of uniforms, embroidery, and costumes of various bodies, as generals and staff-officers, ambassadors, the members of the council and of the chambers, moved on to take their seats. The hum of voices and the sound of feet, necessarily consequent on the entrance and arrangements of so many thousand persons, gradually increased until within five minutes before eleven, when it reached

its height. At that moment a slight "hush" was heard, and instantly the voices became silent, and the order and solemnity suitable to the occasion were restored. The huge bell of Notre Dame, which had from time to time throughout the morning sent forth a melancholy toll, now sounded continuously, and amidst its mournful peal the clergy moved forward in grand procession towards the grand portal to receive the princes.

The different bodies then immediately took their seats. Beyond and near the catafalque, on the right, between the transepts, were placed the chief *employés* of the different ministers, the members of the diplomatic body, the Council of State, the Court of Cassation, headed by M. Portalis, the first president; the Institute, conducted by M. Victor Hugo; the municipality of Paris, the staff of the National Guard, and the deputations from the several legions, extending to the end of the nave.

On the left, near the catafalque, were the marshals, admirals, the Court of Accounts, with M. Barthe at their head, the Cour Royale, led by M. Séguier, and other courts of law, and the governor, directors, and other officers of the Bank of France, the deputations from the staffs of the army and navy, and the military schools.

In the middle of the aisle, near the catafalque, cross seats were placed, which were filled by the aides-du-camps, orderly officers, equerries, and other officers of the royal household. The Chamber of Peers took their places in the right transept, with the Chancellor and Grand Referdary at their head, and at their right were placed the Ambassadors and their several *employés*. Amongst them was seen Lord Cianricarde, formerly ambassador at the Court of Russia, who had come from London to attend this ceremony, the Duke of Orleans having honoured him with his friendship. At the left of the Chamber of Peers was the Council of State, with M. Girod (de l'Ain) at their head. The Chamber of Deputies sat opposite to the Peers, in the other transept. In the part of the church reserved to the choir, the Archbishop of Paris took his place, surrounded by the suffragan bishops of his diocese, the chapter of Notre Dame, the curés of all the parishes of Paris, the curé of Neuilly, and the chaplains of the civil and military establishments, amounting in all to nearly 300 clergymen. The Bishop of the Holy Land and the Chevalier Bandini dei Pitti, in his dress as belonging to the Order of Jerusalem, were present.

The upper galleries near the choir were occupied by the ladies of honour of the Queen and of the Princesses, the ladies of the ambassadors, the wives and relations of the ministers and other persons of high rank.

Precisely at eleven a salvo of twenty-one guns, fired from behind the cathedral, announced the arrival of the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. The Princes, who were attended by the officers of the King's household, as well as their own, were met at the porch by the Archbishop and his clergy. They wore long mourning cloaks over their uniforms, and took their seats on the chairs placed for them at the foot of the catafalque. Their countenances were exceedingly sad, and their whole bearing was very much cast down. The Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville sat in the centre, the Duke d'Aumale on the right, and the Duke de Montpensier on the left. On the right of the Princes, a little behind, sat the Ministers, and on the left Marshals, in full uniform. As soon as the Princes had taken their places the funeral service immediately commenced. The "De profundis" was chanted in the choir behind the catafalque, low at first, but when the choristers joined in, gradually swelling into a rich and mournful harmony. The great organ of the cathedral was not used, but a small one was fixed below near the catafalque, and its grave notes added much to the effect of the service. The mass for the dead was given in full choir, in which the whole of the clergy joined, their voices rolling through the whole space, and rising to the vault, at once solemn and affecting. The moment of the elevation of the host was announced to those outside the cathedral by the firing of a cannon, and to the troops by the rolling of the drums.

The service lasted two hours and twenty minutes. It was indeed a sight well worth speaking of, to see the great portal of Notre Dame pour forth the long tide of the most remarkable men in France. An immense crowd was also collected during the day outside, in the neighbourhood of Notre Dame. The utmost order prevailed, and from every side might be heard homely, yet heartfelt, expressions of deep regret for the melancholy cause of the service in the cathedral, and the deepest sympathy for the Royal Family. If the Royal Family can receive any consolation in their great affliction, it must be from the universal feeling of sympathy and devotedness expressed for them by every class in the nation.

THE FUNERAL.

At half-past one o'clock the procession entered the town of Dreux, amidst an immense assemblage of people, and numerous National Guards. Those from Vendome had come 35 leagues to be present at this doleful ceremony. Three hundred priests were collected in the parish, under the Bishop of Chartres. At half-past two the head of the procession enter the Chateau. The King was at the royal chapel waiting for the Princes, when they entered at half-past three. The last offices were performed amidst the sobs of those attending, and an indiscribable emotion. The King sustained himself with admirable courage, in spite of his deep grief. Never was he surrounded with more universal and respectful testimonies of sympathy and devotedness. The ceremonies concluded at four o'clock. The King retired into his apartment with the Princes his sons. At half-past five his Majesty and their royal highnesses set out on their return to Neuilly, accompanied by prolonged cries of '*Vive le roi.*"

The following account of the ceremony is given in *Galignani's Messenger*:—"At the entrance of the town, from the Paris road, two obelisk columns were erected, one on each side, in imitation of black and white marble, each surmounted by a star, from which hung suspended large wreaths of laurel, intermingled with cypress On the front of the columns were medallions, containing the initials of his Royal Highness, and the names of the different places at which the Prince had been in action. Across the road, from the top of these funeral pillars, was suspended a deep black drapery, thickly studded with silver stars, festooned up in the centre by a large escutcheon, bearing the initials of the deceased, and surrounded by military trophies veiled with crape. From this point the whole length of the street, through which the *cortège* passed to the church of St. Pierre, and thence to the royal chapel, was hung on both sides with a drapery of black cloth, ornamented with stars, medallions, and wreaths of laurel, presenting a *coup-d'œil* of the most striking, but, at the same time, melancholy character. Every shop throughout the town, whether in the line of march of the procession or not, was closed; and from the general aspect of sadness, and the almost universal adoption of mourning, a stranger arriving in the town would have imagined that every family had been bereaved of some loved member."

Previous to reaching the church of St. Pierre the Princes descended from their carriage, and fell into the line of the procession, following the car on foot as chief mourners. The *cortège* was headed by a squadron of hussars, and followed in succession by detachments of gendarmerie, artillery, infantry, Orleans' chasseurs, and national guards—the latter force having marched in large numbers from every part of the department. The clergy, among whom were the Bishops of Chartres, Evreux, Meaux, and Versailles, came next in succession, all attired in their high canonicals, and headed by the officers of the church bearing different religious emblems, the choristers chaunting the "De profundis." Immediately after the clergy came the Urn, containing the heart of the deceased Prince. It was borne on a mourning bier carried by four of the royal household in deep mourning, and covered with a pall of black velvet richly studded, the corners of which were held by Generals Marbot and Baudrand. The funeral car, which was the same as that used in the transport of the body from Neuilly to Notre Dame, next followed in the procession, and immediately behind it were three orderly officers of the late Duke's staff, bearing on cushions a coronet and the insignia of his different orders. The corners of the pall were held by two marshals and two general officers. Then followed their royal highnesses the Princes. They were dressed in the uniforms of their respective services, and wearing black mourning cloaks. Immediately after them followed a brilliant staff of general officers, and all the high civil and military authorities of the department, the members of the bar, and a large number of the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, all clad in deep mourning. The rear of the procession was brought up by detachments of military, corresponding to those in advance, the whole closed by a brigade of artillery.

On arriving at the church of St. Pierre, the body was removed from the car and placed on the catafalque, while the service was performed. During this period their royal highnesses, who were placed opposite the body, appeared absorbed in grief, but evidently struggled to subdue their feelings. At the conclusion of this service, which lasted little more than half an hour, the *cortège* again formed in the same order as that above described, and proceeded towards the Chateau, where the chapel is situated.

The filing-up of the royal chapel was at once chaste and solemnly grand. On arriving at the outer gate, the military filed off on each side, allowing the clergy to form the head of the procession, and, when the car had entered, his Majesty, who had arrived during the night, joined the procession, placing himself before the royal dukes. His Majesty, who assumed all the firmness he could command, looked sadly worn and pale from intense mental suffering. On reaching the chapel, the body was removed, and placed on the catafalque, his Majesty and the royal dukes taking their seats in front of it. All seemed overwhelmed with affliction, and the fortitude of the King, though for some time nobly sustained, at length yielded to his emotions—the aged monarch mingled his tears with those of his children, and the uncontrollable agony of the royal sufferer found its way to every heart. The sorrow of the Princes was also most affecting to witness; and altogether a scene more painfully afflicting it is impossible to describe or to imagine. The ceremony of high mass was performed by the Archbishop of Paris amid the tears of all who were admitted to the chapel, which number was chiefly confined to the royal suite and chief authorities, by reason of its smallness. After the body had been removed to the vault, the King and the Princes were left with it almost alone, and here the affliction of the family is described as of the most heart-rending and agonizing description. They sobbed aloud, and it was some time before they could tear themselves away from the spot. As the clock struck four, a salute of artillery announced that the mortal remains of the lamented prince had been deposited in their last long home, by the side of a sister—only less beloved—the Princess Marie, Duchess of Wurtemberg.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

University College, London.—The Council of University College have filled up the vacancy in the Professorship of Latin, by appointing to that chair Mr. G. Long, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, the gentleman who was Professor of Greek in the University of London at its opening, and for several subsequent years. Mr. Key, the late Professor of Latin, will for the future confine himself to the management of the junior school, of which he has been appointed sole head master. Mr. Malden will continue to give lessons in Greek to the senior class in the junior school; but, with this exception, he will employ all his energies in the discharge of the duties of the Greek Professorship in the College.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—This splendid national edifice, one of the finest productions of Sir Christopher Wren, a miniature of the celebrated St. Peter's, at Rome, is now undergoing a thorough cleansing in the interior, and repair on the dome or cupola. For the last half century the interior has not had the least improvement in its embellishment, and some of the finest specimens of ancient architecture of our immortal Wren have been nearly lost to the public in consequence of the accumulation of dust and the influence of the carbonic atmosphere that prevails throughout the greatest and most commercial city in Europe. A number of mechanics are daily at work in painting, scrubbing, and restoring the interior to its former grandeur. The choir, one of the finest specimens of old English oak, will be completely renovated. The dome is also undergoing many repairs, and men are suspended in baskets to fill up the apertures that have been made by the work of time. It is expected that divine service will be suspended at least for the next two months, during which period the public are excluded from examining the beautiful specimens of sculpture of the feats of our bravest heroes, both naval and military, who have fallen in their country's cause in foreign lands. Great complaints are made at the charge of 2d. that is exacted from every individual who wishes to enter the cathedral, although undergoing repair. On Sunday last no less than 500 to 800 persons were disappointed, expecting that the usual service would be performed.

The Thames Tunnel.—There were rather more than 20,000 visitors to the Thames Tunnel last week, being more than double the average number that has heretofore inspected this extraordinary work within the same period of time. The grand staircase, just opened on the Middlesex side, excites general admiration.

On Saturday night a barge, the property of Mr. Joyce, a lighterman, and laden with provisions, was sunk off Rotherhithe by the swell of a steamer going down the river, the name of which has not yet been made known. The whole of the provisions were turned out of the craft into the river. Several casks of beef and pork have been since recovered, but many still remain under water. The loss is estimated at £200.

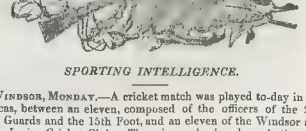
The Weather.—Thunder Storm.—The weather for the last three or four days has been exceedingly hot, particularly on Wednesday, when the thermometer at noon reached 90 degrees. In the morning the wind was south, and soon after day-break clouds appeared gathering from the south-west, notwithstanding which, however, the sun continued to shine brilliantly until the afternoon, and towards 4 o'clock the gathering clouds betokened an approaching storm. Shortly before 5 o'clock a gentle shower of rain commenced, and the wind suddenly shifted and blew up fresh from the west, and soon afterwards the metropolis and for miles around, particularly the south and western suburbs, were visited by a storm of thunder and lightning; but not of so terrific a character as that which occasioned so much damage a few days since. The storm lasted about half an hour, during which it rained heavily, but about 6 o'clock the rain abated. Towards 7 o'clock the heavens again became overcast, and more rain fell, accompanied by distant thunder, and at dusk the appearance of the sky indicated a return of the storm, which occurred about midnight, and continued with great violence for above two hours.

Alarming Fires.—On Monday morning, about a quarter after one o'clock, a fire, which for some time threatened the most serious consequences, broke out in the premises tenanted by Mr. Robinson, brush-maker, &c., No. 23, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, situate on the north side, immediately opposite the Freemasons' Hall. At the period mentioned, some persons in passing the premises perceived a peculiar light in the lower part, underneath the front shop, and upon the policemen of the neighbourhood being called to the spot, it was ascertained that a fire was on the eve of breaking out. Soon after, the alarm being given, the inmates appeared at the first floor front windows, in their night apparel. They had endeavoured to escape by the street-door, which opens into a narrow court alongside of the premises; but on account of the smoke, which was pouring up in dense volumes, they returned to the first floor, from which they effected a safe escape, by walking along the leads to the houses adjoining, though greatly frightened. On the arrival of the first engines from the brigade station in High Holborn, no time was lost in getting them in full operation, and the fire was gradually subdued.—On Sunday night, soon after nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house occupied by Mrs. Hart, No. 16, Goulston-street, Whitechapel. Although several engines were quickly on the spot, it was not extinguished until the back room on the first floor was burnt out. The origin is unknown.

Accident.—On Monday afternoon the following accident, which had nigh been attended with most serious consequences, occurred on the high road at Kensington. About five o'clock, the carriage of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort was proceeding from the noble duke's residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, to Hampton Court Palace, drawn by four horses with postilions, when just after it had passed through the High-street, Kensington, it came in contact with a brougham drawn by two horses, which was proceeding in the same direction, by which the latter was completely overturned, and the splinter bar of his grace's carriage was broken and the wheel horses thrown down. In the carriage were the noble duke, Lady Augusta Somerset, with a female attendant, and a gentleman named Smith, who immediately alighted, having sustained no injury; and in the brougham was a gentleman named Burnand, residing at No. 8, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, who also escaped serious injury. Both the coachman of the brougham and the wheel postilion of the carriage were precipitated from their seats, the latter falling under the pole, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises. Both of the wheelers, which were horses of great value, were much injured on the knees, &c., and were sent off as soon as possible to the stables. One of the horses of the brougham was also injured. The Duke of Beaufort's coach was immediately taken to the factory of Messrs. Wiseman and Cole, coachmakers, a few doors off, and the damage was repaired sufficiently for the noble party (who in the interim waited at the house of a gentleman named Smith, next door,) to proceed, which they did in half an hour with the remaining pair of horses. The accident was occasioned by the brougham stopping suddenly as the carriage was passing it.

Extensive Robbery by a Servant.—On Wednesday a young man named Charles Frederick Hibbott, about 24 years of age, of respectable appearance, underwent examination before the Rev. D. Walmesley and Mr. G. Baillie, magistrates at Hanwell, Middlesex, on the charge of having stolen a cash-box, containing upwards of £100 in notes and gold, the property of his master, Mr. Mark Hayes, cheesemonger, in the township of New Brentford. The prisoner was traced by Policeman Hanley to the neighbourhood of Blackwall, where it was ascertained he had been making large purchases of clothes, &c., with a view of embarking for New Zealand, and taken into custody. The case being conclusive against the prisoner, he was fully committed to Newgate for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Accident at Sir John Yarde Buller's.—An accident of a very dreadful character has happened at the stables of Sir John Yarde Buller, M.P. for South Devonshire, whose town residence is in Whitehall-place, and the stables at the back, in Scotland-yard, near the chief station-house. It appears, by inquiry at the spot, that Sherborne, the coachman, had gone to bed about ten o'clock, when he was alarmed by hearing a crash in front of the window. It should be stated that a bar is usually placed across the door of the loft over the stable, where Mrs. Sherborne and her family lived. His daughter, at the time she heard the noise, exclaimed, "Why, mother has thrown the pail out of the window;" to which he replied, believing it was so, "She must go and fetch it up again." From something that afterwards occurred he was induced to go down stairs, and then saw his wife lying on the stone pavement below, and bleeding dreadfully from injuries on her head and face. She was quite insensible, and conveyed on a stretcher to Charing-cross Hospital, where she lies in a very dangerous state. It seems that she must have been throwing some water from the pail, and the bar being away, she fell out and pitched upon her head.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Windsor, Monday.—A cricket match was played to-day in the Brocas, between an eleven, composed of the officers of the 2nd Life Guards and the 15th Foot, and an eleven of the Windsor and Eton Junior Cricket Club. The science displayed on both sides was of the first order, and it is seldom we have witnessed a match which excited so much interest, or was so spiritedly contested. The ground throughout the day was crowded with spectators, and shortly the game terminated in favour of the garrison with nine wickets to go down.

Rifle Shooting by the Hon. C. A. Murray.—The Hon. C. A. Murray, the master of her Majesty's household, having wagered with another member of the royal establishment that he would kill 40 rabbits with a single-barrelled rifle in 12 hours upon one of the royal preserves in the neighbourhood of the Great Park, at Windsor, the affair, which created considerable interest, came off on Monday morning at Norfolk-farm. The Hon. Mr. Murray commenced at the early hour of six o'clock; and such was the excellent character of the shooting, that within four hours 43 rabbits were bagged, only five discharges failing in their effect.

Partridges.—Never by the oldest sportsman has it been remembered that partridges have proved so abundant as they do this year in the neighbourhood of Andover. On the large farms adjoining the downs the coveys run so strong that, in some instances, no less than 18 young birds have been noticed in one company. The same favourable account of the broods of this season is received from Wallop, Tedworth, Shipton, Munston, and

the districts around. The birds are very forward, and unusually strong on the wing, and several sporting parties are expected from London at Andover in the course of another few days, preparatory to their taking the field on the 1st proximo.

CRICKET.—KENT v. ENGLAND.—The match with Kent and England terminated on Thursday shortly before two o'clock, by Barker fetching 29 and Feaner 19 runs, which gave, with 9 byes and 1 wide ball, a score of 58. Thus giving the palm to England, with 9 wickets to go down. Good had been in the previous evening, but was bowled by Hillyer without scoring.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, August 6.—The Imaum was commissioned on Sunday, by Lieutenant F. A. P. Stewart, as the guard-ship at Jamaica, in lieu of the Magnificent. The George IV., having taken in a quantity of the bread intended for the use of the naval and military forces in China, the St. Helena Regiment embarked on board on Thursday afternoon. The troops were conveyed from the Isle of Wight to Spithead by the Echo steamer. The George IV. will sail at daylight to-morrow morning. The Columbia, steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Kortright, left Woolwich yesterday for Plymouth, where she will be paid in advance, and then sail for North America, to commence a survey of the Bay of Fundy, under the direction of Capt. Owen. The Wolf, 18, Commander Hayes, is ordered to the East Indies, and was to sail to-day from Plymouth. The Moffatt, convict ship, sailed on Saturday evening, partly loaded with convicts for Hobart Town; she calls at Plymouth to complete her cargo, taking from this port the man Bolton, Admiral Bouverie's late servant, transported for attempting to kill the housekeeper. The ships Agincourt and Plantagenet, both for Calcutta, sailed on Monday. The ship Thomas Sparkes, for New Zealand, sailed on Tuesday. She has on board two racing horses of first-rate celebrity, and will embark twenty mares at the Cape of Good Hope. The Royal West India Mail steam-ship Isis, commanded by J. F. Loney, Esq., late of her Majesty's steamer Lizard, sailed from Southampton on the 1st instant, taking out thirty-two passengers and a large quantity of quicksilver. The Frolic, 16, building by Captain Hendry, will be launched at this yard in the course of this month, and commissioned immediately afterwards. The Rhadamanthus steam vessel, Master-Commander T. Laen, is under orders to hold herself in readiness to receive on board Lord Stuart de Rothesay, for a passage to St. Petersburg. His lordship is expected to leave England for the court of Russia about the latter end of the present or early in the ensuing month. The Imaum of Muscat's corvette has been towed down to Woolwich to be docked and refitted there. The Monkey, steamer, came into harbour this evening from Woolwich. The Lightning arrived at Pembroke Dock, on the 27th ult. with Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Ramsey, and a detachment of Royal Marines, from Chatham, to relieve those who had been there for the last two years, who left in the Lightning, on the 28th, for Woolwich; and on the same day Captain Watson proceeded to Pembroke to relieve Captain Smith, stationed there on the recruiting service. The Lightning returned yesterday, and sailed to-day for Chatham, with a number of invalids from the Guards and other regiments serving at Canada, brought home in the Resistance troop-ship.

It is said that government is about to re commission twelve of the 10 gun-packet brigs to convey as before the West India mails. This much is certain, an inquiry has been made by the Admiralty as to the time it will take to give the following a refit for immediate temporary service:—Alert, Star, Pandora, Delight, Hope, Lapwing, Lyra, Magnet, Pigeon, Sheldrake, Tyrian, and Seagull. These brigs were recently paid off at Plymouth, as the royal mail steamers have superseded them. If these brigs are intended to convey the mails across the Atlantic, they ought to be dispatched from the harbour of Valentia, near Cahir, the extreme S. W. of Ireland; they would then always make a passage; and if they come here with easterly winds, they should land their mails from Spithead.

The Montrose steamer arrived at Southampton this afternoon (Saturday), and brings the extraordinary intelligence that Spain has declared war against Portugal. The Spanish troops are already assembling in large numbers on the frontier, and particularly in the vicinity of Braganza, at which point, we presume, hostilities will commence between the two countries. *-Hampshire Telegraph.*

VISIT OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO WOOLWICH DOCKYARD. The Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.H.; Rear-Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, Knt., C.B. and G.C.H.; Lords Commissioners, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., First Secretary to the Admiralty, and Captain H. R. Brandreth, R.E. and F.R.S., Director of Architectural and Engineering works, arrived on Saturday, shortly before twelve o'clock, in the Queen steam-vessel, at Woolwich, and were received by Captain Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt., C.B., and K.C.H., Superintendent of the Royal Dockyard. Their lordships, on landing, proceeded to the smithery, to witness the work in progress at that extensive department, and examined the whole of the powerful machinery in operation for forging anchors, welding iron, and making bolts for the use of the navy. Their lordships afterwards visited all the working departments in the yard, and witnessed the testing of a large anchor, by Brunnah's powerful machine. An examination of the works at the new basin and the new dock occupied a portion of their lordship's time, and they appeared greatly pleased with the manner in which the whole were executed. The time occupied by their lordships in examining the dockyard on this occasion was upwards of five hours, and was so taken up with the works, that they were unable to visit any of the offices. Amongst the inventions submitted, was a plan by which the approach of icebergs could be detected. The invention is by a Monsieur Clement, and is said to consist in the application of a clock, or kind of dial-plate, with moveable indicators, connected with the compass of the vessel. Their lordships have placed the Black Eagle steam-vessel at the disposal of Monsieur Clement, for a period not exceeding fifteen days, to test the working of his invention and its application to actual service.

GENERAL ELPHINSTONE.—The *United Service Gazette* says, the remains of the gallant and ill-used General Elphinstone have been interred with military honours within the walls of Jellalabad. His exculpatory memoir is, it says, to be kept secret, because it reveals facts calculated to excite the deepest indignation against Lord Auckland's government, whose feelings and those of his colleagues are not to be lacerated by its publication! The publication in question expresses a hope, that the friends of General Elphinstone in this country will be no parties to a compact made at the expense of the fair fame of their distinguished relative. It is their duty, no less to his memory than to the service to which he belonged, to place General Elphinstone's memoir at once before the public.

We have been informed from good authority that the present system of forming a few regiments into two battalions of six companies each is merely a temporary arrangement, and that when the pressure on the army shall be relieved, by the close of the war in China and in India, the two extra companies shall be reduced, by drafting the men into the remaining ten companies, and placing the officers on temporary half-pay. This reduction, however, cannot take place for a considerable period; and, contrary to the opinion of many, we maintain that the military force cannot be reduced, even though the China war and the outbreaks in India were ended. Without doubt we must hereafter retain a protecting force in China, and in our Eastern empire a much larger proportion of Europeans will be employed than heretofore. We have heard that officers have hesitated to accept promotion in the corps augmented to twelve companies, but we think they have needless fears of reduction to half-pay. We even venture to predict that a still further augmentation of regiments to the establishment of twelve companies will take place before another year, if we may take the present aspect of Eastern and Western affairs as our guide. We regret to say that our army has in no degree been placed on the same effective scale of numbers as the navy has been during the last two years.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

GIBRALTAR, July 28.—The Prometheus steam-vessel arrived on the 23rd of July with mails for England, and returned the 25th with those brought by the Montrose packet. The Jaseur, 16, arrived from Cadiz on the 24th. Her Majesty's ship Calcutta, 84, arrived on the 25th in 18 days from Malta, on her passage to England. She is to sail the first fair wind. Her Majesty's ship Thunderer, 84, arrived on the 26th from Cadiz. Ships at Gibraltar—Formidable, 84; Thunderer, 84; Calcutta, 84: Jaseur, 16; and Lizard steam-vessel.

LAUNCH OF THE SUPERB.—This magnificent vessel, pierced to carry 80 guns, is to be launched at Pembroke royal dockyard on Tuesday, the 6th of September next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM-SHIP NORTH STAR.—On Saturday morning the steam-ship North Star, Captain Anderson, arrived at her moorings, off Hore's-wharf, Hermitage, from Inverness, with her engine disabled, the shaft having broken during the passage. The accident has occasioned considerable disappointment to upwards of 100 noblemen, sportsmen, and others, among whom are the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and suite, who had engaged their berths on board the North Star, and, but for the accident, were to have sailed for Inverness on Monday afternoon, to be present at the commencement of the grouse-shooting on Friday next. It is not expected the shaft can be replaced before the lapse of ten days.

COWES, August 5.—A deeply-laden bark, of about 400 tons (apparently British), ashore on Florida Reef, with wreckers alongside, was passed by the Reliance, arrived here from Cuba.

BRIDLINGTON, August 5.—The Amphitrite, from Sunderland, got on the rocks off Flamborough Head last night, but came off this morning without damage, and proceeded.

DUBLIN.—The AUTUMN, from SUSA, with wheat, got ashore on Arklow Bank, but has been got off leaky, with cargo damaged. The Robert, from Barletta, got aground on the north side of the Channel, in coming in, and lies badly, but is expected off without damage.

PERNAMBUCO, May 21.—The Newburn, from Mauritius to London, last from St. Helena, put into Rio Grande do Norte on the 6th inst., very leaky, and must discharge.

YARMOUTH, August 5.—A French frigate got on the Scroby Sand this morning, but came off, and proceeded northward.

ELSINORE, July 23.—The Cid, from Stockholm to Nantes, has been towed in here leaky, having struck on Skagen.

CALCUTTA, June 8.—The Columbine, for London, is ashore. The Courrier de Bourbon is reported to have sunk. The Waterwitch, bound to China, is reported to be lost. The James Turcan and John Adams are ashore; the George M'Level is a wreck; the Ewell Grove has lost fore and mizen topmasts; the Stalhart, bound to Bombay, is much damaged; the Cashmere Merchant lost mizenmast, &c.; the Brothers, for Liverpool, has proceeded down the river with damage. The following vessels have proceeded down the river safe, viz.:—The Diamond, the Elizabeth, the Reaper, the Rookery, the Jumwa, the Nestor, and the Fairlie, all for London. The Clown, bound to Singapore.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, July 20.—The Jane M'Neil, from Brar d'Or Lake to this port, was wrecked on St. Peter's Island the 11th inst.; crew and passengers saved, cargo (except some sheep) lost. The Sister, from Prince Edward's Island to this port, was wrecked at Langlois Island the 11th inst., crew and part of the cargo saved. The Friends, hence to Sydney, C.B., was lost on St. Peter's Island the 12th inst., crew and part of materials saved.

BERWICK, August 6.—The John (sloop), from Newcastle to Arbroath, which was ashore at North Sunderland, has been got off, and brought in here to repair.

HULL, August 7.—The Betsey, of Whitby, was wrecked near Mablethorpe on the 29th ult., crew saved. The Jealous, of Whitby (coal laden), is ashore near Marsh Chapel, and expected to become a wreck.

YARMOUTH, August 6.—The Margaret (schooner), of and for London, came into the roads last night with trifling damage, having been in contact off the Cockle; the John and Ann, of Belfast, came into harbour last night with the loss of bowsprit, &c.

BARTON, August 6.—The Eleanor, from Barbadoes, at this port, fell in with, on the 13th July, in lat. 39 25 N., long. 48 W., an iceberg 100 feet in length, and above 20 feet in height, and on the 19th passed a wreck keel up, and at times part of the hull, in lat. 45 22, long. 26 40, about 90 feet long, and covered with barnacles.

WISBEACH, August 6.—The Marianne, from Stettin to London, passed Elsinore on the 21st June, and has not been since heard of.

ARBROATH, August 3.—The Louisa (sloop), of this port, in entering the harbour got on the rocks, and is expected to become a wreck.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Margaret Hogg, from Monte Video to Havannah, which put into Nassau on the 20th ult., in distress, struck the gungerbread ground of the Great Bahama Banks, but got off after throwing part of her cargo overboard, with seven feet water in her hold, and considerable damage. The voyage has been abandoned.

DUBLIN, August 3.—The Robert Johnstone, from Barletta, has been got off without apparent damage, and is now dischargng.

The Woodlands arrived at St. John's, New Brunswick, from Philadelphia, got ashore on Grand Mehan the 4th inst., and sustained considerable damage. A headboard, nine feet long, with "Souther" carved and gilded on it, was picked up near Quoddy Lighthouse on the 6th inst.; two heavy cabin chairs were picked up near the same place.

GIBRALTAR, July 28.—The Little Nile, bound to Alexandria, was spoke on the 16th inst., going into Sardinia to repair very trifling damage received during a gale on the 15th, by the Cynosure, arrived here.

The Leland, arrived in the Downs, spoke the John M'Adam (steamer), bound to Newfoundland (out 60 days), under sail, having only three days' fuel on board, on the 25th ult., in lat. 46, long. 34.

PORTSMOUTH, August 6.—Arrived, her Majesty's steamer Hydra. Sailed, George IV., for St. Helena, &c. The Carsbalton Park arrived here from Jamaica; on the 11th ult., in lat. 42, long. 50, fell in with eight icebergs, the largest one being 400 feet high, with a reef running to the eastward four or five miles long; next day fell in with her Majesty's ship Crocodile, running free; warned her, and she hauled her wind to the southward.

We have no direct information respecting the intention of Government with regard to resuming the conveyance of the mails to and from the West Indies by sailing-vessels; but we have reason to believe that such a mode of transit will shortly be adopted, the Royal Mail Steam Company having altogether failed to accomplish a speedier and better conveyance of the mails and passengers. It is calculated that this company, on winding up, will be losers of nearly half a million sterling.—*Falmouth Packet.*

WOOLWICH, August 10.—The Black Eagle steam-vessel left Woolwich yesterday evening for Ostend, to convey his serene highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha to England, on a visit to her Majesty and her royal consort Prince Albert, son of his serene highness, who is expected to be present at the prorogation of Parliament, and will remain at the court of England until after the anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert, the 36th inst.

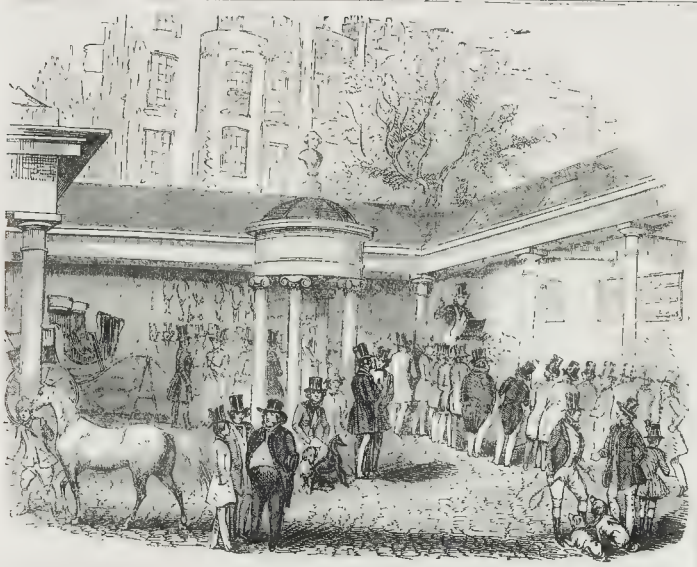
Two very fine, although small, steam-vessels, both named Queen, have been built for Government; one is intended as a present from her Majesty to the Imaum of Muskat; and the native seamen of that country, who arrived here in the Arab, ten-gun barque, presented by the Imaum to her Majesty, with many other presents, will return in the steam-vessel to their original places of abode. The Arab is at present in dock at Woolwich, and the native seamen are accommodated on board the hulk of the Sulphur brig, lately paid off, where they will remain until the Queen steam-vessel is ready for their reception. The other steam-vessel named the Queen is intended for the use of the Lords of the Admiralty when visiting her Majesty's dockyards in their official capacity; the Black Eagle, hitherto employed by their lordships, although well adapted for voyages down the river, being too large to permit of proceeding to Somerset-house, where their lordships will probably embark on future occasions in the Queen. It is intended to convert the hulk of the Sulphur barque into a receiving-ship for sick or diseased sailors, and she will be attached to the Dreadnought Hospital, stationed at Greenwich.

AN UNGAZETTED TRAIT AT GHUZNEE.—While the Affghans were disputing our entrance into the citadel, an incident occurred which, for a moment, diverted the attention of the combatants, and turned their fury into pity. Amongst the foremost of the party who signalised themselves by their desperate gallantry was an aged chieftain, the richness of whose costume excited general attention, his turban and weapon being resplendent with jewels. The hope of plunder immediately marked him out as an object of attack, and numbers at once assailed him. He defended himself like a man who knew there was no chance of life, but was resolved to sell it as dearly as he could. He had killed several of the Queen's Royals, and also severely wounded Captain Robinson, when a grenadier of the company to which the latter belonged, seeing his officer in danger, rushed to his assistance, and with a thrust of his bayonet, brought the gallant old chieftain to the ground. The grenadier was about to dispatch him, when a beautiful girl, about 17, threw herself into the melee, and plunged a dagger in his breast. She then cast herself on the body of the chieftain, for the purpose of protecting it; and the Affghans, forming a sort of rampart before them, maintained their ground until the heroic girl succeeded in getting it conveyed into the interior of the citadel. Shortly after the place was taken, she was found weeping over the remains of the brave old man; who, on inquiry, we learned was her father. She was treated with the utmost respect and tenderness by our men; who neither obtruded themselves on her grief nor offered any interruption to the preparations which she made for his interment.—*Serjeant-Major Taylor's Scenes in Affghanistan.*

EASY FAMILIARITY OF GREAT MEN IN GERMANY.—All royal gardens, too, are open, and the people walk in them, and stream round the palaces, passing, in many instances, through their very courts and gateways, just as if they were their own. Nay, the royal and ducal owners walk about amongst the people with as little ceremony as any of the rest. The Emperor of Austria, or the King of Prussia, does the very same. You may meet them anywhere; and little more ceremony is used towards them than is used towards any other individual, simply that of lifting your hat in passing, which is done to all your acquaintance, and is returned as a mark of ordinary salutation. You will see princes sitting in public places with their friends, with a cup of coffee, as unassumingly and as little stared at as any respectable citizen. You may sometimes see a Grand Duke come into a country inn, call for his glass of ale, drink it, pay for it, and go away as unceremoniously as yourself. The consequence of this easy familiarity is, that princes are everywhere popular, and the daily occurrence of their presence amongst the people prevents that absurd crush and stare at them which prevails in more luxurious and exclusive countries.—*Howitt's Rural and Domestic Life of Germany.*

TEA AND SUPPER IN GERMANY.—Of puddings they have a variety, and very tolerable. After dinner a cup of coffee is generally taken. Tea is by no means a general afternoon beverage. Of late years it has been more and more introduced; but in the greater number of families is not drank except when they have visitors, and then one or two cups is all that they can master. They complain that tea makes them drunk, makes their heads ache, heats them, gives them red noses, and, in fact, has all the effects of spirituous liquors on them. The mode in which the Englisb drink off their three, four, or five cups occasionally, is to them amazing, but more so the strength of it. You have to water your tea for your German visitors till it is really not tea, but milk and water; and if you allowed the waitors at inns to make tea for you, it would require a good microscope to find the tea-leaves in the pot. Such is the effect of custom. German families, in general, therefore, have their Abends-essen, or supper, about seven o'clock. This consists very much of cold sliced meat, sausages, potato-salad, and such like. The eating of meat suppers and drinking of no tea probably produces the common effect, that they require in the morning to supply themselves with that fluid which we take at tea-time. The first thing, therefore, that you see a German do at breakfast, is to toss off a large glass of cold water. Numbers, if they did not get their dose of cold water, could not eat a bit of breakfast.—*Ibid.*

INSPIRING PROPERTIES OF TEA.—From the various writers who have treated on this subject, and from experience, we ascertain that tea is a stomachic, favours digestion, raises the spirits, and an excellent dilutant; on the whole, it is as wholesome as it is a grateful and pleasant beverage, and the general use of it for two centuries, by all ranks of people, is sufficient evidence of its innocent qualities. "The studious," says a great writer, "find a relief in it by repelling drowsiness, dulness, and cloud from the brain and intellectual faculties; it ingratiates itself into men of sprightly genius, who continue their lively and distinct ideas, and is a great inspirer to poets."



SALE OF HORSES AT TATTERSALL'S.

This scene is so very familiar to a certain part of the public, and can also be identified at any period, that it scarcely requires a comment: but to a great portion of society in the metropolis, who are quite aloof from sporting transactions, a short account of this most celebrated repository may prove not altogether unacceptable. Tattersall's gives a tone to the sporting world, in the same way that the transactions on the Royal Exchange influence the mercantile part of society. It has likewise its settling days after the great races at Newmarket, Doncaster, Epsom, Ascot, &c. We do not know about the bulls and bears, but if it has no lame ducks to waddle out, it has sometimes levanters that will not show for a time, and others that will brush off altogether. But this does not happen very often; and Tattersall's has its good men as well as the 'Change, and whose word will be taken for any amount. It has also its subscription-room, which is extremely convenient for gentlemen and other persons, who feel any inclination to become acquainted with the events of the sporting world, at the moderate charge of one guinea a year. Indeed, there is an air of sporting about this place altogether; elegance, cleanliness, and style, being its prominent features. The company is a mixture of persons of nearly all ranks in life; but, nevertheless, it is that sort of mixture which is pleasingly interesting: there is no intimacy or association about it. A man may be well known here; he may also in his turn know almost everybody that visits Tattersall's, and yet be quite a stranger to their habits and connexions with society. It is no matter who sells or who purchases at this repository. A bet stands as good with a leg, and is thought as much of, as with a peer—money being the touchstone of the circumstance. The best judge respecting sporting events is acknowledged the best man here, every person being on the look out to see how he lays his blunt. The duke and he parliamentary orator, if they do not know the properties of a horse, are little more than ciphers; it is true they may be stared at if pointed out as great characters, but nothing more. The nod from a stable-keeper is quite as important, if not more so, to the auctioneer, as the wink of a right honourable. Numbers of persons who visit Tattersall's are, or wish to appear, knowing; from which "self" importance they are often most egregiously duped. In short, if you are not as familiar with the odds upon all events as Chitty in quoting precedents—show as intimate an acquaintance with the pedigree and speed of race-horses as a Gully—and also display as correct a knowledge of the various capabilities of the prize pugilists as a Jackson—if gain is your immediate object, you are "of no use" at Tattersall's. It is an excellent mart for the disposal of carriages, horses, dogs, &c., and many a fine fellow's stud has been floored by the hammer of Tattersall. There is a capacious tap attached to the premises, for the convenience of the servants of gentlemen in attendance upon their masters, or for any person who stands in need of refreshment. Tattersall's, for the purposes intended, is the most complete place in the metropolis; and if you have any desire to witness real life, to observe character, and to view the favourite hobbies of mankind, it is the resort of the pinks of the swells,—the tulips of the goes,—the dashing heroes of the military,—the fox-hunting clericals,—sprigs of nobility,—stylish coachmen,—smart guards,—saucy butchers,—natty grooms,—tidy helpers,—knowing horse-dealers,—betting publicans,—neat jockeys,—sporting men of all descriptions,—and the picture is finished by numbers of real gentlemen. It is the tip-top sporting feature in London. The name of Tattersall is not only high, but of long standing in the sporting world; and everything connected with his splendid establishment is conducted in the most gentlemanly manner. The founder of these premises was, during his time, viewed as one of the best judges of horse-flesh in the kingdom; and, as a proof of it, he made his fortune by a horse called Highflyer.

A CHINESE CAGE.

Our readers will not have forgotten the circumstances of the wreck of the Kite, East Indiaman, on the Chinese coast; and the fate of the crew, and the revolting cruelty practised by the natives on Mrs. Noble, the wife of the captain of the Kite, who was confined in a cage and carried about for six weeks. Among the numerous curiosities brought home by the Wellesley, and landed at our dock-yard, is one which has excited no little interest on account of its being the identical cage in which Mrs. Noble was imprisoned. To give some idea of the state of torture to which the English are subjected by the august relatives of the Sun and the Moon, we give the description of this instrument. It is made of rough fir slabs; and measures only two feet eight inches in length, one foot six inches in breadth, and two feet four inches in depth, with a hole on the top for the unfortunate lady's head to come through; so that when the head protruded the inmate could neither sit nor stand upright. It is to be sent to the British Museum.

TOWNSHEND PEERAGE.—An Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act for perpetuating Testimony in certain Cases," has lately received the royal assent. This measure was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Cottenham, with the sanction of the committee of the law lords, to whom the petition of Lord Charles Townshend, presented by Viscount Sydney, was referred. Under this act the Townshend family will be enabled, in the lifetime of the Marquis Townshend, to perpetuate the testimony on which the petition of Lord Charles Townshend (alleging the illegitimacy of the member for Bodmin, who styles himself the Earl of Leicester), was founded; and we understand that proceedings under the act for the purpose will be forthwith instituted in the Court of Chancery.

PLENTY OF ROOM.

"Plenty of room, Marm! plenty of room!" Such is the not very veracious exclamation of the omnibus cad, while he applies the *vis a tergo*, as in the foregoing "too true tale," to an obese lady who is journeying Bankward. There she goes, after being subjected to a two-inch power of compression, shot right ahead into the laps of the half dozen people on each side. "All right!" sings out the cad, and before this feminine Quinbus Flistrin has had time to discover the superabundance of room, of the existence of which she has been so decidedly assured, she has gone down into the basket of fruit which some one is carrying to some friend in the city. "Where am I to sit?" Ay, that is just what we want to know. The vehicle is licensed to carry twice as many "insides" as the "Derby dilly," and one over and above. There are six at each side, and they are as "tight as twopence," and where is the fat lady to sit? "Oh, there is plenty of room, Marm, at either side." Rather a cool assertion that this warm weather. "It is high time this sort of humbug was put a stop to," says the sixteen stone gentleman in the blue coat. No one ventures to contravene such a statement. But then the poor lady is still (though there is "plenty of room" according to Act of Parliament), swaying about like a seventy-four in a spring-tide.

CHESS.

The following game (originally published in the 1st vol. of the "Chess Players' Chronicle,") was played between the celebrated Automaton Chess Player, and one of the most skilful Amateurs of the time. The moves of the Automaton were directed by Mr. Lewis.

	WHITE (AUTOMATON).	BLACK (AMATEUR).
1.	K P two	Q B P two
2.	K B P two	K P one
3.	K Kt to B 3rd	Q P two
4.	K B to Q Kt 5th ch.	Q B to Q 2nd
5.	K B takes B	Kt takes B
6.	K P one	K Kt to K R 3rd
7.	Q B P one	K B to K 2nd
8.	Q P two	Q B P one
9.	Castles	Q Kt P 2nd
10.	Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to B 4th
11.	Q to K 2nd	Kt takes Q B
12.	Q takes Kt	K R P one
13.	Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q R P two
14.	K R P one	Kt to K B
15.	K Kt to K R 2nd	Kt to K R 2nd
16.	Q to K 2nd	K Kt P two
17.	K B P two	P takes P
18.	K R takes P	Castles
19.	Q to K 5th	Q R to its 3rd
20.	K Kt to its 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
21.	Q R to K B sq.	Q to K 3rd
22.	Q R to K B 3rd	Q Kt P one
23.	Q Kt to K B sq.	P takes P
24.	P takes P	Q to K Kt 3rd
25.	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
26.	K Kt to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
27.	K Kt to its 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
28.	Q takes Q	P takes Q
29.	R takes R	Kt takes R
30.	K Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
31.	Kt takes Q P	K B to Q R 6th
32.	Q R to K B 6th	K B to Q B 8th
33.	Q Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q B 5nd
34.	Kt takes Kt	Q R to its 2nd
35.	Q Kt to Q 6th	K to R 2nd
36.	Q Kt to K 8th	K B to K 6th check
37.	K to B	K B to Q 7th
38.	R checks	K to Kt sq
39.	K P one	B takes P
40.	Kt checks	K to R
41.	R checkmates	

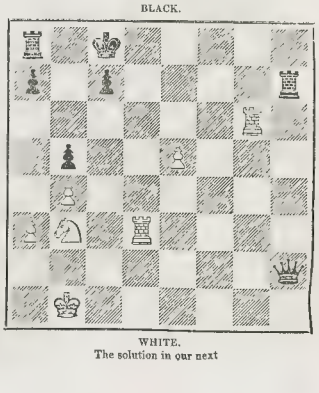
Solution to problem No. 6.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Q P one ch	B takes P
2 R to Q Kt 8th ch	K takes R
3. Q R P one ch	K to Q R sq.
4. Kt checkmates	

PROBLEM, No. 7.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



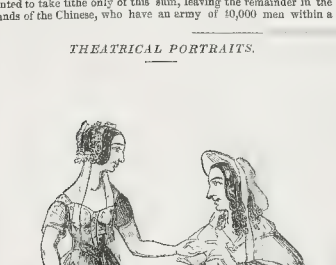
WHITE.

The solution in our next

VIEW OF MACAO.

The following extract of a letter from Macao, from an officer belonging to the China expedition, will be found to contain particulars which have not transpired in any other quarter:—the expedition is at a stand for want of reinforcements, which we now begin to despair of getting from India, owing to the late bad news from that quarter. The troops and fleet are all in good health. When Ningpo was captured, the Chinese had collected about one million dollars worth of copper coin for the payment of troops, casting of cannon, building fortifications at Ching-hai and Chusan, payment of labourers, &c. &c. It is reported that the General has been contented to take tithe only of this sum, leaving the remainder in the hands of the Chinese, who have an army of 10,000 men within a day's march of him. We suspect this report is incorrect, believing the General to have too great a regard for those under him, to thus deprive them of their hard-earned prize-money. Hong-Kong is most rapidly increasing; stores, shops, and dwelling-houses springing up as if by magic, and there is already a population of about 15,000. Our Chinese possessions are Hong-Kong, Amoy Chusan, Ching-hai, Ningpo, where the military force is distributed. The remains of the 37th Native Infantry have returned to India. 300 out of 1100 men. None of the reinforcements, ships or men, have arrived. Should they come as intended, we shall go direct to Pekin, where every preparation has been made by the Chinese. The fortifications are most extensive.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.



MRS. KEELEY AND THE FORTUNE-TELLER.

Here is Mrs. Keeley appealing to the fates by the interpretation of a little fortune-teller of the Strand Theatre, and with that sweet slang of cockneyism, which she mouths or minces with such an angel grace of innocence, she asks for her fortune as though her wish were to be father to the thoughts of her gypsy sybil; and is in the act of saying, "*Now give us a good 'un* while you *are* about it." And this little episode is all properly enacted in the burlesque of *Wax and Wonders*; and Mrs. K. does get just such a "good un," in the way of fortune as the acclamations of her audience can bestow, and as we would wish her, on or off the stage, to the end of time. The *Jack Sheppard*, of Ainsworth; the *Poor Nelly*, of Boz, the arch spirit of a thousand bursts of merriment, "or gentle whisperer to the heart in love," she is simple and effective alike; and the true genius of popularity follows her faithfully wherever she goes. This is as it should be. She well earns her meed of fame, and she deserves, happily to enjoy it.

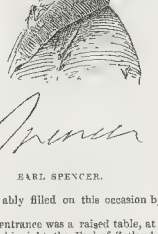
BUYING A HORSE FOR A CLERGYMAN.

At Melksham fair, on Wednesday, a countryman was looking at some horses which were exhibiting for sale, when a gentleman in clerical attire, and representing himself to be such, applied to him to purchase a particular animal, which he pointed out, saying that as a clergyman he did not like to be seen in such engagements, at the same time telling him he would give him a sovereign for his trouble. The trick took—the young man, "nothing green," paid £13 10*s.* for a horse not worth £5; which being done the clergyman was not to be found, and the purchaser had to take his bargain to himself, with "all faults."—*Sherborne Journal.*

YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The great annual meeting of this extensive and flourishing Society was held at York, on Thursday last, when one of the most magnificent exhibitions of cattle that has ever taken place in this country was presented to thousands of gratified spectators.

At three o'clock in the afternoon upwards of 700 gentlemen and farmers sat down to the banquet, which was prepared in first-rate style, and set out in the riding-school adjoining the barracks. In the absence of Lord Wharncliffe, Earl Spencer presided over the festivities; and, as his lordship happens to be not only the most distinguished patron of agriculture, but one of the first founders of those institutions which were established to promote the prosperity of this brauch of industry, by the application of science to its development, we beg to present our readers with a portrait of the noble chairman.



EARL SPENCER.

The vice-chair was ably filled on this occasion by Lord Feversham.

To the right of the entrance was a raised table, at which sat the chairman, who had on his right the Earl of Zetland, the Hon. Sir E. Vavasour, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., W. B. C. Stansfield, Esq., M.P., and R. Dennison, Esq.; and on his left Lord Wenlock, Lord Hawke, the Hon. B. R. Lawley, R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P., and Archdeacon Wilberforce.

The usual loyal toasts having been proposed and enthusiastically responded to,

The Earl of Zetland, after an eloquent preface, proposed, "Success and prosperity to the Yorkshire Agricultural Society," which was received with the warmest demonstrations of attachment to the cause of agriculture.

Lord Feversham then rose to propose the next toast. He said, My lords and gentlemen, the duty devolves upon me of proposing to you the next toast. It is one upon which it is unnecessary for me to dilate, inasmuch as it is the health of the noble earl who has been accustomed for a long time to preside over societies of this description, and with whose character and merits you are well acquainted, and who, as a practical agriculturist, you know how to appreciate. (Loud cheers.) It is, gentlemen, the health of Earl Spencer (loud cheers for some time), who, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Wharncliffe, has officiated as the president of this meeting. And I am sure you will join with me in offering our congratulations to the noble earl on the manner in which the meeting has passed off. We have, in the first place, been favoured by the beneficence of Providence with most beautiful and favourable weather. We have also had an excellent and splendid show of stock; and I believe that the observation which was made with respect to the Bristol meeting might be applied to this one, namely, that there have been a greater number of practical agriculturists and farmers assembled here to-day than at any former meeting of this society—of practical men, not assembled merely for the purpose of witnessing the exhibition of stock and of implements, however gratifying and interesting they undoubtedly are, but who have come here for the purpose of obtaining information from their brother agriculturists and brother farmers, of the experiments which others may have made, with a view of carrying home those experiments, and of adopting them according to their circumstances, the capacities of their farms, and the quality of their land to their own advantage. (Cheers.) I sincerely join and concur in the hope expressed by the noble earl who last addressed you, that great good and many advantages may result from societies of this description, not only in the improvement of the breed of cattle, but the fruitfulness of its soil, and the augmentation of its fertility and of its produce; and I am persuaded that the agricultural interest is not the only interest that will benefit by those improvements. I am persuaded that every class in the community will reap a share of benefit, and that the manufacturing classes of the community will derive benefit from them; and not the least important, also that class to whose labour we are now in a great degree indebted for the success of our experiments, viz., to the working classes of the community. (Cheers.) It is, I think, perfectly true, and it is the principle upon which the very basis of all our cultivation must be founded, that all the great interests of this country are bound up and identified one with the other; and it is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of every branch of our national industry; but I think it is not too much to say that agriculture is the foundation of our permanent power as a nation, of our strength, and of our prosperity; and that those individuals may well deserve to be ranked amongst the benefactors of this country, who devote their time, their study, and their industry to the improvement of the land, with a view to increase its fertility and its powers of production. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is with these views, and also wishing to act upon those principles, that I am desirous of proposing to you the toast which has been entrusted to me, and that is the health of the noble earl who officiates as president at this board. (Loud cheers.)

"The President of this meeting—Earl Spencer." Three times three.

The Chairman was received with loud applause. His lordship said—I should ill express my feelings if I merely said that I rise to return my thanks for the honour you have done me. (Cheers.) But the manner in which you have received the proposition of Lord Feversham, undoubtedly has given me the greatest satisfaction, because it is most gratifying to me to feel that you should so estimate any service that I can possibly have rendered you. It is always my desire to do all that I can to promote the improvement of agriculture in this county, the improvement in the cultivation of the soil, and in the production of animals suitable for the food of man, because I am perfectly satisfied that the more we can increase the productions of our soil, and the more good we can produce by raising animals calculated at an early period of their lives to give food to man, the greater must be the benefit to the landed proprietors, and occupiers of land, and of every class of the community. Having this feeling strongly impressed upon me, I must admit that farming is a pursuit which gives me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. (Loud cheers.) I certainly have always been most ready to do what I could to promote such meetings as the present. (Hear.) Having said so much with regard to my own feelings, I think you will excuse me in saying a little more as respects the meeting of this day. Lord Zetland has told you most truly that this is the best show you have ever had. I think in almost every class there has been an improvement. In former times one class would be very great indeed, whilst others failed; but on the present occasion all our classes have been very good, and all (with the exception of horses) very much improved. This leads me to hope that the farmers and persons interested in the cultivation of the soil in Yorkshire are feeling the advantages which this society is calculated to give this county, and are exerting themselves to bring forward the best animals they can produce. It is by such an exhibition as this that we can collect together the different classes of this county, and it is by such a connexion that the interest of agriculture is improved by the communication with one another which these meetings enable us to hold, and the improvements thereby effected. On the present occasion the meeting has been productive of the greatest gratification, and we hope that by the support of the owners and occupiers of land in this county it will continue to succeed. But remember, that it requires considerable funds to enable it to succeed. Therefore, my earnest hope is, and my advice to you is, believing that its operations will be beneficial to all, that you will increase by every means in your power the subscribers to this Society, and do the best you can to spread an interest in its favour throughout all your neighbourhoods. (Hear.) Without this assistance we cannot expect to go on improving. With this assistance I think that the experience we have had, and the present improving show, will effect that which will be a benefit to this country and to us all. (Loud cheering.) I shall conclude by begging you to accept my best thanks for your kindness in drinking my health. (Loud and repeated cheering.)

A number of other toasts were given and responded to; after which the noble chairman read the awards of the prizes, which he afterwards distributed amongst the fortunate competitors. The next annual meeting is appointed to be held at Doncaster.

The advices from the Worcester hop districts speak generally of improvement in the plantations; and it was supposed another week or two of warm weather would secure about an average crop. Duty backed at £13,000, the highest yet quoted. The advices from other districts concur with these.

WORKING OF THE INCOME-TAX.—Recent inquiries and information which has reached us have convinced us that the Income tax will create indirectly as great a loss to the revenue as the profit which it directly brings into the Exchequer. There is, in fact, so strong a disposition to save the tax by giving up other taxed articles, that scarcely an individual in the community will wholly neglect so obvious an expedient of lawful evasion. We will describe one case, that of a professional friend residing in a large manufacturing town in this county. Last year he kept a four-wheeled chaise, one horse, but compounded for one or more horses, a man-servant, and a couple of dogs. All these he put down previous to the month of April, with the express design of saving as much of the Income-tax out of other contributions to the state as he possibly could. By this means his saving will be £12. What his income is we are not aware; but assuming it to be £500 a year, the Income-tax will be £14 11*s.* 8*d.*; so that his contribution to the revenue, instead of being an addition of the latter amount over and above his former contribution, will only be an addition of £2 11*s.* 8*d.*, or less than one-fifth of what Sir Robert Peel calculated upon. This amount is so small, that were our friend, and others who adopt a similar expedient, disposed, he might easily save it in other ways, by reducing his consumption of exciseable articles, for instance, or by blocking up an unimportant window in his house. This last expedient we know has been resorted to by many, and a tax-gatherer in the same town to which we have above alluded, reports, that there is scarcely a single inhabitant from whom he has been in the habit of collecting taxes, who has not adopted, or who is not preparing to adopt some mode of saving the Income-tax, or a portion of the Income-tax, out of the other taxes. If this practice be generally resorted to, the Income-tax will not be nearly so productive as Sir Robert Peel anticipates. Taxation has now gone as far as it can go. The squeezing-process has been carried to an extreme; and the time has at length arrived, as with a milch cow, when, milk as they will, the Government cannot draw another drop.—*Leeds Times.*

DISTURBED STATE OF THE COTTON DISTRICTS OF LANCASHIRE.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday.—At a very early hour this morning, Manchester and its neighbourhood was thrown into a state of very great excitement by a report that a large number of the turn-out cotton-spinners from the neighbourhood of Ashton, Hyde, and Staleybridge were on their way here. The report further stated that a great number of these people had yesterday moved down upon Oldham, where they had forcibly turned out all the hands, and that their object in Manchester was to pursue a similar course. On inquiry at the Town-hall, and other places where authentic information was likely to be obtained, it was found that these reports were well founded. About ten o'clock a body of 8000 or 10,000 workmen from Ashton and its neighbourhood entered the town, and succeeded in stopping several large factories; and large bodies of police and soldiery were ordered out, and were under arms.

The following is a brief history of the causes which have led to this irruption. The recent glut of the markets in every direction had led some of the masters in the neighbourhood of Ashton to propose a lower scale of wages to their workmen, as the only means of avoiding a more dreaded alternative—that of closing their mills. The workmen, in most instances, accepted the offer; but an intimation from some of the other mill-owners that they would all be compelled to follow the same course, led to a re-consideration of the question, and the result was that every mill in Ashton, Hyde, and Staleybridge, was stopped by the hands voluntarily turning out, and declaring their intention to stop all the factories in the whole district until the masters consented to return to the prices of 1840.

Many of these mills employed more than 1300 hands, and the workmen who turned out from them may be estimated at more than 20,000. But in addition to the cotton-spinners, power-loom-weavers, &c., who turned out, some 3000 or 4000 of other trades must be added, for at Ashton and Staleybridge the joiners, sawyers, shoemakers, in fact, the trades generally, have laid aside their tools.

The turn-outs entered at the Ancoats end of Manchester, where they were met by a troop of Dragoon Guards and a portion of the Rifle Corps quartered here. Before the police or military had reached Ancoats, the procession from Ashton had presented themselves before the two mills of Mr. Guest, the mill of Messrs. G. Clarke and Co., and Messrs. Kennedy's mill, the hands of which at once relinquished work. Their progress to the other mills was doubtless stayed by the arrival of the police and soldiery. The number of policemen present was about 250, well armed. The main body of the turn-outs, being disappointed of a place of meeting in Stevenson-square, moved on to Granby-row-fields, where they took up the ground, and a few of their leaders addressed them from a waggon. The speeches of the leaders of the turn-outs had relation chiefly to the rate of wages, and they all recommended peace.

The meeting broke up about two o'clock, when the vast assemblage formed in order of procession; Mr. Maude and Mr. G. Clarke (both magistrates) followed in the rear of the procession till it was fairly out of the town, and left it on the road to Ashton at three o'clock.

(From the *Manchester Guardian*.)

Shortly after the meeting of the operatives, a crowd of persons, chiefly lads, went along Newton-lane in a tumultuous manner, demanding bread at the various provision shops. Some of the shopkeepers, aware of their coming, had closed their shops; but thought it most prudent, in some cases, to throw a loaf or two out to the clamorous crowd. About the same time a crowd assembled in front of two shops at the head of Travis-street, Great Ancoats, the occupiers of which were also compelled to distribute bread gratuitously. Intelligence of these depredations having been conveyed to Colonel Wemyss, he proceeded to the spot with a troop of horse, a company of rifles, and a detachment of police; but, although the whole of the Ancoats districts presented a very disturbed appearance, from the number of factory hands who were walking about in all directions, no further attacks on property took place. Throughout the greater part of yesterday afternoon, most of the shops in Oldham-street, Great Ancoats-street, and Oldham-road were closed, through fear of the disorderly crowds which were perambulating the town.

At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, a mob, consisting chiefly of women, attacked the mill of Messrs. Preston and Son, Arwick-island, broke all the windows, and damaged property to the amount of £40. At a quarter to three o'clock, the same party attacked the dye-works in Ancoats-vale, belonging to Messrs. Barlow and Sons. The damages will not exceed £10. Mr. Kennedy's mill was also attacked by a mob, 300 squares of glass broken, and Mr. Kennedy, jun., assaulted.

FURTHER OUTRAGES.—A GIRL KILLED.

Between three and four o'clock a large mob proceeded along Oxford-road, for the purpose of stopping Messrs. Birley's mill and that of the Oxford-road Twist Company. On arriving at the latter they demanded that the hands should be turned out. Mr. Henry Cooke, one of the partners, complied with their request, and immediately ordered the engines to be stopped. Not content with this, they demanded leave to enter the mill, in order that they might be sure of no one remaining inside. On his refusal to let them do so, they instantly commenced the work of destruction by smashing to pieces the windows of the porter's lodge, at the north-east corner, and entered the mill-yard. Fortunately the military arrived at this juncture, and the only damage committed was the flinging a pitfull of bobbins into the street. Mr. D. Maude and Inspector Irwin arrived at the same time, and succeeded, with the assistance of the police and military, in apprehending 14 of the rioters. While the military were escorting the prisoners to the Town-hall, the mob proceeded to Messrs. Birley's mill, the windows of which they immediately commenced breaking. The inmates set to work a force-pump, worked by the engine, to throw water on the crowd; but, this not proving an effectual defence, they resorted to more formidable weapons. Several of them ascended to the roof, and flung down stones, pieces of iron, and other missiles, with such fatal effect that several persons were hurt, and a young girl, it is said, was killed on the spot. The ammunition of the mob having been exhausted before they had broken all the windows, they seized a cart loaded with coals, which was on its way to the factory, tilted it up, and employed the contents in finishing the work of destruction. On the soldiers and police making their appearance, the mob dispersed, and Inspectors Irwin, M'Mullen, and Maybury, apprehended eight men in the act of breaking windows.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

(From a Second Edition of the *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday.)

MANCHESTER.—At six this morning about 2000 people assembled in Granby-row Fields, Mr. Crossley in the chair. Having formed in procession, they proceeded along Granby-row. In passing near the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, they forced the labourers, who were at work on the line, to throw down their tools and go along with them. "No one," they said, "should work until they had got their rights." The next resting-place of the crowd, which had now swelled to nearly 10,000 persons, was in Ancoats-street, in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Kennedy's mill, which was protected by Superintendent Cochrane and the C division of police.

By nine o'clock nearly all the factories and public works in the neighbourhood of Oxford-road, London-road, and Ancoats, had turned out their hands.

The mill of Messrs. Stirling and Beckton, Lower Mosley-street, which suffered so severely on the previous evening, was visited by several parties during the morning, who called on the hands to come out and join the procession. Finding that there was no disposition to comply with the request, the mob began to throw stones at the windows of the mill, and also at the doors and window-shutters of the dwelling-house of Mr. Beckton, the latter of which soon became a total wreck.

The cavalry having arrived, they endeavoured to disperse the rioters, who now became audacious, and, therefore, seemed disposed to resist for a while; but on the soldiers drawing their swords and dashing into the midst of them, they fled in all directions.

About a quarter past twelve, a body of between 300 and 400 people, including many boys and young men, came suddenly into Princess-street, and a number of them, in passing, entered the shop of Mr. John Howarth, fruiterer and provision dealer, and demanded some bread. Mr. Howarth thought it prudent to comply with their demand, and gave them five four-pound loaves, with which they appeared to be satisfied. Meanwhile some one had hastened to the police-office with the information, and Inspector Irwin arrived there with a body of the police, before the men had quitted the premises and succeeded in capturing seven of them, who were promptly conveyed to the New Bailey, and safely lodged there. On this, as on former occasions, threats were heard on the part of the mobs in more than one street, that at night (Wednesday night) they would have the prisoners out of the New Bailey. We may add here that the number of prisoners conveyed there previous to nine o'clock this morning was 27; there were 15 conveyed there in the forenoon from Messrs. Stirling and Beckton's, Lower Mosley-street, and probably a dozen or more from other quarters, so that there are between 50 and 60 persons lodged there at the time we are writing this (two o'clock).

Information having reached the police-office that it was intended to demolish the lock-up at Newtown, a strong body of police was promptly despatched thither; but before they could reach the place, a distance of considerably more than a mile from the police-office, the work of destruction had been completed. They then tore down doors, window-frames, the beams of the roof, and we are assured by an eye-witness, that in ten minutes the place was almost literally levelled with the ground.

Shortly afterwards a report reached the police-office that the same body of men intended to attack the Manchester gas-works, at Newtown; and about half-past twelve a strong body of police was despatched thither. From an eye-witness who was on the spot shortly afterwards, we learn that about half-past 1 there could not be fewer than 8000 or 10,000 people in the neighbourhood; the dragoons were galloping about with drawn sabres, driving the people back; strong bodies of the police and the 60th Rifles were keeping the ends of the streets in various directions, so as to prevent the mob passing; and this was the state of things in the streets for about half a mile round the gas-works in all directions.

Another report brought to the police-office about the same time was, that the rioters intended to visit the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (and probably others), with the object of tearing up the rails, and thus, as they hoped, preventing any reinforcements of military reaching the town. At the time we are writing (two o'clock), we have not heard of any attack on the railway station.

At three o'clock 300 special constables were sworn in, and gentlemen were thronging to the Town Hall for the purpose. Each special constable is distinguished by a white riband tied round the arm, above the elbow.

A strong force of the 60th Rifles, together with a number of the police, have been drawn up the greater part of the day near the mill of Messrs. Murray, Great Ancoats-street. The other troops here are the 1st Dragoons. They are kept constantly in readiness, and two or three troops of them, as will be seen above, have already been actively employed in driving back the riotous assemblages from their work of destruction and plunder.

MANCHESTER, Thursday Evening.—The town remains in a dreadful state of excitement, and the news received from all the neighbouring districts, render matters much more gloomy. Last night General Wade arrived to take command of the troops in the district, and it is understood that despatches have been sent off for two more regiments. Two companies of the Rifles, with 80 police and 200 special constables, along with two pieces of artillery, were sent off to take possession of the open space in Ancoats. Some thousands of persons had assembled, and the Riot Act was read, but without any effect in causing them to disperse.

Soon after three o'clock this morning the inhabitants of Salford were alarmed by one of the most terrific outbreaks of fire that has occurred for many years. It was found to have taken place at a steam saw-mill, and damage was done to the extent of £600, the whole of which is covered by the insurance.

A large meeting was held at six o'clock in the fields at Granby-row, when the Riot Act was read, and the assembly was dispersed by the military, consisting of cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

At two o'clock news came into town that all the workmen in the employ of Lord F. Egerton, M.P., as carpenters, curriers, &c., at Worsley, had turned out, and that colliers were also expected to follow. If so, upwards of 2000 persons more will be out of employment. It was also ascertained that all the mills are closed at Staley-bridge, Glossop, Mottram, &c., where there is no military force, nor even adequate police protection.

Two proclamations were issued at five o'clock, calling on the well disposed to maintain the peace.

GREAT MEETING OF COLLIERS AT WEDNESBURY.—BIRMINGHAM, Six o'Clock, Thursday.—Another meeting of the colliers has been held to-day, at which no fewer than 10,000 to 12,000 were present. As far as I have yet been able to learn, there has been no exhibition of outrage, and it is generally expected that the affair will pass off like the former display. Groups of turn-out colliers are perambulating the district, asking for charity, and many hundreds have found their way to Birmingham on a similar errand. A meeting of the masters has also been held to day at Dudley, and though their deliberations were strictly private, it is understood that they have resolved unanimously that the demands of the workmen are most excessive, and cannot be consented to.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, AUG 9.

The house met for the purpose of delivering judgments in several appeal cases.

REV. JOHN FERGUSON AND SEVEN OTHER MINISTERS, AND ANDREW MORRISON AND TWO OTHERS, ELDERS, FORMING THE PRESBYTERY OF AUCHTERARDER, v. THE EARL OF KINNOUL AND REV. M. YOUNG.

This was an appeal against a decree of the Court of Session, with the circumstances of which the public are already tolerably familiar. The case was argued some time since, and the house had taken time to consider the judgment.—The Lord Chancellor now delivered his opinion, affirming the decision of the court below, which was agreed in by Lords Brougham, Cottenham, and Campbell.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LIVERPOOL, AUG. 8.

(Before Lord Denman.)

Francis Bradley was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Alice Bradley, by the administration of arsenic.—Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Monk conducted the prosecution; Dr. Brown was assigned as counsel for the prisoner.

A number of witnesses having been examined in support of the prosecution, Dr. Brown addressed the jury for the prisoner, pointing out every circumstance in the evidence which could throw a doubt on the fact of his guilt.—His lordship summed up the case with great minuteness; and the jury, having retired for a few minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty.—His lordship, without putting on the black cap, passed sentence of death on the prisoner, in a brief and very solemn address, holding out to him no hope of mercy.—The prisoner heard the sentence quite unmoved.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9.

Crown Side.—Before Lord Denman.

MISS CRELLIN'S CASE.

John Orr M'Gill, Richard Jones, Thomas Margaret, his wife, *Jane Clayton, John Osborne Quick*, and *Thomas Wormald Rogerson*, were indicted for feloniously taking away one Ann Crellin, from motives of lucre, being a person possessed of both real and personal property, with intent to marry and defile her against her will. Mr. Baines, assisted by Mr. Crompton, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Atherton, and Mr. Fitzgerald, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Armstrong appeared for M'Gill; Mr. Sergeant Murphy for Mrs. Clayton and Mr Quick; Dr. Brown for Mr. and Mrs Jones; and Mr. Brandt for Rogerson.—Mr. Baines, in opening the case to the jury, said: The inquiry was one of an extraordinary nature in itself, and committed under circumstances of extraordinary fraud and cruelty. The prosecutrix was a lady of between 40 and 50 years of age, possessed of property to the amount of £4000 or £5000, partly in personalty and partly in real estate. She is a person of weak judgment, credulous, and one upon whom designing persons would be likely to practise. The learned counsel then proceeded to detail the facts of the case, which are now too fresh in the recollection of the public to render their recapitulation here unnecessary. It will be remembered that the prosecutrix was conveyed to Gretna Green by stratagem, and there she was united in the fashion of that celebrated place to M'Gill, the prisoner. The indictment was framed upon the statute of 9th George IV., commonly called Lord Lansdowne's Act, providing for the punishment of persons taking away any woman from motives of lucre to defile her.—Miss Ann Crellin was then called to the witness-box.—Mr. Armstrong objected, that it had been opened by the counsel for the prosecution, that she was married to one of the prisoners, and she therefore could not be a witness against him. She was then sworn on the *voire dire*, and said, I was married, they say, at Gretna Green. I was kept a prisoner at Rogerson's afterwards. I lived with him against my will. She was then sworn in chief, and deposed to the facts stated by the learned counsel; and on her cross-examination developed scenes of the grossest profligacy, in which she was herself a prominent actress. Several other witnesses were examined, but the counsel for the prosecution declined to put Mr. Linton, who performed the marriage ceremony at Gretna, into the box.—Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Dr. Brown, and Mr. Brandt, then successively addressed the jury for their respective clients; after which his lordship summed up the evidence, and the jury, at a late hour, returned a verdict of Guilty against M'Gill, Jones (the male), Clayton, and Quick; and acquitted Mrs. Jones and Rogerson. The jury expressing their opinion that Miss Crellin's conduct was highly culpable. Sentence deferred. The court and all the avenues to it were crowded during the whole of the day, the interest which the public took in the event of this remarkable case not having in any degree abated.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams and a Bench of Magistrates.)

DESPERATE ASSAULT.—*Thomas Martin*, a shoemaker, was indicted for the following savage assault upon John M'Culloch, on the 6th of August, in the parish of St. Pancras.—The complainant stated that he resided at No. 169, Tottenham-court-road, and the prisoner lodged in the same house, and had for a fortnight been disturbing our very late of a night, and leaving the street-door open upon his return home. The complainant remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct, and some words passed between them. The prisoner then went down stairs, and presented an iron bar, with which he inflicted a grievous injury upon the complainant's head. (The appearance of the complainant fully bore out this statement.) He ran into his room, but was followed by the prisoner, who had also armed himself with a large hammer, sharply pointed at one end, and with this deadly instrument he made a blow at complainant, which struck his thumb, and nearly severed it from his hand. (The complainant's hand was bandaged up and in a sling.) The landlord of the house interfered, and prevented the prisoner from doing any further mischief, and he was given in charge to the police. The prisoner, during a long rambling defence about some previous quarrel, was found guilty.—The chairman told him that he might consider himself fortunate that he had not been committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial; and after passing the indignant sentence the court felt at his brutal conduct, sentenced him to four months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and ordered him at the expiration of that period to find bail.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. The final examination of *Richard Handley, Sarah Ann Hunt*, and *Richard Gifford*, charged with being concerned, either as agents or receivers, in the possession of a vast number of robberies, involving property to an enormous amount, took place on Monday before Mr. Maltby. Police-sergeants Whall and Gray brought forward evidence in a new case, and Mr. Bodkin and the prisoners Gifford and Hunt only. The magistrate was informed that twelve complete cases out of twenty-one were now fully taken against the prisoners, upon all of which they stood committed.—Handley begged that he might have some money allowed him in order to prepare for his defence.—Mr. Maltby said he could take no order in respect of the money. Handley said he had given all the information he could to the police, and hoped the case would take his appearance into consideration. If he was refused money, might he have his watch?—Mr. Maltby having ascertained that the watch had been really bought by the prisoner as he stated, directed the police to give it up to him.—The prisoners were then removed.—Such has been the alarm occasioned by the recent disclosures, that nine "fences," as they are termed, have fled the country, or are out of the way. The fears of these persons are excited by the apparent Handley, who, it was reported, would most likely be admitted as Queen's evidence, and in that event, he would have been enabled to inculpate almost every "fence" in London. From some idea of the ingenuity displayed in effecting robberies, it may be noticed, that in Handley's box a common porter's dress was found. This dress the prisoner was accustomed to assume, and the character of porter, would carry off any property entrusted to him. The disguise also enabled him to enter, at an early hour in the morning, a warehouse that he had previously ascertained was left unguarded, and to carry the plunder without much fear of exciting suspicion.

UNION HALL, MONDAY.—THE CRAWFORD PEERAGE.—*Robert Lindsey Crawford*, claimant of the Crawford peerage, was brought up for final examination. The prisoner, who has now been in custody about a month on the alleged charge of returning from transportation; and although he has been remanded from time to time, yet no evidence has been brought forward to establish the charge against him, although it was stated on the first examination that such testimony would be forthcoming from Ireland as would prove that he was tried and convicted of horse-stealing in that country in 1837, and sentenced to transportation for life, from which, however, he received a pardon about the direction of government. Mr. Cottingham now inquired of the porter on who "got up" the case, whether he was prepared with the necessary evidence to the alleged offence against the accused?—The police-man, Hall, said, that he had no further evidence than that already brought forward—that he had communicated with the Home office on the subject, but that he had received no instructions in the business. Mr. Cottingham said that the prisoner had now been in custody for a month; that every opportunity had been given to the police to prove the charge if they were in a condition to do so, but they had failed in doing so; and there was not a tittle of evidence adduced to show that the accused was a returned transport, and he should, therefore, be discharged. The magistrate then ordered the whole of the prisoner's documents which were taken from him by the police to be delivered up to him, as he said that they would be of importance in urging his title as claimant to the Crawford peerage.—The accused was then discharged.

On Tuesday, *Lemon*, the man examined at this court a few days ago, on the alleged charge of the murder of his wife, in Bexley-street, Camberwell, was brought before Mr. Cottingham for final examination.—Inspector Campbell stated that the inquest on the body of the deceased woman took place on the preceding day, and that the verdict of the jury exonerated the prisoner from being the cause of her death. The inspector added that he had no further evidence to bring forward than that which has already been entered into. The magistrate said, that he should discharge the prisoner, but at the same time warned him in future to restrain his passion; for it was certain that if the quarrel had not been between him and his unfortunate wife, she would then have been in existence. He was then liberated from custody.

MARYLEBONE.—On Tuesday last, two organ-players (Italians), who gave their names Francis Lebardi, and Lorenzo Mossi, applied to the sitting magistrate, Mr. Rawlinson, to whom they set forth some particulars connected with an attack made upon their persons by *Lord Frankfort*, of 12, Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park-square. It was also alleged by them that his lordship had, in addition thereto, done considerable damage to a valuable organ of which they had the charge.—It appeared, from the evidence of Lebardi, one of the complainants, that on Friday night last he was playing with his organ, when a servant came up to him and desired him to play in front of his master's house, in Upper Hyde-park-street. He had not been playing long when a little boy ran up and told him to desist, and on his refusing to do so, a gentleman, whom the complainant proved to have been Lord Frankfort, came up and struck him on the head with his fist. He also struck the lantern of the organ, and other wise damaged the instrument very

much Complainant valued the organ at £160, and stated that it had been damaged to the amount of £12. Lorenzo Moore, the other complainant, deposed to the same effect.—The Hon. Captain Boyle, 7, Upper Hyde-park-street, said, About 10 o'clock on Friday night I desired my courier to call the Italian boy to play under my window for the amusement of the family. After playing a little while the music suddenly ceased, and on my going out to see what was the matter I found a person holding the boy's collar. I begged of him to let the lad go, as I had ordered him to play, but he said he was going to give him in charge of a policeman. Another gentleman quickly came to the spot, and recognised the person who had hold of the organ-player as being Lord Frankfort. A crowd of persons had assembled, and I said I should send for a policeman. Mr. Woolfer: Did Lord Frankfort say he had sent for a policeman? Witness: He did not. Mr. Woolfer: In point of fact, did any policeman come?—Witness: Yes, just as the disturbance was over, and he then called no attention. Mr. Woolfer: How far from Lord Frankfort's house is yours?—Witness: More than seventy or eighty yards. Mr. Oliveira, of 8, Upper Hyde-park-street, gave evidence to the same effect.—Mr. Woolfer (the whole of the evidence having been gone into) addressed the magistrate to the effect that Lord Frankfort had on many similar occasions been subject to the greatest annoyance from the performance of these street musicians, and that in the present instance on finding that the organ-player paid no attention to the message delivered to him by his (Lord Frankfort's) footboy, the latter was immediately sent for a policeman; but returning without one, his lordship himself went down, and directed the player and his companion to go away; they refused to do so, and the only object he had in view was to keep them at the spot until the arrival of a constable, when he intended to give them both into custody. There was a scuffle amongst them, but no blows. They had no business to continue there after being ordered to move on, and a person was not to be indulged in his leisure for street music, if the performance was productive of annoyance to others. Mr. Woolfer called Lord Frankfort's footboy, who proved having deemed complaints to desist from playing. Mr. Rawlinson read the clause in the Police Act relative to street musicians. It appeared therefrom that the said class of persons are liable to a penalty if they refuse to depart when called upon by any inhabitant to do so; but it also sets forth that unless any other reasonable cause," shall be at the same time assigned, which was not the case with respect to the matter under investigation. Mr. Rawlinson, who told Mr. Woolfer prior to judgment being given that he should recommend that some compensation be made to complainants, but which suggestion was not acceded to by Mr. Woolfer, said, he considered that Lord Frankfort had conducted himself with an indiscretion quite unbecoming, and fined him £2 10s. for each assault. The penalties were immediately paid by Mr. Woolfer. One of the complainants asked Mr. Rawlinson how he was to act with respect to recovering the amount of the damage which the organ had sustained; and he was told to apply to an attorney, the said amount being beyond his (the magistrate's) reach

THAMES POLICE.—On Tuesday *George Lorimer*, a man about 50 years of age, late chief mate of the brig British Queen, now lying in the St. Katherine's dock, was brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with the wilful murder of Robert Micklejohn, the captain of the same vessel, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. Mr. Pelham, the solicitor, attended for the prosecution and Mr. Pelham for the prosecution. The investigation, which lasted three hours, created much interest in a very crowded court.—Joseph Smith, a seaman, was the first witness. He stated, that on the 18th of April last the ship was at Aghway, on the coast of Africa, and lying at anchor. There was plenty of grog on board the ship, it was the last night for taking in corn, and he and the mate worked very cheerfully together. The mate sang a little, but appeared deranged in one sense, either with the horrors or something else, and said he imagined, as he went ashore, that he could hear the African crews of the canoes singing "The old man of Glasgow," and asked him to put his ears to the rail of the ship and hear it. He did so to satisfy the mate, but could hear nothing There was nothing else remarkable in the mate's behaviour all that day. At night, when the captain came on board, he was asked by a man to give all hands a glass of grog for blocking up the hatchways with corn, and he did so. After supper the mate sang out for the crew to come on deck and pump ship, as she was very leaky. The men at began to grumble at this order, and asked the mate why he did not give the order before; and the mate said he had been witness to do it, when he had not done. At two o'clock the same night it was his watch on deck, and he had not been there more than five minutes when the mate came running forward, and exclaimed, "Joe, the captain's overboard." He thought the mate was deranged, and said so to him, "You had better go and lie down, Mr. Lorimer." Soon after that he was sitting down on the windlass with his face aft, and had been talking to the deck, who had just left him, when he heard the captain say, "Don't, Geordie, don't." At that time there was no one on the quarter-deck but the captain and mate, and it was very dark at the time. Directly after he heard the captain hear a plunge in the water, and the mate at the same moment called out, "Forward, there, forward!" and the cook said, "Why don't you look out?" Witness observed, "What is the use of answering that?" The mate called down to the men to come aft at the same time. When he first heard the plunge in the water he had not the least suspicion any man was overboard, and thought a demijohn of rum had fallen into the water. The cook was further aft than he was, and appeared alarmed, and said, "What is that!" and they both ran towards the after part of the ship, and they had to go over the captain's bed, which was made upon deck to windward, and right in the neck of the water. The mate first missed the captain, said to the mate, "Yes, have hove the captain overboard," and the mate made use of some expression, and said he gan him a share. He looked over the ship's side, and saw the water disturbed and "sparkling," and a person overboard struggling, who immediately afterwards disappeared. The captain was never seen afterwards. The starboard quarter boat could be lowered, for the falls and the gripes of the quarter were fast round it, while the oars were in the fore part of the ship barricaded up with spars. The crew all came aft together, but no signs of the captain were perceived. The ship was about two and a half miles distant from the shore when all this happened. All the people on board, except the cook and himself, were forward. In answer to questions by Mr. Hodgson, the witness said, the captain's body was never found, and he had no doubt the sharks got it, for there were plenty of them round the ship. few days before a man, who died of the fever, was buried, and they had scarcely gone into the boats when the sharks got him and dragged him down. John Lucas, an African black, deposed to the strange conduct of the prisoner towards the captain previous to the said event. On the night in question he had poured out the coffee for the captain and mate, who partook of it on deck; and while they were doing so the mate said to the captain very seriously, "Mickle, that's the last cup of coffee you will ever take, or that we shall have together." "Why?" asked the captain. The mate replied, "You will see by and by; you will drink no more coffee." He then went on to say, that after the captain had retired to rest, the mate began handling the capstan, and sang out three times, "Lower no more!" Witness, who sang out the man upon the watch, and observed, that the mate was always troubling the captain when he was sleeping, and was constantly teasing him. After that everything was quiet, and he thought the mate could hear nothing at all for some time, nor did he hear any one speak; when the silence was broken all at once by a heavy splash in the water. As soon as he heard the splash he jumped up, ran aft, and met the mate coming down on the larboard side of the ship, in the act of turning round, and upon looking over the ship's side, close to where the mate was, he saw the captain in the water, lifting up his hands and looking up. The mate stood firm, and the prisoner, who conversed very cheerfully with his friends, and at their own request was supplied with some porter, was sent to Newgate. The deceased Captain Micklejohn was only 25 years of age when he met with his untimely end. He was a very promising young man, a native of Scotland, and the prisoner, we understand, was a fellow townsman.

CLERKENWELL.—On Tuesday *James Rogers*, aged 17 years, was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, charged by Mrs Rogers, his own mother, residing at No. 5, Clark's-place, Bagnigge-wells-road, St. Pancras, with cutting, and wounding her with a knife Mrs. Rogers (the mother), who was in court with a handkerchief to her face, was called forward, when she exhibited a dreadfully mutilated face, and the blood gushed profusely from the wounds, and she was unable to speak. Mr. Combe said she was evidently in an unfit state to be examined, and she ought to be taken instantly to the hospital. She was then removed from the court for that purpose.—Mr. Combe asked the prisoner whether he wished to say anything to the charge? -Prisoner: My father abused me.—Mr. Combe: I can only tell you that your mother seems to be seriously wounded. She may be dangerously so, and if she should happen to die you will be tried for your life, and may be hanged. So I caution you that you are not bound to say anything unless you like. If you do say anything it will be taken down in writing, and read for or against you at your trial.—Prisoner: I wish to speak. He then stated as follows:—My father sent out to the yard for a long rope to beat me with, after he had abused me very much. My father had been telling me before that he would give me a good hiding. He was sitting by the side of the table. He said he would bring me before a magistrate. He made a rush at me. I jumped over a chair to get out of the kitchen, when my mother and sister got hold of me by the hair of my head I sprung round, and tumbled down. My mother called up my two brothers to catch hold of my hair. My brother next to me, a year and five months younger, is my father's pet, and causes a great many words between us, which I dislike. He came up and seized my hair with his two hands. Before I tried to escape from my father I had a knife in my hand eating my breakfast. I had it in my right hand, and my mother was on the left. I made a blow at my brother with the back part of my hand, when my brother lifted up his arm, and the knife went into my mother's face and wounded it My sister called out that I had cut my mother. I then struggled to get away from them, and I tumbled down with the whole of them a top of me. They sent for Mr. Churchyard, the policeman, and when he came in I threw the knife down, and he brought me to the station-house. None of it was done intentionally towards my mother. I could not throw the knife away because they were so close upon me. When it was done my mother was not present. I told her I was very sorry for it.—Mr. Combe inquired what the prisoner worked at?—The father replied he had worked at a paper-stainer's; and said that this was the second time the prisoner had stabbed his mother The prisoner was remanded for a week. He did not appear at all affected, and left the bar with indifference

TWO fashionably-attired young men, who gave their names and occupations as *Charles Roberts* and *William Chambers*, linendrapers, but who turned out to be a brace of medical students, were charged with violently assaulting police-constable Baker, with treating several knockers of doors, and with disturbing the public peace.—From the evidence of the complainant, it appeared that that morning, at ten minutes to two o'clock, he was on duty in Caroline-street, Bedford-square, when the prisoners passed by. They went up to almost every door, and gave the knockers a twist. They then went into Russell-street. Chambers went to the door of Mr. Alexander, foreign bookseller, and wrenched the knocker off. Roberts did the same at the next door. The constable went over and took Roberts into custody; whereupon the latter seized him by the collar, struck him on the chest, kicked him violently, and at length foiled him to the ground, where he gave him several severe blows on the head, from which the constable deposed he was suffering great pain. Police-constable Baker then came up and was assaulted by Chambers. He sprung his rattle. When the prisoners found they would be overpowered, Chambers offered the policeman £10 to set them at liberty, and tendered his watch and chain as a pledge. The bribe was rejected, and they were taken to the station-house. On searching them there were several bell-handles found on them, and in the cell where they had been, three knockers of doors.—Mr. Alexander identified the knocker as his property, and said his family had been greatly alarmed by the noise made in twisting it off. Mr. Richard Spell, 25, New Ormond-street, identified another of the knockers. Mr. Combe: What are you, prisoner?—Roberts: I am an assistant in the house of my uncle, a linendraper, named Ford, Holborn. —Chambers: I am a clerk, out of employment. Mr. Combe: I do not believe a word of it. Is there anybody here that knows you?—They answered, "No."—Mr. Combe said he would fine the prisoners 40s. each, or in default would enable them to pay the utmost fine he could impose, £5, without inconvenience. If that were the case he thought he would not be doing his duty towards the public if he did not inflict a heavier punishment, namely, to send them to prison and hard labour for a fortnight. Prisoners. Oh! your worship, we shall be ruined if you do so. Fine us.—Mr. Combe Who are you, then?—The prisoners were silent. They were then remanded. Their real profession was subsequently discovered, and they were fined £5 each, and the expense of new knockers, &c.—They were then packed up, when Chambers paid his fine, &c., and the friends of Roberts shortly after drove up in a carriage, paid his fine, &c., and drove off with him.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT PECKHAM.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Swan Inn, Peckham New Town, before Mr. Carter, coroner for Surrey, and a highly respectable jury, on view of the body of Mrs. Norah Lenney, aged forty, whose death, it was alleged, had been caused by her having been kicked by her husband William Lenney, a beer-shop keeper and greengrocer, residing in Bexley-street, Camberwell, on Thursday afternoon last, whilst in a state of intoxication, and quarrelling with her husband. The unfortunate deceased was far advanced in pregnancy, and expected her confinement daily. Lenney had been apprehended, and on Friday under went an examination at Union Hall; and the prisoner was remanded for the production of evidence as to the origin of the quarrel which led to the fatal results. From the evidence adduced before the coroner, it appeared that on the afternoon of Thursday the deceased and her husband were sitting in the back parlour. The deceased was much in liquor, when she threw an earthen mug at her husband, and ultimately seized him by the hair of his head, and pulling him off a chair, they both fell upon the ground, the deceased underneath. When the husband got up, he gave her a kick on the abdomen over her person; but it was not a violent one. Almost immediately after a violent hemorrhage ensued, and a midwife was sent for: but the deceased expired in about three quarters of an hour. The deceased was addicted to the habits of intemperance, and they frequently quarrelled. The evidence of Mr. Lodge, a surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, went to show that the deceased had died from exhaustion, caused by excessive hemorrhage; but could not undertake to say that the injury was the positive result of violence. After a long consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death, caused by an internal injury by her husband falling upon her accidentally, and not with any intention of violence." The inquiry lasted upwards of six hours.

On Monday forenoon Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Angel and Trumpet, King-street, Holborn, on the body of Mr. Joseph Crane, aged 59, a wine-merchant, late of No. 11, in the above street. Mr. John Crane, son of deceased, said, that on Friday morning last, a little before seven o'clock, having come down stairs, he perceived the cellar door ajar, which was unusual. He tried to enter, but found the door obstructed by something behind. At length he forced it open, and found his father hanging behind it, being suspended by the neck from the service-pipe leading to the cistern, by means of a bell-rope. Not having a knife about him, witness called for assistance, which was speedily at hand, and deceased was cut down. The body, though warm, was dead. At bed-time the previous night witness saw deceased alive. During the last three weeks, in particular, his spirits were much depressed, and he shunned the society of his friends. He had made no great complaint. Verdict to the coroner: Had he no medical advice for that pain? -Witness: No; though pressed by my mother to consult a physician, he declined doing so, alleging that it was of no use.—The coroner: In such cases, the sufferers' friends should of themselves call in medical aid. It is astonishing how far the best, the strongest of us, molecules, whilst but only some little member of the body is injured, a finger, or even a nail, the surgeon is sent for. People suffering pain in the head are not proper judges of what ought to be done, and their relations should advise and act for them. The doing so would often prevent fatal mischief. The witness said, that in 1838 his father had consulted Dr. Monroe, who stated that he could do nothing for him, and pronounced him insane, and desired that he should be watched vigilantly. He was so watched, and a former attempt at suicide frustrated: but, until latterly, deceased appeared of sane mind. He laboured under a delusion that he was unable to pay certain small debts, whereas he had placed in the hands of a friend in trust a large sum of money to be prepared for any contingency. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

SUICIDE FROM DESPONDENCY.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Black Horse, Kingsland-road, on the body of William Hall, aged 21, the son of John Hall, hatter, of 12, Castle-street, Finsbury. John Hall said that the deceased was his son. He left home on Wednesday last to pay a bill, and since then witness had not seen him alive, and did not know what had become of him, until he received information that on Saturday morning a man, named Thomas Ibbs, found his body floating in the Regent's Canal. Deceased had no occasion whatever to go near the canal. Witness had no doubt that the deceased committed suicide in consequence of the great difficulty he found in getting work. He had had none for some time past, and he often complained of his distress. Verdict, "Found drowned."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER AT BRENTFORD.—Late on Monday night, whilst Mr. Baker was holding an inquest at the Salutation, Old Brentford, information was brought into the inquest-room that a little boy, named Andrew Swan, 11 years of age, had met his death by drowning. The body having been recovered, the usual means to restore animation were resorted to, but failed. The [illegible] then forthwith impannelled the jury, and having viewed the body, which was warm, the evidence relative to his death was gone into, from which it appeared that he was amusing himself by playing on a coal-wharf, from which he jumped on to a plank floating on the river. He began dancing on it for some time, when, his foot slipping, he fell into the water and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SUICIDE OF AN HOTEL KEEPER.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, in the Coffee-room of the White Hart Tavern, High-street, Shoreditch, on the body of Mr. Edward Osborne Pickman, aged 49, a wine-merchant, and proprietor of the above establishment, who destroyed himself. Henry Falger said he was a waiter in the employ of the deceased, who had for the last 30 years conducted the business of the Bull Inn, Aldgate and thereby amassed a very large fortune. About three months since, he laid out several hundred pounds in the purchase of the above house, which being in close proximity to the Eastern Counties Railway, he laid out still further sums in rebuilding and decorating in such a manner as to answer all the purposes of a first-rate hotel, but the slow progress of the works appeared to give him great uneasiness. The house was opened, for the first time, on Monday week, on which occasion 30 gentlemen, of the county of Essex, dined there. The deceased appeared then in the best of health and spirits, and remained so until Thursday morning, when he appeared very unwell and low. He retired to rest with Mrs. Pickman; and about half-past eight o'clock on Friday morning she came down stairs, leaving deceased in his bed-room, about to dress. In about a quarter of an hour after he was sent up to inform his master that breakfast was waiting. The door was locked, and, on knocking, deceased answered that he would come down directly. They waited for deceased half an hour, and, as he did not make his appearance, witness, accompanied by deceased's nephew, went up to the room, and, receiving no answer to their calls, burst open the door, and found deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood, and a razor lying a short distance from him, with which he had inflicted some dreadful wounds on his throat. He was alive, and Mr. Hancorne, the surgeon, was sent for, and bound up the wounds; but deceased died the same evening. Mr. Charles Pickman, the deceased's nephew, said the only complaint deceased made was of a pain in the chest. He was in most flourishing circumstances, and they could not account for his commission of the act.—Mr. Hancorne, the surgeon, said deceased had inflicted seven wounds in his throat altogether, three of which were very deep. It was his impression that he had been induced to commit the act under the influence of over-anxiety, which would produce a sort of melancholy insanity. The jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

FEMALE HERRING-GUTTERS AT WICK.—After breakfast we went ashore to Wick. And there witnessed one of the most extraordinary sights we have seen for many a day. All along the inner harbour, and in every street and quay, as well as within many large enclosed yards and covered buildings, there are numerous square wooden boxes, as big as ordinary sized rooms, the containing sides, however, being only two or three feet high. Into these huge troughs the herrings are carried in panniers from the boats the instant they arrive. There they are all tumbled in helter-skelter, pannier after pannier, in a long-continued stream of fish, until the boats are emptied or the troughs are filled. Then come troops of sturdy females, each armed with knife in hand, and range themselves around the trough. Before beginning to work they take off their caps and bonnets, and either cover over or exchange their outer garment for a *worser*, making their toilet with innocent unreserve *sub Jove*, and so commence their bloody occupation. Towards evening they carefully wash their faces, arms, and legs, and slip on again their better garments. Then the troops appear, prepared for getting home, or otherwise than rather than army. Indeed many of the most magnificently fine females, whom we saw standing at respectable doors, or looking out of decent windows, or going sedately about their evening occupations from shop to shop, had been assiduously engaged in gutting all day long. The cure of herrings is indeed an object of such paramount importance to the town and neighbourhood, that when an unusual *take* occurs, and delicate female hands are wanting for the work, a kind of requisition is sent through the town, even to the most respectable inhabitants, to allow their domestics to attend as gutters for a day or two; and in hiring servants it is by no means unusual for the latter to stipulate for *leave to gut* during a certain number of days, as a perquisite beyond their usual termly wages. To prevent indolence or illness, all these gutters are paid by piece-work, that is, so much a cran or barrel after the fish are packed. At the rate of 4d. per barrel, each gutter, according to her skill and activity, may make from four to seven shillings a-day; and in former times, when so high as a shilling a barrel was sometimes allowed during a press of work and scarcity of hands, their gains were actually enormous. An expert and practised company of three can make up among them sixty-three barrels in a day, or twenty-one barrels each; so that, in the glorious times alluded to, a gutter might have kept her gig, and driven on the scene of action daily.—*Wilson's Voyage Round Scotland and the Isles.*

IMMORAL AGENCY.—INNS.—When in passing the door of an inn I hear or see a company of intoxicated men in the "excess of riot," I cannot persuade myself that he who supplies the wine, and profits by the viciousness, is a moral man. In the private house of a person of respectability such a scene would be regarded as a scandal. It would lower his neighbour's estimate of the excellence of his character. But does it then constitute a sufficient justification of allowing vice in our houses, that we *get* by it? Does morality grant to a man an exemption from his obligations at the same time as he procures his license? Drunkenness is immoral. If, therefore, when a person is on the eve of intoxication, the innkeeper supplies his demand for another bottle, he is accessory to the immorality. A man was lately found drowned in a stream. He had just left a public-house where he had been intoxicated during sixty hours; and within this time the publican had supplied him (besides some spirits) with forty quarts of ale. Does any reader need to be convinced that this publican had acted criminally? His crime, however, was neither the greater nor the less, because it had been the means of loss of life: no such accident might have happened; but his guilt would have been the same. Probity is not the only virtue which it is good policy to practise. The innkeeper, of whom it was known that he would not supply the means of excess, would probably gain by the report of those who approved his integrity more than he would lose by the absence of those whose excesses that integrity kept away. An inn has been conducted upon such maxims. He who is disposed to make proof of the result, might fix upon an established quantity of the different liquors, which he would not exceed. If that quantity were determinately fixed, the lover of excess would have no ground of complaint when he had been supplied to its amount. Such honourable and manly conduct might have an extensive effect, until it influenced the practice even of the lower resorts of intemperance. A sort of ill-fame might attach to the house in which a man could become drunk; and the maxim might be established by experience, that it was necessary to the respectability, and therefore, generally to the success, of a public-house, that none should be seen to reel out of its doors.—*Dymond's Essays.*

JANUARY.—January is derived from *Janus*, a god who presided over gates, January being the gate of the year, inasmuch as it *opens* it; though this, says Casaubon, is rather a porter's office than a gate's. Whereon Brunckius observes, that December is as much a porter as January, since it *closes* the year. Snooksius wants to know how it is, if a house is closed with its gate, and January is the gate of the year, that the year is not over on the 31st of January, when the mouth closes. It is also objected that, as the Roman year began in March, January did *not* open the year. The god Janus was represented with two faces, which were termed by the Roman jokers "chops for two." The sign of January is Aquarius, or the Waterman, blowing his nails on the cab-stand.—*Punch's Comic Almanack.*

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. IX.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

As the "bribery Parliament" closes its first session, we introduce our readers to that gentleman among its members who has been most loud in his outcry against the system of corruption, and who has made a sort of Quixotic crusade against the "election compromise gang" with more chivalry than success, for it would seem that the house of bribers is a house of incurables too. As, however, we have already recorded our approval of the way in which the honourable member began and followed out his charges upon a recent occasion, as well as our conviction that he then vindicated himself, in defiance of the taunts of his deprecators and the bully-ragging of the *Times*, we shall here say "no more on that head," but merely dash off a few of the other salient points of our parliamentary hero's political career.

Mr. Roebuck, then, has long belonged to the independent class of extreme radicals,—holding opinions, generally, which we believe to be not far short of republican, and with the violence and excess of which we find nothing in common. All the eloquence of the honourable member would never seduce us into a disrespect for the institutions of the country, or shake our allegiance to the principle of a limited monarchy.

Mr. Roebuck began his career as a barrister; and if the said career was in the same capacity, a brief one, we believe the circumstance was principally owing to a want of briefs—a *locus a non lucendo* sort of reason, which is not incompatible with the style of a great deal of the honourable member's oratory. From the hopeless bar, however he turned his thoughts to the hopeful parliament, anchoring his ambition on the reform bill, or rather upon what threatened, under agitation, to be its final issue,—and setting Blackstone's Commentaries to float with Coke and Lyttleton in any other cockle-boat than his—leaving them to the pleasures of smooth water if they liked them, while he, and others of his genus and kidney, sailed upon a sea of discord; and, to do justice to their courage and adventurous spirit, in a very crazy and unseaworthy political bark. Mr. Roebuck might now, therefore, be often heard haranguing multitudes in the high places, and labouring hard after a celebrity that might sometimes have been more honoured in the breach than the observance; but which he nevertheless continued slowly and perseveringly to attain, until at last, when the world was beginning to apply to him the old familiar sneer of, "Go to Bath," the slang equivalent to "We are better without you,"—the honourable gentleman took society at its word—*did* go to Bath with a vengeance; and with a *hey presto* moment, became, in the twinkling of a bed-post, the principal political pump of that ancient city. Ever since then, although he has not been all the time in Parliament, he has worked the said pump-handle with a laborious industry worthy of a better genius; and the waters of his eloquence have been spouted forth upon society *usque ad nauseam*, and with a torrent-like superfluity that would surfeit even the most peculiar and persevering thirst. The public horse that may stoop its head for refreshment to the babbling of some gentler rivulets, can hardly be expected to finish in gulpiike draughts of phrenzy the turbid waters of your mud-stirred ponds. Mr. Roebuck begun to find that it would be better to filter his beverage, and take the advice given to *Goody* in the burletta of Midas, to "moderate the rancour of her tongue." This, however, did not occur until he began, in a measure, to feel the responsibility of having acquired a position.

We have only to justify our opinion of his former violence, by reminding our readers of his conduct in reference to the Canadas; and how completely his name was associated with the names of Hume, Thompson, and others, with the mischievous doctrines and agitations that had assumed even the formidable shape of enjoinments "to shake off the baneful domination of the mother country," and were said eventually to have incited the disastrous, though soon-quelled rebellion of 1838. Mr. Roebuck, however, we do not believe to have been such a thick-and-thin disturber, as the friend of the traitor Mackenzie; but rather give him credit for sincere though violent convictions, the holding of which he perhaps converted, in his own mind, into a sort of imaginary duty—as the people who owned them were his clients—and he was in this country, as a barrister and member of Parliament, the recognised and paid advocate and agent of the Canadian claims. He even figured in their defence and favour at the bar of the Commons; where, however, he made no great hand of their cause, being more windy than argumentative, and displaying greater elaboration than force.

He was put out of the last Parliament; but having been re-elected for Bath to the present House of Commons, has evinced a more steady and prudent tone of mind, and has curbed the flavour of his public expressions of extreme and almost revolutionary radicalism, however affectionately he may in secret be cherishing its creed. He is, in fact, a more sober man before the public—better liked, more respected, and, in the recent instance of his election petition exertions, very generally approved.

Mr. Roebuck has some credit for manly bearing and physical courage; and, in the event of a gentlemanly or ungentlemanly personal quarrel, does not refuse to "go out." He has had one or two touches of the *duello*, to give a smack of relish to his political career. With discretion he may live and die in the attainment of as much distinction as a *mediocre* respectability of intellect is capable of achieving in the broad pathway of the political world. But, should he be thrust very strongly prominent, it will be notoriety, and not greatness, that will crown his name.

We understand that her Majesty intends to visit Scotland early in September, and that her Majesty will go by sea.

A dinner was given at the Clarendon Hotel, on Saturday, to Lord Mahon and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd to celebrate the passing of the Copyright Bill, at which Lord Monteagle (in the absence of the Chancellor, who was prevented by indisposition from attending) presided. Amongst the company present were Lord Campbell, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Ashley, the Attorney-General, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir Howard Douglas.

CHARTIST OPEN AIR MEETING IN SOUTHWARK.—On Monday evening a vast body of the working classes, in number about 4000, assembled in the open space adjoining the pin manufactory, adjacent to St. George's-market, Southwark, "for the purpose of adopting a memorial to be presented to her Majesty, praying her to dismiss the present administration from her councils, and to appoint a ministry who will make the people's charter a cabinet measure," &c. About half-past seven o'clock, a van drew up, wherein several delegates and speakers placed themselves. Mr. Morley was called to the chair; when, having explained the objects of the meeting, several other parties addressed the assembly, which conducted itself in the most orderly and peaceable manner. The observations generally were to the effect, that the working classes were in a very distressed and degraded state, and the only remedy for which was to unite with the Working Men's Association, in order to obtain the charter; but this only could be obtained by peaceable measures, and whoever should attempt to break the law, would only give encouragement to the new detective force and system of *espionnage*, and was an enemy to the cause and to his fellow man. They were determined to have a voice in the representation, and no longer to submit to the dominion of the aristocracy, and for this purpose the country would be kept in agitation. It was stated that Mr. F. O'Connor was absent attending to the election at Southampton, having previously exerted himself in the attempt to prevent Mr. Walter being returned for Nottingham. A resolution condemnatory of class legislation, and for presenting the memorial having been adopted, three cheers were given for F. O'Connor and for the Charter, and the meeting separated.

It is very confidently asserted in the court circles that it is her Majesty's intention, with Prince Albert, to honour the Duke of Devonshire with a visit in the ensuing month at his grace's noble seat in Derbyshire (Chatsworth House), where he arrived on Monday se'nnight to spend the autumnal months.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have had a full average time of year arrival of English wheat up to our market this week, viz, 4560 quarters, chiefly from ESSEX. So heavy has proved the inquiry for the old parcels, that prices have remained nominally unaltered; but new sorts have commanded more attention at full quotations. Of foreign wheat, 19,340 quarters have been received; on 14,000 of which, home consumption duty has been paid. The sale for both free and bonded sorts has remained heavy. Barley and malt have met a slow inquiry; but most kinds of oats have gone off freely, at full quotations. Beans, peas, and flour, as last noted.

Wheat Essex and Suffolk, Red, 48s 50s 52s; fine, 52s 54s 58s; old, 52s 56s 58s 59s; White, new, 50s 52s 54s; fine, 58s to 61s; superfine, new, 60s 63s 64s 66s; Talavera, 53s 56s 57s; old, 64s 67s 68s; Foreign, free, 47s 50s 54s; fine, 54s 56s 60s; superfine, 60s 62s 67s.

Rye—New, 33s 37s.

Barley—Grinding, 24s 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 28s 29s; fine, 30s 30s; Distilling, 22s 27s.

Oats—Feed, Lincoln, 20s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s, fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potato, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 30s; Scotch, feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potato, 24s 25s; fine, 26s 26s, Irish, feed, white, 14s 17s 19s, fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s; fine, 20s 21s; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s.

Imperial Weekly Averages—Wheat, 61s 3d, Barley, 27s 6d, Oats, 25s 0d, Rye, 8s 6d; Beans, 8s 6d; Peas, 8s 6d

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty—Wheat, 64s 2d; Barley, 29s 9d; Oats, 21s 8d; Rye, 34s 7d; Beans, 34s 9d; Peas, 34s 4d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 8s 6d; Beans, 8s 6d; Peas, 8s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter.—Fresh butter, 10s 0d to 12s 0d per doz lbs: second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d.; Irish butter: Cork, 81s to 82s; Waterford, 80s to 82s; Clonmel, 75s to 80s; Belfast, 76s to 80s.—Fine Dutch, 90s to 95s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 58s to 79s; Derby, plain, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 60s to 66s; Wilts, double, 48s to 62s; ditto, thin, 41s to 52s; Somerset, 60s to 70s.

Tea.—Free-trade Congou, 1s 83d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9½d per lb

Sugar, per cwt—Barbadoes, 62s to 67s 0d; St. Lucia, 57s to 66s 0d: Refined, 80s 0d to 80s 6d.

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 140s.

Cocoa, per cwt.—West Ind a, 36s to 4 s.

Coal.—Admirs, 16s, Old Tandrill, 14s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s 6d; Wylam's, 16s; Hewicke and Co.'s, 17s 3d; Hetton, 18s; Lambton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 9d; Adelaide, 20s; Grimwood, 15s 6d; Gordon, 16s 6d; Cowper's, 17s; and Llangunneck, 21s per ton. Ships arrived, 115

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 56s to 95s; New ditto, 50s to 90s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 100s; Old ditto, 95s to 120s; Oat Straw, 30s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 38s to 42s per load.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 2s 6d to 4s 0d, Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; Pork, 3s 10d to 4s 10d: Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d. Whitechapel—Beef, 2s 8d to 4s 2d; Mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; Pork, 3s 10d to 4s 8d. Lamb, 4s 4d to 4s 10d. Prime mutton has sold readily, at full prices currency, but, in other kinds of meat, little has been passing, at barely stationary prices.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 170‡	India Stock 255‡ pm
3 per Cent Red., 92‡	Ditto Bonds 33 pm
3 per Cent Cons. 92‡	Ditto Old Annuities,
3‡ per Cent Red., 101	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3‡ per Cent. 100‡	Exchequer Bills, 1000l., 2d., 44 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., 48 pm
Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 12‡	Ditto Small, 48 pm
Oct. 1859,	Bank Stock for Account,
Jan. 1860,	India Stock for Opg.,
	Consols for Acct., 91‡

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG 9.

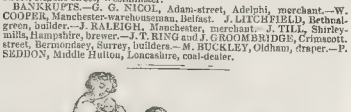
BANKRUPTS.—R. BUSBY, Bethnal-green, dairyman.—F. CLARK, Portman-street, auctioneer.—J. T. KING and J. GROOMBRIDGE, Crimscott-street, Bermondsey, carpenters.—T. H. HAY, county of Brecon, chymist.—G. JONES, Nevin, Carnarvonshire, draper.—W. SCOTT, Earl's Heaton, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.—E. ARROWSMITH, Burnley, Lancashire, mercer.—W. REAY, Walker, Northumberland, ship-builder.—H. C. JEFFREYS, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, miller.—J. BENT, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer.—H. GRAY and A. D. KELLUCK, Liverpool, brokers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—F. CORDAROY and J. KENRICK, Liverpool, batters.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—D. HOWARD, victualler, Swallow-street, Regent-street, Westminster.

BANKRUPTS.—G. G. NICOL, Adam-street, Adelphi, merchant.—W. COOPER, Manchester-warehouseman, Belfast. J. LITCHFIELD, Bethnal-green, builder.—J. RALEIGH, Manchester, merchant.—J. TILL, Shirley-mills, Hampshire, brewer.—J. T. RING and J. GROOMBRIDGE, Crimscott-street, Bermondsey, Surrey, builders.—M. BUCKLEY, Oldham, draper.—P. SEDDON, Middle Hulton, Lancashire, coal-dealer.



BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., in Harley-street, the Right Hon. Lady de Tabley, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at Elm-lodge, Elstree, Herts, the wife of Captain Morier, R. N., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at Upper Clapton, Mrs. James Thomas Hawes, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Gregory Lewin, of a daughter.

The wife of the Hon. H. T. Stanley, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at Sir William Milman's, Bart., Pinner-grove, the lady of Wm. Milman, Esq., of a son.

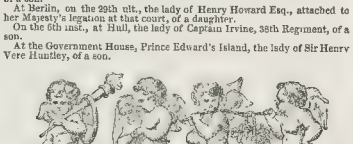
On the 10th inst., at East Villa, Lodge-place, Regent's-park, the Lady Louisa Rabett, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Hyde Park-square, the lady of J. W. Bosanquet, Esq., of a son.

At Berlin, on the 29th ult., the lady of Henry Howard Esq., attached to her Majesty's legation at that court, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Hull, the lady of Captain Irvine, 38th Regiment, of a son.

At the Government House, Prince Edward's Island, the lady of Sir Henry Vere Huntley, of a son.



MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Paris, Simon Ewart, Esq., of London, to Zenie, youngest daughter, of the late Isodore Guillet, Esq., of Paris.

On the 6th inst, at St. George's, Hanover-square, William Tillotson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Emma, daughter of Henry Hulbert, Esq., of Eaton-square.

On the 6th inst., at Trinity Church, Cloudesley-square, Miss Ann Mary Burrowes, to James Figgins, Esq., of West street, Smithfield, and Barnsbury Park, Islington.

At Hanley Castle, Evelin Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P., eldest son of E. John Shirley, Esq., M.P., to Mary, daughter of E. H. Lechmere, Esq.

On the 9th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Horace Marryat, Esq., to Matilda Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. General Lord Edward Somerset, G.C.B.

On the 9th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, John T. Delane, Esq., B.A., to Fanny Horatia Seric, widow of the late Francis Bacon, Esq., and daughter of Horace Twiss, Esq., Q.C.

At Tulse-hill, Demetrius Constantine Caravetti, Esq., to Euphrosyne, daughter of Cai Giovanni Ionides, Esq., of Constantinople.

On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Elliot, R.N., eldest son of the Hon. Rear-Admiral Elliot, to Hersey Susan, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Wauchope, and niece to Sir David Baird, Bart., of Newbyth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, and M.P. for East Cumberland, to Mary, second daughter of the Right Hon. Baron Parke.

At Sydney, Arthur Hodgson, Esq., of Rickmansworth, Herts, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice of the colony.

On the 9th inst., at Ramsey, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Bayning, to Emma, sister of Edward Fellowes, Esq. M.P., of Ramsey Abbey, Hants, and of Haverland Hall, Norfolk.

On the 8th inst, at Rocadale, Lieut. L. B Mackinnon, R.N., second son of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., to Augusta, daughter of the late John Entwistle, Esq., of Rochdale, formerly M.P. for Rochdale.

On the 10th inst, by special license, at the residence of Philip de Broke St. Clair, Esq., Grosvenor square, Frederick Howard, Esq., eldest son of Reginald Howard, Esq., of Barcheneest Court, and Brandon Hall, Suffolk, and Grenville Castle, Northumberland, to Adela Madeline Agnes, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Fitzroy Neville.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, at his seat in Hampshire, the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, aged 66. His lordship was unmarried, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his youngest brother, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Noel Hill, M.A.; and it may be remarked as a somewhat uncommon occurrence for three brothers in succession to enjoy the title of Hereford.

At Brighton, John Gray, Esq., in the 88th year of his age, formerly of London.

At Whitecross-street, Mr. Samuel Barrett.

At Paris, on the 20th of July, George Westby, Esq., of Dorset-square, Regent's-park, and of White-hall, Lancashire.

In Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Mary Bredrick, in her 83rd year.

On the 9th inst., at the Gothic House, Richmond, John Calvert Clarke, Esq., in the 83rd year of his age.

In Charter-house-square, on the 10th inst, Henry Brown, Esq., late of the Royal Exchange Assurance Office.

On the 3rd inst., at Style House, Chiswick, Mrs. Frances Bradley, in the 87th year of her age.

On the 6th inst., in Devonshire-street, Eleanor Anne, eldest surviving daughter of Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, of Loders-court, Dorset, Bart.

On the 9th inst., at Canonbury-square, Islington, Margaret, wife of John Robert Vincent, Esq.

On the 25th ult., at Holly-lodge, near Lymington, Hants, aged 91, John Frost, Esq., so well known in the revolutionary period of 1793.

On the 9th inst., at Maze-hill, Greenwich, Miriam, wife of Frederick Lowther Crofton, Esq.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTER, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, August 13, 1842

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 15.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

THE COUNTRY RIOTS.

In our last paper we had regretfully to announce the first outbreak of sad and serious riots in the manufacturing districts. Alas! their turbulence has since swollen into a giant torrent, which, tearing and bursting its furious and misguided way among our northern depots of commerce, has swept down the barriers of citizenship and order, converted the labourer into an anarchist, and assumed all the alarming features of systematic insurrection. The flame of mutiny seems, like the Grecian naphtha, to have spread its lurid mischief over whole districts of excited misery—to have thrown its glare upon the squalid face of starvation, and, with something of the attributes of the dark lantern, to have flung its revealments upon a wretchedness that was fast gathering into crime. Thousands upon thousands of distressed artisans have increased their distresses by foregoing the fruits of work, have repudiated labour, and congregated in field and city with an organized confederacy of purpose, which proves that "bread-want" has not been their only impeller; but that, apart from personal privation, they have been taught politically to brood. They have long been ponderers over the destinies, which they might patiently and peacefully and unduringly have borne, if the most cruel of all human agitation had not lent its exasperating malignity, to increase the bitterness of wrong and suffering among the manufacturing poor, and so thrilled them by the awakening of bad passions, that a ferment of the spirit was engendered and kept up, until its yeasty effervescence overboiled the heart of poverty; and broke loose upon society in madness, in vengeance, and in hate. It was not enough that the people should have, as they unquestionably had, too much want and affliction to bear easily; but their brutal and cowardly inciters must needs destroy their endurance with the explosive elements of blood-shedding and bootless revolt.

In other columns of this journal will be found the sickening details of the calamity and disaster to which the agitation we are most earnestly condemning has unfortunately led. The anti-corn-law leaguer and the chartist are, we fear, responsible for the results—responsible, as we think, to their Queen, their country, and their God. We are no partisans; we do not oppose, abstractedly for their peculiar doctrines, either the chartist or the anti-corn-law leaguer; we leave all political opinion, however violent, its fair play; but we despise the infamous diplomacy which would make its game out of the miseries of the people, which would drown the human heart in its interests, and humiliate Christian sympathy into the guilty wretchedness of self. Nothing can more excite our indignant rebuke than the revolutionary and almost sanguinary villany of the quack preacher of politics, who says, "*I* have a charter to achieve here, or a corn-law to repeal there, and, now that the people are starving and in tatters, I will convert their rags into banners of rebellion, and their hunger into the sign of blood." Yet this we believe to have been the course that *was* pursued and *is* pursuing, furnishing the key, if we are not grievously mistaken, to all the riots and seditions that are disturbing the land.

On the other hand, how deeply do we mourn for, how anxiously do we sympathise with, the poor deluded men who have plunged themseves headlong into these alarming tumults. We cannot shrink from a conviction that they have been dreadfully pressed by the evils of the time—that want and sorrow, and sometimes even injury, have stared them in the face; that the ties of kindred have pulled at their very heartstrings; that wives and children have looked up at them with the craving spirit and the starving eye; that bread has not been crumbled within their threshold, nor fire sparkled upon their hearths: in a word, that they have been lean, hungry, wretched, and perhaps oppressed; but still we feel that, with all this grief, they might and would have struggled their way into the sunshine, and gained the relieving influence of better days, if the devilism of the demagogue had not flung darkness upon their hoping and enduring spirits, and lit up the flame of anarchy in the temple of despair!

As it is, the worst signs are upon the political horizon. All the manufacturing districts are up in arms; at Preston the insurgents have been fired upon, and some of them wounded mortally; troops, guards, artillery, have been poured in upon the shocking scene of insurrection; and there seems to have been a spreading organization of a most formidable and disciplined character, everywhere at a moment's notice, and with a most baffling and unexpected presence springing up in displays of moral and physical power, and indicating predetermined plans of action, and not the loose outbreak of a merely infuriated crowd. There is a mischievous shout, too, of "run for gold"—a direct cry of pressure upon the savings' banks—and every other aggravating horror and inconvenience to which malignant ruffianism can resort. All this is not the wisdom, but the madness, of the people. They can gain nothing by it—they must lose much. They lose labour, wages, sympathy, relief. The insurrections are sure to be put down, and that effectually, even though it be in blood. This is not a country where mere riot among the lower orders can by possibility gain victorious strength or sway. The middle classes—the balancing scales of the community—must in England form the thermometer of any revolution that political fury may enact; and such class outbreaks as are now disturbing our manufacturing districts will never entail either honour, or triumph, or freedom, upon those who experimentalize with their rash weapons, and arm themselves with their brittle reeds.

Every way, therefore, we lament the dismal occurrences that have transpired, and from which, because they are destitute of social peace and order, even the justification of injury is taken away. Heaven knows that our cause is with the poor, and strongly have we reasoned and remonstrated on their behalf; but we set up JUSTICE and HUMANITY as our household gods, and for neither poor nor rich will we despoil their altars. There is no justice, there is no humanity in the late revolts; and although we rest their blame and guilt more upon the inciters than the enactors of the crime, yet we will not take the part of the latter because we execrate and detest the first. We will stand by the poor with our latest word and breath—proclaim and redress their grievances—sympathising with their sorrows, their suffering, and their wrongs—but never advocate the restlessness of their passions, or palliate the wickedness which sullies the moral dignity of endurance with the stigma of vengeance and the stain of blood.

VIEW OF MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, the metropolis of manufacture, is, at present, an object of universal and painful anxiety. We have gathered from the events of the day a few detached scenes which may prove interesting to the reader; we had intended also to give a topographical sketch of the place, but the necessity for going into this part of the subject is almost obviated by the engrossing interest attached to the other. A short sketch, however, will be necessary.

Manchester is situated in the hundred of Salford and the county of Lancaster, 168 miles N.W. by N. of London. The parish, which comprises several townships, had in 1773 a population of 13,786, and, in 1831, 270,363, of which there were in the township of Manchester 142,026. From 1801 to the last census in 1831 the population had more than doubled itself; nor has the increase come to a stand. In Pigot's Manchester and Salford Directory, for 1829, were given 34,200 names of resident housekeepers; in that for 1839 above 44,000: in the former the number of streets was 2,740; in the latter 3,620. Under the Reform Act Manchester sends two members to Parliament. In the first election (1832), contested by five candidates, there were given 9,689 votes; in the election in 1835 four candidates received 9,636 votes.

Under the Municipal Act the borough has a commission of the peace, is divided into fifteen wards, has a mayor (Thomas Potter, Esq., the first mayor), sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors, whom the act empowers to hold a Court of Record for the trial of civil actions, provided the sum or damages sought to be recovered do not exceed twenty pounds. Under the same act the borough has also a commission of the peace and the right of holding quarter sessions.

The town is not distinguished for architectural beauty; its chief streets are occupied with warehouses and shops, the more and the less opulent inhabitants residing, at a greater or less distance from the centre of the town, in dwellings separate from those in which they conduct their business, many of which are spacious and beautiful. There are, however, some objects of architectural interest in Manchester. Under the sanction of Acts of Parliament, much has been done for the improvement of the town, both in convenience and ap-

pearance. Market-street, the chief mart for retail business, was not many years ago a mère lane: it is now a very handsome street. The improvement was completed in 1834, when the total outlay was £232,925. The Manchester Improvement Committee have also judiciously applied the profits of the gas-works, which are in the hands of the Commissioners of Police, to the improvement of the township: £20,057 were thus expended by them in the year 1835. Among the public buildings worthy of notice may be named the chaste portico of the Subscription Library, and the truly classic and handsome Royal Institution, both in Moseley-street, and the hall of the Museum in Peter-street. The Infirmary is a fine building, and has an advantage which is rare in Manchester, namely, that of being in a favourable situation. Several new churches have recently added to the appearance of the out-districts of the town, among which the churches at Pendleton and Hume deserve special mention, but even these are inferior to the beautiful church in the pointed style erected by Mr. Atkinson, architect, near Smedley-lane, Cheetham Hill.

Manchester stands on the south-east bank of the river Irwell, by which it has a communication with the Mersey, Liverpool, and the ocean. It is situate in a district which contains some of the best coal strata of England, a circumstance to which the place is in no small degree indebted for its prosperity. The weekly consumption of coal in the town and neighbourhood is estimated at 26,000 tons, the charge of which is for the factories about 8s. per ton, for private houses 12s. per ton. In 1836, 913,991 tons were brought into Manchester.

Next to the trade and prosperity of the place, the condition of the people is of the greatest importance, and the following description of it by a recent writer contains, we fear, much truth.—"As to the intellectual and moral condition of the working classes, there has doubtless been great exaggeration, but it is equally true that in that condition there is much to deplore. The prevalence of the factory system has broken up the old domestic manufacture, and thereby destroyed old domestic habits; it has also called from every district of the kingdom, and especially from Ireland (there are at least 50,000 Irish in Manchester), masses of people heterogeneous in their character, yet all more or less ignorant and uncultivated and not likely therefore to coalesce speedily into a compact form of civilized existence. Most of them have been much bettered in their circumstances without having found an equal increase of morally improving influences. Children, by the amount of their wages have become independent of their parents; girls have been sent into the mill before they have learnt the rudiments of domestic duty; and mothers, whose presence in their own houses is indispensable, work for twelve hours in the day amid a mass of people, young and old, with whom they have little or no connection, and from whom, in consequence, they can scarcely derive any improvement. It must also be said the atmosphere of the factory is unnatural, and consequently unhealthy; while the degree of heat tends to the premature development of the passions, and, as the least harmful consequence, to early, improper, and improvident marriages. The charges against the factories of being the scenes of violence and cruelty to children, of extortion against the men, as destructive alike of life and morality, may be considered as gross extravagances or little better than falsehoods; but it is not the less true that neither their moral nor their physical atmosphere is favourable to the well being of the work-people; that, with some honourable exceptions, the masters are disregardful of the comforts and improvements of those whom they employ, and think exclusively of the wealth they can extract from their establishments, and that this there has arisen on the part of the workmen a feeling of jealousy, of dislike, of sullen discontent, which, added to other depraving influences, makes their moral tone hard, disposed to violence and almost reckless, while their congregating together in masses gives them opportunities of communicating their feelings to one another and of concentrating their power. The system has not been sufficiently long in general operation to afford accurate means of judging of its effect on health and life; it has also been tried in relation to these matters, under favourable circumstances, since there has been a continual influx of fresh population to the mills from rural districts or small towns, and therefore statistical tables cannot furnish any adequate means of forming an opinion; but in relation to children, the wonder is, that any one should have doubted of the injurious influence which it has upon their health, and consequently on their character. As it is, the moral condition of the young, and of the homes where they come, are in many cases very bad. When the mother is in the factory, the home must be in disorder. When parents subsist on the earnings of their children, as in many instances, the relations of domestic life are subverted; the weak labour, the strong are idle, idleness begets vice, vice is the parent of discontent, and this leads to the use of intoxicating drinks; the parent is moreover punished in the disobedience, if not insolence, which soon manifests itself on the part of the children, who are well aware how much the family depends on their earnings."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The ratifications of the treaty between France and Belgium on the linen duties have been exchanged; the treaty came into operation on Monday last.

The responsible publisher of the *Gazette de France* has been sentenced by the Seine Court of Assizes to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 12,000 francs (£480), for seditious articles since the Duke of Orleans's death. M. Herbert, the Procureur-General, conducted the prosecution, and in the course of his speech having remarked that he knew of no Henri Cinq, M. Maugrin, the Bonapartist Deputy, who defended the *Gazette* in a most able address, replied that there had been legally a Henri Cinq, for on the day when the abdication of Charles the Tenth and the Duke of Angoulême took place in favour of Henri Cinq, the documents were deposited in the archives of the Chambers, and the election of Louis Philippe on the 7th of August followed subsequently therefore Henri Cinq had existed legally.

The *Débats* refers to the absence of Lord John Russel from the task of reviewing the business of the session, and says "Lord Palmerston is undeniably a very clever man, and one of the most skilful and experienced debaters in Parliament. He excels in making the most of a bad cause, and of giving the appearance of success to the most unmitigated defeat. Lord Palmerston required all his oratorical dexterity to accomplish his purpose, for, in attacking the policy of his adversaries, he had naturally to defend that for which he was responsible for ten years. The task could not have been in better hands, for if Lord Palmerston has any other quality equal to the fecundity of his resources, it is imperturbable assurance, which is designated by his adversaries by a term much less discreet. Where the most courageous British statesman would lose confidence in the force and future prospects of their country, Lord Palmerston alone would preserve an unchangeable confidence in himself. He fully represents, if not the *genius*, at least the *bonne prosperitation*, he speaks of the ruins he has produced in the most quiet manner, and under the bloom of the Afghan disaster—of the prolonged war in China—of the disorganization of the Ottoman empire—of the relations between England and America—of the French alliance destroyed—and of the peace compromised in the entire world, Lord Palmerston still finds sufficient assurance to congratulate his opponents on the brilliant legacy he has bequeathed to them, and to magnify quite seriously the glorious results of all the enterprises into which he blindly embarked England. He did this in a very skilful and brilliant and sarcastic speech; but, unfortunately, he had a stronger adversary to reply to him, and Sir Robert Peel's vigorous onslaught must have pretty well calmed the enthusiasm with which the remembrance of his victories and conquests had inspired the ex-minister for Foreign Affairs."

The Paris Journals of Monday contain no facts of importance.

M. Dupin moved, on Sunday, his report on the Regency Bill to the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, by whom it was unanimously approved.

According to the *Commerce*, two amendments only will be introduced in the Bill. The Regent will be required to take his oath previous to entering on the discharge of his functions, and to renew the oath afterwards before the Chambers, which are to be convoked, not in the three months, but in a delay of forty days, after the demise of the King. Another amendment will increase power to Paris as launched at Cherbourg, on the 10th instant. Monday the Feast of the Assumption was observed as a strict holiday in Paris, and was also the fête of Napoleon. Among the incidents of that day was a procession of the wrecks of the old Imperial Guard to the Invalids, and to the column in the place Vendome. The 5 per cents were down at the Café Anglais at 78f 50c.

SPAIN.—MADRID, August 7.—These few days past the Journals of all shades of politics have published letters from Castile, Asturia, Navarre, Murcia, Santander, Catalonia, and even from Galicia, all breathing fears and suspicions of a coming movement, or rather of simultaneous movements, in various parts of the kingdom.

The new Minister of Marine is displaying some activity at Ferrol. The new frigate Christina, as soon is ready for sea and exertions are making to restore the naval artillery to a respectable state, but the want of funds is all sufficient to retard the best-directed efforts.

To day the Queen had three double teeth extracted, to make room for new ones. In the course of the last month the dentist, Don Melchor Ibarrondo, also removed two *colmillos*, or canine teeth, which were each struggling for precedence with their rivals. Her Majesty grows apace, and is growing strong also. She bears these operations admirably. Her attendants wished to postpone the last of the three extractions to day, but she had made up her mind, and begged that all might be finished without delay, for she thought nothing of the pain.

Barcelona was tranquil on the 9th Instant. The *Constitucional* of that day publishes a memorial signed by the colonel and all the officers of the regiment of Guadalajara, in which they reprove the sentiments lately expressed by some of their comrades, in favour of the rights of Christina to the Regency, and declare that the liberties and institutions of the country, the constitutional throne of Isabella II. and the Regency of the Duke of Victory, have not more loyal and strenuous defenders, than the officers of that corps.

PORTUGAL.—The Royal Tar arrived on Saturday morning. Her dates of leaving are, from Gibraltar the 4th, Cadiz the 5th, Lisbon the 8th, Oporto 9th, and Vigo 10th inst.

The treaty with England is looked upon by all classes to be productive of no mutual or patrial interest to either country, and as giving the *coup de grace* to the ruin of the wine trade on the Douro. Some of the amendments, or rather reductions, proposed by the Portuguese commission on the custom-house tariff are truly ridiculous. Articles of no consumption, and which are seldom or ever imported into this country, have been selected as objects of their benevolent contemplation, *viz.—London sticking plaster, tobacco pipes, &c.*

It appears that Senhor Aguilar has demanded, on the part of Spain, from the Portuguese Government, that it shall not allow henceforth deposits of British goods of any description in Elvas or other frontier places, and that it take immediate steps for the carrying into effect this absurd and useless pretension. He has also claimed 32,000 dollars compensation for the Spanish master and merchant, who was seized by a Portuguese guerilla, taken into Portugal and ransomed by his son.

NAPLES, July 30.—This city lately had a visit from the French fleet, consisting of fourteen sail of the line. The Admiral was much mortified at not being permitted to anchor with all his force off the port, but the regulations, which since the visits of Nelson have been rigorously enforced, are that only four men-of-war shall anchor at any one time. During their stay a ball was given by the Prince de Joinville on board his ship, the Ville de Paris, which was very elegantly and handsomely attended. During the evening a quarrel arose between two midshipmen, the subject of which was one of the ladies in waiting of the Princess Polacastro. They got leave to go ashore the next morning, and took a room in an hotel, where they fought till one of them fell, pierced through the heart. The news of the death of the Duke of Orleans reached Naples by telegraph, after the Prince de Joinville had sailed, and a steamer was sent out to the fleet to communicate the sad intelligence.—Vesuvius has lately been exhibiting greater activity, which leads us to suppose it probable that there will be an eruption, if not immediately, at least within a few months; this is the more likely from its being now nearly four years since the last eruption. The railroad between Naples and Castellamare is now finished, and may be ready soon to pass on the most beautiful circuit in Europe. It is conducted all the way on the seashore, and the views of Naples, Resina, Torre del Greco, and Del Annunziata and Castellamare are most enchanting.—The English fleet have been long expected here, but they have not yet shown anything themselves either for war or peace. It is now two years since an English man-of-war has shown itself in the bay. The fleet of the King of Naples is preparing to convey his sister to Lisbon, where they are to meet the squadron of the Emperor of Brazil to conduct the Princess to her future husband.—The English church here is in a very low state, as the residents are obliged to pay not only a high rent for the church, but also nearly £300 per annum for the consular residence.

RUSSIA.—It is rumoured that an engagement has taken place between the Russians and Circassians, which ended by the latter taking possession of the fortress of Aboon. Aboon is a basis of operations for the Russians. It is the storehouse to serve a portion of the army, a place of refuge after a retreat, a *tête-du-pont* exceedingly useful to them, both for offence and defence, and neighbourhood. The Circassians may have annoyed the Russians, killed a few of them, and gained what is called a victory; but it is not likely that they should take fortresses at this time of the year, when the Russians are in their full strength, and more ready to do mischief than experience it.

GREECE.—By letters, under date 31st ultimo, it appears that the greatest confusion prevailed in the councils of King Otho, one portion of the Cabinet supporting Russian interests, and the other those of France. The Government had drained the treasury in order to forward 500,000 drachmas to Baron de Rothschild, to pay the interest of the loan, relying on France to advance the additional million necessary to complete the sum required for that purpose. Another earthquake was felt at Calamata the 12th, which was more violent perhaps than the shock experienced there in April last. The church of St. George, which was remarkable for its beauty and solidity, was destroyed, and two others, with forty or fifty houses, were more or less damaged.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, July 27.—The Austrian steamer from Trebisonde, which arrived on Sunday, the 24th, brought no news from Persia. The Turkish Envoy had not arrived. Preparations were, however, being made for hostilities, and Riza Kauli Khan, who commands the Persians, had had a skirmish with the Governor of Sulimania, and had been worsted. This news, however, merits confirmation. The English and Russian Governments have offered their mediation in the Turco-Persian business, and it will be doubtless accepted. The interests of the Persians in Constantinople are to be confided to Russia, during the period the hostilities from that country menace Turkey. On the morning of the 27th the announcement was made to the public of the dismissal of his Excellency Arif Pacha, President of the Grand Council of Justice. He is succeeded by his Excellency Ahmad Pacha, formerly Grand Vizier. Raouf Pacha yesterday went to the Palace and took his seat.

SYRIA.—A private letter from Beyrout of the 20th ult. mentions that the British Vice-Consul at Tarsus, Mr. Clapperton, had been ill-treated by some Pashas, that immediate satisfaction for the offence had been afforded by the Governor. The British Preacher in Jerusalem had quarrelled with the authorities, and the works of Dean Prideaux, church and all, had been consequently suspended. Bishop Alexander was continued to be confined from fever.

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN POLITICS IN WALLACHIA.—GALATZ, July 22.—The Imperial Russian Commissioner, Colonel Duhamel, is now on his journey back to Petersburgh, by the way of Jassy. He arrived at Bucharest without the foreknowledge of the Porte, for the purpose of investigating the causes of the misunderstandings existing between the Prince and his boyards. He is now returning to Russia without having accomplished anything; and the invidiuants of this country heartily congratulate themselves on perceiving in the intervention of Austria and France an application of the July treaty. Therefore, as the Porte has since then been placed under the protection of all the Three Powers, it is hoped there will be a reciprocal control against any preponderance which the one or the other may hope to establish.

REGENCY OF TRIPOLI.—By the arrival of her Majesty's ship Vernon from Tripoli, we have letters of the 23rd ult. The reign of the new Pacha has commenced favourably, and joy now prevails where disgust and dread were too recently conspicuous. A perfect Englishman at heart, the Pacha caused no small astonishment at his levee, which was held on the 19th for the reception of foreign Consuls and other dignitaries, by receiving them *standing, and tendering his hand* in European fashion. The ready facility, too, with which certain dignitaries, old *friends* of the tyrant Askor Ah, uttered their congratulations, and paid their homage to the new Regent, furnished matter of curious speculation to the Arabs, unmitiated in the mysteries of diplomacy. Colonel Warrington alone commands their esteem by his undeviating firmness.

EGYPT. ALEXANDRIA, July 15.—Orders have recently been given by the Pacha, that henceforward passengers' baggage in Egypt shall pass through without being at all subject to the annoyance or impertinent interference of the Custom-house officers, that all passengers and their baggage arriving by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers from England, shall be landed at the Mahmoudie Canal near the Shouara, without passing, as heretofore, through the city of Alexandria, by which means six hours' time will be gained.

The Alexandria advices of the 20th afford evidence of the Pacha's disposition to promote the overland India passage by the Isthmus of Suez. Private letters of the same date state that the Egyptian fleet was preparing to quit the harbour, for the purpose of exercising its crews at sea. Said Pacha, the new Admiral, had arrived from Zaria at Alexandria, and all the seamen who had been employed in the shipbuilds of the Pacha were to be on board in the course of five or six days. The Pacha was negotiating a loan of 1,500,000 talaris with some Armenian sarrafs in Constantinople, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the payment of the arrears due to the Government officers. The caravan from Soudan had reached Siut, in Upper Egypt, bringing 3000 slaves of both sexes, and 2000 camels laden with tamarinds, elephants' teeth, gold-dust, gum, &c., from the interior of Africa. Another caravan, coming directly from Darfour, had arrived within 18 days' march of Siut, with 3000 slaves and 6000 camels laden with various goods. The former had stopped at Siut until the customs' officers should repair thither from Cairo, to levy the usual duties, before it could proceed on its journey.

AMERICA.—The Acadia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, after a voyage of nine days fifteen hours from Halifax, and less than twelve days from Boston. The intelligence contained in these papers is gratifying and important. It removes all doubt as to the settlement of the boundary question, in so far as the parties are concerned, among whom the greatest difficulties to an amicable adjustment might have been expected to arise. Lord Ashburton, on the part of Great Britain, the Commissioners of the State of Maine, and the Delegates of Massachusetts, having been able to concur in an arrangement, which is also sanctioned by the Executive Government of the Union, there is little reason to apprehend that the Senate of the United States, whose concurrence, according to the American constitution, is essential to the completion of a treaty, will interpose any serious or lasting impediment. Negotiations between Lord Ashburton and the Foreign Secretary of the American Government, with a view to the contemporaneous settlement of all the other questions in dispute, would naturally be carried on *pari passu* those relating to the boundary. We learn from the papers now before us not only that this was the actual course of affairs, but that the former negotiations, as well as the latter, have terminated successfully. That all the existing topics of dispitation between Great Britain and the United States are comprehended in the same adjustment, is the more gratifying that it is a circumstance which entitles the indictment to the American Senate to sanction and ratify what has been done.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Her Majesty's packet Ranger, Lieutenant Turner, with mails from the Brazils, and the Royal Mail Company's steamer, Teviot, Captain Bullock, from Mexico and the West Indies, arrived at Falmouth on Friday last, the former bringing 30 passengers and about £20,000 sterling on freight, and with dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 18th of June, Bahia 28th ditto, and Pernambuco 6th of July, the days of sailing from those places. By this arrival we learn that disturbances in the province of St Paulo still continued, and that a fresh insurrection had broken out at Barbacena, in the province of Minas, to both of which quarters the Government were despatching troops.

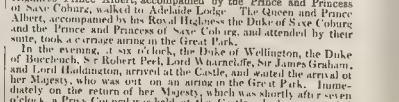
Whilst the Teviot was lying at Havannah, an alarming fire broke out in the wardroom, which threatened the most serious consequences, but, through the prompt and great exertions, was fortunately subdued, though not before doing great damage, and to repair which a detention of some days was occasioned.

The Texian Army, the Republic of Mexico, was said to be aiming at the supreme power, and to further his views, had partially gained over the military, and introduced a new constitution to Congress. These political events had caused much excitement, and had partially suspended hostilities. The intended hostilities against Texas were, it was said, about to be more vigorously carried on, but by what means is not very clearly apparent.

The *Malta Mail* publishes a very curious document. It is the excommunication, pronounced by the Romish Archbishop of Smyrna, of Mrs. James Whittal, a young Englishwoman, for having embraced the religion of her husband—Protestantism.

Advices from Aden of the 16th of July state that all was quiet, but from the warlike preparations of the Arab tribes an attack on the British Garrison was expected towards the end of the month.

Smyrna letters of the 29th ult. state that the French squadron, under the orders of Admiral de la Susse, sailed on the 28th for Syria.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Saturday.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, walked to Adelaide Lodge. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, and attended by their suite, took a carriage airing in the Great Park.

In the evening, at six o'clock, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir James Graham, and Lord Haddington, entered the Castle, and waited the arrival of her Majesty, who was out on an airing in the Great Park. Immediately on the return of her Majesty, which was shortly after seven o'clock, a Privy Council was held at the Castle, which was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the foreign ministers. Mr. Greville attended as clerk of the Council. The Council, after a short deliberation, broke up, and the whole of the members immediately returned to town. The Council was held for the purpose of adopting the most prompt and effective measures for suppressing the riots in Lancashire.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and Sir C. Conyngham, joined the royal dinner party in the evening.

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, Viscountess Jocelyn, Colonel Wylde, and Captain Buckley, left the Castle at half-past eleven, and attended divine service in Cumberland Lodge Chapel this morning. The Rev. Mr. Atkins officiated, and preached an excellent sermon upon the 5th chapter of the Second Book of Kings, and the 13th verse.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady C. Dundas, attended divine service in the parish church this morning. The Rev. I. Gross it officiated.

MONDAY.—This morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, took walking exercise. In the afternoon the Queen, Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, attended as usual, rode out in the Park in pony carriages and four.

The Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, attended by Baron Bran-

denstein, took their departure from the Castle this morning, and proceeded to town by the Great Western Railway.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert and the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, attended by the Duchess of Norfolk, breakfasted with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent this day, her Royal Highness's natal day, at Frogmore Lodge. His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen was of the party.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Saturday was the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The auspicious event was celebrated at Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire, where her Majesty is paying on a visit to Earl Howe. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar arrived from town to join his august aunt and the royal circle.

GOPSALL HALL, Monday.—The intended visit of Queen Adelaide to Worcester and Malvern Wells is given up, in consequence of the disturbances in the provinces. On her Majesty's route from Gopsall to visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burghley, this day week, the royal party had occasion to change horses at Billesdon, a village about ten miles the other side of Leicester, and an incident occurred there of rather a laughable nature. The royal carriage, containing the Queen Dowager and Earls Howe and Denbigh, and the Countess of Sheffield, was on the point of having the horses removed, when the notice of her Majesty was called by the appearance of several aged females, with a teapot in one hand, ornamented with ribbons, and a nosegay of flowers in the other, when one of them presented a petition to her Majesty, by whom it was attentively perused. The purport of the petition did not transpire to our knowledge, but before the royal carriage drove away, the illustrious visitor deposited a sovereign in each of the teapots, to the agreeable surprise of the "ladies" of Billesdon, who retired amidst the laughter and cheers of the assembled villagers, no doubt highly gratified with the success of their mission, looking a thousand thanks to the "good" Queen Adelaide, of whose benevolence and amiability they had received so princely a proof.

ROYAL VISIT TO PLYMOUTH.—We understand that a special messenger arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, with instructions to the authorities to prepare the royal yacht, if possible, by Saturday, to convey her Majesty to Plymouth if being her Majesty's intention to honour with her presence at the Dockyard the launch of the Albion, henceforth to be named the Albert. We are sure that nowhere will our young and gracious Sovereign receive a more zealous and hearty welcome than in the west of England; and that sincere feeling, not less than the stimulus to activity and business which such a visit will occasion, will mark her royal reception in these towns.—*Plymouth Journal* of Thursday.

Sir Robert Peel left Whitehall-gardens on Monday morning, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, at Osterley Park. It was expected the right hon. bart. would return in a few days.

Sir James Graham has postponed his intended visit to the Isle of Wight for a short time; the business of the Home-office requiring the daily attendance of the right hon. bart.

Lord and Lady Beauvale have arrived at Mivart's Hotel, from Germany. Immediately after the arrival of the noble lord, who was for some years ambassador at the court of Vienna, Viscount Melbourne and Viscountess Palmerston waited upon him and his lady. On Saturday the Dowager Lady Holland entertained his lordship and lady at Holland House, a select circle having been invited to join the dinner party.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Wednesday was the birthday of her Royal Highness, when she completed her 56th year.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the President of the Art-Union of London, attended by Colonel Jones, visited the pictures and other works of art now exhibiting to the subscribers, at the Suffolk-street Gallery, on Saturday last. His Royal Highness was attended through the rooms by the honorary secretary, and expressed great satisfaction. The duke visited the collection again on Tuesday.

KING OF PRUSSIA'S PRESENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The object of art which excites the greatest interest at Berlin at present is the present which the King of Prussia sends to the Prince of Wales, as a godfather's gift. This gift is a shield, whose material is gold and gems, with every possible resource of ornament which the art of the goldsmith offers. Stieler is the artist, and his graceful inventions for ornaments exceed even those of Schinkel. The gold and gems, however, are secondary to the beautiful designs for the shield, which are by Cornelius, being the first important work he has executed in Berlin. Its form is circular, and the subjects chiefly religious, containing the principal mysteries of the Christian religion.

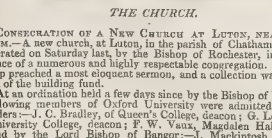
THE ROYAL STATE LIVERIES. We understand that it is contemplated to have a new set of state liveries early in the ensuing year. The liveries worn on state occasions by the domestics of the Queen's household were made as far back as 1819 and 1825, and it has been remarked that their appearance denotes them to have seen much "*service.*"

Our readers have, doubtless, seen allusions (originating, we believe, in the *Times* newspaper) to the loss of some jewels by Lady Augusta Gordon, in which the name of Lady Winchilsea was plainly indicated as having—monstrous as the assertion may appear—abstracted the jewels in question. We have now the best authority for stating that a letter has been written to Lord Winchilsea, by Lady Augusta, withdrawing the charge. It appears that Lord Winchilsea, a long time before, had presented to Lady Winchilsea a bracelet, &c., precisely similar to those lost by Lady Augusta Gordon, and on this statement being made by Lord Winchilsea to Lady Augusta, her ladyship wrote the letter in question. The charge was incredible at first sight, and quite unaccountable; and the issue shows how careful persons ought to be of giving currency to hasty charges, the first impression of which it is sometimes difficult to erase.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The village of Isleworth will be the scene of much festivity on the 25th inst., on the occasion of the marriage of Lord Prudhoe. Dinners will be given to the children of different schools; a rowing-match will take place for a handsome new wherry, presented by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland; other prizes will be given by the inhabitants; and, in the evening, the parishioners will dine together at the Northumberland Arms.

CELEBRATION OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S BIRTHDAY AT WINDSOR.—At an early hour yesterday morning the band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards proceeded from the barracks at Spital, near Windsor, to Frogmore House, and serenaded her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent from the lawn in front of the mansion, commencing with the "Morning Hymn," and concluding with "God Save the Queen."

The annual Bachelor's Revel, to celebrate the birthday of the royal duchess, and in honour of her Majesty's accession to the throne, took place yesterday, in the Area, at Windsor, and was attended by several thousands of persons, from all parts of the neighbourhood. A grand dinner took place under a spacious marquee on the ground, and the day passed off, as usual, to the entire gratification of the thousands who were present.



THE CHURCH.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH AT LUTON, NEAR CHATHAM.—A new church, at Luton, in the parish of Chatham, was consecrated on Saturday last, by the Bishop of Rochester, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable congregation. His lordship preached a most eloquent sermon, and a collection was made in aid of the building fund.

At an ordination held a few days since by the Bishop of Ripon, the following members of Oxford University were admitted into holy orders:—J. C. Bradley, of Queen's College, deacon; G. Lewthwaite, University College, deacon; F. W. Vaux, Magdalen Hall, deacon. And by the Lord Bishop of Bangor:—J. Mackintosh, of Christ Church, deacon; Rev. J. C. Jones, Jesus College, priest.

The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College have presented three fellows of their society to the following valuable livings:—The Rev. B. King, to the rectory of St. George's-in-the-East, London; the Rev. D. Vawdrey, to the rectory of Stepney, Middlesex; the Rev. G. Casson, to the rectory of Dulde, Northamptonshire. The latter has become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Harrington, on his being elected Principal of the college.

The Hon. and Rev. F. P. Bouverie has presented the Rev. G. F. Deedes, of Wadham College, to the vicarage of Netherbury-with-Beaminster, Dorsetshire.

The Rev. L. S. Clarke, Fellow of New College, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Earl of Egmont.

Mr. J. W. Macdonald has been elected, from Abingdon school, to a scholarship in Pembroke College.

The following gentlemen, members of Cambridge University, have been appointed,—Rev. Charles Porter, M.A., late Fellow of Caius College, to the rectory of Aughanullen; Rev. J. Browne, M.A., of St. John's College, to the vicarage of Hasby, Lincolnshire; Rev. Edard Duncan Rhodes, B.D., of Sidney College, to the perpetual curacy of Kensington, Bath; Rev. Charles James Wade, M.A., Jesus College, to the rectory of Lower Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire; Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A., Trinity College, incumbent of Low Moor, to be domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Dunsany, of Dunsany Castle Ireland.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, the 31st ult., in the Cathedral Church of Ripon, by the Lord Bishop of Ripon:—

Priests.—Thomas Cheadle, B.A., Sidney College. Henry Lewis Distin, B.A., Caius College. James Harris, B.A., Catherine Hall. John William Irving, B.A., Trinity College. Edward Maxwell, M.A., Trinity College.

Deacons.—William Balderston, B.A., St. John's College. John Bickerdike, B.A., Trinity College. John Buckham, B.A., St. John's College. Charles Chambers, B.A., Emmanuel College.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester has been pleased to appoint the Rev. H. P. Haughton, B.A., curate of Worthing, Sussex, to the incumbency of Flimwell, in the same county.

The incumbency of Wilton, vacated by the appointment of the Rev. Daniel Vawdrey to the rectory of Stepney, has been conferred on the Rev. George Gibbons, late curate of Weaverham, Northwick.

The Earl of Stair has appointed the Rev. M. Heron Maxwell to be one of his lordship's domestic chaplains.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man has instituted the Rev. William Kermode, M.A., to the incumbency of Ramsey, Isle of Man.

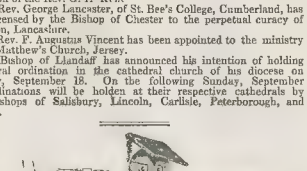
The Rev. George Elton, S.C.L., has been licensed by the Bishop of Worcester to the curacy of St. Nicholas Church, Worcester, on the nomination of the Rev. H. J. Stevenson.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich has instituted the Rev. Edward Edwards, M.A., to the vicarage of East Winch, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Rev. G. E. Kent.

The Rev. George Lancaster, of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, has been licensed by the Bishop of Chester to the perpetual curacy of Ambleton, Lancashire.

The Rev. F. Augustus Vincent has been appointed to the ministry of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey.

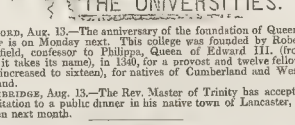
The Bishop of Llandaff has announced his intention of holding a general confirmation in the cathedral church of his diocese on Sunday, September 18. On the following Sunday, September 25, ordinations will be holden at their respective cathedrals by the Bishops of Salisbury, Lincoln, Carlisle, Peterborough, and Exeter.



THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, Aug. 13.—The anniversary of the foundation of Queen's College is on Monday next. This college was founded by Robert Eggleshefd, confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III. (from whom it takes its name), in 1340, for a provost and twelve fellows (once increased to sixteen), for natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 13.—The Rev. Master of Trinity has accepted an invitation to a public dinner in his native town of Lancaster, to be given next month.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

SAILING MATCH.—ARUNDEL YACHT CLUB.

The annual below-bridge-match, for a handsome silver cup and cover, and by the members of this highly-respectable club, took place on Monday. The following had been entered to contend:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Colours
Dauntless.....	7	Mr. T. Edwards.....	Blue, with red cross.
Bermudean Maid.	7	Mr. H. Bailes.....	Red over white.
Rocket.....	6	Mr. Stanton.....	Red over white.
Briton	7	Mr. J. Gardiner	Blue.

The Briton and Dauntless from the first moment of entering divided the interest; and, although the other two are very excellent boats, they neither came to the starting-place, leaving the first-mentioned pair to dispute the honour of the day. The wind blew from the east a gentle air, with an occasional calm, deficient in strength to test the power of boats to any great extent. The club officers were accommodated with a view of the match on board the Brilliant, which accompanied the race throughout, and at eleven in the morning the Dauntless and Briton were in readiness, facing the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, to sail thence to Greenhithe and back. The start took place at a quarter past eleven, and both were in trim at the same moment. The Dauntless took the lead, and kept it, arriving at Greenhithe at eight minutes to three, and her opponent at seven minutes after three. In the running up, the Dauntless still held her position, and won the race by nine minutes.

ARCHERY.

The woodmen of the Forest of Arden held their grand annual wardmote during the past week.

On Monday, the 8th inst., the Master Forester's Gold Medal, and the Senior Verderer's Silver Medal, were shot for, at 100 yards, when the former was won by the Rev. Joseph Webster, and the latter by Charles Harding, Esq.; the Rev. T. C. Adams being Lieutenant of the Target.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst, the Silver Arrow was contended for, at nine score yards, and won by the Honourable and Reverend Charles Finch. Miss Wolferstone having drawn the winner's number, received a small ornamental gold arrow.

A sweepstakes between ten of the woodmen, at the same distance, then followed, when Captain Dilke, R.N., and the Rev. C. Coker Beck having gained the same number of ends, the tie was shot off, and won by the latter.

On Friday, the 12th inst., the Silver Bugle Horn of Arden was shot for at eleven score yards. After a keen contest of eleven ends, the prize was won by the Rev. C. Coker Beck. Miss J. J. Beck having drawn the winner's number, received a small gold ornamental bugle horn.

In the evening, the Woodmen resumed target shooting at 100 yards, and the ladies at 50 yards. At the conclusion, the Rev. C. Coker Beck was declared Captain of Numbers, and as such, received the Gold Dighean Medal. "*Optime Merendi;*" and the Rev. T. C. Adams, as Lieutenant of Numbers, received the Silver Dighean, "*Bene Merenti.*"

The first ladies' prize, a handsome gold collar necklace, with turquoise, for the greatest number of hits, was adjudged to Miss Caroline Beck; and the second, a beautiful engraved gold brooch, to Mrs. H. Biddulph, for the hit nearest the centre.

Many of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, as well as strangers, were present; among whom were—The Warden, the Earl of Aylesford, the Countess of Aylesford, Ladies Augusta and Sarah Finch, Lord Guernsey, the Hon. Charles and Daniel Finch, the Rev. Charles and Lady Charlotte Palmer, Lady Harriet Ferrars, Mr. Joseph and Lady Elizabeth Boultbee, Lady Sykes, Lord Lascelles, the Hon. General Finch and the Hon. Colonel Finch, Viscount and Viscountess Lifford and the Hon. Misses Hewitt, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., Misses Robert Peel, Ferrars, Newdigate, Dugdale, M.P., &c.

The band of the regiment of Warwickshire Yeomanry was on the ground each day, and Elston's Leamington Quadrille Band attended at the Forest Hall on Wednesday and Friday, when the merry dance was kept up with each evening with much spirit and hilarity.

ANGLING.

THE ROACH.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Although the roach holds but a humble place amongst fish, yet I do not think him unworthy of notice, as he affords excellent sport to a very numerous class of anglers, and requires considerable care and skill to fish for him with success. He is a handsome-shaped fish, having fins of a beautiful bright red, eyes of a deep gold colour, tinged with red. His size varies from three ounces to a pound and a half, above which weight he is seldom taken. He spawns in May, is in season again in July, and continues so until the end of the year, when he is far from being a bad fish for the table, if cooked within two or three hours after he is taken out of the water. He is found in most rivers in England, although not so much in those in which trout delight, the water generally being too cold for him. In ponds they thrive well; and no fish is so good to stock those in which pike and perch are intended to be kept, as they multiply very rapidly, and afford an excellent supply of food. After the spawning season, you will always find them in the deepest water, both in the pond and river. In the river, I like to fish for him where there is just a perceptible current, plenty of depth of water, say not less than three feet, close to the bank; and if the bank is covered with sedges, so much the better, as they will serve to hide you from his view. I should recommend the roach fisher, if he wishes to take large fish, to seat himself quietly, as much out of sight as the situation he fixes on renders it possible, to avoid walking about near the side, to pursue the following directions, and I have no doubt, if it be possible to take them, he will be able to give a good account of them, both as to the number and size. Let your rod be small and light (the fly-rod, with an extra top, shorter and stiffer will do), fitted with a small reel two or three inches from the bottom; and a line made of very fine silk, the nearer the colour of the water the better; a gut bottom from two to three yards long, tapering down to the hook to the fineness of a single hair (some use hair bottoms, but gut ones may be procured with a little trouble quite as fine, and much stronger); your hook a No. 12, the sneck bend, made of very fine wire; float a common goose-quill, the feather part cut off, and a loop of wire inserted for the line to pass through at the bottom, and fastened in the usual way with a keeper at the top. These floats are much more buoyant than when plugged with wood in the common way, and will carry six No. 5 shot. Let one be fixed about six inches from the hook, and the remainder at least a foot higher up. These will make the float stand on end in the water, and the least "nibble" will be perceptible. Always plumb the depth before you begin to fish, and let your bait swim as near the bottom as possible. With regard to baits, I have always found the two best that can be used are common brown grains, and paste made of white bread. The former is not only good for the hook, but is a most excellent ground-bait. Throw in a handful or two before you begin to fish, and every few minutes keep scattering in a very small quantity, taking care not to throw in any whole grains, as those you must put on the hook to bait. For paste take a piece of bread, and as you want your baits take off a small piece, and work it between your thumb and finger till it is of a proper consistence, then put on a piece about as big as a small pea. Bread makes an excellent ground-bait when you are fishing with paste. Chew a small quantity occasionally, and throw it in when you are fishing; it will sink, and keep washing down the stream, and will not fail to attract the fish. Maggots and small worms are also a good bait for roach. You must use a short line, keeping your float as much under the point of your rod as possible; and be *very quick* in striking when you perceive you have a bite. A good roach will mostly give you plenty of notice before you should strike, as he generally nibbles once or twice, and then bites fair. Then is your time, and the sooner the better. Roach will also take the artificial fly, but not quite on the surface of the water. The red and black palmer and the common house-fly are the best you can use, and these when there is a little fresh on the water.

THE DACE

Is angled for in a similar manner to the roach. Their habits are very similar, although they do not grow so large, a dace of half-a-pound being a good sized fish. They are not found in such deep water. The edge of a deep hole, where there is a stream, is the best place to fish for a dace; and on the shallows in summer and autumn they will afford capital sport to the fly-fisher, using the same flies as directed for roach. You will often take two at a time when they are in the humour for rising; and if you can get to the right place, may fill your basket in two or three hours. They are reckoned better fish for eating than the roach, but must be cooked as soon after they are caught as possible.

A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

TEMPERANCE IN HANOVER.—We learn from Osnabruck, in the kingdom of Hanover, that temperance societies have increased there to such an extent, that the revenue derived from the duty upon brandy, for the last year, is 36,000 crowns less than in the preceding year.

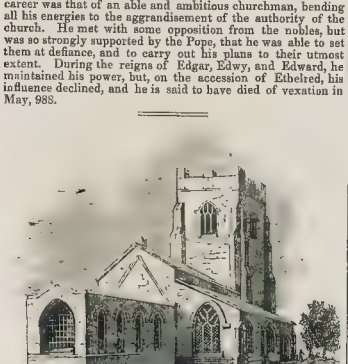
ANOTHER INTRUDER AT THE PALACE.—There has been another intruder in Windsor Castle. About nine o'clock on Monday night, as Mr. Taylor, one of her Majesty's pages, was passing through the grand entrance hall, he discovered on one of the benches near to the fireplace a person dressed in a fustian jacket and trousers, lying apparently at his ease, stretched at full length on one of the benches. He stated that he had walked about 30 miles that day, having come from Woolwich, and all he wanted was his pension and something to drink. He said he walked into the Castle by the tradesmen's entrance, but no questions were asked him, neither did any person attempt to stop him. It appearing to the Lord Steward that the fellow was under the influence of liquor or very stupid, or that he was both drunk and stupid, his lordship ordered the Inspector Sindo to take him to a lock-up house for the night, and on Tuesday morning he was conveyed by the seven o'clock train to town to undergo a further examination. On Tuesday morning he underwent a strict examination at the Home Office, and was remanded until Thursday. It appeared that he came from Maidstone, in Kent, and that his name is Thomas Quested. There is every reason to believe that he is a person of unsound mind. It is supposed at the Castle that he gained admission by clambering over the low wall, into the quadrangle, near King Charles's statue, and not, as he stated, by the tradesmen's entrance

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. VII.

ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-WEST.

Close to Temple-bar, on the city side of that structure, stands the church of St. Dunstan; not the building on whose well-blackened front the passer-by, especially if from the country, was wont to pause and gaze, attracted by the sight of the two large figures that once stood beside the clock and struck the hours with their clubs. Often have we passed the knot of freshly-imported rusticity, or that still more curious class whose profit was derived from the former, whose fingers were exploring in one direction while the eyes of the unwary stranger were gazing in another. But both cause and consequence have vanished; now the church front presents nothing to arrest the steps of the passer by. The clock in the steeple is a mere every-day dial, and to the unimaginative pedestrian is like the "yellow primrose" of Wordsworth,—it is a clock, "and it is nothing more." The widened pavement and the less obstructed way must, we suppose, be accepted as the compensations for the loss of the "old curiosities," which now adorn, we believe, the gardens of the Marquis of Hertford, by whom they were purchased when dislodged from their ancient position.

St. Dunstan, to whom the church is dedicated, is one of the most celebrated saints of the calendar. He was of noble family, and was born in 925, at Glastonbury, where he received his earliest education. He mixed for some years with the occupations of the court of Athelstan, but being disgusted, for some unknown reason, with secular pursuits, he returned to Glastonbury, and resumed the life of a monk, practising all the austerities of the monastic life with extraordinary rigour. He obtained a widely spread reputation for sanctity; but there seems reason to believe that his mind was somewhat affected. The well-known story of his taking the devil by the nose with a pair of red-hot pincers was, probably, nothing more than a delusion which, believing himself, was received with general belief by others. There is much less doubt on another point, namely, that he was a man of extraordinary talents; and so great was the reputation he acquired that, after having been for some years in retirement, he was called again into the world, and, in 948, Edred, the successor of Edmund, gave over his conscience, his treasures, his authority, to the exclusive and entire control of Dunstan. From this time forth his career was that of an able and ambitious churchman, bending all his energies to the aggrandisement of the authority of the church. He met with some opposition from the nobles, but was so strongly supported by the Pope, that he was able to set them at defiance, and to carry out his plans to their utmost extent. During the reigns of Edgar, Edwy, and Edward, he maintained his power, but, on the accession of Ethelred, his influence declined, and he is said to have died of vexation in May, 988.



SHELFORD CHURCH.

In this quiet "corner" of our fair isle lies buried one of those men whose names have become universal, as the equivalents of certain qualities which those who bore them possessed, or were supposed to possess. In English "Chesterfield" and "politeness" are synonymous; perhaps we should rather say were so, for, since his once celebrated letters to his son were published, the ideas of the world on this subject have undergone considerable change. But, whatever their value may have been, we fancy they are now rather talked of than read; and their courtly author here rests, free from the anxiety of being a model of good breeding. Death was a guest that even he could not bow to the door, and dismiss with the cool *politesse* of the *ancien regime*. The fabric is larger than most village churches, and contains nearly equal portions of the three styles of English architecture. The tower is of a late style, and has a heavy solemnity in its appearance, it being wider than the nave. The aisles, which form the decorated part of this church, are of the best possible date, although by no means an expensive example. Only four windows out of eight contain their tracery; and each of these is of a different design to the other, causing a pleasing effect, and adding testimony to this prolific style of architecture, which is now being revived, and which we hope will have the strongest support. The early English and chancel part projects easterly from the nave four windows, but has lost much of its effect from having had its former roof taken off, and a low-pitched one placed on instead of it. The large unsightly east window contrasts but badly with the slender lights of the side walls. The tower is made useful by being the receptacle for the clock and five well-toned bells. Altogether there are many tablets to different branches of the Stanhope family, but none of any great merit. There is one though to Lady Georgiana West, by the late Sir Francis Chantrey, in 1825; the principal figure is a female weeping, which fully shows the grief at death, and must draw forth the praise of the great sculptor by whose hand it was executed. There is no monument at all to the polite Chesterfield, before mentioned, in this church. In the chancel is a monument to Sir Michael Stanhope, who was a great character in the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth. Shelford is about five miles from Nottingham. The probability is that the tower lost its pinnacles and the windows their tracery during the civil wars, for we find Col. P. Stanhope was slain and many of his men killed at Shelford.

THE FASHION.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, August 16, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—In preference to mourning suits, which are but little suited to the taste of your fair readers, I send you this week what cannot fail to be interesting to all—a vivid portraiture of the young and beautiful Fanny Beaulieu, in her wedding dress, as she stood by my side on Tuesday last. The whole costume you will perceive is characterised by that graceful simplicity which is becoming every day more and more prevalent in the taste of French fashionables. The dress is of mousseline d'Inde, of the lightest fabric, adorned—the French call it "furnished" (*garnie*)—with small plaits or tucks, and *entredeux* of lace let in between. The body is trimmed also with plaits and is fitted on like a corset; the sleeve fits close to the arm and comes about three parts down to the elbow; the dress it will be noticed is rather higher on the shoulders; but whether this style was considered more suitable to the modest blushes of a bride than the costume of our more dashing *elégante* is a question I shall not venture to decide, though I may be pardoned a little *badinage* in making the observation, that our rulers of fashion seem to consider it indispensable that a certain portion in length of the female form should always be visible; thus when the skirts are worn long the bust is more fully shown, and *vice versâ*. But to return to the wedding dress. The hair is put up in Grecian braids, disposed so as to form a coronet; and these braids terminate in ringlets slightly frizzed out, which fall down and stand out from the cheek, thus giving an expression of fulness and an oval appearance to the face, which the past fashion tended to destroy. A wreath of blush roses supersedes the usual orange flowers, and a veil passing through the hair and descending from the back of the head completes the wedding dress. The gloves are the usual gauntlets, so much the mode for the last three months; Fanny wore them plain, but it is not unusual to go to great expense in these as well as in velvet mittens; on which embroidery, bands of silver cord, and bouquets, not of flowers only but pearls and even diamonds, are not unfrequently seen. We have nothing new at present, but I expect the autumn fashions will be out shortly, and our most distinguished milliners have already set their invention on the rack to discover a new article, something between a cloak, a tippet, and a spencer, with which they intend to supersede the cardinals and *camails* which have had such a run during the summer season.

JULIE.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—We read in a letter from Alexandria, July 22nd, published by the *Augsburg Gazette*—"The Pacha has just authorised Captain Engledrie, not only to repair the road between this place and Suez, but also to realise the project of a Steam Navigation Company for the transit trade. He is to build at Suez, at the cost of the Pacha, a large hotel for the accommodation of travellers, and warehouses for the reception of goods. The Pacha proposes also to establish a steam-boat communication between Alexandria and Constantinople." The same letter states that since the arrival of the English bishop at Jerusalem several Jews have embraced the Protestant religion.

The town of Knittelfel, in Styria, was on the 26th ult., so dreadfully ravaged by a fire, that 56 houses and 60 farm buildings were entirely consumed, and six persons lost their lives.

A fire broke out at Lugos, in Hungary, on the 21st ult., which destroyed the town-hall, the church, and more than 300 houses.

LITERATURE.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON. By JOHN FISHER MURRAY. Parts I. to IV. 8vo. With Illustrations. London and Edinburgh, 1842. Blackwood and Sons.

This is a publication of remarkable interest and beauty, which we have only yet had the opportunity hastily to scan, but which we have found abounding in such attraction, literary and pictorial, as ought to induce its popularity. The theme treated is on all accounts a most fertile one. The suburbs of London—the places of holiday resort of our dense throngs of citizens—the pleasure-haunts of our aristocracy, and "spots of green" beyond the noise and bustle of metropolitan existence—have grown into an interest which surpasses that which we attach even to the churches, monuments, and palaces of lordly London itself. It is to the places that skirt the town—either in "lap of green" or upon the banks of the silver river—that we rush for natural recreation, and seek for poetry and peace, or, if these be too romantic and ideal for the ordinary reader, then we may plunge into the actual, and remind him that it is in the suburbs that men dine and drink with gusto and enjoyment, and that white-bait and cold punch are bootless upon the appetite unless the scenery of some beautiful environ is glowing in its sunny freshness in the vicinity of the goblet and the dish. It has been well said by Mr. Murray, the accomplished author of the work before us, that the environs of London, from whatever quarter you approach them, abound in loveliness.

The breezy downs and heaths of Surrey—the forest glades and far-spreading meads of Essex—the blossom-bearing hills and richly-cultivated vales of Kent—the fair seats and noble demesnes of the metropolitan county—Thames and his tributary streams—afford an inexhaustible store of pleasure to the explorer; disclosing, from a thousand points of view, beauties, varied, contrasted, and pleasing, in every variety.

Nor has the hand of man been wanting here, to educate, accomplish, and adorn, what nature so liberally bestows. Art and taste have been busy in every quarter of our environs: boundless wealth has been lavished, from age to age, in seconding the efforts of nature, or in compensating for the partial distribution of her favours.

But still higher attractions may our environs justly claim. We find in them the favourite retreats of poets, statesmen, warriors, heroes, kings. They possess attractions with which mind is associated—attractions of classic ground: rambling along the pleasant shores of the river Lea, in the footsteps of Izaak Walton; hunting the shades of Twickenham, made classic by the muse of Pope; in the towers of Hampton, contemplating the rise and fall of Wolsey; pursuing, from the venerable halls of Eton, through future life, the career of men illustrious in our annals; musing among the royal retreats of Windsor; everywhere we find, not merely enjoyment in contemplating the present, but matter of instruction in the historical personages and events associated with the past. While exploring palaces, cathedrals, monuments, halls, we study, in a recreative way, the history of our country.

To the attractions which thus seem to present themselves in every quarter of the circle which confines the metropolis, it is the design of the work before us to give vivid and palpable illustration, and for this purpose the best artists and wood-engravers have been employed upon a series of embellishments to which we can afford almost unqualified praise. The writing which accompanies this is written in a poetical spirit, with a flowing and familiar style, and the *ensemble* of the production thus affords the reader an unquestioned gratification. The work, too, assumes all the usefulness of a guide-book, and thus blends the *utile* with the *dulce* in no ordinary degree. The parts, as far as they have gone, take in a large range of subjects, comprising all the objects of interest which present themselves in the excursion to Richmond by the Thames; the land outlet through Kensington to Twickenham; then Strawberry Hill, Teddington, and Hampton Court, with Wimbledon, Thames Ditton, Sunbury, Walton, Chertsey, Staines, and, in fact, all the loveliest spots that gem the landscapes round the metropolis. It is our purpose, in a future number, more minutely to examine the work; but, for the present, we must be content to avail ourselves of a few extracts. Let us open with a notice of the picturesque village of Putney.

PUTNEY.

"This pleasant village, from its situation a place of considerable intercourse, and, from its agreeable air and proximity to the river, a favourite place of resort for the citizens, has had the honour of producing two eminent statesmen. West, Bishop of Ely, a favourite ambassador of Henry VIII., an eminent scholar, and magnificent in his way of living, keeping in his house a hundred servants; to fifty of whom he gave four marks wages, to the other fifty forty shillings, allowing every one four yards of cloth for his winter livery, and three yards and a half for his summer livery. Bishop West was buried in Ely Cathedral.

"Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was the son of a blacksmith of Putney. The place of his birth is yet pointed out by a tradition, which is in some measure confirmed by a survey of Wimbledon manor taken in 1617, describing the spot as 'an ancient cottage, called the smith's shop, lying west of the highway leading from Putney to the Upper Gate, and on the south side of the way from Richmond to Wandesworth, being the sign of the Anchor.' It is remarkable, that among the numerous possessions which this eminent statesman acquired during his prosperity may be reckoned the manor of the place where he was born. The striking features of his history, his introduction at court by Wolsey, his sudden rise, the active part he took in the Reformation, and his subsequent disgrace and fall, are well known. His master Wolsey, to whose power he succeeded, was going up Putney Hill, on his road to Esher, when he was overtaken by Norris, who there presented him with a ring, as a token of the continuance of his Majesty's favour. Stowe declares that, 'when the cardinal had heard Master Norris report these good and comfortable words of the King, he quickly lighted from his mule all alone, as though he had been the youngest of his men, and incontinently kneeled down in the dirt upon both his knees, holding up his hands for joy of the King's most comfortable message. Master Norris lighted also, capying him so soon upon his knees, and kneeled by him, and took him up in his arms, and asked him how he did, calling upon him to credit his message. "Master Norris," quoth the cardinal, "when I consider the joyful news that you have brought to me, I could do no less than greatly rejoice. Every word pierces so my heart, that the sudden joy surmounted my memory, having no regard or respect to the place; but I thought it my duty, that in the same place where I received this comfort, to laud and praise God upon my knees, and most humbly to render unto my sovereign lord my most hearty thanks for the same."

"Queen Elizabeth frequently visited the house of a Mr. Lacey, citizen and clothworker, at Putney, staying sometimes two or three nights. The courtesy shown by this great Queen to eminent citizens of London appears to have been very great, and was equally wise and politic.

"During the civil war in 1647, Cromwell established his headquarters here, for the double purpose of overawing the king, then at Hampton, and the Parliament. Fairfax, Ireton, Fleetwood, and Colonel Rich, had quarters in the town. These worthies held their councils in the church, sitting with their hats on round the communion table, here entertaining fanatic preachers, native and foreign, and dividing their time between plotting treason and singing psalms. The church is a handsome structure, with a stone tower; to the east of the south aisle is a little chapel built by Bishop West, the roof adorned with rich Gothic tracery, interspersed with the bishop's arms, and the initials of his name."

GATE TO PRIVATE GARDEN, HAMPTON COURT.

"A little beyond the south-eastern angle of the garden front, a gate, generally closed, but which will be speedily opened upon the summons of the bell, leads into the private garden, without seeing which none can say they have explored all the beauties of Hampton Court. Evelyn alludes to these gardens 'In the garden is a rich and noble fountain, with syrens' statues, cast in copper by Fanelli, but no plenty of water. The cradle-work of horn-beam in the garden is very remarkble for the perplexed twining of the trees. There is a parterre which they call Paradise, in which is a pretty banqueting-house set over a cave or cellar All these gardens might be exceedingly improved, as being too narrow for such a place.'

"There are some very fine holly trees in these gardens, with a number of pleasant walks, shelving banks of velvet turf, arbours, pleached alleys, one in particular distinguished as Queen Mary's Bower, and the like. If the weather be sultry, the orange trees will be ranged in order outside their winter-house; among the plants preserved here is the orange myrtle, said to have been brought to this country by King William III.

"The vine, the largest in Europe, if not in the world, in fruitful seasons encumbered with between two and three thousand bunches of grapes, weighing on an average a pound each, is worthy observation. The stem of this giant vine, in itself a vineyard, is thirty inches in circumference at the greatest girth, is one hundred and ten feet long, and encloses a space of two thousand two hundred feet square. The fruit of the black Hamburgh sort, and said to be of exquisite flavour. It is exclusively preserved for her Majesty's dessert. When the grapes are ripe, a visit to this vine will be amply repaid, even by a journey express from London."

We shall conclude our notice with a description of Claremont.

CLAREMONT.

"Claremont owed its origin to the witty and eccentric Sir John Vanbrugh, who bought some land here, and built a low brick house for his own accommodation. Thomas Holles Pelham, Esq., Earl of Clare, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, bought the estate of Sir John, much improved the grounds, and added a splendid banqueting-room, for the entertainment of his colleagues in office and parliamentary supporters.

"Kent, the gardener, had the laying of the grounds at Claremont, of whom Horace Walpole, in his tract on gardening, says, 'that if his ideas were rarely great, it was owing to the novelty of his art. The features in his landscapes were seldom majestic; he aimed at immediate effect. His clumps were puny. A small lake, edged by a winding bank, with scattered trees that led to a seat at the end of the pond, was common at Claremont, and others of his designs.' The seat derives its name from a building erected on a mount in the park, by Lord Clare, and called after his own name. Of the gardens at Claremont another writer says, rather pompously, 'There you may wander with secure delight, and saunter with perpetual amusement.' Dr. Garth, in the preface to his poem of Claremont, remarks that the situation is so agreeable and pleasing, that it inclines one to think some places of this nature put Ovid at first upon the story of Narcissus and Echo.

"The grounds being thus improved, the original house was found no longer worthy so magnificent a demesne; the great Lord Clive, who purchased the estate from the Duke of Newcastle, gave Browne orders to erect a mansion, regardless of expense.

"He is said to have performed the task very much to the satisfaction of his employer, although the expense was above one hundred thousand pounds.

"This is the only mansion Browne completely finished from his own designs, although he altered many. It is a noble mansion, forming an oblong square of forty-four yards by thirty-four. On the ground floor are eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance and the grand staircase. In the principal front a flight of fifteen steps leads to the great entrance, under a pediment supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The general effect is grand without heaviness, and chastely elegant.

"On the death of Lord Clive, this estate was sold for little more than one-third of what the mansion and improvements had cost; it was purchased by Lord Galway, by whom it was sold to the Earl of Tyrconnel, who disposed of it to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq.; this gentleman resided at Claremont until 1816, when it was purchased by Government for £69,000 for the country residence of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold."

We have said and shown enough to prove the attraction of this publication, to which, for the benefit of our readers, we shall most pleasurably recur.

THE CALOTYPE FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED. By W. RALEIGH BAXTER, M.R.C.S., &c. &c. Renshaw, Strand.

The art of *Photography*, which has of late attracted so much of public attention, has undergone a new modification, by the invention of the *Calotype*, a result of certain discoveries made by Mr. Fox Talbot. By this ingenious process common writing paper is rendered sensitive to the influence of light, and capable of receiving the most delicate and beautiful impressions from copies taken by the camera from nature, or from prints and other objects placed in proximity with it, and without the intervention of the camera. Mr. Baxter's monograph contains a full explanation of the calotype process, and furnishes a complete hand-book to all who desire either to know it theoretically or pursue it practically. The admirable lecture now being daily delivered by Dr. Ryan, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, forms the basis of Mr. Baxter's treatise, which, in a highly commendable spirit, he has dedicated to the Polytechnic directors, by whose zeal and efficiency this exceedingly interesting subject has been effectually brought under public notice, through their able and eloquent lecturer, Dr. Ryan.

THE BOTANICAL LOOKER-OUT. By EDWIN LEES, F.L.S. Tilt and Bogue.

If a contemplation of nature, in its most inviting and beautiful form, can warm the greatest dullard that ever lived, what must be its inspiring influence on a mind highly cultivated and well informed like that of Mr. Lees? This work is compiled from a number of sketches previously published by the author, in a detached form, in a respectable provincial journal, and is as pleasant a handbook during a summer ramble as one can carry withal. It is an agreeable book for the general reader, and to the young botanist a very valuable one. We subjoin a short extract, as a specimen of the attractive style in which our author treats his subject:—

"The Lotus, or Water Lily of Egypt (*Nymphæa lotus*), was ancicently much celebrated in the East, and was consecrated as the peculiar flower of the sun, who was styled 'Lord of the Lotus.' The blue Lotus (*Nymphæa cærulea*), with 'azure skirts and vest of gold,' a native of Cashmir and Persia, has also been often sung in Eastern hyperbole, as a fit couch for the repose of the gods; and in China and Japan various beautiful species of this favourite genus are cultivated in the tanks and ponds, for their beauty and delightful fragrance. In the present day a new and interesting member of the tribe of Water Lilies has been discovered in the river Berbice, in a part of British Guiana, South America, which the discoverer, Mr. R. Schomburgk, has named Victoria Regina, after our beloved Queen, and which the Botanical Society of London have adopted as their emblem. Mr. Schomburgk describes this plant as a 'vegetable wonder,' and says that, when it first met his view, all his toils and calamities were forgotten. The flower is fragrant, consisting of many hundred petals, passing in alternate tints from pure white to rose and pink: some of them were found to be fifteen inches across. The leaves are still more gigantic, salver shaped, almost orbiculate, with a rim from three to five inches high on their margin, green within, crimson without, and resting, in their extension of *six feet*, on the surface of the water. The smooth water of one of the expansions of the Berbice river was covered with those beautiful lilies, and Mr. Schomburgk remarks that he rowed from one to the other, and observed always something to admire. Exciting as this narrative is, tempting one to throw down pen, ink, and paper, and everything else, dashing off on the instant for Guiana, in accordance with the phrenological development hinted at in the commencement of this chapter, I would, nevertheless, recommend those who have not yet seen our beautiful *British Water Lily*, bathing her silver chalice in our alpine lakes and solitudes, to do so *first*; and then, if they please, ransack the waters of Guiana for the imperial *Victoria Regina*."

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

RUBINI.

To-night closes the career in England of this distinguished artist—the most accomplished singer of his age—the vocal wonder of every land in which he has poured forth his endless stores of rich and various melody. Now that he is quitting us, we shall take occasion to make public a few facts connected with his engagement at her Majesty's Theatre, the inducements which prevailed upon him to come amongst us, and the sneers, half begot of jealousy, which have run the round of the sarcastic journals of France upon this subject of the Legion of Honour, which they would fain make it appear has been the *furor* of Rubini's ambition. The public will at this moment take a fresh interest in our little narrative, more particularly as all the facts redound to the credit of the eminent favourite who is about bidding them farewell.

At the time that M. Viardot took upon himself the *entreprise* of the Italian Theatre at Paris, he did so solely with the hope that he would be able to retain Rubini, who, on the other hand, was anxious to withdraw from public life to the magnificent chateau which he has built for his retirement, and to devote himself to soothing the declining years of his aged father, to whom he was attached with a filial reverence and affection that reflect honour upon the generous qualities of his heart. It was now that M. Viardot strove in vain to overcome this feeling, and with pressing urgency endeavoured to woo the great artist from his purpose.

At last, when all hope failed him of procuring Rubini, the hope of the *entreprise* failed him also, and he threw it up in despair. Subsequently, the importunities of another Parisian management induced Rubini to sing two more seasons in Paris; but this was under the exercise of an almost official influence, the *entrepreneur* declaring that it was the express wish of the Minister, and that Rubini's compliance with the general will would be deservedly rewarded with the order of the Legion of Honour. At the end of that season, however, instead of the promised honour, the great master received at the hands of Government the appointment of inspector-general of the music of the kingdom; a distinction conferred rather as a lure to induce him to remain one more season, when the first-promised high mark of public honour was to crown his career. Rubini did, and, as we think, with no small generosity, continue his

RUBINI IN ANNA BOLENA.

valuable talent in the service of the French public, and during all the time of his residence in Paris was the idol of the aristocracy of the land. No one was ever more courted, fêted, worshipped. At last the season terminated, and the Legion of Honour did not come; but this was not the cause of Rubini's rejecting the renewed importunities of the French *entrepreneur* for a new engagement, and accepting those of our English manager instead. Rubini could well afford to smile at the neglect of a Court promise, and could hardly seek in an honour, which would be reflected upon those who conferred it quite as much as upon himself, fresh food for a vanity that might well have been surfeited by the flatterings and attentions and caresses of all the high and noble and intelligent among the intellect and the aristocracy of France.

But, though Rubini had now lost his parent, and had thus the barrier of the claims of filial piety removed from any renewal of his engagement, he refused to sing for the French *entreprise*, on the score of the almost insulting terms upon which he was pressed to continue his stay.

On the other hand, the more spirited and becoming tone of the English director was such as to inspire a great artist like Rubini with a generous acquiescence in his wishes equal to the confidence which he found reposed in his genius and honour. Mr. Lumley, who seemed to think that as the one was worth any price, so the other was likely to be commensurate with it, sent to Rubini an engagement with the terms left blank, and a desire that he should fill them up himself; which he did, of course, on a scale equal to his reputation, but still modestly, and so as to leave the English *entrepreneur*, now that his season is terminated, more than satisfied with the result. This we rejoice to know; and the fact is honourable to all parties—to the enterprise of Mr. Lumley, the attractions of Rubini's genius, and the taste, judgment, and patronage of the English public.

We cannot conclude this notice without an expression of earnest regret that Rubini is leaving us, without also a clinging and lingering hope that he will return. But, should he not, we feel that he has earned and deserved his retirement; and, although but too regretfully spared, we must still wish him a life of quiet ease and happiness, and years of those mild and bright enjoyments, some of the most exquisite pleasures of which he has himself so liberally dispensed unto the world.

LABLACHE, AS HARRY THE EIGHTH.

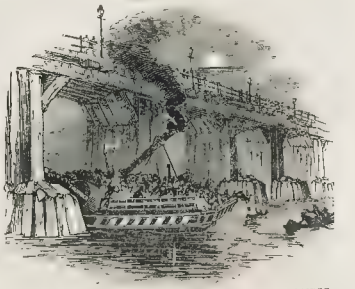
"Small by degrees and beautifully less,"
Is now a motto that has run to *waste*.
"Great by degrees," O Father of Queen Bess!
The bluff King Harry of the World of Taste!

Who'd ever stuff you? stuff you? stuff you?—stuff!
Lablache is not a hare, or duck, or goose.
He always looks as if he'd had enough,
And without stuffing is both tight and loose.

Falstaff or Harry—it is what we call,
In most emphatic English, "the same thing;"
Only, that big Lablache, to great and small,
Still looms, and looks, and acts, and *is* a King!

A very fine marble bust of Mozart, said to be exquisitely executed, is now on its way from Munich to Saltzburg, where it is to be put up in honour of the great musician—an honour deferred until half a century after his death.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, NEAR WINCHESTER.—Among the few vestiges of ancient hospitals, or almonries, now existing throughout the kingdom, may be enumerated that of St. Croix, or St. Cross, which is situated about a mile from Winchester, on the road to Southampton. By the will of the donor, every traveller who knocks at the door of this hostel, on his way to or from Winchester, is entitled to receive from the porter a pound of wheaten bread and a cup of strong beer, of which many highly respectable persons have, out of curiosity and the novelty of the thing, partaken. This hospital is some little way off the high road, and is furnished with a good garden, which is kept in very neat order. Not one person in ten thousand who have travelled on the above road was aware that such an eleemosynary institution was yet in existence, and, now that the Southampton railway has thrown the line of traffic into a different channel, it is very probable the above pilgrims' hospital will, in the course of a few years, become little, if at all, resorted to.



ACCIDENT TO THE THUNDER STEAMER AT BATTERSEA-BRIDGE.

On Monday morning, between nine and ten, as the Thunder steamer was returning from Putney, heavily laden with passengers, she struck her larboard side against the pier of Battersea bridge; the concussion was so violent that both paddle boxes were shattered to atoms. The immense crash occasioned by the concussion created the greatest alarm on board, the screams of the females being terrific. Two passengers on deck, one a gentleman and the other a lad, were, by the violence of the concussion, forced overboard. A waterman, named George Elliot, a coxswain at Searle's boat-house, who was boating two gentlemen, picked up the lad, and the gentleman was picked up by a lug-boat, both in a very exhausted state. Several boats put off to the assistance of the steamer, and she was towed ashore to the White Swan Stairs, where her passengers were safely landed.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 21.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. William IV. born 1765. A bull-fight given by Philip IV. to Charles I., when Prince of Wales, at the Plaza at Madrid, 1623. Donna Maria Christina makes a public entry into Madrid, 1836. The Chinese expedition, under Rear-Admiral Parker, left Hong Kong for Amoy, 1841.

MONDAY, 22.—Battle of Bosworth Field, Henry VII. began to reign, 1485. William Wenston died, 1723. Warren Hastings died, 1818.

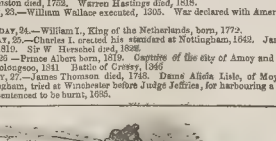
TUESDAY, 23.—William Wallace executed, 1305. War declared with America, 1775.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—William I., King of the Netherlands, born, 1772.

THURSDAY, 25.—Charles I. erected his standard at Nottingham, 1642. James Watt died, 1810. Sir W. Herschel died, 1822.

FRIDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819. Capture of the city of Amoy and the island of Golongsoo, 1841. Battle of Cressy, 1346.

SATURDAY, 27.—James Thomson died, 1748. Dame Alicia Lisle, of Moyles Court, Hampshire, tried at Winchester before Judge Jeffries, for harbouring a deserter, and sentenced to be burnt, 1685.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Chess.—"*A Tyro*"—*We are obliged to our correspondent for the trouble he has taken; his suggestions shall be attended to. We intend publishing all the games in the match between London and Edinburgh, and shall follow them by matches played by correspondence between Nottingham and Cambridge, Leeds and Liverpool, Nottingham and Huddersfield, Huddersfield and Wakefield, &c.*

" *G. Martin*," *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*—*The first wrapper ought to be supplied gratis. To his second question, he will be entitled to the print.*

" *A Regular Subscriber.*"—*Part III. will contain five numbers of the paper.*

" *Carron Water*" *is our next.*

" *Old Soldier.*"—*The military gazette is inserted.*

" *L. M. H.*' *will find the poetry inserted.*

" *F. T.*"—*We will try to find room.*

" *W. J.*"—*Thanks. Next week.*

Part III. is now ready, containing five numbers, price 2s. 6d. It was announced it ready in four numbers last week by mistake.

Erratum.—*In a few of the early numbers our paper was numbered 15 instead of 14.*

The Income-tax. After reporting the amount of income, it will not be long before it is collected. This odious war-tax will last for three years.

We have received a letter from our artist in Paris, wondering how it is the engravings he sent of the funeral of the late Duke of Orleans did not appear. We can only say we have not yet received them. With the characteristic neglect of business of the French, he does not give the name of the conveyance, or the day when sent off, or we would make inquiries in London. Should they arrive shortly, we may give them, as even now they may be interesting to our readers.

" *G. B.*,' *Chepstow.*—*Please say what manuscript he wishes to have returned. We will try in this instance to oblige him. We cannot promise to return contributions rejected.*

We answered our correspondent, "*Trevor House*" *privately.*

" *W. K. N.*,' *Burnham.*—*It is legal to enclose a letter in a parcel, if sent by the same person.*

" *P. G.*' *will see we have complied with his suggestion.*

" *Sir,*" *Derby.*—*It was inadvertent.*

" *A Pen Paper.*"—*All a matter of taste.*

" *A Regular Subscriber.*" *Lord Brougham; perhaps.*

" *B. H.*'—*Will he send them regularly?*

Chess.—*The 17th move, white, should be one, not two, in our last.*

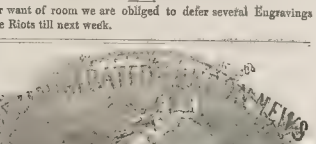
Various communications complaining of the non-receipt of the paper are referred to our publisher. We recommend subscribers to complain to the bookseller or newsman who received their orders

We are ready to receive proposals for the purchase of odds of engravings to foreign countries.

" *S. M.*." *Leicester, complains he has received no wrapper for the first part. We have given away 20,000 copies, and the fault is with the person supplying the paper.*

" *F. N.*," *Stockport.*—*We can only repeat what we have often said, that persons receiving the papers direct by the post had better order the Saturday's edition sent from London by Saturday night's post.*

For want of room we are obliged to defer several Engravings of the Riots till next week.



LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842

The riots are everywhere the absorbing topic of public talk. The world looks with anxiety for every item of fresh intelligence that can reach the metropolis from the disturbed districts; the voices of the tradesmen and the loiterer are alike loud with inquiry and discussion; the leading articles of the journals are rife with comment and speculation; in a word, the riots absorb the minds of the metropolitan community, and, doubtless, spread their interest wherever news can reach. It is for this reason we have devoted so much of the space of this journal to a record and illustrations of the unhappy and hopeless sedition that has ensued, to the exclusion of many other topics that we could have wished to treat, and to the curtailment of our ordinary remarks upon the political occurrences of the period. But it would seem that there really *is* no other political occurrence. Parliament "hath shut its doors"—the six hundred and fifty-eight legislators are become distributed like the waste type in a printer's office. The game is getting ready for the gun—and, although the corn has ripened bountifully, the manufacturing places have ripened also—only that the agricultural districts have ripened into food, and the manufacturing into revolt. Common sense will suggest which must produce the best harvest. In the meanwhile, however, there is abroad a most distressing state of public alarm—a sort of dread of revolutionary violence, which we shall rejoice to find quelled by a re-approach, on the part of the deluded labourers, to peace and order. They are only spreading their terrors—they are making no head—like the "will o' the wisp" on the common, their light only dodges from point to point, and is now in a thicket and now in a bog. Their movement has neither the power, nor the discipline, nor the courage, which make duration sure. They have no moral strength, and their physical strength would fail them at a blow. For the sake of humanity they should be undeceived; and we must repeat, that those who would spur them on in their career of miserable sedition are indeed the wretches of the land. We need only direct the reason of our readers to a careful perusal of the reports, to ensure from them a conviction of the hopelessness of the demagogue cause, and of the truth and justice of the doctrine which proclaims, in all *crises* of public disturbance, love and loyalty and order to be the banners of the constitution.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ART-UNION PRIZES.—Saturday there was a private view of the pictures selected by the prize-holders of the London Art-Union. Selected from the various exhibitions of the past season, these pictures are in some degree familiar to the public; newly arranged, however, in the British Artists' Gallery, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, they appear to much greater advantage than they did on the comparatively crowded walls of the Royal Academy and other institutions where they first courted public criticism. Hence the exhibition is peculiarly interesting.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE FOREIGN BISHOPS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The ceremony of the consecration of the bishops, who have been appointed to the colonies under the new act of parliament, is to be celebrated on Wednesday, the 24th instant, in the choir of Westminster Abbey. The ceremony will be a very imposing one, over which the Archbishop of Canterbury will preside. The sermon will be preached by the Dean of Ripon. The precincts of the Abbey will have the issuing of the tickets, which will be chiefly confined to the clergy of the metropolis, the choir being a very limited place. As these ceremonies are of rare occurrence, the place is expected to be crowded, as the application for tickets has been very numerous. [In our next number we shall present our readers with a magnificent engraving of this interesting and imposing ceremony.]

INTERESTING EVENT AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On Tuesday the boys of the Royal Military College paid their annual visit to this favourite place of amusement. Their appearance, as they marched from Chelsea to Kennington, attended by their militia-tune band, was highly interesting. Colonel Williamson, the governor of the asylum, together with the quarter and sergeant masters, accompanied the school; and in the evening the illumination of St. Peter's was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses Augusta and Mary, Baron Knesebeck, and a numerous suite, who occupied the "private box on the banks of the mimic Tiber." The gardens were very well attended during the whole afternoon, and the performance of the juvenile musicians, under the direction of Sergeant Blizard, a Waterloo veteran, were much applauded. The number of children at present in the school is 350 boys and 30 girls. Twenty years since the average was 500 boys and 500 girls, but on the cessation of war fewer applications for admission were made, and the number has gradually decreased. The children are eligible only by the loss of one or both parents, and at fourteen years of age have the option of entering the army, or following any trade they may prefer. During the afternoon they were regaled with buns and ale, and the day appeared to be one of perfect enjoyment to them. On Thursday they visited their companions in the Royal College, at Greenwich, when the two schools spent the afternoon together in the park. It is an interesting fact that many members of the band, under the able direction of Mr. Godfrey, at the Gardens, were educated in the Royal Military College.

CHARTIST MEETING ON CLERKENWELL-GREEN. On Wednesday evening a numerous meeting of the Chartists took place in the open space fronting the Session-house, Clerkenwell-green, to discuss matters connected with the present disturbed state of the country. The meeting, which is the second that has been held on the same spot this week, was convened to take place at seven o'clock, but the chair was not taken until twenty minutes to eight. At the latter hour there could not have been fewer than 2000 persons present, and, among the crowd, there were several women and children. Several policemen were about the green, but there was no interference on their part, and the mob did not attempt the slightest riot. Pollard, the Chartist, was in the chair, and the various speeches that were delivered by Savage, Cameron, Frost, and other Chartists, embraced the usual topics. It was extremely difficult to hear the whole of the sentences in consequence of the noise of the crowd; but the chairman, or speaker was understood to "inform" the meeting that fifty soldiers had been brought up in a waggon from the north, and had been confined in the House of Correction for laying down their arms, and refusing to fire upon the "people." The resolutions were of the usual character.

CHARTIST MEETING AT STEPNEY.—On Tuesday morning a van was drawn up on the green, in which were fixed the union-jack and a flag, and about 200 persons had collected. A little before 6 o'clock a Chartist came from the committee, which was sitting at a room of the public-house adjacent, and took the flags from the van. Shortly after the committee arrived and took their stations in the van, by which time between 3000 and 4000 persons had assembled. There were also many females present. A Mr. Blackmore moved, and Mr. Mantz seconded, a resolution to the effect that a memorial be presented to the Queen, praying that she would order the troops to be withdrawn from the disturbed districts, and that the charter might be adopted as the law of the land. The proceedings concluded a little before nine o'clock, at which time there were between 8000 and 10,000 persons present. At the conclusion of the proceedings three cheers were given for the charter, and three groans for the Government.

CHARTIST CAMP MEETING AT WATFORD.—On Monday morning last the inhabitants of the quiet and retired town of Watford were thrown into considerable alarm by the appearance of a large body, about 2000 in number, composed of both male and female Chartists, who entered the town through the railway arch, walking in procession, carrying flags and banners, and preceded by a band of music. They had arrived from London, whence they had been conveyed in about 30 vans, some drawn by two and others by four horses, in which they would have entered the town, had they not been stopped, about a mile off, by order of the magistrates, and told that the vans would not be allowed to go into Watford unless the banners were taken off. The whole in consequence descended, and determined to walk and carry the banners, &c., leaving the vans behind. The procession repaired to the Wheatsheaf, where they partook of some refreshment, and then dispersed in various groups to enjoy the neighbouring scenery; they afterwards returned to dinner, which was laid out on the spacious bowling-green. At the conclusion of this repast, the whole body marched off to a field at the back of the town, whither they were followed by several agricultural and other labourers of the neighbourhood, and also by several farmers and others in gigs and on horseback. A hustings having been erected, Mr. Savage and several others addressed the meeting, urging the working men to join the association in order to obtain the People's Charter, as the only means by which they might expect to get a fair day's pay for a day's work. Three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor and Mr. T. Duncombe, whose colours were carried at the head of the procession, and at the conclusion three cheers for the charter. The present awfully distressed state of the country was much commented on, but scarcely any allusion made to the present disturbances. The party after wards returned to the Wheatsheaf, where they were joined by several of the townspeople, and dancing commenced, which was kept up till long after the Chartists left to return to London, where they did not arrive till near midnight. Not the slightest disorder occurred There were, however, 200 of the Hertford police stationed in the town in case of emergency, as the meeting was not wholly unlooked for, from the circumstance of the Chartists having caused handbills to be posted and distributed through the town, announcing their intention to make this rural excursion. The police, however, did not exhibit themselves. The procession was formed in Cross-street, New-road, London, and thence proceeded to their destination; and to this circumstance may be attributed the absurd rumour which prevailed throughout the metropolis on Monday, that 2000 Chartists had marched from London to Manchester and the disturbed districts.

REPAVING OF LONDON-BRIDGE.—According to the notice issued by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, upwards of 200 men commenced on Monday morning taking up the right-hand side of the carriage-way previous to its being newly paved. To prevent confusion, the omnibuses, carriages, waggons, carts, and other vehicles, were only allowed to pass over the bridge from the city side; those coming from the Borough, Elephant and Castle, Brighton, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, were obliged to go over Southwark-bridge. Only one side of the carriage-way will be done at a time, so that the other may be open to the public vehicles crossing from the city to Southwark. That as little inconvenience as possible shall be caused to the public, a great number of labourers were engaged to expedite the necessary repairs. It is expected that the bridge will be re-opened, newly paved, in less than a fortnight.

MADNESS MISTAKEN FOR INTOXICATION.—On Tuesday a long inquiry took place before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Elephant and Castle, King's-road, Camden-town, on the body of William Hales, aged 58, an insane pauper belonging to the parish of St Pancras. The unfortunate object of the inquiry has recently, by the decision of a suit in Chancery, been declared the rightful heir to a very large property, and £14,000 in cash, and which it was expected, had he lived, would, in a very short period, have been in his possession. Thomas Harris said he was an inmate of St. Pancras workhouse, and acted as an assistant nurse in the infirmary, in which the deceased was an insane patient occasionally, and had been so for several years. During the past week he had been placed in a strait-waistcoat, but on Thursday morning, becoming more violent in his cries for water, and an idiot in the ward got up to give him some, but witness prevented him, and, on witness going to his bed shortly after, found him dead.—James Hales, the son of the deceased, said he was desirous of being examined, as he thought his father's death was caused by his fall on the pavement, and at times would let his head bump against the stones. Witness remonstrated with the police for their inhuman conduct towards his father, but they told him that if he interfered they would lock him up.—The jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Natural death," and the coroner said the son was bound to make the same statement before the magistrate of the district, or the police commissioners, who would have the parties, if they were removed to have been guilty of improper conduct, brought to punishment.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—DEATH OF A VALUABLE HORSE OF MESSRS. BARCLAY AND PERKINS.—On Tuesday afternoon, as several drays belonging to Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's, in passing along Charlton one of their most valuable horses, considered to be worth nearly £100, dropped dead on the road. The death of the animal is attributed to the extreme heat of the weather.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF SPURIOUS TOBACCO AND SNUFF.—On Saturday a most extensive seizure of adulterated tobacco and snuff was made by the EXCISE, on the premises of Mr. Lott, in Peckham. It consisted of rhubarb, sprut sops, green moss, rose leaves, wild dock leaves, &c., and weighed 12 cwt The whole of the rubbish was in a prepared state, and was about to be removed by railway to Beverley, in Yorkshire, when the EXCISE had, on the previous day, taken possession of two tobacco manufactories, in which an immense quantity of spurious snuff was also found.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.—On Monday the supply of cattle at Smithfield market was much greater than for several weeks past. There were sixty head of cattle imported under the new tariff from Rotterdam and Hamburgh. They resemble very much the Lincolnshire breed, but are far inferior to our own as regards fatness, and met with a very dull sale. The importation of foreign cattle offers but a poor profit, as our markets are so plentifully supported from Scotland and Ireland with a much superior quality.

From an early hour on Monday several men bearing placards suspended from their necks, announcing that a public meeting would be held at six o'clock in the evening on Clerkenwell-green, to consider the condition of the country, paraded the streets. At the appointed hour about 200 persons assembled, but none of the Chartist leaders made their appearance. A person named Cowan ascended a temporary platform, and announced that the meeting was adjourned to another evening. The police were in attendance, and every precaution was adopted to preserve the public peace. After Mr. Cowan descended several others spoke at great length.

SWINDLING.—LOCK SHARP.—A female about twenty-eight years of age, who is supposed to be dressed in a black silk dress with stripes, green crape bonnet, with gold neck-chain and ear-rings, and who passes by the name of Frenchy, has contrived to obtain goods fraudulently from Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Regent-street, by sending letters signed "Baron de Browe," ordering goods to her house.

On Sunday a foreigner, a German, who was very well dressed, and had a silver watch and guard, besides a quantity of German coin, in his possession, expired in the Westminster Hospital. He died without being able to state who or what he was, and must be buried by the parish, unless this should be noticed by some of his friends. On Friday evening the deceased was very tipsy in York-street, Westminster, and so evidently incapable of taking care of himself, that the police conveyed him to the New-way station. He became so much worse that Mr. Pearce, the surgeon, was sent for, and found him labouring under *delirium tremens*. He advised that he should be immediately taken to the hospital, which was done, and every attention paid to him. He continued insensible up to the time of his death, and the only words he was heard to utter were something like "Where is the captain? I want to go to sleep." He was an extremely well-made man, about six feet high, and twenty-five to twenty-six years of age, with a fair and very engaging countenance, and long auburn hair.

THE FINE ARTS.—ROYAL COMMISSION, REPORT, &c.—The report and appendix drawn up under the directions of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the members of this commission, have been lately laid before Queen Victoria, and honoured by her Majesty's entire approbation, a circumstance which thus affords additional evidence of the lively interest which our gracious Sovereign takes in promoting the interests of art, by encouraging the cultivation of the highest classes in this intellectual profession. This document is of considerable length, occupying about fifty folio pages, is very ably drawn up, not only as to the clear and proper exposition of the numerous facts which it contains, but also as to the arrangements of the various parts in their due order of succession, as follows: 1. The commission from her Majesty, Queen Victoria, to the Earl of Ellesmere, &c., by virtue of which they were appointed, *viz.*, "To inquire into the mode in which, by means of the interior decoration of our said palace at Westminster, the fine arts of this country can be most effectually encouraged;" and the usual authority is then given to the commissioners to call before them such persons as they "shall judge likely to afford them any information upon the subject of the commission, and to inquire further concerning the premises by all other lawful means." And it is also provided that the commission "is to continue in full force, and to have power indefinitely to assemble from time to time, although the same be not continued by adjournment." This is, therefore, evidently a permanent commission. "The Report," specially so called, follows the recital of the commission, and is addressed, as we formerly stated it would be, "To the Queen," &c., and it goes on to state, that having carefully taken the information of the best-informed persons, they would submit their opinion, "that advantage ought to be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the United Kingdom." The report closes, by stating that, although the competition to which they invite has reference chiefly to fresco painting, yet that it would not be correct to infer, therefore, that they intended to recommend its exclusive adoption for the decoration of the new buildings; "for that the future attention of the commission will be directed to the best mode of selecting for employment, artists skilled in oil painting and in sculpture, and that due consideration will be given to other methods and departments of art, applicable to decorative purposes."

DEATH OF LORD BERWICK.—The decease of the right hon. William Noel, Lord Berwick, of Attingham Hall, took place at his estate, in Hampshire, on Thursday week. His lordship was the second son of Noel, the first Lord Berwick, by Anne, daughter of Henry Vernon, Esq., of Hilton, in the county of Stafford. He was born about 1773, in London, educated at Cambridge, and succeeded his eldest brother, the right hon. Thomas Noel, Lord Berwick, in the peerage, Nov. 3, 1832. His lordship was unmarried, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his youngest brother, the hon. and Rev. Richard Noel Hill,

M.A., rector of Berrington, in the county of Salop; and it may be remarked as a somewhat uncommon occurrence, for three brothers in succession to take the title of their father.

THE MODEL PRISON AT PENTONVILLE.—This prison, of which we gave a drawing last week, is now completed, and will shortly be made available to the purposes for which it has been erected. The plan was determined on after a most laborious and careful inquiry into the construction of and state of discipline practised in most of the prisons of Europe, the West Indies, and North America, as well as those in Great Britain and Ireland. The construction of the prison is considered to be a decided improvement over all similar buildings, particularly as regards carrying out the separate or silent system of discipline. The expenses incurred in carrying the scheme to completion, it is stated, have exceeded £20,000. This is independent of the cost of erecting the buildings. It is understood that it will be opened for the reception of its unhappy inmates early next month. In the meantime all the appointments will be filled up. The qualifications for the principal situations have been very numerous. Upwards of 100 candidates for the appointment of governor have sent in testimonials, most of them from highly respectable and competent persons. The salaries will be as follow, viz.:—governor, £500 per annum; surgeon, £400; chaplain, £300; deputy-governor, £200; master manufacturer, £200, with suitable residences, &c. The inferior officers, with residences outside in the angles, will have salaries from £120 to £50.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, ST. PANCRAS. This church, the first stone of which was laid by Sir R. H. Inglis in November last, is situated in the neighbourhood of Gordon-square, and is now completed and ready for consecration. It is built in the Grecian style, and bears an inscription on one of the foundation-stones, dedicating it to the eternal Trinity. The parish in which it is situated, contains, according to the recent census, 130,000 inhabitants, but with church accommodation, including proprietary chapels, for only 16,000 of that number. In order to meet this enormous deficiency, the Church of All Saints has been erected at a considerable cost, under the immediate direction of the Bishop of London, in whom the patronage is vested. It is proposed to establish schools in the more destitute sections of the district, which in itself contains upwards of 7000 persons. The church is provided with 1200 sittings, one-third of which is entirely free. Among the donations may be enumerated £1500 from the committee of the Metropolis Churches Fund, £500 from his Grace the Duke of Bedford, £300 from Mr. Waller, and a splendid Gothic communion service from Mr. J. Greaves, of Irlam Hall, Lancashire.

THE LATE THUNDER STORM.—A curious incident occurred in a crowd; the finger of an individual suddenly became light, and was conducted with electrical velocity into another person's pocket, when, being attracted by the metal, it struck upon the whole of it, and then glided off as that the bolt which usually follows was quite in another direction.—*Punch.*

FROM OUR LATE EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—We understand that the Queen and Prince Albert propose to pay a visit to Scotland at the commencement of next month. Her Majesty and the Prince will, we believe, go to Scotland and return by sea. Her Majesty will probably make an excursion to the Highlands during her stay in Scotland, paying visits to the Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Mansfield, Lord Breadalbane, and Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. It is said that her Majesty will reside, while in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, at the Palace of Dalkeith. The Royal George Yacht, at Portsmouth, is fitting out with the utmost expedition, doubtless for the purpose of conveying her Majesty to Scotland. [Our journal, the week her Majesty makes her tour, will be the most splendid of any which has yet appeared.]

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE opens for the season on the 3rd of September.

VAUXHALL GARDENS are, for the remainder of the season, to be open at one shilling each, without any diminution of the performances.

DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Friday Morning.

By five o'clock the people again assembled in large masses in the Granby-row fields, St. George's-fields, New-Cross, and other parts of the town, and crowds of from 200 to 400 paraded Oxford-road in a menacing attitude, soliciting persons they were freely given to them by the shopkeepers. The Magistrates commenced their sittings between five and six o'clock, and continued to be occupied until a late hour in swearing in special constables. Up to the present time of writing there are few short of 2500 specials appointed.

The first act of the rioters this morning was to attack some large silk-mills in Silver-street, which had again gone to work. These they compelled to stop, after which they visited several other factories. Notwithstanding the resolutions come to by the magistrates, and a deputation of the meeting yesterday, but few mills have returned to work this morning. It was decided by the magistrates, that on any mill returning to work, it should be protected by a certain number of the military and special constables. The conduct and behaviour of the mob appears very determined, and great fears are entertained that the day will not pass over without some collision. The troops and police marched this morning to their several stations soon after four o'clock. The organization of the people appears complete, but it has not exactly transpired under what leaders they are acting. At nine o'clock a notice was given to the police, that a meeting of the leaders of the disturbance was to be held at the lead-mills of Messrs. Eccleshaw, in Piccadilly. A strong detachment of constables, accompanied by a party of dragoons, immediately went to the spot, and entering into the rear of the premises, succeeded in capturing ten prisoners, who were directly removed to the town-hall. A notice was immediately afterwards issued, of which the following is a copy:—"All persons who have been sworn in as special constables, with the exception of those who are now on duty, are requested to assemble at the town-hall forthwith.

"Town-hall, August 12, 7 o'clock a.m. W. NEILD, Mayor."

Another meeting has been held at the Carpenters'-hall, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a meeting, to be held at two to-day.

Rochdale is in the same excited state, and acting upon the same system as Manchester. They have determined to move out to-day upon Todmorden and the various manufactories in that neighbourhood to "force all out." The Royston people are to move simultaneously into Rochdale, and do duty for their absent brother operatives, in keeping watch and ward over the mills and other works, so as to prevent any of the hands from going "in."

SALFORD.—FIRING UPON THE MOB.

An attack was made at seven o'clock this morning upon the mills of Messrs. Gisborne, printers and bleachers, at the Adelphi works, which was resisted by the parties placed inside for their protection, who fired upon the mob, and wounded five persons.

APPROACH OF THE COLLIERS.

I open my parcel to state that the turn-out colliers have arrived at Pendleton, one mile from Manchester, on their march towards the town. They have attacked several mills. A detachment from the military has just been dispatched to intercept their progress in that direction.

SPOONFORT, Friday Morning, seven o'clock.—At five o'clock this morning an immense assemblage of persons took place on the Waterloo-road, where resolutions were passed in favour of a repeal of the corn-laws, and in favour of the people's charter. All the mills are turned out, and the mob have broken open and pillaged the work-houses of food and clothing. They are going about in mobs robbing the provision shops. The Cheshire Yeomanry are out, but the applications for a military force from Manchester have been unsuccessful.

Saturday Morning.

The latest intelligence unfortunately proves that the turn-out still continues, not only in Manchester, but in every town in the neighbourhood Bolton, Ashton, Oldham, Bury, and Rochdale. At the latter place the accounts received this morning state the manufacturers have been compelled to cease working the mills, and the rioters have taken the plugs out of the boilers, to prevent the engines from running. In general a suspension of labour was never known before. The magistrates are using every possible means in their power, by swearing special constables, &c., to preserve the peace; but the impression is, that had the workmen any organization, matters would be much worse. It is much feared that the great communications of the country—the railroads will be attempted, by endeavouring to tear up and destroy the rails and their bearings, &c. Every precaution, however, is used to protect them.

From Scotland, we regret to say, the "turn out" has taken strong root, and at Dunfermline serious riots have taken place among the weavers, many of whom have been taken prisoners. A letter from Glasgow, says, "The Airdrie district was quiet on Thursday forenoon, except pillaging potatoes, &c., which continues as formerly. When the news of the riots at Manchester, Dunfermline, &c., has spread, perhaps it may be otherwise." And the following will show that other places are swelling the unhappy list:

"ABERDEENSHIRE AND FORFARSHIRE.—Intelligence had been received in Edinburgh on Wednesday night from the manufacturing districts, which unfortunately gives too good reason to fear that the present riotous proceeding will extend to the principal commercial towns and burghs in these extensive counties."

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—The royal party returned from VIRGINIA Water shortly before eleven o'clock last night. This morning the Queen and Prince Albert and the Duke of Saxe Coburg took an early walk to the Home Park and Slopes. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken out as usual, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince rode out in a pony phaeton, his Royal Highness driving. The Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Leiningen, were in the next carriage.

Sir Robert Peel passed through Warwick about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, on his way from Hopton House to his seat at Drayton Manor; the Premier changed horses, and alighted to purchase some books; he appeared to have all his parliamentary documents with him.—*Leamington Chronicle.*

The Commissioners of Police had interviews with Sir James Graham on Thursday at the Home-office. Sir James visited Sir R. Peel, in Whitehall-gardens. The Attorney and the Solicitor-General were in attendance on the Home Secretary during a long period. Lord F. Somerset, military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, visited Sir J. Graham at the Home-office in the afternoon. Mr. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-street, attended at the Home-office. Mr. Stewart, deputy-chairman of the Customs, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street. The Commander Marquis Lisboa, Brazillan minister, transacted business at the Foreign-office.

BELFAST ELECTION.—At the close of the third day's poll, the numbers were—Mr. Ross, 740; Mr. E. Tennent, 671; Lord H. Chichester, 552.

CAMBERWELL FAIR.—This old established fair commenced on Tuesday. From an early hour the road to and from the Elephant and Castle was thronged with "go-carts" and caravans—the drivers vying with each other in economy of locomotion. The fair itself was beyond an average in booths and stalls, though from the opposition of many of the inhabitants, who have long endeavoured to abolish it, the contrary might have been expected.

COMMITTAL OF THE INTRUDER INTO WINDSOR CASTLE TO BETHLEM.—The individual who was discovered in Windsor Castle on Monday night, under circumstances of great suspicion, was brought to the Home-office yesterday for further examination. We stated his name in our last report to be John Quinlan; that was incorrect—his real name, it appears, is Thomas Quested, aged 40, and a native of Maidstone. After a lengthened examination, no doubt remained but that he was insane, and the medical gentlemen signed a certificate to that effect. He was then conveyed to Tothillfields-prison, and an order was made out for his committal to Bethlem Hospital; and as soon as it received the signature of the Home Secretary, the prisoner was removed to that place of confinement, there to remain during her Majesty's pleasure.

ANOTHER SUICIDE BY LEAPING FROM THE MONUMENT.—At half-past ten o'clock on Friday morning a suicide of a most extraordinary kind—that of leaping from the Monument—was committed by a respectably-dressed young female. In her descent she turned round, and as she struck the earth whilst in a position by which her knees were near her chest, nearly every bone was broken. She took such a leap, that she fell upwards of twelve feet from the base of Monument, in Fish-street-hill, and cleared a cart which was standing by the side of the pavement.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET, Friday.—An interesting-looking female, named *Hart Seaman*, was found on Waterloo-bridge, and policeman F 50 (thinking she contemplated suicide), arrested her. After expressing her contrition for the attempt, Mr. Bowstead, the clerk, observed a description of one Martha Seaman, who had absconded from Mr. Thomas Frye, churchwarden of Saffron-Walden, taking some old coins with her. The description corresponded exactly with that of the prisoner; and on her being closely questioned, she confessed that she had been, all lately, in the service of Mr. Frye, of Saffron-Walden, and had absconded, but she denied all knowledge of the coins which she was suspected to have stolen. Mr. Twyford ordered her to be remanded till Monday.

UNION-HALL.—*Hart Seaman*, alias *Martin*, were charged with breaking into and robbing a dissenting chapel, in Tooley-street. The discovery took place owing to a quarrel between a woman and one of the prisoners with whom she cohabited. As other charges are likely to be made against them, the prisoners were remanded.

CHARTIST MEETING IN LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.—On Thursday evening, about ten o'clock, the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn-Fields was placed in a state of great excitement by a large body of Chartists, marshalled in procession, proceeding towards a temporary hustings, which had been previously prepared for the delegates opposite the Royal College of Surgeons. The majority of the shopkeepers in the immediate neighbourhood where the meeting was about to be held, shut up their shops, fearing lest evil consequences should follow the meeting. The police were not in attendance up to half-past ten o'clock, although the multitude of people that assembled in the fields rapidly increased. A person named Browning acted as chairman on the occasion, and harangued the multitude at some length, exhorting them to keep the peace. He, nevertheless, assured them that they were superstitiously weak in trusting to the promises that had been held out to them by the Government. He further observed, that the police were not there, but that it was the duty of every Chartist to mark the several members of the police who might interfere with them. A female sat by the side of the orator. The general feeling evinced around the spot where the meeting took place was condemnatory of the proceedings; and a seeming disgust prevailed in the hearts of all who were not infatuated with the "spirit of Chartism."

CHARTIST MEETING AT ISLINGTON-GREEN.—An immense assemblage of Chartists took place on Thursday evening, at Islington-green, at about twenty minutes past seven o'clock. Dr. Webb, on taking the chair, pronounced himself an old Reformer, who had retired from public life for some time, but was induced to come forward on the present occasion, when he found a disposition on the part of the manufacturing employers to take advantage of the promise of a plentiful harvest, to reduce the wages of the working classes. Mr. Mantz proposed the first resolution, pledging the meeting to a deep sympathy with the men of the north in their resistance to the tyranny which attempted to grind them down. After some other speeches to the same effect, the meeting separated in an orderly manner, notwithstanding an attempt to create confusion, by some heavy flint stones being cast at the platform. About 5000 or 6000 of those assembled adjourned to Clerkenwell-green, and were again addressed by other speakers when our reporter left.

DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12 O'CLOCK.

Up to this time the town has not been disturbed by any riotous proceedings this day, but the authorities are, nevertheless, watchful. The delegates have been sitting, but nothing particular has emanated from them. The proprietor of a printing press, with a form in type, from which seditious placards were to be struck off, was taken into custody this morning, by order of the local authorities. Some of the mills have been "going;" it is said that they are the factories from which the men turned out this day week. The men are to go extensive round of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, who were obliged to turn out on Friday, went to work again this morning. To-morrow it is expected a great number of hands will go in. An attempt was made this morning to turn out the hands at Messrs. Hermann, Victoria Mill, Pendleton, but were driven back by the workmen. They then visited Messrs. Coates' and M'Naghten's print works, at Seedley, but the men of those establishments armed themselves with bludgeons, and with the co-operation of the police and special constables, they put the mob to the rout, after thrashing them, and chased them over the country, taking three or four of the ringleaders in custody.

At six o'clock in the morning two companies of the 58th, with Captain Burke, and a troop of the 1st Royal Dragoons, marched off to Oldham. Fears were entertained at that place of a tumultuous assembly, and the local authorities despatched a messenger to General Sir W. Warre for some more troops to aid them in dispersing it, but no conflict took place. The mills at Ashton, Stalevbridge, Lees, Glossop, and Worsley, are yet without hands, but will all be set going again by Monday. There is not the least symptom of riot or political disaffection, either at Ashton or Stalevbridge, and it is not thought requisite to station any troops in those towns. A meeting of the millowners was held, when it was determined that the hands that were forced out should resume work to-morrow. On the Manchester and Leeds Railway men are stationed so as to communicate almost instantly a movement of any party on the line

THURSDAY EVENING.—We are tolerably quiet to-day, and the town is resuming its wonted activity.

THREATENED ATTACK UPON SIR R. PEEL'S AT DRAYTON MANOR.

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday.—This evening the streets of Birmingham, at a late hour, were in a state of considerable commotion, in consequence of about 100 of the police force being sent proceeding in the direction of Daddeston-row and the London, Derby, and Grand Junction Railway stations. They were headed by Superintendent Atkins, on horseback, accounts having arrived of a contemplated attack upon the residence of Sir Robert Peel, near Tamworth. The colliers, in the course of this morning, had visited Beaudesart, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, and Ingestrie, the seat of the Earl of Talbot, and, it was stated, were proceeding from thence to Drayton Manor, the seat of Sir Robert Peel. A troop or detachment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards was immediately ordered out. They have just left Birmingham for Fazeley, the nearest town to the residence of the right honourable baronet. Sir Robert Peel was at Drayton Manor the early part of the week. A meeting of the Chartists in Birmingham this evening (to which the police were directing their special attention), although numerously attended, passed off quietly.

SHEFFIELD, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The turn-outs have been here stopping the mills, and beating in the plugs. A collision has taken place with the police, and 25 of the rioters are secured. Mr. Read, chief constable of the force, is very much bruised by the brickbats that were thrown at him by the mob. The most active exertions are being made to arrest the progress of the turn-outs.

BLACKBURN.

About three o'clock (Tuesday) the mob arrived from Burnley at Furthergate (about a mile and a quarter from Blackburn), to the number of several thousands, and the military were stationed there to prevent their entering the town. The mob would not disperse on being required to do so; and at length the troops (dragoons and hussars) were ordered to charge, and in five minutes the mob was scattered in all directions, and 80 of the rioters were captured, 40 of whom were sent off to Preston House of Correction the same evening, and the other 40 would be sent to-day. The mill of Messrs Fieldens and Townley was not stopped, except during the short time that it was surrounded by the mob

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—Up to this time the town remains in the same state of tranquility, but serious apprehensions are still entertained of another outbreak.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.

Some apprehensions were created yesterday in consequence of numbers of strangers having come into town from the manufacturing districts. They walked in straggling groups of between twenty and thirty strong, down London-road, for the purpose, as is supposed, of stirring up the disaffected in the borough, and thus extending the scene of these riotous proceedings which have prevailed in the neighbouring districts.

CLITHEROE.

No disturbance has taken place here; but, owing to the excitement which prevails, the masters of the spinning and weaving-mills have closed their works, except the print-works of Messrs. Thompson and Co.

HINDLEY, AUGUST 17.

The rioters first made their appearance in this village at about 20 minutes before nine o'clock on Monday morning last. They came from Wigan, in a straggling manner, and 200 or 300 of the lowest class of people, chiefly Irish, and the greater part of them handloom weavers from the Scholes. On their way here they stopped several coal-works, and also Mr. Gidlow's cotton-mills at Ince.

THE MINING DISTRICTS IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday Evening.—The turn-out continues in South Staffordshire, and both men and masters appear determined to stand out. A host of coals was swamped in the neighbourhood of Oldbury on Tuesday night, and all possible means are adopted to prevent the proceeding of the various manufactures of the neighbourhood.

DERBYSHIRE.

The glove hands, and a large number of men engaged in the hosiery manufactures, have refused to work, a notice to reduce their wages having been given, it is said by the Messrs. Boot at Belper, who state that an abatement is making by other manufacturers.

LEICESTER.

The stocking-makers in this district have all struck, in consequence, as is alleged, of the masters exacting full frame-rent for half a week's work.

PRESTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Reports stated that immense bodies of the rioters from Wigan, Chorley, and the districts of the collieries, some making them as numerous as 15,000, armed with axes, spades, bludgeons, &c., were on their way to the town. It was reported that a large cotton factory at Bamberbridge, was partially destroyed by the mob. From the church steeple and the North Union Railway Bridge, which command extensive views of the various roads to Preston, it was soon ascertained that the mob were in a body on their road towards the town of Chorley. However, the police and the military were brought together, and took up their station near Walton-bridge, the police being in the turnpike road, and the Rifles on each side being concealed behind the hedges. About three o'clock in the forenoon a mob of about 1000 persons, chiefly armed with iron truncheons, reached Walton, passed through the village, and were about entering the town, when the police force attempted to prevent them, and in consequence, a battle ensued, in the course of the police were severely wounded, one of whom had two fingers nearly severed from his hand by a blow with an iron bar. It soon became evident that the police force would be defeated, and the appearance of the mob became so alarming, that orders were given to the military, who instantly burst through the hedges on either side of the road, and presented a bold front to the mob. The sudden appearance of the Rifles spread consternation and dismay in the ranks of the insurgents, who fled in all directions. The police pursued them and succeeded in apprehending 38. The consequence of this defeat of the mob had a great effect on the inhabitants, and in the evening complete tranquility and confidence were restored throughout Preston. Leyland, Croppel, Euxton, Blackrod, Standish, Worthington, &c. The alarm was great, the mob having, in the course of the day visited all the factories, bleach works, collieries, &c., and the hands were all turned out.

AUGUST 17.—The town and neighbourhood is perfectly quiet—not a single disturbance has taken place to day. Last night sent of the leaders of the Walton affray were examined and committee for trial.

ASHTON, THURSDAY EVENING.

We have had some slight disturbances to day. Several bricklayers and other labourers were known to have resumed work, and a crowd of people gathered together in the market-place about eleven o'clock, and began to turn the men out of their places of employment. The magistrates immediately called out the available force, consisting of about 300 special constables. The Riot Act was read, and after very trifling mischief the rioters left the town.

BURY AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

On Thursday an assemblage of 200 or 300 persons, apparently from the neighbourhood of Edenfield, passed through Bury, to Ratcliffe, where they stopped all the mills on their road. The rioters proceeded from Bury to Ratcliffe, where they stopped all the establishments they found at work; but, on proceeding to the collieries of John Fletcher, Esq., they were attacked by the Bolton troop of Yeomanry, a party of the 72nd Highlanders, and a body of constables, who routed them completely, taking 78 prisoners, who were placed in carts, and lodged in the New Bailey Prison. We believe all the mills in Bury are at a stand this morning, the work-people having refused to return to their employment.

NOTTINGHAM, THURSDAY EVENING.

It having been announced that a large meeting would be held in our market-place at one o'clock to day, to consider the propriety of ceasing from work, a great demonstration was expected by the Chartists. The affair, however, has proved a complete failure; and the leaders of the business recommended, as the meeting was so small as not of sufficient importance to decide on the resolution, to adjourn till the evening.

THE RIOTS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE SCENE AT NEW CROSS.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday last, offering a reward of fifty pounds for the authors, abettors, or perpetrators of the outrages at Manchester, was published on Saturday.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Throughout Saturday the greatest bustle and activity were displayed at the Home Office, at the Horse Guards, &c., in consequence of the arrival at the former place of an express from Manchester as early as seven o'clock, which, from its important nature, was immediately forwarded to the residence of Sir James Graham, who shortly after, with Mr. Manners Sutton, the under-secretary, was in attendance at the Home Office. About nine o'clock three of the magistrates of Manchester, who had left that town late on Friday night, and had come express to London for the purpose of laying before her Majesty's Government the latest information as to the state of the disturbed districts, and to impress upon them the necessity of the most energetic measures being immediately adopted for the suppression of the disturbances, were admitted to an interview with Sir James Graham, which was of considerable length. Whatever was the extent of the communications made by the deputation to the right hon. baronet has not been permitted to transpire, but their importance may be conjectured from the fact, that summonses were immediately afterwards issued for holding a Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, at twelve o'clock, which was attended by Sir Robert Peel, and the whole of the Cabinet ministers in town. Previous to the assembling of the Council, Sir Robert Peel visited Sir James Graham at the Home Office, and in the course of the morning two gentlemen, forming a deputation from Macclesfield, had an interview with the right hon. secretary. Immediately after the conclusion of the deliberations of the Cabinet Council, which occupied upwards of two hours, orders were forwarded from the Horse Guards to Woolwich, for a party of the Royal Artillery to hold themselves in instant readiness to depart for Manchester; and a similar order was despatched to St. George's Barracks, Charing-cross, for the departure of the third battalion of the Grenadier Guards, stationed at that barracks, for the same destination, *via* the London and Birmingham Railway.

The fact that troops had been ordered off to the disturbed districts soon became publicly known both at Woolwich and in the metropolis, and produced an intense feeling of alarm and excitement in the minds of individuals generally. Large crowds of persons shortly began to assemble in the neighbourhood of the barracks at Charing-cross, for the purpose of witnessing the departure of the troops, who congregated themselves together in detached groups, and appeared to be canvassing the objects and views of the "turn-outs," and the probable ultimate result of their proceeding. About six o'clock a detachment of 150 of the Royal Artillery left Woolwich, having in charge four heavy pieces of ordnance, each drawn by four horses, and accompanied by numerous waggons, containing ammunition, baggage, stores, and accoutrements, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and proceeded to the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway. At eight the third battalion of the Grenadier Guards marched out of St. George's Barracks, numbering between six and seven hundred strong, under the command of Colonel Sir Ord Honeyman, Bart., headed by the band playing, though the front gates in Trafalgar-square, and proceeded along Pall-mall East, Pall-mall, and Regent-street, into the New-road, on their way to Euston-square. They were followed by a large crowd of persons, which continued during their progress to increase, by accumulations of working men and boys, until their arrival at the railway station. By the time they reached the Quadrant, murmurs of groans and hisses burst from the crowd, which continued to increase as they advanced up Regent-street, mingled with exclamations of "Remember you are brothers." About the middle of Regent-street, the crowd pressing closely on the band, the officer in command directed the band to strike playing, and at the same time ordered the soldiers to "fix bayonets," which order was immediately obeyed. That, however, did not silence the groans and hisses, which were uttered by the crowd until the battalion reached the terminus.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY, SUNDAY.—This morning, as early as nine o'clock, another troop of Royal Horse Artillery arrived from Woolwich at the Euston Station of the London and Birmingham Railway, with three field pieces and ammunition. About 4 o'clock, the Quartermaster of the 34th Foot, from Portsmouth, attended by an orderly, arrived, and ordered refreshment to be procured from the various public-houses for that regiment, which was *en route* by the South Western Railway from Portsmouth. The greatest excitement at this time prevailed, the Quartermaster being obliged to be escorted from the various public-houses by the police. In an hour after, two waggons, laden with ammunition and guarded

MANCHESTER OPERATIVE.

by several soldiers of the 34th, came up, and was shortly after followed by the regiment, under the command of Colonel Airey, consisting of 600 men. On their arrival they were greeted with the most discordant yelling by the mob, and it was as much as the police could do to prevent them from forcing an entry into the railway yard.

[illegible] TROOPS [illegible]

MANCHESTER, SATURDAY EVENING.

Captain Sleigh, the active assistant-commissioner of police, was on duty all last night, and in constant hourly communication with Colonel Wemyss, as from information obtained from authentic quarters, it was feared that incendiary attempts would be made upon one or more quarters of the town. At 7 o'clock this morning, upwards of one hundred respectable inhabitants were sworn in as special constables. Although the apprehended attack on the carts coming with supplies to market did not take place, the markets and shambles have been very scantily supplied. At eight o'clock information was early received at the Town-hall, that a large mob had gone to turn out the hands at the engine manufactory of the Leeds Railway. On receipt of this intelligence, a large body of police and special constables were dispatched, who succeeded in preventing any further outrage, although the hands did not return to work. About noon a strong force of mounted police, with one hundred police constables on foot, and about an equal number of special constables, were dispatched to Little Ireland, in the township of Chorlton on-Medlock, where they succeeded in dispersing a large crowd, and seizing large accumulations of stones and brickbats. No less than ten cart loads were removed under the protection of this body, who entered many houses, where they found large accumulated heaps. The police were attacked with showers of stones, and amongst others, Superintendent Sawley was severely injured by a blow from a brickbat. At this time, and until four o'clock, the Town-hall was under the protection of the special constables, of whom there were large bodies, numbers arriving constantly

to be sworn in. The Riot Act was read at an early period of the day by D. Maude, Esq. It was subsequently read at other parts of the town, and the following notice, in large letters, was extensively posted:—"Public Notice.—The Riot Act has been read, and all persons are desired to go peaceably to their respective homes, on pain of being apprehended and punished as rioters and disturbers of the public peace. William Neild, Mayor. Town-hall, August 10, 1842." At this hour the streets were being scoured by large detachments of foot and horse police in every direction. About noon a messenger arrived at the Town-hall, by an express train from Preston, from the magistrates, requesting military aid. Expectations of a general turn out were entertained as early as Thursday, on account of which many special constables were sworn in, and the sergeants of militia, as well as the pensioners, were called to active service, and took up their quarters at the prison. It was understood at the Town hall that three troops of the Lancashire Yeomanry had been called out for active service. Three persons have been killed; and although this town is in but a poor condition to spare any troops, 150 Rifles have been sent down by the three o'clock train. This morning none of the mills, except those of Messrs. Birley, in Oxford-street, and Messrs. Kennedy, in the same street, have commenced work. The suburbs of the town have been crowded with gangs of marauders, on the pretence of seeking alms. About noon a very daring and riotous attack was made on a mill at Quarry-bank, near Willastow, belonging to Mr. Greg, the late member for Manchester, by about 500 men; who after demanding admission, which was refused, forced open the door, the whole body marching into the lower part of the mill, and effecting considerable damage before they could be ejected, After this they went to the village shops and bakehouses, seizing all the bread they could lay their hands upon.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, intelligence was received of a most daring attempt on the Leeds Railway, which was no less than to seize the mail train. A large mob ascended the inclined plane from St. George's-fields, and threw the guard down the embankment. They then let all the water out of the boiler, leaving the fire in, expecting that an explosion would be the consequence. Prompt aid was sent by a strong detachment of Rifles, police, and special constables, but on their arrival the crowd had dispersed. Seeing that their attempt had not been effectual, and had not rendered the engines unfit for work, the mob were about to renew the attack, when they were dispersed. An attempt was also made to throw the express engine off the road, which brought the request to this town for military aid, by several obstructions being thrown in its way.

At 6 o'clock a special messenger arrived at the Town-hall from the magistrates at Staleybridge, giving information that 10,000 persons, including navigators and others, had passed through that town, the majority of whom were armed with clubs. They passed through very quietly, with the exception of repeated cries that they would have blood for blood. The letter requested military aid. At 9 o'clock a letter was received from the Superintendent of Police at Bury, addressed to Sir Charles Shaw, stating that upwards of 5000 persons had left the town on their way to Bolton, and were expected back at night. Large assemblages had also come into the town from Heywood. He also accompanied this with a strong request for a company of soldiers. At 10 o'clock it was announced at the Town-hall that all was quiet in the different districts.

Sunday Morning.—The accounts from many of the out-districts received yesterday evening, continue to be of a very alarming description. At Hyde, the districts were placarded with bills from the magistrates, forbidding all assemblages as illegal; whilst counter bills were issued, declaring that the workmen would not return to work until the Charter had become the law of the land. At Ashton, where the riots in this district commenced, there are no mills at work. A battalion of the Coldstream Guards has just reached here by the 7 o'clock train from London. The 73rd Regiment is on its way from Ireland.

Monday Evening, Seven o'clock.—The mill owners and manufacturers have resolved not to open their factories or resume business until a general and simultaneous plan can be adopted. For this purpose the mayor is in constant correspondence with the Home Office; but before it can be followed it will be necessary to have another reinforcement of troops. At three o'clock this afternoon, in consequence of information received that an open air meeting was to be held in the Granby-row Fields, there was an imposing array of military force collected opposite St. Peter's Church. It being feared that another attempt would be made, at 4 o'clock a much more imposing force, consisting, in addition to the above, of four hundred police and special constables, went down to Granby-row Fields; but there being no opposition, they marched onwards through Ancoats, back through Oldham-street, to their destination. Some factories in Poland-street, Ancoats, have been taken as barracks, of which a large party of the Fusilier Guards have taken possession. A large detachment of the 12th Lancers arrived this morning from Liverpool by special trains, having just come to that port from Dublin. Placards, of which the following is a copy, were extensively distributed this day round the walls of the town:—

"RUN FOR GOLD!!!

"Labour is suspended! Public credit is shaken!! Labour is worthless!!! Run for gold. Every sovereign is now worth thirty shillings. Paper cannot be cashed. Run, middle-class men, trades, odd-fellows, sick clubs, and money clubs, to the saving-banks, and all banks, for gold! gold!! gold!!!"

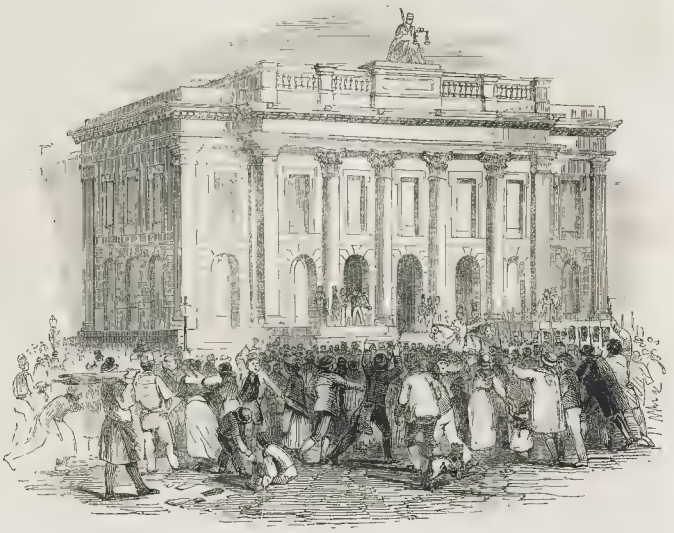
At the meeting of the delegates, held at the Town hall this morning, much inflammatory language was used. A resolution was passed not to return to work until the charter had become the law of the land.

Wednesday Morning. This town remains nearly in the same state as yesterday. None of the cotton-mills are at work; but an expectation exists that a portion of the workmen will, in a short time, resume their employment. It is plain, from what has occurred at the meetings of the working-classes, that a large body of them disapprove of the resolution which the ultra-radicals have, in some instances, succeeded in carrying, that our shall not be resumed until the Charter becomes the law of the land. Since Saturday night two of the leaders in the proceedings which have caused such disturbance in the town, Mr. Tinker and George Seddon, have been apprehended.

ATTACK ON A PRINT-WORKS.—THE MOB FIRED ON. TWO MEN AND THREE BOYS WOUNDED.

Messrs. Wilson and Co., of the Adelphi print-works, Salford, resumed work on Friday, all their hands being taken on. The news speedily made known amongst the rioters; and shortly after six o'clock a large crowd presented themselves at the entrance gates, Adelphi-street, and demanded that the hands should be turned out. We believe one of the Messrs. Wilson answered a determination that the works should not be stopped, and stated that he had a body of police in the yard to protect them. The gates were then closed, and the crowd proceeded to throw stones over the wall. A body of police rushed out, and drove the crowd back; most of them then went round to the south side of the building, and hurled showers of stones at the windows, evidently determined to destroy as much property as they could. The police again made a sally, and drove the crowd away; but before they had succeeded, a private watchman, who had stationed himself at one of the windows inside, discharged a blunderbuss loaded with No. 4 shot at the legs of the assailants, and five of them, we regret to say, were wounded. They were carried off to the Salford Royal Dispensary; and the mob being thus intimidated, no further violence was attempted, and the works proceeded without interruption up to the hour at which we write.

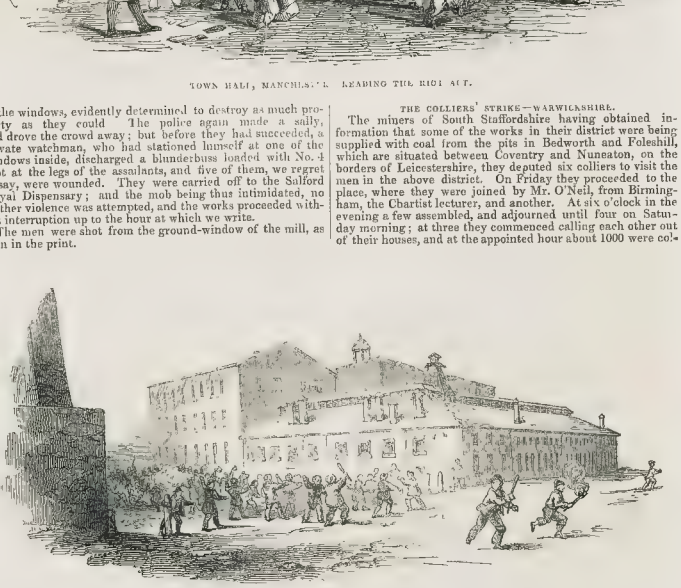
The men were shot from the ground-window of the mill, as seen in the print.



TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER, READING THE RIOT ACT.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE—WARWICKSHIRE.

The miners of South Staffordshire having obtained information that some of the works in their district were being supplied with coal from the pits in Bedworth and Foleshill, which are situated between Coventry and Nuneaton, on the borders of Leicestershire, they deputed six colliers to visit the men in the above district. On Friday they proceeded to the place, where they were joined by Mr. O'Neil, from Birmingham, the Chartist lecturer, and another. At six o'clock in the evening a few assembled, and adjourned until four on Saturday morning; at three they commenced calling each other out of their houses, and at the appointed hour about 1000 were collected on a piece of waste ground leading from the high road. A collier from West Bromwich was appointed to preside, upon which Mr. O'Neil addressed the men on the rights of labour, and the necessity of the men of Warwickshire co-operating with those of Staffordshire for an improvement in their condition. He advised them to obey the law, and not to force their fellow-labourers to quit work, but to reason them into compliance, as the struggle then going on was to be conducted by moral means alone. The result was communicated to the colliery bailiffs, and in a short time after six boats, which had come from Oldbury in Staffordshire, and were lying in the adjoining canal, were started back to their owners empty, amidst the cheers of the turn-outs. The ground of complaint amongst the men in Bedworth consists more in the number of hours they are required to work, than their wages. They have at present 3s. a day for getting their coal, but work fourteen hours a day.



MESSRS. WILSON'S MILL, SALFORD.

DREADFUL RIOT AT PRESTON.—RIOTERS SHOT.

Preston, Saturday, One o'clock. A meeting of operatives was held in Chadwick's Orchard last night, about nine o'clock; and though the numbers in attendance were considerable, the crowd was not anything like what might have been anticipated. A detachment of the 72nd were lodged in the assembly-room of the Bull Inn, and were under arms all night. It was was scarcely anticipated that any measures would have been

For continuation, see page 236

BACK ENTRANCE TO Messrs. Wilson's Mill

PROVINCIAL.

SOUTH HANTS ELECTION.—The high sheriff of the county has appointed the nomination of this election to take place on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., and the polling, in the event of there being any contest, on Friday and Saturday the 26th and 27th. A public meeting was held at Portsea on Monday evening, at which Lord Charles Wellesley was introduced to the electors by Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis.

IPSWICH ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates to supply the vacancy created in the representation of this borough by the decision of the late election committee took place on the Cornhill on Monday last at ten o'clock. The Chartists mustered in rather strong force. There was no exhibition of party colours on the occasion. The Mayor having opened the business of the day, and the usual forms having been gone through, Mr. J. E. Sparrow proposed Captain Gladstone, as a fit and proper person to represent the Borough, which was seconded by Mr. Rain. Mr. Thornbury was next proposed by Mr. Wrells, which was seconded by Mr. Muley. Mr. S. Lane Fox was next proposed by Mr. Rodwell, and seconded by Mr. Schreiber. Henry Vincent (the Chartist) was then proposed by Mr. Buck, seconded by Mr. Lovewell. Mr. John Nicholson was proposed by Mr. Hamlyn, seconded by Mr. Mott. The candidates then severally addressed the electors, after which, a show of hands being for the Chartist candidates, a poll was demanded on behalf of the Conservatives. The following were the numbers at the close of the poll:—Gladstone, 651; Fox, 641; Thornbury, 548; Vincent, 471

The typhus fever has been very prevalent in Devonport, and has swept away four of the children of Mr. Dawson, late manager and lessee of the Devonport Theatre.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE GATES OF DERBY.—This anniversary was celebrated with the accustomed signals of rejoicing. A salute of cannon was fired at an early hour in the morning, flags were hoisted on the cathedral and at the Royal bastion, and the joy-bells sent forth merry peals throughout the day. In the evening the apprentice boys assembled in their club-rooms, where they enjoyed themselves for a few hours in the utmost harmony. The whole proceedings went off in the most peaceable manner and without the slightest interruption.—*Derby Sentinel.*

ENGLISH FRUIT FOR SCOTLAND.—On Wednesday the large steam ship Royal Adelaide, of 1000 tons burden, Captain Richardson, Commander, left the St. Katherine's Steam-wharf, under the care of Mr. Bell, the pilot of the company, with 150 saloon, fore-cabin, and deck passengers for Leith, among whom were many of the Scottish nobility and gentry, and several English gentlemen on grouse shooting excursions to the Highlands. In addition to a large cargo, and several horses, carriages, and sporting dogs, the vessel contained an enormous quantity of English fruit, which continued arriving from various quarters until the moment the vessel got under weigh. There is a great demand for English fruit in Scotland, and the season has been so very prolific that great quantities have been shipped in the Scotch steamers; but the Royal Adelaide, on this occasion, took out an unusually large supply, amounting, in the whole, to 100 tons, which, should the steamer meet with a fair voyage, of which there is every probability, will soon be disposed of in the Edinburgh markets.

TEMPERANCE AND CHANGE.—The great apostle of temperance, Father Mathew, arrived here about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, from Dublin, accompanied by the very rev. Mr. Murphy, of Church-street chapel, in that city. As this has been expected for some time previously, a very large assemblage had congregated on the quay to welcome him, and to gratify themselves with a sight of the great philanthropist. On landing he was received with much cheering, and the crowd escorted him to the residence of the Right Rev. Bishop Scott. He proceeds, we have heard, from this to Liverpool on Thursday next, and in a few days resumes his labours in Ireland.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

IRISH REAPERS.—We mentioned in our last the arrival of a boat-load of Irish reapers. Since then, several other steamers, even more crowded than the one we then alluded to, have arrived here. Among others, the Rover, from Londonderry, on Friday morning, had close upon 1500 passengers. Not merely her main and quarter-decks, but the paddle-boxes and gangways were crowded, and even the very shrouds and the top of the funnel were occupied. As an instance of the progress of temperance among this class of passengers, we may mention that, a year or two ago it was an invariable practice, for the safety of all concerned, to deprive the "boys," before going on board, of the "slips" with which they furnished themselves. They were gathered together, and on reaching the port of destination, were thrown ashore in a heap. The consequence, among such a pugnacious set, might easily be guessed, when no man could get his own stick, and would not, if sober, know from whom it proceeded. Sobriety is at an end, such scenes are altogether unknown, no precaution being necessary, as, even in such a large cargo as was on board the Rover, no disturbance whatever took place, that being as easily managed and as peaceable as a boat full of lambs.—*Ibid.*

SWANSEA.—DREADFUL MURDER.—On Tuesday morning last, the 16th inst., the town of Swansea was thrown into a state of very great excitement in consequence of a report that a person, named John Bowling, had been murdered in cold blood early that morning by some five men. It appeared by the evidence adduced on the coroner's inquest, that a quarrel had taken place early on Tuesday morning between some Irishwomen, who live in the same court as the deceased. The five men charged with crime were attracted towards the spot by the noise. Soon after, those men attempted to take indecent liberties with the women; spoke of their intention of passing the night with them, which conduct some of the Irishmen resented. Blows ensued, and the Irishmen were worsted, and two of them beaten dangerously. Soon after the deceased, John Bowling, entered the court, and said, "What is all this noise about?" when the five men said, "We'll soon let you know, you Irish b——;" and with that he was cut down with a hatchet, and fell dead at once. After he had fallen, he was kicked and stabbed repeatedly; and his wife in attempting to save him, received very dangerous injuries. An inquest was held on Tuesday, and adjourned to Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving further evidence; but from the evidence already produced there cannot be the slightest doubt of the guilt of the five men, as all equally participated in the destruction of the unfortunate deceased. Another Irishman, who ran to his assistance, was so severely kicked, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The police were most active, and apprehended all the prisoners in the course of the morning.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 15.—A branch of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, was formed at Blessington, county of Wicklow, on Saturday last. The Marquis of Downshire presided, both at the business meeting in the morning, and the dinner of the society in the evening. The proceedings excited much interest, and passed off with the happiest unanimity.

The getting in of the harvest will be quite general in Ireland this week.

One hundred cottiers, sent out by Colonel Wyndham from his estate in Clare to Canada, from Limerick, on landing at Quebec, received 20s. each to proceed up the country, having been otherwise well provided for.

The garrison contract for meat has fallen one penny three-farthings a pound this month.

Mr. Leslie, son of the late Colonel Leslie, is a candidate for Monaghan, on the Conservative interest, with every probability of success.

Mr. Ireland, residentiary magistrate at Naas, has retired. It is not probable that the vacancy thereby created will be filled up by Government.

BELFAST ELECTION.—The election for this borough commenced on Saturday at twelve o'clock, when Lord Hamilton Chichester was proposed by T. L. Stewart, Esq., and seconded by John Clarke, Esq.; James E. Tennent, Esq., proposed by John Kane, Esq., and seconded by Richard Davison, Esq.; D. R. Ross, Esq., was proposed by George T. Mitchel, Esq., and seconded by Edward O'Korke, Esq. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. E. Tennent and Mr. Ross. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Lord Hamilton Chichester, and the court adjourned till Monday morning at nine o'clock. At the close of the first day's poll, the numbers stood thus:

Ross	173
Tennent	170
Ch chester	26

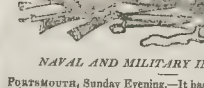
At the close of the second day's poll the numbers were:

Ross	453
Tennent	439
Chichester	184

DEATH OF LORD ROSSMORE.—The demise of Lord Rossmore took place on Wednesday evening last at Rossmore Park, in the county of Monaghan. His lordship had been in a declining state of health for some years. It is said that the deceased nobleman had in the heyday of youth enlisted in the army as a common soldier, and served as such for some years. His lordship was in his seventy-seventh year.

TROOPS FOR THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.—On the arrival of the intelligence this morning of the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts, immediate orders were issued by the authorities to the two steam-packet companies to have each a vessel in instant readiness for the conveyance of troops to England; accordingly, the Nottingham and Mercury steamers were prepared for the reception of a regiment of infantry, and this evening, at four o'clock, sailed for Liverpool, having on board the whole of the 58th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Frith.

TRIAL OF MRS. BYRNE FOR THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.—Dr. Adams, Surgeon Kirby, and Mr. Shea, an apothecary and chemist, were examined, and gave it as their opinion that Byrne died from apoplexy, produced by drunkenness, and that his body might have become decomposed in a few hours after death. Baron Pennefather charged the jury, who retired, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty."



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Sunday Evening.—It has already been stated that it was her Majesty's intention to take an excursion to sea in the royal yacht in the course of the summer. Orders were received here on Tuesday morning by telegraphic despatch to get the Royal George yacht ready for sea immediately, and her captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, arrived here on the same day; and it then became known that her Majesty had signified her intention of visiting Scotland, and that the royal yacht was to be equipped for the purpose of conveying her there. By the activity of her officers and crew she was manned and fully rigged, with all her running gear rove and her sails bent, by Friday, having in the mean time been into dock and had her copper cleaned. The royal barges have also been got ready for the reception of her Majesty, and their crews have been furnished with handsome uniform dresses for the occasion. The Pique, 36, the Hon. Captain Stopford, now lying at Spithead, is named as one of the ships which is to attend her Majesty, as also the Salamander steam-frigate, Commander A. S. Hamond. The Resistance troop-ship, Commander G. E. Patey, sailed yesterday for Canada, with the 71st Regiment, which marched from Chichester Barracks to the port in two divisions on Wednesday and Thursday last, and immediately embarked. The Brisk, 3, Lieutenant Commander George Spring, arrived here on Thursday from the coast of Africa, and sailed on Friday to the eastward, to be paid off. The Rolla, 16, Commander C. Hall, arrived on Tuesday also from the coast of Africa, and has gone round to Chatham to be paid off. She left Ascension on the 19th of June, at which date the Albert, steamer, one of the unfortunate Niger expedition, and the Prompt schooner, were lying there. The Madagascar was at Cabenda, near which place, with the Waterwitch, she had destroyed a baracoon, and liberated 9000 slaves. She was expected in a few days at Ascension. The Alban steam-vessel arrived on Friday from Gibraltar and Lisbon, with invalids—last from Plymouth. The Pique, 36, Hon. Captain Stopford, is now ready for sea; she went out of harbour on Wednesday. The Minden, 72, hospital ship, Captain Bate, which sailed from Plymouth for China, was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 18th of May. The Vixen, steam-frigate, Commander Boyes, was at the Mauritius on the 15th of April, on her passage to China. The Imaum, 74, fitting out as the receiving-ship for Port Royal, went out of the basin on Wednesday last, and will be ready for sea in a few days, by which time it is expected she will have completed her complement of men.

THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.—NEW REGULATIONS.—Two additional lieutenants are to be promoted every year to the rank of commander—one from a coast-guard revenue cutter; but no lieutenant can receive the step of commander who has not served for two years in a sea-going ship, and those who have served the two years will be allowed one year's time for every three years in the coast-guard service, or eighteen months in a revenue cutter. The Admiralty have conceded to the Board of Customs the appointment of chief mates of revenue cruizers, and they recommend to the Board of Customs, when vacancies occur for second mates, that a preference may be given to such persons as have been brought up in the Greenwich Hospital Schools, or some other public institution. It is considered that these regulations will diffuse a spirit of emulation and perseverance highly beneficial to the service in general, and urge lieutenants of the navy to serve two years at sea as speedily as possible, without which on no account are they to receive promotion in the coast-guard service. And, further, such officers must also have certificates from the Comptroller General of the coast-guard, stating that their conduct "has been active, zealous, obedient, and in all other respects satisfactory."

MALTA, Aug. 5.—SHIPS OF WAR IN PORT.—The Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, commander-in-chief; Howe, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir P. Mason, second in command; Impregnable, 104; Rodney, 92; Monarch, 84; Indus, 78; Vernon, 50; L'Aigle, 24; Magicienne, 24; Snake, 16; Devastation and Geyser, war-steamers; Prometheus and Alecto, steam-packets; and the Ceylon, receiving-ship, bearing the pendant of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, superintendent of Malta Dockyard.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—The Formidable, 84, Juseur, 16, and Lizard, steam-tender, at Gibraltar; Thunderer, 84, at Cadiz; and Belvidera, 38, on the south coast of Spain; Scout, 18, and Medea, war-steamer, at Corfu; Vanguard, 80, Cumberland, 78, and Phœnix, war-steamer, at Biskay Bay, near the Dardanelles; Stromboli, war-steamer, at Constantinople; Inconstant, 36, Hecate, and Vesuvius, war-steamer, at Beyrout; Cyclops, at Alexandria; Locust, steam-tender, at Tripoli, in Barbary, and the Savage, 10, at Tunis; Beacon and Magpie, at Port Russia, in the Island of Faros; Polyphemus, steam-packet, at Marseilles.

NARROW ESCAPE OF ONE H.M. SHIPS.—The Crocodile troop-ship, Commander T. Elson, during her recent passage to North America, had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire, the captain's steward having accidentally set fire to a store in the cockpit, adjoining the ship's magazine, on the afternoon of the 29th July. He had been absent from it about twenty minutes without being aware of the dangerous position in which his light had been placed, and had it not been that the purser's steward providentially went to the purser's store about that time, to issue provisions to the troops on board for the ensuing day, the whole of the passengers and crew of this fine vessel might have been blown up in the middle of the ocean, and not a human being left to account for the loss of so many lives and so much valuable property. The fire, it is very gratifying to state, was extinguished by the united efforts of five individuals, and, by the judicious manner in which the commander acted on the occasion, the knowledge was confined to them alone during the rest of the voyage. Its occurrence has now, however, been made known to a larger circle, and great expressions of gratitude have been awarded to the men for their presence of mind under such trying circumstances, and for the manner in which they kept their secret.

Lieutenant Barton and Lieutenant Meech, of the Monarch line-of-battle ship died towards the end of June at Athens, of fever caught in the marshes, while engaged with other officers in the removal of Grecian antiquities to be sent to this country. They were buried with military honours, Sir Edward Lyons and General Church being present.

WOOLWICH, Wednesday.—[illegible] and seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, 439, including officers and men, of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, received orders to proceed immediately to Woolwich, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Stevens. The men, having been previously under orders to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services might be required, marched on the shortest notice to Gravesend, where they embarked on board a steam-vessel, and arrived at Woolwich at half-past three o'clock this morning. Late, or rather early, as the hour was, they were billeted on the various hotels and public houses, and the scenes that occurred in endeavouring to gain admission it is almost impossible to describe, the inmates, particularly the female branches, wringing their hands, and showing every symptom of despair, from a firm belief that the knocking at the door, and the voices of so many persons in the streets, could only proceed from a mob of Chartists or evil-disposed persons, and it was with the greatest difficulty the tired and hungry marines could gain admittance. They expressed themselves thankful to be admitted to the tap-rooms, where, after partaking of bread and cheese and beer, they were content with the hard forms and tables on which to repose. It was generally believed, although nothing was definitely known, that the Royal Marines were to perform the duties of the Lord Regiment, in the event of the services of that corps being required in the disturbed districts. This conjecture was realised between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, by the arrival of a route from the War Office, ordering all the effective men to march from Woolwich at half-past five o'clock on Thursday morning for London, and proceed by railway into Yorkshire. No specific town is named in the route, as further instructions will be issued on their arrival in that county for their guidance, according to the circumstances which may arise to require their services at any particular place. Very little baggage will be taken with the regiment, and all the recruits and sick, and the women and children, will remain at Woolwich. It is supposed the effective men will amount to upwards of 600, and they will be commanded by Colonel James Frederick Lowe, C.B. and K.H., their commanding officer. A troop of Horse Artillery is under orders to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services may be required at short notice.

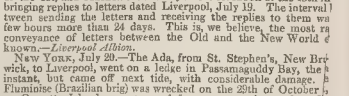
COURT-MARTIAL.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has had the honour to lay before the Queen the proceedings of a general court-martial, held in Chatham barracks, on the 27th of June last, and continued by adjournment to the 2nd of July, for the trial of Ensign Samuel Walter Kirk, of the 18th Regiment, arraigned upon the undermentioned charges. [The charges (ten in number) are too voluminous for insertion. They all refer to gross irregularities in the prisoner's conduct.] Upon these charges the court found the prisoner guilty on the whole of the ten charges, with the exception of so much of them as charges him with conduct unbecoming the character of a gentleman, of which part of the charge the court therefore acquits him. The court having found the accused guilty of the whole of the charges exhibited against him, with the exception of so much of the additional charge as before stated, which, being in breach of the articles of war, does in virtue thereof sentence him, the said Ensign Samuel Walter Kirk, of the 18th Regiment of Foot, and acting Quartermaster of the provisional battalion, to be cashiered; and her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court.—JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

The sentence on 2nd Lieut. Geale, 5th Fusiliers, is, that he is to be publicly and severely reprimanded, and placed at the bottom of the list of officers of that regiment. His place, at present, is fourth on the list, and he loses four steps. The date of his commission is June, 1840.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN BURDETT.—On Saturday morning last, while the 17th Lancers were performing their field exercise, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, on Woodhouse-moor, an accident befel Captain Burdett, son of Sir Francis Burdett, which at first appeared to be of a very serious nature. During the movements, and when the troops were charging in line at full gallop, his Royal Highness in front, the "halt" was sounded, and in the confusion and jostling unavoidable on such occasions, Captain Burdett was thrown from his horse, the animal stumbling upon him. The unfortunate gentleman was so stunned by the fall, that he lay as if dead, and the utmost anxiety was felt by his Royal Highness and the officers of the regiment. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, he was so far recovered as to be able to stand, and shortly after was conveyed to the barracks in a coach.—*Leeds Mercury.*

PORTSMOUTH, Sunday.—At an early hour this morning the 34th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, left this garrison, and proceeded by special train to London, whence it will be forwarded by the London and Birmingham and the Grand Junction Railways to Manchester and other towns in Lancashire, where it has been ordered to proceed to assist in putting down the disturbances now unhappily prevailing in that locality. A special message from the Horse Guards arrived here yesterday evening for the band under the colonel, and at eight o'clock this morning the regiment marched out of barracks, and proceeded to the Gosport terminus. The 71st Regiment marched in here from Chichester barracks on Wednesday and Thursday, and embarked on board the Resistance troop-ship. The 32nd Regiment will leave the garrison in a few days, and will be relieved by the 16th, now lying at Gosport. It is stated that the 32nd will proceed to Winchester, and occupy the barracks there. The 4th Lancers are expected to arrive in this garrison. The depôt of the Rifle Regiment abroad proceeded during the week to the Isle of Wight, where it occupies, in conjunction with the depôts of several other regiments, Parkhurst barracks, near Newport. The 65th Regiment, now lying at Plymouth, is expected here in a few days, as it is understood that it is one of the regiments which is ordered to replace the 32nd and 34th.

The 58th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Senior, are hourly expected from Plymouth, to relieve the 34th Regiment, ordered to Winchester. The 32nd Regiment will also move to Woolwich, on the arrival of the 6th Regiment from Deal. The latter regiment will occupy Horton and Hasdar barracks; and the 16th, Cambridge and Forehouse barracks, now occupied by the 32nd.—*Winchester Paper.*



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, August 12.—The Ida, from Amsterdam for Batavia, will come into the harbour to repair, being leaky.

AUGUST 13.—The East Indiaman Robert Small, Captain J. P. Scott, arrived off the Wight this morning. She left Calcutta May 1st, the Cape June 4th, and St. Helena June 23rd. She brought nearly thirty boxes of despatches, including Admiralty and Treasury despatches. The mails were conveyed by a pilot to Southampton, and arrived there just in time to be sent to town by the morning mail train. They were consequently delivered in London on Monday afternoon.

RAPIDITY OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—The British and North American royal mail steamer the Columbia sailed from this port on the evening of the 19th ult., and arrived at Boston early on the morning of the 1st instant. The Acadia left Boston on the afternoon of the 1st, and reached the Mersey in the forenoon of the 13th in bringing replies to letters dated Liverpool, July 19. The interval between sending the letters and receiving the replies to them was few hours more than 24 days. This is, we believe, the most rapid conveyance of letters between the Old and the New World ever known.—*Liverpool Albion.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Ada, from St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, to Liverpool, went on a ledge in Passamaquoddy Bay, the 8th instant, but came off next tide, with considerable damage. The Fluminise (Brazilian brig) was wrecked on the 20th of October last, on Coretta Islands: master and fourteen men drowned, and one saved.

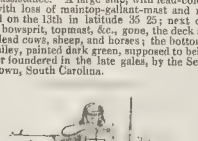
ST. HELENA, June 23.—The Helen, hence to the Cape, was wrecked on Nieu Point, Table Bay, the 20th ult. Crew saved.

PENZANCE, August 11.—The Earl of Devon (schooner) has been raised, and brought into harbour to-day.

SHIELDS, August 11.—The Tynemouth Castle, which was aground near the Black Middens, came off on this evening's tide, and was brought into the harbour.

QUEBEC, July 18.—The Marquis Wellesley, for Dublin, which sailed on Wednesday last, grounded in the Traverse, but was got off, and has been brought back to this port.

July 23.—A brig, in distress, with loss of mainmast, and under double-reefed foretopsail, was passed in latitude 36, longitude 74 3, by the Fanwico, arrived at ——; the sea being rough at the time, could render no assistance. A large ship, with lead-coloured bends, painted ports, with loss of maintop-gallant-mast and maintopmast head, was passed on the 13th in latitude 35 25; next day saw the wreck of a ship, bowsprit, topmast, &c., gone, the deck strewed with the carcases of dead cows, sheep, and horses; the bottom frame of a vessel, a large galley, painted dark green, supposed to belong to some large ship, lost or foundered in the late gales, by the Sea-flower, arrived at Georgetown, South Carolina.



ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—GLOUCESTER, MONDAY, AUG. 15.
CROWN COURT
(Before Mr. Justice Erskine.)

A man of the name of Adams was placed at the bar, charged with having sold an infamous publication, containing a blasphemous libel against the Christian religion. The words in which it was couched will not admit of our repeating it.—Mr. Alexander conducted the prosecution on the part of the Crown, and Mr. Thomson defended the prisoner.—Mr. Justice Erskine, in summing up, directed the jury to inquire whether they were satisfied that the words, as alleged in the indictment, and as proved to have been contained in the publication sold by the prisoner, were intended to bear the meaning and construction implied in the innuendoes, and were intended to bring into contempt the Christian religion, the Holy Scriptures, and our blessed Saviour. The Christian religion is the foundation of our law, and no functionary is admitted to any office connected with its administration without being first required to take an oath, which oath derives all its efficacy from that veneration which is due from us all to our holy religion. It is quite possible, however, that a man may be a hardworking, industrious, moral man, and yet, entertaining opinions adverse to Christianity, may think that he is advancing the cause of those who think with him by giving publicity to his doctrines. The learned judge concluded his observations by directing the attention of the jury to the evidence they had heard, and without a moment's hesitation they returned a verdict of Guilty through the foreman, who expressed his own and their abhorrence of the details that had been necessarily elicited.

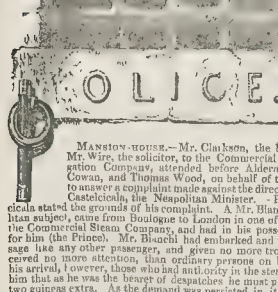
The next case called on was that of the Socialist Holyoak, who stood charged with having uttered certain blasphemous expressions at a meeting held at the Mechanics' Institute, at Cheltenham, on the 24th of last May. In appearance he is a thin miserable-looking lad, and although he asserted the contrary, he does not seem, either from his demeanour, his language, or his articulation, to have ever had the benefit of the most ordinary education. He took the opportunity afforded him of making his defence, to dilate at great length in praise of Socialism, and to express his conviction in the non-existence of a Deity, which he protracted in the same dull, incoherent, and discordant strain until nearly ten o'clock at night, an audience being occasionally somewhat relieved by the perusal of quotations from nearly thirty different writers; but, unfortunately, the prisoner had adopted a pronunciation and accentuation so peculiarly his own, that we were in most cases wholly unable to detect the meaning, and even when that was practicable, it was almost impossible to discover what relation the subjects, which he thus abruptly introduced, bore to the charge of blasphemy, which had been preferred against him. Suffice it, however, to observe, that he met with a most patient and attentive hearing, both from the learned judge and an intelligent jury, who, after a careful and impartial summing up, which occupied more than an hour, fully convicted the prisoner of the heinous offence imputed to him. Mr. Justice Erskine then passed upon him sentence of imprisonment for six months, during which it is to be hoped, he will have ample opportunity of reflecting upon the enormity of his guilt, and of discovering the futility of the impious doctrines which he had the effrontery to avow.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—WELLS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.
HAWKINS v. PRATT.

The action arose upon the right to certain rooms in Sharpham-park, which Mr. Hawkins had occupied and ornamented as a sub-tenant of Mr. Laver, who occupied the property as a farmer of the Earl of Cavan. The executors of Mr. Laver upon his death, as was stated and in part proved, had claimed the rooms as belonging to that individual, and in the assertion of that right had knocked about the furniture, pictures, and wine of Mr. Hawkins, which had given rise to every species of action, trespass, not, trover, and assault.—Verdict for plaintiff, subject to a reference, and a verdict of acquital of Mr. Hawkins as to assault and riot.

DEVIZES, MONDAY, AUGUST 15.

The commission for holding the assizes in the county of Wilts was opened here by Mr. Justice Wightman. The business was particularly heavy, there being twenty-two civil causes, and upwards of seventy prisoners for trial. There has been a general complaint as usual about the court here. The ventilation is so bad that it has been necessary to take out every pane of glass, in order to render the courts in the least degree bearable.



MANSION-HOUSE.—Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, and Mr. Wire, the solicitor, to the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, attended before Alderman Sir John Cowan, and Thomas Wood, on behalf of that company, to answer a complaint made against the directors by Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister. Prince Castelcicala stated the grounds of his complaint. A Mr. Bianchi, a Neapolitan subject, came from Boulogne to London in one of the vessels of the Commercial Steam Company, and had in his possession a letter for him (the Prince). Mr. Bianchi had embarked and taken his passage like any other passenger, and given no more trouble, and received no more attention, than ordinary persons on board. Upon his arrival, however, those who had authority in the steam-vessel told him that as he was the bearer of despatches he must pay the sum of two guineas extra. As the demand was persisted in, it was paid, and it was for restitution application was now made.—Mr. Clarkson said that every country on the face of the earth which sent despatches to England was in the constant habit of paying the charges of which his Excellency complained. It could also be proved that the Dover steam-boats made similar charges, and that even the English messengers never hesitated to pay the same amount upon bringing over despatches. Of all this the Prince had been informed by the company. Mr. John Bleaden, secretary to the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, stated that it was the custom, when any messenger, either public or private, brought despatches to this country, to charge him two guineas extra. The charge was never refused, and the English as well as foreign messengers paid it. Sir John Cowan: How long has the custom existed?—Witness: Five years. Ever since the company began to run to and from Boulogne.—Mr. Martin Pratt, (secretary to the General Steam Navigation Company) stated that he had examined the books of the company; that two guineas were usually charged messengers with despatches since the company had begun to run to and from Boulogne, about five years ago. It was understood at the Foreign Office.—Prince Castelcicala: In the case of the Sardinian Consul, the two guineas received by the General Steam Company were refunded.—Mr. Clarkson: In that case the fact was, that one or two gentlemen who were anxious to be treated with distinction, and were desirous of more than ordinary accommodation, stated that they had despatches, and the additional demand was of course made, and refused. However, when it was represented that they were not the bearers of despatches, the company would not insist upon detaining the money, although the trick deserved some punishment of the kind.—Prince Castelcicala said he did not feel by any means satisfied at the explanation he had received, and declared that the company were not at all justified in keeping the two guineas. If the Lord Mayor had no power to interfere, he (the Prince) certainly would not have persevered in his application for redress, but would have gone to another court.—Mr. Clarkson: If your Excellency continues to entertain the opinion that you are right, we will give you an opportunity of trying the question by insisting upon the same amount from the next messenger who brings despatches to you.—Sir John Cowan said the Lord Mayor had, from a spirit of courtesy, written to the company in the hope that a satisfactory explanation would be made. His lordship, however, had no jurisdiction in the case. He (Sir J. Cow n) believed the company were justified in enforcing payment.—Alderman T. Wood expressed a similar opinion. The messengers received extra accommodation, it was evident, and must naturally submit to an extra charge. The Prince then retired.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—*Thomas Fletcher* and *John Burke* were brought before Mr. Traill on Tuesday, charged with creating a disturbance in the Victoria Theatre. A constable attached to the theatre stated, that on the preceding night, the defendants, who were in the gallery, excited a disturbance by the violence of their conduct. They at first began to hiss, and on being requested to desist, they insulted those who were in the vicinity of the place where they sat, and it was obvious that they came there for the purpose of creating a disturbance. At length they became so noisy, that it was impossible for the audience to hear what was going forward on the stage; in addition to which, they flung some oyster shells into the pit, and it was only a matter of astonishment that some of the persons there were not severely injured. When the constable made his appearance and insisted on the removal of the defendants, they expressed their determination not to quit the house, and it ultimately required three men to eject them from the gallery and lodge them in the station-house, on the way to which place, they made the most vigorous attempt to escape, but were ultimately locked up.—The magistrate said that the conduct of the defendants was violent in the extreme, and might have caused mischief in such a place as a theatre; and that the fact of one of them throwing some oyster-shells into the pit, which might have occasioned the death of some person, could not be too severely reprobated.—The defendants pleaded intoxication as the cause of their misconduct.—The magistrate inflicted heavy penalties on the defendants, and in default of payment, committed them.

WANDSWORTH.—On Tuesday, the Rev. *S. Aldhouse*, late evening preacher at Aldallow's, London-street, City, was brought before Mr. Paynter for re-examination, upon a charge of intermarrying with Hephzibah Roberts, his first wife, Francis Aldhouse, being still alive. The case seems to have excited a very considerable degree of interest; and although this court is some distance from the town, by means of cabs and other conveyances, a great number of respectable people came from town to witness the proceedings. The court during the hearing was densely crowded. Mr. Field, solicitor, of Clapham, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Bowditch for the defence. The prisoner was first charged at this court on the 3rd instant, and on that occasion certificates, being the actual copy of parish register entries, were given in, proving that in the first instance he married and had solemnized between Stephen Aldhouse and Frances Morse, otherwise Montague, in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, in 1824, and in the second, that a

Rev. Stephen Aldhouse, clerk in holy orders, and widower, and Hephzibah Roberts, widow, had been married at St. James's Clerkenwell, in the year 1838. The second marriage and identity of the prisoner were proved by Mr. Jones, the father of the second wife. Correspondence that ensued between Mrs. Roberts, the second wife, and Mr. Aldhouse, was produced to afford a presumptive proof of the first wife's existence prior to and ever since the marriage. At the second examination, which took place on the 6th instant, Mr. Lapoid proved the first marriage, and Miss Owen, a lady residing at Hampton, proved the existence of the first wife up to that time. After a protracted examination to prove the foregoing, Mr. Paynter asked Mr Morse if the money Mrs. Aldhouse now enjoyed was settled upon her at the time of her marriage?—Mr. Morse: No, sir, it was left her in the will.—Mr. Paynter here observed the case had now occupied nearly the whole time allotted for his sitting in that court on one day, and although he had hoped to complete it that day, he must, of necessity, put off the remainder of the case to another day.—Mr. Bowditch said he had bail ready for acceptance: Mr. Frederick Aldhouse, brother to the prisoner, and another person.—Mr. Field said he should object to bail being taken. Prisoner: You were kind enough to point out at the last examination to my opponents, when their case was weak, what evidence they should get to strengthen it; may I claim your indulgence for myself, and ask where I can benefit myself? Mr. Paynter: Why, the line of defence is very good that you have adopted. You have only to prove that you were not aware that your wife was alive up to seven years before your marriage with Mrs. Roberts. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Tuesday next, when the deposit would be formally taken, and the prisoner will be fully committed for trial.

It is rumoured that Templeton, our first English tenor singer, is in treaty with either of the managers of the patent theatres. Nothing could give us greater pleasure than to hear of his re-appearance here, for, indeed, he is sadly wanted, and will be warmly welcomed.

A letter from Gibraltar, in the Madrid journals of the 5th inst., states that an English war-steamer lying there was laden with 400 barrels of gunpowder, had taken fire, but fortunately it was extinguished before the powder was reached.

REMARKABLE AND UNPRECEDENTED FACT.—RAPIDITY OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—The British and North American royal mail steamer the Columbia sailed from the Clyde on the evening of the 19th ult., and arrived at Boston early on the morning of the 1st inst. The Acadia left Boston on the afternoon of the 1st, and reached the Mersey in the forenoon of the 13th inst., bringing replies to letters dated Liverpool, July 19. The interval between sending the letters and receiving the replies to them was a few hours more than 24 days! This is, we believe, the most rapid conveyance of letters between the Old and New World ever known.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Melody floats on the evening breeze
When birds are singing in leafy trees;
Sweet is the sound of the silver rill,
When "the moon is watching on the hill,"
And nought is heard in the quiet vale
Save the warbling of the nightingale.
Musical too is the wind-harp's tone,
When zephyr is sighing its chords among;
And dulcet notes from the sweet lute rung
When the minstrel sweeps the golden string
There's melody in the deep blue waves,
That hoarsely murmur in ocean caves;
But no music on earth the soul can move,
Like the voice of affection from those we love.

Fair are the tints which the sweet flowers wear,
When light and warmth are in summer air;
Or when they blossom in mossy glades
And shed their perfume 'mid silent shades,
Beauty is bright on night's spangled vest
When the winds have lulled the day to rest;
And gentle eve, with her starry train,
Brings back the hour for dreams again.
Loveliness glows on the sunny sea,
O'er which the white birds skim merrily,
"Creating the billows like silvery foam,"
And then "wheeling away to their cliff-built home,"
But no beauty on earth the soul can move,
Like the look of affection from those we love.

M. M. O. Ratcliff.

WOMAN'S AFFECTION.

Sir Robert Barclay, who commanded the British squadron in the battle of Lake Erie, was horribly mutilated by the wounds he received in that action, having lost his right arm and one of his legs. Previously to his leaving England, he was engaged to a young lady, to whom he was most tenderly attached. Feeling acutely, on his return, that he was a mere wreck, he sent a friend to the lady, informing her of his mutilated condition, and generously offering to release her from her engagement. "Tell him," replied the noble girl, "that *I will joyfully marry him, if he only has enough of body left to hold his soul.*"

THE ROMANTIC INNKEEPER.

At Rochabers, Murray, the innkeeper, who retired from business this year, was originally a foundling, and never had a guess of his own history; but all his life he annually received a blank cover containing £50. Now, there is a ready-made novel for you at once! According to all the rules of romance, he must some day find himself out to be, at least, a peer. I wonder what titles and estates will unexpectedly prove his!—*Miss Sinclair.*

DAY-DREAMS.

A man may be mentally as well as physically intoxicated, and this is the case with your confirmed castle-builder, who, it is no exaggeration to say so, is never sober for a week together. There are, however, some splendid exceptions to this rule. Napoleon, according to Bourrienne, was in early life a castle-builder, so also was Scott; nevertheless, both these great men had the full and unclouded possession of all their faculties, and were not less remarkable for a salient tenacity, than for that undeviating steadiness and energy of purpose which derives fresh stimulus from difficulty, and bears down all opposition. Scott, in particular, never allowed his habits of romantic abstraction to interfere with the every-day duties of life. Thought in him did not overdo action. He was the master, not the slave of his imagination; the magician who commanded the tempest, not the witch who served him.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, with rev'rence tread!
Lo! these the silent mansions of the dead!
His life of labour o'er, the wearied slave
Here finds at length, sweet quiet in the grave.
View not, with proud disd in, th' unsculptured heap,
Where injured innocence forgets to weep,
Nor idly deem, although no here are found
The solemn aisle and consecrated ground,
The spot less sacred:—o'er the turf-built shrine,
Where virtue sleeps, resides the Power Divine!

A GOOD ONE.

A boy was asked, "Does the leopard change his spots?" "Oh, yes, when he is tired of one spot he goes to another."

If a tree is felled, why has it no right to complain? D'ye give it up? Because it was *axed* whether it would stand or not.

A THOUGHTFUL HUSBAND.

A married lady, who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbours, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for the physician. The husband ran a short distance, but soon returned, exclaiming, "My dear, *where shall I find you when I get back*"

RELIGION, ONE OF THE NECESSITIES OF OUR NATURE.

We can hardly exist without it; and certainly not as rational beings ought to exist. To be without God in the world is hardly to be. Take the sun out of the firmament, and what remains but everlasting sterility and hopeless desolation? Take God or the idea of God, the solacing consciousness of an omnipresent deity, out of the human soul, and what is life but a continual dreariness, gone on without joy, and terminating without hope? But, happily for man, the Father of the universe has so constituted human nature that it is full of antagonisms to atheism. Its primary tendencies are not to a chilling scepticism, but to a warm, glowing, animated, and animating belief.—*Dr. Fellowes's Lectures.*

AN AQUAINTANCE.

Two chances make a bow; two bows, a how-d'ye-do; six how-d'ye-do's, a conversation; four conversations, an acquaintance.

In an advertisement enlosing the peculiar advantages of an hospital in London, it is stated th t there are 340 beds, and "*post mortem* examinations nearly every day."

AN ACROSTIC.

Composed extempore on receiving the announcement of the marriage (at Broadwey, county of Dorset) of James Orchard Hodbwell, Esq., of Aldersgate-place, London, to the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Phillips, of Middle Hill, Worcestershire.

I [illegible] I love'

P—roceed, proceed, proud Hymen!
H—ow can we wonder why men
H—ail thee, and more thy name now,
[illegible] sound thy fame now!
I nspired seem all around us,
L—ovet belles or beaux but bound to,
L—o! how employed each tongue is—
L—ouder thy praise still rung is!
L est some doll his voice to raise,
L—oquacity of speech displays,
I [illegible] ock's bands, know, bound so
W—e've now a pair, who're crown'd so!
P—lain 'tis that no conne—
E—er blended more—
P—rosperity, Fate, send th—
Long from all ills defend them!
[illegible] weetly from thy store send
L—ife's blessings on them pour still!

Great Totham Hall, Essex, Aug. 1842 *Charles Clar*

taken by the mob to prevent the factories being started this morning at the usual time. However, on one of the bells being rung at a little before six o'clock, the mob, which had assembled a short time previously in Chadwick's Orchard, marched towards the North-road, and the first factory they came to was Messrs. Catteral and Co.'s, whose hands they turned out, and then proceeded to Mr. F. Sleddon's, where preparations had been made for resisting the mob. A stout resistance was made, Mr. Sleddon himself being on the spot; but they were overpowered by the immense numbers after some hard blows had been dealt out. Mr. Sleddon was slightly hurt in the affray, and a large number of squares in the factory windows were smashed. The mob then went to the factories at the west end of the town, and such as were at work were compelled to relinquish it. At Mr. Dawson's factory a few squares of glass were broken. By this time the mob had increased most wonderfully, and included a very large proportion of women and children; but its general appearance had a more threatening aspect than at any time during yesterday. When these proceedings were going on, the mayor and magistrates assembled at the Bull Inn, where the town-clerk joined them, and it was determined to proceed to meet the rioters. This was at eight o'clock; and the public functionaries, accompanied by the detachment of the 72nd, went down Fisher-gate, and met the mob near Lune-street. The rioters opened two divisions for the purpose of the military passing through; but the orders were to let no one pass. The mob then proceeded down Lune-street, followed by the military, and when near the Corn Exchange, halted. The Riot Act was then read; and chief-constable Woodford, and Mr. Banister, superintendent of police, endeavoured to persuade the mob to retire, for fear of consequences; and while so engaged, one of the rioters aimed a stone so surely at Captain Woodford, that it felled him to the ground, and then there had the brutality to kick him. Immense bodies of stones were now thrown at the police and soldiers, many of the former being much hurt; and part of the mob having gone up Fox-street, they then had the advantage of stoning the military from both sides. Under these circumstances, orders were given to fire; the military immediately obeyed, and several of the mob fell. This did not appear to have much effect, for one fellow named Lancaster came out in front of the mob, and when in the act of lifting his hand to throw a stone, was singled out by one of the 72nd, who fired, and he fell. This appeared to put a damper on the proceedings of the mob, and they began to separate, the mayor, military, and magistrates coming up the street. It is scarcely known how many have been wounded, but it is supposed from 12 to 15, some of them mortally. Five have been taken to the House of Recovery; and in the course of the morning one of the five had his leg amputated above the knee, the bone being completely splintered by the ball. A lad was shot through the wrist, the ball grazing his side. It is believed his hand must be amputated. One man was shot in the back, where the ball still remains in the bone, and it cannot be extracted. Two are shot through the chest, and one is in an exceedingly dangerous state. There is also one man shot through the bowels, which protrude in a shocking manner, and he is in a most precarious state. The medical gentleman who has been engaged to attend the sufferers states that he thinks four of the wounded will not recover. As may be expected, very considerable excitement prevails. Large posting-bills have been stuck up to announce that the Riot Act has been read, and that people are forbidden to be seen about the streets in groups.

HAYWOOD.

At an early hour on Friday morning, upwards of 3000 persons from Bury entered the town. A meeting was held near St. James's Church, after which the party paraded the streets to see if any were working; the machinery in the whole of the thirty-three cotton mills in the town was at a complete stand. The procession from Bury went towards Rochdale and Bagslate; shops were generally shut up and business at a stand.

TODMORDEN.

After the meeting at Todmorden and Rochdale, it was decided to send delegates to the townships of Colne, Padiham, Burnley, and their vicinities, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the people of those places in the present movement. Delegates were also despatched with a similar object to the different towns in Yorkshire; and we learn by a private letter from Wakefield, that it is the intention of the colliers to make a general strike on Saturday evening. We learn from all our correspondents that at every meeting it has been said by the speakers—"The Anti-Corn-Law League have caused us to make this movement, but it is our own fault if we do not get more than they think; we will have the Charter, and not be deceived by the middle classes on this question as on the Reform Bill."

LEES AND SADDLEWORTH.

On Friday morning, a large meeting of the operatives was held at Lees, at the conclusion of which a procession was formed, which proceeded to a place called Trenches; and here they were joined by a similar procession from Moseley, and a second meeting was held. After several addresses had been delivered, it was resolved that the meeting should again form into procession and proceed to Upper Mills, for the purpose of getting the operatives there to join them. This was done, and the mills in that place having been stopped, and being joined by another party from Staleybridge, another meeting was held in the Market-place. There could not be less than 10,000 persons present, but no breach of the peace occurred.

ROCHDALE.

On Friday morning, at six o'clock, a meeting, consisting of 4000 or 5000 persons, was held on Cronkeyshaw. The meeting was addressed by various operatives, after which a procession was formed, which proceeded to Bacup, where they instantly compelled the hands in the cotton and woollen mills to give up work. The whole of the hands in the cotton and woollen mills, and operatives of every description for miles round, have ceased to work, and business is at a complete stand.

BURY.

On Friday morning a party left the town at an early hour, for the purpose of stopping the establishments in Elton, Tottington and the other out-townships. To secure compliance with their views, the visiting parties adopted the expedient of driving out the plugs of the steam-boilers. They were, in no instance of which we have heard, resisted in their progress.

MACCLESFIELD.

A procession, which left Stockport on Thursday morning, were joined at Poynton and neighbourhood by parties from Oldham, Ashton, Hyde, &c. At Hazlegrove they were joined by numbers of silk-weavers, and at Poynton the colliers were compelled to leave off work, and readily joined the mob. They then proceeded on towards Macclesfield, but before arriving they again separated, one party taking the road to Bollington, on arriving at which place the three mills there situate were immediately stopped, and the hands turned out. At Mr. Swindle's mill the boiler fires were put out, and the boilers emptied. The shopkeepers in the neighbourhood were visited,

PRESTON—ATTACK ON THE MILITARY.—TWO RIOTERS SHOT.—*See p. 233.*

and gave bread liberally. No outrage was committed. The party then went on to Macclesfield, on their arrival at which place all the mills were stopped by the party that had left them on the way. The silk-weavers had turned out for an advance of wages on the previous evening, but none of the engines were stopped before the arrival of the mob. All the shops and public-houses were closed; but the crowd had bread given them from various chamber windows. The mills have been all stopped. The mob, to the number of 12,000 or 14,000, assembled on Park-green, and were addressed by various speakers, when it was determined to stand out and wait the direction of the conference to be held in Manchester on Wednesday.

BOLTON, FRIDAY, SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M.

About five o'clock a party of colliers, about 100 in number, armed with bludgeons, &c., from the coal-mines in the neighbourhood, entered the town, and immediately went to the mill of Messrs. Lumsmith and Bell, where they made the hands leave their employment.

TUESDAY EVENING.—The mob, which had not hitherto paid Bolton a riotous visit, entered the town this day. They were armed with bludgeons, and immediately proceeded to clear the streets of passengers. They then stopped every factory and workshop in the town. It is supposed they came from Wigan.

STOCKPORT.

There are upwards of 20,000 persons out of employment in this place, who have no resources but those of plunder and beggary. On Saturday fourteen of those who took a conspicuous part in the riot and breaking open of the workhouse were committed to the next Chester assizes for trial. The deluded men will have to remain six months in prison before their cases can be heard. Meetings continue to take place on the Waterloo-road, which are attended by many thousand persons. They are addressed by Doyle, Ellis, and other agitators. In their speeches yesterday they stated that the Tories, the Church, and the bishops, had caused the present state of things, and advised them to go round to all the shopkeepers to solicit alms. On Thursday morning a large body of rioters from Hyde invaded Stockport, and succeeded in turning out the people employed in the mills, hat-manufactories, print-works, &c. They were afterwards reinforced by large bodies from the neighbourhood, and held a meeting of very formidable appearance. Owing, however, to the presence of the Altrincham, Dunham, Massey, Tabley, and Stockport troops of the Cheshire Yeomanry, the peace was fortunately preserved. The more remarkable features of the proceedings in Stockport were the extortion of money from mill-owners as well as shopkeepers, and an attack on the New Union Workhouse, Shaw-heath, where the mob forced an entrance, and immediately commenced to help themselves to bread and money. No fewer than 672 seven pound loaves were taken away, and about £7 in copper. Information of this was conveyed to the authorities, and they hastened to the spot with the constables, yeomanry, and infantry, and captured about forty of the rioters, several of whom, however, were subsequently rescued. This occurred on Wednesday, and Thursday was spent in speechifying, parading Stockport, and planning future movements. On Friday morning the great body of the Stockport rioters started for Macclesfield, expecting to be joined at Poynton by the Ashton and Hyde turn-outs. All business at Stockport and the neighbourhood is effectually stopped. They talk at the district meetings of a conference to be held in Manchester on Wednesday next, at which ulterior proceedings are to be decided on.

BURSLEM, SATURDAY.

During the whole of yesterday and this morning the town has been in a state of great excitement and alarm, in consequence of a second visit of a body of colliers to Burslem. Immediately after the attack on the "lock-up," and the rescue of the prisoners, accompanied with the destruction of property on Saturday night last, a troop of the 1st Dragoons, under the command of Major Jones, was despatched for the protection of the town, and they arrived here on Monday last. Everything, however, remained quiet, and the authorities entertaining no apprehension of further disturbances, the troops were ordered to march for Manchester yesterday morning, and they accordingly left Burslem at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—I mentioned briefly yesterday the loss of three lives at Hanley; it would appear that the fatal affray took place at Burslem. On Tuesday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a mob from Leek (about twelve miles distant) entered Burslem, where the only military force in the neighbourhood was stationed, consisting of about fifty of the 1st Dragoons, under the command of Captain Powys. These troops were drawn up in the principal street, to prevent the mob entering the town, and the officer, addressing the rioters, told them they could not pass, and that they had better retire. He was answered by stones and brickbats, some of which struck and hurt the soldiers, who, finding that the mob continued to attack them, at length fired, and, according to accounts, three men, as I yesterday stated, were killed. One of them was the most active of the mob. Five or six others were wounded, and conveyed to the infirmary. There is no doubt, however, that many others were wounded. Thus repulsed at Burslem, the rioters appear to have proceeded to Hanley, where, during the rest of the day, they continued to plunder the shops, including even the pawnbrokers' shops, and the greatest terror prevailed. Persons going from Burslem to Hanley, observed the road on each side lined by some thousands of the turn-outs. Scenes of the most awful character followed. During the night the mob, on their return, visited Shelton Hall, the residence of the Bishop, which the rioters surrounded and destroyed. Having forced an entrance into

ATTACK ON THE WORKHOUSE AT STOCKPORT.

the house, they set about the work of destruction, demolishing windows and furniture, and finished by setting fire to the premises. After this they visited the various residences before mentioned. The mob which entered Burslem this morning consisted of about 5000 persons, and the Dragoons were drawn up to receive them. The Dragoons cleared the streets. The insurgents are chiefly strangers, and, had it not been for this interference, there would have been no disturbance in the Potteries.

COVENTRY.

SATURDAY EVENING, FIVE O'CLOCK. — Last night delegates arrived here from Lancashire and Staffordshire, and immediately proceeded to the coal-pits near and around Bedworth, to the Charity Wyken, Victoria, and Wheildon pits; in fact, they visited all the pits in this district, and have succeeded in making all the men turn out. There have been no exhibitions of violence, except the cutting of one of the ropes that conduct the baskets down into the pit. All the men are requested to sign a declaration not to work any more until they have attained their object, but I understand the declaration also binds them not to use unlawful means. The men are expected to arrive in Coventry either to-night, or in the course of to-morrow.

STRIKE OF THE COLLIERS AT WHITWICK, NEAR LEICESTER.

The colliers at these coal-pits, which are situated about fourteen or fifteen miles from Leicester, turned out in great numbers on Saturday.

MONDAY NIGHT.—This morning an express arrived at Leicester, for the attendance of the Yeomanry Cavalry at Whitwick, and also of the county police, in consequence of an anticipated rising among the colliers employed in that neighbourhood.

DESTRUCTIVE RIOTS IN THE POTTERIES.

BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday Evening.—Accounts were received in Birmingham to-day of most destructive riots in the Potteries. A meeting took place on the Crown-bank, near Shelton, yesterday morning. The colliers were called together by the Chartists at eight o'clock, for the purpose of enforcing the necessity of standing out until the Charter was granted. The meeting was numerously attended, and the resolutions were carried unanimously. Cooper, the chief of Mr. Sturge's Chartist orators at Nottingham, was the principal spokesman. The work of destruction commenced soon after the termination of the meeting. Immediately after the meeting a body of colliers proceeded to the colliery of Lord Granville, where they found some of the men at work, and, after ducking them, and stopping the engines, and turning out the potters at the different manufactories, they entered the house of Mr. Gibbs, the poor-rate collector, where they took all the rate-books, and completely destroyed them. They next proceeded to the Police-office, which they attacked, cleared the office of all the staff, and released the prisoners. They then proceeded in the direction of Stoke, and entered the Court of Requests, violently assaulted the clerk, who was much injured, completely ransacked his house, and destroyed the whole of his furniture. The whole of the books of the office were torn up; and, after completing this demolition, they proceeded to the Spittles, at Stoke, where they destroyed the whole of the rate books. They went to the Police-office, and seized Superintendent Stonier, who was much hurt in the skirmish. Afterwards they attempted to set fire to the office, but it was put out before any injury was done. They next went to Fenton, and undoubtedly would have proceeded to mischief, but the town was under the protection of the military. There can be no doubt that the Chartist leaders are the instigators of the disturbances. After ten o'clock last night the outrages were renewed to a fearful extent. The mob attacked the house of the Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Lane-end, completely gutted by fire and destroyed the whole furniture. Afterwards, the house of the Rev. Mr. Aitken, of Hanley, was similarly sacrificed, which was completely demolished. Not a particle of timber was left. Mr. Parker, a magistrate, a man of fortune, retired from business and residing at Hanley, was similarly treated. His house was completely gutted. Mr. Rose's (the stipendiary magistrate) house was also destroyed. Persons coming from the Potteries to-day describe the state of things in those neighbourhoods as most alarming. From Burslem to Hanley, a distance of two miles, the crowd of men and women assembled on the roadside was dense, and it was feared that the direst consequences would ensue. The absence of the military, or what would otherwise appear to be the neglect of the authorities, ought to be noticed. On the Monday night it was rumoured that the disaffected in the adjoining counties of Derby and Chester had made Leek a *point d'appui*, and that there was to be the grand central point of assemblage and march. The troops from the Potteries were consequently marched off, and in their absence, as on Sunday last, the evil-disposed colliers broke out into the commission of the outrages briefly described above. The troops returned from Leek at eight o'clock this morning, and, although the neighbourhood was in a state of great excitement, no further injury was done to property. Most providentially, amidst all this tumult and violence, not a single life was lost. It was rumoured that three men were shot at Hanley this morning by the military, and that the mob contemplated an attack upon the Duke of Sutherland's mansion, Trentham Hall, and also upon that of Mr. Alderman Copeland, in the immediate neighbourhood of Stoke.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The mining districts of South Staffordshire continue quiet. The Wolverhampton races appear to have in a great degree eclipsed the interest of the colliers' strike, and, for the present at least, put a stop to the insurrectionary movement so prevalent during the last week. This morning additional troops passed through Birmingham to the disturbed districts.

WARRINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING.

All has remained quiet in this town up to the present. For some days a report has been very general of the intention of the discontented of Manchester and its neighbourhood paying a visit, and, in consequence, preparations on rather an extensive scale have been made for giving them a proper reception.

HALIFAX.

All the mills were stopped here on Monday.

LEEDS, TUESDAY, NOON.

All is yet quiet here, none of the disaffected from the cotton districts having made their appearance.

HUDDERSFIELD.

All the mills were turned off work at Huddersfield on Monday afternoon, a large party having come from Saddleworth, Oldham, &c., to effect that purpose. As the disaffected refused to leave the town, a charge was made upon them by a troop of the 17th Lancers and a body of 400 special constables. Several of the mob were wounded in the affray, but none seriously, and seventeen men and one woman were taken into custody. Amongst the prisoners taken were the ringleaders. The town was in the greatest commotion the whole of the day. The whole of the shops were shut up and no business done. The streets were effectually cleared about seven o'clock in the evening; but it was feared that an attempt would be made during the night to rescue the prisoners. The operatives of the mills stopped are evidently most of them willing to leave their work, and seem to understand, or have confidence in, the movements of the leaders, and to anticipate good from the issue of events. The colliers, in the whole of the West Riding, or nearly so, have struck work.

RIOT AT BLACKBURN.—THE MILITARY ORDERED TO FIRE.—TWO MEN SHOT.

We have just been favoured with a sight of two letters from Blackburn, from which we glean the following particulars:—The first letter is dated last evening, and states that there had been a general turning-out of hands there during the day. On coming before Messrs. Livesey and Hodgett's mill, a stout defence was made, and the crowd was beaten back by the military, consisting of two companies of the 72nd Highlanders. In the affray, Mr. Livesey, jun., was struck on the eye with a stone and received a severe laceration. A great many in the crowd hurled stones at the soldiers, and ultimately the position of the military was one of such peril that the officer deemed it necessary to give the command to fire. The discharge took effect, and the letter states that two persons fell dead on the spot, one being shot through the body. Several persons were also taken away wounded, but the entire number shot was not then known. The people instantly dispersed, and the soldiers succeeded in carrying off their prisoners. Further accounts received this evening from Blackburn state that about 40 prisoners have been taken into custody, and that four other individuals have been mortally wounded. After turning out the hands in the town, the mob proceeded towards Darwen, and turned out the hands there. This morning many of the factories resumed work, and will continue at their labour, unless the intimidating mob returns.

AUGUST 17.—Yesterday morning several of the mills, the hands of which had been turned out the previous day, resumed work, at least with as many hands as could be induced to go in. The shops throughout the town were again opened, and the shutters taken off. This state of things, however, did not long continue, the mob having again approached the town. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was eighty. The persons composing the turn-out mob were principally from the neighbouring towns of Bury, Padiham, Accrington, Burnley, Haslingden, and that district.

THREATENED DISTURBANCES IN DERBY.

On Monday last Derby was inundated with reports that the inhabitants were to be visited by a large number of those misguided men who have been instrumental in causing a general turn-out of the workpeople in Manchester and the neighbouring places. Why they refrained from so doing does not as yet very clearly appear.

ACCOUNTS FROM YORKSHIRE.

At Halifax all the mills are standing but two, and these are under the protection of the magistrates and the military Some rioting has taken place; and five or six of the most active of the mob were apprehended and committed to Wakefield House of Correction.

At Dewsbury, Cooper's-bridge, Brighouse, Elland, Sowerby-bridge, Hebden-bridge, Todmorden, and Rochdale, the thickly-populated manufacturing districts along the course of the railway from Leeds to Manchester, the mills are all stopped, and the workmen congregated in groups along the road-sides and in the streets. All trades are included in the general turn-out, and in some places even the schools are deserted.

CLITHEROE.

The hands in the different cotton-mills at this place were turned out by a large mob, which came principally from the neighbourhood of Burnley. No violence was used, nor was any damage done to property. It is understood that arrangements had been made for defending the extensive printworks of Messrs Thomson and Sons, 300 or 400 of whose workpeople have been sworn in as special constables.

WIGAN, TUESDAY EVENING.

A meeting was held this morning in the Scholes Orchard, at which about 1000 were present, consisting chiefly of the unemployed weavers and colliers of Wigan and the immediate vicinity. Soon after the mob came through the streets, shouting and hooting opposite the Town-hall, and flourishing their weapons in a threatening manner. A disturbance was apprehended, and every shop was closed, the Riot Act read, and the military got in readiness. However, the mob soon marched up Standishgate towards Chorley. The military followed to prevent their returning into town, and an encounter took place a little distance out of town, nine of the mob being apprehended. On their road to Chorley the mob stopped the paper-mills of Mr. T. B. Crompton, in Standish, and compelled the hands to cease from labour. Numerous are the complaints of parties who were disappointed of a dinner by the famished rioters. The Misses Woods, in Queen-street, were compelled to distribute all the hams they had in their possession; and it was rather amusing, if mirth could possibly exist at such a time, to observe the terrified inhabitants of our town distributing the food they had prepared for their own dinners. All business is at a stand. At half-past six o'clock the mob were expected back in the town, but measures will be adopted to prevent an entrance, if it be attempted.

GLASGOW.

At Mile End, near this city, a strike and turn-out took place amongst the power-loom weavers in the extensive factory of Messrs. Walker and Co. Several assaults took place; but the workmen had, with few exceptions, returned to their employment.

RUMOURED OUTBREAK. Various rumours of an unpleasant character were afloat on Tuesday. One report was, that the leaders of the working classes in London and the environs had determined on holding simultaneous meetings in various parts of the metropolis to consider how far, and in what manner, their interests stand affected by the "turn-outs" and suspension of labour in the manufacturing districts. Information to that effect was received at the head office of the metropolitan police in Great Scotland-yard in the course of the forenoon, and also that large and inflammatory bills, headed "Awful State of the Country," had been at an early hour of the morning extensively posted up at the eastern part of the town, calling a meeting of the working classes for this evening on Stepney-green, and a second meeting for next evening on Islington-green. Information of the intended meetings was immediately conveyed by the Commissioners of Police to Sir James Graham, and secret orders were immediately despatched by mounted expresses to every division of police, particularly in the suburbs, to report at five o'clock at Scotland-yard whether any assemblage of persons had taken place in any part of the divisional district, and also to remove as quickly as possible any inflammatory bills that might be already posted on the walls, and that all persons sticking such bills should be immediately taken into custody and conveyed to Bow-street, and the bills sent to the commissioners. During the afternoon the Commissioners of Police were in constant communication with the Home-office, and at six o'clock on Tuesday evening orders were issued to each of the divisions, excepting the H and K divisions, which are the nearest to Stepney-green, for 100 men to be in readiness at the principal station of each division, ready for instant service, should they be required; and at that hour 1600 constables were ready to act at any point where their presence ought be requisite. The battalions of the Guards still in town, the Life Guards, and 8th Hussars at Hounslow, were also ordered within barracks, and those at the Tower were last evening under arms.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. X.

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS, M.P.

An ill-natured radical, with a turn for sarcasm, would perhaps, after listening to one of the speeches of Sir Robert Inglis, and surveying his rather portly and rubicund person, say that he is both mentally and physically a very fit representative of the "port and prejudice of the monks of Oxford." In so saying, he would prove his acquaintance with the celebrated sneer of Gibbon; but he would not be exactly just to the member for our ancient University. If strong feelings and earnest convictions can be construed into prejudices, there is no doubt but the member for Oxford is liable to the charge of being a prejudiced man; but if those convictions are entertained after earnest inquiry, then they hardly deserve so harsh a title; let us rather call them deeply-rooted opinions, which to no man entertaining them can be charged as a fault. Sir R. Inglis, then, is the representative of the opinions of the high church party. He is in the House of Commons what the bench of bishops is in the House of Lords—the advocate of the views, the interests, and the feelings of the Church of England. He is the organ of a class which is else unrepresented; for a clergyman of the Church of England cannot sit in the house, though the preachers and ministers of other denominations may. He presents the anomaly of a layman possessed of all the feelings and opinions of a priest, and this occasionally draws upon him the sneers or more direct attacks from the opposite party; sometimes even a sly hit from his own side, as when Mr. Gally Knight, during the present session, called him "a monk of the middle ages." But he by no means confines himself to what may be called church questions. He is ready to discuss any of the multifarious subjects that are started in the legislature; an important debate very rarely occurs in which he does not take part. He is a good speaker, possessing great command of language without being "wordy," and is occasionally, rather apt in his replies. No one can observe him without feeling that his language and manners are those of the gentleman and the scholar. The question of Church Extension was exclusively his own till the present session, in the course of which he has given it over into the hands of the Government, with whose policy, of course, he generally coincides. But on some particular points he has differed from it, as on the question of the suspension of the writs for the boroughs charged with political depravity, and subjected to Mr. Roebuck's inquisition.

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS.

Sir R. Inglis sat for Dundalk from 1824 to 1826; in the latter year he was elected for Ripon, which he represented till 1828. It was at this period that the agitation of the Catholic Question was at its height, and there were evident symptoms that the ministry was wavering in its resistance to the measure. Sir R. Peel at that time represented the University of Oxford, and so great was the dissatisfaction of his constituents at the probable change in his sentiments, that the right hon. baronet accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and vacated his seat, for the purpose of giving the University an opportunity of expressing their opinion by an election. In the contest which followed, one of the most remarkable perhaps that ever occurred in the annals of electioneering, Sir Robert Inglis was elected, and has continued to sit for the University ever since.

WALMER CASTLE, Wednesday.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro arrived from town on Thursday, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington for several weeks, and the castle is expected to be full of company the first week in next month.

WILL OF THE LATE LORD MANNERS.—The will of the above nobleman, whose decease, about six weeks ago, will be recollected, was proved on Monday last in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury The executors are Lord Charles Manners and the Rev. Thos. Manners Sutton, Sub-Dean of Lincoln; his lordship's widow, Lady Manners, being appointed *ex executrix*. The amount of personal property is sworn at under £250,000.

The two new taxing officers' places for the Court of Chancery, created by the late act as to the Vice-Chancellor's Courts, &c., have been filled up by the appointment of solicitors—namely, Mr Martineau and Mr. B. Follett—at salaries of £2000 a year each. These gentlemen will, as a matter of course, be prohibited from future practice.

We understand that Messrs. Macalister and Robinson, the financial agents of the United States, have left town for the Continent. We believe they will find the capitalists of Paris and Amsterdam, if possible, less disposed than those of London to listen to any overtures at present for an American loan.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.—In consequence of the delay that is incurred by the transmission of the despatches through France, *viâ* Marseilles, from India and Egypt, by the new arrangements with the French Post-office department, and the complaints that are continually made by the London journals at their detention by the French Government, the Postmaster General has been for some time negotiating with the Directeur-General des Postes of Austria to have them transmitted *viâ* Trieste. Should this arrangement be concluded, several days will be saved by this route.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO MALDON.—The advantage which the Eastern Counties Railway will confer upon the county of Essex, are about to be appreciated by the formation of a branch line of railway from the seaport town of Maldon to the town of Braintree, with a junction at Witham, so affording a rich and populous district the benefits resulting from railway communication.

DEATH IN A VAPOUR BATH.—(From the *Journal d'Anvers.*)—The proprietors of the French baths at Antwerp recently appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police to answer the charge of homicide by imprudence, in having caused the death of an elderly woman in their bath, by not taking proper precautions to prevent accidents. It appeared that on the 6th of June a widow, named Tailleur, about 70 years of age, was conducted to the Bains Français, in the Rue de Temple, by a countryman of hers, a German, for the purpose of having a vapour bath. He gave strict injunctions to the attendant to take great care of her, on account of her great age, and the fact of her being ignorant of the French language. The old lady was placed upon a sort of camp bedstead, which is found in all vapour baths, and left there by the attendant, after being informed by her as to the mode of admitting and turning off the steam. When the attendant returned, however, after the usual period of absence, she found the old lady stretched motionless upon the bedstead. She was, in fact, dead. Medical aid was immediately called, and the surgeons said, that death had been caused by pulmonary and cerebral congestion, produced by the admission of an excessive quantity of steam, which the deceased, in ignorance of the management of the bath, had not been able to shut off. The whole of her left side was scalded and burnt by the steam, and on the left cheek was a severe contusion, which she had received in falling, when, as it is supposed, she attempted to rise from the bedstead to open the bath door. These facts having been deposed to, the court fined each of the two proprietors of the baths in a penalty of 200f., besides ordering them to pay the costs of the suit.

There is now living in this county a man named Ripley, who for the last 80 years (without intermission) has taken out a hawker's licence, and has consequently paid to Government upwards of £200. This patriarchal hawker still travels the country, although he is now at the good age of 103 years. The above fact was related to Mr. Taylor, stamp distributor of this town, by a grandson of the aged Ripley, who exercises the same calling.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

POSTOONS.—An Austrian officer, named Birago, has invented a new system of throwing pontoons over rivers. It was tried a few days ago in the presence of the King of Wurtemberg on the Neckar, near Louisburg. A bridge, 250 feet in length, was completed in 35 minutes, and 400 pioneers, 100 infantry, a battalion of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry passed over it in succession at accelerated paces.

SCANDINAVIAN NATURALISTS.—On the 16th ult., two steamers arrived at Stockholm, with naturalists from the adjoining regions. "They were," says a letter from Copenhagen, "received with every demonstration of cordial hospitality. They proceeded from this capital to Ystad, and thence, by the steamer, to Ganthiod, thus having the opportunity of seeing the Ystad, and then the town and castle of Calmar. The steamer anchored off Calmar, to enable the passengers to go ashore, and take a view of the old cathedral. The exterior is very imposing, but the interior exhibits many traces of modern repairs and restorations. The neat and pleasantly-situated town of Calmar, and the palace in which Queen Margaret resided, and where she signed the Calmar Union, were also examined with interest. The palace is now in a decayed state, and is used as a prison; the roof of the knights' hall, however, bears evident traces of former splendour. On Saturday evening the travellers passed Skajaergaard, from which place the telegraph communicated to Stockholm in the space of five minutes the intelligence that the steamers were in sight; and early on Sunday morning the travellers enjoyed the magnificent prospect afforded by the entrance into Stockholm. In the afternoon they visited the castle of Rosenthal, which, together with its beautiful surrounding scenery, excited their admiration. On the evening of the following day, the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian *savans* assembled in the apartments of Baron Berzelius, in the university, where the foreign visitors had the opportunity of inspecting the valuable collections of the Swedish academy. On Wednesday, the scientific meetings (properly so called) commenced. They lasted six days. On Sunday there was a visit to Gripsholm, where there are many remarkable curiosities. On the Tuesday following, all the members of the meeting dined with his Majesty the King; and Wednesday and Thursday were spent in excursions to Skokloster and Upsala. Of the 319 scientific men assembled at these meetings, there were two from France, one from Griefswalde, two from St. Petersburgh, one from Helsingfors, and fourteen from Norway."

PHRENOLOGY IN GERMANY.—Whatever may be the case in England and in France, it would appear, by an article in the *Heidelberg Journal*, that phrenology has gained ground in some parts of Germany. We find that Mr. Coombe, of Edinburgh, has been lecturing at Heidelberg with extraordinary effect, and that at the close of his course a unanimous address of thanks was voted to him, and was immediately signed by some of the most eminent men of the place. There is the same enthusiasm for the science, it seems, in many other parts of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

PHRENOLOGY.—On one of the first days of last week, says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, L——, an enthusiastic phrenologist, went to the commissary of police of his quarter of the city, and made the following declaration:—"I come, sir, to communicate to you suspicions I entertain with regard to the honesty of the *femme-de-chambre* of my wife, who has, I am convinced, been guilty of thefts, and I wish you to make the necessary inquiries." The magistrate asked the doctor to specify the circumstances which led to this conviction. "I have more stronger grounds than any such," replied the doctor; "for you must be aware that every day undeniable proofs occur to maintain phrenology among the very first of the positive and real sciences, and I have devoted myself so entirely to its study, that upon the mere inspection of a cranium, I am able, without the possibility of being deceived, to indicate the vices, the virtues, the passions, and the intellectual powers of the person to whom it belongs. Yesterday I caught our damsel dressing her hair at the toilet of her mistress; this was impertinent enough, but my dissatisfaction was increased into serious alarm, when, under her tresses, I saw the boss of robbery most prominently developed." The commissary of police told the worthy phrenologist that, whatever reliance he might place in his acumen and science, he could not, as a magistrate, take any measures against the young woman without a more specific charge. Dr. L. retired, by no means satisfied with the result of his visit. In three days more, however, he returned to the commissary, with a countenance elated with pride. He stated that, confident in the opinion he had formed of his servant, he had prevailed upon his wife that very day, upon his return home to give her undue warning; but, without waiting for the expiration of the week, the girl had taken herself off, carrying with her jewels and other valuable articles, worth at least 1200 francs, besides a handsome purse, containing twenty-seven napoleons. This, however, was not the only triumph the doctor gained from his science; for he added that, from the attentive examination he had frequently made of the forehead and countenance of the young *femme-de-chambre*, he discovered the most unequivocal signs of the love of family, and therefore he was not the slightest doubt that she had sought an asylum with her mother, her sister, or some other branch of her family. Upon this last prognostic the magistrate had no objection to act, and sent officers to the mother's abode to make the necessary searches and inquiries. Here, in fact, were found not only the thief of mighty boss, but every article stolen still intact. Thus the doctor had the triple satisfaction of establishing the extent of his own science in two irrefragable instances, and at the same time saving his wife from a very considerable loss. It is left for the girl, who is committed for trial, to appeal to her cranioscopic conformation, as indicative of an unconquerable propensity implanted by nature, and therefore as an extenuating circumstance.

NEW BALLOON.—*La Presse* states, that M. Leinberger, an ingenious mechanic of Nuremberg, is about to construct a balloon of metal, which he expects to guide as he pleases. For this purpose a subscription has been raised sufficient to cover the expenses of such a machine. This steam-balloon, which is in progress of construction, may contain from three to fifty persons, with provisions for fifteen days. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the possibility of accident from fire, explosion, or want of gas, and even should the balloon fall into the sea, its construction is such that it may continue to proceed through the water as rapidly as a steam-boat. As an ordinary balloon can traverse five hundred miles in twenty-four hours, the rapidity of a steam-balloon, whose wheel, similar to an Archimedean screw, will describe at each rotation a space of seven yards, must be considerably greater. Several skilful engineers, who examined this machine, have no doubt of the possibility of completing this new mode of transport, which hereafter will render useless high roads and railroads. The only difficulty will be where to place the custom-houses.

DR. PAYERNE'S PATENT.—Dr. Payerne has been lately making a number of experiments in the diving-bell belonging to the East and West India Dock Company, to prove the practical application of his process, now patented, for supplying life under water without communication with the external air. The Doctor has several times descended in the bell at the West India Import Dock, on one occasion, in the presence of Professor Vignoles, of Trafalgar-square, and accompanied each time by an engineer of the company and some of the divers usually employed in their submarine operations, to the bottom of the dock, about twenty-five feet, the Doctor having succeeded, to the perfect satisfaction of all present, not only in rendering the air contained in the bell pure and respirable for the inmates, but in obtaining the very important advantage of restraining the water from rising in the bell as it descends to a great depth, and thus allowing the workmen to carry on their operations with the greatest facility. The engineers of the company have given the Doctor certificates expressing their perfect satisfaction with the result of these experiments, and have kindly offered every facility for carrying out the invention.—[We are indebted to the directors of the Royal Polytechnic Institution for the introduction of Dr. Payerne to public notice. The fact is one which, amongst many others, redounds highly to their credit.—ED. I. L. N.]

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AGAIN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The re-appointment of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to the command of the army was announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*. His Grace was Master-General of the Ordnance from 1818 to 1827, when he succeeded his Royal Highness the Duke of York in the same high office he has been again called on to occupy. On being appointed First Lord of the Treasury in 1828, his Grace resigned the command of the army to Lord Hill, who has continued to fulfil the duties of the office up to the present time. Since 1794, with the exception of a short interval from 1809 to 1811, when Sir David Dundas commanded, this office has had three occupants—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lord Hill, and the Duke of Wellington. The latter is now in his 74th year, having been born on the 1st of May, 1769.

EARTHQUAKE AT CAPE HAYTI.—According to accounts from Cape Hayti (St. Domingo) of the 28th June, received at Bremen, another shock of earthquake took place on the 24th, which caused great terror, but no details are given.

One of the German papers gives us the first tidings of a new and most unexpected addition to the powers of the daguerreotype, that of producing natural colour, as well as form and *chiaro scuro* in all its splendour. The discoverer is a M. Tscarnig, of Munich; and, although we may feel some doubt as to the fact of a reproduction of colour on the plate to the extent asserted, there can be none as to the importance of such an addition to the powers of the Daguerreian process.

THE DYING FLOWER.

(Translated from the German of Ruckert.)

Hope! when spring returns anew,
He will find thee living still,
Autumn winds the leaves may strew,
Yet on trees sweet hope can feel.
In their buds a power unheard
Makes them hope till winter's past,
Till their sap again is stirr'd,
Till their green revives at last.

"Nay, I am no stalwart tree,
Living countless summers o'er,
When the chains of winter flee,
Weaving songs to spring once more.
I am but a flower to bloom,
Waken'd by the kiss of May,
Then to find a snowy tomb,
Where all trace must pass away."

Do not grieve, thou humble thing,
Though thou art a flower indeed;
For to all the plants that spring,
Has been given a living seed.
Death's dark portals may o'er thee break,
Scatt'ring all thy beauties wide;
From the dust thou wilt awake,
To a hundred multiplied.

"Yes, 'tis true, there will be seen,
Others, like me, ween I'm gone,
For the universal queen
Lives;—the single dies alone.
What I have been they may be,
But 'twill be myself no more.
Now's the only time for me;
None hereafter, none before.

"Though the sun, that with its flame
Fills me, may for them be bright,
Still my fate remains the same,
Dooming me to endless night.
Sun, upon yest there even now,
In the future as they be,
Why for me such looks hast thou—
Cold and from a cloudy sky?

"Ah, what trust in thee I placed,
When I woke, kiss'd by thy ray;
When upon thy face I gazed,
Till it stole my life away.
These few moments that I last
From thy pity shall be free,
Every leaf thou closing fast,
I will perish, shunning thee.

"Yet my pride thy power must own,
And its ice in tears must run;
Take my life, when it has flown,
It is thine, eternal sun.
Every trace of grief is driven
From my soul by thy soft fire;
For the blessings thou hast given,
Take my thanks, as I expire.

"Gales, that from the summer skies,
As I trembled, o'er me glanced,
Countless swarms of butterflies,
That around me ever danced;
Hearts that at my fragrance glow'd—
Eyes that at my hue were bright;—
All—yes, all to thee I owed,
Made by thee of scents and light.

"I adorn'd this world of thine,
Though the humble flower as I;
In the fields thou bad'st me shine,
As the stars in fields on high.
Still I breathe a parting breath,
"Tis no sigh—but speaks of love,
And I dart a glance in death,
On the world and heaven above.

"Thou the world's bright heart of fire,
Let me die in radiance drown'd;
Heaven, my verdant charms expire,
Spread thy blue pavilion round.
Breeze of morning, be thou blest,
Welcome, spring, thy glistening skies,
Without grief I sink to rest—
Without hope again to rise."

JOHN OXENFORD.

ANECDOTE OF DUPUYTREN.

(From the Court Gazette.)

In a science which rejects abstract ideas, and will not tolerate anything vague or indiscreet; in a science of facts, Dupuytren was a man of action. In him the genius of invention was less to be admired than his prodigious powers of application. The marvellous facility with which he played with the gravest cases, the fertility of his resources in the most desperately complicated, the promptitude of his glance, the infallibility of his judgment, and the firmness of his hand, made him the first practitioner in a science where practice walks hand in hand with theory.

The human heart in time becomes hardened to suffering; and, it must be confessed, notwithstanding the respect due to so great a name, that Dupuytren, more than any other man, allowed himself to consider life and human things with the most profound and distainful contempt. His disposition was harsh, proud, and despotic; he carried into the world the same rigorous and pitiless inflexibility which made his pupils and subordinates tremble in the hospital. Although he often dismissed patients with a celerity almost brutal, they were every day so numerous that the consultations frequently continued until after nightfall.

One day that they had been prolonged even later than usual, Dupuytren, exhausted by fatigue, was just going to take a little rest, when another visitor, who had arrived a little after the rest, appeared to request his advice.

He was a little old man, whose exact age it would have been difficult to guess. His fresh, plump, rosy face, which appeared as if it had never required the application of a razor, might almost have been called pretty; when younger he might have served as a model for the little cherubim, with their white wings, which, in pictures of the Virgin, are often represented as hovering over her. The wrinkles on his forehead were numerous, but slightly marked; his mouth was small, his nose was a small aquiline finely turned; his feet and hands, like the rest of his frame, were miniatures. In the blue eyes, in all the features, in all the gestures of this little being, appeared simplicity, mildness, and exquisite goodness.

There are some countenances on which the eye rests with satisfaction; it is not thus with the face in question, to which the beholder was irresistibly attracted, after looking for a short time on the calm and peaceful features of the little old man, one would almost feel better from the inspection. He held in his right hand a cane—the little creature was entirely dressed in black; as he bowed he showed his *tonsure*. He was a priest.

Dupuytren looked fixedly at him with a freezing expression—"What is the matter with you?" said he harshly.

"Sir," replied the priest mildly, "I must first beg your permission to be seated; my poor legs are rather feeble. About two years ago a swelling appeared in my throat; the medical man in my village (I am curé of * * * *, near Nemours) told me at first that it was nothing of importance; however, it increased, and at the end of five months the abscess opened of itself. I kept my bed for a long time without becoming any better, but was obliged to rise occasionally to perform my duty, having no assistance for the service of four villages; and"

"Show me your throat."

"If it is true," continued he, as he prepared to obey, "that my parishioners offered to go to * * * every Sunday to church, but they are much fatigued during the week, and have but that day to rest; and I thought it was not just that everybody should be inconvenienced on my account. The Archbishop spoke of sending me an assistant, and at length my parishioners would insist on my coming to Paris to consult you. I was some little time in making up my mind, for travelling is expensive, and there are a great number of poor in my village; but I was obliged at last to give way, and I took the diligence. Here is the wound, doctor," added he, holding his head aside.

Dupuytren examined it intently. The patient's throat presented a hole nearly an inch in diameter; it was very deep. It was a complicated case—an abscess of one of the maxillary glands, and an aneurism of the carotid artery. The wound was gangrened in several places. The case was so serious that Dupuytren was amazed that the sick man could remain erect. He opened the lips of the wound to their full extent, scrutinized it intently, pressed it on all sides—the patient did not even wince. When he had finished the examination, Dupuytren roughly turned back his head, which he held in his hands, and looking intently at him, said in a tone diabolically cruel, "Well, Mr. Abbé, with such a throat as that, you must die!"

The Abbé took the bandages, and wrapped up his throat without uttering a word, Dupuytren's eyes always fixed on him. When he had finished dressing his wound, the priest took five francs wrapped in paper from his pocket, and placed it on the mantel-piece.

"I am not rich and my parishioners are very poor, doctor," said he with an angelic smile. "Forgive me, if I cannot pay a consultation of Dr. Dupuytren more worthily; I am glad I have come to seek you; I shall at least be prepared for what I must now expect. *Perhaps*," added he, with extreme mildness, "you might have announced this serious matter with a little more precaution; I am 65, and at that age sometimes one's life is attached to life. But I am not offended with you; you have not surprised me. Indeed, I have long expected it. Farewell, doctor, I shall return and die in the presbytery." He left.

Dupuytren remained pensive. This soul of iron, this powerful genius was crushed like a fragile glass, by a few simple words of an old man, whom he had held sick and suffering in his large hands and whose misery he had sported with. In this weak and tottering frame he had encountered a firmer heart, a more energetic will, than his own; he had, in short, found his master. He darted towards the staircase; the little priest was slowly descending, leaning on the balustrade.

"Mr. Abbé," exclaimed Dupuytren, "will you come back for a minute?"

The Abbé returned.

"There is, perhaps, a means of saving you, if you will undergo an operation."

"Why, with the blessing of God, doctor," said the Abbé, quickly depositing his cane and hat, "I came to Paris for that purpose only. Operate, to be sure as much as you think proper."

"But the endeavour may be useless, and the operation must be long and painful."

"Never mind, doctor, operate; I will endure all. How delighted my poor parishioners will be."

"Well, you must go to the Hotel Dieu, to the Salle Saint Agnes. You will be well attended there; the sisters will not allow you to wan anything. Now I must rest to-night, and to-morrow, or the next day,"—

"I understand, doctor, and am much obliged to you."

Dupuytren then wrote a few words, and gave the paper to the priest, who immediately went to the hospital, where almost all the community attended to instal him in his little couch. Each of the sisters had sisters loaded him with pillows and syrups. The little priest did not know how to thank them sufficiently.

The next day but one five or six hundred pupils, who every day attended the practical lectures of the professor, were scarcely assembled when Dupuytren arrived. He instantly turned towards the priest, followed by his imposing hand, and the operation commenced. Dupuytren cut and slashed with the knife and scissors. His steel forceps probed the depth of the wound, and brought back the fibres, which he twisted, and afterwards tied; then the grating saw removed the carious fragments of the lower jaw. Sponges, repeatedly squeezed, yielded torrents of blood. The operation continued twenty-five minutes

The Abbé did not shrink or even utter a groan when all who surrounded him fell back at the same time breathless with attention and alarm, and Dupuytren said to him, "It is over!" The Abbé was rather pale

Dupuytren himself dressed the wound. "I think everything will go well," said he in a friendly tone; "did you suffer much?"

"I endeavoured to think of other things," replied the priest, in a drowsy tone, and he fell into a sort of lethargic stupor.

Dupuytren examined him for a moment in profound silence, then gently drew the white curtains surrounding his couch, and continued visiting his patients. The priest was saved.

Every morning when Dupuytren arrived at the hospital, by a strange infraction of his established rule, he passed by the first beds, and commenced by visiting the Abbé, and when he was slowly recovering, and enabled daily to take a little exercise, Dupuytren, after his general visit, returned, passed the priest's arm under his own, and accommodating his step to the invalid's, took a few turns round the room with him.

To those who knew the careless harshness with which the doctor treated his patients, this change of conduct appeared inexplicable.

When the Abbé was well enough to bear the fatigue of travelling, he took leave of the sisters and the doctor, and returned to his parishioners.

Some months afterwards, Dupuytren, one morning, on entering the Salle St. Agnes, at the Hotel Dieu, saw the Abbé, who had for some time awaited his arrival, advancing to meet him. He still wore his

little black robes, but they were covered with dust, his buckled shoes were quite white; he had a large wicker basket under his arm well secured with packthread, from which a few pieces of straw here and there escaped. Dupuytren gave him the kindest reception, and after having ascertained that the operation had been followed by no danger, he inquired the reason of his visit to Paris.

"Sir," replied the Abbé, "this is the anniversary of the day on which you performed the operation which restored me. I would not allow the 6th of May to pass without coming to see you, and I thought I would at the same time bring you a little present. Here are two fine pullets from my poultry yard, and some pears from my garden—you can scarcely find any like them in Paris. But you will promise me to taste them?"

Dupuytren shook his hand cordially. He much wished the good old man to dine with him; he, however, refused, although it would have afforded him much pleasure to accept the invitation: his time was precious, he was obliged to return immediately to * * *

The next two years, on the 6th of May, Dupuytren again saw the little priest, accompanied by his basket and his pullets. The doctor showed much emotion on receiving these visits.

About this time he had the first attacks of the disorder to which all his science (immense as it was) gave way. He went to Italy, by the recommendation of the whole body of physicians, but without experiencing in himself any hope of being saved by the voyage. When he returned to Fgnes, in the month of March, 1834, his case appeared rather better; but this improvement was only apparent, and Dupuytren knew it well. He felt that his days were numbered, and saw his last hour approaching. As the fatal period approached his disposition became still more morose. Perhaps these sorrowful moments, this moral solitude, this isolation, which, from his former harshness and cruelty to others, he had so surely prepared for himself, and which left him, so to speak, alone with death, gave him a solemn warning.

He suddenly called his adopted son, who was watching close by, and dictated the following—

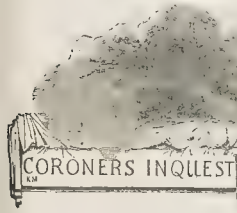
"To Mr. Curé, of the parish of * * near Nemours.

"My dear Abbé,—The doctor, in his turn, wants your assistance. Come quickly (perhaps you may even be too late) to

"Your friend. DUPUYTREN."

The little priest hastened to attend the summons. He was a long while alone with Dupuytren. No one knows what passed between them; but when the Abbe left the dying man's apartment, although his eyes were humid, an expression of holy joy beamed in his countenance.

On the 8th of February, 1835, Dupuytren expired. The day of the funeral, the sky, from the first of the morning, was covered with grey clouds A drizzling rain, mingled with sleet chilled the immense and silent crowd, which filled the Place St. Germain L'Auxerrois, and the vast crowd of the Maison Mortuaire. The church of St. Eustache could scarcely contain the *cortege*. After the funeral service, the coffin was supported by his pupils to the cemetery, and the little priest followed the convoy in tears.



MORTALITY IN THE PENITENTIARY.—On Monday evening an inquest was held by Mr. Higgs, at the Penitentiary, Millbank, on the body of William Williams, aged 29, an inmate of the above prison.—The Rev. Daniel Nihill, governor of the prison, said that the deceased was received there on the 14th June, 1840, from the Warrior hulk, having been convicted on the 7th of May preceding, at Beaumaris, of sheep-stealing, and sentenced to ten years' transportation, but which had been subsequently commuted to imprisonment, to expire on the 6th of October, 1843.—Dr. Bayley, physician to the Penitentiary, said the deceased was affected during the last spring with dysentery, but got the better of it. On the 24th ult., however, he was again seized, and continued in a very lingering state until Sunday last, the 14th inst., when death ensued.—A Juror: What is the cause of dysentery?—Dr. Bayley said, during the spring months there was a great deal of dysentery in that prison, arising from the overflow of the immediate neighbourhood by the heavy rains and the river. A Juror: What, the prison then is so damp?—Dr. Bayley: No, it is not the prison, but the immediate neighbourhood. The witness further stated, that the average number in the prison was 760. The deaths since Christmas amounted to fifteen, and not twenty-eight, as had been erroneously stated in the House of Commons. Fourteen had been pardoned on medical grounds, five of whom had been sent to Bethlehem Hospital, one out of the five being affected with epilepsy, which was almost sure to lead to insanity. A Juror inquired what was done with prisoners when they became permanently sick.—Dr. Bayley: When life is endangered by imprisonment, or where prisoners are likely to be in the infirmary the entire time of their sentence, they were pardoned. A Juror: You don't discharge them till they are pretty well done for!—The jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Natural death."

EXTRAORDINARY ANTIPATHY OF THE IRISH TO CORONERS' INQUESTS AND POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS. On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the University College Hospital, on the body of Patrick Newman, aged 35. Mr. Quain, the surgeon, stated that the deceased was quite insensible when brought in, and continued, although bled, in that state, until Monday morning, when he expired. Mr. Quain added that he had not made a *post mortem* examination, nor should he have liked to attempt it, for six or seven of the deceased's relations, who were in attendance awaiting the deceased's death, the moment that event was announced to them, rushed into the ward where the body lay, and would, had they not been opposed force to force, have at once carried it off, in order to prevent either an inquest or an examination. The Coroner said the abhorrence of the Irish to either inquests or *post mortem* examinations was most extraordinary. A short time since he had held an inquest on the body of an Irishwoman, in whose case he deemed it necessary to have a *post mortem* examination, but he was met with the most violent resistance on the part of the husband. On questioning him as to the reason of his objecting, he expressed his sincere and fervent conviction that the moment a knife was placed into the body of his deceased wife she would speak. A verdict having been recorded, the deceased's brother exclaimed, "Thank your honourable worships," rushed out of the inquest-room, and in less than two minutes the mortal remains of poor Patrick Newman were upon the shoulders of his relatives on the road to have his "wake."

SNAKE CHARMING AT CAIRO.—A snake having been seen in the upper room of the house of a friend of mine, he sent for one of these men, and I happened to be there when three of them arrived. They were dressed in the usual clothes of the lower classes—viz., a red cap and turban, an inner and outer tunic, in this case without a belt and shoes; each carried a leather bag and wand. They were searched and admitted into a lower chamber, where it was proposed they should make their first essay. One of the men advancing from the crowd of servants and people collected (among whom were two Englishmen besides myself,) and brandishing his wand, tapped gently the woodwork in the chamber, and then placing himself in the middle of the room, gave a long whistle, and in a loud voice and musical cadence said—"In the name of GOD, the highest, the most perfect," and several other sentences which I could not catch, in which, however, the name of Solomon the son of David occurred, terminating the chant by commanding the snakes, if above, to come down—if below, to come up to him. After using the same form of incantation two or three times without success, he went into another apartment on the same floor, repeating the like till he was satisfied that no snakes were to be found. He was then conducted into the upper chamber, where a snake had been seen; the same formula was repeated several times, while, at his request, the doors of adjoining rooms were opened when advancing; he made a thrust with his wand behind a door, and then, starting back, baring his arm and brandishing his wand, thrust it again behind the door, dragging out with seeming caution, at the end of his wand a snake of about four feet long, which, when he had advanced to the middle of the room, with violent and grotesque gesture, he seized by the neck, to the great dismay of the bystanders, who retreated as best they could, to the doors and walls, leaving him ample space for his manœuvres. Being assured at length of the perfect control he seemed to possess over the enemy, we gradually advanced, while he, with the sleeve of his tunic, drew from the mouth of the snake a number of small teeth, which he forbade us to touch, picking them out from his sleeve with great caution. All now was hubbub and confusion; the crowd had pressed round the man, when something was said in disparagement of the performance, and the man, to our utter astonishment, bit off the head of the snake, and while answering the reproach, and chewing the head, took another bite, much to the disgust of our host, who put an end to the repast by removing to the house of a person in the vicinity. The company followed, and witnessed the catching of several snakes; in every case, however, the snake was taken from behind the door of an inner room, the man filling up the entrance and frightening away all the witnesses by the suddenness of his movements. We were then taken to the top of the house; then, as a climax, and to remove all suspicion of his having snakes secreted in his dress, the performer divested himself of his habiliments and entered a small dark chamber on the roof, in a state of primitive innocence, bringing out with him one of the largest snakes that had been caught. Nevertheless, this also failed to convince some of the company, who, with the three Saadi, were invited to the house of an Armenian gentleman, who caused them to be searched in the street before entering. Having arrived in the court-yard, a black servant of our host submitted to the process of being rendered invulnerable A serpent was put round his neck and made to bite the lobe of his left ear, and after repeating certain words the boy was considered sufficiently initiated to be intrusted with several snakes, which at last were handed about, the company having become familiar with those objects of terror; and the little teeth which, at first it was dangerous to remove, even from the sleeve of the tunic, were taken out of many a finger with no worse consequences than the loss of a drop or two of blood, which usually flowed on sucking the wound. Two small snakes were taken out of the house of an Armenian gentleman, and three or four others from an adjoining house, and it was proposed that all the snakes should be put in the middle of the court, while the Saadi should place himself in an adjoining room to call them to him after the approved form. This ingenious test was violently opposed by all three of the Saadi, and, during the argument, which was confused and noisy, the snakes were caught up and carried off, and the whole company dispersed. N.B. The snakes were all of one kind, except the two small ones found in the house of the Armenian. None of them had the appearance of venomous serpents, the head not flat, joined to the body without any apparent neck, long tail and pointed termination.—*Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review.*

A TAVERN ROOM.—It was one of those unaccountable little rooms which are never seen anywhere but in a tavern, and are supposed to have got into taverns by reason of the facilities afforded to the architect for getting drunk while engaged in their construction. It had more corners in it than the brain of an obstinate man; was full of mud closets, in which nothing could be put that was not specially invented and made for that purpose; had mysterious shelvings and bulkheads, and indications of staircases in the ceiling, and was elaborately provided with a bell that rung in the room itself, about two feet from the handle, and had no connection whatever with any other part of the establishment. It was a little below the pavement, and abutted close upon it: so that passengers grated against the window panes with their buttons, and scraped it with their baskets; and fearful boys suddenly coming between a thoughtful guest and the light, derided him, or put out their tongues as if he were a physician; or made white robes on the ends of their noses by flattening the same against the glass, and vanished awfully like spectres.—*Martin Chuzzlewit.*

NAPOLEON'S HEART.—The *Globe* tells the following strange story:—"When Bonaparte died at St. Helena, it is well known that his heart was extracted with the design of being preserved. The British physician who had the charge of that wondrous organ had deposited it in a silver basin, among water, and retired to rest, leaving two tapers burning beside it in his chamber. He often confesses to his friends, while narrating the particulars, he felt nervously anxious as the custodier of such a charge, and, though he reclined, did not sleep. While lying thus awake, he heard, during the silence of the night, first a rustling noise, then a plunge among the water in the basin, and then the sound of an object falling with a rebound on the floor—all occurring with the quickness of thought. Dr. A sprang from his bed, and the cause of the intrusion on his repose was soon explained. It was an enormous rat, dragging the heart of Buonaparte to its hole. A few moments more, and that which before had been too vast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe, would have been found even in a more degrading positon than the dust of Cæsar stopping a beer-barrel—it would have been devoured as the supper of a rat."

DREAMS.—And how can we certainly distinguish between our dreams and our waking thoughts? What criterion is there by which we may surely know, whether we are awake or asleep? It is true, as soon as we awake out of sleep, we know we have been in a dream, and are now awake. But how shall we know that a dream is such, while we continue therein? What is a dream? To give a gross and superficial, not a philosophical account of it, —it is a series of persons and things presented to our mind in sleep, which have no being but in our own imagination. A dream, therefore, is a kind of digression from our real life. It seems to be an echo of what was said or done when we were awake. Or, may we say, a dream is a fragment of life, broken off at both ends, not connected, either with the past that goes before, or with that which follows after? And is there any better way of distinguishing our dreams from our waking thoughts, than by this very circumstance? It is a kind of parenthesis, inserted in life, as that is in a discourse, which goes on equally well either with or without it. By this, then we may intallibly know a dream; by its being broken off at both ends; by its having no proper connexion with the real things which either precede or follow it.—*John Wesley.*

BELGIAN CHASSE.—With this she entered into a detail of the laws of the hunting field, which more than once threw me into fits of laughter. It seemed, then, that the code decided that each horseman who followed the hounds should not be left to the wilfulness of the horse, or the aspirings of his ambition, as to the place he occupied in the chase. It was no momentary superiority of skill or steed—no display of jockeyship—no blood that decided this momentous question. No, that was arranged on principles far less vacillating and more permanent, at the commencement of the hunting season, by which it was laid down as a rule certain, that the grand maitre was always to ride first. His pace might be fast or it might be slow, but his place was there. After him came the maitres, the people in scarlet, who, in right of paying double subscription, were thus costumed and thus privileged; whilst the aspirants in green followed last, their smaller contribution only permitting them to see so much of the sport as their respectful distance opened to them; and thus that indiscriminate rush, so observable in our hunting fields, was admirably avoided and provided against. It was no headlong piece of reckless daring: no impetuous dash of bold horsemanship; on the contrary, it was a decorous and stately canter, not after hounds, but after an elderly gentleman in a red coat and a brass tube, who was taking a quiet airing, in the pleasing delusion that he was hunting an animal unknown. Woe unto the man who forgot his place in the procession; you might as well walk into dinner before your host, under the pretence that you were a more nimble pedestrian. Besides this, there were subordinate rules to no end—certain notes in the *cor de chasse* were royalties of the grand maitre; the maitres possessed others as *their* privileges, which no aspirant dare venture on. There were quavers for one, and semiquavers for the other; and, in fact, a most complicated system of legislation comprehended every incident, and, I believe, every accident, of the sport, so much that I can't trust my memory as to whether the wretched aspirants were not limited to tumbling in one particular direction, which, if so, must have been somewhat of a tyranny, seeing that they were but men, and Belgians.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

ANECDOTE OF A DOG.—One day an uncle of ours came to the house, brought a large dog with him, and stayed to dinner. Gerald dined at the same table, and the dog stood behind his chair seeming to watch where his best chance lay. He was one of the most beautiful specimens of the greyhound tribe, being of a mouse colour, with the lofty stature, slender head and limbs, flowing outline, and piercing vision, that give to that species its full perfection. On this occasion he took a dishonourable advantage of these personal qualities, for when Gerald lifted his arm a little from his side, he popped his head through the opening and the plate was cleared. A second supply met with the same fate, and this was repeated two or three times in succession, the dog coming in unobserved every time the parlour door was opened. At length the quantity the little fellow was consuming seemed to attract my mother's attention. Having supplied him once again, she cast her eyes a few minutes afterwards towards the side table, and the state of affairs there set the whole table in a roar. Gerald had this time watched his interests much more closely, and when his aggressor thrust his head again through the narrow defile, he closed his arm upon it and kept it fast locked. When my mother looked over she saw him very contentedly prosecuting his dinner with the huge animal's head under his arm, his left hand being, however, a little limited in its motions by the necessity of keeping his prisoner close. The dog did not struggle nor attempt to get away, the agreeable prospect before him probably compensating for his temporary loss of liberty; but he seemed to follow with his eyes the point of the fork in the very important semicircles it was carving between his keeper's plate and his lips.—*Gerald Griffin.*

HOW TO SEE LONDON TO ADVANTAGE.—The difficulty of selecting points of view whence we may form a correct estimate of the grandeur of London, is great; views of the bird's-eye sort, from the Monument, St. Paul's, or the Duke of York's column, are by no means satisfactory, save in giving an idea of the vastness of its extent, and the quantity of ground it covers. What with the smoke, contending with haze and fog; what with the great height, by which the streets appear narrowed into alleys, the passengers diminished to the size of ants, appearing to crawl along the surface, and the great brick-red desert of tiles and chimney-pots, these monumental prospects are by no means satisfactory. One of the finest views in London, is three paces in advance of Anderton's hotel, Fleet-street, looking towards St. Paul's, whose expansive bulk, swelling against the sky, is surprisingly contrasted with the needle-like spire of St. Martin's, Ludgate. If the architect of the latter had intended his structure to serve as a foil to the former, as well as to display, by contrast, the lightness and elegance of his own work, he could not have employed his talent to more advantage. A point at Charing Cross, nearly opposite Macintosh's caoutchouc emporium, affords another tolerably general point of view, embracing many objects of interest. There are many others, but by far the finest is from the third arch of Waterloo Bridge, on the Surrey side. Beyond all doubt, this presents the most magnificent *coup d' œil* in London. You stand in the centre of the chord of an arch, formed by the great bend, or London reach, as we may call it, of the river; before you, forming the central point of view, rises the façade of Somerset House; Westminster and Blackfriars bridges are the colonnades connecting the wings of the city, as it were, with your centre; citywards, towers and spires, outnumbering the pinnacles of the Escurial, or the monarchs of Muscovian Kremlin, lifting their heads above the herd of habitations around, lead you to conclude that the cockneys must be the most religious people upon earth; you count two-and-thirty steeples, of all sorts and sizes, without including the pinnacles of the Tower, dimly seen among the forest of floating pines, which do duty for plantations.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The difficulty of applying rules to the pronunciation of our language may be illustrated in two lines, where the combination of the letters *ough* is pronounced no less than seven different ways—as *o*, *uf*, *of*, *up*, *ou*, and *ock*:

"Though the tough cough and hiccough plough me through,
O'er life's dark lough my course I still pursue."

SELF-MADE MEN.—Columbus was a weaver. Franklin was a journeyman printer. Masceillau, as well as Fletcher, arose amidst the humblest vocations. Niebuhr was a peasant. Sextus V., was employed in keeping swine. Rollin was the son of a cutler. Fergusson and Burns, Scottish poets, were shepherds. Æsop was a slave. Homer was a beggar. Daniel Defoe was apprenticed to a hosier. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler. Hogarth an engraver of pewter pots. Virgil was the son of a baker. Gay was an apprentice to a silk-mercer. Ben Jonson was a bricklayer. Porson was the son of a parish clerk. Prideaux was employed to sweep Exeter College. Akenside was the son of a butcher. Pope was the son of a merchant. Cervantes was a common soldier. Gifford and Bloomfield were shoemakers. Howard was apprenticed to a grocer. Halley was the son of a soap-boiler. Richard Arkwright was a barber for a number of years.

FLORICULTURE.

THE CAMELLIA.

This evergreen was first introduced to the notice of English cultivators in 1740. It came from China. Two of the varieties known to us are celebrated tea plants - Camellia bohea, and Camellia viridis; but the Camellia japonica is the popular ornamental shrub, very few of the other species being grown by us except as botanical curiosities. The root is the tenderest part of the plant, and this is generally protected in the winter by a covering of straw, which is also wrapped round the stem of the shrub, and affords a necessary protection against the frost and cold. The character of the soil for planting in depends greatly on the age of the plant: for seedlings or young cuttings, a rich loog mould, retaining the turf adhering to it, and adding thereto a little white sand, is pronounced by an experienced cultivator to be the best; as the plant becomes older some light turfy loam is mixed with the peat, which is increased till the loam and peat are of equal quantities. Camellias, while in a growing state, require plenty of water, but the leaves must not be wetted while the sun is shining, as this causes them to appear spotted and stained; imperfections in the glass of a greenhouse will produce the like effect. All the species may be propagated by cuttings taken off at the base of a leaf or at a joint; these should be planted under a glass in the soil previously described. The observations of last week are referred to.

The public who have been in the habit of passing across Waterloo and Southwark bridges for the last few years have observed a man of the name of Austen stand with a large cage, containing cats, owls, rats, rabbits, and a variety of other animals and birds living together in a state of perfect harmony. This curious exhibition has caused persons of all ranks and grades to stop and look at the collection, which has at length been witnessed by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite. In the course of last week a noble earl, connected with the Royal household, saw the exhibition, and he desired Austen to bring his collection to Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock on Thursday evening. Accordingly the cage was conveyed to the Palace, when it was ordered to be carried up stairs. The menagerie was, however, too large even to be got in at the door, upon which it had to be taken into one of the lower rooms of the Palace, and when everything was ready her Majesty and her Royal Consort and suite entered the room and remained three quarters of an hour witnessing the affection, if such a term may be used, which existed between animals and birds of natures so opposite. The Queen in particular expressed her astonishment and gratification at a sight so novel and unique.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The receipts upon the London and Birmingham Railway amounted last week to the extraordinary sum of £20,672.—a sum hitherto unequalled upon any railway in the world during the same length of time.

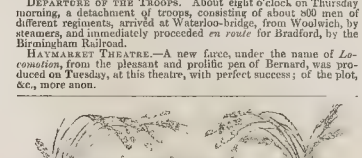
DRAINING TILES.—In the list of patents sealed last month is a singular one, viz., to "Lady Ann Vavasour, of Melbourne Hall, Yorkshire, for the improvements of machinery in draining land.—Sealed July 7. Six months for enrolment."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—About nine o'clock on Monday night the following singular accident, but which we regret to state, is likely to be attended with loss of life, occurred on the east side of Blackfriars-bridge.—It appears that one of the iron steamboats, the Dart, was proceeding down the river towards London-bridge, but having to land some passengers at the Blackfriars pier, she came under the second arch on the City side. Within the last few days an escape of gas had taken place in the pipes which supply the eastern side of the bridge with gas; and for the purpose of directing the attention of the workmen, as well as to act as a caution to the steamboats passing and repassing, a wisp of straw was attached to the pipes. The Dart, unfortunately, in the search, came immediately under the wisp, which became entangled in the funnel, and before those on board were aware of the danger, some of the iron pipes gave way, and fell. An old gentleman was struck by a portion of the pipe, and, we understand, was found to be so dangerously injured, as to render it essential that he should be instantly removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The pipe continued its course, and, falling down the cabin steps, forced its way through the bottom of the Dart, which immediately began to fill. The passengers were of course landed at Blackfriars, and the Dart at once made fast, where she remains filled with water. During the night the bridge presented a singular appearance from a number of men being at work in repairing the pipes, being lighted by several large flambeaux.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREENWICH RAILWAY.—On Wednesday evening an inquiry took place at Guy's Hospital, before Mr. Payne, touching the death of John Kenney, aged 30, a labourer, employed on this railway. The railway is undergoing some repair, and several workmen are employed during the night for the purpose. Between nine and ten on Tuesday night, deceased was proceeding to his work, and had ascended the ladder to the parapet over the arch, near Bermondsey-street. He had scarcely reached the top, when, by some means, he overbalanced himself, and fell with great violence to the ground, a height of about 40 feet. He was immediately picked up, and conveyed to this hospital. He died on Wednesday morning. Verdict—"Accidental death."

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS.—About eight o'clock on Thursday morning, a detachment of troops, consisting of about 800 men of different regiments, arrived at Waterloo-bridge, from Woolwich, by steamers, and immediately proceeded *en route* for Bradford, by the Birmingham Railroad.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—A new farce, under the name of *Laconation*, from the pleasant and prolific pen of Bernard, was produced on Tuesday, at this theatre, with perfect success; of the plot, &c., more anon.



THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have received a very moderate supply of English Wheat up to our market since Monday, it not having exceeded 2840 quarters, yet the demand for all descriptions has ruled excessively heavy. Old parcels have gone off at late rates, but new sorts have fallen 1s per quarter. Upwards of 31,000 quarters of Foreign Wheat have come to hand, while duty has been paid on upwards of 1,300,000 quarters of that grain, which has fallen in value 1s per quarter. Barley and Malt have proved a mere drug; but Oats and Beans have fully maintained their quotations. In other articles exceedingly little business has been transacted at late currencies.

Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 48s 50s 51s; fine, 52s 54s 56s; old, 52s 56s 57s 58s; White, new, 50s 52s 54s; fine, 58s to 61s; superfine, new, 60s 63s 64s 66s; Talavera, 65s 66s 67s; old, 64s 65s 66s, Foreign, free, 47s 50s 54s; fine, 54s 56s 60s; superfine, 60s 62s 65s.

Rye—New, 32s 37s.

Barley—Grinding, 24s 26s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 29s 29s, fine, 29s 30s; Distilling, 22s 27s.

Oats—Feed, English, 20s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s, Scotch, potatoe, 27s 28s; fine, 28s 30s; Scotch feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s. Irish, potatoe, 24s 25s, fine, 27s 28s; Irish, feed, white, 14s 17s 19s; fine, 1s 2s 21s. black, 19s 20s 0d. fine, 20s 21s 00s; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 23s

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 58s 11d; Barley, 27s 6d; Oats, 20s 2d; Rye, 33s 6d, Beans, 34s 1d; Peas, 34s 7d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty—Wheat, 63s 3d; Barley, 27s 8d; Oats, 21s 3d; Rye, 33s 1d; Beans, 34s 9d; Peas, 34s 2d per quarter

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 9s 0d: Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 7s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8d for the 4lb loaf

Butter—Fresh butter, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per doz. lb; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 0d. Irish butter: Cork, 80s to 83s; Waterford, 80s to 82s; Clonmel, 75s to 80s; Belfast, 75s to 80s.—Fine Dutch, 90s to 96s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 58s to 70s: Derby, plain, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 60s to 66s; Wilts, double, 49s to 62s; ditto, thin, 44s to 52s; Somerset, 60s to 70s

Tea.—Free-trade Congou, is 8½d; Ditto Company's, is 9½d per lb.

Sugar, per cwt.—Barbadoes, 62s to 67s 0d; St. Lucia, 59s to 66s 0d; Refined, 80s 0d to 85s 0d

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 140s.

Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 30s to 40s

Coal.—Adventure, 16s, Old Tanfield, 13s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s 3d; Wylam, 16s; Bewicke and Co., 19s 3d; Hilda, 18s; Lambton 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 9d, Adelaide, 20s; Gormwood, 16s 6d; Gordon, 16s 6d; Cowpen, 17s; and Llangunnet, 21s per ton. Ships arrived, 60

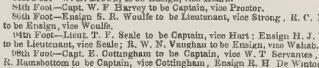
Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 50s to 95s; New ditto, 50s to 95s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 110s; Old, ditto, 95s to 120s; Oat Straw, 30s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 38s to 42s load.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d, Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase—Beef, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 4s 10d. Owing to the supplies offering in the above markets having been very extensive, for the time of year, the general demand has ruled heavy, while the prices have had a downward tendency.

ROBERT HERBERT

BRITISH FUNDS (CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 17.)	India Stock, 259⅞
3 per Cent Reduced, 92¾	Ditto Bonds, 37 pm
3 per Cent Consols, 94¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3¼ per Cent Reduced, 100¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 100¼	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 51 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 51 pm
Long annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 51 pm
Jan 1860, 12 5-16	Bank Stock for Account.
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Consols for Opg. 92



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

WAR-OFFICE

1st Regiment Dragoon Guards—Cornet L. Little to be Lieutenant, vice Grant; E. R. S. Bence to be Cornet.

3rd Light Dragoons—Cornet R. Swinhoe to be Cornet, vice Fisher; E. Worley, Gent., to be Cornet.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Sir T. Munro, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice Ward.

16th Light Dragoons—G. S. Gough to be Cornet, vice Trower.

2nd Regiment of Foot—T. W. E. Holdsworth to be Captain, vice Sealy; Ensign T. H. Ratcliff to be Lieutenant, vice Holdsworth; A Gillespie, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ratcliff.

7th Foot—Second Lieut. E. Bellairs, to be Lieut., vice Fortescue.

9th Foot—Ensign W. W. Williams to be Lieut., vice Hartman; Ensign W. Burdon, to be Ensign, vice Williams

17th Foot—Ensign J. C Hearne, to be Lieut., vice Lambart.

18th Foot—Quartermaster-Serjt. J. Price to be Quartermaster, vice J Murray.

35th Foot—Serjt.-Major W. Burdon, to be Ensign, vice Butler; E. B. Cooke to be Ensign, vice Burdon.

60th Foot—W. F. L. Meason to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bellairs.

70th Foot—Lieut. T. E Mulock to be Lieutenant, vice Haskett.

77th Foot—Lieut. J Hock-tt to be Lieutenant, vice Mulock.

81st Foot—W. B. Brown, to be Ensign, vice Hearn.

84th Foot—Capt. W. F Harvey to be Captain, vice Proctor.

95th Foot—Ensign S. St. Woulfe to be Lieutenant, vice Strong, R. C. Bowen to be Ensign, vice Woulfe.

96th Foot—Lieut. T. F. Seale to be Captain, vice Hart; Ensign H. J. Wahab to be Lieutenant, vice Seale; R. W. N. Vaughan to be Ensign, vice Wahab.

98th Foot—Lieut. E. Cottingham to be Captain, vice W. T Servantes, Lieut. R. Ramsbottom to be Captain, vice Cottingham, Ensign R. H De Winton to be Lieutenant, vice Ramsbottom; E. B. Reilly to be Ensign, vice De Winton.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. R. E. Ward to be First Lieutenant, vice Sir T. Munro.

Hospital Staff—Surg. C. Maclean, M.D, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice F. Smith.

Brevet—Capt. E. Cottingham to be Major in the army

Memorandum.—The date of Second Lieutenant Piers Geale's commission in the 5th Foot is not to be altered to the 4th of June, 1842, his army rank to remain as at present.

BANKRUPTS.

W. FREEMAN, Acton-street, Bagnigge-wells road, builder

H. OGLAN, Holywell-street, Shoreditch, miller.

T. J. FERN, Birmingham, draper

G. and W. BOYD, Kingston-upon Hull, millwrights.

R. N. M'CNTON, jun., Stratford, Lincolnshire, miller.

J. BAKER and E. SWINBURNE, Birmingham, timber-merchants.

W. TRUBRIDGE, Swindon, Wiltshire, grocer.

H. HARWOOD, Beverley, Yorkshire, linen-draper.

W. DANIELL, Mynyddyllwyn, Monmouthshire, pyrolgneous acid manufacturer.

J. BOTTOMLEY Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

D. KINMONTH, Dunning, merchant.

L. ARTHUR, Holytown, shoemaker

H. COLL, Glasgow, jeweller

J. CAMPBELL, Rosneath, potatoe merchant

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 19.

15th Regiment Light Dragoons—Lieut. F. W. Horne to be Captain, vice the Viscount Anglesea; Cornet R. Morgan to be Lieutenant, vice Horne

16th Regiment of Foot—Brevet Major J. Brand to be Major, vice Dalzell; Lieut. Bruce to be Captain, vice Brand, Ensign C. Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice Bruce; A. C. M'Dermott to be Ensign, vice Armstrong

17th Foot—Ensign J. B Gardiner to be Lieutenant, vice Butler.

18th Foot—F. Lillie to be Ensign, vice Kirk.

28th Foot—Ensign P. J. Butler to be Lieutenant, vice Sake.

61st Foot—Ensign C. E Prime to be Lieutenant, vice Corycon; Ensign J. F. Brocklade to be Lieutenant, vice Gibb; E. T. Wickham to be Ensign, vice Prime; W. Hudson to be Ensign, vice Brocklade.

62nd Foot—Capt. E. W. Sibley to be Captain, vice J. Sweeney

69th Foot—Corp. Major W. G. Sutton to be Ensign, vice Gardner.

83rd Foot—T. S Lane to be Ensign, vice Maxwell.

92nd Foot—Ensign P. B. Junor to be Lieutenant, vice Cochrane; P. Nicoll to be Ensign, vice Junor.

95th Foot—Lieut. W. A. Rogers to be Captain, vice Saunders

2nd West India Regiment—Ensign and Adjutant J. Harpur to have the rank of Lieutenant. Ensign W. A. R. Maxwell to be Lieutenant.

3rd West India Regiment—To be Lieutenants without purchase Ensign C. Graves, Ensign G. C. Urmston. To be Ensigns without purchase. A. M'Taggart, vice Greaves; W. H. Carr, vice Urmston.

Unattached—Lieutenant E. W. Sibley, 26th Foot, to be Captain, vice Rogers.

Brevet—Major W. Johnstone, 26th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 17.

Corps of Royal Marines—Second Lieut. J. H. Stewart to be First Lieutenant, vice First Lieut J. Piers; G. S. Digby to be Second Lieutenant

BANKRUPTS.

W. G. DODDS, merchant, Haverd bulldings, Fenchurch-street

F. GAUTIER, merchant, Crutched friars.

T. MENNELL, cloth merchant, Leeds

E. J WRANGHAM, grocer, Great Driffield, Yorkshire.

F. NURSE, coal merchant, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire

J. ADAMS, feather factor George-street, Spitalfields

T. BUMFORD, hay dealer, Cheltenham

JANE JONES, woollen draper, Carnarvon.

F. BAKER, victualler, Burmingham.

F ROBERTS, draper, Oswestry, Shropshire

W. NASH, grocer, Oldbury, Shropshire.

R. GAULTON, licensed victualler

T. CARTER, builder, Stafford.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending August 16, 1842, is 36s. 9d. per cwt, exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 21st day of May, to the 13th day of August 1842, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act, 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 98

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,858,000	Securities	£23,525,000
Deposits	9,430,000	Bullion	8,496,000
	£28,288,000		£31,021,000

BIRTHS.

At Euston-square, the lady of S. Siffkl, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, the Hon Mrs. Montague Stopford of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., Lady Anstruther, of Balcaskie, of a son

On Friday, the 12th inst., at Blythe-hall, Lancashire, the lady of the Hon. R Boode Wilbraham, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Tork-hall, Cheshire, Mrs Leycester, of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Putney, the lady of Lancelot Shadwell, Esq., of a son.

At Dromoland, Clare, the lady of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., of a daughter.

At Corfu, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 38th Regiment, of a daughter

Aug. 15, in the Precincts, Canterbury, the lady of William Deedes, Esq., of Sandling park, of twin sons.

On the 15th inst., at Richmond, the Lady Margaret Lutleton, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 32, Dover-street, the Countess of Sandwich, of a son.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, at Hatton, Middlesex, Lady Pollock, of a daughter.

At St. Paul's School, the wife of the Rev. C. C. Roberts, of a son.

At Gwennap Vicarage, Cornwall, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Phillpotts, of daughter.

At Florence, the lady of Morgan Thomas, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Dunmore East, Waterford, on the 10th inst., the Hon. Charles H. B. C S. Wandesforde, to Lucy, Countess of Carrick.

At Alverstoke, Hants, Matthew C. Seymour, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Edward O. Osborne

At Keswick, a few days ago, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, B.A., only son of the Poet Laureat, to Christina Anne, second daughter of Captain M'Lachlan, of Windsor, late of the 57th Foot.

On the 10th instant, at St. George's, Hanover square, Frederick Fielding, of Gray's Inn, Esq., to the Hon. Lady Maynard Hearne, widow of the late Sir T. Heslop, Bart., and daughter of the late Lord Wodehouse.

At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, Alexander Heslop, Esq., of the Inner Temple, to Emma, eldest daughter of Major-General Kemp, Spring Lodge, East Horsley, Surrey.

On the 9th inst., at Broadway, Worcestershire, James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., of Alfred-place, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., of Middle hall, Worcestershire.

On the 9th inst., at Arthurstone, Perthshire, James Talbot, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. James Talbot, of Ivercreych House, Somersetshire, to Maria Margaretta, youngest daughter of Patrick Murray, Esq., of Symprim, Forfarshire.

On the 11th inst., at Fulham Church, Thomas Fassett Kent, Esq., to Cecilia Victorine, youngest daughter of Sir John Shelly, Bart.

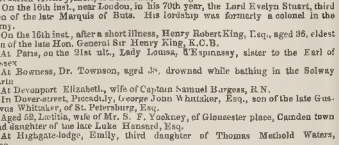
At St. Paul's Covent garden, Mr. M. Coles, of Buckingham, late of Liverpool, to Miss M. Rich, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

At St. Pancras new Church, Gay Shute, Esq., of Bexley house, Greenwich, to Henrietta Maria, only daughter of the late Henry Dixon, Esq., of Camberwell.

At Christchurch, St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev W. C Smooke, B.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Ash. Esq., of Grove-end road, Regent's-park.

At Crondale, Hants, George Kitchby Richards, of the Inner Temple, Esq., M.A., to Frances Phoebe, second daughter of the late Rev. J. H. G. Leroy, of Tewkst-house.

At St. Mary-le-Bow, Edward James Smith, Esq., of the General Post office, to Mary Theus Partridge, only daughter of the late Captain Partridge



DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., in Wimpole street, in the 66th year of his age, Thomas William Ravenshaw, Esq., colonel of the Royal Berks militia.

At Bellary, Madras, on the 30th of May, aged 36, Captain George Elliot, of the 5th Light Cavalry, second son of the late John Elliot, Esq., of Pimlico, Lodge.

Aug. 13, in Bedford square, Brighton, Lady Kamer, relict of the late Sir John Kamer.

At Langport, Somerset, Mr. Quckett, aged 75, upwards of 50 years master of the grammar school there.

Aug. 12, at Lower-grove, Brompton, John Sidney Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., in the 85th year of his age.

Aug. 12, at Highgate, Lady Charlotte Beaaclerk, aged 42.

On the 28th of June last, at Port Royal, Jamaica, in his 28th year, Frederick W. C. Hickey, Esq., Lieut. of H.M. ship Volage, and eldest son of the late Captain Frederick Hickey, R.N., of Parkwern, Glamorgan

On the 16th inst., near London, in his 70th year, the Lord Evelyn Stuart, third son of the late Marquis of Bute. His lordship was formerly a colonel in the army.

On the 15th inst., after a short illness, Henry Robert King, Esq., aged 36, eldest son of the late Hon. General Sir Henry King, K.C.B.

At Paris, on the 21st ult., Lady Louisa, D'Espinassy, sister to the Earl of Essex.

At Bowness, Dr. Townson, aged 58, drowned while bathing in the Solway Firth

At Devonport Elizabeth, wife of Captain Samuel Burgess, R.N.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, George John Whittaker, Esq., son of the late Gustavus Whittaker, of St. Petersburg, Esq.

Aged 58, Letitia, wife of Mr. S. F. Yockney, of Gloucester place, Camden town and daughter of the late Luke Hansard, Esq.

At Highgate-lodge, Emily, third daughter of Thomas Methold Waters, Esq.

LONDON: Printed by Robert Palmer (at the Office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, fleet-street; and published by William Little, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—Saturday, Aug 20, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

[No. 16. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

THE RECENT OUTBREAKS.

The semi-revolutionary movements that have been spreading so much alarm over all parts of the kingdom, are now happily subsiding into peace; the law has vindicated its majesty, and order and tranquillity are once more beginning to fold their wings over the land. It is in the truest spirit of satisfaction that we congratulate our readers upon this fast-approaching result. We gazed with a pitying and profound grief upon the sad catastrophe of madness to which the working-classes had been incited, and saw in the sudden exercise of their wild, unsettled, and lawless power, a picture of horror that could only recoil on themselves. If they were starving, we knew that food would not come to them because they quitted its fountain, labour, and pushed starvation to its last extreme. If they sought the maintenance of "Peace, law, and order," with which they mottoed their banners, and thought to impress the country with an imposing display of compact and gigantic moral force, we knew that "peace, law, and order," were not to be maintained in the ranks of sedition, and that there could be no morality in that force which exercised itself with brutal violence to stop the progress of manufacture, and to coerce those who would not have abandoned work at their own will. If Jack Cadeism, or the revolutionary spirit of undisguised turbulence, had assumed a mischievous mastery over their passions, then we knew that in the outbreak of a servile war, in which only the poorer orders swelled the insurrection, the military and civil force would be fearfully too strong for the populace, and the blood that streamed in the struggle would be from their own bosoms and beside their own hearths. If they were deluded by any species of political agitation—by the insidious brawling of Chartism, or the more tempting and treacherous plausibility of the Anti-Corn-law League—then we knew how wofully the deception would punish those whom it deceived, and how the trusting labourer would suffer under the exasperation which his poverty had led him but too readily to court. Lastly, if wrong and wretchedness and sorrow were the appalling springs of the frightful mischiefs that were threatened, then we knew how little they were to be alleviated by revolt, but rather how sadly their relief is retarded by it, and their smarting misery increased.

In all aspects, in every phase of contemplation, the disturbances were alike to be lamented and condemned: they had no wisdom in them; no foresight, no heroism; nothing to dignify or exalt; but everything to debase, to humble, and to afflict. Every man, not a wretch in spirit, must thank Heaven that they have subsided, and breathe an aspiration that no such lawless combinations of cruelty with folly may ever again sully the character of our labourers, or break loose upon the English soil.

We rejoice, too, that the restoration to tranquillity has been purchased at so little cost of life and blood, and that two serviceable truths have been also taught by its progress to the community:—first, that Anti-Corn-law Leagueism, with all the influence of a reduction of wages within its grasp, and with all the careful organization by which its plans of action have been imbued and condensed, has no power to revolutionize a country like this, for the purpose of forcing any particular measure down the national throat; and, secondly, that Chartism has, *per se*, no political power in the state, that it is only the whistling of a wind in the forest, that waves the branches, but cannot stir the trees; that it has no bone, no sinew, no muscle, no marrow—in a word, not one single emblem of giantude or element of strength. This we gather clearly from all the results of the late melancholy infatuation of the popular mind.

But now we come, with the return of peace, or at least the immediate prospect of it, to the consideration of the paramount question which all the movement has involved—we mean the real distresses of the people and the real causes of their distress. To discover, to grapple with, and to remedy these—*hic labor, hoc opus est.* It has been well said by a contemporary, that "if any man rest satisfied with the mere cessation of the disturbances, and the vague hope that nothing so disagreeable will occur again, or at all events not in his time, such a man may be safely charged with ignorance or apathy, or both." It concerns not only the security of the public, but the national honour, that the true cause of such a general movement of the manufacturing populace as we have recently seen, should be carefully looked into; and if it be found that it arose from the actual discomfort of the people, owing to the pinching poverty and the absence of such means as are needful for the decent sustenance of humble life in England, then some bold and effectual step should be taken to remedy so great, so solemn, so truly disastrous an evil.

And this has been our great contention on the part of the poor—this we put in terms of glowing earnestness before Parliament closed its doors upon the people—this we wrote for, hoped for, prayed for, and that with heart and soul. Nor are we without trust, that what has occurred will have the strongest moral influence upon our rulers, and that, as soon as anxious wisdom and philosophy can devise the balm that should lull the spirit and be poured into the bosom of poverty, legislation will at once commence its active functions, and the Government diffuse something like a smile of cheerfulness over the shadowy features of that squalid want which, if bad to contemplate, must be worse to bear. The noises of agitation may be comparatively hushed; the barb of sedition may be blunted or seethed in corrosion; the golden harvest may shake its waving wealth before the anti-corn-law leaguer, even though its sign of plenty should dim the gladness of his eye; the shouting for the Charter may well be tolerated among the other harmless "Cries of London;" but in the restored repose of the moment, in the confidence of the popular mind, the poor must not for an instant be forgotten now. Their misery is that blot upon our social condition which humanity demands to see removed; their welfare is that contentful picture which gentle Christianity is all alert to paint; their grievances are what patriotism comes armed to redress; their happiness is the keystone to the happiness of all the rest of the community—to the greatness, the freedom, the peace, and prosperity of all our English realm.

The task of going to the very core of the distresses that have pressed them down, and of seeking some speedy alleviation for them, should go home to the business and bosom of Government like an arrow into the bull's-eye. No evasion, no hesitation, no delay. We know that the poverty of this country has become a great national question, its causes not easily probed—its evils not easily remedied—its cravings not easily fed. But it is because it has grown into a mighty Upas tree that therefore we should sap its poison, and wither its branches, and pluck it down! And those Ministers will indeed be happy who shall but half accomplish the task: their fame and the gratitude of the country will be in proportion to the difficulties with which they have to cope—the clashing interests that shall be set up to thwart them—the disappointments that shall obstruct their progress, and the dangers that shall gather upon their way. We implore Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues to turn all their energies of statesmanship to this rewarding bourn. Let them go fearlessly down into the depths of all the evil—let them sacrifice prejudice, and even opinion, to the starving need—let them generously and dauntlessly strangle the New Poor-law at a grasp, as it lies, like some deformed offspring of tyranny, rocking in its cradle of crime—let them legislate in mercy for the grievance of the moment, but in wisdom against the future ill—let them, in a word, lift up the hearts of the lowly in condition, and the oppressed in want, and not only shall the voice of England, but the hand of Heaven, shed blessings upon them and upon their sway.

MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND KING OF PRUSSIA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

An event of no ordinary kind is the subject of the above engraving, which depicts most faithfully the late visit of the King of Prussia to the metropolis of the Emperor of Russia. A most secret affair has this meeting been, and a considerable air of mystery has pervaded the entire movements of both monarchs. None of their own papers have dared to report it. But the English press is Argus-eyed, and we are enabled not only to report this secret and important meeting, but also to give a vivid representation of the review in front of the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburgh, the great feature of the visit.

This Palace, which appears to the left in our view, is the largest

royal residence in Europe, and is said to be capable of lodging the enormous number of eleven thousand persons! It is a classic construction, in a very pure and grand style of architecture, but has no peculiar national feature, and this is the case with all the public buildings and general residences of this capital. He who comes here expecting to find something national and characteristic in the general appearance of the houses will be completely disappointed. But the absence of a *Russian* look may be accounted for in the fact, that not only the palaces, but all the streets were built by foreigners, chiefly Italian architects.

The utmost uniformity is preserved in the arrangement and buildings of this city. No man dare follow his own plan as to the *outside* of his house, whatever he may do *within*. The plasterer's trowel and painter's brush are set to work every year all over the city, an imperial *Ukase* enforcing the repairing and beautifying of each house upon its inhabitants, and no excuse received for the inconvenience or annoyance that such regulation may give. By this means the foot-ways or pavements were formed, that now give an air of cleanliness and comfort which were formerly strangers to this city. The Emperor's visit to England, more than 20 years ago, convinced him of their utility; and upon his return to St. Petersburg, where few persons could walk for the rough stones and deep mire, he issued an Ukase enjoining every proprietor of a house to lay the footpaths in its front with slabs, and thus form a pavement. "Obedience or Siberia" was the word, and, at all risks, inconvenience, or expense, there was no remedy but to obey.

Our view comprehends the Church of Isaac, a structure of much elegance, and in the Italian style. The bridge, an exceedingly plain wooden construction, is in front; the central object being the colossal statue of Peter the Great, one of the modern wonders of the world.

In this place, the very focus of the grandeur of St. Petersburg, some of the many reviews took place for the amusement of his Majesty of Prussia. But what does it all mean? It is perhaps very natural for his Prussian Majesty to visit St. Petersburg, the Empress being his sister; but why is the visit so very mysterious, and so very military? Day after day, for three weeks, have soldiers been paraded before the eyes of the Prussian King, and the clang of the military music, and all the "pomp, pride, and circumstance of glorious war," the one-absorbing passion of absolute monarchy, revelled in most luxuriously. It is the delight of Nicholas to surprise; for that alone he lives, and for that he would almost sacrifice life. It is a part of his policy to surprise his people by encountering difficulties of every kind, which his iron frame enables him to do with impunity: inspecting his fleet, and going out to sea in storms that would make most folks tremble; flying here and there in the face of every danger; accomplishing journeys, and doing all kinds of things that nobody else would do. His people hold up their hands at the narrative of such dare-devil exploits, and exclaim, "*Eto stranno*—It is strauge—Nicholas is a wonder." And the Imperial Autocrat is repaid in the awe with which he is regarded by them; for by his activity he has brought himself to be looked upon as a demi-god, and they cannot conceive of any difficulty that he would not be well able to surmount. The advantages which this admiration gives him in accomplishing his measures, and in keeping down the most distant attempt at revolt, are incalculably great. There is deep policy in all this; he is just the sovereign for the people he rules, and has succeeded in obtaining the love and the fear of his people, a conjunction of feeling very essential to himself and his plans.

Was the great military display then made before the Majesty of Prussia part and parcel of "the system" of the Autocrat? Is it a quiet display of power that it would be obviously dangerous to offend? or is it intended to convince all whom it may concern that the "bleak north" is in every way as important and as deserving of royal visits and proper consideration as "our own little island?" If we show gold plate, and snug, but splendid, dinner halls, and all that render peaceful life glorious and beautiful, an equally impressive display may be furnished in St. Petersburg of much that would render an offence given to such a power a rather uncomfortable thing to the offender. Demi-savage Russian soldiers paraded by the thousand before one's eyes are, we fancy, no pleasant things to contemplate; and what mind could fail in being perfectly convinced both of their numbers and their efficiency, if they were regularly brought forward, with drums beating and colours flying, for three mortal weeks. Very delightful, no doubt, it is to his Majesty of Russia, as it is to most military monarchs, to feel that the power rests with him of depopulating by the sword much of God's beautiful world when an occasion serves, for it cannot always be exerted even as sovereigns wish. Much may they delight in armed camps, for

> "——— The amiable vice,
> Has no munificence and drowned in state,
> Loves to be lead. Assumes the name of *glorious* war,
> And through the admiring crowd,
> Under'd, the ornamented murderers move!"

It is not to be wondered at that the King of Prussia, escaping from all this, returned home at the beginning of last week, and immediately barred himself in the Sans-Souci Palace, where once the wit of Voltaire and the policy of Frederick the Great found resting-places and relaxation. The name is certainly propitious. Is the head of his Majesty also *sans souci*, or do *cares* beset it since this secret visit? But it is dangerous to touch the crowned heads of Europe; and we leave his Majesty no doubt entirely absorbed in the splendid baptismal salver intended for his godson, our young Prince of Wales. May nothing less peaceful disturb him; and the arts of peace find a patronage where the art of war has reigned for centuries—we mean in the minds of the rulers of kingdoms.

The following singular statement of a private correspondent, dated Frankfort-on-the-Maine, August 15, we copy from a weekly contemporary of the highest respectability. We are disposed to regard it with doubt, but still feel bound to give it as we have received it:—

"DIABOLICAL PLOT OF THE RUSSIAN NOBLES TO MURDER THEIR EMPEROR AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—All England will be startled and horrified at this announcement. It is but too true! It comes from a source which defies contradiction; and I beg that, in any comments made upon it in your columns, not the slightest doubt or question may be raised as to the correctness of the information which your correspondent has received. The grand day of the nuptial jubilee at St. Petersburg had nearly proved a day of deep and dreadful mourning. Under Divine Providence, the terrible calamity was averted only by the wonderful presence of mind of the King of Prussia; and in this how visible has been the protecting interposition of the Almighty! From the very first moment that the Emperor of Russia resolved upon promulgating the Ukase which has redeemed millions of slaves from the chains of their tyrants, the nobles became enraged against him to the utmost pitch of exasperation, and entered into a dark and widely-spread conspiracy to take his life upon the very first convenient opportunity that might present itself. Believing that the emancipation of the serfs had been earnestly suggested and recommended to the Emperor by the King of Prussia, they determined that the latter great and good monarch should perish at the same moment with their sovereign. With the fixed and fell purpose of carrying their atrocious project into execution, they waited with impatience for the hour which was to bring both monarchs together amidst the acclamations of hundreds of thousands. In the meantime the Emperor received private information of their diabolical design, but concealing it from his illustrious brother-in-law, he ordered that the chiefs of the conspiracy should be instantly seized and sent off to Siberia. His orders were promptly executed; but this only served to increase the number of murderous villains who had previously doomed him to death, and decided that he ought never to have been permitted to live unless as the passive instrument of their will. Looking forward to the 25th of July (O. S.) as their idea of March, they prepared to muster in overwhelming numbers on that day, caring not whether they deluged the streets of St. Petersburgh with blood, provided they shed the blood of their intended victims. The signal for slaughter was to be given at a late hour of the day, when all their forces should have assembled. Meanwhile the Emperor, being accurately informed of all their proceedings and machinations throughout his European dominions, adopted every possible precaution to guard against danger so awfully imminent. He ordered to the capital all those troops on whose fidelity he thought he could most rely, and removed to a considerable distance those whom he distrusted. He quadrupled the number of his body guards, selecting this augmentation from corps of tried and devoted loyalty. By this time the King of Prussia was on his way to St. Petersburg; and scarcely had his Majesty landed on the shores of the Neva, when he could perceive, from his reception, the envenomed feelings of prejudice and hatred which the nobles had excited against him. Hastening on to the palace of Peterhof with all possible speed, he resolved to get back to his own country with as little delay as decency would permit, being impatiently anxious to escape from a rude, barbarous, and inhospitable land. There is no doubt whatever that, fearing the worst, he was prepared to be continually upon his guard. The interchange of domestic and affectionate regards, between him and the members of the imperial family, was short and abrupt on this account. But it was deemed politic that, at any risks, a public demonstration of family union and family happiness should be made upon a scale of unprecedented grandeur. The Prussian Monarch, however, was immovably resolved that the time which *his part* in the pageant was to occupy should not exceed *one short hour!* Leaving the Palace of Peterhof amidst compact masses of faithful guards, both cavalry and infantry, their Imperial and Royal Majesties arrived in the great square of St. Petersburg at a much earlier hour than those who were intent upon their destruction were led to expect. The admirable foresight of the King of Prussia thus disconcerted all the plans of the conspirators; for while they thought the grand scenes of the day were only about to commence, they were nearly all over. The monarchs embraced each other in the midst of the grand square with evident emotion —the troops presenting arms, and peals of artillery resounding in all directions, as well from the land side as from the shipping in the Neva. The guards were then put through some few evolutions, but in no instance so as to interfere with the compactness of their lines, and immediately afterwards their Majesties returned in safety to Peterhof, which was in all respects converted into a strong garrison, while every spot of ground around it was covered with the Imperial Guards, and the stanchest troops of the line occupied all the principal streets of St. Petersburg. In the meantime, as the hour for giving the signal approached, the conspirators were seen advancing in separate detachments towards the spot where they were to act, a vast united host; but, the force opposed to them being overwhelming, they were obliged to disperse in various directions; not, however, before they gave convincing proofs that among the Russian nobles and their adherents are to be found thousands of the most ferocious and bloodthirsty savages in the universe.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—PARIS, August 20.—The regency question has given rise to a very animated debate, in which figure the most distinguished men of whom the Chamber of Deputies can boast. The objections against the law are of a twofold character. First, that the regency ought of right to devolve upon the mother of the minor. Secondly, that the law which appoints the Duke of Nemours Regent ought to stop there, and not proceed to supply the vacancy which would arise in case of his death. Then there is the general and sweeping protest against the competency of the Chamber to discuss the Regency Bill; while, in the speeches of some orators, all these objections, special as well as general, become mixed together. To the first class of objections, M. Guizot has replied in effect that formerly, when the monarchy rested upon an aristocracy, and when the Queen was surrounded by a brilliant court, that then a regency might, with comparative safety, be entrusted to a female hands; but that at present, when Government rests upon a democratic basis of which she is a character, the task becomes, for a woman, too rude. Although the minister urged, with his usual power, many striking views of the subject, yet the main argument seemed to turn upon the altered state of society since 1830. The second objection appears to have afforded the strongest handle against the proposed regency. Some pedantic Legitimists and quibbling Republicans call for a National Assembly to elect the Regent; the former find precedents somewhere about the time of King Clovis, while the latter declaim upon the sovereignty of the people. The good sense of the Chamber has, in this instance, proved a match for both. The leaders of all parties, the Republican alone excepted, feel that the safety of the three only recognised powers of the state to pass a Regency Bill. Indeed, after the abolition of the hereditary rights of the peerage, it is somewhat late to raise an objection of this kind.

The journey of the King and Royal family to the Chateau d'Eu had been postponed for a day or two in consequence of a slight indisposition of the Duchess of Orleans. The rupture between the left centre and left side of the Chamber of Deputies, in the grand split between MM. Thiers and Odillon Barrot, the leaders of the dynastic Opposition Liberals, and will continue during the recess to supply French journalists with ample themes for their leading articles. M. Thiers was to leave Paris with his family, on Saturday night, for Switzerland, Baden, and Prussia—at least his passports were made out for those countries. The Regency Bill was presented to the Chamber of Peers on Saturday afternoon by Marshal Soult. After reading the *exposé*, which was similar to that read in the Deputies, the standing committees were summoned for yesterday (Tuesday), to hear the Commission. The bill is expected to be voted to-morrow, or Friday at the latest.

The *Quotidienne* states, from Bar-le-Du, that Marshal Duke de Reggio is dangerously ill.

"Admiral Hugon's squadron," says a letter from Toulon, "has again sailed from the islands of the Hyères, for Corsica."

SPAIN.—The Spanish news continues to be of the most uninteresting nature. We look in vain over the Madrid journals of the 15th, and Barcelona papers of the 16th, for facts worthy of some notice. The Bayonne *Phare des Pyrenees* of the 18th announces that the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo and family were to leave St. Sebastian on the 21st, for Bilboa.

SIMON BOLIVAR.—The Madrid journals publish the text of a law promulgated at the Caraccas, in virtue of which the mortal remains of Simon Bolivar, the chief of the independence of South America, are to be removed from Santa Maria, where they lie at present, to the metropolitan church of Caraccas. The anniversary of the funeral is to be henceforward a day of public mourning, and the statue of Bolivar is to occupy an honourable place in the Parliament House.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, Monday, Aug. 15.—The Cortes will be prorogued for some months, when the debate on the address is concluded in the Chamber of Deputies, and a financial vote of confidence taken. The reconstruction of the ministry will then be completed. The *crisis*, however, may still prove fatal to the present government. No apprehension whatever is entertained in well-informed quarters, of aggression on the part of Spain, though the quidnuncs have made much fuss about "wars and rumours of wars." The arrangements for the effective levying of the *decima*, or tax of 10 per cent. upon property, have now assumed a tangible shape, and the tax will be immediately levied upon all English residents in any shape connected with business, as well as upon the French and Spanish, and the subjects of all other nations whose exemption ceased with the ratification of the commercial treaty with England. The recognition of the present dynasty of Portugal by Russia, which gratifying intelligence has just reached the Government here in an official shape, concurs with a variety of other circumstances to afford a cheering prospect for the future. It is understood that a Russian minister will arrive here speedily. Within less than 12 months the diplomatic relations of the country have been strengthened by the accession of Austria, Sardinia, Prussia, and Russia. The Calcutta, her Majesty's line-of-battle ship (84) arrived here in the course of the week from Gibraltar, and set out after 24 hours' stay for Portsmouth. This being the feast of Nostra Senhora de Pena, vast crowds are repairing to Cintra, where a very splendid *fanaco* will take place on the beautiful Serra this evening. All the ministers and principal officers of state proceeded this morning to the ancient Moorish Palace, where her Most Faithful Majesty now holds her court.

The principal theme of our Portuguese correspondent's letter is the efforts of the Spanish minister—efforts fortunately frustrated by the exertions of our authorities—to get out a slaver belonging to a Spaniard named Vincent, which had been taken at Mozambique two years ago under the Portuguese flag and sent to Lisbon. This vessel was then called the Gloria, but General Marinho, who seized her, gave her his own name. The efforts of the owner, backed by the Spanish authorities, prevailed in obtaining her release, and she was fitted up at Lisbon for another expedition, intending to go first to Cadiz, and then to the coast of Africa; she was made over to a Portuguese, but subsequently obtained Spanish papers, and took the name "Grande Amalie." However, on the repeated remonstrances of the British authorities, the voyage has been stopped. She had seven carronades on board, besides staves for 30 water pipes. Some of the Portuguese subordinate authorities were supposed to be implicated in this business, and a strict inquiry was to be instituted.—*Morning paper.*

FRANKFORT RIOTS.—Several of the workmen at Frankfort, who were condemned last year to several years of imprisonment for a political association, have just received a remission of the remainder of their sentence.

The *German Journal of Frankfort* states that M. Isaac Hariwig d'Esais, a Jew, who died lately at Hamburgh, leaving no children, has bequeathed his fortune, amounting to 800,000f. banco (about 2,000,000f.) to charitable establishments.

GOTHA, Aug. 12.—A dreadful fire broke out yesterday in the village of Tambach; the flames were driven by the wind, and spread with such rapidity, that all exertions to check them were in vain. Of 320 houses, 142 were burned, besides the church and the buildings attached to it. By this calamity 1400 persons have lost their all.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—The Prince of Leiningen has just arrived at Brussels. The Prince and Princess of Saxe Gotha, coming from Ostend, arrived this day at the Palais of Brussels. Their Majesties the King and Queen, in deep affliction for the death of the Duke of Orleans, do not yet receive visits, but will on Wednesday next. After dinner to Brussels, to see his nephew and niece. Yesterday the Minister of War reviewed all the troops of the garrison. It was observed that many soldiers were taken ill in consequence of the excessive heat. The *Indépendance* publishes the following news, which is not without importance:—"A letter from Valparaiso, of the 24th of April, which has been received here, speaks of the assembling in that port of a pretty considerable French fleet, the destination of which has hitherto been known, but which is supposed to be to take possession of some islands in the Pacific Ocean, to establish there the sovereignty of France. It will be remembered that about a year and a half ago England did something of the same kind; the object of this expedition, therefore, would be to counterbalance the preponderance which England endeavours to obtain in those seas."

PRUSSIA.—The *Prussian State Gazette* announces that the town of Mockein, near Magdeburgh, has been reduced to ashes. Not more than fifteen houses were left standing, and upwards of one hundred families were left without shelter, and reduced to the utmost misery.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Intelligence from Port Natal reached Graham's Town on Saturday afternoon, that a collision had taken place between the Boers and the troops, in which the latter had been defeated with considerable loss. We should mention, that on the prior Thursday, a despatch had been received by the Lieutenant-Governor from Captain Smith, announcing his safe arrival at Natal. We understand that the Dutch appeared to have been taken by surprise at the appearance of the troops. They had, however, posted several inflammatory notices addressed to the people, which Captain Smith took the liberty of removing, and substituting in their stead the governor's proclamation. He also hauled down the Natal pennant, and substituted in its place the British flag. So mistrustful, however, was he of the intentions of the Boers, that the parties he sent out to cut wood and procure water were accompanied by an armed escort. They were provided with provisions but for two or three days, though luckily these were supplied by the "Pilot," which had been sent round from the Cape for that purpose. The particulars of the conflict, as far as we have been enabled to gather them, are these:—It appears that the Boers had succeeded in capturing a number of oxen, which had been turned out to graze; Capt. Smith allowed them a certain time to restore the cattle, but they did not comply with his demand, resolved to attack their encampment by night. For this purpose he took about half his force, and two 6-pounders, and commenced his march about eleven o'clock at night. The encampment of the Boers is distant from the encampment of the troops about two miles in a westerly direction. The road, as it approaches the fortifications of the Dutch, has mangrove trees on one side, and water on the other. It comprehends, in short, a portion of the bight of the Bay of Natal. The troops had proceeded unmolested to a place called Kangela, which is within some 600 yards from the Boers' camp, when on a sudden a murderous fire of musketry was opened upon them from behind the trees; not a enemy was to be seen. The flashes were the only indication of the proximity of a foe. The troops returned the fire, and the engagement lasted three quarters of an hour. Lieut. Wyatt, a young artillery officer of much promise, was amongst the foremost who fell. He was shot through the head. Captain Lonsdale, of the 27th, was wounded in the arm and leg, though, we are happy to say, not dangerously; also, Lieut. Tunnard, of the 27th. Of the oxen drawing the guns, some, we believe, were killed, and some ran away; so that the field-pieces were obliged to be abandoned, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Smith then retired to his fortifications, and the Boers, as we hear, under the impression that they had annihilated the whole of the troops, subsequently made an attack upon the British camp, when they were repulsed, with the loss, it is supposed, of a considerable number of their companions; a quantity of horses and guns were afterwards found upon the spot, belonging to the slain. A Dane, it is said, betrayed the intentions of Captain Smith to the Boers, and thus enabled them to waylay their opponents.—*Cape Frontier Times*, June 18.

UNITED STATES, CANADA, &c.—COWES, Monday Night.—His Belgian Majesty's steam-ship British Queen, has just arrived from New York, having made the passage in 15 days. She left New York on the 7th instant, to which date inclusive she brings letters and papers. Her intelligence is highly favourable. The American papers say but little on the claim

The north-western boundary, it is thought, will not be entered into at present, as the necessary surveys have not been completed, and will take a long time ere they are so. It is understood in New York that the questions are to be submitted to the Senate separately. This is not the case—the whole of the questions will be first arranged, and then submitted to the Senate simultaneously, as forming a complete treaty; and it is fully expected that, as a whole, they will not meet with any opposition, as the majority of the Senate are under stood to be predisposed to terminate the matter amicably if possible. Amongst the passengers who have come over by the British Queen, are Mr. Silas, Mr. Stilwell, United States Marshal for the district of New York, who has left Washington as a special messenger, but on matters no way connected with Lord Ashburton's mission although it is supposed to the contrary in New York. He has proceeded to Antwerp and Paris, and will then visit England. The Tariff-bill has passed the Senate by a majority of three, but it is expected that the President will veto it. The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, was still at New York. The following are extracts from the New York papers :—

THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—It gives us great pleasure to announce that everything connected with this important affair is now in a fair way to be speedily and amicably settled. The last of the British Commissioners from Maine passed through this city yesterday, on his way home from Washington. He states that all the details of the treaty, as we have before given them, have been agreed to, and signed by all the parties interested; and nothing remains but the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, which is expected now to take place in a very few days. This is a good sign. And in addition to the above, we learn that Governor Kent, of Maine, who is still in Washington, has written letters home, expressing his full conviction that the boundary treaty will be confirmed by the United States Senate.

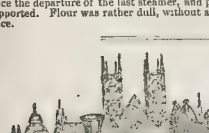
BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—From gentlemen who arrived from Washington last evening, I learn that there are rumours that Lord Ashburton has determined upon leaving the city in a few days, preparatory for his return to Europe, and that the boundary difficulties between the two nations had been positively and amicably settled. A decline of 50 cents per bbl. has taken place in flour during the past week. The market is now well-stored, and Howard-street standard brands can be had at 5 dollars 50 per bbl.; City Mill, too, has fallen to 5 dol. 87½; Susquehanna, 5 dol. 62½; inspections of the week are 10,059 barrels, and 324 half barrels, besides 92 barrels rye flour, and 259 corn meal. Wheat is coming in plentifully, and rules from 1 dol. to 1 dol. 15, accading to quality. Beef cattle in demand, and sales were made at 4 to 5 dollars per 100lbs. Whiskey in bbls. 26 cents, in bbls 26 cents.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—NEW YORK, Sunday, Aug. 7.—Upon this subject there is not much that can be said to send out by the British Queen for the information of our numerous European readers. We are without a tariff, without a currency, without credit, and should be better off if, for a few months, we were without a Congress. The Tariff Bill has passed both houses; and as it still contains the distribution clause, the President will veto it. Still the Attorney-General thinks that the present law is sufficient to enable the Government to collect the revenues under it. In the meantime all duties are paid under protest. Congress will adjourn in a delicious row in two or three weeks, perhaps in less time. We hope so; but not before the Senate passes the treaty with Great Britain. In the meantime all the interested parties are satisfied with the treaty, and Lord Ashburton is preparing to return home. A few miserable politicians and office-beggars are trying to form a third political party, but it will not succeed. The cotton and corn crops are abundant, and Heaven is smiling on the industrious and deserving. In the meantime Satan takes care of his own in Wall-street, and is stirring up the elements of strife in Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Thousands of working men are out of employ in this city and its vicinity. As connected with the subject of employment in this country, a stronger commentary cannot be adduced than the fact that three packets which have left New York for Europe, within the last few days, have carried back again to their homes nearly 500 emigrants who had recently arrived. The Andromache left New York on Thursday for Liverpool, with 220 returned emigrants. This city (long designated as the city of "brotherly love") has been called upon to put down a most infuriated and destructive riot, excited by a procession of negro blacks, who imprudently, but not unadvisedly, displayed certain banners, intended to be descriptive of the horrors of slavery. This display, it was supposed, had been suggested by the abolitionists, and was considered as an insult to those who admired and sustained on this subject the institutions of the south. As these institutions are guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, the indignity offered was almost universal; and the feeling of indignation and resentment was co-extensive. It is true the great majority of those who took an active part in the riots were of the labouring class of citizens; but they were countenanced, if not cheered on, by many in more elevated stations of life. It is believed that there is not a city in the Union where the blacks have received more kindness and support than in Philadelphia. A large proportion of the population are of the sect of Quakers, and for more than half a century slavery has not been felt in that city. It might fairly have been presumed, that if there was a spot in the United States where such an exhibition might be permitted peaceably to pass on, that was the spot. And yet, what has this display produced in the city of "brotherly love?" Nothing but riot, bloodshed, and great destruction of property. Innocent women and children driven from their quiet homes, and hunted from street to street, and place to place, like beasts of prey.

CANADA.—All is quiet and happy in this part of the world. Lady Bagot has given a grand drawing-room in Quebec. A great number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were presented to her. Her dress was remarkable for a large display of jewels in her tiara and stomacher.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM AMERICA.—LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—By a very speedy voyage of the Great Western steamer, commanded by Captain Hoskins, we have been put into possession of New York journals to the 13th instant, inclusive. They contain some rather important intelligence, as they further corroborate the favourable advices regarding the settlement of the heretofore disputed questions between Great Britain and the United States. We further learn that a messenger from Lord Ashburton has arrived by this steamer, and that he is the bearer of the foregoing favourable news. The Revenue Bill has passed the House by a small number, but the President had thought proper to veto the measure, by which act he had incurred the displeasure of a great portion of the community of the United States. We have no other items of political intelligence of importance by this arrival. Cotton had met a moderate demand since the departure of the last steamer, and prices had been steadily supported. Flour was rather dull, without any material variation in price.



THE CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Killaloe has divided the living held by the late incumbent of Kilrush as follows:—Rev. R. Allen, to Kilrke; and the Rev Mr. Wolfry, grandson to the deceased, to Kilrush.

ORDINATIONS.—At an ordination by the Bishop of Montreal, in the Cathedral of Quebec, May 30th, the Rev James Jones was ordained Priest. At an ordination by the Bishop of Toronto, in the Cathedral Church of St. James's, Toronto, May 8, 1842, the following gentlemen were ordained :—

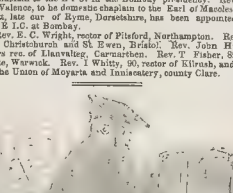
Deacons.—W. S. Darling, B.A. to the Mission of Mono. Alexander Sanson, B.T.

Priests.—S. M. Armstrong, Missionary at Louth, Niagara district. John Macintyre, Missionary at Orillia, home district. Hannibal Mulkins, Missionary at Pakenham and Fi rry, Bathurst district. T. E. Welby, Missionary at Sandwich, western district.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has been pleased to nominate his Domestic Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Stanley Bowstead, M.A., to the Vicarage of Tarvin, near Chester, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Robert Wilson Evans, M.A., late a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

PROMOTIONS.—Rev Dr. James to the incumbency of St. Thomas, Charterhouse. Rev Arthur Thompson, Cambridge, to the rec. of Ashby-cum-Fenby, Lincolnshire. Rev. Mr. Harrison to the ministry of Trinity Episcopal Chapel, St. George's-in-the-East. Rev. Griffith Evans to the vic. of Verwig, Cardigan. Rev. George Redwar to the ministry of St. Thomas, Chancery lane. Rev G Elton, to the curacy of St. Nicholas, Worcester. Rev. George Gibbons, curate of Weaverham, to the curacy of Witton, Cheshire, vacant by resignation. Rev J. S Newman to the rec. of Hockliffe, Bedfordshire. Rev. R. Frost to the incumbency of St. Matthias, Manchester Rev. J. Graham to be chaplain to the Gaol of Lond-nderry. Rev. T. Ingham, perp. cur. of Congleton, Cheshire, to the church recently erected at Rainhill. Rev Charles Laing, late cur. of Chesham, Bucks, to be chaplain to the E I C. in the Bombay presidency. Rev. J Neale, cur. of Sutton Valence, to be domestic chaplain to the Earl of Macclesfield. Rev. R. E. Tyrwhitt, late cur. of Ryme, Dorsetshire, has been appointed assistant chaplain to the E I C. at Bombay.

DEATHS.—Rev. E. C. Wright, rector of Pitsford, Northampton. Rev. R. Watson, 85, rec. of Christchurch and St. Ewen, Bristol. Rev. John Hughes, 74, forty-three years vic. of Llanvaing, Carmarthen. Rev. T. Fisher, 83, formerly rector of Salhoste, Warwick. Rev. I Whitty, 90, rector of Kilrush, and sixty-five years vicar of the Union of Moyarta and Inniscarery, county Clare.



OXFORD, Aug. 20.—The Professorship of Modern History and Modern Languages has been conferred on the Rev Dr. Cramer, Principal of New Inn Hall. This Professorship was founded in 1724, by George the First, and confirmed by his successor in 1728. The late Dr. Arnold was only appointed last year.

At the late ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the following members of the university were admitted into holy orders :—

Deacons.—G. Snand of Queen's College: J. H. Chase, ditto, W. C. Ward All Souls College; T. H Minors, Wadham College; W. N. Lucas, Trinity College: J. U. Robson, Magdalen Hall

Priests.—W. H. Webb, Magdalen Hall; W. C. Rawlinson, ditto.

The Rev. H. Gunvasse, of Worcester College, has been presented to the Vicarage of Rugeley, Staffordshire. The Rev. R. Courtenay, of Magdalen Hall, has been presented to the Rectory of Thornton Wallas, in the county of York. The Rev R. E. Tyrwhitt, late of Brasenose College, has been appointed Assistant Chaplain to the East India Company's establishment at Bombay. By the death of the Rev. Dr. Rodd, formerly of Exeter College, a prebendal tall has become vacant in Exeter Cathedral

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 20.—Samuel Robert Carter, B.A., has been appointed Mathematical Lecturer in Emmanuel College. Among the list of the Under graduates for the present year, at Trinity College, are three Members of Parliament:—Sir Hugh Purvis Hume Campbell, M.P. for Berkshire; Mr. James Maitland Balfour, M.P for Haddington (both Fellow Commoners); and Mr. William Aldham M.P. for Leeds (Pensioner)

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, Aug. 7., in the Cathedral Church of Norwich, by the Lord Bishop of Norwich :—

Priests.—J. Beckwith, B. A., Corpus Christi College; Charles Blackden, B.A., Queen's College; John Matthew Brackenbury, M.A., St John's College; John Chevallier, B.A., Caius College. John Nelson Cooper, B.A., Corpus Christi College; Francis Dauleny, B.A., Jesus College; Charles James Fisher, B.A. St. John's College; Robert Leggett, B.A., Caius College; Jermyn Patrick Hoyle, B.A., St. John's College; James Patrick Hoyle, B.A., Trinity College, John Kinsman Tucker, B.A., St. Peter's College; Michael Turner, B.A., Emmanuel College.

Deacons.—Augustus Bellman, B.A., St. Peter's College; James Henchman Chubbe, B.A., St. John's College; William Collett, B.A., St. John's College; George Crabbe, B.A., Queen's College; George William Darby, B.A., St. John's College; George Drury, B.A., Christ's College; John Fleming, B.A., St John's College; Henry Golding, B.A., Trinity College; Henry Hall, B.A., Magdalen College; Adoldnus Hamilton, B.A., Caius College; John Francis Israel Herschell, S.C.L., Queen's College; Thomas George Paimson Hough, B.A., Caius College; George Jackson, B.A., Caius College; Charles William Lee, B.A., Corpus Christi College; Henry Philip Marsham, S.C.L., Trinity Hall; John Peake, B.A., Corpus Christi College; Arthur Ramsay, B.A., Trinity College; Maurice Shelton Suckling, B.A., Trinity College; Richard Surtees, B.A., Corpus Christi College; James Augustus Williams, B.A., Clare Hall

PROVINCIAL.

STIRLING, AUG. 18.—THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—In the prospect of this event, Messrs. Wilson, Bannockburn, have received orders to prepare a large quantity of tartan for the Breadalbane and Drummond Highlanders

THE OPENING OF ERITH PIER.—The opening of the new pier, which took place on Monday, was very gaily attended, and, on the whole, highly auspicious. The pier is a neat little erection, well calculated for the convenience of those who may wish to take a summer noon's ramble upon this side of Gravesend.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—Our readers will learn with pleasure that Dr. Howley is recovering, though gradually, from his recent rather severe indisposition.

DEATH OF LORD GRAY.—Lord Gray expired on Saturday last at Edinburgh. The late Francis Gray, Lord Gray of Gray, county Perfar, in the peerage of Scotland, was fourth son of John, twelfth Lord Gray. His lordship was born on the 1st of September, 1765, and was, consequently, within a few days of completing his seventy-seventh year. On the death of his brother William John, fourteenth Lord Gray, in December, 1807, he succeeded to the family honours and estates. He leaves issue, the Hon. John Gray, born on the 12th of May, 1798 (now Lord Gray), who married on the 23rd July, 1833, Miss Mary Anne Ainslie, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Ainslie; the Hon. Madelina Gray, born on the 11th of November, 1795; and the Hon. Jane Anne, born on the 24th of July, 1806, and married on the 17th of April, 1834, Captain C. P. Ainslie, Royal Dragoons. The deceased Lord was for many years one of the Scotch representative peers, but at the last election of peers his lordship retired in favour of Lord Rollo.

LONDON AND DOVER RAILWAY.—The line from Tonbridge to Headcorn, a distance of eight miles, is opened. This opening brings the line into proximity with Staplehurst, which is within seven miles of Maidstone, to which a branch line is intended to be made, and the whole length to Dover will be completed by the end of next year. Besides the great passenger traffic, which amounts to more than £1000 a week, the company will carry on a large traffic in hops and other agricultural produce.

THE HOPS.—We have scarcely ever seen a greater distinction in the quality of hops grown on good lands, than we have this year. From the excessive drought, the flea has made very extensive ravages, and it is impossible to form an idea of the extent of growth. The duty is under our former quotation, £150,000. We have heard of odds being taken against £150,000 Twenty-four hours' rain at this crisis would wonderfully increase the quotations.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—On Monday last, between six and seven o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was sensably felt in the neighbourhood of Bangor, North Wales. The earthquake was felt at the same hour in every part of the county of Anglesey, but, from what information has come to hand, it appears that the south-eastern portion of the island was chiefly visited.

ALARMING FIRE AT SALISBURY.—At eight o'clock on Saturday evening a very alarming fire broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Roe and Co., at Fain's Hill, Salisbury. At twenty minutes past nine the roof of the building fell in and illuminated the whole city.

BRISTOL.—ACRAMAN'S BANKRUPTCY.—On Saturday a meeting was held under this flat at the Commercial-rooms, when Mr. W. E. Acraman was examined by Mr. Wynne Williams, of London, at considerable length, as to the circumstances under which a deed of gift was executed by the elder ACRAMAN, in favour of his son, of certain pictures and effects, of the value of about £15,000, and the commissioners seemed inclined to determine against the validity of the deed, but deferred giving a final judgment on the case, as in all probability the question would have to be determined by the Court of Review.

THE MURDER AT SWANSEA.—On Wednesday week the coroner's inquest was resumed at the Town-hall, and evidence brought forward, which seems to show that the barbarous outrage was premeditated. By the evidence of a young man, it appears that he, together with the five murderers, were drinking at a public-house called the Rising Sun, and that they left about twelve o'clock on Monday night. Soon after, he stated, the whole six met again at the house of Davies, one of the men implicated, but he denied that they met there by appointment. It would appear that Davies, at whose house they met, was the instigator of the whole affair, simply because the deceased and some other Irishmen had undertaken to work under price. After a very lengthened inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the five prisoners—William Davies, William Thomas, David Rees, John Evans, and John Lewis, all natives of Swansea and the neighbourhood. They heard the verdict with the greatest indifference. The name of the unfortunate deceased was John Bowling.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY. At a late hour on Saturday night Mr. Baker, the coroner, held an inquest at the Coborn Arms, Coborn-road, Bow, on the body of Wm. Weir, a farrier, aged 42 John O'Brien, constable of the Eastern Counties Railway Police, said that on Saturday morning, about four o'clock, whilst on a ballast engine going from the Shoreditch termipus of the Eastern Counties Railway to Stratford, he discovered, near the Old Ford-road, Bow, the deceased apparently in a sitting posture against the railings of a gentleman's garden, abutting on the railway. He wondered what he could be doing there, and stopped the engine. On going back to the spot he found the deceased strangled by a rope attached to some hooks fixed on the top of the palings. There was not sufficient height for him to stand up and hang himself, and it appears as if he must have reduced himself to a sitting posture in order to effect such a purpose. He was a married man, but was at variance with his wife, (who was in excellent circumstances) and did not live with her. Verdict—"That the deceased was found dead apparently by hanging, but whether by his own act or that of any other person or persons there was no evidence to shew."

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM LIGHTNING.—In the appalling thunderstorm which occurred on Wednesday week, a poor woman, the wife of a miner, John Ward, of Birdwell, was in the house with her six children, during its progress. The whole household was in extreme alarm, and she had just commended her children to the keeping of Heaven, when a most vivid flash of lightning, followed by an instantaneous and awful crash occured; the lightning burst through the roof, darted down the walls, shattering the works of a clock to atoms, and laid the poor woman a corpse on the floor, leaving her terrified household uninjured. *Leeds Mercury.*

THE OAK.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

The owl to her mate is calling;
The river his hoarse song sings;
But the oak is marked for falling,
That has stood for a hundred springs.
Hark! a blow, and a dull sound follows;
A second—he lays his head;
A third—and the wood's dark hollows
Now know that their king is dead.

His arms from their trunk are riven;
His body all barked and squared;
And he's now, like a felon, driven
In chains to the stone-yard:
He's sawn through the middle, and turned
For the ribs of a frigate free;
And he's caulked, and pitched, and burned;
And now he's fit for sea!

Oh! now—with his wings outspread,
Like a ghost (if a ghost may be),
He will triumph again, though dead,
And be dreaded in every sea:
The lightning will blaze about,
And wrap him in flaming pride;
And the thunder-loud cannon will shout,
In the fight from the bold broadside.

And when he has fought, and won,
And been honoured from shore to shore,
And his journey on earth is done—
Why—what can he ask for more?
There is nought that a king can claim,
Or a poet, or warrior bold,
Save a rhyme and a short-lived name,
And to mix with common mould!

PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—By the time the presentation of petitions is concluded it may be half-past five o'clock, the hour at which the Prime Minister usually enters the house. You observe that tall man, one arm on his breast, the other stretched under the skirts of his blue frock-coat, walking briskly up the floor of the house, without stop or stay. Now he bows gracefully to the Speaker, and takes his seat in the centre of the Treasury Bench, next to the Home Secretary. He looks round, and seems care-worn and exhausted, as if the official duties of the day were sufficient for him, without being in addition harnessed to those of the senatorial night. He is what most women and some men would call a handsome man; his features are regular, his complexion clear, his hair fair; dressed neither above nor under the good taste of a gentleman. If you did not know him, you might imagine him a wealthy merchant, a prosperous manufacturer, or banker; his expression and manner approach more nearly that of one of the highest commercial men than any other; that man is the Prime Minister of England. Yes, there he sits, the Premier, and we cannot help having a good stare at him. Not that he is more or less remarkable in point of physical stature than the generality of men. he is evidently neither an Irish giant nor Tom Thumb the Great; nor is there anything particularly statesmanlike in his air, manner, or expression. He is a prepossessing looking man, with a letter-of-recommendation face, and there's an end on't. He looks one of those men you would select in a stage-coach, or on the deck of a steamer, for advances towards a traveling acquaintanceship, satisfied beforehand that you would meet with a favourable reception. But when one contemplates the man's position when you come to consider how much is in his power for good or evil how much depends upon him—what a large small human family looks to him as to some presiding genius, upon whose will depend the alteration of public prosperity or distress—when you think of the weighty interests intrusted to his vigilance and care—when you recollect that, placed as he is, war may be proclaimed from those steps, and that arm, no longer than another man's, can reach the Antipodes in mercy, vengeance, or justice—when you remember that to him, simple as he sits there, is delegated the patronage of the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the fates and fortunes of the aspiring intellect of England, in every way in which it can be exhibited as connected with public life, are more or less in his hands—that a smile from that man is fortune, and his frown condemnation from expected honours and coveted rewards—I say, whether you regard the weight of his responsibility, the depth of his care, or the height of his power, you cannot behold the Chief Minister of England without some emotion, with which you are unaffected in contemplating any private man, of a station however exalted.—The Prime Minister swells beyond the circumference of ordinary mortals. He is not a man; he is a body politic. We do not behold a Right Honourable Baronet; he is before our eyes a great quivering abstraction. In royalty we regard the pride and pomp; but in him we see the circumstance of executive authority. Yet, great as he is, high as he is, above us as he is placed, he is, after all, the creature of the Crown, the humble servant of the law; the power that gave him power is yet more powerful than he; he is but as one of the genii, who in his turn is obliged to obey the spirits that obey him; he is tenant of power only at will; he holds all that his magnificent pavilion bestows upon him, and enables him to bestow upon others, of the people of this country. Recollecting that the power of a Premier is but the power of the public will, devolved upon one man, exercised by one man for the time being, we have a greater interest in him; he is nearer us, and all that concerns him is our concern. *Bentley's Miscellany.*

HOW TO BEAT A WIFE. The editor of an American paper has found a way to beat his wife in the kindest and most considerate manner. He has her mesmerised, and *then flogs the operator* like vengeance. As feeling, taste, &c., are transferred, she catches a licking, and the world won't call the husband a brute.

THE RIOTS IN THE COUNTRY.

DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER.

SATURDAY.—To-day the soldiers have had a little exercise and excursion, but of the most harmless description; and, on the whole, we think they would scarcely have had better sport if they had been invited to a fox-hunt. For several days a large tract of land about three miles from Manchester, between the Bolton and Bury roads, called Kersall-moor, has been the general rendezvous of the disaffected, who have from thence sallied forth to the neighbouring works to turn out the hands, but in many cases have been defeated. On Friday an attack was made on the works in the neighbourhood, and everything was arranged for a brush. Gentlemen on horseback were scouring the country to ascertain from what quarter the turn-outs would march, in order to give the proper warning, but although kept in suspense, the establishments were not molested that day. About ten o'clock this morning, the colliers mustered at the usual place, and some delegates from the distant works harangued them on the subject of the great distress that existed among their body, but advised them to persist in their refusal to work, and to endeavour to prevent others from working, until the masters had acceded to their demands. Chartism was denounced,

SCENE AT GRANBY FIELDS DURING THE RIOTS, MANCHESTER.

and it was urged that they should confine themselves to the question of wages. They then broke up from the Moor, and passed on to some works near Clifton, a few miles distant, in order to act on the suggestions of the delegates. In the meantime, a messenger had been dispatched to Manchester, to apprise the authorities of their proceedings and intentions; and we have no doubt a couple of cyphers, as usual, were added to the right side of the actual number of the mob. Determined to act with spirit and effect, the two generals, Sir Thomas Arbuthnot and Sir William Warre, and staff, Colonel Wemyss, and Messrs. Wankley and Wood, county magistrates, with Captain Burke and two companies of the 1st Dragoons, two field-pieces of the Royal Horse Artillery, and two companies of the Grenadier Guards, accompanied by 50 of the police force and two omnibuses, left Manchester at noon for the locality of the rioters. They proceeded out of the Regent's-road, in the direction of Pendleton, and were guided in the track of the rioters, and came in sight of them in a field close to the Bury high-road, when the generals and staff, with 10 dragoons, immediately started off in advance. One look at the red coats was quite sufficient: no fox ever showed a greater desire for the security of his person than did these gentry on breaking cover; nor did ever a guerilla band take so many roads to safety. At the words "gallop! charge!" the colliers gave leg-bail, setting off in all directions—scampering over hedges, climbing gates, running through banks, leaping ditches, swimming the canal, and wading the river. But the dragoons were on them, and there was no chance of escape, and less disposition to resist. The generals and staff pursued a party to the Bury and Bolton Canal, across which a barge was laid, with a plank to communicate with the opposite bank; but in the scrambling to get over, the plank gave way, and about a dozen were immersed in the water. The dragoons made for a bridge at a little distance, and were in time to cut off their escape, and to capture nine, two of whom were so exhausted by the sousing they had in the canal, that they could not walk. They were handed over to the police, who handcuffed them, and conducted them to an omnibus. The staff then forded the river Irwell, and proceeded to Henley, thence to Wardfield Church, got out on the Bury new road, and rode up to a tract of moss or bog. Here they found four men, who, on being questioned, said they were pigeon flying to Oldham, but the general, suspicious of their veracity, ordered them into custody. During this time the remainder of the detachments had not been idle. Dividing themselves, they made a wide circuit, sweeping round in fine style, and driving, as it were, the mob into dozens, making them prisoners, and handing them to the police. They had to ride some distance to get through at a gate or a gap, to follow the terrified turn-outs; but they leaped the hedges after the runaways, and immediately secured them. One or two of the dragoons got stuck in the moss, and with difficulty extricated their horses. Many of the colliers took to earth and burrowed in holes and pits, but they were found out; and a few laid down in the potato fields among the potato tops, but, like the ostriches, they only hid their heads. The prisoners were all collected together by the activity of the Grenadiers and police, and were secured in the omnibuses, many of them hatless, shoeless, and almost breathless. In the course of their excursion the staff went to Compton's works. The men were called out, and the general gave them a lecture, giving them to understand that, if disorderly, he should do his duty; but, if they continued to work, they should be protected. The detachment returned to Manchester about four o'clock, having fifty-seven prisoners, whom they safely lodged in the New Bailey. One or two such examples as this, and intimidation will soon be at an end. There was no one the least hurt in the capture.

MONDAY EVENING.—Affairs in this town have been very peaceable during the day, although the return to labour has not been near so general as was anticipated. At two o'clock information was received at the town-hall that a very large assemblage of persons was taking place in the ground near the Tinker's Gardens, St. George's road. It was considered by the authorities prudent to disperse the meeting, which was done with but a slight resistance. Affairs in the out-districts of Lancashire remain in a tranquil state.

TUESDAY MORNING, Eleven o'Clock.—Everything is going on as satisfactorily as the best lover of peace and order can desire. The workmen who resumed employment yesterday were not interrupted, and several more of the mills have returned to work to-day.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Things preserve their tranquillity to-day, the hands returning willingly to employment. The only attempt to disturb the peace of yesterday was the effort of some hands to turn out the workpeople of Messrs. Kennedy's mill, in which they were only partially successful.

A few meetings were held in different parts of the town yesterday, but none of any account to disturb the peace. One, of the power-loom weavers, of about 400 or 500, was held in Travis-street, who resolved to remain out another fortnight, whatever privations they might submit to, or until they got the wages of 1839. The pensioners, who have been sworn in and acting as special constables, have all been discharged, but it has been thought advisable not at present to reduce the number of special constables who are in constant attendance at the Town-hall and other stations.

Intelligence was received at nine o'clock this morning, from Oldham, that a large meeting of factory people and colliers was held at 7 o'clock, when they were addressed by several speakers. They then dispersed into groups of about 200 each, one of which made an attack upon a mill near the church, breaking in the doors and windows. They were assailed by the police, who were, however, driven back, one being seriously injured in the head by a blow from a stone, and another having several of his ribs broken. The town was completely under mob law, and the authorities had sent to Ashton for military aid. The original meeting consisted of nearly 4000 persons.

Yesterday morning, about twelve o'clock, Mr. J. F. Foster, chairman of the quarter sessions, took his seat along with the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. D. Maude, at the New Bailey Court-house, for the purpose of pursuing the further examination of the prisoners charged with taking part in the present movement.

Several were examined and committed for trial.

BLACKBURN, PRESTON, BOLTON, WIGAN, &c.

THURSDAY.—Accounts from these places, and various other small manufacturing towns, all concur in stating that the public peace is not likely at present to be broken again, but the resumption of work is by no means general, in many cases the men still demanding the wages they had two years ago, and from which they state reductions have been made to the extent of at least 15 per cent.

STOCKPORT.

The masters, mill-owners, &c., opened their works generally on Tuesday, in deference to public opinion, but there appeared to be no disposition on the part of the workmen to resume their labour, and sufficient hands did not return to work the mills, so that they were again in many places closed. In the course of the morning, however, some apprehension was caused in the town in consequence of a large meeting assembling at a village called Godley, about three miles from Stockport, in the open air. The fears of the inhabitants are now, however, abated, and it is the general opinion that a few days will see work again resumed. This morning (Wednesday) all is peaceable, and some of the special constables are discharged.

BURSLEM.

MONDAY.—All is perfectly quiet. Several of the porcelain manufactories have resumed work this morning, and nothing need be feared for the future. At Hanley a large meeting has been held, and an address of condolence has been forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Aitken, on the destruction of his house and property by the rioters.

DUDLEY.

SUNDAY.—All quiet, and the magistrates are determined, as in Birmingham, to allow no begging and no public assemblages of the people.

WEDNESDAY.—At present all is quiet; but on Monday evening, either for malice or amusement, a ridiculous attempt was made to blow up a portion of the castle ruins. This was done by introducing several pounds of gunpowder into the hollow part of the foundation of the guard-room. The combustion displaced a stone or two, injured the adjacent trees, and made a deuced noise. The affair naturally excited some alarm in the neighbourhood until the circumstance was explained.

STAFFORD.

AUGUST 21.—From about 30 to 40 prisoners have, for several evenings together, been brought, per train, from Whatmore to Stafford, as persons concerned in the riots of the late week; and 60 more are still in custody not yet heard before the magistrates. The number in the county gaol is already between 600 and 700, including other cases. Some of the Chartists have, not inappropriately, been stowed in the county asylum—a palpable case of monomania. Last night 39 were brought (30 males and 9 females); several of the former not more than 12 years of age, all young, and all assuming a sort of dare-devil manner. The women were mostly youthful, several of delicate and decent appearance; they are chiefly committed for pilfering plate and other things at the burnt houses, one of them asserting that she only took them with a view to restore them to the plundered parties. Each night these captives are met at the station-house by a detachment of the Wolverhampton Yeomanry Cavalry, doing duty here, and a posse of special constables; they are thus escorted to the county prison. The Wolverhampton troop are now the only military here; the specials and a small band of pensioners are doing daily duty, mustering and drilling within the newly-extended area of the county gaol, which is beginning to assume the shape and capacity of a fortress, having projecting towers at the angles to command the flanks; while the lodges at the entrance is mounted with ordnance under the direction of Captain St. George, of the artillery. It would be injustice not to notice the admirable and soldier-like appearance and conduct of the Wolverhampton troop. Though yesterday and to-day have been a sort of lull in the insurrectionary storm, we have many indications of a menacing under current of action, which cannot be mistaken as to its intents, however short it may prove of further extensive mischief. Straggling parties have been passing through this town and its suburbs for the last two or three nights, and others early in the evenings; their general direction being for the south, where the colliers are nearly all out. Lord Talbot's men at

STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERS.

the Preston mines have been sworn in as special constables; but how far this will secure them from the influence of the mob movement, if continued, it is difficult to say. The price of coal at Wolverhampton has risen 10s. to 12s. per ton; selling now at £1 10s. per ton; a severe and oppressive tax on the middle classes, inns, &c., even at this period of the year, especially as coming in aggravation of the present ruinous increase of the poor-rate. The country round Wolverhampton, extending to Dudley, &c., is looked forward to with some suspicion, as the theatre of violence for the beginning of the week. The Chartists in this town express great confidence in the pending results; and there can be no doubt that a wide system of communication is kept up between the different places where the political select chiefly reside.

WEDNESDAY.—The number of prisoners in the county gaol last night was 693, among whom is Richards, the notorious Chartist leader from Hanley. Lord Sandon has remained in town for the last two or three days assisting the authorities.

LEICESTER.

FRIDAY.—Large bodies of men, women, and children are walking about the streets; the police have orders not to allow any one to stand still; a slight resistance has been made in one or two instances, but the parties were soon overpowered. Daniel Ashwell has been taken to the station-house charged with exciting the mob. The mob, finding the military and civil force brought against them too powerful, say, that since they "cannot do anything with sticks and stones, they will serve out their oppressors some other way." This expression, we regret to state, appears to convey an intention to return to the "Swing" system, as, at this hour (9 P.M.), an alarm of fire has been given, which proves to have occurred in a rick of hay, the property of Mr. Haines, hosier, standing in a field belonging to the corporation, adjoining the road from Leicester to Lutterworth. The mob had held a meeting near the place not more than an hour before, and there is too much reason to fear that the stack has been intentionally set on fire. The engines were quickly on the spot; the rick was, however, entirely destroyed.

Twenty minutes past ten.—Mr. Goodyer, with eleven of the county police, have left the town by the railway train for Loughborough, where a large meeting of Chartists is being held. In the early part of the day the latter had paraded the streets, and entered the factories of Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Warner, and compelled the hands to turn-out. In the afternoon a body of them proceeded to Sheepshed and Hathem, and entered the houses of all the framework-knitters, for the purpose of causing them to leave their work; many refused, but in each instance a part of their frames was taken away, so that they were obliged to discontinue their labour. Hayfields, the policeman who was attacked by the mob last Friday, and has since been reported, but we are happy to state, falsely, to have died from the injuries inflicted, was surrounded by a large party of men, who groaned and used threats towards him. Mr. Phillipps, a local magistrate, sent for a body of special constables, who succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Mr. Dawson and the Rev. J. Dudley, two other magistrates, attended at the house of Hayfields, to take his depositions relative to the attack made upon him and his house on the 12th instant. Warrants have been issued against six of the parties con-

SCENE OF THE LATE RIOT AT PRESTON.

RIOTS IN THE COUNTRY.

cerned. At Moira the men are erecting barricades near the bath and colliery.

AUGUST 20, six p.m.—An express arrived at the county office at eleven a.m. from Mr. Goodyer, the chief constable for the county, stating that he found Loughborough in such a state of disorganization, that he thought it imprudent to leave. A large meeting of the Chartists was addressed last night by a man named John Skerrington, a leader amongst the body, and one of the delegates to London in 1839, to obtain an interview with the then Prime Minister, who used language of so exciting a nature, as to cause the magistrates to read the Riot Act, and issue a warrant for his apprehension. This morning Mr. Goodyer went to his house and executed the warrant, after which he was taken before Messrs. Phillipps and Dawson and the Rev. J. Dudley. Evidence was adduced to show that the conduct of the prisoner was of such a description as to cause or lead to a breach of the peace. He was called upon to enter into his own recognizance of £50, and find two sureties in £25 each, to answer for his future good behaviour for six months; and, in default, committed to the common gaol. To prevent any attempt at rescue, he was placed in a fly between two policemen, with Mr. Goodyer on the outside, escorted by an officer and eight privates of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Upon their arrival at Leicester, the greatest excitement prevailed, but no interruption, farther than hissing and groaning, was offered. At Ashley Woulds and neighbourhood the state of excitement is such, that the magistrates have given orders for all stragglers and beggars to be apprehended and committed for three months as vagrants, as it appears several men from the Potteries are about in disguise, endeavouring to persuade the colliers to remain out. Apprehensions are entertained at the Moira collieries that a body of the Staffordshire men will come up and compel them to leave their work, which they, with those working at the Bagworth and Swadlincote pits, are unwilling to do. A bill has just been issued, offering a reward of £15 for the discovery of the perpetrators of a malicious act, viz., the killing of one sheep and sticking of another, belonging to Mr. Wood, a member of the yeomanry. There is too much reason to fear that this is only the beginning of a series of similar outrages.

SUNDAY, August 21.—Since six o'clock yesterday evening nothing has occurred to disturb the public tranquillity in the town. Information was received at the county-office by the eight o'clock p.m. train, that the colliers at the Snibston pits had made an amicable arrangement with their employers, the result of which was that the men would return to work on Monday. A meeting of the colliers at Whitwick is to be held to-morrow (Monday), when it is expected they also will return to work.

HALIFAX.

This town has been the scene of much rioting during the last week, which has only been quelled by the soldiers clearing the streets at the point of the bayonet. The magistrates had taken every precaution to preserve the peace, by ordering a troop of Lancers and Hussars from Leeds, in addition to which they had the assistance of a part of the 61st Regiment of Infantry, and a considerable number of special constables. The concourse of people, which has been computed at not less than from 15,000 to 20,000, came from the neighbourhood of Bradford, Hebden-bridge, Todmorden, and there were some women who even walked from Oldham, and appeared quite hearty in their novel undertaking. There were at least 5000 from Hebden-bridge; and they entered the town singing the hundredth psalm, the women forming the middle portion of the procession. On the arrival of the procession from the neighbourhood of Bradford, at about eleven o'clock, the Riot Act was read by George Pollard, Esq., and it was read again on the arrival of the Todmorden men. The mob, numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, some of them most ferocious looking, directed their course first at the mill of Messrs. John Akroyd and Son, the Shed-mill, at Haley-hill. They entered the weaving place of Messrs. Akroyd. The number of men and women who marched up to Mr. Akroyd's mill could not be less than 10,000, covering, as they did, the whole line of road from the North-bridge to Haley-hill. They arrived at this mill shortly after twelve, and the work-people being at dinner, the turn-outs were saved the trouble of clearing the premises, but two of their number demanded an interview with Mr. Ackroyd, at which they insisted that the plugs should be drawn out of the boilers. Mr. Akroyd, thinking probably that opposition would be unavailing, not only agreed to this modest request, but he also permitted one of his workmen to assist the deputation in their labour of mischief.

SATURDAY EVENING.—Our accounts from the neighbouring districts go to show that the insurrection is nearly at an end. The police and military are everywhere capturing many rioters. This town has resumed its wonted appearance; business has been still further resumed, and all promises fairly for the whole of the mills recommencing on Monday. Three more rioters have been captured by the authorities of Northowram. The following public notice has just been issued to the mill-owners of Halifax and the neighbourhood:—"The magistrates earnestly exhort those mill-owners who have not already set their mills to work to do so immediately, and to furnish their workmen with arms; also to give them instructions to apprehend all persons that are seen skulking about their premises, and instantly to seize any man who may bring an order to turn out their people; and should any one attempt to touch the plugs of their boilers, and the party should be too numerous to be apprehended, then to give such person or persons notice, that if he or they do not instantly desist, the consequences will be fatal, as they had received orders from their masters which they were determined to enforce, to protect their property at all hazards."

SUNDAY. We are evidently becoming much excited here, and it is doubtful how long peace may be preserved. Yesterday morning large placards of a stirring character were posted through the town, announcing a great meeting to take place on Monday, on a piece of waste ground near the Asylum. The police pulled the bills down wherever they could do so, and, from amongst other places, they pulled one from the wall of the Christian Chartist Church, Newhall-street, and took one or two men into custody for carrying boards about the streets with the same bill. The parties were conveyed to the office of Mr. Burgess, chief constable of police, and in a short time after Mr. C. Sturge attended to give bail for the men. Mr. O'Neil also attended to complain of the police for having torn the bills from his chapel; when a consultation ensued between the commissioner and some other of the authorities, and the parties were discharged forthwith, with a caution not to go about the streets with the bills. In a short time after four neatly-attired women, two very young and rather handsome, and two middle-aged women, belonging to the Christian Chartist body, came out into the streets, each carrying a board with the objectionable placard. They walked up Newstreet, and into Paradise-street, where they, with a man, who was in front of them, were taken up by the police, and conveyed to the station in Crooked-lane. They were soon after removed to the police-station, where, after a consultation of the magistrates, they were discharged, with a promise that they would not appear again in the streets with the placards. The remainder of the day and night passed over quietly, although in the utmost uncertainty. There was a great number of persons walking about the streets until a late hour. This morning a meeting of Chartists was to have been held near the Vulcan Foundry, but the police prevented the assemblage. No violence occurred on either side. The authorities have issued a caution in reference to a great meeting announced for to-morrow. It will not be allowed to take place. The intelligence from Dudley is not favourable. Precautions have been deemed necessary there, and the magistrates have issued notice of preventing all public meetings.

MONDAY, Ten o'Clock, P.M. Notwithstanding the injunction of the magistrates to the contrary, and the dispersion of the morning assembly, small meetings have been held in various parts of the town; but there is an overwhelming military force, and the authorities have been sitting throughout the day. An effort was made by the physical force Chartists to hold a meeting near the railway station to-night. It was attended by about 400 persons, but was effectually dispersed by three policemen.

LANCASTER.

TUESDAY EVENING.—The town has been quiet all day, but the hands in the mills, with two exceptions, still remain out; there appears to be no attempt to resume work. All is uncertainty.

WIGAN.

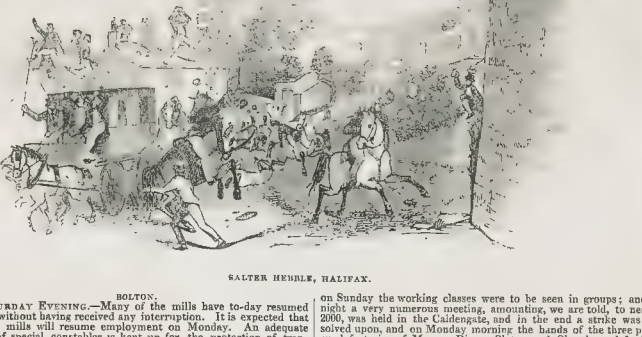
MONDAY EVENING.—A meeting of the mill-owners was held on the evening of Saturday, to decide upon the point whether the mills were to start this morning or not. Nearly all were present, and many coal proprietors and agents also in attendance, ready to conform to the decision of the mill-owners. It was unanimously agreed upon to commence work, as the town presented such a satisfactory appearance of quietness. Accordingly, the gigantic chimneys were seen to emit at an early hour the dense volumes of smoke which proclaim that all around is in active operation.

ASHTON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—A mob assembled at Mr. Wanklyn's mill this morning, shortly after the military left for Oldham, and attempted to turn out the hands, but they were dispersed by a troop of Dragoons.

WESTBROMWICH AND OLDBURY.

WEDNESDAY.—Several of the pits resumed work yesterday, and this morning the example has again been followed; but we regret to say that successful efforts have been used by a large mob from the neighbourhood to stop the works, and in many instances the workmen have been sadly injured.



SALTER HEBBLE, HALIFAX.

BOLTON.

SATURDAY EVENING.—Many of the mills have to-day resumed work, without having received any interruption. It is expected that all the mills will resume employment on Monday. An adequate force of special constables is kept up for the protection of tranquility.

LEIGH.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The town remains tolerably peaceable, being protected by a party of the 60th Rifles.

ASHBY.

We learn from a correspondent in the neighbourhood of Ashby, that the colliers in that locality are all at work, and have never struck or shown any symptoms whatever of discontent: but, on the contrary, they all voluntarily came forward to be sworn in as constables, and have behaved all through the business most nobly.

YORK.

SATURDAY.—About one hundred of the rioters at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and other places in the West Riding, are already lodged in York Castle. There having been some apprehension of an attempt to rescue them, a detachment of the 32d Foot arrived here this morning. A squadron of the Yorkshire Hussars are also now on their march from Leeds to this city, and will arrive in the course of the night. The grand jury will re-assemble on Friday next, when it is expected that bills of indictment against all the rioters will be presented, so that they may be immediately tried. There has, however, been some talk of a special commission. A considerable number of the prisoners are boys and lads under twenty. Notice has been given of a Chartist meeting to be held on Knavesmire-common, about a mile and a half from this city, to-morrow Sunday), at which Cooper, and some other well-known Chartists, were expected to attend. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Cooper, so that it is not likely he will make his appearance on the occasion. Up to this hour, half-past eleven, P.M., the city is perfectly tranquil.

NEWCASTLE.

MONDAY EVENING. The occurrence of an accidental fire last night at a farm house, near Audley, has given birth to a series of the most ridiculous and unfounded rumours with reference to the state of things in this neighbourhood. Everything remains quiet and peaceable. The authorities are still engaged in apprehending prisoners, of whom not less than 170 have already been committed for trial or imprisonment. Among this number is Richards, the notorious Hanley Chartist, and several others of the firebrand agitators are being actively pursued.

CARLISLE.

MONDAY. Up to Saturday morning, very little sympathy was shown by any of the operatives in this neighbourhood with the movement in the disturbed districts; but it was then whispered that the spinners, who can readily earn from 16s. to 18s. per week, had determined to ask for an advance of wages. They did so, and were met by a firm refusal from their employers. During Saturday some excitement prevailed in the lower districts of the town, and in the evening meetings were held for the purpose of considering what should be done; and there we understand the question of a general strike was freely discussed, but the operatives were certainly not unanimous, and the three principal leaders of the Chartists here were pronounced traitors by many, because they would not countenance it. All day on Sunday the working classes were to be seen in groups; and at night a very numerous meeting, amounting, we are told, to nearly 2000, was held in the Caldengate, and in the end a strike was resolved upon, and on Monday morning the hands of the three principal factories of Messrs. Dixon, Slater, and Chambers, left their work, and despatched numerous deputations to the other mills in the neighbourhood to give them an intimation of what they had done. In the meantime the magistrates had been busily engaged in taking the requisite steps for preserving the peace of the town. Upwards of 140 special constables have been already sworn in, and a requisition was sent to Colonel Goldie commanding two companies of the 66th, stationed in the Castle, that the military might be placed at the disposal of the civil power. The number of soldiers in the garrison is about 140, with a few artillerymen, but no guns capable of being moved. The whole body of the operatives here, likely to be influenced by this movement, is between 4000 and 5000. A deputation from Dumfries has been in the town, to know what the Carlisle people determined on; they say the operatives at Dumfries will follow their example.

TUESDAY.—The measures adopted by the magistrates have proved perfectly sufficient to maintain the public peace here. Last night the yeomanry arrived in the town, under the command of Colonel Hasell, of Dalemain. As they came in they were received by the populace with groans, and they were even slightly pelted, but they soon retired to their quarters, and the night passed off quietly. The intended meeting was held, but, owing to the secession of the Chartist leaders, there were no speakers, and, in fact, the mob is entirely without a leader.

This morning some intelligence arrived from Dalston, which induced the magistrates to despatch some troops there, accompanied by W. Wilde, Esq., an active and intelligent magistrate; but, fortunately, all appearance of riot had disappeared, and they again returned to the city.

At Wigton, a considerable town, about eleven miles from here, with a large manufacturing population, there was considerable excitement all yesterday, especially at night; so much so, that the authorities there have sent for troops, and a detachment of yeomanry, with some foot soldiers of the 66th, have been sent this afternoon.

Carlisle is perfectly quiet now, but large gangs of operatives have been round the neighbouring towns *begging*. As if they are entirely without money, the strike cannot continue many days without an outbreak; but nothing serious is expected.

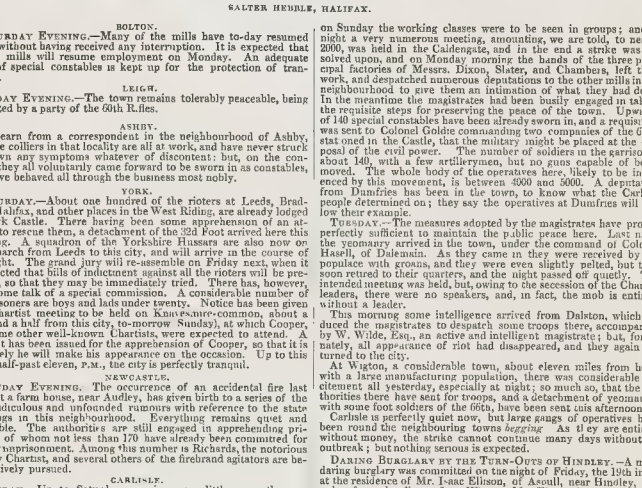
DARING BURGLARY BY THE TURN-OUTS OF HINDLEY.—A most daring burglary was committed on the night of Friday, the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. Isaac Ellison, of Asoull, near Hindley, and only a few miles distant from Wigan. Mr. Ellison is steward to Sir R. H. Leigh, of Hindley Hall, and was selected as being the most likely to have in his possession a sum of money, for the payment of Sir Robert's labourers on the following day, as will appear from the following particulars:—About nine o'clock, or a little after, on Friday evening, Mr. Ellison, his wife, the servant, and a young man named Henry Hilton, who lodged with them, went to bed, all appearing safe and quiet. Henry Hilton was awoke about 12 o'clock, and on looking out to see what was the cause of the noise he heard, saw a body of men, about 14 in number, armed, approaching the house. He immediately went to apprise Mr. Ellison of the fact, and took his gun, which was loaded. He opened the window and called to the

HILTON.

WEDNESDAY.—Several of the pits resumed work yesterday, but this morning the men were visited by a mob of ruffians, who either prevented their descending the shaft, or in cases where they had actually commenced work, the poor fellows were drawn up and either ducked or beaten.

HYDE.

Only one mill, that of Messrs. Sidebottom and R. Ashton, commenced work on Monday morning, and this had to close again from want of hands. A few weavers who went to work, finding, as they stated, notices on the cloth, that all pieces woven from that time would be paid a halfpenny per piece less than before the commencement of the turn-out, immediately left the mill. All is quiet here.



SCENE AT NORTH-BRIDGE, HALIFAX.

men that he would fire on them if they did not immediately leave the premises. One of them cried out in answer, "If thou does, we'll murder thee;" and immediately a pistol was discharged at him. Hilton then went to another window, and shouted out "Murder" at the top of his voice, on which he was pelted with stones. Mrs. Ellison also did the same, but the alarm was ineffectual. They attempted then to burst open the house-door with crowbars, but it proved too strong for them, and they were consequently in the house," and the back kitchen window, by which an entrance was effected. Some of the villians immediately went upstairs to Mr. Ellison's bed-room, and a gun was presented to his head, whilst one of the party held a pistol pointed at Mrs. Ellison. Both were straightway blindfolded, and their hands were tied together by handkerchiefs. One of the leaders then demanded £100, saying, if it was not given them they would set the house on fire, and the hay-stack as well. Mr. Ellison replied, "That he had not so much money in the house," and the question was asked Mrs Ellison "Where is all the money?" She answered that "it was at the hall" (meaning Sir R. H. Leigh's). One of the villains on this said to some of the others, as if in earnest, "Oh! we'll be there next Wednesday night." They then began to be rough, and ransacked all the boxes and drawers. In one they found near £5; and not being satisfied, asked for the remainder of Mr. Ellison's money, and on being told, more was taken out of his pocket. The young man who lodged with Mr. Ellison was thrown down on the bed, and one of the party stationed over him with a pistol, threatening to shoot him if he stirred. His money was demanded; and on his informing them that 9s. was all he had, they insisted upon having it, and took it from his trousers pocket. The servant girl hid herself under the bed, and was not observed by the burglars. Her box, however, was broken open, and about £1 4s. taken from it, and nearly all her clothing. After remaining in the house some time the villians took their departure, but not without almost killing the house dog, which they used in a most brutal manner. On examining into the extent of the injury sustained, it was discovered that very few places in the house remained that had not been searched and plundered by the wretches who had visited it. Nearly all the victuals had been taken, a gallon of rum, a quantity of wine and brandy, a fowling piece, a pistol, a copper powder-flask and bullet-bag, twelve pairs of men's stockings, and a large quantity of valuable clothing of every description. A reward of £50 has been offered "to any person who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the burglars." Nine persons have been apprehended and remanded till to-morrow, and our police are making vigilant inquiry into the matter.

NOTTINGHAM.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.—During the forenoon of this day, an assemblage of several hundreds of operatives, who have not resumed work, took place, on Bulwell Forest and its fields adjoining north of the town, and towards twelve o'clock proceeded on the Arnold-road, to meet a large force coming in that direction; at Sherwood, three miles from the town, 2000 men from Arnold were met and joined by the Nottingham mob. At this juncture they were surprised by the appearance of the magistrates, Mr. W. Taylor, and others, with a strong military force from the barracks; a general flight over hedge and ditch immediately occurred, but two of the ringleaders (Lilly, and a little fellow, a tailor by trade), were captured. At the bottom of Gallows-hill, one mile from the town, the dragoons filed off for the barracks, leaving their prisoners in charge of the civil power. The two men, handcuffed together, walked quietly along, guarded by Slaney, a constable, on foot, and two inspectors of the police (Codd and Potten) on horseback. On reaching the town, a vast crowd assembled, and on passing the Plough and Harrow Inn, which adjoins Charlotte-street, a cry of "Rescue!" was raised. Slaney instantly dragged his two prisoners to the inn door, and the inspectors kept off the mob, although assailed by a shower of stones, brickbats, &c., till the men were safely lodged within, and the door secured. The horsemen, being furiously assailed

new excitement among her people, may "Ould Ireland" be her destination, and

"May we be there to see."

The intelligence from America has this week been most gratifying. It would seem to imply the settlement of the Boundary Question. This result indicates also the success of Lord Ashburton's special mission to the United States; and proves the policy of selecting a man whose commercial influence would, in a trading country, give more weight to his name and arguments than the highest character for diplomacy and political intrigue. If the Boundary Question be really set at rest, a boon is gained, let the cost have been ever so concessional; presuming always, as we safely may, that national honour has been neither compromised nor exposed. The Boundary Question was the "bone" to pick between this country and the United States, which kept open a profitable quarrel to one party; because, in a disastrous moment, it could always be inflated into a ready excuse for war; and, at the same time, paralysed the diplomacy of another in regard to abstract questions, which never could be independently treated until *that one* was closed. If, as we hear, it *be* closed *now*, Great Britain has gained more than she can possibly have lost by taking forest in one quarter and giving river in another. In plain terms, however, we are told that the concessions have been mutual, and made in an amicable spirit—and thus we rejoice that the quarrel has become like a military chest of which there are two keys; and which one responsible officer cannot open without the aid and presence of another.

We give, in other columns, illustrations and an account of the consecration of five new colonial bishops, in Westminster Abbey. We approve highly of the sense of piety and decorum which dictated the solemnization of this imposing ceremony. We think that no truly sacred mission ought to have its responsibilities entered upon without care, and dread, and trust: care to do right; dread to do wrong; and trust in that Almighty power which is supreme to reward the one and to avert the other. We believe that all sacred duties should be sacredly enjoined: that a church should not be opened like a ledger, nor a mission rushed at, even with enthusiasm, like a speculation of merchandise or pelf. Solemn aspirations should elevate, solemn influences surround the shepherd who goes to call his fold to God; and, be his religion what it may, wear his soul the mantle of pomp or simplicity, there must still be a strength and purpose in the dedication to his holy calling, which memory shrines and hallows, and conscience treasures as her ammunition against after-sin. In this conviction, applying it to general life, we would preserve a religious marriage ceremony, and hold fast the obligation of an oath. But in the Church, above all, we would foster the impressive observance of a sacred duty, and let no man who is chosen as a high servant of the Lord go without his consecration to Heaven.

It will be seen that the ceremony we have to celebrate took place in a fitting locality—the fine old Abbey of Westminster; and although we much regret that illness should have occasioned the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, yet we can well sympathise with the "brotherhood of piety," if we may so call it, which must have existed between the bishops consecrating and the bishops consecrated. These fervently exhorting with the voice, and those humby receiving the spirit of the God who watched them all.

We are, however, necessarily led to a consideration of the question of *duty;* to a hope that the noviciate prelates may not be found wanting in their after career; to a regret that the sphere of the usefulness and piety of *all* bishops is not far more widely and efficiently extended. We should like to see a better rule of promotion in the Church; intellect triumphing over interest; industry over "the ease which never fasts," and the genius of the poor and lowly oftener reaching the goal of the ambition of the rich and proud. We say this in a spirit which we hope is not more independent than charitable, and which, we are sure, is quite as generous as just.

There have occurred two police cases during the present week which will be found much abbreviated in another part of our paper, but which we cannot pass without a remark. In one instance, a half-drunken man is treated with violent brutality by a constable of what, if these outrages be permitted, will soon become a detested and unconstitutional force. In the other, a mounted officer strikes a sober and harmless lad senseless to the ground.

Both cases presented aspects of so dangerous a complexion that the question of life and death remained uncertain; and although the disfigured man survives, and the beaten boy recovered from the serious illness which his hurts occasioned, yet the turn of a straw might have fixed the charge of murder, or manslaughter at the least, upon either of their cowardly assailants. The policeman whose atrocity was wreaked upon the senseless drunkard is likely to pay the penalty of his crime, but the mounted officer who felled the inoffensive boy is undiscovered. In the first example we shall be content to see justice take its course; in the second, we have only to hope that the police commissioners will unmask the offender. No protection is required here. Both cases are purely civil, and totally unconnected with outbreak or riot. But peace and human life require to be respected, and as the police form that distinct force which the nation pays for their protection, the violation of their civil obligation by the members of that force is what society ought most to deprecate, and a free community to regard with most jealous and observant eye.

COLLIERS' WAGES.—It may not be unimportant to state, now that the colliers in this neighbourhood have professedly struck —in common with other workmen—for the Charter and an advance of wages, that for some years they have been receiving, 4s. a day for a full day's work of eight hours. This rate of wages, we were credibly informed, is full eight per cent. higher than was paid in 1835-6, and what tells still more to the disadvantage of the master, coals are selling lower now than they were then.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Saturday Evening.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY.—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, walked to Adelaide Lodge this morning, and returned to the Castle in a pony phaeton.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—We understand that her Majesty will embark at Woolwich Dockyard for Scotland on Monday, at the early hour of seven o'clock in the morning; and that arrangements have been made for that time in order to take advantage of the tide. It is, we are also informed, the express wish of her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, that her visit to the north should be conducted with as little public ceremony as it is possible to observe consistent with the dignity of the royal personages.—*Standard.*

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday (Friday) being the anniversary of the Birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, when his Royal Highness completed his 23rd year, having been born August 26th, 1819 the morning was ushered in by peals from the various churches in the metropolis, and in the royal parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and Kensington, royal standards were hoisted on the church steeples. The day was also kept as a holiday at the public offices, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired. In the evening there were numerous illuminations at the west end of the town, &c.

THE DUKE OF SAXE COBURG GOTHA.—It is expected his Serene Highness will embark in the Black Eagle on Sunday, at Woolwich, for a passage to Ostend.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE TO WYNYARD.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, arrived at Stockton-upon-Tees on Monday, at one o'clock, by a special train from Darlington, *en route* to Wynyard, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Wednesday evening, from Walmer Castle, and after transacting business as Commander-in-Chief, his grace left town on Thursday, at four p.m., on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, where a sumptuous entertainment will be given by the Queen to-day, in honour of the twenty-third anniversary of his Royal Highness's natal day.

Sir James Graham returned to town this morning (Friday) from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The right hon. baronet afterwards transacted business at the Home Office.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriages of Lord Prudhoe, brother of the Duke of Northumberland, with the Lady Eleanor, eldest daughter of Earl Grosvenor, and that of Lord Parker, eldest son of the Earl of Macclesfield, with the Lady Mary, second daughter of the Earl Grosvenor, were solemnised at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Thursday

DEATH OF LORD VIVIAN.—Woolwich, Aug. 25.—Intelligence was received last night that Lord Vivian had died in Germany This brave and gallant officer, on being appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, on the 19th of May, 1835, performed the duties of his office with great zeal and ability. His lordship continued Master-General until the accession of the present Government to power, in September, 1841, when he retired, having previously been raised to the Peerage by the Government of which he was a member. Lord Vivian was born on the 28th July, 1775 and entered the army as an Ensign on the 31st of July, 1793, and served in Flanders and Holland, under the Duke of York, from June, 1794, until the return of the army in 1795. He was severely wounded in carrying the Bridge of Croix d'Orade near Toulouse, and served at the battle of Waterloo. His lordship's death causes a vacancy in the 1st Royal Dragoons, of which regiment he was colonel. The deceased lord was married in 1804, and is succeeded by his son, Major Vivian, M.P for Bodmin.

THE WEST INDIA MAILS.—The arrangements between the Lords of the Admiralty and Lord Lowther, the Postmaster-General, respecting the transmission of the West India Mails twice a month, by sailing packets, are now finally concluded. Twelve 10 gun brigs are now fitting out as packets, for the purpose of conveying the Madeira, Jamaica, (and all the West India Islands,) Panama, New Orleans, British Guiana, Surinam, and Mexico mails which will be made up at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, on the 1st and 15th of every month, and forwarded *via* Falmouth

THE ROYAL ALBERT.—WOOLWICH, Friday.—The anniversary of Prince Albert's birth was selected for laying the keel of the Royal Albert, and from an early hour the town presented an unusual appearance of gaiety. The platforms on either side the slip were filled with ladies and gentlemen. The band of the Royal Marines was stationed on the west platform; and on the signal being given to raise the massive timbers on the stocks, "Rule Britannia" was played in excellent style. The first joist having been placed in the proper position, its companion timber was hauled up, and everything being arranged in the most satisfactory manner by Mr. Lang and assistants, Miss Collier (daughter of Sir Francis Collier, governor of the Dockyard) was led forward to perform the usual ceremony of striking with a hammer the points where the dowels and keys are mane to meet; the band playing the national anthem and the air resounding with the cheers of those assembled. A brief notice of this vessel, which was ordered to be laid down in March last, may not be uninteresting. Its size is intended to exceed that of any other ship in the navy. The following are the exact dimensions and measurement of tonnage:—Length of gun-deck, 220 feet; extreme breadth, 60 feet 10 in.; depth in hold, 25 feet; tons burden, 3394; number of guns 120. The Royal Albert will be 15 feet longer than the Trafalgar, 5 feet wider, and her burden 700 tons greater. She is to be constructed on a new principle, combining increased strength and safety with improved sailing qualities. The preparations for Her Majesty's embarkation on Monday are nearly completed, and Sir Francis Collier left his official residence for the Admiralty at an early hour this morning, in order to make a report of the final arrangements. The time at present appointed for embarking is seven a.m., so that those who wish to obtain a glance of the passage down the river must be "up and stirring" at an early hour. Her Majesty will be accompanied on the voyage by the Prince. Captain Stopford, and the Dolphin, Captain Onslow; and the following government steamers:—Shearwater, Captain Wishaw; Salamander, Captain Hamond; Fearless Captain Bullock; Radamanthus, Lieutenant Lane; Lightning, Lieutenant Snell; Hooker, tug boat.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—The last masquerade (at all events the last one for some nights) took place on Thursday evening in these grounds, and, considering how very unfavourable the weather was up to the time of opening the doors, was much better attended than could have been expected. There were more characters in costume than on the previous nights, and there was more animation in the scene. The illumination, fireworks, &c., and the exhibition in the rotunda, were all on the usual scale of excellence; indeed, the whole was well conducted and satisfactory.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE. This theatre opens for the season on Saturday next, with Bellini's opera of *Norma* Miss Adelaide Kemble taking her usual character, and a new two-act comedy, by Douglas Jerrold, called *Gertrude's Cherries, or Waterloo in* 1835

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On Friday the children of the British and Foreign School, amounting to between 800 and 900 boys, were permitted to visit these gardens

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—To show the state of uncertainty that prevails in the wine trade, in reference to a remiss on of duty on port wine, the bill of entry of Friday morning was destitute of this article as having been duty paid—a circumstance unprecedented in the trade.

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.—The general impression as regards the outbreak in various places, is that the "strike" has done its worst, and that (although with some exceptions) the deluded work-people will return to their usual employments. In Manchester many of those who had been induced to resume their work have again turned out, and although they have committed no new outrage, appear to be rather intractable. At Preston, Oldham, Stockport, and the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Manchester, a manifest disposition has been displayed by the operatives to return to their work. The same accounts are coming in from other towns.

DISTURBANCES IN THE PROVINCES.—A special commission is on the eve of being issued for the trial of the rioters apprehended during the late disturbances in the manufacturing districts The last occasion of a commission being issued was for the trial of Frost and his companions, in the winter of 1840. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, were the judges then selected. The character of the recent outbreak being of so much more general a nature, there is every reason to believe that a great number will be appointed.

We hear that White of Birmingham, O'Neill of Dudley, Cooper of Leicester, three leading Chartists, have been arrested.

The commissioners of the new model prison, at Pentonville, have appointed Mr. R. Hoskins governor, at a salary of £400 per annum, and the Rev. Mr. Ralph chaplain, at a salary of £300.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—FRIDAY.—*Nicholas Suisse*, the valet of the late Marquis of Hertford, was again indicted for stealing and embezzling certain inscriptions or rentes in the French Funds, to the value of upwards of £90,000 sterling Mr. Kelly opened the case for the prosecution, and, after vindicating the conduct of the prosecutors, proceeded at great length to detail the facts connected with the charge preferred against the prisoner, and the circumstances of suspicion in which he was placed by the possession of this large amount of property. The facts of this prosecution have already been so fully reported, it is unnecessary to repeat them. Mr. Justice Williams intimated that the portion of evidence detailed by the learned counsel, which were admissible, were not sufficient to prove the case against the prisoner; and Mr. Kelly said he certainly could not carry his case any further than he had opened; and after the intimation which he had rece ved from his lordship, he would not attempt to press the case any farther. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was then arraigned upon another indictment; but upon Mr. Kelly saying that it was not the intention to offer any evidence on this case, the prisoner was again acquitted, and at once restored to his liberty.

Ellen Renson, otherwise *Gwynn*, was convicted of feloniously uttering, at Hammersmith, in the month of August, two pieces of base coin, well knowing the same to be counterfeit. Sentence, ten years' transportation.

William Horton, a genteelly-dressed young man, was convicted of stealing a bank-note value £200 ditto £50, and another for £10, and gold and silver coin to the amount of £4 1s. 8d., the property of Messrs Pugh and Vincent, to whom he was clerk and servant. The Judge postponed his judgment, but intimated that it would be transportation.

John Edward, alias *Baker*, was convicted of a similar offence, and transported for fourteen years.

Thomas Cooper was convicted of a similar offence, and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

James Whattle and *George White*, two soldiers, were convicted of assaulting John Hoare on the Queen's highway, and stealing a watch and other property, of the value of £4. From the evidence, it appeared that the prosecutor, who was a gardener, residing near Plumstead, in Kent, was going, on the 3rd of August, between 12 and 1 o'clock, towards his cottage, when he was met by two men, who knocked him down, and took from him his watch and other property. The blow rendered him insensible, and when his senses returned, he missed the articles he had mentioned. They were clearly traced to the prisoners, and the jury found them guilty. Sentence of death passed, to be commuted to transportation for life.

Thomas Clements, a seafaring man, aged 36, was charged with the wilful murder of Bridget Clements, *alias* Holloway. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' hard labour at the Maidstone House of Correction.

Sarah Stroud, aged 25, was found guilty of murdering her infant child, and sentenced to be executed on Monday next, Mr. Baron Rolfe holding out to her no hopes of mercy.

POLICE.—*Captain Philip Partridge*, of the brig Yarrow, of Liverpool, was brought up for re-examination at the Thames police office, charged with the wilful murder of three Spaniards and a Moor, between Benin and Teneriffe, in the latter part of last year. The investigation was postponed for a week. The case will be ultimately sent before a jury.

Charles William Stringer Fitzgerald, who was charged with attempting to extort money from Mr. H. Churchill, and who was remanded from Monday last, was fully committed to take his trial.

DUBLIN, August 24. No less than 87 persons were brought before the mag strates of College-street police-office in the course of yesterday, charged with being drunk and disorderly at that annual scene of profligacy—Donnybrook Fair. Indeed, notwithstanding the boast of the Mathewites, drunkenness and debauchery were never more rife than during the present week.

MURDERS IN IRELAND.—Three revolting murders have within the last fortnight been committed in Ireland, viz., of Thomas Long, at Limerick, stoned to death; of a wood-ranger, named Honean, in Clare; and of a man named Mercer, in Tyrone.

FOREIGN.—PARIS.—All the Royal Family left Paris last night for Eu. The Duke de Chartres, second son of the Duchess of Orleans, was slightly indisposed, as well as his mother, and it was thought by the physician that a residence at Eu, with excursions to the sea-side, would restore them to perfect health. We hear nothing new in politics.

BELGIUM.—The following is the account of the traffic on the iron railway between Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle, in the first seven months of this year:—Passengers, 172,103; Goods, 271,360 cwt. Receipt, for passengers 108,998 dollars, for goods 25 712 dollars; total 134,790 dollars. The exportation of cattle from Belgium to England has commenced. The Belgian sloop Union has just sailed from Ostend with forty-six oxen on board.

GERMANY.—A letter from Cologne, of the 23rd instant, announces that the King of Prussia, accompanied by the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Hanover, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, the Grand Dukes of Baden and Nassau, and twenty of the reigning princes of Germany, will review on the 5th of September the splendid host of the Rhine, 66,000 strong; consisting of the 7th and 8th corps of the Prussian army. The Duke of Wellington has received a pressing invitation from the King of Prussia to be present; and several British officers have obtained leave to attend the military spectacle.

HUNGARY.—A Transylvanian journal gives a disastrous account of the fire at Bereck. This journal says: "In less than one hour 275 houses and 434 farm-buildings were reduced to ashes with all their contents, and 18 persons were burnt to death."

CIRCASSIA. The Russians have suffered in their late encounters with the Circassians. Eight pieces of artillery had been captured from General Grabbe's army, but were retaken, except two pieces, with a loss, however, of 1600 Russian men and officers. This attack on the Russian camp was made on the 13th of June.

CONSECRATION OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.

The impressive and solemn ceremony of consecrating the five newly appointed Colonial Bishops, took place on Wednesday morning in Westminster Abbey. The doors of this magnificent and sacred edifice were opened for those who had obtained tickets of admission at ten o'clock at which moment all the entrances to the Abbey were locked. A few minutes before eleven o'clock the overture to *Esther* was admirably performed.

Precisely at eleven o'clock, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, and Chichester, entered the choir at the

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW COLONIAL BISHOPS,—WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

west door, and proceeded to the altar. The right rev. prelates were followed by Dr. Coleridge, late Bishop of Barbadoes, and the newly-appointed bishops, viz., Archdeacon Parry, Bishop of Barbadoes; Archdeacon Austen, Bishop of Guiana; Dr. Davies, Bishop of Antigua; Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Malta and Gibraltar; and Dr. Nixson, Bishop of Van Diemen's Land.

The Queen's Advocate (Sir John Dodson) was in attendance, attired in his scarlet robes of office. The learned gentleman took his seat on the left of the new bishops.

The right rev. bishops, and the other dignitaries of the church, having taken the respective seats appropriated to them, the morning service of the church commenced. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Lupton, and the lessons of the day by the Rev. Mr. Waters. The communion service by the Bishop of London.

The following is the order and programme of this interesting and important ceremony, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Webber, Dean of Ripon;—The Chapter of Westminster received the newly appointed bishops in the Jerusalem Chamber.

The Archbishop of Canterbury being indisposed, a commission empowering the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester to act for his Grace had been granted, and those right rev. prelates, with the Bishop of Chichester, and the late Bishop of Barbadoes (Dr. Coleridge), assembled shortly after ten o'clock in the Jerusalem Chamber, where they were joined by the newly appointed Colonial Bishops, and afterwards moved in the following order from the chamber into the choir of the Abbey:—

Beadle.
Almsmen.
Choristers.
Gentlemen of the Choir.
Minor Canons.
Receiver of the Chapter of Westminster (Mr. Gell).
Chapter Clerk of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster (Mr. Vincent.)
Canons' Verger.
Canons.
Dean's Verger.
Sub-Dean (Lord John Thynne).
The Colonial Bishops.
The late Bishop of Barbadoes.
The Bishop of Chichester.
The Commissioners of the Archbishop of Canterbury, viz., the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Bishop of London, with their attendants.

The procession thus formed moved up the centre aisle, and on entering the choir, the different members passed to their respective places; the Canons and Sub-Dean of Westminster drawing aside until the bishops had passed them, to take their places within the altar rail of the Sacrarium. The Canons and Sub-Dean then passed into their accustomed places. The Morning Service then commenced; at its conclusion, the Sub-Dean and Canons proceeded to their respective places within the altar rail. The Communion Service then began, which was read by the Bishop of London and the assistant bishop. The Nicene Creed having been sung, the preacher, Bishop Coleridge, was conducted to the pulpit, when the right rev. prelate delivered a most eloquent and appropriate sermon from Isaiah, ch. 43 verses 5 and 6:—"Fear not for I am with thee. I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north, Give up, and to the south, Keep not back; bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth."

After the sermon was concluded, the five Colonial Bishops, who, until then, had been seated on the north side of the Sacrarium, opposite the assembled clergy in their robes, were conducted to St. Edward's chapel, when they put on their rochets; and on their return to the choir, they placed themselves before the three bishops, the commissioners of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen's mandate having been read, and the accustomed forms administered, the Consecration Service was performed, the right rev. commissioners being seated in front by the altar. When this part of the service was concluded the Colonial Bishops again retired to put on the rest of their robes, and on their return, knelt at the altar, when the Bishop of London began the "Veni Creator," which Hymn the choir immediately took up and sung to the conclusion. The Consecration service having been concluded, the five Colonial Bishops passed to their places among the other bishops on the south, within the altar rail.

That part of the congregation who did not partake of the Lord's Supper then left the Abbey, and the Communion Service was proceeded with in the usual form and ceremony. A collection was afterwards made, the amount of which the Dean and Chapter of Westminster intend to apply to the uses of the Colonial Fund.

THE CONSECRATION.

At the conclusion of the Communion Service the Chapter of Westminster conducted the bishops back to the Jerusalem Chamber.

The Sermon occupied nearly an hour in delivery, and during that part in which the Rev. Doctor pointed out the important duties of the ministerial office, the newly-created prelates were much affected. The preacher then in forcible and eloquent language impressed upon those whom he addressed, the great truth that the universality of the Redeemer's kingdom ought to be the great object of all Christians, particularly Christian ministers.

The ceremony occupied nearly four hours.

ADELAIDE LODGE.

Our readers will remember having frequently perused in our Court News accounts of her Majesty's visits to Adelaide Lodge, Windsor Park; we here present a beautiful engraving of this favourite locality. Her Majesty's custom is to visit Adelaide Lodge in the morning, and breakfast there. The visits of the Court to Virginia Water usually occur in the evening, when a *fête* is generally given, a representation of which will be found below:—

VIRGINIA WATER.

THE ROYAL GEORGE YACHT.

This beautiful model of a man-of-war vessel is undergoing a complete renovation, and a number of hands are employed without intermission to have her finished for the reception of her Majesty. Dr. Reid, the inventor of the most approved mode of ventilation, was on board on Monday and Tuesday personally superintending the laying of pipes for the free ventilation of the vessel. The royal bed has been removed to London, and a new one, expressly made for her Majesty, will be substituted. The interior of the state cabin is superb, beautifully carved in the most prominent parts, and richly gilt, having a most pleasing effect. It is lighted by five windows in the stern, and two on each side of smaller dimensions, of the finest plate glass. Round the whole of the interior are placed ottomans and sofas, the latter convertible into beds, and by richly gilt rods, appearing at first supports for picture frames, curtains of graceful drapery are made to surround them. Near the stern windows is a beautiful brass stove, of a most elegant pattern, in the form of a handsome covered vase, the smoke descending behind the grate, and finding egress at some distant part of the vessel. In recesses are neatly fitted shelves for book-cases. The floor is covered with rich Brussels carpet of a very chaste pattern, and in the centre stands a splendidly-finished round mahogany table. The royal bed-room is in keeping with the rich appearance of the state-cabin, the floor covered with the same Brussels carpet, and very light and airy in its form, and in every respect adapted for the comfort of her Majesty during the voyage. It is entered from the right of the state-cabin by a spacious door in character with the dimensions of all the other parts of this model of elegant ship-building. The dining-room is also very handsome, but not so highly ornamented as the other cabins, and conveys an idea of the comforts which a small select party of royal and noble guests could enjoy gliding along on the surface of the seas that surround our beloved island. The panels of the doors of the state-cabin are filled with mirrors, but her Majesty's excellent taste and judgment appear to dislike them, and they have been ordered to be covered, so that the privacy of the state-cabin will be preserved, and not have every movement of the forms of the occupants presented to the eye in all quarters. The deck of the vessel is kept beautiful and clean, and being filled in the seams with a white, yet permanently hard composition, will not soil the most delicate shoe. At present, while the work of renovation is going on, the deck is covered with canvass. The binnacle compass is covered in the form of a lantern, and surmounted by a royal crown. On the exterior of the stern is a beautifully carved royal arms, richly gilt; and altogether the Royal George yacht is a vessel of which we have reason to be proud, and it is to be hoped her Majesty will be so delighted with her voyage as to order this fine pleasure vessel to be kept at Woolwich for her Majesty's use.

THE ROYAL GEORGE YACHT.

Bound, white wing'd Vessel! o'er thy kindred sea;
Plunge, like a palfry, through the dancing waters!
The soft caressing ocean circles thee,
As though thou wert the dearest of his daughters!

Are the waves conscious,—that they so do glow,
And crest their sunny foam upon your path?
Why are their murmurs musical and low,
As though some charm had lulled the soul of wrath?

Look at your banners!—why, the winds have wiles
That curl them into beauty! and your sails
Are Zephyr's cheeks, that, dimpled into smiles,
Catch the sweet odour of his fav'ring gales!

See the Sun's gold!—how it doth sheet thy deck,
And through thy gleaming rigging flit and shine!
The elements all love thee, and no wreck
Have they proud Bark, for beauty such as thine!

For thou art treasure laden! Heaven above
Doth compass thee with its protection bright—
A glowing world of loveliness and love
Though bearest with thee on thy path of light.

Thou art the Ocean-palace of our Queen,
And so more rich than its most jewelled cave;
The blue-eyed Empress of our Isles of green
Is throned by thee on her exulting wave.

The billows play around her in her pride,
And clap their watery hands—and sparkle joy
Britannia, clasped by Neptune as his bride,
Flings bliss around that will not bear alloy!

So, full of happiness, she takes her way,
Our young Victoria, for old Scotia's shore
Bless her by starry night, by glorious day,
On isle or billow bless her evermore!

CROSBY HALL.

It is with unalloyed pleasure we have to record the resuscitation of that fine old building, Crosby Hall, and its appropriation to a purpose so truly in keeping with its character as an historical memorial, namely, the dissemination of literature and science. Of Crosby place we may well say with one of our fine old poets:—

"We do love these ancient ruins,
We never tread them but we set our foot
Upon some reverende historie."

Completed in 1472, this ancient fabric, by a rare exception to the fate of most buildings of the same date in the metropolis, remains to us a beautiful specimen of the domestic architecture of the time. Periods have passed away during its existence, and often, in immediate connexion with its history, successively marked by the strife of faction and the fury of civil war, the sternness of bigotry, and the wildness of fanaticism, the oppression of misrule, and the order and security of settled government. Within its walls have resided many famous in arts and arms, the wealthy, the learned, and the great. A few spirited individuals, with a degree of taste and good feeling which does them credit, have saved this memorial of civic splendour and o fthe olden time, from decay and demolition, rescued it from meaner uses, and will thus transmit it unimpaired for the admiration of posterity. Thus an edifice which has long remained a reproach to the neighbourhood, and even to the metropolis itself, again becomes an object of interest from its associations, and a theatre of usefulness from its application.

On Friday the 5th inst., the great hall, which in the days of its glory, as figured below, was used as the feasting chamber of the building, having undergone repairs and alterations in harmony with its original and costly style of architecture, to fit it for its present purposes, the lecture-room of the institution was thrown open to the members, on which occasion the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M., the vicar of the parish, delivered a lecture on its history and antiquities, and as they must needs prove interesting, we make no apology for briefly subjoining its historical associations.

Crosby Place derives its name from Sir John Crosby, its reputed builder, an Alderman of London during the reign of Edward IV. It would appear that he was a citizen of some distinction, since he held the offices of sheriff-warden of the Grocers' company, and the mayoralty of the staple of Calais. After Sir John's death, in 1475, we find it the dwelling-place of the Duke of Gloster, afterwards Richard III., and the well known passage in Shakspeare will occur to all our readers, where, after his successful wooing of the Lady Anne, he thus addresses her:—

"That it may please you leave these sad designs
To him that hath more cause to be a mourner,
And presently repair to Crosby House,
Where I will with all expedient duty see you."

Richard's residence here at the time of his marriage, however, appears doubtful; but a much more important event unquestionably did take place within its walls. It was in the hall of Crosby-place that he determined on the deposition of Edward V.; and it was here that all his plans were concocted for his own elevation to the vacant throne. After the death of Richard it was purchased by Bartholomew Read, Mayor of London, 1501—2, whose desire evidently was to possess a house befitting the splendour he had determined should signalize his mayoralty. The next possessor of Crosby-place was Sir John Rest, who held the office of mayor, in 1516, and by him it appears to have been sold, though at what time is uncertain, to the illustrious, the erudite, the conscientious Sir Thomas More. In 1523 More sold Crosby-place to Antonia Bonvisi, a merchant of Lucca, who subsequently leased it to William Roper, the husband of More's favourite daughter, Margaret. In the reign of Edward VI. Roper was driven abroad by religious persecution, and Crosby-place was forfeited, and granted by the Crown to Sir Thomas D'Arcy, who, on the accession of Mary, likewise suffered from religious persecution,

INTERIOR OF CROSBY HALL.

which had now changed sides, and Bonvisi and Roper returned and regained the estate. In 1594 Sir John Spencer purchased it, and there kept his mayoralty with great splendour. Ambassadors were entertained here on several occasions with great grandeur; among whom the most noted was no less important a person than M. de Rosney, afterwards Duke of Sully. The remaining possessors may be briefly named:—Lord Compton, the husband of Spencer's daughter, during whose residence another distinguished tenant graced the house; this was the Countess of Pembroke, sister to Sir Philip Sydney, whom Ben Jonson has celebrated in one of the prettiest epitaphs in our language. Spencer, Earl of Northampton, comes next, and was succeeded by Sir John Langham, sheriff in 1642, during whose occupation it is said to have been used as a prison for royalists. His son, Sir Stephen Langham, succeeded him, and it was during his tenancy that a fire occurred, by which it was

much injured. In 1672, the hall was converted into a Presbyterian meeting-house, and so remained for nearly a century, after which it was degraded into a packer's warehouse, until the spirit and energy of the present managers of the Literary Institution, formerly held at Salvador House, have raised it from its ruins, restored it to its pristine beauty, and appropriated it to a more worthy purpose.

The portions of the building now in use are the Council Room—now the Reading Room, and the Great Hall—at present the Lecture Room. The noble proportions of this latter apartment, as well as the surpassing beauty of the roof, built not less than three hundred and sixty years ago, will be more evident to our readers from an attentive examination of the engraving of the hall than from any written description that we could give them. We pass on, therefore, to notice such other of its chief features as the engraving does not or cannot convey. And first as to its dimensions. It is 54 feet long, 27½ broad, and 40 feet high. The breadth of the oriel window is 10 feet 10 inches, and its height the height of the hall. The window is richly decorated with a series of armorial bearings, the tasteful and munificent present of Thomas Willement, Esq., and which, though of so recent an origin, have all the appearance of ancient works of art. We see among them the arms of St. Helen's Priory, the earliest proprietor of the place; of Sir John Crosby, the builder; of the City of London, so many of whose eminent citizens have made the hall ring again with the sounds of festive hospitality; of Richard, the "crook-backed tyrant," whose few days' residence here will preserve the name of Crosby Place when the last vestige of its architectural glories shall have disappeared; and of Henry's murdered Chancellor, Sir Thomas More, the wise, learned, amiable, and witty author of the "Utopia." The remainder comprise the arms and badges of Richard's Queen, and of the House of York, Sir Thomas d'Arcy, William Bond and his company, and the "rich Spencer" and his company. The other windows of the hall are similarly decorated, those on the same side containing the arms of various subscribers to the expences of the restoration, and those on the opposite, among others, of Sir John Rest, the Duke of Sully, Lord Compton, and the present owner, W. P. Williams Freeman, Esq.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Yesterday the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, took their accustomed early walk in the forenoon. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken out as usual. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, rode out in a carriage and four to Bagshot, to visit the Duchess of Gloucester. Baron de Nieumann and Sir R. Peel arrived in the evening. The Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, Sir G. Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. Anson, joined the royal dinner circle in the evening. This morning, the Queen and Prince Albert and the Duke of Saxe Coburg attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. George's. The Rev. C. W. Knyvett chanted the first part of the service, the Dean and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Stopford officiated at the communion service. Mr. Stopford preached a sermon from 6th v. 11th c. of Paul to the Hebrews, "Without faith it is impossible to please God." The royal party was attended by the Duchess of Norfolk, Hon. Misses Pearel and Murray, Lord Byron, Earl of Liverpool, Sir R. Peel, Earl of Aberdeen, Baron Gruben, Captain Meynell, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Wylde. Very extensive preparations are in progress for celebrating Prince Albert's birthday, on Friday (20th) with more than usual splendour and magnificence. The festivities a d rejoicings will be upon a princely scale of grandeur at the Castle; a numerous and distinguished party of visitors have received invitations to be present at the banquet, which will take place in the evening in St. George's Hall; and every arrangement has been determined upon to give due effect to the rejoicings and exultations upon this auspicious occasion. The annual grand show of the Windsor and Eton Royal Horticultural Society, postponed for the 3rd of September, will take place in the royal grounds, at Frogmore, by permission of the Duchess of Kent, under the patronage of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester.

Her Majesty, who was most graciously pleased to stand sponsor to the infant daughter of Madame Van de Weyer, presented her with a magnificent and richly-wrought silver gilt cup, accompanied by a knife, fork, and spoon, of corresponding taste. The cup is lofty in form, nearly resembling those handed down to us by Cellini, characteristic of the cinque cento age. The lower portion of the cup is adorned with subjects of angels, guardians of infancy; the body, with two scriptural subjects, beautifully executed in bas-relief —one, Simon beholding the infant Saviour; and the other, Christ blessing the little children. The cover is surmounted with the figure of St. John the Baptist, in full relief.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked to Adelaide Cottage this morning, and returned through the Home Park. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal have been taken their usual airings, accompanied by the Domenge Lyttelton.

Sir Robert Peel, after having an audience of the Queen, returned to town shortly before four o'clock.

The Marquis of Douro has arrived to succeed Lord Byron as the Lord in Waiting on her Majesty.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who commands the Royal George Yacht, has returned from a trip, by water, along the eastern coast of England, which his lordship undertook for the purpose of determining upon the most direct and favourable course to proceed with his royal and illustrious charge from the Nore to Scotland. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept of the offers of several of the Scottish Nobility, to furnish their own carriages for the use of the Court during the sojourn "across the border." It is stated that her Majesty's stay in Scotland will not extend beyond Tuesday or Wednesday, the 13th or 14th proximo. The return of the Court (her Majesty proceeding from Scotland to Woolwich in the royal yacht) to Buckingham Palace, may be looked forward to on or about Saturday, the 17th, and early in the following week her Majesty will leave town for Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will remain at the Castle during the absence of their illustrious parents from Windsor, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the precepteress to the Princess Royal. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will also remain, during the absence of the Court from Windsor, at Frogmore House, and pay daily visits to the royal infants.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT YORK.—YORK, Saturday night.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived here by the half-past seven o'clock train on his way to Wynyard Park, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Black Swan Hotel, where shortly afterwards the Sheriff and Robert Davies, Esq., town clerk, waited upon him to ascertain when it would be convenient for his Royal Highness to receive an address of congratulation which had been agreed upon by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the city of York, when his Royal Highness was pleased to name Monday morning, at half-past nine. His Royal Highness Prince George arrived from Leeds, where he had been stationed with his regiment, the 17th Lancers, about eight o'clock, on a visit to his illustrious father. The Royal party purpose attending the morning and afternoon service at the Minster to-morrow, and afterwards dining with Mr. Alderman George Hudson; the Lord Mayor, in consequence of a recent domestic affliction, being obliged to forego the honour of receiving them at the Mansion House. His Royal Highness will leave by a special train, on Monday, for Darlington, on his way to Wynyard Park.

Sir James Graham remained at the Home Office until a late hour on Friday night. Sir James was visited by Sir Robert Peel. The Attorney-General had also an interview, and some of the Magistrates remained in attendance at the office. Sir John Guest, Bart., and Lord James Stuart attended at the Home Office in the afternoon.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Sir Augustus Clifford and family, Sir Francis Palsgrave, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Hilliard, United States Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, and many other passengers, left the St. Katherine's wharf, Tower, on Tuesday morning by the Princess Victoria steamer, for Antwerp and the Rhine. The same Company's ship Broges arrived at the wharf after a passage of only thirteen hours. Prince Doria of Rome came passenger by her.

Lord Auckland, the late Governor-General of India, and the Hon. Misses Eden, arrived in town early on Tuesday morning from Portsmouth.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Saturday afternoon at Windsor Castle, at half-past two o'clock.

The Governor of the Bank of England and the Deputy Governor had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday afternoon, at his official residence in Downing-street.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has transmitted a donation of £20, in liquidation of the deficiency in the sum provided for the erection of St. Andrew's Church, Northampton.

BROCKET HALL, HERTS.—Viscount Melbourne arrived here on Wednesday from South-street, and next week are expected to arrive Lord and Lady Beauvale, Baroness Malmesbury, Lord and Lady Palmerston, the Hon. W. F. Cowper, &c. His Lordship has not been on the Continent since the prorogation, and the report of his having arrived at Coblentz, on the Rhine, is, therefore, untrue. His Lordship was probably mistaken for his late colleague in office, the Marquis of Lansdowne, who has been visiting Lord and Lady Leveson at their chateau, near Hermsheim, *en route* to Vienna, for the Autumn.

The friends of the late Major Rennell will be gratified to hear that his *eloge* was pronounced last week at the Institute in Paris by the Baron Walckenaer, who is so eminently qualified to appreciate the character of that celebrated man.

WINDSOR AND ETON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has just transmitted to Mr. J. W. S. Potter, the honorary secretary, through the medium of Mr. Anson, the Prince's private secretary, the liberal donation of fifty guineas in aid of the building fund.

The Duke of Hamilton left town last week for Holyrood House, Edinburgh, in order to inspect the arrangements at that palace at present in progress for the reception of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The noble Duke is hereditary keeper of Holyrood.

The Earl of Rosebery and Sir John Boileau have each given £100 n aid of the fund for the erection of a public monument to the memory of the late Earl of Leicester. Lord Hastings has subscribed £50. The subscription already amounts to £4000

WOOLWICH, Aug 21.—The following has just been issued for the instruction of the inspectors and police having charge of the dockyard gate:—"NOTICE.—No person will be admitted into the dockyard on the day that her Majesty embarks, except officers in full uniform.—By order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Woolwich, AUG. 23."

The following naval officers have had the honour of being appointed to the vessels which will convey her Majesty and the Royal party to Scotland:—Commander Frederick Wood (1838), to the Royal George; Lieutenant Hon. Charles St. Clair (1837), Flag Lieutenant of the Caledonia, to the Royal George; Lieut William Southey (1814), in the coast-guard service, to the Salamander; Lieut. Simpson H. Ricketts (1842), to the Salamander; Mate F. J. Diggins (1836), to the Salamander; Mate A. F. Kynaston (1836), to the Shearwater.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHARTIST MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON.—On Monday evening a meeting of the Chartists was held on Kennington Common, pursuant to announcement by large placards which had been posted on various parts of the metropolis. The meeting was advertised to take place at six o'clock, but long before that hour they began to assemble. There did not, however, appear to be any union amongst them, and the greater portion amused themselves in various ways. There were none of the leaders on the Common, at least they did not show themselves. About a quarter-past six o'clock a man of the name of Logan, a lecturer on phrenology at the Adelaide Gallery of Economy, commenced an address to about 50 persons, and recommended that the meeting should be adjourned till Wednesday next, as in consequence of the notices issued by Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate of Bow-street, and Mr. Mayne, of the metropolitan police, he wished to act within the law. The man was followed by a Mr. Clancy, of the "Dublin Association," who objected to any adjournment, and which would only give an opportunity to the troops and police to refresh themselves, and proceeded in a violent strain to animadvert upon the infringement of the people's liberty, and of their determination to carry the charter. At this moment the police made their appearance, consisting of about a dozen mounted on horseback, and about 800 of the L, Y, R, P, and M divisions, under superintendents Mallalieu, M'Lean, Grunsell, and Murray. There were now about 4000 or 5000 persons on the Common, and the police made a general charge, and commenced driving the people away, and in less than half an hour the whole of the Common was completely cleared. Not an individual was suffered to remain in the roads, and at every avenue leading to the Common strong bodies of the police were placed to prevent persons congregating. The police, whilst in discharge of their duty, were hooted and pelted by the mob; but, although several persons were knocked down in attempting to escape from the police, we did not hear of any very serious accident. The whole of the police force remained on the Common and neighbourhood till long after dark. We understand there was a detachment of troops in the neighbourhood ready to act if there was occasion; but their services were not required, the mob dispersing pretty quietly.

ATTEMPTED CHARTIST MEETING AT PADDINGTON.—The attempt to hold a Chartist meeting at Paddington on Monday evening proved a complete failure, in consequence of the admirable arrangements of the police authorities. In the course of the morning large placards, signed by Mr. Mayne, the Police Commissioner, were stuck up throughout the neighbourhood. They were headed, "Regulations of the Police for preventing obstructions of the thoroughfares at the Great Western Railway, Paddington, and in the neighbourhood thereof," and they stated that no carriage, van, or other vehicle, would be allowed to stand in any of the thoroughfares or on the waste ground, and that all persons refusing to move and depart when ordered by a police constable to do so, would be liable to be taken into custody, and punished under the provisions of the Police Act. It is computed by competent judges, that upwards of 10,000 persons were present during the evening, yet the only attempt to commence the meeting was made about seven o'clock, by a sickly young man, in a green Newmarket coat, who, on seeing the police approach, instantly took to his heels, but was overtaken and secured. About half an hour afterwards a shoemaker named Menden, who called himself "A Chartist —an out-and-out Chartist—one who did not care a —— for the police," bawled out a motion for an adjournment of the meeting to Kennington-common; but the people immediately adjourned the remainder of his harangue to the station-house, whither they conveyed him. At the station-house in Hermitage-street, Paddington-green, seventeen persons were in custody for throwing stones, &c., and assaulting the police, and one man on a charge of stabbing a policeman

ATTEMPTED CHARTIST ASSEMBLAGE ON CLERKENWELL-GREEN.—On Monday night, about half-past eight o'clock, a body of Chartists, to the number of about 200, taking advantage of the absence of the police at Kennington-common, Paddington, and other parts of the metropolis, began to assemble, notwithstanding the presence of Inspector Penny and several of the police of the G division, on Clerkenwell-green, for the purpose of holding an open-air meeting. The procession was headed by a van, which had already taken up its position on the Green, when Inspector Penny informed them that no meeting would be permitted to be held. In defiance, however, the chair was taken, and the chairman commenced addressing the meeting, which gradually began to augment in numbers. Information was immediately despatched to the station-house of the G division, in the Bagnigge-wells-road, where upwards of one hundred men were in reserve, and who in a few minutes made their appearance at the entrance of the Green under the orders of Mr. Superintendent Massey and Inspector Barton. Their appearance became the signal for general confusion. The speaker and those in the van decamped in an instant, and the van, which had the horse harnessed to it, soon disappeared. The mob, however, were more reluctant to do so, but forming themselves into small groups, continued to groan at and harass the police by assembling in various parts. Shortly before nine o'clock, a man named King commenced addressing a mob from the step of his own door on the Green, and on his refusal to go into his house and desist, he was taken into custody by Inspector Penny. The mass of people, amongst whom were a large number of thieves and pickpockets, began to increase every minute, and at this period, in various parts of the Green, there could not have been less than from 1500 to 2000 persons. The police were assailed with the most frightful yelling, and as they were taking their prisoner to the station-house, several stones and other missiles were thrown. At this moment loud shouts were raised at the Hicks's Hall end of the Green, and on Inspector Barton, who had a large body of his men drawn up in front of the Sessions House, arriving at the spot, he found several men in a waggon, which, on examination, he found to be half-full of rotten turnips, and which it was stated had been brought for the purpose of pelting the police. Inspector Barton assured the driver and those who were in the van, if they made the slightest attempt to enter the Green, he would direct the men to take the whole of them into custody, which it was withdrawn.

CHARTIST MOVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Lord Mayor on Monday called together at the Mansion-house, Aldermen Brown, Sir Peter Laurie, Copeland, Thomas Johnson, Humphery, Magnay, Gibbs, and Farncomb, to aid them in keeping the peace within the City, if it should be menaced by the mob, which it was rumoured would be collected at various points in the metropolis. Officers were despatched in various directions, who made a report every half-hour from Paddington, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Clerkenwell-green, Islington-green, Bethnal-green, Smithfield, and Kennington-common. Col. Coxe, of the Hon. Artillery Company, announced to his Lordship that eight companies of that corps had assembled at their quarters, and would remain during his Lordship's pleasure. The City Commissioner had a considerable force of his constables ready to move on any point.

THE LONDON INSURGENTS.—The object of the persons who assemble nightly in London was declared by one of their leaders last Friday evening. They are perfectly aware that their meetings here cannot possibly be of any avail. Their weakness would become apparent, if any attempts at rioting were to be resolved upon. All they hope to accomplish is, to convince the "turn-outs" in the provincial towns that they sympathise with them, and that they rejoice in the movement recently made. It may be well for the insurgents in the country to know that the mob who follow their example in London are dissimilar to themselves in every respect. Those in the provincial towns are principally men of good character, skilful artisans, and requiring only certain concessions to induce them to return to their respective occupations. It is very different with those who meet nightly in London. They consist of low vagabonds from Whitechapel, Saffron-hill, and other such places, who employ themselves during the day in pickpocketing, &c. Several hundred boys generally accompany them, and the only mischief that they commit is by yelling at the policemen who are on duty. Scarcely a respectable workman has disgraced himself by joining these idlers. On the contrary, they reprobate the proceedings, with scarcely a single exception.

CHARTISTS OF FINSBURY.—In consequence of a numerously circulated placard, inviting the "electors" of Finsbury to assemble together at White Conduit House, to consider the present distressed state of the country, a gathering took place in the great concert-room of that tavern, which, though so large, was too small to accommodate all the visitors. The meeting was addressed by Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and others. The assembly, which could not have consisted of less than from 5000 to 6000 persons, then separated in a very peaceable manner, and it took a considerable time before the ground which they had occupied was cleared.

OUTRAGE BY A POLICEMAN.—At nine o'clock last Friday evening a young gentleman, aged 15, was returning from his father's warehouse in the City to his dwelling-house at Islington, when, finding there was a mob in Smithfield, he turned out of King-street, to avoid it, into Turnmill-street. Hearing there that a number of persons were coming down Clay-street, and finding Clerkenwell-green in possession of the police, he passed quietly by a file of those men, and was proceeding towards his home across the open space in front of the Sessions-house, when a cowardly brute, mounted on horseback, rode up to him, and with a blow of his truncheon struck the unoffending individual senseless to the ground. A number of the dismounted force then ran to the spot, and bearing the poor youth, still unconscious, in their arms, placed him on a horse-cab, and, by Jerusalem-passage, while several remained, without making any attempts to recover him, apparently to see whether he would come to himself or not. This he at length did, and opening his eyes, not knowing where he was, pale, faint, and sick, he inquired which way he had better go to Islington. The monsters showed him no compassion, but told him to go round the City-road; this he did, and at length reached home in such a state as to excite the utmost alarm in the bosoms of his family. He was laid on a sofa and was immediately seized with vomiting, uttering wild and incoherent expressions. He was put to bed, and being kept quiet during the two following days, has happily been restored to his usual health. The father, who was at a distance in the country, returned on Saturday, and immediately applied, first at the Mansion-house, then to Mr. Combe, the magistrate, and finally to the Commissioners of Police; but the only satisfaction he could obtain was a polite intimation, that if the man could be identified, every assistance should be rendered. This the ill-used youth is, however, unable to do, as there was no warning given, no order to go back, nor other intimation of danger, before the savage and unprovoked assault, so nearly amounting to murder, was perpetrated. The name and address of the gentleman is left at our office, with a hope that some spectator may be able to give information of the policeman's number.—*From a Correspondent of the Times.*

THE COALWHIPPERS' STRIKE.—On Wednesday there was a general strike among the coalwhippers on the river, not accompanied with any political movement whatever. The object of the men employed on this description of work is to relieve themselves from the thraldom of the middle-men in Shadwell, Limehouse, Ratcliffe, and Wapping, who make a profit out of their labour. They resolved to submit to no exactions, but to be employed direct from the landing places along shore, and to be paid every evening on board ship, as the act of Parliament directs

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A HOTEL KEEPER.—On Wednesday information was circulated through the divisions of the metropolitan police, that on the 11th instant, Louis Coqueril, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Leicester-street, absconded from his establishment, stealing and taking away with him the sum of £600, viz., 13,000 francs in notes of the Bank of France, and £80 in English gold coin, the property of Mons. Saclir, a French gentleman, who had occupied apartments in the hotel in question A reward of £100 is offered for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the delinquent, and the recovery of the moneys above mentioned.

ALARMING ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.—An alarming accident occurred on Monday, between twelve and one o'clock, to one of the Watermen's Company's steamers (boat No. 6), on her trip from Greenwich to London, with passengers. It appears that when nearly Mill-wharf, in the vicinity of Deptford, the pin of one of the piston-rods started out of its place, and which the crank which it secures burst from its confinement. The steamer's power was on at the moment, and the crank in its dislodged state continuing to perform its revolutions, was opposed by the cast iron framework in its vicinity, with which it came in violent contact. It struck the framework in quick successive blows, resembling the report of large cannon, shaking the vessel in all her parts at every shock. The utmost consternation prevailed amongst all on board, and the passengers, among whom were many ladies, ran to and fro in the vessel, apprehensive that it was the boiler that was bursting Some narrowly escaped tumbling overboard in their fright. The engineer quickly stopped the vessel, and the anchor was let go, when the cause of the accident was discovered. The iron framework was smashed into fragments, and the vessel being disabled to proceed on her passage, was obliged to lie to until another of the company's boats (No. 7) came up to her assistance, and relieved her of her passengers, all of whom were conveyed safely to London.

We have learnt within the last few days that Lord John Russell has signified to Lord Palmerston, in answer to representations made by the latter, as to the necessity of the Liberals advancing with the popular feeling, that closely connected as he (Lord John Russell) is with the Bedford family, he could not consent to be a party to further reform; and that therefore he thinks it were better if the opposition would look out for some other leader before the commencement of another parliamentary campaign.—*Morning Advertiser.*

From Havannah it is now officially announced that British steam-packets are to be subjected to the same port duty of two per cent. on goods transhipped as well as to the tonnage duty, as all foreign merchant vessels.

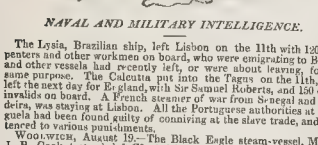
THE LATE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD'S VALET.—Suisse, the valet of the late Marquis of Hertford, was tried for robbing his late master on Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, and acquitted. Mr. Kelly, for the prosecution, said there were three other indictments against the prisoner, but one of them stood on a very different footing from that which had just been disposed of. He should, therefore, consult with his learned friends before he could announce what course they intended to pursue. The other indictments were then ordered to stand over until Thursday.

ALARMING FIRE AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On Tuesday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, the greatest excitement prevailed in the immediate vicinity of Kennington, in consequence of an immense body of fire suddenly shooting forth from the centre of the Zoological Gardens into the air, which illumined the horizon for miles round; but by the time the engines arrived, the flames had greatly subsided, through the workmen employed on the premises throwing a large quantity of water upon them. The cause of so much alarm was the pictorial model of Rome, situated on the borders of the lake in the gardens, catching fire, and which was partially destroyed before it could be extinguished. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—About half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning a police-constable of the E division, who was on duty in Tottenham-court-road, near Hanway-street, observed flames issuing from the roof of the extensive premises of Mr. Morgan, candle and soap manufacturer to her Majesty, 18, Tottenham-court-road, which premises are situated at the south side of Tudor-place. An alarm was instantly given, but, from the inflammable nature of the stock, the flames had attained a most fearful ascendancy before the arrival of the engines. In the interim the brigade from Crown street, Holborn, and Well-street, arrived, which were followed by the West of England, County, and also by the engines of Combe and Delafield, and Sir H. Meux and Co., and there being a plentiful supply of water, the devouring element was arrested in its fearful progress, or the devastation would have been immense: but, notwithstanding all the exertions, an area of about an acre has been completely laid waste, whilst many houses in the immediate vicinity have been materially injured; among these were the back of the houses of Mr. Peplow, surgeon, 13, Tottenham-court-road; Mrs Wilkie, straw-bonnet maker, No. 14; Mr. Palmer, perfumer, No. 15: Mr. Kyezer, clockmaker, No. 16; Mr. Johnson, shoemaker, No. 17; and Mr. Watchorn's wine vaults, No. 11, at the corner of Tudor-place. In addition to these the St. Patrick's School at the rear was much damaged in the roof; the back part of the shop of Mr. Baldock, chinaman to her Majesty, and also the premises of Mr. Stone, in Tudor-place. The extensive premises of Mr. Baldock, wherein there is a very large stock of ancient and modern foreign and British porcelain, were saved from total destruction by the exertions of the fire brigade, as were the backs of the houses in Tottenham-court-road; the premises of Mr Stone (of the Brecknock Arms, Camden-town), on the north side of Tudor-place, who is owner of several houses, and keeps the upper part of the building as a storehouse for materials, the lower part being occupied by Mr. Kearslake, a tinman, were affected by the fire so as to render them untenable. These premises are on the opposite side of Tudor-Place, to the roof of which the flames communicated; and the places in the rear, including that of Mr. Jones, also a tallow-chandler, were saved from destruction by the exertions of Mr. Connerton, the foreman, and the firemen of the West of England establishment. To the above circumstances, and the wind shifting from north-east to south-west, may be attributed the salvage of the houses mentioned. The firemen of the West of England engine ventured up Tudor-place, a narrow entry across which the flames were furiously raging, but were compelled to retreat, and shortly after, about six o'clock, several feet of the north wall of Morgan's factory fell with a tremendous crash on the spot where the engine had stood. Detachments of the C, D, E, and F divisions of the police attended, and rendered most effective service. The flames brilliantly illuminated the horizon, and were distinctly seen from the metropolitan bridges and several elevated situations, and by eight o'clock were completely out under. There were not twenty houses destroyed as has been erroneously reported, Mr. Morgan's premises alone having been totally destroyed, and only nine houses being injured. The total amount of property destroyed is about £15,000, including £2,000, the premises valued at Mr. Morgan's stock and premises, which are insured in the Sun, Brigade, Norwich Union, and Westminster fire-offices, but not to the full amount. The rest are insured in the City.

The consternation created in the neighbourhood was immense, and much panic and damage were sustained by the hasty removal of goods. At No. 14, Tottenham-court-road, reside the father and mother of Francis, who fired at Mr. Hayley, both of whom were in great trepidation. Mrs. Francis ran from her chamber in her night clothes, and was received in almost a frantic state in the arms of her landlord. Crowds of people throughout the whole of yesterday visited the scene of devastation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—SINGULAR DREAM.—On Monday an inquest was held at the George the Fourth, Portsmouth-street, Clare-market, on the body of Joel Wright, aged 57, that was taken out of the river near Arundel-street, on Sunday morning. From the evidence of the wife of the deceased and others it appeared that his wife and a man named Richardson were "the worse far liquor" on Saturday night, and that about one o'clock on Sunday morning they were going on board a lugger, when deceased fell overboard, and although an excellent swimmer, was drowned. Everard, a lighterman, said that he was occupied until three o'clock on the Sunday morning in endeavours to get the body, but failed in the attempt. He then retired to rest, when he dreamed that deceased was fastened in the chains of Essex-street pier. He immediately repaired to the spot and hitched up the body from the chains, in which it was closely entangled. Verdict—"Accidental death."



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Lysia, Brazilian ship, left Lisbon on the 11th with 120 carpenters and other workmen on board, were emigrating to Brazil, and other vessels had recently left, or were about leaving, for the same purpose. The Calcutta put into the Tagus on the 11th, and left the next day for England, with Sir Samuel Roberts, and 150 other invalids on board. A French steamer of war from Senegal and Madeira, was staying at Lisbon. All the Portuguese authorities at Bengueila had been found guilty of conniving at the slave trade, and sentenced to various punishments.

WOOLWICH, August 19.—The Black Eagle steam-vessel, Master J. B. Cook (acting), left Woolwich on Tuesday for Chatham, and returned yesterday evening with the Lords of the Admiralty, who had been on a visit to that port. The Hydra steam-vessel, Commander A. Murray, will be paid off at Woolwich to-morrow. The Avon, steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander Henry Byne, is expected to sail from Woolwich, on Tuesday or Wednesday next, for Portsmouth and the West Indies. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in consideration of the hard labour experienced by rope-makers in her Majesty's employment for the last of the navy, &c., have ordered that in future their superannuation pensions should be from £20 to £21 per annum, according to their services.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—Corporal T. Edmonds, of the company of Royal Sappers and Miners, stationed at Woolwich, arrived there on the 19th inst. The rest of the Royal Sappers and Miners who embarked in the Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudan steam-vessels, and who have escaped with their lives from the pestilential climate of Africa, are on their way to England, as the project for the continuance of the expedition has been abandoned. Only six persons of the Albert steam-vessel, including Corporal Edmonds, have survived the ravages of the pestiferous climate in which they served, and the river fever.

We have heard that a hundred of the oldest captains in the navy, not under sixty years of age, are to be allowed to retire with the rank of Rear-Admiral, on twenty shillings per diem. *United Service Gazette.*

Her Majesty's ship Pique will, after attending her Majesty to Scotland, go to South America.—*United Service Gazette.*

LOSS OF THE ULYSSES.—The following particulars of the loss of the above vessel, and the sufferings of her crew, will be found interesting:—On the night of Thursday, the 28th of July, the Ulysses was found to be making water fast. There being eight feet water in the hold, Captain Lakeman determined to abandon her, more especially as she was expected to have started one or more of her timbers. The boat was got out and the captain and crew, nine in number, then left. This hardy boat's crew were now without the slightest means of subsistence, and remained for four days and nights without food or drink in a small open boat, until they arrived at Ajaccio. In about half an hour after Captain Lakeman and his crew left the Ulysses, she was seen to heel over on her beam ends, and go down immediately, in lat. 42 deg. 30 min. and long 6 deg. 20 min.

MILITARY FORCE IN THE POTTERIES.—The district comprises the following 4 tachments, the whole under the command of Major Deeds:—One troop 2nd Dragoon Guards, Captain Milarney; two companies 12th infantry, Major Sir R. Douglas; two companies 34th Infantry, Major Deeds; the Newcastle and Pottery troop of Yeomanry Captain Tomlinson; the Uttoxeter troop, Hon. Captain Bagot; the Burton troop, Lieutenant Peel; the Stafford troop, Lieutenant Hand; the Lichfield troop, Lieut. Mott. Two other companies of the Staffordshire Yeomanry are out on duty. The Tamworth troop, Captain Peel, is lying at Lichfield, and the Wolverhampton troop at Stafford.

Two additional regiments are ordered to Scotland. The 6th Carbineers (dragoons) arrived in Glasgow from Ireland yesterday (Friday.) There is now a powerful body of infantry, artillery, lancers, and dragoons in this city; but there will be no need for them, for Roy of the Gallowgate will not mount his charger to face them, and good sense and better trade will become our best peace preservers. But these Chartists have occasioned the country more expense—more real loss and detriment, than would have fed the whole weavers of Paisley for 15 months to come.—*Glasgow Reformers' Gazette.*

The General Commanding-in-Chief has decided upon the appointment of a Lieutenant-General of the Northern District, to whose orders the Major-General now presiding over that part of the country will, of course, be subject. This appointment has, it is said, been conferred on Major-General Brotherton.—*United Service Gazette.*

IRELAND.

BELFAST ELECTION.—This election terminated on the 19th, in the return of James Emerson Tennent and David R. Ross, Esqrs. The Sovereign having announced the following as the state of the poll:—D. R. Ross, Esq., 986: J. E. Tennent, Esq., 859; Lord Chichester, 500; then declared the two former duly elected amidst warm applause.

Charles Powell Leslie, Esq. of Glengarry, has issued his address to the electors of Monaghan.

A number of cattle have been carried off by the prevailing epidemic in the county of Cork.

MRS. ELLEN BYANE.—Upon leaving the Court-house, in Dublin, on Tuesday evening, this individual proceeded in a covered car to the railway station, in Westland-row, from which she was to take the train to Kingstown—sailed thence for England on the same night, and is at present domiciled at the other side of the channel.

Best potatoes are at 3d. the stone in Kerry, Tipperary and Galway markets.

A deplorable accident has occurred in Killaloe, during the excavations in the river near the bridge, by the Shannon Improvement Commissioners. While blasting rocks in the bed of the river with weirs, an explosion took place, and a stone block of nearly half a cwt. was blown into the air, which falling over a cabin, brought down the roof, and killed a fine young woman, named Margaret Ellis, then in bed, to the utter astonishment and horror of the family.

EXECUTION OF JAMES SHEA.—The extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect on Saturday between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on James Shea, alias Smyth, who was found guilty at the last assizes of this town of the inhuman and most barbarous murder of Rody Kennedy, at Loughane.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

COWES—ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

On Monday week, the following yachts of 65 tons and under started for the first Royal Yacht Squadron cup, of £7; viz.: Medina, of 41 tons, Capt. F. Holcombe, R.H.A.; Cynthia, 49 tons, Mr. R. Frankland; Nymph, 31, Sir J. Bayley; and Wave, 51, Captain J. Kean, R.N.

The wind at starting, at eleven o'clock, was light from E.S.E.; the course 42 miles from Cowes to the Nab Light-vessel, and back again round a vessel off Yarmouth, and thence to Cowes. The wind died away as the flood tide slackened, and the Medina was the only vessel to round the Nab Light before the tide set in, the other vessels did not round till two or three hours after, during the whole of which time the Medina was making the best of the tide back again. During the whole of the night it was a perfect calm, and next day the vessels came in as follows:

Medina, at	.. ..	.. ..	1 25 15
Cynthia	.. ..	.. ..	1 29 20
Nymph	.. ..	.. ..	1 42 43

The Wave got on shore, and did not return till some hours after. As the Medina had to give the Cynthia 40 seconds per ton, she only gained 2 minutes and 40 seconds

On Tuesday the annual ball took place, and was attended by 270 persons.

On Wednesday, the 17th, the following schooner yachts of the squadron sailed for her Majesty's cup of 100 guineas —

Yachts	Tons	Owners.
Ceramsian	164	Mr. W. Lyon.
Gem	123	The Marquis Ormonde.
Brilliant	303	Mr. J. Ashton.
Flirt	182	Sir B. B. Graham, Bart.
Narda	153	The Earl of Wilton
Harriet	192	Mr. John Beardmore
Pet	99	Captain C. Bulkeley

At starting eleven o'clock, they had a light south-easterly breeze, and S.E.; the night was beautiful, the course from Cowes to the Nab Light-vessel off Yarmouth, from thence round the Nab Light back to Cowes, 42 miles. This was one of the most beautiful races ever seen, the chances continually changing as the wind lessened or freshened. Off Ryde the Gem and Pet came in contact, by which the latter's jib-boom was carried away, by which she in all probability lost the prize On nearing the Nab Light vessel, the wind was so light that two or three of the yachts could not round it. The wind died away in the evening, and they drifted in with the tide as follows:—

Ceramsian	.. ..	.. ..	8 30 30
Gem	.. ..	.. ..	9 0 30
Brilliant	.. ..	.. ..	9 5 30

During the whole of the day boat racing and the Royal Marine band kept the numerous company amused. Upwards of 60 yachts, on a system very much resembling Cinque and Rear-Admiral Parker among the number in the rounds) and more than that number of other small vessels, with the Brilliant fireworks in the evening, and the illuminations with various colours, made about the harbour in the beautiful calm moonlight, caused the greatest gratification to thousands of inhabitants and visitors.

ST OLAVE'S REGATTA.

The twentieth annual regatta given by the inhabitants of St. Olave's, South-wark, took place on Monday, and was well contested, and equally as well attended. It was amongst six scullers, for four boats, on a system very much resembling the old fashioned one; three men start together for the first heat, and the other three for the second: the four worst of those for the third, and the first of that contending with the first man of the first heat and first of the second for the grand heat. William Pearce, red; John William Law, pink; and Charles Mitcham, blue, rowed the opening heat, which was won by blue, red being second. William Henry Law, green; Richard Robinson, yellow; and George Mead, purple, were the competitors in the second, which was won by yellow. The third heat was won by pink, and he, and blue man, yellow shirt, rowed the grand heat, to row from Chamberlain's Wharf to George's Stairs Horsleydown, and back again, twice, to constitute the heat. Shortly after the start blue took the lead, and won by twenty yards; yellow was second.

TATTERSALL'S, Monday.—The St. Leger betting was confined to a select few, viz.—Attila, Faraway, Ballinhelie, and Prince Tommy of this last Attila was backed at 11 to 8 and 5 to 4 (125 to 100), and at the middle of the two prices the backers would have gone on eagerly. Faraway's price was 10 to 1, taken two or three times, and afterwards offered to be laid. Ballinhelie's friends stood 7 for 20 to 1, and succeeded in getting on about £100. A strong commission in favour of Priscilla Tomboy was executed partly at 8 to 1, offers to bet the latter at the close. The odds quoted against Seahorse Polly, Cabrera, and Catonnie are nominal.

EFFECTS OF TOO MUCH WINE.

Wine heightens indifference into love, love into jealousy, and jealousy into madness. It often turns the good-natured man into an ardiot, and the choleric into an assassin. It gives bitterness to resentment, it makes vanity insupportable, and displays every little spot of the soul in its utmost deformity.—*Addison.*

GRAMMATICAL WITTICISM.

We don't know who originated the following, but it's a good one at all events:—"Bobby, what is the steam?"—"Boiling water." "That's right; compare it."—"Positive, *boil*; comparative, *boiler*: superlative *burst*."—*American paper.*

NAPOLEON CONQUERED BY A FEMALE.

Napoleon lived on friendly terms with the family of Mr. Balcombe in St. Helena, at a small white house, called the Briers. Miss Balcombe was a great favourite with the Emperor. She was very young, and Napoleon used to condescend to romp with her. However, one day she drew his sword, and got him up in a corner, laughing at him and preventing his escape. "Now," said she, with glee, "I have the greatest man in the world at my mercy." The Emperor, it is said, was so annoyed at this sally that he never spoke to her afterwards.

THE MALEVOLENCE OF FOLLY.

There is no prejudice more popular, nor is there any which is better worth refuting, than that which attributes to folly certain good qualities of heart, as a kind of compensation for the deficiency in those of the head. Now, although there are, of course, instances to the contrary, yet will the rule be found generally true, that mediocrity of mind has its influence in producing a mischievous disposition. Unable to carry on any lengthened chain of reasoning, the man of narrow intellect looks for some immediate result; and in his anxiety to attain his object, forgetful of the value of both character and credit, he is prepared to sacrifice the whole game of life, provided he secure but the odd trick. Besides, the very insufficiency of his resources leads him out of himself for his enjoyments and his occupations. Watching, therefore, the game of life, he gradually acquires a certain low and underhand cunning, which, being mistaken by himself for ability, he omits no occasion to display it; and hence begins the pretty warfare of malice he wages against the world with all the spiteful ingenuity and malevolence of a monkey.—*Jack Hinton, by Harry Lorrequer.*

SAM SLICK ON SMOKING.

The moment a man takes to a pipe he becomes a phelosifer—it is a poor man's friend—it calms the mind, soothes the temper, and makes a man patient under trouble. It has made more good men, good husbands, kind masters, indulgent fathers, and honest fellers than any other blessed thing in this universal world.

DRESSING.

Is not merely a pleasure but an occupation with some, and an art with others. It is an occupation with men of forty or more, who seek to make an impression; with pretty women of thirty, who wish to preserve a lover; with those of thirty-five, ambitious for another conquest. It is an occupation with ugly or ill-made women of every age. To the studious man, whose inclination keeps him aloof from society, but who is driven by circumstances to make his appearance in full dress, it is hard labour. It is a science which the actor studies thoughout his life; an art with the women of easy virtue. The man who always appears dressed, may be held as a more than dandy-like person, who knows not how to dress, when it becomes necessary, has a mind of trifling capacity. With women, the toilete is an infallible index to their character. The savage dresses badly; the prude dresses without grace; the slattern dresses tawdrily and without taste; and the virtuous citizen's wife knows not of all common sense; the coquette, the coquette only, possesses all the secrets of the art, knows how to choose and dispose of the several colours which compose a costume, how to decide with exactitude the size, the shape, the cut of her habiliments, and though there assistance how to increase or diminish, change or modify, hide or display that of her beauties and blemishes she thinks fit to dissimulate or discover. The Parisian woman bears off the palm with all the women of the earth for the tactics and the genius of dress, that military art of love. - *Charivari.*

A young gentleman, on a fishing excursion on the Mississippi, instead of putting the bait on the hook, put himself on, and did not discover his mistake, until politely informed of it by an alligator.

A SMALL MISTAKE.

"I say, neighbour Snobbs, if you don't keep your hens out of my garden, I will shoot them."—"Very well, Doolittle, shoot away; only if you kill any of *my* hens, throw them over into my yard." "Crack went the old fowling-piece, morning after morning, and the large fat hens were pitched into neighbour Snobb's yard like rain. After a fortnight or more, Doolittle discovered that Snobbs never had any hens, and that he had been shooting his own, they having broken out of his own hen-coop.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Yankee editor gives the following as the most approved mode of killing fleas. Place the animal on a smooth pine board, and hedge him in with putty: then *read* him an account of all the railroad and steamboat accidents which have happened within the last twelve months. As soon as he becomes so frightened as not to be able to stir, draw out his teeth, and he will *starve to death.*

The mortality of bachelors, from the ages of 30 to 45, is 27 per cent. Of married men, of the same ages, 18 per cent. For 41 bachelors, who attain the age of 40, there are 78 married men. The difference is more striking as age advances. At the age of 60 there are but 22 bachelors alive for 48 married men; at 70 years, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80 years, for 3 bachelors there are 9 married men. *Dr. Caspar of Berlin.*

"I know of no such thing as genius," said Hozarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper; "genius is nothing but labour and diligence."

A QUEER KIND OF CURRENCY.

At Queratare, one of the States of the United Mexican Confederacy, and in the towns of that State, a recent traveller avers that much amusement was occasioned by receiving lumps of soap as small change for silver. So strictly are they local in their use, that the current soap of one village is refused at places not half a mile distant. Some of the men found the value of this small change not at all diminished after washing with it, and probably the excess of any issue is usually washed up.

TWENTY CENTURIES SINCE.

The English armies are not the first Europeans that have appeared as invaders in Afghanistan; more than two thousand years ago, Alexander the Great opened through these lands a highway for commerce and civilisation, which was broken up by his premature death, and has ever since continued closed.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

Milkmen are generally sufficiently honest to paint over their doors "milk from the dairy," knowing that they would tell a gross untruth, were they to inscribe "milk from the cow." So conscientious, indeed, are they, that, remembering the origin of their commodity, they cry "Lear."—*E. J. Hytche.*

THE RULING PASSION.

A gambler on his deathbed, having seriously taken leave of his physician, who told him that he could not live beyond eight o'clock next morning, exerted the small strength he had left to call the doctor back; and, having accomplished with difficulty, for he could hardly exceed a whisper, "Doctor," said he, "I'll bet you five guineas I live till nine."

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR THE EAST INDIES, AT GRAVESEND.

TROOPS FOR THE EAST INDIES.

Chatham, Aug. 20.—This morning the following detachments from the Provisional Battalion of this garrison marched from Chatham to Gravesend, where they embarked on board the ship True Briton, for Madras:—47 rank and file of the 4th; 22 rank and file of the 25th; 75 rank and file of the 57th, with the following officers—Capta'n H. Gayon, 57th; Ensign Fitzgerald, 4th; Ensign John Clancy, 22nd; and Ensign R. A. Logan, 57th. The troops were medically inspected on Friday, and Sir T. Wiltshire spoke highly of their appearance. On the 28th inst., another embarkation of troops will leave this garrison for Bombay. Also left Brompton Barracks this morning 84 rank and file of the E. I. Co's troops for Gravesend, where they embarked on board the ship Vernon, for Madras. The E. I. Co's detachment is under the command of Lieut. Thomas Osborne, 40th Madras N.I.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—THE UNITED SERVICE.

Last week the boys of Chelsea School proceeded by water in one of the iron steamers to Greenwich Hospital, where they were received on landing by the descendants of our hardy tars

BLIND PENSIONER LEARNING TO READ.

with drums beating and colours flying, in the presence of the Governor, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., the Lieutenant Governor, Admiral Sir James Gordon, K.C.B, Captains Huskisson, Claud Simpson, Commanders Robinson, Williams, Dalzell, and Corbyn, Lieutenants Rivers, Montmorency, Tucker, Vasper, Tatton, Rouse, and Casey, in their naval uniforms. The juveniles of the United Service drew up in the grand square of the Hospital, and after greeting each other, performed various evolutions, and played a number of tunes, in the presence of their own officers and the officers of the institution. They seemed most proficient in their evolutions and their music. They were met on the green by the band of the Nava Asylum. We understand that the visit is to be continued annually, and has been procured by a wealthy old lady, who attended in her carriage on the occasion. On the return of the boys to Chelsea they were regaled at this lady's expense, she having given a donation of £20 for that purpose.—[May she live long to witness the happiness she has conferred on the children of the gallant defenders of our native land.—Ed. I. L. N.]

We cannot find a more appropriate opportunity than the present, of giving our readers a representation of a blind Greenwich Pensioner reading his Bible by means of his fingers. It is now familiarly known, that a "Bible for the blind" is in pretty general use. The letters are raised from the surface of the paper, and thus by passing the tips of the fingers along them, the words are at once recognised.

Death of Admiral Sir Robert Ricketts.—It is with sincere regret we record this event, which took place on Thursday, at the Elms, where, for many years past, this gallant and distinguished officer had resided. Sir Robert Ricketts was born in 1772, and entered the navy at a very early period—serving through the whole of the French war, and assisting, in 1815, at the reduction of Fort Boyer. He was created Baronet in 1826, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1841. Sir Robert married, in 1802, a daughter of Richard Gumbleton, Esq., of Glencairn Castle, county Waterford; and has been succeeded in his baronetcy by his son Cornwallis, born in 1803, who is a Commander in the Navy.—*Cheltenham Looker-on.*

East India Steam Navigation.—The steamer India having performed her last voyage from Suez to Bombay against the height of the monsoon, a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of navigation, it may be interesting to compare a statement of that steamer's performance on her last two voyages, the first having been made in the fair season, and the second against the strength of the monsoon. On her first voyage the India left Calcutta on the 10th January last, and steamed to Suez in 25 days and 14 hours, running 4849 miles, or 182½ miles per day, consuming 680 tons of coal, or 7 6-10 lb. per horse power per hour. On her second voyage she left Calcutta on the 9th May, and steamed in 35 days 4653 miles against the wind, averaging 137 miles per day, and under sail 4 days: total distance 5089 miles, consuming 900 tons of coals, or 7¼lbs. per horse power per hour. This result is most important, as shewing that the communication by steam can be kept up with the eastern side of India at all seasons of the year. On the first voyage the Calcutta letters reached London in 46 days; the second voyage her letters were detained 24 days in Egypt waiting a conveyance.

Novel Timepiece.—A German paper mentions the production of a very powerful timepiece by Herr Lebonardi, a watchmaker of Berlin. The description, which is not very intelligible in all its parts, taken generally, is to the following effect:—This chronometer, which marks time to the 1000th of a second, is destined for observations on the rapidity of cannon balls and the distance of the firing. The dial plate is divided into 100 sections, and the hand or index, which passes over it one second, and which can be stopped and set in motion again at pleasure, is quite capiliform. But as error would be unavoidable if it were put in motion or stopped by the human finger, a galvanic connexion is established between the gun and the watch. By an ingenious contrivance the moment the ball leaves the cannon the index rises, and comes down and is stopped on the report, so that the time may be exactly marked.

A large aerolite, or meteoric stone, fell at Harrowgate a few days since. It hissed through the air during the storm, and was seen to fall like a dark object. It was warm to the touch when taken up, and weighs about half a ton. Dr. Magill, who examined it, says it is composed of basalt, with small particles of flint and album Græcum.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

STONE TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM RUFUS.

NEW FOREST, HAMPSHIRE.

In the bottom of a beautiful forest vale adjoining the hamlet of Canterton, near Stoney Cross, a stone is erected to point out the scene of William Rufus's death, who was accidentally slain here by Sir Walter Tyrrel, a Norman, his companion in the chase. A stag passing by, the knight discharged his arrow at him; but the weapon glancing against a tree, took a direction contrary to the one intended, and pierced the monarch through the heart. Tyrrel, on seeing him fall, immediately escaped and embarked for Normandy. The body, however, was shortly after found by a forester, who threw it in his cart, and conveyed it to Winchester, where a plain tomb is still pointed out as covering its remains. Tradition says that the name of the person who paid this attention to the deceased king, was Purkess, a charcoal maker; whose immediate male descendants still reside near the spot. It also asserts, that part of the cart on which the body was placed, existed till within these few years, when the only remaining wheel was wantonly committed to the flames.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, 23rd August, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Your fair readers will see by the drawing I send you that we have something new in the trimmings of bonnets. The wreath of white roses is put much farther back than usual, being almost on the edge of the crown. The bonnet is of white drawn silk or lace, trimmed inside with half wreaths of small blush roses, without a blond or lace cap. The dress of this figure is of pink foulard, made plain, with full skirts and tight sleeves, ending in a manchette or lace cuff, tied with a small bow of ribbon.

The camail is double, made of organdie, through which the colour of the dress throws its blushing hue: it has sleeves, as well as an additional cape, and is trimmed with a plaiting of the same, which is edged with a narrow border of lace, and forms a trimming round the throat. I must draw the attention of your fair readers to the cut of this camail, which is elegant, distingué, and peculiar; and, as much depends on it, they must direct their dressmakers to be particular in noticing its shape, following exactly the outline given by your artist.

The cap of the sitting figure is especially jaunty and smart; the bow of blue ribbon at the side, the finesse of its coquettish smartness, and the power, nevertheless, which it affords of exhibiting a taste in lace and a new style of coiffure, will render its introduction an acceptable addition to the morning toilet of young ladies in their visits at country villas this season, where the shot must be both sharp and sudden that can bring down a young sportsman intent on other game than that of love and idlesse.

This dress is also a foulard, but you must notice that it is richly brodée en rentache (embroidered with braiding), and that, too, of a military pattern. The body, you will see, is made high and close in the neck, with a petite lace collar falling over; the sleeves are made tight, and with epaulettes on the shoulders. This is considered one of the most killing walking or morning costumes of the present day; and you will find that in London, where you are generally some time after the fashion, that braid, embroidery, and lace will be the rage in your ball-rooms during the whole of the winter.

Julie.

Getting planted in the mud in any latitude between this and Gravesend, is by no means a particularly pleasant position, with the thermometer of Fahrenheit at 110 deg., and we are by no means surprised to see one choleric son of Father Thames "pitching in" to another by way of pastime. It is a beautiful provision of nature to let off the superabundant animal spirits. The above is a queer situation for "a mill," we must say; the oddest paddle-*box* we ever saw in our lives.

The Oriental Steamer.—The statement relative to a fire having occurred on board the Oriental steamer, belonging to the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, is without the slightest foundation. A fire took place, under circumstances similar to those described, in a sailing vessel of the same name on the outward voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, and by the misapprehension of the reporter, it was said to have taken place in the Oriental steamer, the only vessel of that name known to the public.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

MADEMOISELLE CAROLINE, AT VAUXHALL.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

Vauxhall Gardens have been, at the reduced prices, completely crowded during the week, and one of the principal and most interesting of their attractions, consists certainly in the beautiful equestrian achievements of Mademoiselle Caroline, who is, perhaps, the most graceful as well as wonderful lady-rider the public has ever beheld. After what she has performed, we are inclined to think that, had she lived in the time of Phaeton, she would have taught him to have driven the chariot of the sun, and so despoil the heathen mythology of one of its most instructive morals. She makes two displays of her extraordinary talent. The one which we consider the more interesting, we have chosen to depict—the ordeal of training a horse to the highest point of tractability; putting him through a thousand playful manœuvres; in short making him obey her at will. The other, the mere act of graceful riding, which she does with surprising grace and power. One of her magic influences is making her steed pirouette with her to a waltz movement, which he does as if he had been taught by a Coulon or a Taglioni. This is really a pretty and a clever exhibition, and it is mightily enacted to the surprise and delight of many hundreds of admiring spectators.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Sergeant Stephen a country commissioner under the recent Bankruptcy Act; and Mr. Francis Barlow one of the commissioners in lunacy.

Death of William Maginn, Esq., LL.D.—With deep regret we have to record the death of Doctor Maginn, on Saturday last, at his residence, Walton-upon-Thames. Dr. Maginn was in his 49th year, and for the last year and upwards suffered from confirmed consumption. He has left a widow and three children, we fear without any provision but the claim of the lamented deceased upon the gratitude of the country, and more especially of the Conservative party.

Mr. John George, the only patriot that remained of the old stock who figured in the time of Horne Tooke, Hardy, Thelwall, Gale Jones, Clio Rickman, &c., expired in great penury, a few days since, at his humble residence near Lambeth Butts, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried on Sunday week, in the burial-ground, Bunhill-fields, by the Chartists, where lie the remains of three of the above-named reformers.

The Turnip Fly.—It may appear somewhat remarkable, but it is a certain fact, that rabbits which are in the habit of feeding upon field turnips which are affected by the turnip-fly, contract a vermicular disorder, which appears to have escaped the notice of the most accurate observer of nature. The worm generated by the fly, which is a *tentredo*, must, it would seem, be deposited in the shape of *ova* in the plant, and in that form be taken into the animal's stomach.

The Murder at Highbury.—On Friday it was ordered by Government that Mrs. Daly, the widow of Timothy Daly, the murdered policeman, should be paid £450 from the Treasury. Mott, the baker, who was wounded, £50, and Moss, the policeman, £20. The two latter persons are perfectly recovered, and are now at their usual vocations.

Madlle. Cerito kindly offered her services gratis, at the Italian Opera House, in behalf of the distressed operatives in the disturbed districts. Such noble conduct is deserving of the highest praise.

Death of Admiral Sir H. Digby, K.C.B.—Sir Henry expired at Minterne Hall, his seat in Dorsetshire, on Friday week. The deceased admiral, who was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. W. Digby, Dean of Durham, uncle of the Earl of Digby, was in his 73rd year. At Trafalgar he commanded the Africa, and the services he rendered on that memorable occasion were such that he received a medal and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament on his return to this country.

South Hants Election.—Lord Charles Wellesley was elected member of Parliament for South Hants, in the room of Dr. Fleming, at Southampton, on Tuesday.

The Office of High Bailiff of Southwark.—As it has been very confidently stated in the City, that Mr. Harvey, the commissioner of the City police, will be appointed high bailiff of Southwark, several candidates have already started for the office of commissioner of the City police. The gentlemen, whose names are given according to the form in which they appear to be with the corporation, are as follows:—Captain Kincaid, governor of Bridewell, a gentleman introduced to the notice of the members of the corporation by the most eminent military men in the kingdom, under whom the captain fought through the Peninsular war; Colonel Angelo, Colonel Grant, and Major-General Sir Burgess Camac.

The Green Park.—A new footpath for the public has been formed through the centre of the ground occupied by the late ranger, extending to the garden of the Earl of Coventry, where it branches off to the old road.

The New Tariff. We continue to have importations of cattle under the new tariff, and, if the speculation continues to answer the purpose of the spirited gentlemen who engage in it, the meat market will, no doubt, be soon lower.—*Hull Rockingham.*

Fire on the Great Western Railway.—On Wednesday week the luggage in a van, which was placed next to the tender of the engine affixed to the five o'clock tram from Paddington, caught fire in consequence of a lighted cinder flying out from the furnace when about two miles on the London side of West Drayton. Several of the packages were immediately ignited, and, upon the arrival of the train at that station, many of them were in flames. The necessary assistance being then at hand, the lighted packages were promptly removed, and a good supply of water prevented the further destruction of much valuable property.

The Queen of Holland's Jewels.—A letter from the Hague, Aug. 15, in the *Constitutionnel*, states that the diamonds of the Queen of Holland have been again stolen. Suspicion at present rests on one of her Majesty's footmen.

The Lancaster and Preston Railway Company have leased the line to the Lancaster Canal Company for a period of 21 years, the agreement being that the Canal Company shall pay four per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital, to be further increased should it eventually be determined to carry the railway forward to Carlisle.

CLARK'S TRENT-BRIDGE CRICKET GROUND.—NOTTINGHAM, AUGUST 22, 23, 24.

CRICKET.—NOTTINGHAM *v.* ALL ENGLAND.—Final close of the game on Wednesday.

England—First Innings.		Second Innings.		Nottingham—First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Lillywhite, b by Barker	3			Butler Parr, c by Pilch	6	c by Wenman	2
Hillyer, c by Noyes	0			Barker, c by Ponsonby	17	c by Dorrington	3
Box, b by Redgate	11			Clark, b by Hillyer	18	b by Mynn	20
Pilch, b by ditto	60			Guy, c by Box	8	b by Mynn	3
Mynn, b by Clark	61			S. Parr, b by Lillywhite	15	b by Mynn	5
Wenman, st by Guy	21			Butler, c by Ponsonby	12	c by Ponsonby	24
Sewell, st by Guy	33			Good, c by Lillywhite	3	c by Pilch	14
Hon. Ponsonby, c by Parr	7			Oscroft, run out	6	b by Lillywhite	5
Hawkins, c by Clark	12			Noyes, b by Dean	12	c by Hillyer	6
Dean, c by Noyes	7			Chapman, b by Mynn	11	not out	1
Dorrington, not out	0	not out	1	Redgate, not out	3	b by Mynn	5
Byes, &c.	13	Bye	1	Byes, &c.	6	Byes, &c.	5
	228		5		122		119

THE MONUMENT, FISH-STREET-HILL.

The City Lands Committee, at a meeting on Monday, determined, in order to prevent any other persons from precipitating themselves from the top of this pillar, to place some strong iron bars, fixed sufficiently close over the head of the visitor to leave no chance of squeezing

THE MONUMENT.

through. The additional railings will be painted white, so as to be invisible at a distance. The surveyor of works was directed to proceed with the alteration immediately, and till it is finished the Monument will remain closed.

The Income-Tax.—It has been decided by the commissioners of Taxes, that the carriage and horses of a medical man, although required for the exercise of his profession, if occasionally used by him or his family for pleasure, cannot be deducted from his profits, nor will any deduction be made for the assessed taxes on them.

The Great Western Steamer.—It is not generally known that every probability now exists of this vessel being shortly obliged to discontinue running between this country and America. Indeed, from present prospects we should conceive it an act of madness and extreme folly for her to make another voyage, as it is now certain that every passage made must only contribute to plunge her owners into further difficulties, and render their condition the more desperate. The concern is in the very reverse of a flourishing state, and, unless speedily brought to a close, must involve the proprietary in sad pecuniary difficulty. There are calls and arrears of calls on capital to the amount of £27,000, but of course, in a proprietary of such dismal prospects, it is impossible to say what amount of this is likely to be paid up. *Liverpool Albion.* [This statement, so far as relates to the discontinuance of this splendid steamer's voyages between this country and New York, has been officially contradicted.]

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE NEW COURT.

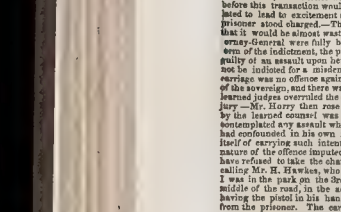
The August Sessions of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday morning before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Farebrother and Gibbs, the Sheriffs, and other civic officers. The calendar contains the names of 359 prisoners for trial, of which number 49 stand committed by the City magistrates; 273 by the Middlesex magistracies; Admiralty, 1; Essex, nil; Kent, 19; Surrey, 17; and we understand since the calendar was printed, nearly 40 other prisoners have been committed to Newgate. Mr. Barry, the architect of the Houses of Parliament, who had been summoned on the grand jury, was excused on the ground that he had to attend meetings of the Committee of Fine Art, in connexion with the rebuilding of the Houses of Lords and Commons. The Court, however, directed that Mr. Barry should be summoned again next sessions.—Mr. Brunel, the engineer, was fined £20 for not attending.—The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Recorder addressed them on the nature of the public duty they were called upon to perform. The learned judge said the calendar lying before him contained within a fraction the names of 360 individuals, whose cases they had to inquire into, and no doubt before their labours terminated that number would exceed 400. Amongst the numerous charges he regretted to see that no less than 51 were against servants, for larceny in robbing their employers; there were nine cases of receiving stolen goods, six charges of cutting and maiming, three of murder, and others of persons charged with aggravated offences. It was certainly true that a long time had elapsed since the last sessions of the Criminal Court, but still he regretted to say that the number for trial on that occasion was exceedingly large. Amongst the various crimes was one for an attack on her Majesty's person. Since that offence had been committed the legislature had passed an act for the better security of the Queen's person. He had before alluded to 51 cases of felony by servants; that was a growing evil, which it would be the bounden duty of magistrates and the courts to put a check to if possible, by awarding heavy punishments on all those convicted of so serious a crime. With respect to the charges of murder, he had read the depositions, and as they would all turn on matters of fact and not of law, he did not think it necessary to detain them with any remarks. After a few general observations on the minor cases in the calendar, and paying a compliment to the vigilance of the police, the learned Recorder told the grand jury that if they found any difficulty in the

course of their inquiries, the court would afford every information necessary to guide them. The grand jury then retired.—The remainder of the morning was occupied in swearing in the common juries, and trying some cases of misdemeanour of no public interest.

TRIAL OF JOHN HEAD FOR ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

John Wilson Bean, the deformed boy, aged 16, a wretched and diminutive looking being, apparently not more than 12 or 13 years of age, was on Thursday morning indicted for a misdemeanour, in having presented a pistol at her Majesty the Queen, on the 3rd of July last.—The prisoner, on being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. The Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Wedderburn, and Mr. R. Gurney, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Henry defended the prisoner.

The Attorney-General stated the case for the prosecution. On the 3rd July her Majesty was passing from St. James's to Buckingham Palace in a carriage, when the prisoner at the bar presented a pistol, and attempted to discharge it at the Queen. A person, whose testimony the jury would hear, snatched the pistol from the prisoner, upon which the latter ran away, but was afterwards apprehended. The person of whom the prisoner purchased the pistol would also be examined before them; and a letter which the prisoner had written to his father some time before this transaction would be put in and read. Nothing could be more calculated to lead to excitement and trouble than such an act as that with which the prisoner stood charged.—The facts of the case were so recent and so well known, that it would be almost waste of time to detail them. The observations of the Attorney-General were fully borne out.—Mr. Henry took several objections to the form of the indictment, the principal of which were, that if the prisoner had been guilty of an assault upon her Majesty, he was guilty of high treason, and could not be indicted for a misdemeanour; that the charge of levelling a pistol at the carriage was no offence against the law, as no alarm had been created in the mind of the sovereign, and there was no proof that any assault had been committed. The learned judges overruled the objections, and said they should let the case go to the jury.—Mr. Henry then rose to address the jury for the defence. The line taken by the learned counsel was to throw ridicule on the idea that the prisoner ever contemplated any assault whatever upon the Queen, and that the witness Dassett had confounded in her own mind the question of such intention, and the act itself of carrying such intention into effect. If there had been anything of the nature of the offence imputed to the prisoner, was it likely that the police should have refused to take the charge? After some general remarks, he concluded by calling Mr. H. Hawkes, who stated that he resided in Brunswick-place, City-road. I was in the park on the 3rd July, and saw the elder Dassett standing in the middle of the road, in the act of taking the prisoner into custody, he (Dassett) having the pistol in his hand at the time. Dassett said he had taken the pistol from the prisoner. The carriage had passed, and I was looking at it. If any person had raised his hand to present a pistol, it is probable that I must have seen him. The prisoner might have got away if he had liked; he was walking by the side of Dassett, and there was a great crowd. Dassett was examining the lock of the pistol. He appeared to treat the matter lightly; he was laughing and smiling, as were other persons; I myself smiled.—Thomas Vosper, a journeyman painter, deposed that he saw the prisoner the day in question, with the pistol, which he held downwards; he did not present it as he was charged, for had he done so witness must have seen it. He would undertake to swear he never presented it at her Majesty's carriage.—David Hillam, a newsvender, gave prisoner a good character for mildness and gentleness of disposition; and several other persons bore him testimony, including the prisoner's father.—The Attorney-General addressed the jury in reply. He wished them to bear in mind that the prisoner was not charged with high treason, and that the question for them to consider was, what were the facts of the case which were worthy of credit. The learned gentleman proceeded to comment upon all the evidence which had been adduced in support of the case for the prosecution, as well as that which had been given in support of the defence, and concluded a long and able address by leaving the case in the hands of the jury.—Lord Abinger then summed up, and the jury, after two minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty on the second count—intending to harass, perplex, and alarm her Majesty.—Lord Abinger then sentenced him to be imprisoned in the gaol of Newgate for eighteen calendar months.



ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—YORK, AUG. 20,

(Before Lord Denman.)

HULLAH AND WIFE, v. DOLBY AND WIFE.

This was an action for assault and battery. Mr. Watson for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Dundas for the defence.—The parties reside at Bishop Monkton, near Knaresborough, Mr Hullah being a shopkeeper and Mr. Dolby a farmer. There had been, it would appear, a feud of some standing between the Montagues and Capulets of Bishop Monkton, which finally came to a crisis on the morning of the 19th of March last. According to the testimony in support of the plaintiff's case Mrs. Hullah was peaceably proceeding on her way to Knaresborough market, intent on fur other thoughts than those of war, when in passing a gateway where Mrs Dolby was standing, the latter lady, forgetting for the moment the delicacy of her sex, struck Mrs. Hullah a blow on the nose, giving her a pair of "black and blue eyes," of a style somewhat different from those of which Moore has so pathetically sung. Mrs Hullah was obliged to lay by a little to refit, but finally proceeded on her journey to Knaresborough, where she procured medical advice. According to the evidence for the defence, however, Mrs. Hullah had been the aggressor Mrs. Dolby was standing in the gateway already mentioned, when Mrs. Hullah passed, and gave Mrs. Dolby a blow on the breast, which made her stagger backward, accompanying the attack with certain expressions indicating a doubt of Mrs. Dolby's chastity. This, of course, was not to be borne, and it was only, as alleged, on being thus called upon at once to defend her person and her fair fame, that she gave the blow which formed the subject of the present action.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £5.

On the Crown side a number of cases were disposed of during the day, which were, however, of the usual class, and contained nothing of any public interest.

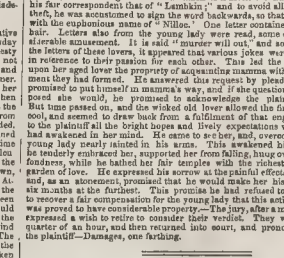
Nearly 100 prisoners from the disturbed districts have already, it is said, been lodged in the Castle, which was already sufficiently crowded, the original calendar containing the names of no fewer than 137 prisoners. The trial of these cases would, it was thought, have occupied about three weeks, being a week more than can be expected still to come in, seems to put it out of the power of the present Judges to deliver the gaol in any reasonable time, if these cases are to be disposed of at the present assizes. A large proportion of the prisoners, however, are, it is believed, not committed for trial, but merely remanded for further examination, and it will probably be thought better to arraign the whole before a special commission. The grand jury, however, has been discharged, and the next again in the course of next week.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—DEVIZES

(Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.)

HOOK V. CONWAY

This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage, to which the defendant pleaded that he did not promise. Mr Erle and Mr. Bestow conducted the plaintiff's case; Mr. Crowder and Mr. Butt appeared for the defendant.—Mr Erle stated the plaintiff's case, which was shortly as follows:—The witnesses who were called in her behalf. The learned counsel introduced his fair client to the attention of the jury as an amiable young lady, who had passed the flighty time of youth and had attained the thoughtful age of twenty-six or 28. She no longer, therefore, had an ear for the soft nothings and idle prattle of green young men, whose heads were teeming with dreams of romantic love, and such like stuff of that sort. The grave period of age was that which was most addicting to the heart, and thus it was, perhaps, that she had opened her ear to the sober tale of love, and her heart to the venerable blandishments of the defendant, who had attained the good old age of 65. At any rate, it was the plaintiff had long loved, fondly loved the defendant. She had nourished the thought that she should, ere long, become his wife, share the old gentleman's pleasures, and bear a part of his pains, and thus, hand-in-hand together they should go down the stream of life carrying peace affection could make them, until separated by that inevitable destiny that separates all human transactions and unions. The defendant had had the best opportunities of promising his suit, and of endeavouring the means of winning the fair plaintiff, and winning them as the soft tendril of a weak and clinging vine secured its venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no longer privity, however, in this visit. The defendant was a widower, and had several children. One of these, Miss Mary Ann Conway (who was about the age of the plaintiff), resided with her father, as did also another young lady of the same name, and an old aunt, who had attained her 60th year. The plaintiff had gone to make a visit of a month; but, alas! she visit was for love, and seemed by the wishes and desire of defendant, she had lingered and lingered under the roof of her lover until eleven long months had passed away. During this time it was proved that the amorous pair had got up at lovers' hours, and had walked forth hand in hand, like Adam and Eve of old, while the birds were still singing their matin songs, and warbling their morning tunes. But all happiness has an end; and at length the young lady was obliged to leave, and return to the house of her parents. There she was followed by her aged lover a few days after her return. He staid some days, and then once more a cruel separation took place, the old gentleman being obliged to go to Poole, to look after the numerous mercantile transactions in which he was there engaged. Then began an epistolary correspondence, which has so justly been termed the food of love. The lovers did not sign these letters in their own names; the regions of poetry had been entered, and the old gentleman had taken to himself the name of "Collin," and his fair correspondent that of "Lambkin;" and to avoid all discovery of the soft theft, he was accustomed to sign the word backwards, so that his letters concluded with the euphonious name of "Nilloc.' One letter contained a lock of his grey hair. Letters also from the young lady were read, some of which created considerable amusement. In a letter dated "murder will out," and so will love; and from the letters of these lovers, it appeared that various jokes were passed upon them in reference to their passion for each other. This led the young lady to urge upon her aged lover the propriety of assuming names which would the delicate engagement they had formed. He answered this request by pleading his modesty, but promised to put himself in mamma's way, and if she questioned him, and he supposed she would, she promised to acknowledge the plaintiff's impeachment. But time passed on, and the wicked old lover allowed the fire of his affection to cool, and seemed to draw back from a fulfilment of that engagement which was to the plaintiff all the bright hopes and lively expectations which the defendant had awakened in her mind. He came to sec her, and, overcome by the sight, the young lady nearly sunned in his arms. This awakened his dormant passion; he tenderly embraced her, supported her from falling, hung over her with a lover's fondness, while he bathed her fair temples with the richest perfumes from the garden of love. He expressed his sorrow at the painful effects of his faithlessness, and, as an atonement, promised that he would make her his wife in the space of six months at the furthest. This promise he had refused to satisfy, and it was to recover a compensation for the wounded lady that this action was brought. He was proved to have considerable property.—The jury, after a minute's consultation, expressed a wish to retire to consider their verdict. They were absent about a quarter of an hour, and then returned into court, and pronounced a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, one farthing.



GUILDHALL.—On Saturday *Charles Wilson* was put forward charged with going about on Friday night for the purpose of tearing down from the walls the proclamations issued in the City by the Lord Mayor. A city policeman deposed that he was passing along the Old Bailey when he saw the defendant come out of a public house, and deliberately tear down the proclamation which had been posted against the wall. As soon as he had accomplished this, he threw up his hat and cried out, "Hurrah for liberty;" and witness took him into custody.—The prisoner, in his defence, said he was very sorry, and would not offend again.—He was discharged

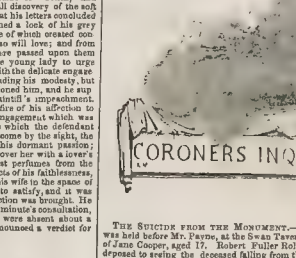
BOW-STREET.—*George Snell*, a shoemaker, residing in Whitecross-street, was brought before Mr. Twyford, charged with causing a mob to assemble by carrying a banner in St. John-street. The prisoner, it appeared, was observed about seven o'clock in the evening proceeding along Smithfield with another man, carrying the union-jack produced, on a long bamboo, and on getting into St. John-street they were joined by a mob of 500 persons. The other banner was blue, with a motto, and the cap of liberty on the top; but the man who was bearing it threw it in the street and ran away. The mob continued shouting and hissing the police, so as to cause much apprehension to several housekeepers; and on searching the prisoner at the station-house a large case-knife, which had been recently ground down and sharpened, was found upon him.—The prisoner said he had received a shilling at a coffee-shop from two men to carry the flag, and the knife was constantly used by him at his work.—Mr. Twyford ordered him to put in sureties in £50 each, to answer the charge at the sessions.

Richard Stainsbury, a surgical-instrument maker, of Fetter-lane, and *Charles Smith*, a porter, of Islington, were next placed at the bar, charged with assaulting the constables of the G division, and obstructing them in the execution of their duty. About nine o'clock on Friday night some men and boys had assembled in Clerkenwell-green, and on their being dispersed, several others joined them, the prisoner Stainsbury haranguing them, saying, "Stand together, and we'll have our rights." Constable 133 G instantly laid hold of him, when he kicked, and called out to the mob to rescue him. He struggled with him along the Bagnigge-wells-road, about 500 persons followed, the prisoner Smith being in front, and calling out to the mob to rescue the prisoner. Before they had arrived at the station-house a stone was thrown, by which the officer was struck on the back of the head.—The prisoners denied the charge; and they were each sent to the House of Correction for one month.—A constable, named Edward Sweeney, of the F division, proved the assault, and said different persons struck his body, and he remains in such a precarious state as to prevent, for the present, his attendance to give evidence against a tailor, named Pring, residing in the Commercial-road East, who, he believed, struck him with a stone on the head, while conveying a prisoner to the station-house.

THAMES-OFFICE.—On Saturday *Captain Partridge*, master of the Jarrow of Liverpool, was charged on the wilful murder of three Spanish sailors on the high seas, between the coast of Africa and Trinidad, and on arriving at the latter island, in confinement in her Majesty's steamer Alban, which arrived on Friday at Woolwich from Cape Coast Castle. Partridge had been for some time detained by the Spanish authorities for non-payment of bonds for the liberation of his crew's seamen. On being claimed by our Government, the prisoner was given up.—The first witness was Joseph Sherry Capo, who said he went out as boatswain in the Jarrow, and came home as mate. He gave his evidence in a very unsatisfactory manner, and pressed and threatened him, saying he was determined to get the whole of the facts out of him. The ship was bound to Africa, and when taken from Africa to Liverpool, and soon after she sailed she became very leaky, which compelled them to put into Prince's Island, where they shipped four Spaniards as able seamen, that who proved to be quite novices. They had been taken out of a slaver by a man of war, and where all ill when they came on board, but two of them particularly so. The first, whom they called Humbry, was flogged because he could not do his duty properly; he died like sticks after he was first beaten; he was flogged repeatedly; neither of the Spaniards had a hammock; they had small mats and rugs to lie upon; the day before Humbry died witness found him in the scuppers, and pulled him out; he supposed he had been sitting on some of the spars, and by the rolling of the ship fell off The second, called Manuena, was continually flogged by the captain; he was beaten 36 hours before he died on the head with a double-lided log-stick, the frame of which broke into a dozen pieces; the man's head was cut severely and bled profusely, but he was, nevertheless, kept on deck for two hours till his time was up, and then he went to the pump; he either could not or would not pump, and the captain sent him into the rigging for four hours and a half; when he left the rigging he was insensible and never moved afterwards. The third man was called Rosanne. He was beaten as often as the others; he was flogged before he had been on board a dozen hours because he could not pump hard enough. This man did not die until they reached Terre Isle, witness had repeatedly seen the captain knock him down; the man was dirty, and he died through dirt and weakness, and hard work. When the ship performed quarantine the man was mustered with the others at the gangway, but nothing was said to the doctor who came alongside about his being ill. All three of the men went to the pumps when they could scarcely stand. Witness had reported to the captain that one of the Spaniards was too ill to come on deck, and was ordered to rouse him dead or alive.—The prisoner said he found the Spaniard asleep at the foot of the pump when he gave him a "slap" with the rope. Richard Gerrard, carpenter of the ship, detailed a number of gross cruelties, and added that the Spaniards had less provisions than the other men. The man who died at Teneriffe had his arm in a sling, and was unable to work when he came from the captain. They had shipped two Frenchmen at Liverpool; one ran away at Teneriffe, and was also dispatched from the ship one morning when on the coast of Africa. It was supposed the lumpers had murdered him, and he was thought to be out of his mind.—Other witnesses deposed to the extreme cruelties practised towards the Spaniards; and ultimately the magistrate remanded the prisoner on the charge of murder.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CASE.—A base conspiracy to extort money from a gentleman named Churchill was fully exposed on Monday at Marlborough-street, through the zeal and activity of the police. A charge of a very grave nature was made against Mr. Churchill by two ruffians, in Hyde-park, who are now in the course of being punished for their infamous conduct.

CLERKENWELL.—Several cases of disorderly conduct on Clerkenwell-green were heard on Tuesday before Mr. Combe, most of which were dismissed, with trifling punishments or reprimands. One, however, claimed some attention. A shoemaker named Baker, who gave his address, 19 Paul's-square, Paul's-street, Finsbury, was charged, by police-constable G 153, with creating a disturbance and causing a mob in Clerkenwell-green, on Friday evening. Among other inflammatory cries, he exclaimed "Down with the police," and when apprehended even by the constables, his answer was—"We'd show what we could do with you, if we had you singly." The prisoner, who evidently considered himself in an enviable situation, because of the facilities which his position afforded him of making a speech, looked into the body of the court to catch from the eyes of three or four Chartists who attended the trial, confidence and sympathy. Having delivered a stilted harangue by the aid of notes, he proceeded to cross-examine the principal evidence against him.—Mr. Combe, addressing the prisoner, said: You have too much to k for one in your condition of life, and are just the sort of man to inflame the minds of the ignorant. You go out of your own district and talk upon every subject with consummate assurance in a way which is calculated to be productive of much mischief. I shall send you for fourteen days to the House of Correction. The prisoner, who evidently expected that he should be sent to the Home Secretary for the purpose of suggesting the best means of improving the social condition of the people, seemed somewhat amazed, but soon collecting himself, he cast a glance of mingled pity and contempt at the magistrate, and strutted to his cell with an air of mock martyrdom and dignity which Keeley alone could imitate.



THE SUICIDE FROM THE MONUMENT.—On Saturday afternoon, an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at the Swan Tavern, King William-street, on the body of Jane Cooper, aged 17. Robert Fuller Rolfe, a policeman, and George Pike, deposed to seeing the deceased falling from the top of the Monument, but their statements did not vary from the account already given. The evidence of Jenkins, the keeper of the Monument, was next taken, but no new facts were elicited. —Nathaniel Fletcher said he was on duty yesterday morning at nine o'clock. The deceased came about a quarter past ten o'clock, and asked to view the Monument. She then went up stairs. He was with her at the top; but hearing a door shut he left for a short time, during which she threw herself off. He thought she had gone down stairs. In answer to questions by the jury, the witness said he had only had half a pint of beer in the morning of Friday. The last time he saw the young woman she was standing at the iron staff The witness appeared to have an imperfect recollection of what took place.—A female acquaintance of the deceased, named Sarah Trimmer, living at Wandsworth, stated that deceased called upon her on Thursday. She appeared very happy, and said she was going to Camberwell fair.—Mr. Rowbottom stated that deceased was in his service. She left her employ on Thursday, and did not return.—Mrs. Rowbottom stated that when she deceased left home on Thursday morning, she said that she was going for a holiday to Vauxhall. During the time she was in her service, she never appeared low-spirited, and witness was not aware that any young man had called to see her.—Sarah Cooper, deceased's mother-in-law, deposed that deceased was rather gaily inclined. When out of service she was in the habit of staying out late at night. She had a very bad temper, and had talked of self-destruction on various occasions. She had often expressed a wish to see the Monument.—Mr. Fuller, surgeon, of King William-street, stated that he saw the deceased shortly after she had thrown herself from the Monument; she was quite dead. He did not think she was *enceinte*, but no doubt existed that she had deviated from the paths of virtue.—Two married sisters of the deceased were next examined, but neither of them could explain the cause which led her to commit the fatal act.—Mr Bleaden then entered into an explanation of the mode in which strangers were admitted to view the Monument. After the last fatal accident, a person had been appointed to accompany those parties who went to the top; but, it appeared that in this case, during his temporary absence, the unfortunate female threw herself from the top of the Monument A committee of the Common Council was summoned to meet on Monday, when the present state of the Monument would be taken into consideration.—The Coroner having summed up the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased destroyed herself while labouring under temporary insanity, brought on by intoxication."

On Saturday forenoon, a long inquiry took place before Mr. T. Wakley, M P., and a respectable jury of householders, at the Red Cow, Charterhouse-lane, on the body of Mr James Tooth, the stockbroker, residing at No. 19, in the same street, who met his death by the extraordinary occurrence which befel the Dart steamer, at Blackfriars-bridge, on the evening of the Monday preceding. The jury, after a short consultation, returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased died from mortal injuries inflicted upon him by a certain piece of iron belonging to the gas-pipe of a certain bridge, which was thrown down upon him by means of a certain apparatus belonging to the vessel called the Dart."

CHINESE REGIMEN FOR THE AGED.

The following directions with regard to the course recommended to the aged, is taken from the *Kow-kin-e tung*, which is a collection of all that had been published on the subject of medicine up to the year 1617 —reduced into order and a concise form. The Doctors of the Imperial College of Medicine, who published it with the consent and sanction of the Government, had made it one of their duties to support and insist upon everything that had any connection with filial piety, or could direct medicine to what concerns the health of fathers and mothers.

It is first observed in a preface that old age, as Mencius says, is an age when life is nothing but an uncertainty and the accumulation of many cares, and then is insinuated that, according to the doctrine of the King filial piety is the first virtue of man, and the care of the health of one's parents the first of his duties, it is laid down that this care ought to increase in proportion as fathers and mothers are falling into the misery and infirmities of old age. But this care may become more pernicious than useful, if it is not enlightened by medicine.

According to Tsou-Tsze, who lived so long a time, wisdom and innocence are the sources of long life; according to Mencius nothing so rests the blood and purifies the humours, as peace of mind. According to the ancient sages, to speak but little fortifies and preserves the vital spirits: simple and frugal nourishment preserves the balm of the blood: in presence, and subdue the sallies of anger, preserves the temperature of the liver: succulent and chosen aliments, preserves the strength of the stomach; the serenity of the thoughts preserves the balance of the heart and the regularity of its movements. Medicine is in accordance with morality in all these points, and so agrees with her, that were mankind faithful to her ordinances, they would escape the greater number of illnesses. This observation is most important for old men. The first care of filial piety in a son ought to be to persuade his father and mother of these truths. The remedies of medicine can do nothing but diminish the evil consequences of what has been done contrary to these doctrines, and even then, they do not always succeed.

Remedies are made to assist nature. When she is feeble, languishing and exhausted, as it often happens in old age, it is still less dangerous to abandon her to herself than to assist her too much. The efforts which she is then forced to make are often fatal, and induce a cure, very often, at the price of many years of life. The first rule of preservation for old men, is to attack none of their infirmities with violent remedies. A wise old man will attempt nothing but impeding their progress and diminishing their pain—frequent, gentle, and, at first, are the true means of curing trifling diseases. In the more violent, nothing must be done with roughness; a good physician never expresses himself to risk remedies too strong and too powerful. As to the rest you must not delude yourselves; nature as a matter of course gives way in old age—death makes its approaches, and you should dream of diverting attacks which come from the constitution or from the time which each one has led: one infirmity exhausts the violence of others.

Old age is an age of decay, of wasting, of falling. The whole nature of the body is changed; you must accommodate yourself to this new condition. Whether you have been occupied with the labours of the body or the cares of the closet, you can no longer give them the same time, nor employ in them the same strength: you must diminish the load from day to day under the pain of a sudden close. A son ought to influence his parents therein, and warn them from the foolish idea of not wishing to appear old. It is with everything else as it is with work; after a certain age, you can no longer bear the same clothes, eat the same things, support the same rigours of weather, resist certain sorrows, nor even take pleasure in repasts and festivals. You are changed, and everything round you must change. The life which you have led—the diseases which you have had—and the constitution which you possess, decide old age more than length of time. To pay attention to only the number of years, is to expose oneself to diminish their number.

Spring and summer, autumn and winter, are only different seasons for those who are in the bloom of their age. They are critical times for all men. A son ought to watch with the greatest attention over a father in the transition from one to another. The fevers of spring, the colics of summer, the dysenteries of autumn, the colds of winter, are of extreme importance to old men. It is much easier to prevent than to cure.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—For some time past, a great number of men have been employed in pulling down the houses on the south side of Caicaton-street, west of King-street, Cheapside, for the purpose of widening the carriage-way. There being at present scarcely seven feet of roadway, it is impossible for two vehicles to pass each other.

THE BEAUTIES OF WAR.

(From the Illuminated Magazine.)

The deadly animosity which existed between the French and Prussians during the occupation of France by the allied army, can hardly be conceived by any but those who were spectators of it: it showed itself in a thousand modes; not merely in contest in the field in the serious antagonism of war, but in the most trivial and insignificant actions of ordinary life. The hatred was reciprocal. I have seen a Prussian officer, when his load of wood came to his quarters, make the carter wait an hour, to his own inconvenience, before he would allow it to be unloaded; the man standing all the while in the rain, swearing with the peculiar grace and volubility of that period—a fashion so extraordinary, that those who have only visited France within the last twenty years cannot form to themselves an idea of the extent to which the accomplishment may be cultivated. The man in his turn would contrive to place all the worst pieces of wood to come out first, so as to give the impression that the whole was of inferior quality; and when the Prussian had exhausted himself with complaints and remonstrances, and the Frenchman with oaths and exclamations, (that the worst wood in the world was too good for a Prussian,) he would ostentatiously place all the fine pieces uppermost, with a smirk which seemed to say, "Now, you can't make a complaint to the authorities, for the wood is better than average, and I have had my revenge by worrying you!"

A row of the largest pieces of artillery was placed along the Quai Voltaire, and all that side of the river down to the Chamber of Deputies. Night and day stood by the side of each a man with lighted match, and it was understood that they were loaded to the muzzle with grape shot. Directly in front of them, across the river, were booths, swings, stalls for fruit and confectionary, printsellers (not the most decent), rope-dancers, mountebanks, and all other caterers for the public amusement; while grown men and women were amusing themselves with all the enthusiasm of children, apparently unconscious of the existence of the deadly instruments of warfare which pointed their brazen throats at them. The indifference to danger generated by habits of warfare is inconceivable by those who have never seen it. Every individual of the motley throng knew that on any sudden "emeute" he might be blown to atoms before he could reach a place of safety, but he *trusted it would not happen*, like the dwellers on Vesuvius; and if the guns were fired, perhaps he might be able to get out of the way in time—"If not, not," and so he continued his amusement.

With those whose patriotism was too powerful for restraint, and who felt the utter impossibility of open resistance by arms, it was some consolation to walk behind the row of cannon, just out of the reach of the bayonets of the sentinels, and empty their hearts in execrations. I was often tempted to go to listen to them, from the extraordinary energy and eloquence of their vituperation, which was curiously composed of words (not sentences) without the slightest meaning; occasionally, however, the orators would break out into threats of revisiting Prussia, and wreaking their vengeance; but as these threats were unintelligible to the soldiers, they excited no more attention than the preliminary oaths. The Prussians knew that the words were intended for insult, because the pantomime was so perfect that it did not require the aid of language to make itself understood; but they generally bore it with the most philosophical indifference.

I was always apprehensive, however, that the patience of some one individual soldier might be unable to last out the succession of execrators, and that the human overcoming the *military* feeling, might vent itself in an explosion, and I might thus come in for a stray shot, which would have been a disagreeable reward for my anxiety to complete my vocabulary of French.

It was really a very extraordinary exhibition, and such as I verily believe could exist only in Paris. The crowds of swearers and threateners gave way at the approach of the large patrols (incessantly traversing all parts of the town), and vanished; *how* or *where*, used to astonish me, for the moment the patrol had passed they made their appearance again like a swarm of gnats, and resumed their occupation. The thing seemed to give them great relief; and if so, as it did nobody any harm, it would have been a pity to interrupt their expectoration. A Parisian mob is, perhaps, the only collection of human beings in the world which could feel consoled by the process.

In remote parts of the country, however, the animosity was less *lively* and more *deadly*, and assassinations were frequent. The Prussians had so many deep injuries to avenge, that it is not extraordinary that they should occasionally exercise the spirit of retaliation, and in the small bodies of their troops dispersed in the villages personal conflicts were common, in spite of military discipline. A large part of their troops were landwehr (militia), and even landsturm (levy en masse), so that discipline was necessarily imperfect.

I was at this time quartered in the house of a gentleman who was secretary to a branch of the municipal government, and he often showed me petitions from towns and districts, entreating to be relieved from the presence of the Prussian troops, and to be allowed English in lieu of them; still more frequently came petitions for English instead of French, whose tyranny and exactions were intolerable. Defeat had exasperated them to madness, and they wreaked their vengeance indiscriminately on friends and foes. The state of demoralization of the French army was complete.

Occasionally a Prussian officer would take care to let his hosts feel that France was not safe from experiencing some of the miseries she had inflicted on other nations; and the hatred of Blucher was so intense for everything connected with Frenchmen, that offenders were pretty sure of impunity when complaints were carried to head-quarters. The Duke of Wellington's general orders at this period show his great anxiety to establish better discipline, and his fears lest the severity of the Prussians should excite a general revolt, and jeopardize all the fruits of his hard-earned victory, and arduous negotiations.

One of the instances of this tyranny and resistance will show that it is not always safe to indulge a spirit of retaliation in an enemy's country, however completely it may seem to be subdued.

There was no part of France where there appeared less chance of collision between the foreign troops and the peasantry than in the province of Normandy. Prussian troops took up their quarters in the towns and villages of that country with as much tranquillity and composure as in their own, and they no more contemplated opposition from the inhabitants than an English regiment would expect it in Scotland. Being in very small bodies, the officers were enabled to exercise a close surveillance over their men, and whatever license they might allow to themselves, they maintained strict discipline among the private soldiers.

A Prussian officer with whose friends I am acquainted, was quartered in the house of a widow, who, since the death of her husband, continued to conduct a large establishment for the manufacture of crockery (Fayence) at B——. This hard and heavy substance requires the greatest possible heat for its vitrification, and the furnaces are of gigantic magnitude and strength. The men employed in the manufactory lodged and boarded in the house, and, like the miners in Cornwall, were not mere servants, but a sort of fellow-adventurers, whose gains depended in some measure on the success of the establishment. These men, whose laborious occupation was incompatible with any but great bodily strength, felt the honour of the head of the establishment to be in some sort their own, and that they were bound to maintain the cause of the widow and the fatherless. Madame L——'s family consisted of one son only, about fifteen years of age.

The servant of the officer, having seen the indulgence to others for similar freaks, determined to exercise a little of the pleasure of authority himself, and after his master was gone to bed was in the habit of keeping up the family to prepare his coffee, which he did not choose to take till two hours after the time they usually retired to rest; he would sometimes take it into his head to be hungry at three o'clock in the morning, and insist on having something grilled for supper, which if not done to his taste he would throw into the fire, and command them to take more pains with the next.

Madame L—— at last determined to make a formal complaint to the officer. Whether the mode of stating her grievances did not please him, or the narration excited recollections which awakened a dormant spirit of revenge, he received her remonstrances with haughtiness.

"Madam," said he, "my servant shall call you all out of bed six times every night if I please, and you shall wait upon him yourself. I am sorry that you have no daughters, that you might learn how your infernal countrymen behaved to my sisters. My mother was a widow with four daughters; six officers of your brutal and uncivilised nation were quartered in her house; she had lost her only other son in the battle of Jena, and I was far away. The conduct of your countrymen would have disgraced the lowest savages; my mother and sisters were subjected to loathsome indignities, and made to perform the most abject menial services for their brutal guests. My mother's heart was broken—she sank under the horrors she was compelled to witness; and while her corpse yet lay in the house, the officers endeavoured to dishonour my sisters. But I should go mad were I to begin a list of the atrocities committed by your army. You shall know a little of the miseries of war: to-morrow you shall have a couple more officers and half a dozen soldiers to maintain; see that you prepare for them. Take care to let me have a turkey dressed at half-past two in the morning, and coffee at four."

The lady slunk away, terrified at the aspect of the infuriated Prussian, and retired to think of the best mode of pacifying him: she rightly conjectured that the attempt would be most likely to be successful after she should have prepared him a dinner with unusual care, and given him time to subside; set herself to the task with a determination to please him, if possible; and hoped that a more humble entreaty in the evening might avert the dreaded infliction with which she had been threatened.

Not so her son, who had been listening at the door, attracted by the loud voice of the officer. He heard all; but in his attempts to rouse the workmen to resistance, did not think it at all necessary to repeat the officer's account of French cruelties in Prussia: he dwelt only on the threats held out to his mother, and the tyranny of the servant; and he succeeded in inspiring them with a determination to take a safe revenge.

The lady went on with her preparations for the officer's dinner, and was deeply engaged in larding a fine fowl, when horrible screams assailed her ears. She rushed to the door of the kitchen—it was fastened; to the door which led to the manufactory—that also was fastened; every outlet for escape was closed. She screamed for her son, and was answered by him, from the other side of the door, that there was no danger, and no cause for alarm. She entreated to be told what was the meaning of the screams, which now became fainter and fainter, as if retiring to a greater distance.

"Soyez tranquile, ma mère," said her son, "you will know it all presently. I will let you out directly; there is no danger, none whatever."

Presently the door was opened, and her son led her into the manufactory; but what was her horror to see the officer and his servant lying on the ground opposite the great furnace, each bound round with bandages from neck to feet like an Egyptian mummy. At the moment she entered, the door of the fiery furnace was thrown open, and cast its glare on the faces of the helpless beings; the servant had fainted from excess of terror, and the officer's bloodless countenance in vain assumed an air of firmness.

"Save me, Madam, if possible, and I swear to you that this outrage shall never be betrayed. I and my servant will instantly remove, and you shall have no others quartered on you."

The lady stood aghast, and unable to utter a word.

The men cried out, "Don't believe him, Madam; let us make complaints impossible;" and they took up the helpless beings, and brought their feet near to the mouth of the furnace. "Say but the word, and in three minutes there won't be a vestige of either of them. We can never be detected—there won't be an atom of bone left, and their buttons will be undistinguished in the cinders. Say the word, Madam—say the word; they will be senseless in three seconds; the furnace is in full glow, and they will be turned into steam and ashes in half a minute."

It was an awful moment! the men had not exaggerated the effect of the furnace, for the intense white heat, much greater than that of a glass-house, would have volatilised every particle of the hapless wretches in an instant. The men held both the bodies in the attitude of throwing them into the furnace, and as their mistress's terror deprived her of the power of speech, they took silence for consent, and were proceeding to put their threat into execution, when the son, who had only intended to frighten the offenders, and never contemplated the actual murder, screamed out his horror, and threw himself on his knees to intercede for them. The mother had by this time found her tongue, and joined the prayers with those of the son; but it was not till after very long and urgent entreaties that they succeeded in arresting the hands of the ruffians, who were gloating in anticipation of so complete and so safe a vengeance. Indeed, except by the confession of one of the parties, detection would have been absolutely impossible.

The officer and his servant were liberated, the latter placed in bed delirious, and the officer was in no frame of mind to do justice to Madame L——'s cookery. I venture to guess that the fowl went away untasted.

The next day both officer and man were removed to fresh quarters; but the servant's delirium gave rise to suspicion; and although the officer contended that the whole was a fable, it is supposed that his fellow soldiers believed his story, for the manufactory was shortly afterwards burnt to the ground and the men thrown out of employment for months.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—A letter has been received at Lloyd's from their agent at Galveston, announcing the intended blockade of the Mexican coast by the Texians. It is stated that the British West India steamers will not be interfered with in their regular communications with these ports.

IRON STEAMER.—An iron steamer, for the use of the Royal Navy on Lake Ontario, has lately arrived out from home. It came, of course, in pieces; but the Government having sent out competent persons, it is to be put up forthwith. In the same vessel which brought out the iron steamer arrived the magnificent engines of the steam-frigate Cherokee, now almost ready for launching. We have received intelligence on which we can rely, to the effect that the Lords of the Admiralty have determined to put the naval establishments at Point Frederick on a substantial and permanent footing.—*Kingston paper.*

A NICE DISTINCTION.—"Well," says I, "they ain't such an enlightened people as we are, that's sartin; but they don't justify you a bit, you hadn't ought to have stolen that watch. That was wrong, very wrong indeed. You might have trade with him, and got it for half nothin'; or bought it and failed, as some of our importin' merchants serve up the note-horned British; or swapped it, and forgot to give the exchange; or bought it and give your note, and cut stick before the note became due. There is a thousand ways o' doin' it honestly and legally, without resortin' as foreigners do to stealin.' We are a moral people—a religious, high-minded, and a high-spirited people; and can do any and all the nations of the universal world out of anything, in the hundred and millions of sliever shifts there is in trade; but for stealin', I despise it; it's a low, blackguard, dirty, mean action; and I must say you're a disgrace to our great nation. An American citizen never steals, he only gains the advantage!"—*Sam Slick.*

CROCKFORD'S CLUB.—For several years (observes the *Edinburgh Review*) deep play went on at all these clubs—fluctuating both as to locality and amount—till, by degrees, it began to flag. It was at a low ebb when Mr. Crockford came to London, and laid the foundation of the most colossal fortune that was ever made by play. He began by taking Watier's old club-house, in partnership with a man named Taylor. They set up a hazard-bank, and won a great deal of money, but quarrelled and separated at the end of the first year. Taylor continued where he was, had a bad year, and broke. Crockford removed to St. James's-street, had a good year, and immediately set about building the magnificent club-house which bears his name. It rose like a creation of Aladdin's lamp; and the genii themselves could hardly have surpassed the beauty of the internal decorations, or furnished a more accomplished *maitre d'hote* than Ude. To make the company as select as possible, the establishment was regularly organised as a club, and the elections of members vested in a committee. "Crockford" became the rage, and the votaries of fashion, whether they liked play or not, hastened to enrol themselves. The Duke of Wellington was an original member, though (unlike Blucher, who repeatedly lost everything he had to play) the great Captain was never known to play deep at any game but war or politics. Card-tables were regularly placed, and whist was played occasionally; but the sun, and, and hazard cause of the whole, was the hazard-bank, at which the proprietor took his nightly stand, prepared for all comers. There was a recognised limit, at which (after losing a certain sum) he might declare the bank broke for the night; but he knew his business too well to stop. The speculation, it is hardly necessary to add, was eminently successful. During several years, every thing that any body had to loose, and cared to risk, was swallowed up. *Le Wellington des Joueurs* lost £23,000 at a sitting, beginning at twelve at night, and ending at seven the following evening. He and three other noblemen could not have lost less, sooner or later, than £100,000 a piece. Others lost in proportion (or out of proportion) to their means; but we leave it to less occupied moralists, and better calculators, to say how many ruined families went to make Crockford a *millionaire*—for a *millionaire* he was and is, in the English sense of the term, after making the largest possible allowance for bad debts. A vast sum, perhaps half-a-million, is due to him; but as he won all his debtors were able to rise, and easy credit was the most fatal of his lures, we cannot make up our minds to condole with him on that amount, faithful though it be. He retired a few years ago, much as an Indian chief retires from a hunting country when there is not game enough left for his tribe.

THE LIGHT FOR ALL NATIONS.—GOODWIN SANDS.—At present the caisson is sunk below the sands sixteen feet at low water mark, and the whole portion is now forty-two feet high, which is nine feet above high water.

PIRACY IN THE LEVANT.—A Smyrna letter of the 27th ult., says:—"A new act of piracy has just been committed in the very bay of Carabournou, attended with circumstances of great ferocity. A Calymnote boat, with a crew of eight men, which had come to Smyrna with a cargo of sponge for sale, left this port on the 12th, to return to Calymnos, with the money received from the sale. This being known to the pirates, they made their attack during the night, killed seven of the crew, and took possession of the money, provisions, and everything of any value on board the boat. The Governor of Smyrna, on being made acquainted with this sanguinary deed, gave orders for every exertion to be made to discover the perpetrators of this atrocious crime."

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XI.

MR. WALTER, M.P.

Ere the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament, and what time the odour of bribery came strong from it into the nostrils of the people, there burst a long but gentle word upon the tympanum of the national ear, and men pronounced it COMPROMISE! It astonished innocent minds; it exposed guilty members, and frightened Mr. Roebuck out of everything but his personality, his propriety, and his wits. In this word "Compromise," associated, as alliteratively it was, with "Corruption," the salubrious and beautiful village of Nottingham was in no small measure involved. There had been a four thousand pound note of hand whispering away, with its paper magic, the entire franchise of the place; and Mr. Roebuck hoped to make either the note or the franchise valueless—he didn't care which. Parliament, however, was not to be bamboozled out of a borough by any honesty in man; the franchise was *not* suspended, the writ *was* issued; the great doors of St. Stephen's were handsomely slammed at the end of the session; and here is Mr. Walter, M.P. for Nottingham aforesaid, the living result of all the events we have been narrating!

Mr. Walter, as a public man, has not cut out his career into such brilliant and dazzling episodes that we require to seize upon them as landmarks of chronology, and march them up before the reader in the solemn order of time. No, as our printer's devil sapiently suggests to us, we can "do him without dates." He is a man for general information.

We must not conceal from society the fact, that the notoriety which Mr. Walter has been made to possess in the world of politics is derivable principally, if not solely, from his connection with the *Times* newspaper, of which he is a leading and influential proprietor. Those who object to his professed principles, find it his greatest vice that he has anything to do with that thundering journal, although, for our own parts, we cannot see the objection to share the vast power, influence, and money which are linked in with its existence as the Jupiter Tonans of the English press. People, however, have been very vindictive towards Mr. Walter upon that score, and have talked and written bitter things both against the gentleman and the paper.

We remember when Knowles's play of the *Hunchback* came out in 1833, the letting loose of a most formidable pasquinade, which began in these terms:—

> "There is a play of worth and wit,
> Which Knowles in modern times hath writ,
> Where *Master Walter* wears, alack!
> An ugly hunch upon his back.
> Now in this year of Thirty-three,
> Another *Walter* you may see,
> Who owns—vile theme for poets' rhymes—
> An uglier hunchback, called the *Times*.
> Its shape it changes like the sea;
> But whatsoe'er that shape may be,
> It still is foul deformity!"

In this gentlemanly strain the verses continued, and here and there touched up the journal with some severity—*par exemple*:—

> "Based on a pinnacle of pride,
> No liar before so much hath lied,
> And strange, as if the world defying,
> No liar hath gained so much by lying.
> Without one principle to boast,
> Save that by which it wins the most;
> Whose friends, if any cling unto it,
> Are valued by the good they do it;
> Whose foes may safely rest secure,
> Are only foes while they are poor;
> Whose virtues—no, we sore regret,
> It never had a virtue yet,
> Or, if it had, its sins so cover it,
> That no one ever could discover it."

And so on to the ringing of all the changes of satirical invective.

Now, if the *Times* journal really possesses (which we by no means assert) any claims to the polite vocabulary which is here bestowed upon it, we think it would be going a good deal too far to fasten so good a character upon Mr. Walter himself. Yet it is astonishing how the gaping world will have it, that the paper is the man, or that the man is the paper; and even Mr. Roebuck went so far in his place in the House of Commons, or some other respectable sanctuary, as to declare that the best way of obtaining revenge for any attack that might appear in the *Times* journal, would be to horsewhip Mr. Walter, to his personal dislike to whom has been attributed his active desire to purify the streams of Parliament. We, however, have acquitted him of this, and that ought to be enough for him.

Mr. Walter for some time represented Berkshire, in which county he has a beautiful estate, whither, however, for reasons easily conceived, Mr. Roebuck has never been invited. He also engaged a few years back in a strong contest for Southwark, in which he was defeated, and it then became amusing to see the sort of recrimination which the *Dispatch*, the paper of the mob, belaboured him with. The *Times* had written Alderman Harmer, the proprietor of the *Dispatch*, out of the mayoralty, and the *Dispatch* was writing Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times*, out of his seat for that respectable borough, the capital of which is the Queen's Bench. We are not chronologists, and the order of events might have been *vice versa* to that in which we put them, but the fact remains the same; and the incident furnished a fine specimen of bludgeon warfare on the one hand, and Billingsgate on the other. Of course the *Times* exploded the politer gunpowder.

All the transactions of Mr. Walter with reference to the town of Nottingham, which he now represents, are, of course, too recent to make a "refresher" necessary to our readers.

MR. WALTER, M.P.

We therefore leave him in the happy possession of his incorruptible seat.

The politics of Mr. Walter are modified Conservative. He is an active and persevering opponent of the New Poor-law, for which we honour him; and we believe that, personally and privately, he is a benevolent protector of the lower classes. On the question of Corn-laws he goes further against the agriculturists than the present Government.

In person he is a well-looking old gentleman; and in purse he has gold enough to buy the "old gentleman" himself.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market since our last reports have been limited, they having amounted to only 2429 quarters, while the stands have been moderately supplied with samples. The demand, however, has ruled excessively dull, and, in the few sales effected, an abatement from 1s to 4s per quarter has been submitted to by the Factors. Upwards of 51,000 quarters of Wheat have come to hand from abroad, the inquiry for which has ruled dull, at very low figures. Barley and malt have proved a mere drug. The best sound oats have gone off at full prices; but other kinds have suffered an abatement of quite 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour have had a downward tendency

Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 48s 50s 51s; fine, 52s 54s 56s; old, 52s 56s 57s 58s; White, new, 50s 52s 54s; fine, 58s to 59s, superfine, new, 60s 61s 62s 63s; Talavera, 63s 64s 65s; old, 62s 63s 64s; Foreign, free, 47s 50s 54s; fine, 54s 56s 60s; superfine, 58s 62s 64s.

Rye—New, 35s 37s.

Barley—Grinding, 24s 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 29s 30s; fine, 29s 30s; Distilling, 22s 27s

Oats—Feed, English, 20s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potatoe, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 30s; Scotch feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potatoe, 24s 25s, fine, 25s 26s; Irish, feed, white, 14s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s 00s; fine, 20s 21s 00s; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 50s 5d; Barley, 29s 9d; Oats, 10s 5d; Rye, 32s 9d; Beans, 33s 8d; Peas, 33s 11d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty—Wheat, 51s 10d; Barley, 37s 7d; Oats, 20s 10d, Rye, 35s 8d; Beans, 34s 5d; Peas, 34s 2d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 11s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 7s 6d; Beans, 8s 0d; Peas, 8s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter—Fresh butter, 12s 0d to 14s 0d per dox. lb; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d. Irish butter: Cork, 80s to 83s; Waterford, 80s to 84s, Clonmel, 75s to 82s; Belfast, 76s to 80s.—Fine Dutch, 92s to 100s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 58s to 70s: Derby, plain, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 60s to 66s; Wilts, double, 49s to 62s; ditto, thin, 41s to 52s; Somerset, 60s to 70s.

Tea—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8½d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9d per lb.

Sugar, per cwt.—Barbadoes, 62s to 65s 6d; St. Lucia, 59s to 66s 0d; Refined, 78s 0d to 79s 0d.

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 140s.

Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 36s to 40s.

Coal.—Adair's, 16s 0d; Old Tanfield, 13s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 18s 6d; Hilda, 17s 6d; Killingworth, 17s 6d; Lambton, 19s 9d; Stewart's, 20s 0d; Caradoc, 20s 0d; Hartlepool, 19s 0d, Blyths, 13s 3d; Howards, 15s 6d per ton. Ships arrived, 61

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 60s to 95s; New ditto, 55s to 90s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 110s; Old, ditto, 100s to 130s; Oat Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 36s to 40s per load.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 2d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 0d. Although we have had large quantities of meat on sale in the above markets, the demand, generally speaking, has ruled steady, at full rates of currency.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 168½	India Stock, 261 pm
3 per Cent Reduced, 93⅜	Ditto Bonds, 26 pm
3 per Cent Consols, 92⅝	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101⅛	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 100¾	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 49 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 51 pm
Long annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 51 pm
Jan. 1860, 12⅝	Bank Stock for Acct.
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Opg. 93⅛

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 44	London and Blackwall (p), 8
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 49½	London and Birmingham (50 p), 182
Great Western (65 p), 85⅜	Ditto Thirds (p), 59½
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 61½	Ditto New Shares (p), 30½
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 8	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 39½	(£41 6s 10d p), 63½

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

CROWN OFFICE.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Ipswich.—John Nellstone Gladstone and Sackville Lane Fox, Esqrs., in the room of the Earl of Desart and Thomas Gladstone, Esqrs., whose election for the said borough has been declared to be void.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieutenant Samuel Philip Townsend to be Second Captain, vice Campbell, retired on full pay: Second Lieutenant Alexander Cæsar Hawkins to be First Lieutenant, vice Townsend.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

H. BIRD, late of Milan Cottage, but now of 18, Caroline-place, Hampstead-road, surgeon.

BANKRUPTS.

C. E GARMAN, 161, Tottenham Court-road, chymist.
W. HEAP, Burnley, Lancashire, coal merchant.
H. HICKMAN, Dudley, Worcestershire, druggist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MILLAR, Houston, Renfrewshire writer.
J. SMITH, Edinburgh, glass merchant.
J. ROSS, Borrowston-mains, Linlithgowshire, farmer.
J. LOGAN, Rothesay, grocer.
J. POTTER, Powflatts, by Broxburn, farmer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S-OFFICE, AUGUST 25.

The Queen will receive those ladies and gentlemen, who may be desirous o paying their respects to her Majesty, at the Palace of Holyrood House, on Friday the 2nd September next, at two o'clock. Ladies may appear without trains of feathers, and gentlemen in levee dresses. The ladies and gentlemen who purpose attending this reception, are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon, one to be left with the Queen's page in attendance in the ante-room, and the other to be delivered to the lord in waiting, who will announce the same to her Majesty. And those ladies who are to be presented, are hereby informed, it is absolutely necessary that their names, together with the names of the ladies who are to present them, should be sent to Sir William Martins, at No. 62, George-street, Edinburgh, before two o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th inst.; and those gentlemen who are to be presented, will also send to Sir William Martins their names, together with the names of the gentlemen who are to present them, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation.

CROWN-OFFICE, AUGUST 22.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON: SOUTHERN DIVISION.—Lord Charles Wellesley in the room of John Willis Fleming, Esq.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED

T. ASPINALL, Southowram, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. WALSH and E. HALFORD, Nottingham, tailors.

BANKRUPTS.

J. REEVE, High Holborn, carver and gilder.
C. NEWMAN, Serips, Essex, miller.
C. J. TOWNLEY, Liverpool, share broker.
J. PALMER, Lynn, Norfolk, draper.
J. S. MOTTRAM, Alrewas, Staffordshire, woolstapler.
J. FARLAND, Lower Tames-street, victualler.
J. CLARK, Huttoft, Lincolnshire, cotton winder.
T. BENSON, Darlington, Durham, grocer.
T. TODD, Manchester, dealer in cotton and woollen goods.
H. J. COLLETT, London, warehouseman.
W. ELAM, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, livery-stable keeper.
J. WACEY, Bench street, Barbican, bookseller.
R. JEFFERSON, Beverley, Yorkshire, grocer.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Aug. 23, 1849, is 30s. 3½d. per cwt, exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

On the 22d inst., at Stamford, the lady of Lieut. Henry J. Margary, Bombay Engineers, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Captain W. F. Du Pasquier, of the Madras army, of a son, stillborn.

On the 22nd inst., at Wookey-house, near Wells, the lady of T. A. Pearson, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Milford Highelere Park, the Countess of Carnarvon, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, in Brynmaton-square, the lady of Captain Probyn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd inst., at Wentworth, Yorkshire, the Rev. John Faithfull Fanshawe incumbent of Lanchester, in the county of Durham, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late James Upton, Esq., of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

On the 23rd inst., at Aldenham, Herts, the Rev. Thomas Reader White, M.A., Curate of Stanmore, and domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Ely, to Charlotte Eliza, widow of the late Major James S. Chauvel, of the 42nd Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

On the 23rd inst., at Croydon, Henry A. Cleaver, Esq., surgeon, North-end, to Louisa, youngest daughter of James Cox, Esq., of Broad-green, Croydon.

At Perth, Western Australia, on the 24th of February, Lieut. Edward Corbett, of the 72nd Highlanders, second son of Panton Corbett, Esq., of Longnor Hall, Shropshire, to Elizabeth Ann Theresa, only daughter of the late Robert Scholl, Esq.

On the 10th inst., at Bushey Church, Herts, Edward Robert Lord, of Lawreany, V.D.L., Esq., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Peter Lovekin, Esq., of Bushey.

On the 16th inst., at Brough Hall, Yorkshire, the seat of Sir William Lawson, Bart., Le Marquis de la Belinaye, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Wright, Esq., of Keiveleu Hall, Essex, and sister of Sir William Lawson.

DEATHS.

On the 29th of July, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Emma, the wife of the Hon. James Carter, one of the judges of that province, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, of York.

At his residence, Holloway, Charles Tidmarsh, Esq., Assistant-Commissary-General to her Majesty's Forces.

In Burlington-street, Colonel William Gould Patrickson, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At his seat, Mimpriae, Admiral Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B., in his 73rd year.

At the Rectory, Hertingfordbury, Mrs. Thomas Fiddle, wife of the rector of that place.

Louisa, the wife of William Haynes Pope, of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, surgeon, and third daughter of the Rev. James Hogg, vicar of Geddington, in the same county

At the vicarage, Tilmanstone, Kent, the Rev Charles Baker, aged 66, forty years incumbent of Tilmanstone.

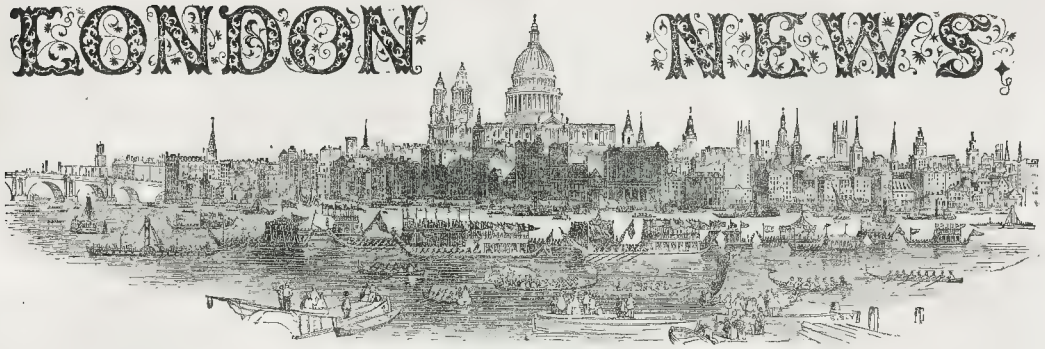
After a few hours' illness, Robert Grant Shaw, Esq., of Springfield, Upper Clapton.

Aged 20, deeply lamented, James Cooper, Esq., of Wotton-under-Edge, and of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Filkins's Cottage, Hampstead, in the 91st year of her age, Elizabeth Ann Kemp, relict of Joseph Kemp, Esq., formerly of the Excise-office, and Great Ormond-street.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer and Clayton) 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, August 27, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 17.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

THE visit of our beloved Sovereign to her Scottish realm is now the absorbing topic of public interest; and, as an event, is regarded with glad and kindly feelings by all the generous and right-thinking portion of the community. It is nevertheless true, that in a few isolated quarters of joyless discontent and envy, a sort of grudging rancour has broken forth, and one or two organs of the press have apostrophized the Queen on the distresses of the country, and hinted suggestions, which would be cruel if they were not contemptible, that amid all the happiness that awaits her at her destination, she may not forget the misery which she leaves behind. It is, however, only a bad and bitter spirit, with nothing noble or manly in its composition, that could engender such a misanthropic reflection; and its venom is of that kind, which would propose the shutting out of glorious sunlight from all God's fair creation, merely to countenance the gloom of those whom sorrow and circumstance constrained to dwell in the dark.

It is quite clear, however, that, if the event of her Majesty's journey be properly regarded, it should convey unmixed delight and gratification to all her living subjects, whether English, Irish, or Scotch. Abstractedly, the desire of a Sovereign to hold communion with all classes of her people without regard to local or national distinctions, is an indication of a love of justice and of that beautiful maternal affection which, in domestic life, cherishes no favourite in a family, but sheds its holy love on all alike, and which, in the application of its principle to the people of a mighty empire, only spreads its influence with a more expanded wing. It is in itself the practical exercise of a feeling which is akin to all the virtues, and is just of that pure spirit which we should most desire to find warming a Sovereign's heart.

But apart from the excellence of the source from which this new and, we trust, happy adventure of an enterprising young Queen has originated, the event itself is one of importance, on account of its certainty of doing good. Royal movements, when made upon a grand scale of pageantry and magnificence, and directed as it were down the midstream of popular affection, and with a tide of loyalty set in their favour from the universal heart of the empire, must everywhere stir the stagnant waters that engender misery and discontent. They give new wings to trade; they stimulate all sorts of employment; they put cheerfulness as it were on the *qui vive* of hope; and produce expectations which are in themselves joyous and exhilarating, and do the people good. They lend a helping hand to struggling labour through a thousand ramifications of trade; they unlock the pocket interest, force an expenditure of individual wealth for public benefit, and scatter refreshing showers from the coffers of the rich upon the brightening pathways of the poor.

And never surely was royal visit surrounded more with the genuine elements of enthusiasm than this of our beloved young Queen. She reigns in the very soul and focus of untarnished popularity. No speck is blown upon the purity and honour of her public life. She has displayed decision without tyranny, and distributed affection without partiality. There can be no murmur against her in any corner, however murky, of the national mind. When, therefore, she makes her entry into any part of her kingdom, not hitherto used to the gladdening influence of her presence; but, above all, when she—

"Dares wild adventure's test and tempts the seas,"

for the purpose of arriving among the proud and happy subjects whom she goes to greet, she is followed by a thousand conflicting anxieties—some to do her honour; some to watch over her safety; some to crown her departure with a boundless loyality; some to welcome her arrival with still more boundless joy. The sounding note of preparation is everywhere loud for one of the results to be achieved; and, from the silver Thames of London to the Castle steep of Edinburgh, the people are united by the links of one animating enthusiasm, bounding with electrical rapidity from heart to heart!

We hope to have the pleasure of presenting to those of our readers who participate in this happy feeling (and are there any who do not?) a most beautiful and perfect commemoration of all this popular episode of adventure in which our fair and dauntless young Victoria has so gracefully and brilliantly embarked. Every point of her journey—every incident of her travel—every honoured locality of her stay—will find true and vivid impress upon the pages of this journal; and we shall bring them to illustrate the faithful details which accompany their pictorial narrative with not the less pride and pleasure, because we stand alone in our vocation of newspaper art, and rejoice in being among a host of contemporaries without a single rival. We shall not, however, want the spirit of competition to stimulate our exertion: the event—the event is the spur—and the steed bounds along with a heart as willing as its rider.

Nor shall we be sorry to find that these spirited royal excursions are at proper times and seasons of frequent repetition, that Ireland and Wales come in for their share of sunshine, and fill their cup of exultation from the same bright fountain. The Queen, who we believe is really present in the hearts of all her people, will, when that presence has personal palpability rather than symbolic love, be still more the idol of national regard; and we shall be glad to hear

"The Welsh mountaineer and the wild son of Erin"

flinging back to the Highlander the echoes of the loyalty that is shouted among his eternal hills.

Meanwhile we have only to wish our Queen and her gallant and amiable Consort "God speed" upon their present journey. A happier one than they will have, our most fervent aspirations could not wish them; but we will, in conclusion, breathe that hope in which none more than the good Victoria would enthusiastically join us, that when she shall return to her welcoming subjects in England she may find the voice of disturbance hushed, and the land reposing upon the bosom of gentle Peace, the spirit of Trade revived, the arms of labour active, the pressure of poverty relieved, the people as happy as they are loyal, and the smile of national content gilding and pervading all her returning journey from the shores of her silver river to the steps of her palace throne.

WOOLWICH DOCK LANDING-PLACE, HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL.

THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

(From our own Correspondent).

WINDSOR, Monday.—Precisely at five o'clock this morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert entered one of the royal carriages, and, under an escort of the 2nd Life Guards, commanded by Lieutenant Moore, proceeded to the Slough station. The following personages were in attendance on her Majesty and the Prince:—Earl Morton and the Duchess of Norfolk, lord and lady in waiting; General Wemyss, equerry; and the Hon. Matilda Paget, maid of honour. Colonel Bouverie, equerry to the Prince; Mr. George Edward Anson, and Sir James Clark.

Her Majesty and the Prince arrived at the Slough station at a quarter past five o'clock, and were received by C. Russell, Esq., chairman of the Great Western Railway; Mr. Holland, M. P., one of the directors; C. Saunders, Esq., Secretary; and Mr. Howel., superintendent, by whom they were conducted to the royal saloon. At twenty minutes past five o'clock her Majesty and the Prince came on the platform, which was covered with a splendid carpet, and entered the royal saloon carriage. The lady in waiting and the maid of honour entered the same carriage. Two other carriages (her Majesty's being in the centre) were occupied by members of the royal suite, and the gentlemen connected with the railway company. The engine (the Argus), decorated with colours, was attached to the carriages, and at twenty-one minutes past five o'clock the royal party left the station, at a moderate rate, for Paddington; the time allowed for the performance of the journey being half-an-hour. The Earl of Liverpool and a number of the royal household proceeded to town by a special train, as early as three o'clock.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the royal suite, arrived at the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, at ten minutes before six o'clock. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness immediately entered an open carriage and four, and left for Woolwich, escorted by a party of Hussars. The royal suite followed in two carriages and four, and included the Duchess of Norfolk, lady in waiting; Honourable Matilda Paget, maid of honour in waiting; Mr. George Edward Anson, treasurer to Prince Albert; Major General Wemyss, equerry to the Queen; Colonel Bouverie, equerry to Prince Albert, and Sir James Clark, physician to her Majesty. The Earl of Haddington, first lord of the Admiralty; the Earl of Liverpool, lord steward; the Earl Delawarr, lord chamberlain; the Earl of Jersey, master of the horse; and the Earl of Morton, lord in waiting, had previously left town for Woolwich, to receive her Majesty and the Prince on their arrival. The Earl of Morton to attend the Queen during her visit to Scotland. The Earl Delawarr returned to town after her Majesty's embarkation.

WOOLWICH, August 29.—At the very early hour of half-past

four o'clock this morning, all the troops in the garrison were up, and equipped in review order, the instructions to assemble in that state having been issued at a late hour on the previous evening, and the whole to be at their respective posts at a quarter-past five o'clock, A.M. At precisely that time a guard of honour, selected from the Royal Marines, consisting of two subalterns, four sergeants, and one hundred rank and file, under the command of Captain Charles C. Pratt, arrived at the dockyard, headed by the excellent band of the corps, and were stationed on the approach to the steps leading to the point where her Majesty was to enter the Admiralty barge, which arrived about the same time. In a few minutes after, the whole of the marines in the garrison, including the men of the Chatham division doing duty under Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, in place of the 73rd Regiment, entered the dockyard, and formed in line from the station of the guard of honour to the dockyard-gate, on both sides of the ground over which the carriage containing her Majesty was to pass. Simultaneously, or rather three or four minutes earlier, Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., first naval lord of the Admiralty, Captain Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt., K.C.H. and C.B., superintendent of her Majesty's Dockyard, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., arrived, and the two former immediately commenced issuing instructions and personally superintending them, to ensure that everything might be in readiness by her Majesty's arrival; and Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence proceeded on board the Royal George yacht.

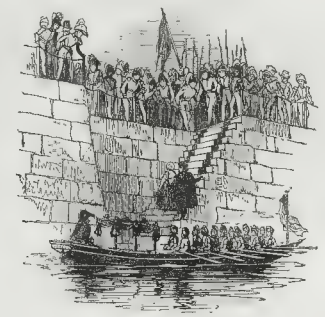
The scene from a quarter past five o'clock until about a quarter past six o'clock was one of a very interesting nature, by the arrival of naval and military officers dressed in full costume, decorated with their orders, and from their number and variety of uniform, had a very imposing effect when all assembled to welcome her Majesty, on alighting with Prince Albert. Amongst those present were the Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, first lord of the Admiralty; Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G.; Captain Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt., K.C.H. and C.B., and a number of naval officers; Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., accompanied by General Count Rosen, an officer of the Swedish service, at present on a visit to his lordship; Major-General Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B., Col. J. J. Lacy, Col. Cleaveland, Col. Dyneley, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Dundas, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Macbean, Major Harding, K.H., Major Sandilands, and Brigade-Major Cuppage, of the Royal Artillery; Col. Sir George Hoste, C.B., Brigade-Major Sandham, and Captain Wulff, of the Royal Engineers; Col. T. A. Parke, C.B., colonel commandant of the Woolwich division, Col. Conolly, late commandant, and Col. Nichols, of the Royal Marines; and a great number of officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Marines, and other corps.* A great number of the gentlemen cadets, in full uniform, were also present, and being stationed on an elevated platform with a brilliant assemblage of the female branches of the families of the officers and heads of the various departments of her Majesty's services here, had a pleasing effect. From a quarter past six o'clock, the period of the latest arrival of the officers and members of the press, to whom the privilege of *entrée* was extended in the handsomest manner on the occasion by the highest authorities, until a quarter before seven o'clock, all were on the tiptoe of expectation, and many appeared to be agreeably surprised by the arrival of Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and G.C.H., in full uniform. Scarcely had his Royal Highness been congratulated by the brilliant assemblage of naval and military officers present on his arrival, when it was announced that the royal party was near; and at precisely ten minutes before seven o'clock, the royal carriage, containing her Majesty and Prince Albert, arrived at the spot for embarkation, and the Queen and her royal Consort were received with due military honours, the band of the Royal Marines playing the national anthem.

* Previous to the arrival of her Majesty at the dockyard, the space from the stairs, where the Queen entered the royal barge, to the yacht, had been left clear; and while the naval and military officers, &c., were anxiously awaiting the royal arrival, a heavy dingy-looking coal-barge dropped leisurely into the vacant space. The bargeman was called to, but it was not in his power to remedy the mischance; and in an instant some dozen men-of-war boats took the unintentional offender into tow, and quickly cleared the required space, ere the expected arrival and embarkation.

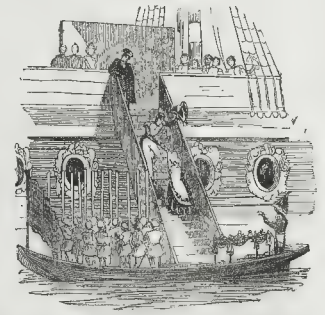
HAULING OFF THE COAL-BARGE.

By the order of angered Sir Francis,
The boats tow her off now in shoals;
It's the first time we e'er saw a *Collier*
Ashamed of a great barge of *coals!*

Prince Albert alighted first from the carriage, and her Majesty was handed down the steps by his Royal Highness on one side, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on the other. Her Majesty appeared delighted, and kissed her uncle with sincere affection on the cheek, when bidding him farewell for a time, and immediately descended the steps, covered with canvass and cloth, into the Admiralty barge, his Royal Highness Prince Albert having previously entered to hand her Majesty into the boat. In the least space of time, Captain Sir Francis Collier, who had the honour of steering, gave the order to proceed, and before the assemblage of officers and spectators had recovered from the anxiety consequent on the arrival of the Queen, the Admiralty barge was alongside the Royal George yacht, and her Majesty mounted the steps, or accommodation ladder, with the greatest liveliness and ease, and was handed on board by Prince Albert, who entered first, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who appeared with the light blue ribbon of his order over his full dress. At that moment the first gun was fired from a field-battery of four 6-pounder guns, stationed in the dockyard, to announce her Majesty's having gone on board the Royal George yacht. The firing on this occasion was continued, at royal salute time, until the royal yacht, towed by the Monkey steam-vessel, arrived opposite the Royal Arsenal, where the whole of the Royal Horse and Foot Artillery, under the command of Colonel Turner, C.B., and the Royal Sappers and Miners, had assembled and presented arms. The scene at this moment must have been gratifying to her Majesty and Prince Albert, as the number of troops was so great as to extend nearly the whole length of the river side of the Arsenal. A battery of 9-pounder guns at the upper part of the wharf wall took up the time on the firing at the dockyard ceasing, and continued until the royal yacht passed the convict ship, when the battery at the eastern extremity, near the canal, commenced, and continued firing until the royal squadron had passed, the bands of the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners playing "God save the Queen" during the whole time. Had the spectacle witnessed this morning taken place under more favourable circumstances, it would have been one of great gratification to her Majesty's subjects; but the early hour and uncertainty which prevailed, unless in a few highly-favoured quarters, and only then a short time before the actual embarkation of her Majesty, and the heavy rain which fell in the early part of the morning, combined to prevent a great number of spectators from being present who otherwise would have assembled on this occasion. To those who were present the scene was very animated; the gay decorations of the William and Mary yacht and manning of the yards of the vessels opposite the dockyard on the announcement of the near approach of her Majesty, the hoisting of the royal standard on the flag-staff to show that Royalty was present, the lowering it again and hoisting another in the Admiralty barge, and ultimately a splendid royal standard, hoisted on the topmast of the royal yact, as her Majesty stepped on board, and the rapidity and correctness with which all was accomplished, appeared more like magic than reality. As soon as the royal party had arrived on board, Sir Francis Collier struck the royal standard in the Admiralty barge, and in a second it was fluttering over the maintop of the royal yacht. His Royal Highness Prince Albert gave a purse of gold to be distributed amongst the crew of the Admiralty barge,



EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY.



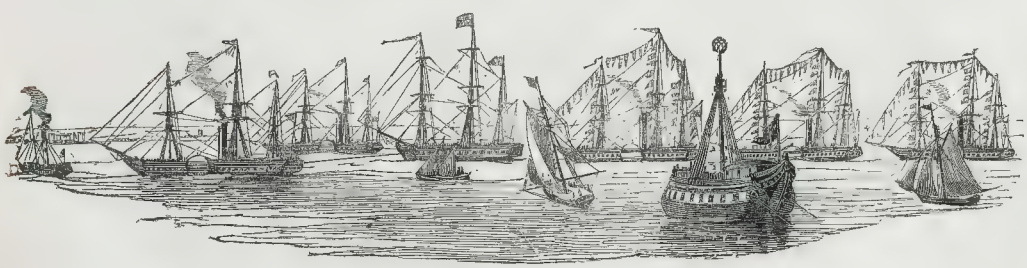
HER MAJESTY GOING ON BOARD THE ROYAL GEORGE.

CHOPPING THE HAWSER.

and shortly after seven the cannon pealed forth to the denizens of Woolwich that her Majesty had embarked, and the yards of the surrounding shipping showed a goodly array of blue jackets, who greeted their Sovereign with three rounds of cheers. The fleet of steamers then got under weigh, and the Royal George, towed by the Monkey, proceeded down the river, amidst the protracted cheers of the assembled multitude. Her Majesty remained on deck for a few minutes, in conversation with Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, but as soon as the flotilla arrived in Erith Reach, her Majesty went below, accompanied by Prince Albert, Lords Delaware, Liverpool, Jersey, and Morton, and the Duchess of Norfolk, whilst the remainder of the party stayed on deck. The ship which carried our Sovereign and her fortunes at each succeeding reach of the river was greeted with loud bursts of protracted cheering. The flotilla passed by Gravesend at half-past eight, the Lightning leading the way, with the other steamers following in the wake of the royal yacht, according to the seniority of their commanders. The whole of the squadron was under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the captain of the Royal George. It consisted of the following:—The Shearwater steam-vessel, Captain John Washington; the Salamander steam-vessel, Commander A. S. Hammond; the Lightning steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander G. Snell; the Black Eagle steam-vessel, Master-Commander S. B. Cooke; the Rhadamanthus steam-vessel, Master Commander T. Laen; the Fearless steam-vessel, Captain F. Bullock. The Salamander was ordered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence to precede the squadron, as from her great depth it was found that there would scarcely be water for her to steam down the river; but in getting under weigh she carried away a portion of her paddle-box, and was obliged to lie-to whilst the damage was being repaired. She however regained the royal squadron off Tilbury Fort, whose iron throat was booming forth the stern greeting with which it was wont to receive Queen Bess. Gravesend was thus stirred up into a foam of bustle and loyalty, in the midst of which the steam flotilla opened upon Sea Reach, when her Majesty and Prince Albert came on deck, and books, charts, and telescopes were placed upon the table.

Her Majesty was attired in a blue silk dress, a white silk bonnet, and wore a splendid shawl of Paisley manufacture. His Royal Highness was dressed in plain clothes, over which he had a military cloak with a red collar. His Royal Highness also wore a travelling cap with gold lace. Her Majesty, with her accustomed courtesy, had previously intimated to the noblemen and gentlemen in her suite that she did not expect them to remain bare-headed, and accordingly they all appeared on deck *coiffés*, with the appurtenances of their respective uniforms.

At the Nore we found the Camperdown, of 120 guns, the flagship at Sheerness, which had slipped from her moorings at Sheerness, and was anchored with the Pique, 36, Captain Stopford, the Daphne, 17, sloop, Captain James Onslow, and the Wolverine, 18, sloop, with several yachts belonging to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, all of which fired a royal salute as the flotilla



Monkey. *Black Eagle.* *Shearwater.* *Royal George.* *Salamander.* *Nore Light.* *Rhadamanthus.* *Fearless.*

PASSING THE NORE LIGHT.

passed by the Nore. Sir Edward Brace, K.C.B., with a party of officers here went alongside the royal yacht in his barge, but none of the party went on board. The Monkey not being able to keep as good way as was expected, another steamer (the Royal Eagle) was sent a-head, which considerably increased the speed of the squadron. Ramsgate, Margate, Herne Bay, the Isle of Thanet, and every village along the coast, sent forth its inhabitants to pay a passing tribute of loyalty to their Sovereign. Old Ocean showed no wrinkles on his brow; the surface of the glassy sea was undisturbed by a ripple, save the swel. caused by the paddles of the steamers, the sun shone upon the brilliant scene with an easter splendour, the sky was unclouded, and the "flaunting heaven" of the decorated ships, the rigging and yards of which were completely enveloped in a gaudy clothing of bunting, "looking like some gay creatures of the element, that in the colours of the rainbow live," rendered the royal progress a most joyous and glorious spectacle.

At noon the royal squadron reached the Nore, and then the scene on the river was unsurpassable for beauty and brilliancy of effect. A powerful sun, a clear blue sky, a pure invigorating atmosphere, a health-leaving breeze, and the waters dancing clear and bright, made it a picture the parallel of which has, perhaps, never before been seen in this country. Hundreds of craft plying in the wake of the royal yacht, which was now towed by two war steam-ships; the tug which towed her previously, having been cast off; thousands of happy human beings cheering in all the ardour and gaiel feelings of grateful loyalty; bands of music playing with might and main the national anthem, "God save the Queen," and the popular air "Rule Britannia," and the thunder of the cannon of the Camperdown, line-of-battle-ship, and the Pique and Castor frigates, which fired royal salutes as her Majesty's yacht passed, together with the grand and impressive sight presented by the manned yards of these noble vessels, formed a combination in which all the elements of grandeur and loveliness, all the requisites of the sublime and beautiful, were so happily blended, that it is scarcely possible to hope "we shall ever look upon its like again."

Her Majesty was upon deck at this point of time, and appeared to pay the most particular attention to all that passed around her, as well as to experience the greatest delight at the animated and extraordinary spectacle which the scene presented to her eyes. Generally she remained seated before the mizen-mast, under the awning, which covered the whole quarter-deck of the royal yacht, his Royal Highness Prince Albert standing or sitting beside her, but occasionally the royal pair walked the starboard side of the ship from stem to stern, now and then conversing with the captain, Lord A. Fitzclarence, but for the most part conversing together. Her Majesty looked once over the larboard side of the royal yacht, and watched for two or three minutes the man in the main-chains heaving the lead, appearing to take much interest in the operation. Upon all occasions, however, her Majesty stopped short when any of her subjects, the exuberance of whose zeal surpassed their observance of etiquette, ran alongside and cheered her, and graciously acknowledged their loyalty. It was at once a tender and an interesting object to witness the solicitude with which his Royal Highness Prince Albert watched over her Majesty's comfort, and the attention he paid to the preservation of her royal person, from the effects of the fresh sea-breeze, which then blew rather briskly. The luminous of crowded steamers and yachts at this time following the royal squadron, and all evincing their love and loyalty in the most enthusiastic manner—the hundreds of large sailing vessels coming and going to every part of the globe, passing and repassing her Majesty, all saluting, all dressed out in gaa decorations—the towering men-of-war and the booming roar of their guns over the surface of the water, the flash and the smoke, were altogether like the highest homage that could be paid to the Queen of a free people on the noblest commercial highway in the world.

Shortly after the royal squadron passed at the Nore, the fleet of small steamers, yachts, and other craft, which had accompanied her Majesty's brilliant progress from Woolwich, dropped off to return to London; but each, before it left, ran up alongside the Royal George, played the national anthem, and gave her Majesty a regular broadside of cheering. Not a single vessel of the whole fleet of steamers, yachts, and all evincing their love and loyalty in the most enthusiastic manner, passed without paying this compliment. To the credit of the innumerable vessels that accompanied the royal squadron, it must be stated that with only one exception the most strict etiquette was observed towards her Majesty—none of them with that exception having attempted to pass before the fleet. That exception was the Margery steamer Isle of Thanet, the master of which seemed more anxious to exhibit the powers of his craft than to pay the respect due to her Majesty. This vessel not only passed the royal squadron, but actually headed it and rounded it in the most audacious manner. The Margery river steamer when left the *cortege* was the Ariel, and she took her departure amidst a volley of cheering and the echoes of the national anthem, played in an admirable manner by a band on board.

About half-past one o'clock her Majesty went below, it is presumed to luncheon. At this time the only vessels of the royal squadron in company were the Shearwater and Black Eagle, war-steamers, engaged in towing her Majesty's yacht, the Royal George, and the Trinity-house steam yacht. The Lightning and the Readamanthus steam-ships were a long way astern, and the navy-steamer was "nowhere." One of the most prominent features in the fleet was the Trident, Scotch steam-ship, despatched by the General Steam Navigat on Company to keep up with the royal squadron. Of this fine vessel, from her greater size and power, contrasted very favourably for herself with the massive and heavy war-steamers which towed and followed her Majesty. A Dover steamer also kept up with the royal squadron for a couple of hours, hours, and only parted company when their courses became different.

Shortly after three o'clock her Majesty re-appeared upon the deck of the royal yacht, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and promenaded on the larboard side of the ship, from stem to stern, for upwards of an hour. All this time the weather was most propitious—the sea smooth, the sky clear, the evening sun bright, and the whole scene sweet and beautiful a perfect picture of that which will, we trust, be her Majesty's course through life—a career of brilliancy, and beauty, and peace. The wind at this period was, as it had been all through the day, S. E. and by E., with a light breeze; but it looked rather hazy to windward, which was, it is supposed, the reason why the topgallant-masts of the royal yacht were struck at a few minutes past four. Her Majesty was not on deck when this took place, nor did she re-appear afterwards during the time the Trident remained in company with the royal squadron.

Passing the remarkable Maplin lighthouse, built upon iron screw piles, apparently in the middle of the sea, and receiving a royal salute from Walton-on-the-Naze, the squadron arrived off the entrance of Harwich Harbour (the Queen of safety on the eastern coast of England, and where, in case of bad weather, we must have sought refuge,) at five o'clock. Here it was met by the Orion and Rivet queen, Ipswich steamers; the former having on board the mayor and town authorities of Ipswich, ranged up alongside, playing the national anthem, and greeting her Majesty with loud hurrahs. A little beyond, we passed through a line of revenue cru sers, under the command of Capt. Jermingham and Lieut. Smith, R.N., who manned their rigging and gracefully lowered their gaff-topsails and flags to the royal standard, while hundreds of white pocket-handkerchiefs which loyalty fluttered in the breeze, and the thrilling cheers of an equal number of "manly hearts" proved their devoted attachment to their lovely Queen. Foremost among them we distinguished a group of children, who, having imbibed loyalty with their mother's milk, stretched out their little arms towards their beloved Sovereign, and asped a blessing on her royal head.

Onwards swept the royal yacht—Bawdsey, Orford, Aldborough, were rapidly passed in succession, and the last rays of the setting sun fell upon the commercial yet crumbling towers of Dunwich, and illuminated all that now remains of the thirteen churches of the former capital of the kingdom of East Anglia.

At midnight we rounded the extreme eastern point of England, guided by the brilliant light of Lowestoffe, and passing round the back of Yarmouth sands, steered through Hasborough Gat, while the first beams of light fell upon the lofty cliffs of Cromer, indistinctly seen through the morning mist.

At nine we passed the Dudgeon Light Vessel, about thirty miles from Cromer, at noon were off the Humber, and at five we had a glorious view of the projecting promontory of Flamborough Head, which boldly resists the waves of the German Ocean, and affords the valuable shelter of Burlington Bay to the numerous shipping which trade along the eastern coast of Great Britain.

The sea, during the whole of the time, was calm as a mirror, and her Majesty and the Prince were early on deck, enjoying the morning air; shortly after breakfast a telegraphic message announced that "her Majesty and the Prince were perfectly well," a message which, I need not tell you, was received by the whole squadron with three hearty cheers; a signal was then made by command of her Majesty, to inquire after the ladies, the Duchess of Norfolk and Miss Paget, who were on board the Black Eagle; the answer was "with duty to her Majesty, quite well." A similar question was made to the Lords in Waiting, &c., who were on board the Rhadamanthus, the answer to which caused general merriment throughout the squadron, "All well, and the Lord Steward eating monstrously."

By means of Watson's signals the royal yacht communicated with the station at Flamborough Head, and, I believe, received news of the health of the royal infants. I have not said that out of every port along the coast, boats and sailing vessels, and steamers, came to pay homage to their Queen; but perhaps the most remarkable were the Aldborough yawls, which rowed out a long distance off the land, and cheered manfully as we passed them close alongside about nine o'clock; and off the Humber, a simple fisherman, with a venerable bald head, held up a fine fish with both his hands, as the only homage he had to offer to his Queen; this act was kindly acknowledged by Prince Albert.

Towards sunset the gallant fleet as the shades of evening closed on the white and conspicuous buildings of Scarborough. As the squadron passed along the land, her Majesty from time to time referred to the beautiful charts of the coast which have been recently published by the Hydrographic Office as the Admiralty, and a copy of which was mounted and folded in a convenient form expressly for this occasion.

During the night the wind freshened from the northward, and rather delayed our progress; still we passed along the coast of Yorkshire and of Durham, and at eight o'clock on the morning of the last day of August we stood into the land at the entrance of the Tyne, and had a distinct view of Tynemouth Cliff and Castle; hence we continued alongshore about five miles off the coast, passing Blyth, Newbiggin, and Cresswell, backed by the heights of Newcastle, Bradham, and Shaftham, and the range of hills which form the great Cheviots, rising nearly three thousand feet above the sea.

At two we passed close to Coquet Island, and had an excellent view of the far-famed Castle of Warkworth. At three a royal salute from Leith greeted her Majesty as she passed, and the Percy banner gracefully drooped from the lofty tower of Alnwick Castle, evidenced at once the loyalty of its owners to their Sovereign, and their devoted attachment to their former royal charge.

Dunstanborough Castle next showed itself, and shortly after the whole squadron swept at the rate of ten miles an hour through the narrow passage between the Farn Islands and the Main, having on the left the stately structure of Bamborough Castle, renowned for its charitable institution for shipwrecked seamen; on the right, the three Farn Islands and lighthouses, and the Longstone, the scene of Grace Darling's gallant exploit; while, before us, on "St. Cuthbert's Holy Isle," rose the ruins of the castle and cathedral of Lindisfarne,—

> "A solemn, huge, and dark-red pile,
> Placed on the margin of the isle;
> The castle with its battled walls,
> The ancient monastery's halls."

This was, perhaps, one of the most interesting points of the whole voyage, the proximity of the shore on either hand, the rapid speed of the vessels as they swept past, hurried along by a strong tide, and the mingled roar of the cannon of Bamborough Castle, and the loyal cheers of the Island fishermen who surrounded the squadron in their boats, gave an animation to the scene that it is difficult to describe, while the classic associations connected with Warkworth and Lindisfarne and the Tweed, the remembrance that the antique and venerable ruins of the abbey and cathedral church of Lindisfarne where once that "holy place" where Episcopacy and Christianity were first permanently estab lished in Northumbria, were well calculated to make a lasting impression on the mind so susceptible of deep emotions as that of our youthful Queen, nor could it be entirely effaced from some of our recollections, that only five days later in the season, on this very spot, had occurred the fearful wreck of the Forfarshire steamer, when eight-and-thirty persons perished, and caused all to go out upon silently, yet fervently, praying that no harm might happen to the precious freight intrusted to our charge.

Onwards sped the royal bark, and passing Berwick on the Tweed, her Majesty for the first time had a view of her Scottish dominions, of "Caledonia, stern and wild," as, at first sight, but containing within her mountain fastnesses and along the borders of her lakes a moral, brave, and educated people, as devotedly attached to their sovereign and their country as any on the face of the earth, and gratified beyond expression at the opportunity now afforded them of testifying their loyalty to her Majesty, in person.

A light westerly breeze now enabled the yacht to set her headsails, we rapidly approached St. Abb's Head, and shortly after sunset got sight of the remarkable mountains of the Bass Rock and the North Berwick Law, and entered the Frith of Forth. Here the royal squadron was met by the Monarch and Tyrian, two of those splendid steamers of the General Steam Navigation Company, crowded with passengers, who, immediately on recognising her Majesty, commenced singing the national hymn, which, from the numerous voices softened by coming over the water, had a beautiful effect.

The breeze freshened from the north-west; but the flood-tide enabled the squadron to make good head-way; when off Dunbar, besides the illumination of that town, and a royal salute from the castle, the magnificent sight burst upon us, of beacon fires lighted on all the conspicuous Scotch hills, and was imposing in the extreme. The night was quite dark, but clear; astern, were all the lights of the several steamers, bending like a crescent around the royal yacht in the centre; while, on the coasts around, in East Lothian, in Mid Lothian, in Linlithgow, in Fife, and Clackmannan, bonfires blazed on all the remarkable heights, all announcing the cordial welcome that awaited her Majesty from Scotland and her Scottish subjects; while, in Edinburgh, the annals of Arthur's Seat seemed a blaze of fire, shed a flood of light over the surrounding hills and valley below, an aspect of wild grandeur to all its romantic scenery.

It has been to our lot to witness beautiful illuminations in various parts of the world. The cities of Rio de Janeiro, of Lima, and of Santiago, lighted up in all their splendour; the city and all the shores of the Bay of Naples, and even the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, never made so deep an impression as our passage up the Frith of Forth on this occasion. The beautiful expanse of water, the brilliant lights around, the rapid speed of the vessel, throwing off the phosphoric waves on either bow passing along,—the recollection of the precious freight trusted in charge, and the feeling that, through the merciful Providence of God, her Majesty had been enabled in her voyage to a happy end, all combined to render the scene one of thrilling interest far beyond the usual powers of expression.

The heights surrounding the pier at Granton were crowded from an early hour on the Wednesday morning with well-dressed persons, and the whole road from thence to Edinburgh was lined on each side with galleries, gaily decorated, and filled with respectable-looking people.

The Duke of Buccleugh arrived at twelve o'clock from Dalkeith Palace at Captain Bain's, Granton Pier Master's house, and there remained there during the night, in consequence of official information received by the members of the Government that the royal yacht, with her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on board, and the fleet of steamers and yacts forming the accompanying squadron, had arrived off Dunbar, and would come to anchor for the night in Aber ady Bay, with the intention of proceeding at daybreak this morning up the Frith of Forth to Granton Pier, the place selected for the debarkation of the Queen.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel joined the Duke of Buccleuch at the early hour of three o'clock A.M., the Premier coming from Dalkeith Palace, and staying with the noble duke.

At about seven o'clock the royal squadron came in sight, and shortly afterwards the signal flag was hoisted on Nelson's Monument, on Calton-hill, and the approach of her Majesty was announced to the inhabitants of the ancient and loyal city of Edinburgh by the discharge of two pieces of ordnance from the ramparts of the Castle.

On Thursday morning, by the time the military arrangements and the preparations for her Majesty's reception on the pier were completed, the royal yacht, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, came alongside the pier, it then being about half-past eight o'clock, when the Duke of Buccleuch and Sir Robert Peel instantly proceeded on board, to congratulate her Majesty and the Prince on their safe arrival.

The pier was far from being crowded; for many who were in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch's cards of admission were not admitted in consequence of the noble duke's agent not being present.

Lieut.-General Sir Niel Douglas, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Commander of the Forces of North Britain, with Lord Robert Kerr, and a brilliant staff, in full uniform, arrived at Granton just before the royal debarkation.

Captain Bain, R.N., the pier-master, and Mr. John Hawkins, the resident engineer, were present—to the latter gentleman devolved the sole management of suitably preparing the gangway.

It was announced shortly before nine o'clock that everything was in readiness for her Majesty to land; and at five minutes to nine her Majesty stepped ashore, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duke of Buccleuch leading the way, and Sir Robert Peel, followed by the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady in Waiting; the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord in Waiting; Hon. Miss Matilda Paget, Maid of Honour in Waiting; Major-General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting on the Queen; Mr. George Edward Anson, Treasurer, and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and Sir James Clark, Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty, then came ashore.

A brilliant sun burst at the moment, lighting up the scene, which had been sometime overclouded and wet, looking like an auspicious omen of the joy and happiness which awaits, during her life, the beloved Queen of these realms.

Instantly on the Queen stepping ashore, a preconcerted signal was given, and the field battery fired a salute from the meadows in the neighbourhood, and the seamen on board the royal yacht, and several of the government steamers forming the royal squadron, manned the yards of their respective vessels, and greeted her Majesty's safe landing by three distinct and well timed cheers, congratulatory of the happy arrival of her Majesty in this distant part of her imperial dominions. The hearty cheers of the brave tars were responded to by an enthusiast c burst of applause from those assembled on the pier, and the vast concourse congregated on every disposable place that could possibly command a view, reiterated the warm and fervent cheering.

The guard of honour of the 53rd Regiment, being stationed near the ling-platform, saluted her Majesty with the customary honours, and the band of the Dragoon Guards received the Queen by playing the national anthem.

The gangway and place of landing were covered with crimson cloth, and a tastefully-constructed covering was borne by six men over the head of her Majesty and Prince Albert, from the verge of the pier to the royal carriage in waiting to convey her Majesty to Dalkeith Palace.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, directly on quitting the royal yacht, entered the carriage, an open one, and proceeded along the pier to the Edinburgh-road, amidst the loud cheers of the people.

It would be impossible to describe the fervent and devoted zeal manifested by the multitudes that crowded both sides of the carriage-road, one continuous round of applause shaking the royal car as the *cortège* progressed at a slow pace.

Her Majesty looked remarkably well—indeed not in the least fatigued by her voyage. Prince Albert was not apparently free from the effects of the sea trip.

The Duke of Buccleuch left Granton directly after the Queen was seated in her carriage, and at once went to Dalkeith Palace, in order to be there in time to receive his august visitors.

The welcome experienced by her Majesty along the whole line was of the most enthusiastic character as to baffle all description.

It was precisely half-past nine when the Queen passed the barrier erected at the city boundary, near Henderson-row, at the bottom of Pitt-street.

On the royal *cortège* entering the city, the ensign which had floated from the castle battlements was hauled down, and the royal standard hoisted in its place, amidst salutes of artillery from the castle.

Her Majesty's landing at nine took the Town Council by surprise; and it is a fact, that they were not present when their Queen first set her foot on the shores of their country. The magistrates of Leith were present; but it is said that the rush was indicrous in the extreme which the authorities of Edinburgh made, when they learned that her Majesty had landed. Some from their beds, others from the festive board, and not a few from their shops and behind the counters. There were, however, very few of them to greet their Queen on her arrival among them. But, like all mean men who do wrong, they sought to relieve themselves of the odium they had incurred at the hands of their fellow-citizens, and cast it upon other persons:—in short, if the truth must be told, upon her Majesty. It was to her Majesty they attributed the popular disappointment which, it must be admitted, was considerable at not seeing the pageant of the arrival, slight though it was, and private though it was intended to be. Having passed through Edinburgh, amid the acclamations of the citizens, her Majesty and suite proceeded straight to Dalkeith Palace.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert reached the Palace shortly after eleven o'clock from Granton and Edinburgh, escorted by a detachment of the 6th Dragoons.

About 7,000 of the Duke's tenantry, and the respectable inhabitants on the family estate, were permitted to enter the park, and, by means of the military, order was strictly preserved.

The royal *cortège* entered the park by the "King's gate," and on the Queen and Prince Albert, with the members of their respective households, arriving at the Palace, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, with the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, Lady Caroline Thynne, Lord and Lady John Scott, Mr. Talbot, Viscount Lascelles, and the circle staying at Dalkeith and Newbattle Abbey, were assembled to receive the august guests.

A guard of honour, of the 53rd Regiment, guarded the hall entrance, and, on the royal carriage driving up to the Palace, saluted their Royal Mistress. The royal standard was immediately hoisted, amidst the cheering of the spectators on the lawn in front of the Palace.

On alighting from her carriage her Majesty took the arm of the Duke of Buccleuch, his Royal Highness Prince Albert offering his arm to the Duchess of Buccleuch.

The Lord Provost and Council, at two o'clock this afternoon, waited upon the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, and the Earl of Aberdeen, at Dalkeith Palace, to express their regret that they had been unable to testify their loyalty towards her Majesty on her progress through the city.

Not to disappoint her loyal subjects in Scotland, her Majesty most graciously agreed to postpone her departure for the Highlands another day, and to give that day to a public procession through Edinburgh, for their sake and particular gratification.

Her Majesty and the Prince, after partaking of luncheon about three o'clock, walked through the gardens adjoining the Palace for nearly an hour, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the distinguished guests invited to meet the Queen at the Palace.

There was a numerous and highly distinguished circle at dinner in the evening, covers being laid for thirty-two. Had the Queen been on Wednesday the dinner circle would have been confined to the Queen and Prince Albert, and the noblemen and ladies in the Royal suite, and the personal friends staying at the palace;

but in consequence of invitations previously issued the original intention was departed from, and therefore it was not of that private character.

The party who sat down to the Royal table consisted of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, next to whom were the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, Earl of Aberdeen, Duke of Hamilton, Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Earl and Countess of Hopetoun, Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Earl and Countess of Cawdor, Lord and Lady John Scott, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, Mr. and Lady Georgiana Bulfour, Sir G. Murray, Sir Neil Douglas, and the following personages attached to the suite of her Majesty and Prince Albert:—The Duchess of Norfolk, Lady in Waiting; Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward; Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting; Hon. Miss Paget, Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Major-General Wemyss, in waiting on the Queen; Mr. G. E. Anson, Treasurer; and Col. Bouverie, Equerry to Prince Albert.

The company, on dinner being announced, passed through the small dining-room to the grand *salle à manger*. The ordinary dining-room is a small but remarkably elegant apartment, the walls of which are adorned by a valuable collection of paintings, all by Canaletti. In this room was to be seen a superb massive silver cistern, exquisitely wrought, weighing 2500 ounces, of ancient workmanship, and from the ceiling was suspended a splendid chandelier, of solid silver, unique in this country.

The principal banqueting-room, although far from spacious, is a noble apartment, and the fine portraits which cover the panelling contribute to render it particularly attractive. There are full-length portraits of the Duchess of Monmouth and her two sons, and several members of the Buccleuch family, and a fine painting of Claverhouse. It is not generally known that in a small closet opening at the end of this room General Monck arranged his plans for the restoration of Charles II.

The dining-table presented a truly gorgeous display of plate; and, in the recesses of the three large windows which light the room, the ancient ornamental and heirloom plate of the noble house of Buccleuch was arranged. The centre recess was solely of gold, the goblets, tankards, and salvers being remarkable either for their antiquity or the elaborate taste displayed in the subjects of the chasing. Conspicious amidst the assemblage was a costly gold jug and basin, presented by the late King William IV. to the youthful Earl of Dalkeith, at his lordship's baptism, to whom that revered monarch stood sponsor.

The leading feature of the Royal table was the elegant and massive silver candelabrum, which occupied the centre. It is a magnificent piece of plate, not only from its weight (three thousand ounces), but the correct taste evinced in the costumes of the group. They were taken from drawings especially furnished by Sir Walter Scott. The figures are King Kenneth and John Scott, of Buccleuch, descriptive of the scene described in Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." On the base is the inscription:—

> "Knee old Buccleuch the name did gain,
> When in the Cleuch the buck was slain."

It has twelve branches, each forming a receptacle for a light springing from a palm-tree. It was manufactured about fourteen years since for the noble Duke.

The band of the 53rd Regiment was in attendance during the dinner, and performed a variety of music selected from the compositions of the Italian and German masters.

The whole range of apartments called the "King's rooms," from having been occupied by George IV., were placed at the disposal of the Queen and Prince Albert.

FRIDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who rose early, both enjoyed a short walk in the park this morning before breakfast.

After luncheon preparations were made for a drive in the neighbourhood of the Palace, but it was four o'clock before the carriages attended at the entrance.

Her Majesty and her august consort, with the Duchess of Buccleuch and Duchess of Norfolk, in an open carriage and four, with outriders, left the Palace shortly afterwards, with the full intention of going to Hawthornden, the interesting spot where Robert Bruce concealed himself from the pursuit of his enemies, and the royal party purposed afterwards to visit Roslin Chapel, one of the most entire and exquisitely decorated specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland; and Roslin Castle, now a mouldering ruin. That interesting spot is the scene of Scott's charming ballad of Rosabelle. The unpropitious state of the weather prevented the party going to see that curious and unique building, where

> "——twenty of Roslin's baron's bold
> Lie buried within that proud chapelle."

The royal party left the park by the Dalkeith gates, and passed through the east end town. The news of their arrival in the town took the inhabitants rather by surprise, however there were many persons out of the park gates, one hundred of persons of all grades came out of their habitations to welcome her Majesty. The loyalty was most extravagant; and one man was carried so far by his zeal as to offer his hand to her Majesty, who seemed greatly amused. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was evidently as much amused as the Queen at the not over discreet proceedings of the multitude; but their intentions were good, so their actions must not be too severely criticised.

On leaving Dalkeith the royal party went through Bonnyrig to Lasswade, and from thence by Melville Park, Lord Melville's seat, to the Palace, where they arrived shortly after five o'clock, their return being accelerated by the unfavourable state of the weather, which compelled them to give up the intended visit to Hawthornden and Roslin Castle.

Early in the afternoon a laughable incident occurred in Edinburgh, which, at the time, caused no little sensation. One of the royal carriages came into the city, with some of the female domestics of her Majesty inside, when, being descried by the crowd, that had all day thronged the streets, there was a general rush, and the carriage was instantly surrounded, the cheers at the same time attracting additional crowds. It was long before the populace discovered their error, for in vain did the inmates of the carriage call out that the Queen was not there; and a lusty fellows who had hold of the carriage door, said in reply, "It won't do, for there she is, with the same bonnet she had on yesterday," pointing to a pink bonnet worn by one of the females. This positive assertion, made in a tone calculated to assure the mob that the Queen had visited the city, was received by a hearty and confident burst of riotous applause. However, the carriage, after making but slow progress, stopped at a circulating library, and at length it was satisfactorily ascertained by the crowd that the Queen was not within the carriage. Altogether it was a most ludicrous affair.

In Edinburgh all Friday was consumed by the citizens in preparing for an illumination. All rejoicings of this kind have a sort of family likeness; so that having seen one you will have a very distinct idea of all. Suffice it to say, in respect to this form of expressing affection, the "guide folk" of Edinburgh were not behind-hand with any other city, of its capabilities, in the empire; and that as a visible symbol of welcome to their beloved Sovereign, and a sign of the loyalty which they felt, their illumination was every way worthy of the character of their country. It is said that the Scotch are a grave and serious people, and those who understand them assert that they are incapable of gaiety. But most assuredly those who say these things never witnessed a general illumination in Edinburgh, on the occasion of a Queen coming to visit her northern dominions, or otherwise they would not have made the assertion. Such an exuberance of dancing and singing, such an outpouring of joy, such a perfect state of exultation, never seen as beheld in this town. The whole population of the town and the surrounding districts seemed to have taken up their home in the streets all the night; and more hustling, shoving, and jostling, were not felt in London on the occasion of her Majesty's marriage rejoicings than were occasionally endured in the city of Edinburgh. The night was fine, and the multitude was most orderly. Indeed, everything seemed propitious for the occasion, and everything passed off with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY.—But if the excitement of the people last night was great, that which actuated them this morning was infinitely greater. Indeed, it seemed almost like madness, the wild way in which the ordinarily slow, steady, inhabitants of this town rushed from point to point to get a glimpse of her Majesty, and exerted their lungs to welcome her after their own fashion, by a hasty, hearty cheer. This was, in truth, "a great day for Scotland." From the dawning of the morning until noon thousands upon thousands of well and ill-dressed people were pouring into the streets and filling up the highways of Edinburgh. As usual on all occasions of sight-seeing, and where the passion of curiosity is to be indulged, the fair sex formed a large proportion of them; and it is but justice to the women of Scotland to add, that a finer, healthier, and more comely collection of females of the middle and lower classes could not be found than that which crowded the streets on the joyous occasion. They were, too, all well dressed, and looked excessively amiable and happy; and what with the softness of their large light blue eyes, the brilliancy of their complexions, the clearness of their skins, and the variegated hues of their many-coloured plaids and dresses, they formed by no means the least gratifying portion of the grand spectacle.

The great occasion of all this gathering was the anticipated visit of her Majesty, their beloved Sovereign, to her ancient fortress, the Castle of Edinburgh. Accordingly, all through the night the din of preparation was sounding over Edinburgh, and scaffoldings and barriers were seen to rise on every portion of the line through which it was known that her Majesty was to pass on her progress to the Castle. Windows rose, also, in the Old Town, not higher in point of elevation, for Heaven knows they are high enough in the Cowgate already, but what was pleasanter to the "cosny" occupants of houses in this classical district, these windows rose higher in point of price. Every nook and cranny, in short, which commanded a glimpse of the Royal procession was crowded.

At nine o'clock the incorporated trades, the high constables, and other public bodies, assembled with their flags and insignia in front of the Canongate, and then filed off to the respective stations allotted to them in the programme published for the occasion. Accordingly, on the signal of her Majesty's arrival being made, there was no confusion, and no helter-skelter work, such as is too common amongst corporations of every kind when called on to participate in state ceremonials. This regularity was entirely the result of the indefatigable exertions, and excellent arrangements, of the Edinburgh magistrates. The streets in the Old Town, along which her Majesty had intimated her intention to pass, namely, the Canongate, High-street, and the Lawnmarket, were lined with special constables—special Deghees, in fact—but still sufficient to enforce order among a population inclined more to joyousness than to turbulence, and more eager to display their loyalty to their Queen than to indulge themselves in any reprehensible recreation on such a great occasion as a royal visit. The streets of the Westend, however, were less guarded; but then they had a good guarantee in the character of the class which crowded them. In so far the good sense of the magistracy was evident, and therefore their scheme was entirely successful.

About ten o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and a brilliant *cortege*, including Sir Robert Peel and the Buccleuch family, left Dalkeith House according to appointment, and proceeded at a quiet pace towards Edinburgh. The Royal procession was loudly cheered by the countless crowds who lined the roads over which it passed.

At twenty minutes past eleven the first outrider of her Majesty's train reached Holyrood House, and in another minute the thunder of the Castle guns announced that the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland had entered the city of Edinburgh. From this point the Royal progress was a triumphal procession until her Majesty entered the Castle. The Royal *cortege* entered the King's Park, near to Parson's-green, and came into town by the south side of Holyrood House.

At Holyrood Palace her Majesty was received by the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland, who had been stationed there for that purpose; the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Elcho, Lord Polwarth, Duke of Roxburghe, and the other officers connected with that ancient corps, and immediately arranged themselves on the line of the procession.

The expressions of public welcome, even here, at the very entrance of the city, were most enthusiastic, and the warm greetings of the dense masses were acknowledged by her Majesty and Prince Albert by affably inclining to the populace.

At St. John's Cross Sir Robert Peel was recognised, and was loudly cheered, mingled, it is true, with trifling hisses, which were drowned by the more lusty lungs of his admirers.

The royal *cortege* now entered the Canongate, familiar in history and in romance, as in centuries past it comprised that quarter of the ancient city where the high nobility and chief members of the regal court resided. To the superficial observer, there is nothing but dirt and filthiness to mark his attention; but to the lover of antiquarian research every house possesses its interesting history connected with some subject of bygone times. This part of the city still retains its ancient features, and on many of the houses there remain the names and quarterings of their once noble owners

The procession passed up the Canongate amidst the vehement cheers of the spectators, and on reaching Queensberry House a royal salute was fired from the Castle.

The royal progress up to the barrier at that part of High-street, bounded by the Royal Exchange on the north side, and St. Giles's church on the south, was slow, and some time elapsed before the procession arrived at the barrier. The exclamations of the multitude congregated to welcome their youthful Queen were loud and long-protracted, and the gaily-dressed occupants of the windows waved their handkerchiefs in the exuberance of their joy

On the east-side of the barrier the members of the Celtic Society, in plaid and philebeg, and flowing tartan, each member displaying the badge of his clan, with their bright claymores, were stationed in double file, headed by the Marquis of Lorn, son of the Duke of Argyll. We observed the chief of Clanranald, Mr. W. Campbell, of Islay, and several distinguished individuals identified with the society.

Assembled on each side of the carriage-way were the leading professors of the various city institutions, and the principal officers of the different societies more or less connected with the city.

A small party of the dragoons assisted the police in keeping the barrier and carriage-way clear of the mob.

On the other side of the barrier were the Lord Provost, Sir James Forrest, Bart., Bailies Richardson, Thomson, Johnson, and Wilkie; Sir William Dryadale, treasurer of the City Chamberlain (Mr. Robertson), with the keys of the city; the city assessors; the city clerks, Cunningham and Bell; Convener Scott; Dean of Guild Ramsay; Procurator-fiscal Dymock; and councillors Richardson, Dendy, Geikie, Black, John Duncan, Gray, Melville, Lothian, Banks, Dodds, Logan, Urquhart, Tait, Russell, G. Duncan, Dobson, Grierson, Hunter, Drs. Macaulay, Maitland, and Thomson, all in their robes of office, with the Mace and Sword Bearers on the right and left of the platform on which the Lord Provost and the Council were stationed to receive the Queen.

A considerable number of the local police and special constables guarded this part of the city destined to be the scene for the presentation of the city keys by the civic authorities.

Lord Robert Kerr, Colonel Hill, and the extra aide-de-camp of Lieut.-General Sir Niel Douglas, commander of the forces, were actively engaged for some time before the Queen's arrival, in causing the necessary arrangments to be enforced, in order that the passages of the royal *cortege* should in no way be impeded.

The carriage-way was lined on each side by the members of the incorporated trades and other societies, with their emblazoned flags and other paraphernalia.

At half-past eleven precisely, the royal carriage arrived at the barrier, when a universal and spirit-stirring shout of applause greeted the fair object of their loyalty and admiration; and as in that part of the High-street several large galleries were constructed, it might be considered the point in the royal route where the demonstration of loyalty and devotion to the throne was most apparent.

The Queen and Prince, to all appearance, were highly gratified with the manifestations by which they were saluted.

The royal carriage was now stopped, and the Lord Provost, Sir James Forrest, Bart., then advanced, and on one knee, with the city keys on a cushion in his hands, and surrounded by the members of the corporation, addressed her Majesty as follows:—

"May it please your Majesty,—In the name of the dutiful and loyal inhabitants of this city, I beg to congratulate your Majesty on your auspicious entrance into the metropolis of your ancient kingdom of Scotland, now graced for the first time for ages by the presence of its Queen.

"These keys, committed to our predecessors, have been retained by us, amongst the vestiges of those warlike times when walls and gates defended against hostile inroads. But, under the protection of wise and salutary laws, firmly administered by a succession of illustrious Monarchs, from whom your Majesty is sprung, we no longer require such shelter, and are happy in being able to confide the security of this northern capital to a brave and orderly population—strong in the possession of upright principles—united in their allegiance to their beloved Queen, and dignified by the influence of that pure and peaceable wisdom which is at once the ornament and bulwark of our times.

"I now beg, with all humility, in token of homage, to deliver into your Majesty's hands the keys of this city."

The Lord Provost having concluded his respectful address,

Her Majesty, leaning forward to his lordship, replied with a firmness that could hardly have been expected, that she returned them with confidence to the safe keeping of the Lord Provost and council, at the same time returning the keys to his lordship.

This imposing ceremony having concluded, simultaneous cheers from the spectators proclaimed their delight, and altogether the *ensemble* was most exciting.

The Royal cavalcade then moved on in the subjoined order:—

Squadron of Dragoons in advance.
Party of Royal Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, and Band.
Queen's outriders in state liveries.
Royal carriage, in which were her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with officers in command of the escort on each side.
Squadron of Dragoons.
The Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh, and Mr. Spiers, the Sheriff Depute, on horseback.
Three Royal carriages, with the Duchess of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Duchess of Norfolk, Earl of Aberdeen, and the members of her Majesty's household, escorted on each side by a single file of the Royal Archers in field uniform.
Two of the Duke of Buccleuch's carriages, in which were the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, Lady Georgiana Balfour, Lord and Lady John Scott, &c.

The members of the Celtic Society, in full Highland garb, fell into the order of procession, headed by the Marquis of Lorn and the Chief of Clanranald. The Lord Provost and Council in their carriages closed the procession.

The royal *cortege* then proceeded direct up to the Castle, the same demonstrations of loyalty marking the whole distance, for the Royal progress to the Castle was one continued greeting of the most enthusiastic description.

At five minutes to twelve her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert alighted at the barrier gate of the Castle, Lieut.-General Sir Neil Douglas, the commander of the forces, and his brilliant staff; Lord Robert Kerr, the Duke of Argyll, Sir George Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance; the Right Hon. William Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk; the Right Hon. William Dundas, Lord Register; Viscount Melville, Lord Privy Seal for Scotland; the Earl of Lauderdale, &c., all receiving the Queen immediately on leaving her carriage.

The 53rd Regiment, from Piershill barracks, forming the guard of honour, the instant the Queen entered, presented arms.

The preparations at the Castle for the reception of her Majesty had been completed at an early hour in the morning, and everything was arranged in the most complete manner possible long before her Majesty's arrival. The artillery-men were at their guns and the garrison under arms at eight o'clock, while the band of the 53rd Regiment of Foot, now doing duty in the Castle, was stationed on the terrace overlooking the town, ready to greet her Majesty with the national anthem the moment of her entrance into the fortress. Every part of the Castle—roofs, walls, buttresses, "coigns of vantage"—all places, in short, which commanded even the remotest glimpse of the Royal procession, was crowded long before the hour appointed for its arrival, and the old stern walls of this frowning stronghold rejoiced in a collection of beauty which was unsurpassable by any other country. Admission to the Castle was only to be obtained by means of tickets, which were distributed very sparingly. Besides the beauty which presided over the scene within the weather-beaten towers of Edina, there was also a brilliant muster of the chivalry of Scotland; and stars and orders of all kinds, the reward of bravery and conduct in the field, glittered and glanced in every direction among the *militaires* collected there to do honour to their young Sovereign. Here was to be seen the gorgeous uniform of a general officer—perhaps one of "the heroes of Waterloo" enveloping the shrunken form of some veteran—then the picturesque "garb of old Gael," while the haughty Highlander, in his plaid, "all plaided and plumed in his tartan array," strutted and fretted like a fabled eagle, as though the castle walls were the walls of a prison; anon the brilliant equipment of a dragoon would flash on the eye, and then the sober-coloured uniform of the Royal Artillery officer, not less rich, though less gaudy. It was a striking and a novel scene. From the Castle, the city looked like a sea of human heads, so countless seemed the crowd that filled the streets and darkened the fronts of the houses, even to the topmost windows. No one can imagine the extraordinary effect which the aspect of the city presented from the walls of the Castle.

At twenty minutes past eleven, her Majesty's arrival at Holyrood was announced by telegraphic signal, and in a moment the Royal standard was flung floating gaily from the topmost tower of the old castle, amidst the thunder of the artillery, answered by the guns of the Pique frigate, which lay in the Frith of Forth, off Portobello. No welcome could be grander, and no sovereign could deserve it more than her Majesty.

At twelve o'clock precisely her Majesty entered the Castle, as I have already stated, amidst the most heart-stirring demonstrations of joy from all present. Her Majesty was handed out of the carriage, which drew up at the Castle, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and was received at the entrance by Sir Niel Douglas, the Governor, Lord Robert Kerr, Sir George Murray, the Fort-Major, and several other officers of distinction. Escorted by the Governor and the Fort-Major on either side, and holding on the arm of his Royal Highness, her Majesty, followed by Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord John Scott, and several ladies, threaded her way lightly up the acclivitous slopes, and through the narrow passages which lead to the upper part of this famous fortress; and proceeded to view all that it contained of novelty or interest. Her Majesty wore a Stuart tartan plaid in compliment to Scotland, and looked cheerful, and happy, and healthy. The national anthem was played in the most spirited manner by the excellent band of the 53rd Regiment as the royal party passed into the Castle. The various objects of historical interest in the fortress were quite familiar to her Majesty; and she seemed at once gratified and surprised at the sight of "Mons Meg," whose fortunes she appeared perfectly well acquainted with.

After examining this great piece of ordnance, her Majesty and her *cortege* next visited the Crown Jewel Office, where are deposited the Regalia of Scotland, and greatly admired those ancient

insignia of royalty, so strangely preserved and so singularly discovered. Her Majesty, after expressing her gratification at all she had seen, proceeded towards the royal carriage with the purpose of leaving. Her Majesty, still, had his Royal Highness Prince Albert most affectionately by the arm. Linked thus together, lovingly and beloved, the royal pair, presenting an example of the most beautiful of the social virtues to her Majesty's subjects, descended the intricate passages of the Castle, and reached the gate. Here all heads were uncovered, and every voice raised to honour her Majesty and invoke blessings upon her and her family.

At half-past twelve o'clock her Majesty, having entered the carriage, left the Castle by Bank-street, and descended the Mound to Princes-street, amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment from the thousands of well-dressed and respectable-looking people who lined the road and filled the windows of all the houses of the royal route.

Just as the Queen's carriage had passed, one of the galleries erected in the gardens gave way, owing to the gallery being overburdened with persons. Shocking to relate, hundreds were precipitated from their seats, the majority of whom received serious contusions, and I noticed above twenty respectable individuals who were rendered insensible. A lady had both legs fractured, and several persons had their arms and legs dislocated; but the whole extent of the injuries had not been satisfactorily ascertained when I left the spot. Doctors Craigie, Jefferies, and some experienced surgeons were immediately on the spot, and administered their professional services to the sufferers. Many were taken to their private residences or boards and in public vehicles, and others to the Infirmary. The alarm was such, that there was nearly as much attendance required on the ladies who fainted, as upon the unfortunate persons injured by the fall.

There is infinite credit due to the small party of dragoons who, directly the accident took place, left the royal escort and surrounded the railing, so that the populace could not intrude and cause confusion. Their conduct was civil and firm to the mob, and was duly appreciated by the more respectable portion of spectators of the calamitous casualty. The *cortege* then proceeded along Princes-street, accompanied and followed by similar demonstrations of regard and love to the person of her Majesty. When the royal procession reached the corner of Charlotte-street, which is on a right line with the western end of the castle, the guns of that fortress thundered forth an exulting salute, and the multitude set up a cheer that almost seemed an exaggerated echo of the report, so loud was it, and so perfectly overpowering. The royal procession then passed slowly along Queensberry-street and the Dean-bridge to Dalmeny-park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery.

The Queen and party had scarcely reached the city outskirts before it began to rain, and continued without intermission until late in the evening. The Queen and Prince, and the noblemen and ladies accompanying her Majesty, however, proceeded on their route to Dalmeny Castle, to honour the Earl and Countess of Rosebery with their presence at luncheon.

At about two o'clock the royal *cortege* arrived. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery, with Lord Dalmeny, and the Ladies Anne and Louisa Primrose, received their royal guests at the grand entrance, and they were forthwith conducted through the splendidly decorated corridor to the principal saloon, where there was a distinguished circle assembled to have the honour of lunching with her Majesty.

It was the intention of her Majesty and the royal party to have gone over the grounds attached to the mansion, commanding an extensive view of the Frith of Forth and the surrounding hills a prospect altogether that could not fail to have highly pleased the Queen and Prince—but in consequence of the bad state of the weather, it was abandoned.

Mr. List, the chief of the county police, was the means of rendering considerable service to the royal cavalcade, both on their arrival and departure, and, by his judicious arrangement, the entire route, not only to Dalmeny-park, but in return to Dalkeith Palace, was kept clear of every obstruction. It had gone six before the Queen and Prince reached Dalkeith.

At half-past eight o'clock this morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert went out privately and walked for some time on the slopes of the pleasure-gardens, unattended by any member of their respective households.

At eleven o'clock divine service was performed at the palace, the principal dining-room being appropriated for the solemn duty. A temporary pulpit and devotional chairs, in the Gothic style, ornately carved, and trimmed with crimson velvet, were used on the occasion.

In addition to the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Duchess of Norfolk, Lord and Lady John Scott, Earl and Countess of Cawdor, Lady Caroline Thynne, Earl of Mornington, Miss Paget, Col. Bouverie, and the junior branches of the Duke's family were present.

The Rev. E. B. Ramsay, of St. John's Episcopalian Chapel, Edinburgh, officiated on the occasion, the rev. gentleman taking his text from the 6th chapter of Isaiah, 1st verse, to the 9th verse, commencing—

"O Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God."

The Earl of Aberdeen, with Sir Robert Peel, Earl of Liverpool, and Mr. G. E. Anson, went to the Established Church of the town of Dalkeith, a venerable structure, its foundation being contemporaneous with that of Melrose Abbey, and one of the most beautiful edifices of the Scottish

Last night about half-past four, several of the illustrious guests, inmates of the Palace, went out walking; and at twenty minutes to five her Majesty, with the Duchess of Buccleuch, went for a drive in a pony phaeton, the Duchess driving. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Liverpool accompanying the Queen on horseback, attended by outriders and grooms. The royal party were absent from the palace upwards of an hour.

Her Majesty held a levee and drawing room on Monday afternoon, at Dalkeith Palace, when above 100 personages of rank and distinction had the honour of paying their respects to their Sovereign, in a distant part of her imperial dominions, and to which such Court ceremonies have been—with only one exception—hitherto foreigners.

A circumstance of such rare occurrence necessarily excited an extraordinary sensation in the Scottish capital, and the curiosity was not confined to the middle classes, for it was apparent, from the number of carriages driving about the city, that those most elevated in the circles of society were anxious to participate in a something which had previously engrossed their anxious wishes and expectations. All this was natural; and the thought was verified by the nervous anxiety that was depicted in the lovely faces of the fair *debutantes* as they entered the palace from their carriages.

By twelve o'clock the equipages of the nobility and gentry began to arrive, and formed in a line from Sheriff-hall Gate along the Edinburgh and Carlisle road.

The entrance to the park was by that gate, which was guarded by the county police, assisted by the military.

Between twelve and one a squadron of the 6th or Enniskillen Dragoons arrived from Piershill Barracks, commanded by Captain Barker. At nearly the same time a company of the 53rd Regiment, with their regimental band, took up their station on the lawn in front of the palace, as a guard of honour.

The Royal Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, were the next to arrive, preceded by their full Land, under the command of Lord Elcho. Shortly after their arrival they passed into the grand hall in companies, where they were received by the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, the Earl of Liverpool, before whom they took the oath of allegiance. That ceremony terminated, the corps lined the marble hall and grand staircase, and the court in front of the palace, which had a temporary corridor conducting to the ordinary entrance by the south wing and the grand entrance in the centre of the structure was solely confined to the guard of Archers, who arranged themselves in single file.

The palace, although small, afforded every accommodation for the ingress and egress of the company, in consequence of the judicious arrangements made by the Duke of Buccleuch's instructions, and not the slightest confusion arose.

The Dragoons were placed at distances of about fifty yards along the line selected for the carriages to bring and take up visitors. By the able superintendence of Mr. List, head of the county police, the constabulary force were distributed in every situation of the line where attendance or control might have taken place, and praise must be awarded to that intelligent officer for the judgment he displayed in his arduous duty, as there was not a carriage damaged by accident.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James Forrest, Bart., and the members of the council, arrived early in several carriages, in order to present the city addresses of congratulation to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Deputations from various societies and public bodies were the next to arrive, and, at about a quarter past two o'clock, they were ushered into the presence of the Queen.

The Lord Provost, Sir James Forrest, Bart., and the following members of the municipal council—Baillies Richardson, Thomson, Johnston, and Wilkie; Dean of Guild Ramsey; Treasurer, Sir William Drysdale; Conener Scott; Councillors Richardson, M'Auly, Doud, Goldie, Black, John Duncan, Grey, Melville, Lothian, Banks, Dodds, Logan, Urquhart, Tait, Russell, George Duncan, Dobson, Grierson, Hunter, D. Macauley, Maitland, Thomson, &c., were in attendance, and had the honour to present addresses to the Queen and Prince.

Her Majesty, in answer, was graciously pleased to make a highly appropriate and flattering reply to the municipal body.

The City address was then presented by the Lord Provost to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

In answer to the address of the corporate body his Royal Highness made a gracious reply.

The county address was presented by the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Buccleuch, to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Congratulatory addresses were presented to her Majesty and his Royal Highness by various dignitaries connected with the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches, and from different cities and towns in the provinces of Scotland as well as from the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland, (by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence), and the learned and scientific bodies connected with Scotland.

It was twenty minutes to three o'clock before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert had concluded their reception of the several deputations with addresses.

Immediately after the retirement of those civic and learned functionaries, the general reception commenced, the company being ushered through the entrance hall in the right wing of the palace to the marble hall, which was lined by the corps of the Royal Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, and up the noble staircase, adorned by some of the choicest works of the ancient masters of the Italian, Venetian, and Flemish schools of painting, to the grand gallery, which was appropriated as the throne-room.

Her Majesty was attired very elegantly, but yet very simply more simply, indeed, than any of the female noblesse that waited upon her, or perhaps than any of the numerous ladies that had that day the honour of kissing her royal hand.

Her Majesty wore a gown of white satin, made with the body very low, and the sleeves short. The edges of both the sleeves and body were trimmed with narrow lace, and the skirt flounced with it. Her arms were covered with long lace gloves. Each arm was encircled about two inches above the wrist with a broad diamond bracelet. The clasp of the bracelet on the right arm contained an oval-shaped miniature. On her right shoulder glistened a small but beautiful diamond thistle. On her left she wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter—and the blue scarf of that Order was thrown across her breast, and fastened to the right side of her belt with a magnificent diamond ornament. A small square-shaped brooch was fixed in the upper part of her stomacher. Her Majesty wore a slender necklace, with a locket depending from it. Her neck, in other respects, was bare, and her elegant bust was displayed to full advantage.

The head of her Majesty was dressed so plainly as to contrast strongly with the ornamented coiffures of those around her. Her hair was braided low upon each cheek, in the simple mode displayed in most of her portraits. It was bound by a slender hair-band, in which a small diamond was set in front. The low behind was placed very low, and surrounded by a narrow diamond circlet, which was scarcely visible except on a profile view.

The front drawing-room of the palace was converted into the reception-room. It is a high-roofed and elegant, but comparatively small apartment. The company at once passed from the landing of the grand staircase into this, the presence-chamber, and the transition was so sudden and unexpected that some scarcely discovered that they were actually before her Majesty till they were desired to kneel by the lord in waiting.

The throne, upon which her Majesty sat when receiving and answering the City, Church, and University addresses previously to the commencement of the levee, was the rich one used by George IV. at Holyrood. It was temporally removed to Dalkeith for the use of her Majesty. It was not surmounted, as at Holyrood, with a canopy. The footstool placed before the throne was high. As her Majesty rested on it, her "fairy feet" were completely concealed by the skirt of her gown.

While her Majesty received the addresses, she had only four ladies in waiting upon her, all of them attired in white, except the Duchess of Buccleuch, who stood at her Majesty's right hand, dressed in pink, and holding an exquisite bouquet of flowers. On the contrary, at the general levee, her Majesty the Queen occupied the throne, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert on her left hand, and the Duchess of Buccleuch, as Mistress of the Robes, on the right of the Queen.

The members of the Royal Household and the great Officers of State surrounded the throne on each side, among whom were:—The Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Privy Seal; the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., First Lord of the Treasury; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of the Household; the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting; the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady in Waiting; Honourable Miss Paget, Maid of Honour in Waiting; Major-General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting; Mr. George E. Anson, Treasurer to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness; and the following Officers of State of Scotland:—The Duke of Argyll, Heritable Master of the Queen's Household; the Earl of Errol, Heritable Grand Constable and Knight Marshal; the Lord Justice General and Lord President, the Right Hon. Charles Hope; Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Melville; Lord Register, the Right Hon. Wm. Dundas; Lord Justice Clerk, the Right Hon. David Boyle; Lord Advocate, Right Hon. Sir Wm. Rae; Major-General Sir Niel Douglas, K.C.B., and K.C.H., Commander of the Forces, &c.

Among those present at this Court reception, in addition to the nobility and gentry presented to her Majesty, were:—Dwarkanauth Tagore Zenividar, the Marchioness de Riario Sforza, and Mdles. de Riario Storza.

Dukes.—Hamilton, Roxburghe, Argyll, Buccleuch.

Duchesses.—Roxburghe, Argyll.

Marquases.—Breadalbane, Abercorn, Lorn, Worcester.

Marchioness Abercorn.

Earls.—Rosebery, Selkirk, Zetland, Hopetoun, Dalhousie, Eglintoun.

DEER STALKING IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

DEER STALKING.

Now that our "bonny Queen" is gone into the Highlands, and will be disporting her sweet presence in the taste of her proud nobility, there will also be "game afoot" for her gallant Consort, and the labours of the "deer-stalker" will doubtless be cheered with enthusiasm by the Prince. Here is something like a representation of the noble sport,—but let not this be all! Let the reader amuse himself with a glance at the qualifications which Prince Albert is supposed to carry with him into Scotland, to enable his Royal Highness to participate in the enterprise of this national chase. The *catalogue raisonne* is given upon the humourous but undoubted authority of W. Scrope, Esq., one of the best deer-stalkers in the world, and quite the best writer about deer-stalking.

"Your consummate deer-stalker should not only be able to run like an antelope, and breathe like the trade winds, but should also be enriched with various other undeniable qualifications. As, for instance, he should be able to run in a stooping position, at a great bound pace, with his back parallel to the ground, and his face within an inch of it, for miles together. He should take a singular pleasure in threading the seams of a bog, or in gliding down a burn *centre a terre*, like that insinuating animal the eel—accomplished he should be in skilfully squeezing his clothes after this operation, to make all comfortable. Strong and pliant in the ankle, he should most indubitably be; since in running swiftly down precipices, picturesquely adorned with sharp-edged, angular, vindictive stones, his feet will, madvisedly, get into awkward cavities and curious positions;—thus, if his legs are devoid of the faculty of breaking, so much the better,—he has an evident advantage over the fragile man. He should rejoice in waging through torrents, and be able to stand firmly on water-worn stones, unconscious of the action of the current; or if by fickle fortune the waves should be too powerful for him, when he loses his balance, and goes floating away upon his back (for if he has any tact, or sense of the picturesque, it is presumed he will fall backwards), he should raise his rifle aloft in the air, Marmion fashion, lest his powder should get wet, and his day's sport come suddenly to an end. A few weeks' practice in the tub will make him quite *au fait* at this. We would recommend him to try the thing in a spate, during a refreshing north wind, which is adverse to deer-stalking; thus no day will be lost pending his education. To swim he should not be able, because there would be no merit in saving himself by such a paltry subterfuge; neither should he permit himself to be drowned, because we have an affection for him, and moreover it is very cowardly to die.

"As to mental endowments, your sportsman should have the qualifications of an Ulysses and a Philidor combined. Wary and circumspect, never going rashly to work, but surveying all his ground accurately before he commences operations, and previously calculating all his chances both of success and of failure. Patient under suspense and disappointment, calm and unruffled in moments of intense interest, whether fortune seems to smile or frown on his exertions; and if his bosom must throb at such times, when hopes and fears by turns assail it, he should at all events keep such sensations under rigid control, not suffering them to interfere with his equanimity, or to disturb the coolness and self-possession which at such moments are more than ever necessary to his operations."

Well done Scrope!—and, if he succeed in coming up to the picture, "well done, also, Prince Albert."

Countesses.—Rosebery, Dowager Selkirk, Hopetoun, Eglintoun, Dalhousie, Haddington, Morton.

Lords.—Adolphus Fitzclarence, Dunfermline, Elcho, Polwarth, Torphichen, Dalmeny, Frederick Fitzclarence, Abercromby, Ruthven, Aberdour, Jeffrey, Rollo.

Ladies.—Louisa and Ann Primrose, Jane Charteris, F. Fitzclarence, Ruthven, Alicia Erskine, Clerk, Louisa Forbes, Charlotte Fletcher, Henderson Durham, Katherine Douglas, Ellen Douglas (Morton), Mary Dundas, Anne Mackenzie, Buchan, Hepburn, Greenock, Hall, Napier, Blantyre.

Honourables.—Captain Keith, R.N.; Captain Louis Hope, Coldstream Guards; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Hope, Coldstream Guards; John Stuart, Wm. Leslie Melville, Alan, Alexander Johnston, James Spittall, Knt.; George Ballingall, John Robinson, K.H., David Kinloch, William Newbigging, Frederick W. E. Nicholson, Bart., R.A.; Andrew Agnew, Bart.; William Drysdale.

Lieutenant-General Wardlaw.

Major-General Duncan.

Colonels.—A. F. Macintosh, K.H., Fraser, Hunter Blair, C.B., Thomas Phipps Howard, K.H.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—M'Niven, White (Enniskillen Dragoons); Johnston, 66th Regiment.

Captains.—M'Intyre, W. B. Ainslie, 93rd Highlanders; Kinloch, 42nd Royal Highlanders; John Forbes, Isacke, Barber, Enniskillen Dragoons.

Lieutenants.—Mackay, Royal Artillery; Hay, Scots Fusilier Guards; W. H. Kelbel, 66th Regiment; White, Enniskillen Dragoons; J. E. Fleming, Enniskillen Dragoons.

Staff-Assistant John O'Neil.

Rear-Admirals.—Stoddart, J. H. Tait, Hodgson.

Captains, R.N.—Hope, Johnstone, Washington, Weynton, T. Maitland, Barrington, Reynolds, Wood, her Majesty's yacht Royal George; George Augustus Elliott, Probyn, Erskine; Weymss, Lord-Lieutenant of Fineshire.

Commanders.—Wm. Carlie, Chas. Thomson, Hudson, G. K. Ogilvy, A. Sharpe Hamond., Elliott.

Lieut nants.—M. Dwyer, F. Cudlip.

Rev. Doctors.—H. Duncan, Leishman, P. S. Henry, Chalmers, Hadaine, Brunton, Simpson, Welsh, Cook.

Rev. E. B. Ramsay and John Hunter.

Doctors —Hamel, B. Burt, Wm. Pollock, Cormack.

Sheriffs. Spiers (Edinburg. shire) and Alison.

The Solicitor-General.

Messieurs.—Buchanan, H. Johnston, John Bain, Jas. F. Galbraith, Thomas Tod, D. O. Hill, Spence, Robertson, Fletcher, Wm. Campbell, Patrick Forbes, Colin Campbell, Dugal Forbes, Prugal, M.P.; Rutherford, M.P.; Hope Johnstone, M.P.; K. Lennox, H. Dunlop, James Campbell, Wm. Law, J. Ure, Wm. Hurst, Burgess, Edward S. Gordon, Alexander Thesiger, W. A Laurie, James Wemyss, Sir Wm. P. M. Stewart, M.P.; Andrews, C. Ferrier, A. Millar, James Hall, George Houstoun, Mackenzie, Hector A. Macneil, Walter Campbell (Islay).

Mesdames.—Stewart, M. Constable Maxwell, A. Wedderburn, Cambell (Islay), Rutherford, W. Law, Thesiger, Murray, K. Lennox, Anson.

Misses.—Watson, Stewart, Dennistoun, E. Dennistoun, Thesiger, Murray, Clerk, Charlotte and Emma Law, Cunninghame, H. Maxwell, Isabella Clerk, Hope Johnstone, &c. &c.

TUESDAY.—The sun dawned this morning auspiciously for the further progress of Queen Victoria through those northern districts of her empire. It being generally known that her Majesty would leave Dalkeith Palace at nine o'clock, and pass through Edinburgh on her way to Queensferry, many citizens were on foot at an early hour in the morning, and making inquiries as to the route she would take in passing through or near the city.

Her Majesty's movements appear to be as punctual as if regulated by machinery. The carriages were ordered to be at the door of Dalkeith Palace at a quarter before nine o'clock, and within a few minutes thereafter she was on her progress northward. The route her Majesty intended to take not being exactly known, the general pressure was towards where it was considered certain she must pass; and shortly after six o'clock this morning, the inhabitants began to assemble at the head of Minto-street, Newington, in the expectation that her Majesty would come that way. The crowd continued to increase until about twenty minutes from ten o'clock, when her Majesty and suite made their appearance, and were received with deafening cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. The *cortege* then proceeded down West Preston-street, by Hope Park, Buccleuch-street, Bristo-street, Teviot-row, Lauriston, Home-street, and Lothian-road. When opposite St. John's Chapel, at a few minutes from ten, a royal salute was fired from the Castle, and answered by the Dauntless frigate. The thousands who had by this time assembled gave an imposing effect to the scene—the air literally rung with joyous acclamations. The royal party then proceeded along Queensferry-street and the Dean Bridge, to Cranksith toll-bar, where a relay of horses were in attendance. The utmost regularity prevailed throughout the whole line, the police having ordered all carts and carriages to be drawn aside to such places as would least inconvenience the royal progress. Mr. Sheriff Spiers met the royal party beyond Dean Bridge, and rode at a short distance in front of her Majesty's carriage.

In anticipation of her Majesty's passing onwards from Dean Bridge, there were numerous individuals and groups on the move along the Queensferry-road from that point so early as seven o'clock. The pedestrians became numerous, and vehicles of all descriptions began to thicken on the road, all in the same track towards the scene of embarkation at Queensferry. Arrived at Newhalls, about half-past eight, Sheriff's Cay-ers, Mr. Colquhoun, superintendent of the West Lothian Police establishment, were there, along with a body of constabulary, and a detachment of the 53rd Regiment with their arms piled. The several roads leading to the point of attraction were already pouring in the population of the adjacent country, in every variety of vehicle or on foot. The walls of the plantations skirting the declivity on the Edinburgh road, began to be fringed with expectant spectators, and clustering on the western brow of Dalmeny Park, while on the other side of the inn, the several classes of carriages were so arranged as to keep the roadway and area in front of the inn completely clear for the approach of the royal *cortege*. The sheriffs were ere long joined by the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and his brother, Mr. Hope, M.P., who, mounting their horses, proceeded on the Edinburgh road to meet her Majesty. The Earl of Rosslyn and Lord Dalmeny also appeared on horseback, and Provost Wyld and the other magistrates of Queensferry, took a station in front of the inn at the top of the pier. The arrangements that were made by the sheriff for keeping order, and at the same time affording the fullest accommodation, were really admirable—and nothing could exceed the good temper and courtesy of the policemen who were on duty. The whole quay was kept vacant, as well as the area betwixt it and the inn, and the bugle having sounded about nine o'clock, the soldiers were in their rank facing the west in front of the entrance to the inn and the pier, while all who could not find room elsewhere, were spread out on the rocky beach be-east the quay, which was covered with a footway of scarlet cloth from the upper to the lower end. And ere her Majesty arrived the assembled people were clustering thickly all around in the most orderly manner, affording a pleasing picture of all grades of society among us.

Her Majesty arrived at Newhalls, amidst the cheering of the throng, and the waving of hats and blue bonnets in abundance, precisely at five minutes to eleven o'clock. Her Majesty was handed from her carriage by Sir Neil Douglas, commander of the forces, who, with an aide-de-camp, had sometime previously appeared on the ground; and Prince Albert, alighting immediately, her Majesty leaning on his arm, walked along the quay, the Lord Lieutenant walking uncovered on her right hand, and the Earl of Rosebery on the left of Prince Albert, and followed soon after by Lord Aberdeen Peel, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, and other distinguished personages of her Majesty's suite.

The embarkation was in a few minutes accomplished, on board of the Queen Margaret steamer (the approach to the shore of a royal steamer in the offing being quite out of the question), and when the Queen in the wooden walls of old England stood on the quarter-deck of this humble bark, she was greeted with renewed acclamations from the crowd, who by this time had rushed along the quay in the ardour of enthusiasm. These manifestations of loyalty were received by her Majesty and Prince Albert with their accustomed grace and courtesy. Only the Prince and two ladies accompanied her Majesty in the boat which bore her from the shore of Lothian, and which took a westward sweep for a considerable distance, partly perhaps to obtain a view of the surrounding beauties on either bank of the Forth, and soon after by Lord Elcho for the embarkation of the other official attendants, and the carriages by another boat. For these another small steamer and ferry-boat were in readiness, and it was not a little amusing to see Sir Robert Peel take his place in the bow of the boat for the carriages, a place which a cockney bagman would have spurned as unworthy of his dignity. He was soon, however, beckoned to the steamer, and stood the observed of all observers while in view. The tug and boat cut right across; and having landed at the North Ferry their passengers and freight, left the quay, while the boat, with her Majesty on board, after sailing eastward beyond Inchgarvy, neared the pier, and disembarked at twelve o'clock noon, the royal steamer firing a salute, and the gathering on the quay and heights of North Ferry greeting the landing by signals.

Her Majesty having intimated to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoull her intention of honouring his lordship with a royal visit at Dupplin Castle, while on a tour through the Highlands, the most extensive preparations have for some time been going on in beautifying the noble edifice, and other improvements, in order to entertain the illustrious Sovereign in a style of princely munificence.

Shortly before two o'clock in the afternoon, her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, arrived at Dupplin Castle from Dalkeith Palace, escorted by a showy detachment of the Enniskillen Dragoons. Three of the royal carriages followed immediately behind, containing their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Norfolk; the Hon. Miss Paget and Lady Thynne, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Colonel Bouverie, General Weymss, and other members belonging to the royal household.

The Earl and Countess of Kinnoull received her Majesty on alighting at the entrance of the Castle, and at the same moment the royal standard was hoisted on its summit. Immediately the royal carriage entered the gates of the domain, a guard of honour, amounting to about four hundred Highlanders, belonging to the 92nd regiment, under the command of Captain Stewart, who were drawn out on the lawn fronting the entrance of the Castle, presented arms, and a band struck up "God save the Queen." Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were then conducted by the noble Earl and Countess through the baronial hall, an elegantly fitted-up apartment, to the library, where several presentations took place. Amongst the addresses, was one from the Lord Provost, noblemen, and magistrates of the city of Perth, congratulating her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on their gracious visit to Scotland. The Lord Provost had the honour of kissing hands.

Her Majesty, after inspecting the castle, was, with his Royal Highness conducted to the drawing-room, where a magnificent *déjeûné* was prepared. The plate that adorned the table was of solid gold, and of the most costly description. The salvers were those presented by the Emperor of Russia to his late Majesty the Duke of York. Other portions of the service were used by the noble Earl's ancestors when Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon in the year 1755. The dessert plate was also of solid gold, and was greatly admired for its exquisite workmanship and design.

The royal table consisted of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Norfolk, Countess of Kinnoull, Lady Ruthven, Countess of Mansfield, the Lady Willoughby, the Hon. Miss Willoughby, Lady Kinnaird, the Hon. Miss Paget, Lady Thomas Hope, the Hon. Miss Thynne, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl Kinnoull, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Earl of Mansfield, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Morton, the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby, Lord Kinnaird; General Sir George Murray, G.C.B., Master General of the Ordnance; Sir Anne Alexander Ruthven, Lord Steward; Sir Charles Rowley, Gen. Weymss, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. Home Drummond, Mr. Anson, &c.

At four o'clock her Majesty and the Prince, with their illustrious attendants, took their departure to Perth, followed by an escort. The royal *cortege*, after passing through the principal street in Perth, reached the palace at Scone about six o'clock. Her Majesty was received by the populace with gratifying enthusiasm, and in the evening her happy arrival was made known to the surrounding country by immense bonfires, kindled upon every mountain for twenty miles round.

The royal *entrée* into Perth took place amid the acclamations of countless thousands, among whom there evidently prevailed but one unalloyed feeling of loyalty and delight. Her Majesty had the keys of the Fair City presented in due form; and it was perhaps not unfitting, although the consequence of strange and inaccountable *contemps* in another quarter, that this should be the first city in the Royal Victoria's Scottish dominions thus honoured with such a ceremonial on approaching it, seeing that it was thus providentially, we may say, at the gates of the ancient Victoria that it took place; for historians tell us that when the Roman legions, who so much admired our delightful locality, first planted a military station where the city of Perth stands, they, by something almost like a prophetic coincidence, gave it the distinctive title, VICTORIA!

To attempt describing the feelings of enthusiasm, joy, and delight which this auspicious event created, would be a bootless task.

Up to Monday, great uncertainty prevailed as to the route by which the royal *cortege* would pass through the city, as also regarding the precise hour when it would approach the gates. This seemed to have arisen from a frequent change of purpose on the part of those on whom it was devolved to direct in such matters; or, perhaps, more probably from the fact of there being too many directors, with different views. The route which at one time was considered as settled on might have given gratification to a greater number of our citizens; but, all circumstances considered, and especially her Majesty's comfort (which throughout should have been the paramount consideration), we are sure that the course at last adopted was the best. By this the Queen and her Royal Consort, with their distinguished attendants, enjoyed to full advantage the Ecce Tiber view of the noble river, while they at the same time avoided all deviation from the nearest line of progress, and that more circuitous route which might have in any way savoured of improper parade.

The excitement of the assembled multitude was now at its highest pitch, and the thousands who thronged the numerous galleries and lined the streets, awaited with thrilling interest the pageant which in a few minutes was to gratify their senses. The cavalcade advanced along the South Inch avenue at a round pace, but on reaching the point where the magnificent triumphal arch at the extremity of Prince's-street came fully into view, the horses were gradually drawn up, and the royal carriage came slowly on to the front of the barrier. Here the shouts of the multitude rent the air, and their joyous acclamations were loudly reiterated and prolonged. Immediately outside the gates, on the east side of the approach, the magistrates and town council—the former in court dresses—welcomed the royal visitors. The civic body occupied a slight elevated platform, covered with crimson cloth, extending the whole length of the grand stand; and a moveable platform of the same height stretched outwards to nearly the centre of the roadway. On this the Lord Provost and magistrates walked out to present their greetings and tender their homage to the Sovereign. They were cordially received with that dignity and ease for which her Majesty is so particularly distinguished. Kneeling on a stool, about a foot in height, and covered with crimson velvet, the Lord Provost having the keys of the city handed him by the City Chamberlain, respectfully presented them on a crimson velvet cushion to the Queen, whom he at the same time addressed in the following terms:—

"*May it please your Majesty,*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Provost, magistrates, and town council of the city of Perth, most respectfully congratulate your Majesty upon your safe arrival at the ancient capital of your Majesty's hereditary kingdom of Scotland, and bid you welcome to the favourite city of your Majesty's illustrious ancestor, King James IV., who conferred upon it many valuable privileges.

"Permit me, most gracious Sovereign, in the name of, and as representing this community, to place at your disposal the keys of this your city of Perth, and with them to offer the renewed assurances of an unwavering fidelity and attachment to your Majesty's most sacred person and Government, and of our warmest aspirations for your Majesty's health, happiness, and comfort."

To this the Queen most graciously replied:—

"*My Lord Provost,*

"I have great pleasure in returning to you these keys. I am quite satisfied that they cannot possibly be in better hands."

At the same time was presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the freedom of our city in these words:—

"May it please your Royal Highness—In the name of the Town Council and community of Perth, I have much pleasure in requesting your Royal Highness's gracious acceptance of the freedom of the city—the highest compliment we have it in our power to bestow, and which, assuredly, was never more worthily conferred than upon a Prince who enjoys, in so remarkable a degree, the respect, affection, and esteem of the British public."

The Prince rose in the carriage and said:—

"Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Perth,—I return you my warmest thanks for the cordial welcome you have given us to the ancient city of Perth; I accept with pleasure this address, and I take this opportunity of returning my best acknowledgments for the honour which the city of Perth has conferred upon me by electing me to its freedom."

After another humble obeisance, the magistrates retired, and instantly proceeded to the carriages within the gates. The royal chariot having passed the barrier, the joyous acclamations were renewed and redoubled, a splendid *coup-d'œil* met the eyes of the monarch. Along the whole line of Prince's-street extensive galleries were filled, chiefly by the fairest maids of the Fair City, and its "sonsy" matrons; and many a lily hand waved the cambric handkerchief, in gay response of the deafening shouts of the rougher sex. The *cortege* moved slowly on along that thoroughfare, and from that into South-street, and then along St. John-street, east end of High-street, and through George-street, taking leave of the city at the bridge of Tay. At every turn, and along the whole line, the same kind acclaim and demonstrations of enthusiasm greeted the Sovereign and her illustrious Consort, who graciously acknowledged this reception by winning smiles and a grateful inclination of the head, constantly repeated from the one side to the other, during the course of their progress through the city. The retinue of the royal pair were similar to the same as those unconnected with this county, who composed the dinner party at Dupplin. Sir Robert Peel was enthusiastically cheered throughout the city route.

The magistrates judiciously determined that no person whatever should be allowed to station themselves on the bridge. This had the double effect of preventing accidents, and affording the royal pair a fine view of our magnificent river and the sylvan beauty of the scenery on its banks. To secure this arrangement a strong barrier was erected at either end of the bridge, which was also strongly guarded by the military and police. At Bridge-end of Kinnoull similar demonstrations of welcome and of joy saluted the ears of the royal party, and the whole line of road to the palace was crowded with spectators, who continued the shout of enthusiasm until the cavalcade had entered the park. Here again the scene was one of remarkable animation. An immense number of the tenantry of the county had, on the kind invitation of the noble Earl of Mansfield, assembled on horseback; and, we may safely say, that the flower of Scotland's yeomanry graced the pageant.

The preparations and reception at the Palace fell nothing short of any in course of her Majesty's progress. The assemblage of equestrians in the park was indeed an imposing sight, and within, the entertainment was truly of a princely description. The tables were studded with the choicest viands, and every delicacy which nature or art could furnish, graced the hospitable board. The splendid suite of public rooms were thrown open and brilliantly lighted up. The dessert was of the most *recherché* description. His lordship spared no pains or expense to make the entertainments generally worthy of his royal and illustrious guests. The well-known author of "The Italian Confectionary," Monsieur Jarrin, was engaged to execute the whole. The beauty of the fruit was admirable, and most tastefully arranged, and the great variety of the biscuits generally bore the device of the crown and thistle, with the word "Scone" in ancient Scotch. The compote bonbons had mottoes appropriate to the occasion. Every dish was adorned with the arms of the noble family of Mansfield. In the flank opposite her Majesty were cupids dressed in Scottish apparel, kneeling in the attitude of prayer, with exquisite expression of devotion. Attached to them was a shield with the inscription—"*Je prie Dieu pour la Reine.*" At the four corners of the table were various figures, as Jean d'Arc, Mandarins and Dancers. Nothing was forgotten, not even the butterfly and fly, partaking of the dessert before the Queen. The whole was splendid—quite in the style of the banquets of *Louis Quatorze*. The fine band of the Carabineers played in the vestibule during the feast. Her Majesty retired at her usual early hour—ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert rose at an early hour, and breakfasted at eight. For nearly an hour afterwards, both walked in the garden and on the terrace in front of the Palace, and expressed themselves highly delighted with the splendid view, with the Tay in front, and including the whole range of the Grampians to the neighbourhood of Lochearn in the west.

The Lord Provost and magistrates met this morning to make arrangements for the preserving good order on occasion of her Majesty's passing through the city from Scone Palace, and among other matters then taken under consideration, was the propriety of soliciting the honour of her Majesty's signature in the Guildry Books, in imitation of the precedents followed by King James IV. and King Charles the I. The Dean of Guild being necessarily absent, Bailies Keay and Gray were deputed by the magistracy to proceed to Scone Palace with the book, and have an interview with Sir Robert Peel, carrying with them the Guild Book. They were introduced by the Earl of Mansfield, who received them in the most courteous manner, to Sir Robert, whose reception of them was most cordial and flattering to the Fair City. Sir Robert examined the records, and seemed much interested with the antique appearance of the volume laid before him, which is massivey bound and double-locked with locks of iron, and clasps many centuries old. The signatures of our two former monarchs were pointed out to him, which we deem it not uninteresting to extract here—

1601

Parcerre subiectis et debellare superbos. JAMES R.

Nemo me impune lacessit. July 24, 1630. CHARLES R.

The deputation having expressed to Sir Robert the wish of the magistrates to obtain the signatures of her Majesty and Prince Albert, Sir Robert most readily and frankly agreed to show the signatures to her Majesty and the Prince, for which he carried the book to the royal presence, and returned with it, with the signatures and mottoes written on separate pages as follows:—

Dieu et mon Droit. VICTORIA R.

Scone Palace,
September 7, 1842.

Treu und Fest. ALBERT.

Scone Palace,
September 7, 1842.

Sir Robert treated the deputation in the most affable and cordial manner, and took the opportunity of expressing how highly gratified all parties were at the reception her Majesty had met with in our ancient city, and with the preservation of order on that occasion. "The arrangements," said Sir Robert, "were most admirable, and the scene beautiful—I never saw anything so striking in all my life—I wrote off last night to Sir James Graham, telling him of your admirable arrangements, and how well order was preserved. I was quite delighted with the reception of her Majesty, and these sentiments, I assure you, are participated in by her Majesty and Prince Albert.

Her Majesty and suite took their departure from the Palace of Scone, for the Highlands, at eleven o'clock. The proper military, police, and constabulary arrangements were made at Perth, and all the route through Bridgend of Kinnoull, along the Bridge, Charlotte-street, Atholl-street, &c., and for some distance along the Dunkeld-road, the way was kept clear by many hundreds of such officers, appointed by the authorities. Although the crowd was not to be compared with that of yesterday, tens of thousands more select, were again assembled, eager to have a parting glimpse, and take farewell of their most gracious Queen. The royal *cortege* passed at an ambling pace, rather quicker than the slow progress through the city the previous afternoon; but all obtained a distinct view of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who condescendingly acknowledged the rapturous plaudits of the multitude. All along the road to Dunkeld, numerous groups of well-dressed people crowded the heights, or appeared here and there on temporary platforms. The workers were arranged in order beside the arch, and a concourse of parishioners assembled on the opposite side of the road. The Queen was enthusiastically cheered by the whole multitude, and Sir Robert Peel as heartily, as their respective carriages drove past. At Downhill, where the road to Stanley branches off, a handsome triumphal arch was erected, from a plan by Mr. Scobie, architect, Stanley, and erected entirely by the Stanley Company. It consisted of two massive pillars ornamented with evergreens, relieved in front by two tapering pilasters formed of heather. The two pillars supported a handsome arch, and were surmounted by two roe deer. The principal arch was overtopped by a massive entablature, which, being ornamented with evergeens of a lighter colour than the rest of the structure, gave it great relief. The whole of the Stanley workers, to the number of a thousand, were here assembled, along with an immense crowd of the other population of the village and neighbourhood, arranged on a rising ground to the west of the arch, and covering a part of the road from the south. When the *cortege* approached, it walked slowly through the arch, till it had passed the whole crowd, when it drove on at its usual pace. Here, also, both the royal carriage and that of the Prime Minister were enthusiastically cheered by the whole assemblage. On Birnam heights were planted various of the national banners, with fine effect. In Dunkeld, all was bustle and excitement during the forenoon. The royal party arrived at that city about a quarter past one o'clock, where they were received with true Highland enthusiasm. The Atholl Highlanders, with their claymores and battle-axes, had a most imposing effect, and everything must have given her Majesty a most favourable idea of the Highlands.

Altogether, here, the scene was one of the most animated and heart-stirring nature. It was indebted certainly to nature, and nothing to art, except the splendour of the pavilion and the admirable manage of the Highlands. The reverberated roar of the cannon from Stanley mount, situated within the policies, was awful and tremendous, rebounding from rock to rock, and from one side of the deep and narrow vale to the other. The magnificent trees and the grey ruins of the cathedral, which skirts the south side of the spacious and beautiful arena, added highly to the effect. Then there was the encampment of the Highlanders to the right, peeping from the glades and alleys green, and the warlike lines of the sons of the mountain, of whom nearly fifteen hundred assembled in the garb of the Gael. Many of them were men of gigantic stature, especially the battle-axe phalanx, and those who were equipped with bucklers. They consisted chiefly of Atholl men, the greater part being tenants or retainers of the noble family. But many of the lesser chiefs and proprietors of the neighbourhood, contributed their quota to swell the pageant. The Duke of Leeds had a following of Highlanders from Dumblane, most splendidly equipped. M'Inroy, of Lude, sent forty of his clan. Mr. Small Keir, of Kindrogan, and Mr. Small, of Dirnanean, appeared with forty men. Mr. Butter, of Faskally, Mr. Fergusson, of Middlehaugh, and Mr. Stewart, of Balnakeilly, sent ninety amongst them. Mr. Sandeman, of Bonskeid, sent twenty-five; of Sir Robert Dick's following, thirty appeared in the muster. At one o'clock, P.M., a signal of the royal approach was given, and the bells of the steeple struck up a merry peal, which was instantly followed by the cheers of the thousands assembled on the bridge and in the town. Soon afterwards the royal *cortege* was seen entering the gate. On reaching the royal park, her Majesty was received by Lord and Lady Glenlyon, and a salute was immediately fired from the guns of the battery. On alighting, the Queen proceeded to view the Highlanders. Fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred in number, were drawn up in a line across the park. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by Lord and Lady Glenlyon, walked up first, the men presenting arms, and returned between the ranks. They next proceeded to the royal tent, where a princely *dejeune* was served up. Here three hearty Highland cheers were given for her Majesty, which made the welkin ring. Her Majesty seemed very much amused with some of the Highland dances that were performed to the music of the bagpipe, by various parties on the lawn in front of the tent, in which extraordinary agility was displayed by the mountaineers, as well as by some persons of high rank who took a part in them. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, also walked round part of the splendid park, surveying the scenery in the neighbourhood, and passed close to the numerous crowd of spectators, cordially acknowledging their repeated plaudits. The Highlanders were all delighted with the royal condescension.

The marquee on the lawn, in which her Majesty and suite were entertained was sixty-four feet by twenty. The cover was composed of alternate stripes of scarlet and white cloth, and was supported without centre pillars. The boarded floor was covered with crimson. The front was profusely ornamented with evergreens; and orange trees, some of them bearing fruit, were placed at the corners. It was in front of this that the Highland dances took place.

After remaining about two hours, enjoying a scene which she seemed loath to quit, her Majesty took her departure, amidst the renewed firing of cannon and ringing of bells. A change of horses took place at Balnaguard, and another at Aberfeldy; but nothing presenting any interest in the detail of occurrences on the road, we must at once present the royal party at Taymouth Castle. Here the pomp and circumstance attending the reception of the royal guests were of the most magnificent character, and the entertainments were on a scale almost surpassing even regal splendour. The *entrée* to the spacious and beautiful park was by the east gate, and in a few minutes the whole *cortege* drove in, full view of the princely mansion of Taymouth. Anon, the heavy guns from the fort, the Star battery, and from another eminence towards Kenmore, opened their fiery throats, awakening the echoes of the surrounding mountains, reverberating along the lake, and dying away in the distant ravines of Ben Lawers. Onwards the royal party and their noble retinue proceeded, and approached the castle, in front of which, and extending along the line of approach, were drawn up the following of the noble Marquis, all arrayed in the garb of Old Gaul, and fully accoutred. The Campbell clan tartan was the prevailing costume, but one of the divisions, which contrasted beautifully with the others, consisted of the woodmen and gamekeepers, arrayed as foresters, in grey or shepherd tartan. These carried firelocks, and all wore in their bonnets the distinguishing symbol of the clan, a sprig of myrtle, and their chiefs or commanders displayed the eagle's feather. This fine body of men consisted of about two hundred. The first company, or division, carried claymores and shields, and every man was armed with a sword and the usual accompaniments, a Highland dirk and *skean dhu*.

This imposing array was officered by the leading gentlemen of the clan. Glendalloch commanded the whole, and Major Campbell, of Melford, acted as adjutant. The captains of the four grand divisions were Messrs. Bowie Campbell, of Clochfoldich; Campbell, of Renton; G. A. Campbell, of Edinample; and Sir Alexander Campbell, of Barcaldine—a gigantic chief, and one of the most stalwart Highlanders of the whole retinue.

Farther to the eastward stood, also in martial array, the following of Sir Niel Menzies, with that hon. baronet at their head, numbering in all about sixty; and Menzies, of Chesthill, also appeared with about thirty of his tenants and retainers. This clan had a splendid appearance. The garish hue of their peculiar tartan contrasted strikingly with the more sombre garb of the Campbells; and the ladies, of whom there was a considerable number in their train, with silk scarfs of the same colours over dresses of virgin white, added greatly to the gaiety of this imposing scene. The Menzies' men carried two elegant banners of white satin—the one exhibiting the Menzies' arms, and the other the inscription, "God save the Queen," in letters of gold.

It was at half-past six o'clock the signal was given that Her Majesty had entered the grounds, and ten minutes afterwards the cheering was heard to the eastward. The helmets of the dragoons escorting were at the same time seen glancing through the trees, and in a few seconds more the royal carriage was observed slowly advancing down the eminence. On reaching the gate of the barrier, formed by the invisible wire fence, and where a large crowd was assembled, a loud cheer, which sounded far and near, hailed her Majesty and Prince Albert. The royal *cortege* advanced, and was in a few minutes in front of the Castle, when the cheers became deafening—the Highlanders and military giving their respective salutes—the band striking up the national anthem, the sailors waving their colours, and the general spectators vieing in their enthusiastic expressions of loyal attachment. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Kinnoull, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Belhaven, and several other noble lords and ladies, were at this time on the balcony which runs round the Castle. On this balcony there were also stationed four Highlanders, who, at different points, wore the time-worn and honoured colours of the Douglas, Campbell, while Captain M'Dougal, R.N., was selected to sustain the royal standard. The whole scene was here most imposing, and her Majesty and Prince Albert, as they graciously returned the cheering salutations, and looked from side to side, appeared to be not less impressed with its grandeur than the multitudes assembled to do homage to their exalted virtues. On her Majesty arriving at the entrance, the Marquis of Breadalbane came forward, when her Majesty cordially took his hand, and alighted from her carriage, followed by Prince Albert. On the Queen alighting she was received by the Marchioness of Breadalbane, whom she graciously saluted. The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Elizabeth Gower, who were at the entrance, were immediately perceived by her Majesty, who advanced, and successively embraced them, at the same time very audibly exclaiming—"How grand this is!" The royal party at this time at the portico, surveying the scene, the royal pair entered the halls of Taymouth Castle. The Marquis of Breadalbane conducted her Majesty up the staircase, while Prince Albert gave his arm to the Marchioness.

In a short time afterwards the scene assumed features which would require the pen of a Scott, a Moore, or a Byron, to do any justice to their splendour. History speaks of the magnificence of Queen Elizabeth's reception and entertainment at Kenilworth, but it could not have equalled this; it must have been deficient in the accessories and concomitants which rendered this superior. The comforts of life were not such as they are now; and the wild and romantic scenery amid which all this took place, was wanting in the other instance. At Taymouth, on this memorable night, nature shed all her beauties in the eye of royalty; and every adventitious aid which art could devise was brought into requisition to heighten the effect; altogether, or almost literally realizing the dreamy and imaginary splendours of which the "Arabian Nights" give such glowing descriptions.

From an early hour, the scene in the vicinity of the Castle was an animated picture of life and bustle; Highlanders, in their native attire, being seen in every direction, in addition to the regular companies who had been equipped and drilled for the occasion. The latter were marshalled in the forenoon in front of the Castle, and, after their parade, returned to their quarters for refreshment. But shortly before one o'clock they again took their station, and waited in readiness for the royal approach. The company of the gallant 92nd also appeared; and at a little past one o'clock, a troop of the 6th Carabineers arrived. The strains of the bagpipes were at this time heard in the distance, and soon after the Clan Menzies emerged from the wood in their light red and gay tartan, headed by their venerable chieftain, Sir Neil Menzies, Bart., who rode on a white poney. For about an hour and a half the whole of the Highlanders and troops stood patiently in the order arranged for the royal reception. On either side of the grand entrance to the Castle, and forming a semi-circle, there were stationed Highlanders armed with bucklers; these were joined towards the east, or on the right hand, including from the hall-door, by the company of the 92nd Highlanders; the line immediately in front of the Castle was formed by the Highland companies of the Campbells, who reached to the road or avenue through which the royal *cortege* was to arrive, being the eastern approach. On the other side of the avenue the dragoons were drawn up, who, thus united with the body of bucklermen on the east side of the entrance, and all formed a complete cordon, with the exception of the breadth of the avenue by which her Majesty and the royal party were to approach. From an early hour, two of the Admiralty bargemen in the royal uniforms, with the prominent symbol of the order on the right arm, were observed on the turrets of the western quadrangle, where the Breadalbane flag was floating, their duty being to substitute the royal standard as soon as her Majesty arrived. All the preparations were thus made, and in ample time—the noble Marquis, along with the Right Hon. Fox Maule and other chieftains, being seen moving amidst the throng, and giving the necessary directions. The Marquis of Breadalbane, as Prime Chieftain of the Highlanders assembled, was equipped in a superb Highland costume, though, at the same time, appropriate and chaste. A few minutes before five o'clock, the signal was communicated by telegraphs on the hills, that her Majesty was within nine miles of the Castle. A joyous bustle succeeded; the dragoons mounting their horses, and the officers of the Highlanders repairing to their respective corps.

The illuminations were of the most dazzling description. The extensive park presented a galaxy of light. *Fifty thousand* variegated lamps studded and adorned and illuminated the principal points of view. On a slope, a little in front, and to the right of the Castle, a great number of those were disposed on the grass, so as to present in beautiful display, and in the following form, the words:—

WELCOME,

VICTORIA. ALBERT.

From behind this, and stretching along eastwards past the front of the Castle to the eastern approach, the invisible wire fence, situated at some three or four hundred yards' distance, was tastefully festooned with the same dazzling ornament, as were also trunks of many of the largest trees, both near and at a distance; while the boughs and foliage of others were clustered with those of various hue, hanging like natural fruit. The Fort, which is situated high above the plain on which the Castle stands, at the distance of nearly a mile, presented one complete glare of light. The flanking turrets were surmounted by crescents, and the larger one in the centre exhibited the Breadalbane banner in one sheet of fire. The Star Battery below was ornamented in the same way; and the Gamekeeper's Tower, still farther up, and more distant, was similarly illumined; and, in the darkness of the evening, appeared like an eastern temple hanging in mid air between earth and heaven. On an open acclivity, about half a mile west of the Fort, and considerably lower on the height, there was a superb imperial crown, in the most dazzling colours, placed betwixt the letters V. A., in gigantic characters. These lights and the transparencies were all prepared by Messrs. Hancock and Rixon, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall East, London, and did infinite credit to their skill and taste as artists in this line. Besides all this, every mountain top, and all the summits of the lesser eminences within view, blazed forth like as many volcanoes during the night; and even on the following day the smouldering remains of the immense bonfires continued to send up their smoke.

All this, again, was accompanied by illuminations of a different character. There was a display of fireworks prepared by the most skilful London pyrotechnists, such as we have not seen surpassed even at Vauxhall. They were set off in every variety of form and hue, and in uninterrupted succession. Among the most prominent devices was one piece, which, after various fanciful evolutions, at length subsided into a star, with the letters V. A.; another and still more brilliant device was a large triumphal arch, which suddenly evolved from a blaze of light, and crowned by "Long live the Queen," in large letters. This was followed by a battery of rockets and a splendid green light. The fort or pagoda was also suddenly enveloped in a bright red light, which illumined the foliage around, and had a magnificent effect; on the red light disappearing, a green succeeded, which was scarcely less dazzling. The display ended about half-past ten o'clock, having lasted for an hour, and was succeeded by the gaze of a hundred flambeaux, carried by as many Highlanders, to light the platforms for the Highland dances, which now took place. At each corner of two extensive stages, raised about two feet from the ground, stood a gigantic Celt—eight in all—bearing the gay fluttering pennons which appeared in the ranks when the first royal salute was given, and the torchmen were ranged around outside, keeping also the ground clear betwixt the platforms and the Castle. By this time it was about half-past ten o'clock, when the Queen appeared on the balcony, where a chair was placed, and sat viewing the national dances with evident and delighted curiosity. The Duke, who wore the Order of the Thistle, stood on the right hand of her Majesty, and Sir Robert Peel on the left, with the Royal party on either side; the Marquis of Breadalbane appeared nigh the platform giving directions. In order to shed still more light on the scene, several beautiful portable lamps were brought from the Castle and placed around the platform. The most athletic dances were engaged in by both "gentles and commons," and altogether such a gay scene never before was seen in Majesty. Nearly a dozen of bagpipes gave spirit to the dancers' heels, who, in the Highland sword dance, "Gillie Callum," and the "Reel o' Huilachan," displayed extraordinary feats of agility and grace. After several dances by the men and the officers of the Highland corps, at last the Hon. Fox Maule, Mr. Menzies of Chesthill, and two other gentlemen, all in the garb, took their places on the platform, and executed a Highland reel with rare spirit. Loud cheers followed, and her Majesty and Prince Albert were seen to express their lively satisfaction. Her Majesty retired at a quarter past eleven o'clock, followed by Prince Albert, when they were saluted by a loud cheer from the Highlanders and all present. A few minutes afterwards, Prince Albert returned to enjoy the dancing, which was kept up for some time longer. His Royal Highness then bowed and retired amidst renewed acclamations. Thus this unparalleled *fête* concluded, and all who enjoyed the sight seemed only at fault in one respect, and that was for words to express their ardent admiration.

Such were the gaieties without the Castle, while all was splendour and festivity within. To say that it was splendid merely, would be a weak phrase; it was absolutely gorgeous in the extreme. The magnificent suite of public apartments were lighted up into a dazzling brightness, and every lobby and recess attached to, or connecting these, was also in a glare of light. Besides the ordinary lamps of the Castle, thirty hundred-weight of additional chandeliers, lamps, and candelabras, of the most superb description, were brought from London for this special purpose. The royal party sat down for dinner exactly at eight o'clock. The table was garnished with the choicest of the culinary and confectionary art, and the sideboards were stocked with every variety of wines of the finest sorts and most delicious flavour. The richness and splendour and profusion of gold plate was worthy to serve, as it did, the mightiest monarch on earth. During the banquet, the powerful band of the 66th performed beautiful airs and overtures in the spacious and splendid apartment used as the dining-hall of the Castle previous to the recent additions to the edifice. The distinguished company who sat at table on this occasion consisted of most of the noble and honourable individuals which are named as constituting the dinner-party the following day. Her Majesty retired to rest a little after eleven o'clock; soon after which the admiring throng of spectators dispersed, and the bustle, din, and buzz of voices for the day settled down into the universal stillness of night. The weather throughout this auspicious day had been delightful; and the magnificent demonstrations and display of the occasion were witnessed under every advantage.

THURSDAY.—Her Majesty was afoot at an early hour this morning, but the weather was not so favourable. The sky was densely clouded, but it did not rain, and as the day rose the atmosphere became lighter. The Queen and Prince Albert breakfasted at eight o'clock. At half-past nine, his Royal Highness rode out with his noble host, equipped for a deer-stalking excursion. He seemed in high health and buoyant spirits, and, previous to mounting, conversed in a lively manner with the noblemen of the party who were sauntering in front of the Castle. He was dressed in a black velvet shooting-coat, neat shepherd tartan trowsers, stout walking shoes, and light-coloured gaiters, with a low-crowned dral-coloured hat. He looked remarkably well. The noble Marquis conducted his Royal Highness to the hills on the south side of the valley, where their sport was exceedingly good. They returned to the Castle at two o'clock, by which time the Prince had shot to his own hand—

19	roe deer;
1½	brace of black game,
3	brace grouse;
1	brace capercailzie;
1	wood-pigeon; and
12	hares.

This, we think, must be reckoned fair sport for one day. As is well known, the noble Marquis re-introduced the capercailzie into this country; but, as far as is known, Prince Albert has been the first to kill any of the species—the same having been so strictly preserved, that the sportsman is forbidden to kill blackcock on the Breadalbane estates, in case that bird should, in the excitement of

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BALCEITH—THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S.

PALACE—SCONE.

the sport, he mistaken for the capercailzie. The royal party returned from the *battue* before two o'clock. In two hours afterwards, the foresters were seen carrying the slaughtered heap to the Castle. Her Majesty, who was shown the game, was graciously pleased to order a blackcock to be handed to her. Thereafter the officers of the Breadalbanes plucked the feathers from this bird, and stuck the same in their bonnets, to be preserved as a characteristic memorial of this celebrated hunt, and hence as her Majesty's visit to Taymouth.

While her royal partner was absent in the hills, the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Norfolk, took a circuitous walk through the grounds, westward to the dairy, a beautiful point of attraction to all visitors. Here her Majesty partook of bread and milk, with other produce of the dairy. So unrestricted and so unpretending was the visit, that the occupants could scarcely believe that it was the Sovereign who was paying this forenoon call. After tasting the milk, and seeing the operation of churning, in a china vase with silver machinery, which was all obtained in anticipation, her Majesty pursued her walk on the ground, and reached the Kenmore gate, which is distant about a mile and a half from the Castle. The inhabitants of this hamlet, with the many strangers who now overcrowded it, were all the while little conscious that her Majesty was so near as to view the village through the bars of the gate. Having enjoyed this walk, her Majesty returned, still on foot, to the Castle, before the return of his Royal Highness from the hills.

During the day, other noblemen and gentlemen of the royal suite rode out to the field sports. At noon, Sir Robert Peel and the Hon. Fox Maule prepared also for a shooting excursion. The Premier frankly said, "Hold my gun, Maule, till I mount." Mr. Maule not only took hold of the gun, but held Sir Robert's bridle till he sprung into the saddle. The two hon. gentlemen then rode off together in high glee, and as if they "lo'ed like ony brithers." The pair and they preferred was Drummond Hill, behind the Castle, and with them also the sport was successful.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, the royal party drove out to an airing about the grounds. The *cortege* consisted of three carriages with fours. The following distinguished individuals were of the party.

1st carriage. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Marchioness of Breadalbane and the Duchess of Norfolk.

2nd carriage. The Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Hon. Miss Paget, and Lord Morton.

3rd carriage. The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Countess of Kinnoull.

The equerries, General Wemyss and Colonel Bouverie, attended on horseback. The Marquis of Breadalbane proceeded on horseback, and Sir Robert Peel rode by the side of the royal carriage.

The route adopted was along the avenue to the Kenmore gate. The carriages were driven slowly through the village, which resounded with the acclamations of the people assembled to greet her Majesty. The cavalcade then crossed the Tay by Kenmore-bridge, where the waters of the river debouch from the loch. The royal pair halted on the centre arch for several minutes, to view the beautiful expanse of the lake. The *cortege* then entered the grounds by the kitchen garden, traversed the grand avenue and terrace on the left bank of the Tay, passed the Star Battery, and recrossed the river by the beautiful rustic bridge at Inchbaddry, returning by Newhall to the grand approach to the front of the castle.

The next movement of importance was for dinner. This was again announced at eight o'clock, when the royal and illustrious party proceeded to table in the following order:—

The Queen with the Marquis of Breadalbane;
Prince Albert with the Marchioness;
Duke of Roxburghe with the Duchess of Buccleuch;
Duke of Buccleuch with the Duchess of Norfolk;
Marquis of Abercorn with the Duchess of Roxburghe;
Marquis of Lorn with the Duchess of Sutherland;
Earl of Liverpool and Marchioness of Abercorn;
Earl of Morton and Lady Elizabeth Gower;
Earl of Aberdeen and Countess of Kinnoull;
Earl of Mansfield and Lady Louisa Hay;
Sir Robert Peel and Lady Belhaven;
Lord Belhaven and the Hon. Miss Paget;
Sir George Murray and Lady Menzies.

There were besides in this illustrious party, the Earl of Lauderdale; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Maule; Sir Anthony Maitland; Sir James Clark; Sir John Pringle and the Misses Pringle; Messrs. George and James Baillie, and the officers commanding the military detachments. The entertainment was equally sumptuous as on the previous evening.

Her Majesty retired from the dinner-table at half-past nine, and at ten repaired to the great Hall, for a musical party, where the noblemen and gentlemen also joined the ladies. Mr. Wilson, the vocalist, was then ordered to be in attendance. He had previously, by the Queen's command, given in a list of Scottish songs, from which her Majesty made a selection. These consisted of "Lochabar no more." "The Lass o' Gowrie," "Pibroch of Donuil Dhu," "Auld Robin Gray," "Will ye gang to the Highlands, Leezie Lindsay?" "Flowers of the Forest," which were all very beautifully sung; "Pibroch of Donuil Dhu," was given with powerful energy and effect. No Jacobite song had been given in the list, but after the second song above-mentioned, her Majesty requested "Wae's me for Prince Charlie," as also "Cam ye by Athole." In addition to these were also requested at the time other two included in the list, namely, "John Anderson, my jo," and "The Laird o' Cockpen." We have high authority for stating that her Majesty was pleased to express herself highly gratified, which was also manifested by a special mark of her royal patronage to Mr. Wilson the following day. Several ladies of the party sung some duets, &c., in admirable style the same evening. The pianoforte accompanist was Mr. Land, director of the chorus at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane.

FRIDAY.—This morning gave early promises of a fine day, but the clouds soon began to lower again, and a drizzle fell occasionally. The Prince took another day's shooting with equal success, having set out with the Marquis about the same hour as before. Soon after, viz., about ten o'clock, the Queen, attended only by the Duchess of Norfolk, and a single footman carrying their cloaks, took another pedestrian excursion through the sylvan grounds. She took her departure privately, and proceeded by the Chinese bridge to the grand avenue; retracing part of the carriage route of the previous evening. A heavy shower fell during the excursion, and her Majesty must have been partly exposed to it; but she did not seem to heed it much. She returned to the castle before eleven, having made a circuit of at least three miles within the hour. Just as her Majesty was rounding the turn about 300 yards at the castle, the rain came down by the carriage of Sir George Murray, on his departure. The gallant General alighted, and stepped forward to meet his Royal Mistress, with whom he returned up the approach, familiarly talking together. Her Majesty appeared in high spirits, and laughed heartily at some remark made by Sir George. She was dressed in Stuart tartan, with a board set red tartan shawl and a light blue bonnet. The weather, though thus unfavourable, afforded her Majesty the pleasure of witnessing the Highlands in one of their sublimest features—the rising and raking of the mist. This was most conspicuous, too, on a small scale, immediately under the windows of her apartments. Soon after returning from her walk, the sun broke out for a brief period in great splendour, and the heat was excessive. The whole level part of the lawn was now like a sheet of snow, so dense was the mist which rose and swept along its surface, nowhere rising to the height of two feet. This had a most beautiful effect, and we have never seen anything like it before.

It was arranged that another exhibition of Highland dancing should take place at three o'clock, but the rain again fell heavily, and this was interrupted for nearly an hour. It was her Majesty's intention to have again taken her station on the balcony and a chair was placed there for the purpose, but it was at no time sufficiently fair to admit of this. She appeared, however, at the drawing-room window, with the Prince by her side, and a royal salute was given by the military, and Highlanders—the band playing "God save the Queen." The dancing proceeded as on Wednesday evening, but we think the exhibition was much better on this occasion.

Between five and six o'clock her Majesty again rode out with her usual attendants. Prince Albert, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Marchioness of Breadalbane being also in the royal carriage. The party visited the Fort, and afterwards Kenmore, where there was a short aquatic excursion, but for want of time her Majesty did not, as at one time intended, pass up the loch to see the Falls of Achan, at the landing-place to which there was a beautiful jetty prepared, carpetted with heather blossom, for her reception. After dinner this evening, agreeably to the pre-arrangements, the entertainments of the day closed with a grand ball.

In the evening the grounds were again illuminated with lamps, as on the Wednesday evening, the various devices being a second time lighted up. The ball commenced in the great baronial hall shortly after ten o'clock, the first dance, a quadrille, being led off by the Queen and the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Prince Albert and the Duchess of Buccleuch. About 200 were present, including all the company in the Castle, the officers of the Highland corps, the naval officers, who were to conduct the flotilla, the officers of the Dragoons and 42nd, and several of the gentry of the county. The officers of the Highlanders, and the naval and military officers on duty at the castle were, in the course of the evening, presented to her Majesty, and had the honour of kissing the royal hand. There were about fifty presentations. Her Majesty appeared specially delighted with the Highland reels, accompanied by the bagpipes, and in some of which the Marquis of Breadalbane, Mr. Fox Maule, and others, took a part. These were danced with as much liveliness and hilarity in the royal ball-room as were the dances on the platform in the preceding part of the day; and her Majesty was seen talking to the Prince, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Norfolk, and those immediately around, with great animation, and was altogether a gladdened spectator of the exhilarating scene. One of the best dances of the evening was the "Rill Thullachan," which was executed with admirable and characteristic spirit by the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Davidson, of Tulloch, Menzies of Chesthill, and Cluny Macpherson. The Queen also led off a country dance with the Duke of Buccleuch, Prince Albert dancing with the Duchess of Sutherland. At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock her Majesty and the Prince retired, but the dancing was kept up by the rest of the company until three o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Dewar of Edinburgh led the orchestra with admirable spirit. The band of the 79th were stationed in the vestibule.

SATURDAY.—A better route through the Highlands, for the purpose of seeing the varied beauties of our Scottish scenery, could hardly have been chosen by her Majesty than the one which she adopted. Taymouth, with its "princely mansion," as it has been justly called, its rampart of mountains, and its magnificent pleasure-grounds, and the Lake of Tay stretching away in the distance, would form matter for a volume of itself. Her Majesty is said to have been delighted with it beyond measure; and, had circumstances permitted, would willingly have prolonged her stay for other two days.

Before leaving Kenmore, her Majesty and the Prince went through the ceremony of planting the trees, which was postponed from yesterday. The trees, as we said, are two Scotch firs and two oak-trees. They are planted on a spot a little to the east of the castle. The spade used on the occasion is an elegant little article, with an oak shaft, the handle of which is encircled with crimson cloth.

Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Marquis of Breadalbane, left Taymouth Castle a little past eleven o'clock, and embarked on board the royal barge a little to the east of the bridge over the Tay. On her Majesty leaving the castle, a royal salute was given from the battery on the fort. The royal barge was a vessel of singular elegance, and was built on very short notice by Mr. M'Nicol of Greenock. It was thirty-two feet long by seven feet broad. The cushions for her Majesty and Prince Albert were covered with Breadalbane tartan velvet, with the Breadalbane arms beautifully embroidered on it, and over head was a canopy of Breadalbane spun-silk tartan. The barge was commanded by Captain M'Dougall, of M'Dougall; and was propelled by eight stout rowers, arrayed in tartan jackets and white trousers. Several other boats, containing her Majesty's suite, and gaily decorated with flags, accompanied the royal barge down the lake. As the flotilla swept past two barges of the noble Marquis, which were moored a short way above the bridge, a salute was fired from the latter, while the more powerful battery on a height to the westward of the castle, the guns of which were pointed up the loch, also delivered a salute which reverberated among the hills, and had a fine effect. The Marchioness of Breadalbane, accompanied by Viscount Duncan, soon after crossed the bridge in carriages for Killin. In crossing the bridge her ladyship was loudly cheered. The royal party reached the west end of the lake between one and two o'clock. Carriages were in waiting to receive the royal party, who then drove to Achmore House, near Killin, a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, where luncheon was awaiting them. After remaining there about three quarters of an hour, they proceeded on their journey by Lochearnhead, St. Fillan's, and Crieff, to Drummond Castle.

The district through which her Majesty passed being a thinly populated one, there were, of course, few crowds along the roadside, except at the villages of Lochernhead, St. Fillan's, and Comrie, and the town of Crieff. At these places, however, there were numerous preparations made for her Majesty's reception, in the shape of triumphal arches, floral decorations, &c.

It was curious to observe the ingenuity frequently displayed by means of bunches of heather and branches of trees, not only in keeping unsightly objects out of view, but in converting them into actual ornaments. Triumphal arches also were very common along the road, especially in Strearhern, where there were no fewer than a dozen. Between Killin and Drummond Castle there might be in all about eighteen.

On reaching St. Fillan's her Majesty was met by Sir David Dundas, Bart., who expected to have the honour of entertaining her Majesty at lunch in Dunira House; but owing to the lateness of the hour (five o'clock) it was found to be impossible to spare so much time. Sir David, however, joined the cavalcade, as did also the other proprietors along the line (viz. Major Moray, of Abercairney, as representing Mrs. Williamson, of Lawers, and Sir William Murray, Bart., of Ochtertyre) at the boundaries of their several properties.

At Turret Bridge her Majesty was met by Lord Willoughby, who, along with the above-named gentlemen, who were all on horseback, conducted her to Drummond Castle. Her Majesty's approach was announced by the firing of cannon from Ochtertyre brae. The town of Crieff was gaily decorated for the occasion with triumphal arches, festoons, and flags; and it was here and on the road down to the castle that the greatest crowds were assembled. Her Majesty reached Crieff a little after six o'clock, about which time a pretty smart shower fell. Her Majesty however, much to the satisfaction of the people, was graciously pleased not to allow the carriage to be closed till she passed through the town, merely keeping up her parasol. We need hardly say that her Majesty's reception was everything that could be desired. It was now getting rapidly dark, and the immense crowd who had assembled along the Muthil-road, and especially in the singularly splendid avenue of a mile and a half, which leads up to the castle, were beginning to fear that, long and patiently as they had waited, her Majesty would be invisible to them when she arrived. This fear was but too well founded, for, in addition to the increasing darkness, the rain had obliged her Majesty to get the carriage closed, so that she passed through the many thousands here collected almost entirely unseen. The disappointment thus occasioned was of course very great, the more especially as many of the Willoughby and Strathallan tenantry, several hundreds of whom were drawn up on horseback on each side of the avenue, had come between 40 and 50 miles, and had sat on horseback from two o'clock. There was also a considerable number of people present from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Dundee, and other places, who had waited for several hours, and were similarly disappointed.

The inner court at Drummond Castle was lined with about 120 Highlanders dressed in Drummond tartan, with a detachment of the 42nd Highlanders accompanied by the band of the Carabineers. The Highlanders were commanded by the Hon. Mr. Willoughby, Master of Drummond—the other officers being the Master of Strathallan, Major Drummond of Stuggeith, and Captain Drummond of Megginch.

Her Majesty reached the castle exactly at seven o'clock, by which time it was almost dark, so much so, that a few minutes before the approach of the royal *cortege* it was proposed to illuminate the inner court with blue lights and torches; but there was not time to get them ready. Her Majesty and the Prince were received by Lady Willoughby. The clan saluted her Majesty in the usual manner; the 42nd Highlanders presented arms; the band of the Carabineers played the national anthem; and the union jack was lowered from the top of the old castle, and the royal standard raised in its stead. The whole passed over, however, without a cheer. The Queen, we are informed, was exceedingly sorry at the disappointment experienced by so many people on the present occasion, and resolved to make up for it as far as possible, by passing through Crieff again on Monday on her visit to Abercairney.

Her Majesty and the Prince soon after dressed for dinner, and the following party sat down at table:—Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, Lord Mansfield, Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, Sir George Murray, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, the Officers of the Guard, Mrs. Home Drummond, Mr. E. Drummond, Sir David and Lady Dundas, the Hon. the Master of Strathallan; and of those residing in the Castle, Lord and Lady Willoughby, Hon. Alberick Drummond, the Master of Drummond, Lord and Lady Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, the Hon. Miss Willoughby, Duke de Richlieu, Lord Ossulston; together with her Majesty's suite.

In consequence of the very limited accommodation within the castle, it was necessary to erect a temporary banqueting-hall at the back of the house. This building was of wood, and plain enough in the exterior: but internally it was fitted up with great elegance and taste, and when properly lighted had a very fine effect.

In the evening the houses of Crieff were illuminated with candles in honour of the occasion; and at ten o'clock upwards of a hundred fires blazed from the neighbouring ranges of hills. The signal for lighting these was given by a blue light from the top of the old castle. The bonfires were seen by her Majesty from the drawing-room windows.

SUNDAY.—This morning, the Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time in the flower-garden, which is reckoned the finest of the kind in Britain, if not in Europe, and which has greatly excited her Majesty's admiration. The Rev. Mr. Giles, Lord Willoughby's chaplain, afterwards read prayers, and preached before her Majesty and his Royal Highness in the drawing-room. Prince Albert also visited the top of the old castle, for the purpose of seeing the extensive view which is commanded from that eminence.

Sir R. Peel and Lord Aberdeen attended service in the parish church of Muthil; Lord and Lady Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, and several of the other nobility and gentry residing at the castle, went to the Episcopal chapel of Muthil.

On Sunday, the dinner party were the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Officers of the Guard, Major Murray of Abercairney, Lord and Lady Kinnoull, Lady Louisa Hay, Hon. James Murray, Rev. Mr. Giles, Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, &c.

MONDAY.—This morning, about half-past five, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Lord Willoughby and Mr. Campbell of Monzie, started for the deer-stalking in the forest of Glenartney, a distance of twelve miles. They returned about three o'clock, the Prince having shot a stag and three hinds.

Her Majesty again spent some time this morning in the flower-garden, along with the Duchess of Norfolk. In passing through the inner court, which was lined with the Highlanders, her Majesty walked round the square, and inspected their dresses and accoutrements. About half-past four her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Lady Willoughby and the Duchess of Buccleuch, in the same carriage, and followed by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Norfolk, and the Hon. Miss Paget in another carriage, left the castle, on a visit to Major Moray, at Abercairney, and Lady Baird (the widow of the hero of Seringapatam), at Fernton. The royal *cortege* left the castle by the east gate, and passed through Crieff, where large crowds were again collected to get another look of her Majesty and the Prince, who graciously acknowledged the plaudits with which they were everywhere received.

The dinner party consisted of Lord and Lady Abercorn, Mr. Campbell of Monzie, Lord and Lady Sefton, Lord and Lady Craven, Officers of the Guard, Lord and Lady Belhaven, Lady Glenlyon, Mr. Gilmour, &c.

A grand ball took place in the evening in the temporary banquet-hall behind the castle. The number present amounted to about fifty, the hall not being able to accommodate a larger number.

TUESDAY.—About nine o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their suite, left Drummond Castle for Dalkeith Palace. The same preparations were visible along the road as on the previous occasions; such as triumphal arches, whitened cottages, floral decorations, flags, &c. About a mile beyond Muthil, was the following inscription on an arch erected there:—"Adieu, fair daughter of Streathern." Between Drummond Castle and Stirling there were in all nine arches. The little villages of Dunblane and bridge of Allen were particularly gay and happy-looking on the occasion. At the bridge of Allen her Majesty was met by the sheriff, the lieutenancy, and gentlemen of the county, who escorted her on horseback to Stirling-bridge.

The ancient burgh of Stirling, from an early hour this morning, was a scene of great bustle and excitement. Crowds were pouring into the town on horseback, in coaches, in carts, on foot, and in all sorts of vehicles. Every avenue into the town was swarming with people. Workmen were also busy decorating the fronts of the houses along the expected line of procession. The quantity of trees, evergreens, and flowers brought into requisition for this purpose was beyond all precedent. Almost every house was like a garden wall, every street like an avenue of trees. Among the most remarkable of the decorations were those in front of Drummond's Agricultural Museum, consisting of large festoons of grasses,

a floral crown, two sheaves of wheat, &c. At the foot of Broad-street there were painted in large letters the following lines from the "Lady of the Lake:"—

"Slowly down the deep descent,
Scotland's Queen and nobles went;
While all around the copse and wild wav
Was jubilee and loud huzza.

Two paintings were placed in front of the town-house, containing portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, with the words, "Welcome to the Queen who rejoices in the happiness of her people." "Hail, Royal Albert, may your union with the Queen be as lasting as it is happy." In front of a house in Bow street was inscribed, "Welcome guidwife of Ballengeich." There was another feature of the streets too remarkable to be omitted, and that was the immense number of tartan shawls of various patterns suspended from the windows in the shape of flags. We counted about a dozen in one house alone in the Bow.

At a little past ten o'clock the provost and magistrates assembled to meet her Majesty at the south end of Stirling Bridge, where a triumphal arch had been erected, formed of heather and bay leaves. After waiting for some time, the cannon from Arthrie Castle, answered by another salute from the Abbey Crag, announced her Majesty's approach. At twenty minutes past eleven, the guns of the castle fired a royal salute, announcing that her Majesty had arrived at the north side of Stirling Bridge, where she changed horses. The *cortege* then proceeded onwards, when the postillions, thinking the barrier on the bridge only one of the many triumphal arches they had encountered in their route, were about to pass through, but her Majesty catching a view of the magistrates in their official robes, with the high constables and the guildry on each side of the barrier, immediately called to them to stop. The procession then halted, when the provost, followed by the chamberlain and members of the council, advanced, and making their obeisance, Provost Galbraith said—

"May it please your Most Gracious Majesty, I have the honour, in the name of the Magistrates, Town-Council, and whole inhabitants of your Majesty's ancient royal burgh of Stirling, to congratulate you on your visit to Scotland, and to offer you, in their name, our most devoted loyalty and affection to your Majesty's sacred person and throne. We venture to hope that your Majesty has received gratification and pleasure from your short tour in our interesting country, and that at no distant period you will be graciously pleased again to visit Scotland, and to afford to your Scottish subjects another opportunity of testifying their loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Throne and Government. We humbly pray that your Majesty's life may be long spared to reign and rule over a devoted, a loyal, and a happy people. And now, in the name of the Magistrates and Council, I beg to present to your Majesty the keys of this ancient burgh."

Her Majesty graciously replied "We are assured that they cannot be in better hands, and it affords us much pleasure again to return them to your keeping."

The Provost then turning to Prince Albert, said,—"May it please your Royal Highness, in the name of the citizens, town-council, and inhabitants of Stirling, I do myself the honour to present to your Royal Highness the freedom of this ancient burgh, and to express to your Royal Highness the great honour which we feel in your condescending to accept this tribute of respect. It will be a pride in after days to recollect that the name of your Royal Highness is enrolled in the burgess book of this our ancient and loyal town; and permit me to say that your virtues and amiability of character have won for you the affections of all her Majesty's loyal and loving subjects. Permit me now to present to your Royal Highness the box containing the freedom of this ancient town."

His Royal Highness replied—"I feel myself highly honoured by this mark of your respect, and shall long cherish its remembrance."

On the *cortege* being about to pass on, the Provost again said, "Permit me one word, your Majesty. I had the honour to serve under your Majesty's lamented father, his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, for 24 years. It gives me sincere pleasure that, as Provost of this town, I have had the honour to receive your Majesty, under whose father I have had the honour to serve."

Her Majesty then replied, it gave her great satisfaction to meet in the Provost of this ancient town one who had served under her revered father.

The royal cavalcade then passed along the road leading to the west end of Cowane-street, up Bridge-street, St. Mary's Wynd, Broad-street, and Mar-place, to the Castle, escorted all the way by the Provost and magistrates.

On arriving at the Castle-gate, which they did about five minutes to twelve, her Majesty and Prince Albert alighted, and were received by Sir Archibald Christie, the Governor of the Castle, who conducted the royal pair to his house in the Castle.

The aspect of the old Castle of Stirling, its commanding position, the unrivalled prospects it presents to the eye, the extent of view visible from its walls, including Ben Lomond on the one side, and the whole range of the Ochill mountains on the other, seemed to strike her Majesty with the highest degree of admiration; nor was her Majesty forgetful of the numberless historical associations connected with its ancient walls. At one time the favourite residence of the Scottish Sovereigns, it was at all times an object of the first importance to the possessor. Antiquaries differ as to the date of its erection; but it is clearly proved to have existed as a fortalice of great strength so early as the beginning of the ninth century. Possessed in turn by the Picts, the Northumbrians, and the Danes, it passed ultimately into the hands of the English and Scotch alternately, in those terrible wars of independence waged by Wallace and the two Bruces against our Edward. General Monk reduced it for the Parliament in 1651, while General Blakeney held it out successfully against the Highland army under Prince Charles Edward, in 1746. The knowledge of these mutations in its history gave her Majesty a greater zest for the enjoyment of the scene in all its stern reality.

Her Majesty was followed by her suite, by Sir George Murray, Colonel of the 42nd, several of the clergy of the district, and others. At the lower-barrack square, a party of the 42nd were drawn up, who presented arms to her Majesty in passing. Her Majesty wore a satin tartan dress, white bonnet, and rich Paisley shawl. Prince Albert was dressed in a black surtout and checked trousers. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were received at the door of the Governor's house, by Lady Christie, who conducted them to the drawing-room, where they partook of a slight refreshment, and afterwards took a short walk in the garden behind the house, from which a fine view of the country to the west is obtained. The royal party afterwards visited the armoury, which contains John Knox's pulpit.

About half-past one, her Majesty, the Prince, and suite, returned to their carriages, and moved slowly down Mar-place, Broad-street, Baker-street, King-street, and Port-street. The scene presented in Broad-street was decidedly the gayest and most exciting we have yet seen in any of the towns through which her Majesty has passed. The natural grandeur of the High-street of Edinburgh was of course wanting; but, in every other respect, it was superior to what was there exhibited. The street, though a short is a spacious one; the houses were most of them white washed for the occasion; all of them were covered with foliage; scores of showy flags were suspended from the windows; eager faces were gazing out of every one; and handkerchiefs fluttered from every hand; and, in addition to all these, there was the ringing of bells, the merry sound of music, and the loud and continued huzzas of the multitude. Even the determined and bitter hooting experienced by Sir R. Peel at this quarter had its effect in adding to the excitement. Sir Robert, by the way, did not seem at all easy at the reception he met with, and frequently endeavoured to curry favour with the crowd by holding his hand out to them to shake; but, so far from abating, the disapprobation seemed to increase the more he became known. It is but fair to confess, however, that the hissers did not have it all their own way. A few lads, who kept around his carriage the whole way, cheered him most lustily; as did also a few groups here and there along the line of procession.

The Provost and Magistrates, with the Council, the Guildry, and various trades, accompanied the royal party to Port-street, the southern extremity of the burgh, where another triumphal arch was erected. Here the boys connected with the Stirling Academy, dressed in Highland uniforms, were assembled under the direction of Mr. Dunlop, the rector of that institution, and saluted her Majesty as she passed. The cheering here, as it had been along the whole route, was immense, and Sir Robert Peel, who was recognised here, came in for his full share of the applause. The Magistrates and their friends then took leave of her Majesty, and returned to Broad-street, where arrangements had been made for all the respectable citizens to drink the Queen's health. Her Majesty was here again joined by the Sheriff and Lieutenancy, and other county gentlemen forming her Majesty's escort, who thence conducted and accompanied her to Falkirk, and onwards to Linlithgow Bridge.

On leaving Stirling, the royal *cortege* passed through a succession of triumphal arches and other decorations, with which the hamlets and villages along the road were thickly studded. At St. Ninian's bedizened arches were placed at each end of the village; Bannockburn presented no fewer than five of these tasteful erections; Torwood-toll was decorated with an arch of laurel interspersed with fine flowers and mountain-ash berries, which stretched across the road; Glenbervie had a laurel arch; Sir Gilbert Stirling's gate was ornamented with an arch of laurels and a large flag; Larbert, a handsome laurel arch; at Camelon, three arches; Falkirk, at the west end, a motto, "Welcome to Falkirk," decorated with flowers, heather, and evergreens; at the east and north, "God save the Queen and Prince Albert," surmounted by V. R., handsomely done up in flowers, the whole decorated by evergreens. Here her Majesty was received by two companies of the 66th Foot, which came from Glasgow by the railway in the afternoon. This being Falkirk Tryst, the Sheriff of the county issued orders that no sheep or cattle should be lifted from or to the New Market between the hours of twelve o'clock an arrangement wisely made to prevent confusion and interruption to the royal party, and calculated to avoid danger to all.

For several days after her Majesty's route became known, the whole community of Falkirk, and other places along the line of road, were occupied night and day in making such preparations as might be deemed most respectful and gratifying to the royal party. Constables were appointed in large numbers to preserve order; the tenantry of the county were arranged in bodies to accompany the royal *cortege*, or to act as mounted patrol on the occasion; public meetings were held to devise fit decorations for the adornment of the line of march; and all has been carried into effect in a manner not less gratifying to the Queen and the royal party, than agreeable to those who had the pleasure of witnessing them. From an early hour on Tuesday morning, the whole population of Falkirk were on tiptoe, eagerly looking out from every part whence a view of the approach of the royal party could be obtained; and as the hour of her Majesty's arrival was uncertain, on the appearance of each successive party of horsemen, "the cry was still they come." About half-past one, a *ridette* of mounted men galloped hastily through the town, causing every heart to beat with expectation; and, in a few minutes more, the first of the advanced guard of cavalry were seen trotting sharply up, and followed at military distance by the remainder of the royal escort, in immediate advance of the royal carriage. On entering the town the pace was slackened; and as the Queen and the Prince passed slowly through the long street in their open carriage, all eyes were gratified by a view of the youthful royal pair; and when her Majesty observed every window and door tastefully decorated with flowers, and called the attention of the Prince to the circumstance, and to the triumphal arches thrown across the street, and to the hundred banners floating in the air, it was not surprising that she cast a gratified eye on the tens of thousands assembled to behold her, nor that she replied with gracious bows and condescending smiles to acclamations which responded from the classic Torwood to Graham's Dyke. The crowd here was greatly augmented by large numbers who had come from every district in the west early in the morning by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

At Carbrook, her Majesty was met by the tenantry of Lord Dunmore, headed by Mr. Salmon, his lordship's factor, who escorted her on horseback to Callender. This body, we understand, afterwards dined together in the Blue Bell Inn, Falkirk.

Passing through Falkirk, the royal party wheeled suddenly to the right about half a mile east of the town, and entered the grounds of Callender, the princely seat of Mr. Forbes, the member for the county. The party was followed by nearly the whole tenantry of the west and middle districts of Stirlingshire, on horseback. The number of mounted men must at this time have been at least 500; while the pedestrians scampering through every part of the ground to get in advance of her Majesty, formed altogether a most picturesque and enlivening spectacle. A part of the 53rd was here drawn up, and presented arms on the arrival of the Queen, who entered into conversation with her host and several other gentlemen during the four minutes the carriages were drawn up for the purpose of changing horses. Her Majesty entered at the west gate, and came out at the east gate, near Lauriston toll-bar. It was now precisely two o'clock, and the royal party again set off at a rapid pace. Multitudes of persons were assembled at every part of the road; and at Polmont, where a triumphal arch was thrown across the road, the Earl of Zetland's tenants, ninety in number, decorated with favours, were drawn up on the road, and instantly wheeling into the rear, formed no inconsiderable addition to the immense multitude, every moment augmented by crowds issuing from the cross-roads with which the country is intersected. Several

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XII.

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT, M.P.

The journalist who selects, as an attractive feature of public interest, a series of political subjects to discuss upon his page, has seldom the satisfaction of encountering in any public character a man of irreproachable life, commanding talents, and untarnished reputation; who, amid the storms of party warfare, has drawn upon himself none of the invective of the conflict, but has, on the other hand, maintained serene possession of the respect, the regard, and admiration of all interests alike. Yet such a man is Sir William Follett, the present Solicitor-General. Though very eminent, and also very young, he has risen to his position under the universal approval of society, and almost without one shaft of envy from its poisoned quiver. With gentle manners, much learning, a sedate mind, and a reflective disposition, he has taken his stand as a lawyer, a gentleman, and a politician on ground that cannot be shaken under him, and in a position from which he cannot be induced to swerve. He is at the bar one of the most powerful and impressive of advocates; in the legislature one of the most respected and persuasive of orators; in the social circle one of the most winning and amiable companions of life. The only drawback he has felt to an almost undeviating career of distinction has been a delicacy of constitution, which has rendered him frequently subject to ill-health; but this, we hope, will cease entirely to impair his physical strength, and then we may safely predict the future crowning of his moral energies with the Lord Chancellorship of England. If life is spared he will gain this goal

We introduce a brief sketch of his career, premising that he is the son of Captain Follett, once of the 15th Regiment, by the only daughter of John Webb, Esq., of Kinsale, so that he is of Irish extraction by the mother's side. He was born in 1798.

In the year 1815 he entered of Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1818 took his degree of Bachelor of Arts. His Master's degree he did not take until 1832.

In Michaelmas term, 1814, he entered as a member of the Inner Temple, and in the year 1821 he commenced practice as a special pleader under the bar; but in 1824, severe illness obliged him to leave London, and he was unable to resume the duties of his profession until the summer of 1825, when he joined the Western Circuit, having, however, been called to the bar in Trinity term 1824.

Sir William Follett's rise in his profession has been unusually rapid, he having obtained the rank of Solicitor-General within ten years from his first joining his circuit. The first occasion on which he particularly distinguished himself, and attracted the notice of the profession and the public, was on the argument of a demurrer in an action for an assault brought by a reporter of the press against a Coroner—for the purpose of raising and deciding the question whether a Coroner's was an open court, or whether he had a right to exclude the public. Sir William Follett was counsel for the Coroner, and was opposed to Mr. Baron Parke, then in the height of his practice and reputation.

In this cause Sir William Follett was successful, and other opportunities having soon offered of again displaying his ability and great legal attainments, he rapidly acquired a very extensive practice in the courts of law, and became also much sought after in committees of the House of Commons, where he probably acquired the tone and manner of Parliamentary debate, and prepared the way for the flattering reception with which he was greeted when he became a member of the House.

Sir William Follett was not in Parliament before the passing of the Reform Bill, although it is known that several seats were offered and pressed upon him. On the dissolution immediately following this measure, he complied with a requisition from an influential body of the inhabitants of Exeter, and contested that city with Mr. Buller and Mr. Divett. In this contest the Conservatives were unsuccessful, but were returned afterwards at the general election of 1834. A few days afterwards he was appointed Solicitor-General, and William IV. knighted him on presentation.

During the Whig decade he remained in opposition, but is now Solicitor General once more, and daily acquiring fresh distinction either in Parliament or court. He recently made a most dazzling and eloquent defence for the *Sunday Times*, in the action brought against it by Colonel Greville for a "horse-race libel," which, for power, argument, and ingenuity, we are told exceeded anything that has been heard within the court for many a long day.

Sir William Follett has already acquired a high rank among the most accomplished parliamentary orators of the day. His style of speaking is eminently calculated to win and retain the attention of a popular assembly. His mind is vigorous, yet strictly disciplined. His arguments are always well connected and judiciously arranged; and the general construction of his addresses is peculiarly correct and finished. His language is, at the same time, nervous and forcible, fluent and elegant. It is also wholly free from redundant figure and ornament. His delivery is manly, frank, and impressive. His voice, too, is clear and melodious, and its intonations strikingly attest his perfect sincerity and good faith.

In October 1830, Sir William Follett married Miss Giffard, the eldest daughter of the late Sir Harding Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, by whom he has two daughters.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

MADAME CELESTE.

Before you, gentle reader, you have "the presentment" of that far-famed and accomplished *artiste*, Mademoiselle Celeste, in her piquante and saucy character of Margot in the "*Pretty Girls of Stilberg*," which she renders peculiarly attractive by her *naive* acting and her exceedingly pretty and correct costume. Indeed, in all she does, her attention to costume and her devotion to her art is worthy the imitation of her less fortunate brother and sister professors. She is perhaps the most generally popular favourite that ever appeared in our United Kingdoms; and in the United States she is absolutely idolized. To the latter country she more immediately appertains, having married an American of the name of Elliot; and whose recent death is the cause of her sudden return, by the Great Western, to look after considerable property she had realized by her sole exertions, amounting at one time to something like 150,000 dollars, and to bring over to this country her only child, a daughter, for the better finishing of her education. She was originally a pupil of the Academie Royale of Paris; and by perseverance and industry, backed by that necessary ingredient genius, has raised herself up to her present elevated position. Whether as an actress, a pantomimist, or a *danseuse*, she is equally excellent; witness her dashing touches of true comedy as St. Louis in "*Foreign Affairs*," and her pathos as Marie in "*Marie Dorange*," her mute eloquence as Maurice in "*The Child of the Wreck*," or her graceful movements in "*St. Mary's Eve*" and "*The World of Dreams*." We wish her safe passage to the other side of the Atlantic and a speedy return; successful she is sure to be as far as the public go. She numbers many genuine friends both here and there; her private worth, amiable manners, and irreproachable character, entitling her to the respect and admiration of all.

TOP OF THE MONUMENT.

We last week gave a view of the Monument in Fish-street-hill, built to commemorate the great fire of London. At the especial request of many of our subscribers, we this week give a view of the top of it, on a more enlarged scale, by which its structure and peculiarities may be more particularly observed.

FLORICULTURE.

THE ADONIS FLOWER, OR PHEASANT'S EYE.

(Adonis autumnalis.)

Though less familiarly known than the flowers already described in our pages, the pheasant's eye is not less beautiful or less deserving of notice. To those who are privileged to leave the crowded suburbs of the metropolis at this season of the year, and wander at their leisure through the picturesque scenery of our western counties, it may have happened (as was the case with the writer of this notice) that the attention has been suddenly arrested by what seemed a gem among the flowers, so deep, so ruby-like in its tints, and these so much enhanced in brilliancy by the charming vesture of minutely-divided bright green leaves by which it was surrounded. Who but those that have made the study of plants their recreation and delight, can understand the pleasure which is experienced on such a discovery as that to which we have just alluded. To behold for the first time so lovely a specimen of the simple grace and beauty which adorn our country's wild flowers as that presented by the adonis, or pheasant's eye, is, to the admirer and collector of plants, a source of real delight. The circumstances attending the discovery become inseparably connected in his mind with the flower himself; and in turning over the leaves of his herbarium he has a little history to read in every page; a "language of flowers," not fanciful, ridiculous, and offensive to his taste; but appealing in all its truth and reality to the better feelings of his nature, bringing back the memory of those who shared in his country rambles, and calling up the very words, and looks, and scenes, endeared by the ties of friendship, or hallowed by the love of *home*.

The pheasant's eye belongs to a very extensive tribe of plants, distributed throughout the temperate regions of the globe, but most abundant in moist climates. This is the ranunculus, or crow-foot tribe, of which the common yellow varieties give the golden hue to our pastures in the spring season, and are generally known as *butter-cups*. But the pheasant's eye is not so easily recognised by its likeness to these, as by the resemblance it bears to another group of plants in the same tribe, *i. e.* the *anemones*. Though considerably smaller than even the lesser species of anemone, the form of the blossom, and the richness of its colour, together with the multiplied divisions of the leaves, remind us of the dark-coloured varieties of that flower. The pheasant's eye generally attains rather more than a foot in height, and opens its blossoms earlier or later in the season, according as it is exposed to, or sheltered from, the direct influence of the sun. Corn-fields may be considered as the usual habitat of this plant; and there the deep red colour of the blossoms causes them to be easily perceived, especially when the corn is in its green state. A specimen of this plant now lying before us was gathered, or rather plucked up by the roots (for we prefer the whole plant for botanical purposes), in the commencement of June 1841, and we do not perceive that the ruby cup has lost aught of its brilliancy, though the light and elegant leaflets have exchanged their emerald for a topaz hue. The pheasant's eye is not so common in England as in many parts of the continent; but it is rather abundant on the banks of the Medway, in Kent, and may be found partially distributed in several other counties. It seems to have been first deemed worthy of cultivation in gardens during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Gerarde, the quaint, but generally accurate historian of English plants, writing in 1597, says that he brought the seed from the west of England, where it was growing wild among the corn, and sowed it in his garden on account of "the beautie of the flowres." Speaking of the plants of the ranunculus tribe generally, he fails not to notice their acrid properties, and says, that "all and every of them do blister and cause paine wheresoever they be applied, and pain doth draw unto itself more pain." This is quite true of the tribe in general, and more particularly so as it regards some of the species, which are irritating and highly poisonous in their qualities. The garden spoken of by Gerarde, in which he raised the pheasant's eye from seed, was situate in Holborn, which was in his day considered as forming part of the *suburbs* of London. The common names of the adonis at that time were "red chamomile" and "rose a rubie."

The fable connected with this flower is, that it sprang from the blood of Adonis when he was wounded by the boar; and hence it received its Latin name. The English appellation of pheasant's eye is derived from a supposed resemblance between its dark-red petals disposed around a black centre, and the eye of that beautiful bird.

This plant might be introduced more frequently into gardens with advantage. It is fully worthy of a place there, and has the recommendation of being easily raised, in almost any soil, and of accommodating itself to every situation. It has even been found to thrive in shrubberies, under the drip of trees, though in such situations, as it might be expected, the flowers are not produced until late in the season. Young plants raised from seed soon become bushy, and require to be thinned out, until only three or four plants are left in one spot. The seed may be sown early or late, according to the time the plants are required to be in blossom; but the natural period of blossoming in this flower is in June, July, and August. Plants raised from seed late in the year stand the winter well.

This plant was formerly held in some estimation on account of its medicinal qualities. The seeds were bruised and given in wine; and an infusion of the whole herb was deemed bene-

ficial as a sudorific. But the preparations of the Adonis, together with many other ancient supposed remedies for disease, have been superseded, in modern practice, by more effective agents; and we are not aware that the name of the plant has been admitted in any of the recent pharmacopœias.

To see the pheasant's eye in perfection, we must seek it in its native fields, where it enjoys a proud pre-eminence over the less richly clad blossoms in its vicinity, and where even the scarlet poppy, though so greatly superior in size, will not bear a comparison with it as to beauty of colour. It appears to less advantage in a garden (though, as we have said, it is quite deserving of a place there); and it is not, if bruised, an agreeable addition to a bouquet, on account of the acrid quality already alluded to. This reminds us of an admirable comparison by the poet Cowper:

"Man in society is like a flower
Blown in its native bed: 'tis there alone
He both expands in full bloom.
So we, it, are only reach their proper use,
But more associated and combined with man
By real warrant, or self-pro ned by bond
For interest sake, or swarm ... into clans
Beneath one head for purposes of war,
Like flowers selected from the rest, and bound
And bundled close to fill some crowded vase,
Fetch rapid ... and, by compression marr'd,
Contracts dem... not to be endured."

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The annual meeting of this society having been fixed by the charter of incorporation at this season of the year, there were but few members present upon the occasion at the gardens on Tuesday morning. The report of the council for the past year showed that there had been a large accession of members, and that a very considerable sum had been expended upon the gardens, which are laid out with great judgment, the several parts to suit the objects of the society, and the whole forming an excellent specimen of landscape gardening. The Duke of Norfolk was re-elected President of the Society. Specimens grown in the gardens of various kinds of grass and other plants, lately introduced from New Holland and elsewhere for agricultural purposes, were exhibited at the meeting.

A single out-door vine, belonging to Mr. Candy, of Truro, is now loaded with 875 fine bunches of grapes, and, at a low average, there will be depending from its branches, when the fruit comes to maturity, the enormous weight of nearly nine cwt. of grapes.

Wild fruit of all kinds was never more abundant than during the present season—bramble-berries, sloes, hazel-nuts, blackberries, walnuts, hips and haws. The mountain-ashes, everywhere are beautiful to behold, covered as they are unprecedently with a profusion of fruit, so far as our recollection can penetrate. The crop of mushrooms has also been great in situations favourable to fungus culture; and but rarely has ketchup been sold cheaper or of better quality.—*Dumfries Courier.*

LITERATURE.

COMIC NURSERY TALES, by F. W. N. BAYLEY, Author of "The New Tale of a Tub." No. II. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. London, 1842: Orr and Co.

We have here, by favour of the publishers, the proof sheets of the second number of Mr. Bayley's "Nursery Tales," and, to judge by the long interval which the author has allowed to elapse since his production of the first, we are afraid to pay any distinguished compliment to his punctuality. His verses nevertheless have the dash-off air of rapidity about them, and now that the book is come it makes, like its predecessor, a very presentable appearance. For this it is in a great measure indebted to the admirable designs of Pinwell, one of the pencil-kings of the Paris Charivari, who has given a most picturesque air to his designs, and invested his heroine, in spite of touches of comedy, with all the artless and genuine simplicity which she wears so gracefully in the English nursery tale. "Little Red Riding Hood" is here painted with all the poetry of childhood about her; and we suspect that this has tended here and there to seduce the muse of Mr. Bayley away from drollery, and to throw in touches of nature in accordance with the characteristics of the artist's style. The result is the production of an *ensemble* neither so broad nor so burlesque as "Blue Beard" (though still here and there preserving outlines of caricature), but not less attractive on account of its simplicity, and perhaps even more tempting to the eyes and hearts of children. Now and then, of course, the fun runs riot, for it would never do to despoil youth of its laugh; but upon the whole, the narrative descriptive prevails over the ludicrous. We shall however allow plates and poem to speak on their own behalf. Here is the heroine being sent upon her journey.

"Then spoke mamma
With a look serious, sir,
And 'Little Red Riding Hood, dear, my dear,
I have something for you: bleached grandmother here,—
It's a pot of fresh butter as ever was seen,
And that you'll carry a-top of your head—
It's a cake—the sweetest that ever she kneaded,
And *that* you'll put 'neath the fresh butter pot;
And last of all, if you mean to be good,
You'll cover your scones with your red little hood.

"You'll go,
I know,
And not very slow,
By the dingy wood where the tall trees grow,
And the dark-green water whose rivulets flow
Where no pretty wood-nymphs shall ever be seen
But you'll not be afraid,
For an intrepid maid
Has little to trouble at, whether or no;
And when you get to your grandmother's door,—
Who is easily found,
For she lives on the ground-
Floor,
You'll go quietly in; for no noise you must make,
But put down your butter, and put down your cake,
And say,—'Grandmother, mother sent these for your sake.'"

Then, curtseying sweetly,
As I told ye,
As you would to a beau, whom you wanted to marry you.
You'd take care to tuck,
And come sudden-y back,
As fast as your dear little legs, love, will carry you.'
"The pretty child,
With her ringlets wild—
And her eyes of blue, that were always so mild;—
Mouth, the sweetest that ever so called
And a heart more free,
In its artlessness,
Than man's ... opposition out of revelry.—
To do ... thy duty
Was ... her natural story,
That was sung to the wise words, as fell to the throng,
In a tone that seemed to ... ve of love,
When the wings of the angels were waiting above.

"It was no disaster
To hear Madame Pasta,
It isn't so easy
To outdo Catalani;
Rafanelli charms men, or
I don't know his tenor;
And Malibran's Lullaby
Doesn't sung 'Canzone amorose!'
Which I vow, as I'm a bachelor, he doesn't know how
To astonish the natives, and chant like a crow!
Even Adelaide Kemble,
Now Countess Sartoris,
May her voice not dissemble,
Unless her throat sore is;
But sing to her best
To the ears of the blest,
I doubt whether she, in the height of her glory,
Or any of those who before her I've named,
Could sing like the beauty of my pleasant story,
Or be half so gentle, or half so far famed;
In a sentence I could,
Most, might, can will, and would,
Declare that they none of them e'er were so good
As my fair little,
Rare little,
Red Riding Hood!

Suppose we now bring her to the point—

Where a wolf, whose jaws
Cleared the forest chasms,
Came after her lamp,
With all ... ire and kisses!
Yes! a wolf, who so short
Frightens her, that she says
He is, to make out,
The great test of his species.

When Wolf has finished his confab, and is off after the grandmother, "Little Red Riding Hood" loiters by the way,—

Pretty maid! she idly fingers,
As young thoughtless children will,
By the wood-wild path of flowers,
Through the valley, o'er the hill;
Now a little playful trifler
Of some carol-music fragment—
Now a sport and laughing whisper
Of some gaudy, happy thought.
Careless of her very errand,
Free and fear of all long far,
With the dauntless heart of childhood,
Playing with her cake and jar
Look! they are in the careful keeping,
Now to throw them up and all,
To, or are falling, as Lord love her!
She would never let them fall!
Her blythe spirit—who it control it?
Who would dim its joy with wrath!
Ha! the cake is round, and rolls it
Like a hoop upon the path.

There! the clangful creature flies!
Cake and jar are both laid by,
And a warring top is spinning
Underneath her merry eye.
Chasing every sportive vision
That before her fancy stirs,
What world-heart is so Elysian
In its happiness as hers!

Stay! a cloud comes o'er her spirit
One grey little tiny cloud
First, with just a feather's trifle,
Not more roughly, nor more loud,
Moves—yet to staid reflection—
Of her gleeful heart to-day,
Hinders,—Why has galamelon loitering—
What a careless child am I

Soon no more of playful frolic—
Old-thought looks does she sip,
But with sweet demureness wonder,
And a gravely pointed lip.
She re-finds the path she scattered;
Pauses there to ponder fain,
Like a butterfly back flitted,
Resting on its rose again.

Thought and breath they come together,
She hath scattered all her woes
In one moment, and now fresh
Sin ling on her way she goes.
Her young steps have made the journey,
Skipping on more fast than far,
And she gains as her Granny's cottage
Safely with her cake and jar.

The remorse of the wolf, after he has swallowed the grandmother is sufficiently touching:—

But now his sin
Soon worked within,
Remorse did make him weep:
With sorrow and with supper crammed,
His head between the sheets he rammed,
And then he fell asleep.
He fell asleep, but soon did dream:
His tears they poured out in a stream,—
His groan out in a snore,—
And, as digesting grows more hard,
A thousand horrors and regrets
Beset his mental powers.

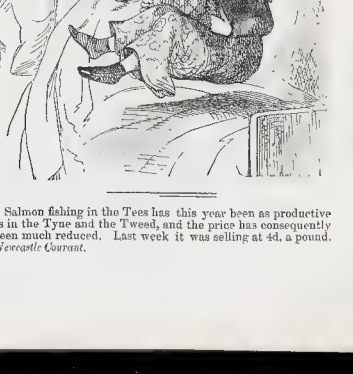
Greatly his vision did extend,—
He saw grandmothers without end,
Whose moans did daunt and dismay him;
To all repenting of his sup,
He almost wished he could bring up
The one he had within him.
As he dreamt on; oh, well-a-day!
One supper on his conscience lay
More heavy than ten dinners.
He leapt and barked, and howled,
He suffered pangs, and no relief,
So ever may grandmothers ea
The wolf inside of sinners.

When he wakes, and his pretty little follower is admitted,

She didn't sit upon a chair,
Because she didn't see one there,—
She saw it was all ... ated,
There was ... she won't make,
She didn't like any such seat,
She trotted at once to where
There was one, upstairs ... ted,
We don't know why he began to dwell
Within the text,—and now if you discern it, you're
A clever person:—to this touch
That, Wolf's great appetite was such,
Not to ... Grandmother and child,
He ate—I CALL THE FAIRIES!

So the pretty mother, when all's done and said,
And I tell it to Ruby Hood, sat on the bed:
And was very soon puzzled to know, because,
What kind of a grandmother she'd got there!

All the rest of the story, up to its appalling climax, is told with due regard to decorum; and now we leave author and artist in the hands of the reader. The work is beautifully printed in three tints, and got up with much taste and elegance. It is indeed a cheap half-a-crown's worth for the juveniles. We are informed that the "Sleeping Beauty" is in the press.



Salmon fishing in the Tees has this year been as productive as in the Tyne and the Tweed, and the price has consequently been much reduced. Last week it was selling at 4d. a pound. *Newcastle Courant.*

Dalkeith it was a complete holiday, the whole of the shops being closed, and business completely suspended. The road also, for a great distance, was crowded with spectators anxious to have a passing view of her Majesty, and the regular escort was followed by a great number of the yeomanry of the county on horseback. In the evening the church steeple was illuminated at each corner by large oval-shaped gas lights; and over the shop of Mr. Haig, plumber, were a "V" and an "A," with a star in gas, which had a very brilliant and beautiful effect.

The following were the dinner party at the Palace in the evening:—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl and Countess of Cawdor and Lady Mary Campbell, the Earl of Hardwicke, General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Lord and Lady John Scott, Lord and Lady Emlyn, Sir James Clark, Hon. Miss Paget, Captain Warren, Lieutenant Fenton and Lieutenant Atkins, of the 53rd; Captain Barber and Captain Ingram, commanding the escort of Dragoons; Lord Frederick and Lady Augusta Fitzclarence.

WEDNESDAY. The Queen and Prince Albert walked out in the grounds of Dalkeith Palace, altogether unattended, and remained for some time. About half-past two o'clock, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Bailie Richardson, and Sir William Dyradale, Treasurer of the city, arrived at the Palace in the carriages of the Lord Provost and Sir William Drysdale, for the purpose of presenting his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Sir Robert Peel, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Aberdeen, with the freedom of the city, which had been voted at former meetings of the Town Council. The addresses were beautifully written on vellum by Mr. Forrester, lithographer, St. Andrew-square, and were in every respect a model of caligraphy. That to his Royal Highness, the principal words of which were inscribed in gold, and that to the Duke of Buccleuch, were perhaps the most tasteful; but all four were exquisite, and unequalled, we should suppose, specimens of penmanship. The cases were manufactured by Mr. Williams, case-maker, North Bridge. That enclosing the burgess ticket to the Prince was made of crimson velvet, lined with orange silk (the city colours), and had the arms of the city exquisitely chased in gold on the top of the case.

The preamble to the burgess tickets was the same in each. That to his Royal Highness ran as follows:—

"At Edinburgh, the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, on which day the Right Honourable Sir James Forrest of Comiston, Bart., Lord Provost; John Richardson, David Jugurtha Thomson, William Johnston, and Andrew Wilkie, Esquires, Bailies; John Ramsay, Esq., Dean of Guild; Sir William Drysdale of Pittenchar, Knight, Treasurer; and the other Members of the Town Council, in Council assembled, admitted and received, and do hereby admit and receive his Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c. &c. &c., the Consort of her Most Gracious Majesty, in testimony of the respect entertained by the Magistrates and Council for the public and private virtues by which his Royal Highness adorns his exalted station."

The presentations to the three Cabinet Ministers contained, as we have said, the same preamble, but were dated on the 6th September. That to Sir Robert Peel bore to be "in testimony of their sense of the distinguished talents which have raised him to so high a station as that of Prime Minister of the Crown, and of the manner in which, in that capacity, he has discharged his duty to the Sovereign, on occasion of her first visit to this metropolis."

The ticket of presentation to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch bore to be "in testimony of the sense entertained by them of the virtues which adorn his high rank—the patriotic improvements he has accomplished and the manner in which his Grace has discharged the duty of host of her Majesty the Queen, on her first visit to this metropolis."

That to the Earl of Aberdeen bore to be "as a mark of their approbation of the manner in which his Lordship has discharged his important duties while in attendance, as one of the Principal Secretaries of State, on her Majesty during her first visit to the metropolis of Scotland."

The deputation, on their arrival, were first introduced to his Royal Highness, and the splendid case, containing the freedom of the city, was handed to him by the Lord Provost; on which his Royal Highness, in a few well-chosen expressions, expressed his deep sense of the honour which was done him by this mark of respect from the Magistrates and Town Council of the city.

The deputation were then introduced to the Cabinet Ministers; and the Lord Provost presented each of them with their respective tickets, accompanied with some appropriate remarks.

Sir Robert Peel, in returning thanks for the honour done him, remarked that he had now had the honour and the gratification of accompanying two British Sovereigns to the Scottish metropolis. On the first occasion he was comparatively new to public life; but he should never forget the kindness he had even at that period received. Since then, many changes had occurred, and he was glad to observe that the city had experienced many improvements. He had recently been honoured by his Sovereign with the direction of her councils; and if anything could add to that honour, it was that, on returning to Edinburgh in her service after an absence of twenty years, the magistrates had honoured him with the freedom of the city. This was a mark of respect for which he felt deeply grateful; and whatever might be the course of his after life, he should never cease to feel proud of being enrolled a citizen of Edinburgh.

The Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Aberdeen also briefly expressed their thanks for the honour conferred upon them.

The deputation then bowed and withdrew.

Soon after, the Rev. Principal Lee was introduced to his Royal Highness, and presented him with the diploma of LL.D., in a case elegantly ornamented, which had been conferred on him at a full meeting of the Senatus Academicus, on Saturday week, when his Royal Highness visited the College. The diploma was graciously received by his Royal Highness, who expressed his deep sense of the honour thus conferred upon him.

Between three and four o'clock, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their suite, visited Roslin, and viewed the chapel and grounds. Her Majesty appeared to be much gratified with this interesting monument of ancient taste, and with the beautiful finish and fine preservation in which the workmanship still remains.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch and Colonel Bouverie, drove round by Loanhead and Lasswade to Hawthornden, the seat of Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Bart., which having reached about five o'clock, the royal visitors entered the remains of the old Castle, where they had a view of the romantic glen towards the north. They then proceeded to examine several of the ancient relics which remain in possession of the family; namely, the old table which belonged to Robert III., who married one of the family of Drummond, and the sword of King Robert the Bruce. Her Majesty remained some time at the poet's seat, at that part of the Castle commanding a view of the splendid scenery of the glen below, which excited her admiration, and she expressed herself highly delighted with this fine specimen of natural beauty. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were also much interested at viewing the celebrated plane tree, under which the poet Drummond and Ben Jonson met 250 years ago. The caves that are cut out of the solid rock below the castle, the ancient retreats in cases of need of those who lived in those disorderly times, were viewed with equal marks of interest. Though no intimation was given of her Majesty's intention to view this romantic spot, yet such is the deep and general interest which her presence has excited, that, from a report that a visit was intended to Hawthornden, a numerous concourse of people had assembled, consisting of the tenants and villagers in the neighbourhood, to whom the grounds were liberally thrown open; and her Majesty slept into her carriage and drove off, amid the enthusiastic cheers, of the assembled throng. In absence of Sir Francis and Lady Drummond, who were unfortunately from home, her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted over the Castle and grounds by Mr. Henderson, chamberlain to Sir F. Drummond, Bart.

At the dinner party last night covers were laid for twenty-seven. Among those present, in addition to her Majesty and her Royal Consort, and their noble host and hostess, there were the Duchess of Norfolk, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, and Lady Mary Campbell, the Earl of Hardwicke, General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Lord and Lady John Scott, Lord and Lady Emlyn, Sir James Clark, Hon. Miss Paget, &c. &c.

The following notice was issued by the Lord Provost and magistrates, in reference to the embarkation of her Majesty:—

"Council Chambers, Edinburgh,
Wednesday, 14th Sept., 5 o'clock, P.M.

"The Lord Provost and Magistrates have to announce to their fellow-citizens, that her Majesty intends to leave Dalkeith Palace to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, and to enter the city by Nicholson-street, passing down to Granton Pier by the South and North Bridges, Prince's-street, Hanover-street, and Canon-mills-bridge.

"To prevent accidents, no persons will be permitted to stand on the North-bridge or Canon-mills-bridge until her Majesty has passed; and it is particularly requested that the carriageway along the whole route shall be kept perfectly clear."

Very judicious arrangements appear to be made by the magistrates, to prevent accidents from the rush of persons upon the line of the procession at the different points. In such cases the great danger arises from the lateral movement of a crowd down the cross streets, by which the line is broken, and order altogether interrupted. To prevent this, two barricades were erected across the High-street, and one above and one below the Tron Church, thus stemming the tide of population that would otherwise flow in both directions upon that point of the line between the South and North Bridges, and which might, if not prevented, throw the whole into inextricable confusion. For the same reason, another barricade has been erected at the foot of the Mound, between the Institution Buildings and East Prince's-street-gardens, thus turning to the westward the throng of persons that are sure to issue upon Prince's-street by that outlet. Another has been erected from the east side of the Register-office to the Duty-house, thus shutting out the crowd issuing from Leigh-street and the Regent-road. At Canon-mills again, another barricade has been erected from the south-east end of the bridge to the buildings opposite, stopping all egress from Broughton, Bonnington, &c., and bringing the whole multitude to arrange themselves quietly along the line down Pitt-street, Brandon-street, &c. In addition to this, parties of military, both cavalry and infantry, will patrol the North-bridge and Canon-mills-bridge, to prevent persons from standing upon either.

THURSDAY.—At the early hour of seven o'clock this morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert partook of breakfast in a room in the west wing of the palace, to which they were received in the marble hall by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the other nobility assembled in the palace. Her Majesty entered into an animated conversation, expressing the great gratification she had experienced throughout the whole of her visit, and especially remarking upon the kind and very warm reception that had everywhere greeted her in her progress.

A few minutes after eight her Majesty took her departure from the palace, and was assisted into the carriage by the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Liverpool. The Duchess of Buccleuch, who was specially requested to take her seat in the royal carriage, then followed, accompanied by Prince Albert. Immediately on the appearance of her Majesty the salute was given by a large detachment of the 53rd, drawn up in front of the palace, the band at the same time playing the national anthem. The royal party then proceeded along the carriage road, and left by the Queen's-gate, escorted by a party of the Enniskillen Dragoons. Another carriage followed, containing Lord and Lady Emlyn and some of her Majesty's suite. The Duke of Buccleuch, Lord John Scott, Mr. Anson, and other gentlemen accompanied the royal party on horseback. When her Majesty had finally quitted the park the royal standard was lowered on the palace.

A notice was published last night that it was her Majesty's intention to set off from Dalkeith at eight o'clock this morning and to sail from Granton Pier about nine; and at an early hour the whole intervening route—the windows, the roads, and every spot raised above the common level, was lined with crowds of spectators, anxious to catch a departing view of their Sovereign. It was fully as interesting a spectacle as was yet witnessed; and the fineness of the day, being one of the most delightful we have had, even in this remarkable season, gave peculiar splendour and interest to the whole scene.

In Edinburgh, along the whole line of her Majesty's progress, the streets presented a most pleasing and animated appearance. From Preston-street, along Clerk-street, St. Patrick square, Nicolson-street, the South-bridge, and down to the arches of the North-bridge, the streets were lined with anxious spectators; here and there, and wherever any spot presented a secure position for tables, or other articles that could in any way raise them above the level of the street, the masses were more dense, but in general the appearance was regular and orderly, while the windows, crowded with ladies in all shades of dress, presented a gay and animated prospect. As her Majesty approached, which she did at an easy pace, the cheering was most enthusiastic, and along her whole course, we might say, it was one continued acclamation. The castle commenced to fire a royal salute immediately on her advancing to the open part of the North-bridge.

Along Princes-street, Hanover-street, Dundas-street, and Pitt-street, every spot was in like manner occupied; and the enthusiastic acclamations of the assembled multitudes, and the waving of handkerchiefs, were begun the moment the approach of the royal train was descried. Her Majesty was seated in an open carriage, on the right hand of Prince Albert, and looked extremely well; the expression of her countenance was remarkably sweet and pleasing. She was dressed in a bonnet of pale pink, and a splendid tartan shawl.

In crossing George-street, a detachment of the Archers, under the command of Sir John Hope, were drawn up, and received her Majesty, who desired the carriage to stop, while she conversed for a few minutes with Sir John. She appeared to be in the highest spirits. From this point the *cortege* proceeded slowly down North Hanover-street and Pitt-street, on account of the immense pressure of the assembled multitude, which here seemed to be greater than at any other part of the line, owing to the blocking up of Cannon-mills-bridge, which forced back the crowd upon the centre. After all, the efforts of the dragoons to keep the bridge clear were ineffectual, the multitude burst through all restraint, and occupied the bridge in such a dense mass, that her Majesty, with humane consideration for the safety of the people, ordered the procession to halt for a short time till the road became gradually clear.

The grounds around Granton Pier were the great point of attraction, as from thence a fine view of the embarkation and departure of her Majesty could be seen; accordingly, before eight o'clock, many of the places were occupied by ladies and gentlemen, and crowds of people were hurrying towards it along all the roads, on foot, on horseback, and in every description of carriage. Some interruption, however, took place soon after eight o'clock, from a detachment of dragoons having been stationed at Canon-mills-bridge who allowed no carriages or passengers to pass, consequently the people were obliged to make the best of their way across the water of Leith by any outlet which they could discover, many scrambling up steep banks and over walls, at considerable risk to themselves, and no little damage to their clothes. A great number, however, got across in these ways, and continued to swell the multitudes around the pier; but few carriages followed, as they had to make a long circuit before they could get into the Granton road.

At nine o'clock, when the guns from the Castle announced her passage through the city, every one pressed forward to procure proper stances for viewing her Majesty, but, from the obstruction at Canon-mills-bridge, the number of people assembled was not so great as might have been anticipated. About twenty minutes past nine the royal *cortege* was seen advancing at a quick pace; her Majesty's carriage, surrounded by a detachment of Enniskillens, and followed by a great many gentlemen on horseback, a number of carriages, and an immense crowd of people, many running and keeping pace with the carriage. As her Majesty passed the densely crowded sloping bank overlooking Granton Pier she was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, and as the carriage proceeded along the pier the cheers were renewed with increased effect, and amid the firing of the artillery from the height on the shore.

The multitude that gathered round the embarkation was immense, and they exhibited a peculiarly striking and picturesque appearance, as, from the nature of the elevated ground which rises from the shore, they were marshalled in a sort of orderly array on the ridge of two terraces, in distinct ranks, with a crowd of irregulars on both sides; and the shout of this multitude when her Majesty embarked was heard from afar, and had a singularly fine effect.

The Trident, which was destined to the high honour of conveying her Majesty to London, was lying moored alongside of the outermost wharf on the eastern side of Granton Pier. Her fittings up were of the most superb description, and altogether worthy to receive the Queen of England. It is matter of proud boasting to the enterprising company to which this vessel belongs, that one of their ships has been selected for this high honour; and it shows the activity of the officers connected with it, that on so short a notice all things were made ready for her reception. Admiral Sir Edward Brace was in command, and Captain Bullock under him as chief pilot to her Majesty; Commander Crouch, admiral's secretary; Lieutenant Cauham, and Mr. Inglefield, as signal mate; Dr Greenish, R.N., surgeon, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence acts as Commodore of the squadron.

About eight o'clock, a body of the Royal Company of Archers, in full field uniform, appeared on the pier, and a detachment of the same body was left in Hanover-street, to receive her Majesty there, under the command of Sir John Hope. This body was under the command of Lord Elcho, in the unavoidable absence of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who was in waiting on her Majesty; Major Pringle, Adjutant-General; and the other officers were, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir John Hope, Sir John Stuart Forbes, and Sir George S. Mackenzie, of Coul. Claud Russell, Esq., accountant, and Alexander Thomson, Esq., of Whiterigg, were the standard-bearers. This fine body of men, whose picturesque uniform set off to great advantage the athletic forms of many of them, have been throughout her Majesty's visit in constant attendance whenever their services were required, and have uniformly shown a zeal and devotion in the service of her Majesty which must have been peculiarly gratifying to her.

About half past eight o'clock a guard of honour, composed of a detatchment of the 53rd Regiment, now in the Castle, marched down to the pier, when the archers also took up their position on each side of the platform, by which her Majesty was to enter the vessel. The guard of the 53rd lined the side of the wharf, and across part of the pier, thus forming, along with the Archers, three sides of a square, in the centre of which room was left for the royal *cortége*. The band of the Enniskillens was in attendance, and from time to time played several exquisite airs.

A few minutes before nine o'clock the boom of the Castle guns was heard, and was immediately answered from the Daphne and Jasseur sloops of war, then lying in the roads. This was the signal for bustle and commotion on the part of all those along the pier, and the most anxious expectation for her Majesty's coming. After some minutes' eager anticipation, the cheering of the assembled multitude along the works at Granton, and the running of those who, having seen the Queen at one point, were eager for another view, announced the near approach of the royal *cortege;* and soon after her Majesty, escorted by the dragoons, reached the pier, and rapidly drove down to the point of embarkation. She was received with deafening cheers: every scrap of bunting was run to the mast-head of every vessel in the harbour, the royal standard flying at the main-mast of the Trident: the yards were manned with seamen in their holiday attire, all combining to form a scene which, for animation and excitement, has rarely been equalled. The royal procession was preceded a few yards by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who, dashing down the pier, sprung from his horse, threw the reins to a servant, and hat in hand, stood to receive her Majesty on her embarkation, as he had received her at her landing. Sir Neil Douglas was also at the platform. The archers and the military saluted her with military honours, the band playing "God save the Queen," and the yards of the steamer's foremast manned with the seamen. Her Majesty alighted from her carriage, and walked down the platform, leaning on the Duke of Buccleuch. Prince Albert gave his arm to the Duchess, who accompanied them in the carriage, and they proceeded through the line of the archers amidst cheers and waving of handkerchiefs to the vessel.

The Earls of Liverpool and Morton, and several of the royal suite followed. At the foot of the gangway stood Sir Edward Brace, with Captain Bullock and Commander Crouch on his right and left; and the other officers of the vessel were station-

ed on the larboard side of the deck. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence received her Majesty and the Prince on board, and the admiral and his officers saluted her Majesty in the usual form, all which was graciously acknowledged. We also observed Sir Neil Douglas, Mr. Sheriff Speirs, Sir Philip Durham, and R. W. Hamilton, Esq., on deck. The cheering was now deafening, during which her Majesty stood conversing with Admiral Brace and those immediately around. The Queen and Prince Albert were then conducted into the saloon, and in a few minutes afterwards reappeared on deck, when her Majesty expressed herself highly gratified with the accommodation provided. The band of the Emiskillens, who struck up the national anthem on her Majesty's arrival at the pier, repeated it at this stage. Her Majesty then proceeded to take leave of her noble host and hostess, and other distinguished individuals, cordially shaking the Duke of Buccleuch by the hand, and affectionately saluting the Duchess, as also the Countess of Cawdor, Lady Mary Campbell, and Lady John Scott.

At exactly half-past nine o'clock, her Majesty ascended the poop, followed by Prince Albert, amidst renewed cheering, the band playing the national anthem. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Morton, Viscount and Lady Emlyn, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, Lord and Lady John Scott, Sir Philip Durham and others, then came on shore. As the vessel was getting under weigh, her Majesty stood for some time on the quarter-deck, no one being immediately around her, and surveyed the scene with a most lively expression of countenance. Every one was delighted, and the whole spectacle was animating and imposing in the extreme. The Prince then piped her Majesty's eldest son to attention to the seaward prospect, and the admiral and his officers having taken their respective stations, the vessel got under weigh, and the royal pair coming close to the larboard quarter, and with singular earnestness acknowledging the parting greetings of the thousands on the pier and in the steamers and other vessels around, who lingered in their places watching the progress of the noble vessel as it advanced down the Frith.

The Trident, in passing the sloops of war and the royal yachts, was received by them with a royal salute. The Trident, as she moved down the Frith, took the lead of all the other vessels. Nothing could surpass the animating scene that was displayed. Crafts of every kind floating around, and flags and streamers waving in the breeze. The spectacle will long be remembered by the thousands who were present, and who united as with one heart and voice in wishing her Majesty a safe and happy voyage.

Woolwich Dockyard, Saturday, 12 P.M.—The scene here during the past night has been one of extraordinary excitement and interest. The general belief that her Majesty would arrive before day-break this morning, had the effect of keeping the whole of the garrison in a state of activity; and although the military authorities appear to have been as much taken by surprise at the unexpected change in the arrangements of her Majesty as the worthy ladies of Edinburgh were on a recent occasion, by the promptitude and decision of the Queen, no lack of zeal or attention has occurred, and the various posts of the attendant officers have been filled with an alacrity highly honourable to their military character and discipline. An intimation having been received from the Admiralty on Friday afternoon, to the effect that her Majesty would probably arrive at Woolwich by ten o'clock at night, the most careful arrangements that time would permit were made under the superintendence of Sir Francis Collier. The whole of the marines at present in garrison were marched into the dockyard at five o'clock in the evening, under the command of Colonel Parke, and two field batteries of four guns each were stationed on the upper and lower wharfs, under Major Anderson, of the Royal Horse Artillery. The troops remained drawn up in a line for a considerable period, but were afterwards allowed to file arms, and break off in small companies.

Nine of the royal carriages arrived before nine o'clock in the dockyard, and drew up on the grand parade, to wait her Majesty's arrival. Shortly after midnight Lord Bloomfield, Commanding Superintendent of the Royal Arsenal, the Earl of Haddington, and a number of staff officers, who had been in attendance for several hours, retired into the residence of Sir F. Collier at the dock-gates, but the gallant captain remained in the yard nearly the whole night. The military, who were, by necessity, greatly exhausted, were compelled to keep their posts, the whole garrison having been called out at five o'clock on Friday night. In every part of the yard soldiers might be seen extended on the ground, their knapsacks serving for a pillow, and the various officers on duty dismounted, and bivouacked in detached groups, the pale reflection of the moon contrasting the while with the glittering piles of arms and waving plumes of the Royal Horse Artillery. The General Steam Navigation Company's ship Princess Royal, which arrived from Scotland on Friday morning, came down about nine o'clock in the evening with a party of the directors on board. This vessel was beautifully illuminated, and presented an interesting sight from the dockyard parade, opposite to which she took up her station to await the arrival of her companion ship the Trident.

The company who had thronged the dockyard up to nine o'clock a.m., anxious of witnessing her Majesty's arrival, began to leave about this time; but the outer entrance and the London road were thronged during the whole night. The police arrangements were made by Mr. Superintendent Maleiieu, whose directions were well carried out by Inspectors Robinson and Feltham, with a body of 150 constables at their command.

Up to eight o'clock this morning, no intimation of her Majesty's arrival in the river had been received at Woolwich. The Monkey tug-boat had been stationed in Erith-reach last evening, to throw up rockets, should the Trident heave in sight during the night, and the anticipated signal this morning was the firing a gun from the same vessel. The appearance of the river at this time was extremely brilliant. The flag-ship William and Mary, decorated with a variety of streamers, occupied a prominent situation in the offing, and the gay liveries of the Admiralty bargemen, who had remained on their oars the whole night, the cutters of the harbour-masters, Captain Fisher and Lieutenant Stone, and a variety of attendant boats, contributed with the brightness of the sun, which now shone forth in meridian splendour, to produce a scene of the most beautiful description. The period of her Majesty's expected arrival being now long past, the greatest anxiety prevailed, and the parade was again crowded with an assemblage of elegantly dressed ladies and officers in full uniform.

At a few minutes past eight o'clock, Lord Jersey and Lord E. Bruce arrived at the dockyard in one of the royal carriages. The preparations for the morning were then announced, and the dock-gates carefully secured with guards, under the direction of Mr. O. Lang. Among the officers present were the Earl of Haddington, Sir W. Gage, Lord Jersey, Sir George Hoste, Brigade-Major Cuppage, Major Sandilands, Sir Hugh Ross, Major Strangways, &c.

The company upon the pier was numerous, and highly respectable. The public generally appear to have received admission to the west side; but as all the avenues between the two sides were closed, this caused no inconvenience to those whose duty it was to attend to the embarkation. Among the distinguished persons admitted to the east side of the pier were—the Lord Provost, the Lord Justice-Clerk, the Rev. Principal Lee, Lord Robert Ker, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Sir William Dyscale, Sir Neil Douglas and Staff, Sir George Gunn Monro, of Poyntzfield, the Provost of Leith, &c.

Precisely at nine o'clock the Rhadamanthus government steamer was observed rounding Ball-point, about two miles below Woolwich, and as it was known that she had left Granton shortly previous to the vessel destined to convey her Majesty to England, Lord Haddington and Sir W. Gage went off in the flag-ship barge to gain intelligence of the royal squadron. The result of these inquiries proved that the Rhadamanthus left Granton-pier at ten p.m. on Wednesday with the royal carriages. She was overtaken and passed off Cromer, on the Norfolk coast, last evening, about eight o'clock, by the Trident, with her Majesty and Prince Albert on board, the latter vessel having left Edinburgh on Thursday morning at ten a.m. The Rhadamanthus came up with the royal party about five o'clock in the morning, where it appeared the Trident had laid to. The Rhadamanthus was ordered to make all speed to Woolwich, and the report was that her Majesty would certainly arrive within half an hour. Scarcely had the noble lords returned to the dock-stairs, before the signal gun in Erith-reach gave notice that the royal party were at hand, and immediately after the towering masts of the noble vessel were seen making rapid way up the river.

The squadron consisted of the Black Eagle (government steamer); the Trident, one of the last and most beautiful boats belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company; the Monarch, also belonging to the same company, and the Trinity-house yacht. Each of the attendant vessels were gaily decorated with flags from stem to stern, and the royal standard waved from the mainmast of the Trident, which also carried the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace, K.C.B., who accompanied her Majesty from Scotland. Captain Bullock, of her Majesty's steamer Fearless, was also in charge of the vessel. The guns from one of the batteries had continued firing a salute in slow time as the squadron approached, and before ten o'clock the Trident was safely moored off the lower Water-gate. The Admiralty barge, with Sir Francis Collier at the helm, put off, and all was bustle and excitement in every direction. The Fame, Ramsgate boat, and the Eclipse, both crowded with passengers from London, lay to off the Trident for some time, and welcomed her Majesty by loud and continued cheers. The Mercury steamer was also in attendance, with a party from Gravesend. An accommodation ladder, covered with scarlet cloth, was now dropped from the bulwarks of the Trident, and the Admiralty barge pulled alongside.

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock the Prince stepped into the boat, and was immediately followed by her Majesty, who was assisted by Sir E. Brace and Captain Bullock. The yards of all the vessels in the offing, as well as those of the Trident, were immediately manned by their respective crews, and the debarkation of the royal party was a signal for a cheer of the most spirit-stirring nature, which must have clearly indicated, by its thrilling tones, the heartfelt gratulations of all at the safe return of the "Queen of the Isles."

On nearing the dock-stairs, Lord Jersey and the Earl of Haddington advanced to receive her Majesty, accompanied by Lord Bloomfield and several staff-officers. The Queen was attired in a beautiful silk tartan dress, with a shawl of the same material, and wore a white bonnet. Her Majesty, though apparently fatigued by the voyage, looked remarkably well. The Prince wore a black frock-coat and Tweed trowsers, with a figured silk waistcoat. The complexions of the royal pair were evidently tinged by the northern sun, but both of them looked much better than when Lord Woolwich threw eyes on since. The Prince shook hands heartily with the Earl of Haddington and Lord Bloomfield as they proceeded towards the royal carriage, and her Majesty acknowledged with the most marked condescension the loyal vociferations which resounded from the spectators on every side.

Before half-past ten, the royal party were on their way to Windsor, in an open baroueche, escorted by a detachment of Hussars.

Her Majesty has signified her approbation of the conduct of the authorities in the several places she visited in Scotland, as appears by the following communication to the Lord Advocate.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF ABERDEEN TO THE LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

"My Lord, I have received the Queen's commands to signify her Majesty's most gracious approbation of all the arrangement made for her reception, and that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in Scotland. I am to request that your lordship will communicate to the sheriffs and magistracy of the different counties through which her Majesty has passed, the sense entertained of the judicious measures adopted by them for the preservation of order and regularity during the progress of her Majesty in this portion of her dominions.

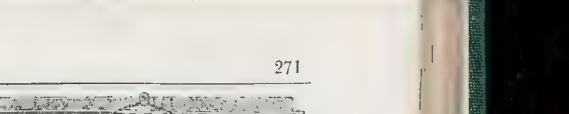
"The Queen will leave Scotland with a feeling of regret that her visit on the present occasion could not be further prolonged. Her Majesty fully expected to witness the loyalty and attachment of her Scottish subjects; but the devotion and enthusiasm evinced in every quarter and by all ranks have produced an impression on the mind of her Majesty which can never be effaced.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) "Aberdeen.

"Dalkeith, September 14, 1842.

Her Majesty an Annual Visitor to Scotland.—We are assured that her Majesty seriously contemplates making an annual visit to Scotland, not merely for personal gratification, but for the health of her children. Cragmillar Castle is to be rebuilt for her accommodation, if it cannot be repaired, and fitted up as a royal residence, in which her Majesty and family will pass some months every season. Mr. Little Gilmour, of Inch, whose property the Castle is, will be constituted keeper of this royal palace. Craigmillar may be said to be the centre of the residence of a large portion of the Scottish aristocracy—the Dukes of Buccleuch, Argyll, and Hamilton; Lords Abercorn, Dalhousie, Melville, Stair, Wemyss, Rosebery, Torphichen, Blantyre, Buchan, Cathcess, Elibank, Hopetoun, Haddington, Lauderdale, Lothian, Wharton, and Sinclair, have seats, or occasionally reside in the Lothians; and, if Fife is added, the names of Lord Rosslyn, Elgin, Leven and Melville, Glasgow, Moray, and Rothes, fall to be included among our resident nobility; and a great number of baronets and gentlemen of large property, live constantly in this vicinity.

The accuracy with which her Majesty's progress to and from the north was timed, has frequently been remarked upon; but when the number of horses employed, and individuals having charge of these animals are considered, it is truly surprising that only in one instance we believe (at Lnlithgow), and that only for a few minutes, did the slightest delay occur. There were no fewer than 656 post horses engaged in conveying her Majesty and suite to and from Taymouth. From Dalkeith to Scone 164, Scone to Taymouth 152, Taymouth to Drummond Castle 136, and Drummond Castle to Dalkeith 204—in all, 656 horses.



MANUFACTURE OF PALMYRA SUGAR IN MADRAS.

The Madras presidency has hitherto reaped but little benefit from its produce of sugar; but the time we believe is fast approaching when it will be much enriched from this hitherto neglected source. The tract of country around Ganjam is extremely well adapted for the production of sugar, and extensive preparations have for some time been in progress by a mercantile house at the presidency to establish works for the manufacture of this article. The late valuable discovery of a gentleman of Pondicherry, M. Cafferill, of an exceedingly cheap process for manufacturing excellent sugar from the Palmyra aggery, promises also to produce important results, since it will be the means of converting extensive tracts of barren land in the Carnatic into valuable Palmyra topes, capable of supporting an industrious community, and affording a profitable article of export. For this invention a patent has very properly been applied for to Government, to which we can conceive no objection to exist; such being the customary and appropriate mode of rewarding the inventions of ingenious men in Europe, and long practised with the best results in our own country. Our Government has, we believe, proceeded with a proper degree of caution and discrimination in this business; and we feel assured that its decision, while it affords a just and liberal reward to M. Cafferill, will neither prejudice existing interests, nor deprive the community of every reasonable present and prospective benefit from the discovery.

INDIAN BURIALS.

Many tribes of Indians bury their dead beneath the huts in which they die, and daily, for some time subsequent to the funeral, bring to the grave provisions, which are, of course, devoured by monkeys and wild dogs. As they believe that their deceased friend makes the grave his temporary abode, previous to taking his departure for the island of spirits, they tie a piece of twisted hide, or grass rope to the body, on laying it in the earth, and pull it occasionally, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the defunct be yet there. When the rope decays and easily comes away, they cease to mourn; believing their friend to be finally departed to enjoy a state of happiness, and again return to inhabit the hut, being no longer under any apprehensions of being haunted by his ghost.—*Travels.*

PROSPERITY OF CEYLON.

The island of Ceylon affords a pregnant illustration of the advantages to be derived from the settlement of Europeans. A few years ago there was scarcely an European planter in the island, now they amount to a considerable number, and every month brings an increase, and by late letters we observe that several of them are gentlemen from the West Indies who have sold or abandoned their interests there, and selected the "utmost Taprobane" as their future home. The increased value of coffee from Ceylon bears witness of the change this infusion of Western energy and enterprise has produced; and a correspondent informs us that two coffee plantations in the neighbourhood of Kandy "are this year yielding immense crops, although not five years old." Again, if we regard the effect on the natives produced by this settlement of Europeans—what is it, we would ask, but one of unmixed good, whether as it affects their physical or moral condition?—the value of their labour is enhanced, and a new field for exertion is opened to them, and the competition of successful industry in their European competitors cannot fail, in the end, to prove a strong incitement to imitate their example. In Ceylon the increased circulation of money caused by the settlement of planters in the interior is just so much added to the comforts of the people, and when they show that the export of treasure from Bombay alone to Ceylon—which has risen chiefly on account of new settlers—has increased from Rs. 36,05,300 in 1836-7, to Rups. 919,0[illegible], in [illegible], it may afford some idea of what that increased circulation must be.

ESTCOURT AND KNOLLER.

Secretary Craggs, when a young man, in company with some others, introduced his friend Dick Estcourt to Sir Godfrey Kneller, as a person who could give such a representation of many of his friends as would surprise him. Estcourt, on this, immediately began, and mimicked Lords Somers, Halifax, Godolphin, and others of his acquaintance, so very exactly, that the knight (though otherwise a grave character) was in convulsions of laughter. While all this was at other people's expense, it was very entertaining; but when Craggs gave him the wink, and he began upon Sir Godfrey himself, he instantly sprang from his chair in the greatest passion imaginable, exclaiming, "Nay, nay, there you are out young man, that's not me!"

CHILS' FESTIVALS OF THE TARTARS.

The birth-days of their lords are celebrated with great reverence among the Tartars. That of Kublai-khan, their great Emperor, is held yearly, on the 28th day of September, and is kept with greater solemnity than any other festival, except that of the new year, which is celebrated on the 1st day of February, when the Tartar year commences. On his birthday the great khan is clothed in a most splendid robe of cloth of gold, and about 2,000 of his barons and soldiers receive, on this occasion, silken garments of a golden colour, and girdles wrought in gold or silver, with each a pair of shoes. Some of those who are next to the khan in dignity, wear pearls and jewels of great value. The birthday of the great khan is celebrated by all the Tartars throughout his extensive dominions; and on this day all the kings, princes, governors, and nobles, who are subject to his authority, send presents to him in honour of the day, and in token of submission. On the 1st of February, which is the commencement of the Tartar year, the great khan, and all the Tartars, wherever they may happen to be at the time, observe a very solemn feast, and all of them, both men and women, are desirous, on that occasion, to be clothed in white garments, that fortune may be favourable to them the remainder of the year. On this occasion, the governors of provinces, and rulers of cities, and all who are in office or authority, send presents to the khan, of gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones, likewise of many white cloths of various kinds, and other white things, and many white horses. It is the custom of those who bring presents, if they can, to present nine times nine of every particular article, whether it be gold, or silver, or cloths, or horses; and on the occasion, the khan sometimes receives 100,000 horses. Those who serve the khan, or who sit at his table, have their mouths covered with silken veils, lest their breath should touch the meat or drink which he is to use. When he drinks, the damsel who carries the cup kneels down, and then all the barons and others present kneel likewise, and all the musicians sound their instruments, till the khan has done drinking.—*Marco Polo's Travels.*

MRS. JORDAN.

Those who remember how that delightful woman seemed made for every trusting enjoyment—how she could unite boisterous animal spirits with a tranquil sensibility—how she would come dancing on the stage at forty, a girl still, in spite of her fat—what a breakfast and music there was in her voice, and how the people loved it the moment they heard it—how she would wear a huge buxom pinafore, divide sobs of sorrow with the comforts of a great slice of bread-and-butter, anticipate a world of delight with rubbed hands and huddling shoulders—and with what a cramming of all the powers of conjoining into one little syllable she would utter the word "bed," while taking her guardian's cheeks in her hands, as though it sprang out of the fulness of her heart, and formed her lips into the very thing it spoke of—will sigh to think that circumstances rarely produce creatures made of such cordial human clay; or that anything could have made a life close in sorrow, which had given to others nothing but happiness.—*Leigh Hunt.*

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, 30 August, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Would that I could teach your English belles to pay some little more attention to the fitness of things, by which I mean the adaptation of costume to the exigencies or circumstances of the season. In Paris each month has its fashion, varying according to climate, as each season has its fruit; and with us it would be thought as monstrous to wear a pelisse in summer, as with you to eat hot rolls at a June breakfast; yet have I always noticed, that in London the fashions are at least three months behind those of Paris, so that in autumn evenings your ladies shine in our summer muslins, and in winter you freeze in our autumn costumes. Let me hope that these letters of mine, and the illustrations which you weekly present to your fair readers, will reform this practice altogether, and, by affording the milliners of England an insight weekly into the fashions of Paris, tend more rapidly to reform the lagging *modistes* of your slow-paced fashionables. Look at the two costumes I send you—admire the perfection of the *canezou* in the one—the bonnet, the scarf, and the dress in the other; but I will give you milliner's description of them. The style of cap now worn is entirely different from any we have yet seen. It is composed of *blond or lace*, and arranged so as to form a single border in front, which is disposed in deep flutes far back on the head, and terminates in four rows of lace, very full, falling just below the ear. This cap is worn without lappets or strings, with a full-blown rose on the right side placed beneath the border, and smaller sprays of various flowers intermingled with the lace on each side. The *canezou* is novel, and the most elegant article of dress we have seen this season. It is made of lace, somewhat in the form of a spencer, with collar worn low in the neck, which ends in lappets, thrown back so as to show the front of the dress. The sleeve is very graceful, being formed of nine rows of lace, flowing like water in a cascade over each other till they reach the wrist, where they are left unconfined. The dress is composed of rich material of a brown colour, the body tight, the sleeves short, and the skirt very full, with three deep tucks put on. The bonnet of the other figure is of Italian straw, trimmed and lined with a deep shade of lilac; the ribbon on the outside is placed near the centre of the bonnet, over which is worn a veil of paler lilac hue; the inside of the brim is ornamented with *brides* of ribbon of the same colour as the veil. The dress is composed of material having a delicate shade of lilac and green intermixed. The corsage is made full, and confined by numerous bands, either of velvet ribbon richly embroidered, or of gymp, which entirely encases the body. The dress is worn with deep shoulder-straps, after the fashion of a corset, the sleeves are tight, and trimmed to correspond; the skirt full, and trimmed with robings made of a puffing, confined the same as the body, the scarf is of lace, edged on one side with a border of lace put on full, and mittens of velvet, with cord and tassels, complete the costume. JULIE.

In accordance with the wish of several correspondents, we give the Queen's visit complete in this Number: for engravings illustrative of the whole journey, see Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1842.

We believe we may, without too much of egotistic presumption, point with no small satisfaction to the magnificent display of illustrations which open upon the reader in the centre pages of this week's LONDON NEWS. It is our first indication of the style in which we intend pictorially to record the visit of her Majesty to Scotland, and we trust that it will not be held as an unfavourable earnest of what may yet be expected from us in reference to that most propitious and interesting event. For the *future* we have provided, by securing to a distinguished artist a position near the immediate escort of our Sovereign during the whole progress of her journey, and the drawings of every circumstantial adventure will be given, we are sure, with spirit in the delineation and accuracy in the detail. For the *present*, we are content to let what is present speak. In other columns of our paper we have merely introduced the minor "incidents of travel," which befel with the first blush of the Queen's departure; but our opening pages present a brilliant array of illustration of a different order, and only prepatatory to the expensive realities that will follow. The device of the Throne-room at Holyrood, with, beneath it, a view of that fine old historical mansion which has so often given to royalty the shelter of a palace, and to subjects the refuge from a prison—all surmounted by the antient regalia of Scotland—affords, with its features of interest on the opposing page, a *coup d'œil* more imposing than modern art has ever before presented to the readers of a mere newspaper. The throne-room is represented such as it was on the occasion of the famous visit of George the Fourth to his Scotch dominions, the artist having made the only variation that is likely to transpire, by the introduction of her Majesty and Prince Albert, instead of the handsome though burly figure of the bygone King. The presentation scene is therefore given as it—by this period—has actually taken place.

On the other hand, the Highland clansman and piper are characteristic introductions; while in princely Dalkeith, the Duke of Buccleuch's home of regal hospitality; the old familiar face of modern Athens, with its glorious steep of crag; and the white-towered sunlit palace of Scone; we have the very localties of all the festivity that is to stir the heart of the kingdom—the high places of the joy and tumult, and revelry of the land. Thus appropriately gathered we trust we may consign these subjects to public approbation (perhaps even not unmixed with surprise); and in the meanwhile, we may fix the cap of merit upon the right head, and award the credit of the drawings to Mr. William Dickes, the gentleman to whom the survivors of Sir Walter Scott thought fit to commit the arrangement of the art department of the Abbotsford Edition of the Waverley Novels.

The distressing disturbances of the manufacturing districts are far from subsiding nearly so speedily as we had hoped. Agitation, although here and there rebuked and quelled, is yet in many guises rampant in its vehemence, and the spirit of turbulence is still full of obstinate and over-boiling wrath. The great evil and the great wickedness of the excitement is, that the sullen labourers who still "hold out,"—the mill-stoppers who have been taught to believe that their vocation is moral revolution, instead of the peaceful and honest earning of their daily bread—exercise a physical control (contradictory, by the way, to the very terms of their own doctrine) over those who, being poor and penitent, either have returned or wish to return to their legitimate employment. Thus, the very will of the pliable is curbed, and a sort of passive anarchy, now and then whetted with an episode of plunder, may be said to reign in many of the discontented districts. In the meanwhile the Anti-Corn-Law League is very earnestly defending itself against the grave charges that have been brought upon it; and there are many who think that much of its defence is made good. Indeed there seems a general impression that at this stage of the trade-convulsion which has occurred, Chartism is the loudest in retarding the return of tranquillity. The question of "prevention" too is abundantly discussed; and perhaps it is a good sign that this formidable strike will soon be over, to see how vigorously public writings are reverting to its origin, and to the conduct of the local magistrates and the police, in reference to the presumed knowledge of which they should have been possessed. But it nevertheless is *not* over yet; and it is clear that very persevering influences must be exercised upon the deluded labourers, or that they must have a strong and appalling sense—which we pray heaven may not be a just one of sadly pressing grievances. The very worst feature of the whole condition of things—the one most fraught with lamentably miserable results to the manufacturing poor themselves—the most recoiling in its punishment, and we may add the most hopeless and despairful in its obstinacy, is the claiming of the saving banks of the little pittances that have been hoarded in them, to find subsistence for those who have ceased to work, and to feed a little longer the dogged determination of those who will nurse their anger till it is starved. In Stockport we find that thirteen hundred pounds have been drawn out, and notice given of the intended abstraction of eighteen hundred more on Monday next. The fact that there should be so much *in* does not indicate that the most extreme distress is existing amongst those who are most persevering in their complaints; but the fact of its being drawn *out* is a sure omen of misery to come, for which, unhappily, the provision will be gone. Why, this step is ruin! The men, when their savings are expended, must either break out into open revolution or go back penniless to their looms. And how lamentable is this! Why waste the little treasure upon sedition which economy and forethought had taught them to lay up against the evil day? Why despoil their homes and unsettle their condition, to crown the noisy boast of brawling demagogues? Why not believe, as our poorer brethren in all parts of the country now surely should, that the national mind is awakened to inquire not only into the oppressions that they may endure, but of the means to allay and redress them; that the public, the Government, the Legislature, are all directing their energies to this point; and that the surest and most insane way of retarding its achieval is by impeding the progress of tranquillity, and seeking to keep up a hopeless excitement throughout the land? We would almost condescend to implore the political agitators to have mercy upon their victims, and to allow reason to resume her sway. The cry of "Run to the Savings' Banks" is but the cruel invocation of a fiend.

ANGLING.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

THE SALMON.

This beautiful fish, which will grow to the size of fifty or even seventy pounds in weight, is esteemed by anglers the prince of freshwater fish. It is always bred in rivers having a direct communication with the sea. It lives a part of the year in the sea, or in the mouths of rivers running into the sea, and about the end of autumn or the beginning of winter, runs up rivers to spawn. They go up so far, that there is no tincture of salt or brackishness in the water, and deposit their spawn in holes which they dig in the gravel, and there leave it to become smelts early in the spring. In the months of March and April, numbers of these smelts may be taken in rivers as far as fifty miles from the sea, with the artificial fly, and after that time they go down to the sea, and there remain until the autumn, when they will return to fresh water, and will be found to have grown to the weight of six or seven pounds, and are called grilse. The fine flavour of salmon may be attributed to the richness of the food on which they feed. Dr. Fleming says their favourite food is the sand-eel, which is used in some parts as a bait, but the principal baits used for salmon are worms and artificial flies, and they are sometimes taken with a minnow.

SALMON FISHING.—STRAND'S BRIDGE; VALE OF RUTLAND.

Hofland relates an anecdote of an extraordinary salmon. He says:—"When I visited Loch Awe, in the year 1835, I met an intelligent Highlander (of course in that district a Campbell), who related an anecdote, connected with the weight of a salmon, which I shall repeat, and leave my reader to his own share of credence. A tall, stout, young Campbell from Glenorchy, celebrated for his success as a salmon fisher, left his native glen for the river Awe, which runs from the loch of that name to Loch Etiva, through a narrow ravine at the foot of the hill by Ben Cruachan. The bed of the river is stony, and in many parts the water is rapid and turbulent; but it subsides occasionally into deep pools, which are the favourite resorts of large fish. Our experienced Highlander reached a well known deep of this description, with a strong eighteen feet rod, and an immense wooden pirn on which was wound eighty yards of strong line, and had only cast his fly a second time when he struck a fish. The fish ran out his line with such furious rapidity, that he was obliged to follow with his utmost speed over rocks and stones, and frequently through the water also; for he soon found that he should have no chance whatever of turning his fish until they should reach a broad deep pool above a mile below him. At this haven he at length arrived, much exhausted with fatigue; not so the fish, for he seemed to be as vigorous as ever, and the angler, on finding he had room to try his skill and the strength of his tackle, soon recovered his spirits, when, as if in derision of both, the fish, after a violent plunge or two, took to the bottom, and there remained immoveable, resisting every effort to rouse him. Suddenly, however, he again ran up the stream, carrying the Highlander after him through the same rugged route, to the imminent peril of life and limb, till he reached the pool where he was first struck. After a short struggle, in which the angler at so far succeeded as to turn the fish down the stream, or rather submitted to be hauled taken down, and that as before in no gentle fashion, they reached the deep pool once more, when after a few fruitless efforts on the part of the Highlander, the fish again took to the bottom, where he lay in the most dogged sullenness, defying all the powers of his enemy to drag him from his retreat. Night was now coming on, and even our hardy angler was exhausted by his long contest; he therefore sat down between two rocks on the bank of the river, in a secure place, and determined to wait there till certain fishermen arrived, as was their custom, at break of day, from whom he might obtain assistance. He fixed his rod in security, and contrived that his pirn should give out the line freely, and then placed the line between his teeth, so that if the fish should leave the bottom, the running of the line might awaken him. In this situation he slept soundly till three o'clock in the morning, at which time the fishermen found him—the rod and line were undisturbed, and the fish still at the bottom; but the Highlander was now awake, and with the assistance of the friends in question, he soon succeeded, with their nets, in capturing this doughty fish, which proved to be a fine salmon weighing seventy-four pounds."

Most of the Scotch rivers produce salmon; and the lakes and rivers in Ireland abound in fine salmon and trout.

Your rod for salmon fishing should be from seventeen to eighteen feet in length, and your reel should contain at least seventy yards of strong silk line. In baiting with a worm, you must use it in a similar manner to that described in barbel fishing, but should have a much longer gut tackle, and a weight attached in proportion to the stream. Salmon are sometimes (but rarely) caught when barbel fishing, and baiting with a worm, which must be very well secured. The best time for worm fishing is after a fresh, and if the water is thick, use two worms. Flies for salmon are made much larger than for other fish, generally on No. 7 and 8 Limerick, and may be bought at most of the fishing-tackle shops.

A DISCIPLE OF ISAAK WALTON.

LONDON: Printed by R. PALMER at the Office of Palmer and Clayton, 10, Crane court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand.—Saturday, September 3, 1842.—Reprint.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 18. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT

MAGISTERIAL LAW.

There is no question upon which a community should be more carefully or tenaciously jealous than upon that which involves the due and just administration of its Magisterial Law. In the police offices of the metropolis the magistrates are, as it were, the familiar interpreters of justice to the people: they expound the common-sense view of disposing of minor civil wrongs and grievances—they direct the simpler powers of the Constitution for preserving the peace and order of every-day life—they are the admitted arbiters of all those minor points of trouble which ruffle the mere surface of the social world—and they are the natural protectors of the well-disposed of the community against every violence and tyranny, whether individual or congregate, whether springing from the strife of persons, or the exercise of authority by the police. Perhaps, however, while thus alluding to their proper functions, we are describing less what they *are* than what they *should be*. It is a matter of regret that cases in which they mistake the obvious direction of justice, and misapply all the powers with which society has invested them, are now of such frequent occurrence, that we can hardly take up a newspaper without finding one of them recorded, and that, in colours which leave the reader's opinion of the magistrate only the alternative of disgust or contempt. It is degrading enough to find that your English Midas will not sit in his justice-seat without the ears of an ass; but it is still more painful to see his obstinacy, his stupidity, or his partiality inflicting real wrongs and punishments, and assisting in acts and instances of oppression, which he ought to be the very first to repudiate and put down. The many decisions in police cases which have recently called for public remark—we mean decisions with the most gross and barefaced turpitude staring anything like a principle of justice out of countenance—seem to point to a necessity on the part of the Secretary of State for the Home Department for exercising a more influential surveillance over the practical administration of those paid functionaries who occasionally measure the interests of the public with so much impertinence of opinion, and so little regard for what is right. We regret to find that the current week affords us an instance of apparently shamefully abused authority, which will illustrate the entire spirit of our preliminary remarks. The *locus in quo* is Clerkenwell, and the hero who "does Midas," is a magistrate of the name of COMBE. We will give an outline of the affair. A lady, somewhat advanced in years, and of highly respectable appearance—a housekeeper, with a reputable residence and fair position in society—is brought up among the night charges by a police sergeant, and accused of having been drunk and disorderly, as well as of annoying him and interrupting him in the execution of his duty, at an unseemly hour of the morning. The police sergeant swore pretty lustily to his case, and Mrs. Knight, the lady in question, might have been mulcted in a fine—treated with an admonition—and decorated with a character for insobriety to the heart's content of her officious police accuser, but for the proper intervention of evidence which completly demolished the case. A gentleman casually passing at the time when the policeman interrupted Mrs. Knight in the street, swore that the lady was sober, and that the policeman was not: moreover, that he was not only drunk, but very much excited; that Mrs. Knight, who was going peaceably home from a friend's house, appealed to him for protection at what very naturally wore to her the aspect of a brutal and unjustifiable interference—in fact, that the whole disturbance originated entirely with that party who was employed to see that public tranquillity should *not* be disturbed. Another gentleman and his wife, whose residence Mrs. Knight had just left, corroborated the evidence of her sobriety, and swore that during the many years they had known Mrs. Knight they had never seen her intoxicated. In the face of this evidence Mr. Combe "felt it his duty" to dismiss the case.

Now there is no fault to find with this decision. The only regret is that the tables were not turned, and the drunken policeman charged, as he ought to have been, by the abused and assaulted lady who had suffered irritation, annoyance, and exposure from the vagabondism of a fellow, whose business lay in the protection of the public peace, and who most certainly himself deserved dismissal and disgrace. The whole affair, however, took a very different result—a result that will astonish all with its flagrant delinquency—and which, we must confess, created in our minds, after the decision we have recorded, feelings of blended mortification and dismay. This result arose out of a second case consequent upon the production of the first.

Four respectable-looking young men, named Neale, Hughes, Gibson, and Fitzroy, who from their manner were undoubtedly persons of education, and were described in the charge-sheet as gentlemen, were placed at the bar for an alleged obstruction of the constables in the discharge of their duty in the case of Mrs. Knight. Included in the charge was a young man named Negus, a brushmaker, of No. 18, Charles-street, St. John-street-road.

Again the constable swore vigorously, and his companions, whom he had summoned by an ominous spring of his rattle, backed him up with as much *esprit de corps* as the police usually exhibit when they have insulted the public. The points of defence, however, were even stronger than in the previous instance, and only put the conduct of the policemen in a still more odious light. First take the statement of Neale, who was a stranger to the other prisoners.

Now we shall print the several assertions of all the other parties. They appear to be made frankly and without concert, and completely corroborate each other.

Returning home on the previous evening he saw the lady in the custody of the constables, and heard her exclaim, that if they pinched her arms so she should faint. He told the constables to use no unnecessary violence, and that she would go quietly with them, but he was told to go about his business. He then said he would see her to the station-house, but did not call in question the propriety of their taking her there, and begged of her to go quietly. The constables, however, rolled her from one to the other; and when he (Neale) requested them not to abuse her, the sergeant, 10 G, seized him violently by the collar, and witness seized the rails to sustain himself; when the sergeant kicked him severely on the legs, as the marks would still show. He fell from the pain, and the sergeant tore off his stock and shirt collar. He (Neale) then called upon the other constable to protect him, as he considered the sergeant infuriated from drink. When thrown by the sergeant, his (prisoner's) head was lying in the gutter, and his body across the pavement.

Hughes stated, that he and Messrs. Gibson and Fitzroy being attracted by the noise, came up and asked what was the matter, but received no answer. They then walked in the direction in which the party were proceeding, when Mrs. Knight recognizing him, requested that he would go to her friends in Perceval-street, and tell them she was taken to the station-house, to which he replied, "Oh, they will not take you to the station house." The sergeant (10 G) then desired them to be off, when Fitzroy replied, they had a right to go which way they pleased, and they were proceeding on to see the issue of the charge, when policeman 10 G suddenly seized Fitzroy behind, and, tossing him up, flung him with great violence. Witness went to take the sergeant off his friend, when he was himself thrown by the former.

Gibson said, that he had not been taken into custody until his arrival at the station-house, and on arriving there he was refused admission. On requesting to go in with his friends, the sergeant took him by the collar and pushed him to the ground, and threw the hat off his head and the cigar out of his mouth. The sergeant appeared insane. He used no discrimination, and was decidedly maddened by liquor, which was the only excuse for his conduct.

Fitzroy's statement was similar to that of Hughes; what he principally complained of was the dastardly manner in which the attack had been made on him from behind.

Negus, who stated that all the other prisoners were total strangers to him, said he was only a witness of the transaction, and whilst standing in the road looking on he was knocked down by the sergeant.

All the most important features of these statements being substantiated by Mrs. Knight upon oath, Mr. Combe then decides "that the prisoner had no business to obstruct the police in the execution of their duty; that he should fine Neale, who was first in the affray, forty shillings, and the other prisoners twenty shillings each." The fines were paid, and the parties left the court.

Now we indignantly declare our conviction, that this case was one of unmitigated atrocity. It began infamously with the assault by a policeman upon a respectable lady—it grew worse under the effect of mere civil and fairly provoked remonstrance—it still progressed, when it involved several gentlemen in the ruffianly treatment which these defendants experienced—and it received something like a crown of depravity from the oral wisdom of the impartial Mr. Combe, who, by his decision in Mrs. Knight's case, implied a belief that the constable was *not doing his duty* when he took that lady into custody, and immediately fined others for obstructing said constable in the execution of that duty *which he was not doing*. A man might grin through a horse collar, and not look more absurd than our magistrate appears to do between the horns of this dilemma.

But the affair, in its serious aspect, is grievous to contemplate. Are women to be ill-treated and alarmed, and men buffeted and abused in the streets, at the whim of any surly ruffian in uniform who chooses to get mad or mischievous with drink? Are two or three round official oaths to overweigh the corroborative statements of several persons of unquestioned respectability? Is the aggrieving party to obtain a triumph beyond even the wrong he has inflicted, and are the aggrieved to pay for their grievance like a luxury; and shall the magisterial law which admits of such results be deemed tolerable by thinking and civilised people? A few more such cases of "justice," and these police-offices will be regarded with abhorrence and contempt. Moreover, if the magistrates do not protect the people from wanton stretches of power of their own paid servants and constables, they will fall into a hatred and detestation of the very force which they employ for their safety, and begin to regard that as unconstitutional which need not even have made itself unpopular. There is no end to the evil to which such abuses as we have recorded, backed by the support of the magistrates, would lead; and yet, if our limits did not now press us, we could prove by other examples that it is only one of very many instances that are daily occurring around us of the mal-administration of magisterial law.

DEFEAT OF THE AFFGHANS AT CANDAHAR.

INDIA—General Nott has achieved another gallant victory at Candahar. An attack was expected to be made on the city during the absence of Colonel Wymer at Kelat-i-Ghilzie with a large portion of the force. On the 29th May the Affghans made their appearance in considerable numbers, and General Nott moved out against them. But we must let the General tell his own tale. Here is his despatch to Government, penned on the conclusion of the battle:—"To T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General. Head-quarters, Candahar, May 29, 1842. Sir,—Akfar Khan, Chief of Zamindawur, having assem

bled 3000 men, crossed the Helmund and joined the rebel force under Prince Suftur Jung and Atta Mahomed, on the right bank of the Urghundab, taking advantage of the absence of Brigadier Wymer, who had been detached into the Ghilzie province with a large portion of my force, and nearly the whole of my cavalry. The enemy, under an impression that we had not a sufficient number of men to hold the city, and at the same time to attack them in the field, took possession of some steep rocky hills within a mile of the city walls. I instantly moved out with the troops noted in the accompanying field return, leaving Major-General England, K.H., in command of the city. The Ghazees had about 8000 in position, and 2000 men guarding the Babawullee pass and roads leading to their camp. Our troops carried all their positions in gallant style, and drove them in confusion and with great loss across the Urghundab river. I was ably assisted by Brigadier Stacey and every officer present. Major Rawlinson, political agent, with his accustomed zeal, was in the field, and gallantly led a small body of Persians and Affghan horse to the charge. I am, &c., (Signed) W. Nott, Major-General commanding Lower Affghanistan and Scinde."

Lieut. Chamberlain is reported greatly to have distinguished himself, but was unfortunately wounded by a dagger thrust in the thigh. Captain Mainwaring, of the 43rd Native Infantry, was also wounded. Suftur Jung and several of the rebel chiefs gave themselves up to General Nott on the 19th June. The garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzie has been relieved by Colonel Wymer, and the whole of the fortifications dismantled and destroyed. Wymer's brigade and the Kelat-i-Ghilzie garrison returned to Candahar on the 7th June; 400 Sepoys belonging to the 27th Native Infantry are said to be in confinement at Ghuznee, and much dissatisfaction was felt and expressed by the troops at their not being allowed to advance to the rescue. General Nott is represented to have destroyed Kelat-i-Ghilzie most reluctantly.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, in a letter from Berlin, states that an almost open quarrel between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia has taken place. The chief causes are said to be the refusal of the Emperor to accede to a proposition by the King of Prussia for an amnesty to the Poles, and for modifying the prohibitive tariff of Russia as regards German produce. The latter part of the statement does not all all agree with a letter from Berlin in the *Augsburg Gazette*, which states positively that during the visit of the King of Prussia to St. Petersburg an arrangement was come to for the abandonment of the prohibitive system in Russia, as far as Germany is concerned.

An official return of the state of the works of the fortifications of Paris has just been made, from which it appears that they are in a much more forward state than was supposed possible, and it is asserted that they will be completed in two years. This announcement, and the fact that an extraordinary increase has just been made in the number of artillery officers of the French army, have caused the war partisans to raise their tone. It is difficult to account for this augmentation of the artillery force, for Ministers talk peaceably; and it is affirmed by the friends of M. Thiers that he is more than ever anxious for the duration of peace. Contracts have also been entered into by the Minister of Marine for some more war steamers; but as this was fully expected it excites no surprise.

The last news from India has filled some of the war papers here with rapture; but they are inconsistent in what they say, for they assert that the French Ministry has no desire of going to war, and that the misfortunes of England will prevent her from doing so.

The following account of Prince Gagarin's death is from a letter in the *Constitutionnel* of Saturday:—"An enormous corruption reigns in the Russian administration, and embezzlement in finances, and venality in the highest functions, have become quite a sore. The Emperor Nicholas has no power to remedy it, even should it be his interest to do so; the evil is too great. Very recently Prince Nicholas Gagarin, master of ceremonies at the court, and chief of the administration of the domains and expenses of the court, discovered numerous deficiencies, which compromised not only subalterns, but persons high in office. One of the subalterns, instigated by some person yet unknown, but equally compromised, went to the prince's cabinet, which is situated in the imperial palace. M. Reimann, a Finlander by birth, employed in the department of the royal forests, entreated Prince Gagarin not to implicate him in the discovery then making. The prince said he would make him an example. Reimann then exclaimed—"I am lost; prince, would you ruin me?" The prince again answered—"I must do my duty, and *denounce you with the others* to the Emperor." Reimann immediately drew a pistol from his belt and shot the prince dead. He then endeavoured to escape; but the report had been heard, and he was seized and imprisoned. He had been condemned to receive 5000 lashes, and to be banished for life to Siberia. It is thought that Reimann has not been condemned to death, because the Emperor expects some important revelations. At present, however, nothing has transpired on the subject."

Recognition of Spain by the Northern Powers.—A Bayonne journal gives the following details respecting the diplomatic negotiations which have been entered into with the Northern Powers, with a view to the recognition of Queen Isabella of Spain:—"The initiative of the negotiations was assumed by England through the enlightened communications of M. Sancho, the Minister Plenipotentiary of her Christian Majesty to the Court of London. France is stated to have joined frankly in the proceedings commenced by Lord Aberdeen, particularly since the deplorable accident which gives a chance of a royal minority in the Orleans dynasty. England, without imposing any political condition, shows clearly that she desires to obtain the treaty of commerce now under discussion as the settled price of her patronage. The Regent, Espartero, appears disposed to listen to reason, but he constantly turns a deaf ear, it is said, to all suggestions about a constitutional matrimonial alliance."

Madrid, August 26.—We understand that Colonel Bristow, an English gentleman, well known amongst us as having served in the war of independence, and for his zeal in the cause of Spanish freedom, has arrived in this city on the important mission of arranging with our government, on the part of several most respectable mercantile houses in London, the establishment of an Anglo-Spanish bank in one of the southern provinces of Spain, with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling.—*Madrid Gazette.*

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 28th announces the opening of a loan of forty millions of reals, payable on the products of the quicksilver mines of Almaden. Proposals were to be made before the expiration of 30 days. The amount was to be paid in monthly instalments.

Brussels, Sept. 3.—M. du Jardin arrived at Brussels yesterday from the Hague. The weather, which for more than two months has been constantly fine—too fine, indeed, since great injury has been done in consequence to the standing crops—has changed within these few days; there are frequent storms and heavy rains. The government has received, and the *Moniteur* publishes, the new law for the organization of the customs in Greece. The Belgian Consul, transmitting this document, announces the speedy publication of the Tariff of Customs, and of a new sanitary law.

Hanover, August 29.—It is said that the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess Mary of Altenburg will take place in February next.

Reported Death of the King of Hanover.—(From the *Standard* of Wednesday.)—"We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of the King of Hanover, from a gentleman who reached London this afternoon direct from Dusseldorf. His Majesty attended a review on Saturday last at that place, and appeared in perfect health during the day; but, having taken some ice, or other refreshment, was suddenly seized with illness, and died either on Saturday night or early on Sunday. The melancholy fact was matter of conversation at Cologne." We possess no other information upon this subject. [The Dutch and German papers of the 6th instant make no allusion to this report.]

Cologne, August 29.—The Earl of Westmorland, British Ambassador at Berlin, arrived here on Saturday last; and Earl de Grey is expected either to-morrow or the day after, on his return from Weisbaden. It is not thought that the Kings of Bavaria, Hanover, and Wurtemberg will be here the day that his Prussian Majesty enters the city. It is now understood that neither the King of the Belgians nor the King of Holland will be present. The melancholy death of his royal brother-in-law, the Duke of Orleans, is more than a sufficient excuse for the absence of the former; no reason is assigned why the latter does not make his appearance, though various conjectures are hazarded which it would neither be seemly nor just that an impartial writer should notice.

During the month of August last, 134 ships entered the port of Antwerp, of which 31 were English, 29 Belgian, 16 Hanoverian, 6 French, &c. Only 88 ships arrived in 1841. The Chamber of Representatives have not yet decided on the convention between the Government and the city of Brussels. The *Courrier Belge* is of opinion that it will be rejected. If it should be so, the capital, it says, will immediately declare itself insolvent.

The Jews in Baden.—At the sitting of the Chamber of the States of Baden, at Carlsruhe, on the 22nd ult., the question of the emancipation of the Jews, and granting to them civil and political rights, was debated with great animation, but negatived by a majority as in 1831. On the 25th the Chamber passed a bill for laying a tax on dogs. On the same day a motion was made for remitting the first year's duty on beet-root sugar manufactured in Baden. This was strongly supported on the ground of the depressed state of this branch of industry in the country, but opposed by the government as a violation of a treaty with other powers, and the deprecation of colonial sugars. Notwithstanding these objections the motion was carried.

Leghorn, Aug. 19.—Yesterday three steamers arrived. They came from England and made the voyage through France; for they first ascended the Seine and then passed by the way of the canals to the Mediterranean. This is the first voyage of the kind that ever was made. These steamers are small iron boats made for the Papal Government, and destined as tugs for the Tiber, to tow merchant ships up the river. They sailed again yesterday evening for their destination.

Egypt.—Alexandria, August 21.—On the 14th the Emineffee came into port, bringing most important news from Beyrout. It appears that the Persians are advancing rapidly upon Bagdad, and that the governor, Ali Pacha, has declared himself independent of the Porte; in consequence of which step he has invited the Persians to consolidate his position by taking him under their immediate protection. Damascus seems to be in a very critical state, as Ali Pacha has there a very strong party in his favour, who are sighing to be under Persian rule. Part of the English and French squadrons had appeared off Beyrout, and are waiting orders how to act towards the mountaineers. Omar Pacha, the Austrian renegade, is furnishing the Druses with arms and ammunition, and it is supposed that he is trying to persuade them to attack Zahle, one of the principal Maronite villages. The Albanians, *on dit*, will all be off to Bagdad soon. On the 15th her Britannic Majesty's steamer Vesuvius arrived from Beyrout, bringing the accounts of an outrage committed on the person of a French officer, who appears to have been hung by the Albanians; no satisfaction has as yet been given. After landing some despatches for Colonel Barnett, she left the same day for Malta. On the reception of this news the French corvette Diligente, on station here, left for Syria.

There appears to be no doubt but that Ibrahim Pacha was offered by the Sultan the command of the Syrian army, and that it was not accepted by the former, as he prefers a quiet life to one of bustle.

The Egyptian fleet will be going out on a cruise in a couple of days; they are taking three to four months' provisions with them. The Pacha has promised to pay all his employés ten months—a little less than about half of what is due to the poor fellows.

Prussia and Russia.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes a long letter from Berlin dated the 26th ult., the object of which is to show that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia. Alluding to the report of a conspiracy against the Emperor in the Russian capital, the letter says,—"There has been no explosion or disturbance at St. Petersburg. It is true enough that several regiments of the Guards in garrison at St. Petersburg were tampered with by the disaffected. Money was distributed, and pretty considerable sums were found on officers, sergeants, and men. The secret police of the Emperor, under the command of General Benkendorff, received information from the conspirators themselves; and to the disclosures then made we must attribute the terrible duel between the Princes Dolgorucki and Laschwyl, which took place without seconds, and in which the former was left dead on the spot from his adversary's ball. In fact, the conspiracy failed completely; the well-inclined regiments were informed of what was going on; the people of St. Petersburg, meanwhile, remained completely neuter, or rather fascinated by the ascendancy of the Emperor, so that the conspiracy was purely confined to the military and the nobility. If you desire to know what was the aim of this movement, I think I am able to inform you: that the life of the Emperor was in danger, and that the intention was to proclaim the young Grand Duke Alexander, now 22 years of age, and to form for him a council of regency to direct his affairs, whilst the young prince would only reign in form. The danger has been averted for the moment, but the position of the Emperor Nicholas remains exceedingly critical, having on one side a disaffected nobility, and, on the other, Poland held in subjection, and Germany tired of the Muscovite influence, and slipping away completely from the Russian alliance. Add to this, the unfortunate war in the Caucasus, which annoys in no small degree the national pride, and that ambition which desires to plant the Russian flag at Constantinople, and you will have a tolerable idea of the actual state of the colossal empire of all the Russias."

The following from Berlin, August 25th, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, throws some discredit on the above, as regards the difference said to have arisen between the two Sovereigns on the prohibitive system of Russia:—"We are assured that great modifications are about to be made by Russia in her prohibitive system, the Emperor himself having made promises to this effect to the King of Prussia during his Majesty's late visit to St. Petersburg."

A letter from Dusseldorf, 28th ult., announces the arrival there on the preceding afternoon of the King and Queen of Prussia by the railroad. They were received at the station by the authorities, and attended to the hotel of the regency, where all the persons of distinction in the town, including several foreigners, were admitted to pay their respects to them. A grand *fête* was to have been given on the occasion, but was deferred on account of the King being slightly indisposed. Prince Charles of Bavaria, his Majesty's brother-in-law, had also arrived at Dusseldorf.

Russia.—Breslaw, August 25.—The assemblage of Russian troops on the Polish frontier adjoining us is greatly diminishing, a proof that Russia fears nothing from her western neighbours. The Poles too, it would appear, must be considered pacifically disposed, since it is not deemed necessary to overawe them by a vast military force.

Cairo, July 28.—Admiral Napier, who had been ordered to demand from Mehemet Ali the Syrian soldiers who were in his service, did his utmost to have them back, such as were in Egypt; but he quite forgot the unhappy men who were in Senaar—perhaps he met no person who had any knowledge of such being the case. The 18th regiment of the line, consisting solely of Syrians, the greater part Druses, had received, in 1837, marching orders for Senaar. At that time it numbered about 2000 men, but according to late intelligence from that quarter, the men are now reduced to 500, owing to bad climate and bad food. The Gasul, or slave-hunting, is just as bad as it has been heretofore. Achmet Pacha, governor of Sudan, is supposed to have determined on advancing, in a short time, with hostile intentions, either against Darfur, or, it may be, on the province of Ambara in Abyssinia. He had lately formed two new regiments in Senaar, and had from here (Cairo) reinforcements, in the shape of a cohort of marauders, consisting of Arnauts and other rabble. The cruelties to be perpetrated by these brigands, it is frightful to reflect on beforehand. The troops of Mehemet Ali have attacked Abyssinia on the side of Kalabat, and taken many Christians into slavery. In the year 1837, the troops under Kurshid Pacha advanced as far as the frontier, and only five days' march from Gondar, but he did not feel himself strong enough to venture further. But there exists at this time a cause for this movement. In the beginning of the present year, Ras Ali was in a bad way. He was attacked on one side from Esbie on Tygre, whilst in the south he had the Galla tribes as enemies. Under these circumstances he sought for assistance from Achmet Pacha, which was at once given him, and then attacked the Galla. This, no doubt, was the cause of the entry of Mehemet Ali's troops into Abyssinia. At present we must wait for intelligence from that quarter whether they will remain there or return; the result may be of great importance.

Jerusalem.—We learn from the current month's number of the *Jewish Intelligencer*, published by the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, that letters have been received from Jerusalem down to July 1, at which time all the members of the mission were in the enjoyment of good health; and the bishop had recovered from an attack of fever from which himself and some of the younger members of his family had suffered during the preceding month. Dr. Macgowan writes, in his letter of July 1, 1842;—"We are going on wonderfully well in Jerusalem, and only wonder at the absurd reports of the opposition and insults we are said to have met with. I can most truly say, that since our arrival here we have not experienced the least annoyance or disrespect from either the public authorities or the inhabitants. On the contrary, we are in terms of charity with all men; they have got accustomed to our faces, and we to theirs. In fact, we feel ourselves quite at home, without being so unnatural as to forget old England. The bishop is quite recovered, except feeling a little weak from his late illness. With the blessing of Almighty God, he and his family are preserved in peace and safety. The climate is much better than I had expected; we have always after sunset a fine cooling land breeze, which takes off the extreme heat of the day." "Our prospects," says the doctor in another part of his communication," are very encouraging; everything seems to be overruled for good by a gracious Providence. Trials may be in store, but we have had none as yet; and, when they come, we trust that strength and grace from above will enable us to bear them. I feel an increasing interest and delight in my department. It is a laborious one, but health and strength have not failed me hitherto. I have much encouragement in my work, for I see that our mission is slowly, but surely, producing a favourable impression on the minds of the people among whom we live." This gentleman gives additional testimony, if that be requisite, of the gratitude with which medical treatment is acknowledged in the east, and speaks very sanguinely of the good that will result from the proposed establishment of an hospital at Jerusalem.

United States and England.—*Galignani* of Saturday publishes prominently the following article:—"In addition to the fact of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States having been signed at Washington, as stated in the American papers, we are enabled positively to state that the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade has also received the signatures of the respective Ministers, and had likewise been referred to the Senate. Among the provisions is one, that both governments are to have vessels carrying in the whole at least eighty guns. A treaty has also been agreed to for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. The long-disputed question of impressment, and those of the Creole and the Caroline, are likewise arranged. It is also, we have reason to know, expected that the tariff, probably with modifications, will pass during the present session of Congress."

India.—The following extract of a letter from Jellalabad, dated May 25, possesses some interest:—"Poor Elphinstone was a martyr to chronic gout, and was in consequence incapacitated from command. Instead of resigning, as he should have done, he succumbed to undue influence, and losing all confidence in the troops, whose conduct was in some cases sufficiently bad to justify that loss, he acted injudiciously. Sir W. M'Naghten's conduct was faulty, in so far as he did not command the best information, or demand the best security that Cabul afforded for his magazines; they should have been in the Bala-Hissar. But when the insurrection broke out all his efforts were paralysed by the bad spirit and conduct of the troops. In such an emergency hope reasonably enough was placed in the Europeans; from them was expected an example which would animate the whole force. I must

not omit to tell you the heroic conduct of the men of the 1st troop of 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery. Testimony is unanimous in describing them as perfect heroes; neither ancient nor modern history can present deeds which excel theirs—under circumstances the most dispiriting, the very elements being at war with them—they fought till strength failed. While they could serve their guns, the enemy drank their fill of the British grape; when ammunition failed and the horses were exhausted, they rendered the guns unserviceable; and while so occupied they constantly charged the enemy; a dozen men putting to flight hundreds who attempted to prevent their work of destruction. They were at length, faint and wounded, hewn to pieces, while, with their remaining strength, endeavouring to cut the spokes of their gun wheels. Gallant and honourable men of fine feelings can scarcely restrain their tears when they describe the conduct of these noble men. Poor M'Kenzie, a prisoner on parole from M. Akhbar's camp, every inch a soldier and a gentleman, entreats not to be talked to on the subject, as he cannot command his feelings. I feel quite honoured in being in the same service with such heroes. By the by, I must not forget to mention that your friend Eyre behaved nobly at Cabul; he was wounded, but has recovered. He and his family are prisoners of Akhbar Khan, and were quite well when M'Kenzie left. He has written a long account of the whole catastrophe, which he intends to publish."

THE CHURCH.

Preferments.—The Rev. T. Watkins, to the vicarage of Crickadarn, Brecon. The Rev. J. Mason, to the curacy of Great Malvern. The Rev. I. H. La Mothe, to the vicarage of Lezayre, Isle of Man. The Rev. H. Dale, to be Principal of Bishop's College, Bristol. The Rev. I. Moore, to the perpetual curacy of St. Bartholomew, Salford, Lancashire.

New Church.—On Monday morning the Lord Bishop of Oxford consecrated an elegant church, recently erected at Shawcum-Donnington, near Newbury. A large number of the clergy were present, including Dr. Binney, the rector of Newbury; Rev. Henry Majendie, vicar of Speen; Rev. Samuel Slocock, rector of Shaw, &c. The Bishop of Oxford preached an eloquent sermon, and alluded with satisfaction to the progress of church extension, and the consequent erection of schools, in which the youth of both sexes received instruction in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as taught by the Established Church.

The Bishop of London arrived in the city of Durham on Saturday last, on a visit to the Bishop of Chester. His lordship attended divine service at the cathedral on Sunday, both in the morning and afternoon, and was also present at the evening service at the Galilee. The right rev. prelate proceeded northward on Monday morning.—*Newcastle Journal.*

The Rev. W. Hodgson, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and perpetual curate of Whitewell, in the parish of Whalley, has been presented to the incumbency of Brathay, near Ambleside, by G. Redmayne, of Brathay Hall, Esq.

The Venerable John Moore Stevens, Archdeacon of Exeter, was on Saturday last elected a canon residentiary of the cathedral, in the room of the Rev. Whittington Landon, D.D., deceased. This election, we understand, has taken place in pursuance of an arrangement entered into by the church commissioners and the bishop of the diocese, under the authority of the act of Parliament lately passed in reference to cathedral chapters. The effect of this arrangement is, that in future the Archdeacon of Exeter will always be a canon, a stall in the cathedral having been permanently annexed to that office. The archdeacon, however, will only receive two-thirds of the revenues of the canonry, the remaining one-third having been appropriated to the endowment of a new archdeaconry, which is to comprise a portion of the very extensive district now under the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Cornwall.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Portsmouth, Sept. 6.—The Firebrand, first class war-steamer, built on the plan of Captain Sir William Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, was launched from this dockyard yesterday, in presence of numerous spectators; she will shortly proceed to Glasgow to receive her machinery, and return to this port for commissioning. Sailed yesterday for Woolwich, to be paid off, the Gleaner steamer, Lieut. Jeayes; this vessel has lately returned from the West Indies, on which station she was employed conveying the mails between the intermediate islands. The Raven cutter, Lieutenant Shiells, arrived yesterday from Sheerness with disposable seamen. The Jaseur, 16, Commander Welles, arrived late on Saturday evening from Gibraltar, and sailed yesterday for Leith, to join the royal squadron. The Racer, 16, Commander Thomas Harvey, is hourly expected at Spithead from the West Indies; and the Curacoa, Captain Jenkin Jones, is expected next month from South America, having on board a large freight, on merchants' account. The Orestes, 20, Commander the Hon. S. I. Carnegie, M.P., is the only vessel of war fitting at this port for service. The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., from New York, having on board Lord Ashburton, is reported to be in the Channel, with light winds and calm; she is hourly looked for at Spithead. Ships in harbour: St. Vincent, Victory, Orestes, Imaum, and Excellent. At Spithead: No vessel of war.

On the 2nd instant an experiment was made at Spithead in the afternoon, on board the dockyard lighter, moored over the wreck of the Royal George, in the presence of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, superintendent of the dockyard, General Sir Hercules Pakenham, and other distinguished naval and military officers. The diving-bell having been selected for the purpose of trying Dr. Payerne's invention, of preserving life under water, without having communication with the external air, was found, so far as the present experiment, to answer. General Pasley, under whose plan the wreck of the Royal George has been removed, attended on the present occasion, and accompanied Dr. Payerne in the diving-bell, which was under water upwards of 20 minutes in 13 fathoms, during which period the apparatus for supplying purified air was worked by Dr. Payerne in the diving-bell, without the assistance of the air cylinders or boxes attached to the bell, or the customary hose from the air-pump. It is expected, from the favourable result of this day's experiment, a repetition will take place daily.

Plymouth.—Launch of the Albion.—This magnificent vessel built to carry 90 guns, was launched on the 6th. We have been furnished with a beautiful sketch of the ceremony, which we are for the present prevented from giving. If the all-engrossing topic of the Queen's tour will permit it, we shall give it next week.

On Friday last a detachment of the 42nd Highlanders, consisting of 150 rank and file, besides officers and non-commissioned officers, left the Castle for Perth, to serve as guards to her Majesty while in the Highlands; 50 of them will be stationed at Scone, 50 at Taymouth Castle, and 50 at Drummond Castle; and on Tuesday and yesterday the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) from Glasgow, arrived here on their way to the same place, to serve as escorts to her Majesty in the Highlands. One squadron will be stationed at Perth, one at Dunkeld, and one at Aberfeldy; while the Enniskillen Dragoons will escort her from Dalkeith to Perth, and meet her at Crieff on her return.—*Stirling Observer.*

The court-martial, which in July last found Ensign Armstrong, of the 41st Regiment, guilty of a breach of gentlemanly conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, has remitted its former finding, and in lieu thereof find him guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, in going behind and striking off the hat of Ensign Lee at a public ball; and further, that he is guilty of omitting to report to his commanding officer that Ensign Lee had thereupon kicked him, or to take any other steps to cause such indignity to be properly noticed, but acquit him of the remainder of the charge. The sentence was, that the said Ensign Armstrong be admonished.

By the death of General Lord Robert Edward Somerset, which took place on Thursday at his house in Grafton-street, the colonelcy of the 4th Dragoons, which he held since March, 1836, is vacant. The date of Lord Robert's latest commission as a general in full is November 1841. His lordship served at Waterloo.

New Barracks.—The Ordnance department has issued bills, stating that the board is ready to receive tenders for the building of barracks in Ashton and Bury. They will be on a very extensive scale. Those who have seen the specifications, assert that the outlay at each place will be £5000 or upwards. This resolve on the part of Government has not taken place in consequence of the late and continued strike, but had been previously determined upon.—*Macclesfield Chronicle.*

Suicide of a Private of the 2nd Dragoon Guards.—One of the privates belonging to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, now stationed at Newcastle, and who took an active part in the affray at Bursleem, put an end to his existence on Friday night, by discharging a loaded carbine immediately under his chin, having pressed the trigger with his foot, by which the top of his head was blown to pieces. The deceased, whose name was Knight, had formed an intimacy with a woman at Newcastle, representing himself as an unmarried man; but his wife, having been apprised of the connection, came to Newcastle, and frustrated the intentions of the deceased.

Royal Military College.—Two of the commissionerships are vacant by the deaths of Lord Edward Somerset and Lord Vivian.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Western steam-ship, Lieut. Hosken, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday afternoon for New York, with above 100 passengers. The British and North American royal mail steamer Acadia, Captain Ryrie, sailed from the same port on Sunday morning for Halifax and Boston. She carried out between 70 and 80 passengers.

American Mail Steam-ships.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Company's new steam-ship Hibernia will be launched at Greenock on Thursday next. The Hibernia is 200 tons larger and of greater power than the present mail steamships. Capt. Judkins takes command of the Hibernia. Captain E. Ward C. Miller, formerly of the Acadia, will now command the Columbia.

The Hindostan Steam-ship.—This most splendid steam-ship made an experimental trip to Holyhead Bay, on Friday last, and performed to admiration. She left the George's pier at eight o'clock A.M. She went into Holyhead Bay and saluted the town, and was again at the George's pier at 6h. 45m. P.M., thus accomplishing the entire distance in ten hours and 45 minutes, although she had an hour's flood against her at starting, and an hour's ebb when returning to Liverpool. She made the run from the Skerries to the George's pier in four hour and forty-nine minutes, and from Point Lynas to the Floating Light in two hours and forty-two minutes, the latter a distance of 41½ statutes miles. Her engines of eight feet stroke, made fifteen revolutions per minute. —*Liverpool Albion.*

Southampton, Sept. 5.—Arrived at one o'clock the Oriental and Peninsular Company's steam-ship Montrose. The Montrose left Gibraltar August 25th, Lisbon 29th, Oporto 31st, Falmouth noon of the 4th instant. She brings 25 bullocks from Vigo, and 10 packages of Spanish hams, with a full cargo of fruit, and 16 passengers. On making the dock, in consequence of the wind blowing fresh against the tide, she ran on a mud-bank, but was soon released, and entered the dock, taking the place of the Liverpool, which sailed on her outward-bound voyage to Lisbon, &c., on Saturday last.

Alexandria, August 22.—The Great Liverpool arrived here on the morning of the 18th, bringing with her 56 passengers for India, amongst whom were the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale and suite, on their way to Calcutta. The Pacha has lately been taking into consideration the improvement of the transit through Egypt. At one time he talked of having a railroad laid down between Suez and Cairo, but the difficulties and expenses attending this work would be so very great, that he now seems determined to cut a canal through the Desert, thus having an easy and free communication by water all the way across the country. Prices of all seed and grain have declined from 12 to 16 per cent. since the arrival of the English steamer. Hopes are entertained of having a good Nile this year.

Falmouth, Sept. 4.—The Thames, West India steamer, received her mails yesterday morning, and proceeded for Corunna, Madeira, and the West Indies. She had about 14 passengers. The passage-money and freight of the Trent, the last which arrived, have been estimated at £800. According to the calculations of an experienced steam-boat engineer, the aggregate annual loss to the West India Steam Company, incurred by their vessels in proceeding up channel after landing their mails at this port, is not less than £20,000. The Liverpool, Captain Evans, will leave tomorrow with the mails for Vigo, Lisbon, &c. The Montrose arrived this afternoon at one P.M., Captain Lewis, and Lieutenant J. Wise, R.N., in charge of the mails. She quitted Gibraltar, having received a Malta mail by the Electra, government steamer, on the 25th of August; left lying there the Formidable, Thunderer, Belvidere, and Lizard, with the United States frigate Congress. Left at Cadiz, on the 25th, a French line-of-battle ship, a frigate, a brig, and a war steamer; passed the Royal Tar, steamer, when going into Lisbon; the Lynx was left there on the 27th; the Bellona, Austrian frigate, was soon to take her departure. At Vigo, on the 31st, met with the Lady Mary Wood. The Montrose had a large number of oxen from Spain.

Lisbon, Aug. 29.—The British schooner Ashburton, Bulkeley, master, from Villa Nova de Portimao to London, with a cargo of cork, took fire at sea on the 22nd instant, when about 90 miles to the westward of this port, and was completely destroyed. The master and crew were picked up and brought here by the Spanish schooner Restaurador de la Paz, Gonzalez master, which was fortunately in sight at the time, and promptly bore down to their assistance. The flames spread so rapidly to the sails and rigging that the crew had barely time to escape; and the moment after they had pushed off in the boat, both masts fell overboard.

Surveying Service.—Her Majesty's ship Fly, despatched for the purpose of surveying Torres Straits, and to offer some protection to the British merchant vessels against the various pirate prows on that ground, arrived on her way there at Table Bay on the 20th of June last.

New Zealand.—The emigrant ship Prince of Wales, chartered by the New Zealand Company, sailed on Friday for the company's settlement at Nelson, having on board 170 steerage and upwards of 30 cabin passengers, many of the latter being purchasers of land. Mr. Heaphy, who went out with the company's preliminary expedition to Wellington in 1839, as draughtsman, and lately came back to this country, returns to New Zealand in the Prince of Wales, intending to remain as a permanent settler.

Falmouth, Sept. 6.—Intelligence has reached here that the captain and all the crew of the Marquis of Queensberry, a merchant vessel belonging to the firm of Pollock and Gilmore, in Glasgow, died of the fatal sickness prevailing at Havannah. The Spanish authorities at Havannah took temporary charge of the Marquis of Queensberry.

The late Niger Expedition.—Her Majesty's steamer Albert, one of the vessels composing this unfortunate expedition, was lying at Ascension (previous to July 2), along with her Majesty's ships Rapid and Waterwitch.

THE STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Manchester, Tuesday Morning.—The operatives are but slowly resuming their regular occupations in Manchester, and a week or two must probably elapse before the great mass of the "turn-outs" will be again in employment. However, in Salford, the whole of the weavers belonging to one establishment have gone in at the masters' prices, thus showing that they no longer submit to be guided by the resolutions and proclamations of the "committee," who have hitherto dictated what course they were to pursue.

Mr. Owen's dye-works continue in operation. The new hands engaged at this establishment, not belonging to the "Union," remain at work, and the business, notwithstanding the turn-out of some of the old hands, goes on now without interruption.

From the neighbouring towns no accounts have been received differing from those which have appeared. In some, as then stated, all the mills are at work; while in others no business is stirring. In the neighbourhood of Mottram and Glossop, where the outrage on Mr. Shepley's mill occurred, the public peace has not been again disturbed, but all the hands are out.

Stafford.—A meeting of the magistrates and deputy-lieutenants of Staffordshire was held on Monday, in the Grand Jury Room, at the Shire-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the county. An unprecedented number of magistrates attended, amongst whom were Earl Talbot (the Lord-Lieutenant of the county), Viscount St. Vincent, Lord Wrottesley, Viscount Newport, Mr. J. E. Piercy (the High Sheriff), Major Chetwynd (late M.P. for Stafford), Mr. E. Buller (present M.P. for the borough), Mr. C. S. Forster (late M.P. for Walsall). Resolutions were entered into to preserve the peace of the district.

Stockport, Wednesday Morning.—The town continues in an excited state, owing to the indisposition of the working classes to the resumption of employment at the old prices at Messrs. Bradshaw's factory, St. Peter's-gate (the only one at work), which was guarded during the whole of yesterday by the magistrates, police, and special constables, and last evening a party of firemen had charge of the premises, lest the incendiary might be at work. No mischief, however, has been done; and the increased number of those employed only serves to provoke the malignity and imprecations of the disaffected, who yesterday threatened us with another visit from "the Ashton boys." The military have not been called out; and the mayor, on this occasion at least, manifests a laudable disposition to preserve the peace. It is now generally understood, from some communications received by the borough magistrates yesterday from the Home-office, that a special commission will be issued for Cheshire, for the trial of prisoners committed for offences connected with the turn-out. At present the number is considerably below one hundred. The commission will be held in October.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Tuesday the members of the corps dramatique assembled on the stage at 12 o'clock. Among those present were Mr. Harley, Miss Romer, Mrs. Nisbett, Miss Horton, and Mr. Morris Barnett. It was communicated to the performers that the theatre would not open until Saturday, the first of October.

COVENT GARDEN.

Miss Adelaide Kemble.—We are glad to hear that this favourite *cantatrice* is fast recovering from her late indisposition. A severe sore throat was the immediate cause of her inability to appear on Saturday at Covent Garden, but there is every reason to expect that she will sing this evening. Her physician (Dr. Wilson) has advised her not to go to Brighton on Monday; consequently the concert which had been announced for that day has been postponed to the 19th inst., when Miss Kemble, Miss Dolby, Giubilei, and John Parry will sing.

HAYMARKET.

A new comedy, by the author of *London Assurance*, is to be produced on Monday. The house has been well attended during the week.

THE STRAND.

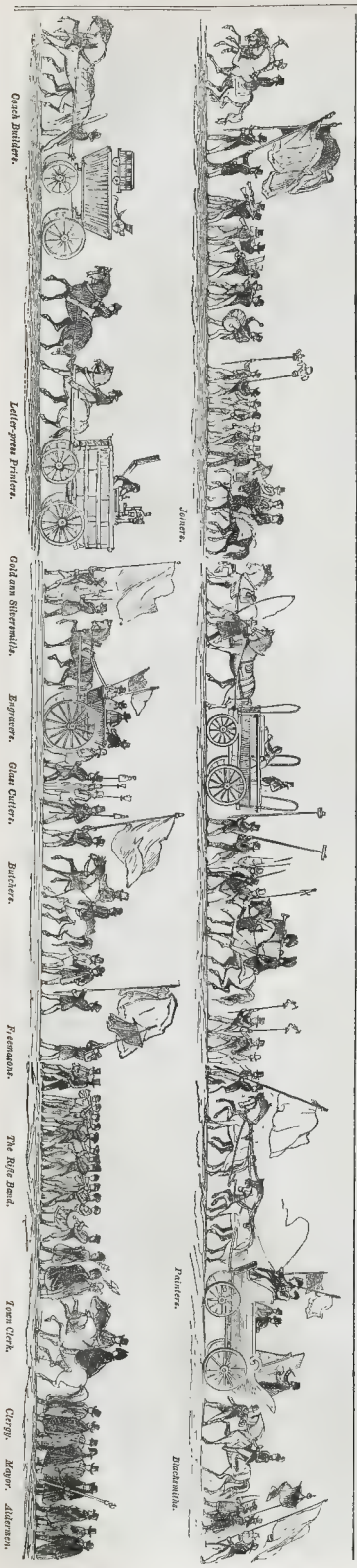
The new piece at this house, called *Leyerdemain*, is from the pen of Mr. Oxenford. It is by far the best of the season, and has drawn crowded houses since its production.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Carter, the lion-tamer, is performing here at present. On Saturday an encounter took place between the Kentuckian professor and the king of the forest; it arose from a quarrel between the lion and tiger. Carter went between them, quelled the latter, but had a terrific skirmish with the former. He was bitten in the arm and thigh, but ultimately beat the beast to a stand still. A surgeon reported that Mr. Carter was severely injured in the biceps and sartorius muscles; he was, however, enabled to appear on Monday.

The Glove Trade.—As an instance of the state of depression of this branch of manufacture, we may state that a manufacturer recently sold 470 dozens of gloves at 6d. a dozen, the mere cutting of which, let alone all the other numerous operations requisite to complete the glove, did not cost less than 8d. a dozen.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

Smuggling.—There have been some pretty doings at the Custom-house, in Thames-street, in importing foreign manufactures into this country. So imprudent have these officials been, that they have actually sent circulars round to the lace and silk houses, offering to insure the importation of foreign goods at about one-third of the duty. One of these circulars being sent to an honest townsman of ours, he took the liberty of enclosing it to Sir Robert Peel, who, upon receiving it, instituted an inquiry, the consequence of which is, that about eight of the landing-waiters have been suspended—some of their names are before us. The Customs board are now making inquiries, but strictly private.—*Midland Counties paper.*



VIEW OF PRESTON.

PRESTON GUILD.

We last week announced the celebration of the Preston Guild. A part of the ceremony is here completely exhibited, together with a view of the place, and such a description of the origin of the Guild as will afford a key and clue to all the accounts that follow.

Preston, in the centre of Lancashire and hundred of Amounderness, is a place of great antiquity, and until the commencement of the last century appears to have stood first in the county for wealth, although inferior to Manchester in population. Charles I. made a greater demand on Preston for ship-money than upon any other town in the county. It derives its name from having been once much occupied by ecclesiastics, at the time when the hundred of Amounderness belonged to the cathedral of York. The celebrated guild of merchants, called "Preston Guild," had its origin about 1329, though some think it to be of a much older date; and the Customale of this town is a curious document, securing privileges, some of them of a very singular kind, nor are the penalties annexed much less so. Debtors, being burgesses, were, it appears, to be ducked on the cucking-stool for the fourth offence; but to be at mercy for the sum of 12 pence for three offences, provided the debt were incurred for bread and ale. If a man's wife be lying in of a son, and he pleaded it, he was excused from obeying a justice's summons to go upon an expedition. If any one called a married woman a naughty name, and no witnesses were forthcoming, she might clear herself upon oath; and then he who was guilty of so calling her was "to take himself by the nose, and say he had spoken a lie." The document, 700 years old, declares it to be the law of Peston "which they have from the law of the Brettons." There were formerly two monastic institutions in Preston, one called the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, the other a monastery of grey friars; the last was a prison until about fifty years ago, and traces of it yet remain. In the war between Charles I. and the people of England, Preston was first occupied by the royal party, but was quickly captured by the Parliament forces, and the mayor killed in the storm. The Earl of Derby afterwards retook it, and demolished the defences; and it was close to Preston that Cromwell routed the Scotch army in 1648, after Sir Marmaduke Langdale had joined. The battle was fought by the Ribble, and, though Cromwell's strength was not half that of his opponents, they lost in two days 15,000 men out 26,000, the remainder being nearly all taken or slain soon afterwards,

Preston, Monday Night.—The Guild-merchant of this ancient corporation commenced this morning with the accustomed ceremonies. At an early hour the day was ushered in by merry peals from the bells of the parish church, the streets being crowded by multitudes of strangers from various parts of the country. Cricket matches and boat races were the principal public amusements up to mid-day, when the business of the Guild formally commenced. At two o'clock, the mayor (Mr. Samuel Horrocks), the corporation, and officers of the Guild, assembled at the Guild-hall, Church-street. When the authorities had taken their seats, the town-clerk (Mr. Palmer) opened the Guild by proclamation; after which the court adjourned to the Corn Exchange, Lune-street, whither they marched in procession, preceded by the mace-bearers, and the magnificent band of the 60th Rifles. The Corn Exchange, which had been covered in a very elegant and tasteful manner for the occasion, and for the purposes of the subsequent public balls, was crowded long before the hour appointed, by an assemblage of the *haut ton* and beauty of Preston. At the extreme end of the Exchange, upon a raised platform, seats were provided for the mayor and corporation, and the other officers of the Guild. The *coup d'œil* at this period was most imposing, the body of the hall being filled by fashionably-dressed ladies, whose personal charms were of a character to leave no doubt of the proverbial power of the "Lancashire Witches" over the opposite sex. The band of the Rifles was stationed in the orchestra over the principal entrance, and added much to the effect of the proceedings by some occasional performances. On the entrance of the mayor and corporation, the band struck up the national anthem, the assemblage being uncovered. The recorder (Mr. T. B. Addison) then announced the nature of the business that had called them together, expatiating upon the rise and progress of the borough, and coupling its success, in a commercial point of view, with the public services of the mayor's ancestors. The learned gentleman concluded by calling upon the town-clerk to read the guild proclamation, which was in the form of a precis and record of all the guilds that had been held *ab initio*. This concluded, the clerk received from the mayor, stewards, and aldermen, their ancient fee of seven pennies each, and from the other burgesses the ancient fee of one shilling each. Mr. T. Humber, a scholar of the Grammar School, then mounted a platform in the centre of the Exchange, and recited a Latin oration appropriate to the occasion. Although not marked by any extraordinary originality, it was well suited to the character of the festival, and accorded due merit to the mayor and corporation, as well for the manner in which they acquitted themselves of their municipal functions, as for their regard for the advancement of education and the accomplishments of polite life. It was entitled, "*Oratio in Curia Prestoniensi Habita; S. Horrocks, Armigero, Prætore Urbano. A.D.* 1842." As being most pertinent to the occasion, and as conveying in a comprehensive form the sentiments of the school towards the mayor and corporation, we give the concluding sentence:—"Quapropter nunquam ex animo effluent vestra erga nos merita, sed, usque dum vivimus, semper in memoriam non ingratam redibunt. In referenda autem gratia res, ut adhuc, vobis prospere eveniant: sint vobis bona, fausta, felicia, fortunatæque omnia. semper hominesque omnia volvendis mancant: hi dies festi, per totam vulgati Britanniam atque amplissimis laudibus ab antiquis scriptoribus celebrati, lætissime agantur: optimates, insignibus titulisque conspecti, nitent; pompa, magna comitante caterva, splendida incedat: lyra et tibia laborces fallito. Opimis epulis onerentur mensæ: procul nigræ curæ, procul ira, invidia, omnesque pectoris tumultus: adsint fama, decus, fides, virtus, et concordia." At the conclusion of this address, the Recorder delivered a short reply in Latin; after which the proceedings terminated, and the corporation returned in procession to the Town-hall. In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks in the Market-place, which attracted a dense, but well-ordered, multitude of spectators. Although the Premier, as one of the patrons, cannot be present, his eldest son, Mr. Robert Peel, has taken lodgings in the town, and will appear at the *bal costumé*, together with the other noble and distinguished patrons. The "swell mob" have their representatives at the Guild, but as the police, both of London and the various towns in the county, have also their representatives here, the swell gentry are not unlikely to find "an officer in every bush."

Preston, Tuesday evening.—The celebration of this ancient Lancashire carnival was continued this day, and the town was crowded to excess with strangers from all parts of the country. The attendance of persons of rank and others from a distance, both yesterday and to-day, was limited to a few, which was probably owing to the recent riots in the borough. It had indeed been rumoured that the Chartists would endeavour to get up a meeting or counter demonstration; but, from the excellent arrangements of the mayor and magistrates, any such attempt would have been immediately frustrated. The railroad trains from Manchester, Liverpool, Fleetwood, Lancaster, &c., under the able superintendence of Mr. Pickard, were crowded with passengers whose destination was the guild: one train contained no less than 1000 persons. The festivities comprise every description of amusement, both for the higher and lower classes, viz., boat races, regattas, balls, bazaars, concerts, processions, fancy fairs, public breakfasts, masquerades, horse riding, exhibitions, &c., the profits of which (if any) are to be devoted to charitable purposes, as has been the custom since the reign of Henry II. Amongst the visitors may be enumerated a large concourse of the London swell mob, and last evening a respectable countryman was hustled by one of these gentry, and a female robbed of no less a sum than £1999, with which the thieves got clearly off. It appears that the victim had just been selling an estate for £4000, and having received one-half that sum in payment, had come to Preston from the neighbourhood of Blackburn to lodge it in the bank. The day's business of the guild commenced at 11 o'clock, by the mayor and corporation going in procession to the parish church, where the guild sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Parr, vicar, and chaplain to the guild. At the conclusion of the church solemnities, the mayor and magistrates headed a grand procession of the gentlemen, clergy, burgesses, and trades, which perambulated the town during the greater part of the day. The pastimes were wound up by a grand miscellaneous concert being given in the theatre, which was crowded to excess by fashionables, amongst whom were a number of members of Parliament.

The Harvest.—We have had a week of unsettled weather. The crops have not in the least suffered as yet, but a great deal will depend on the next ten days, and the farmers begin to look with considerable anxiety on the probable state of the weather during that period.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

The harvest in the south-western district of this county—indeed, we may say throughout the whole of Monmouthshire—is now very nearly concluded, without a day's interruption from the commencement to the present. Comparing the produce of this year with that of 1835, we think we may state that the quality is superior but the quantity is not so great. On the whole we are happy to be enabled to give so cheering a report of the produce of our district.—*Monmouth Merlin.*

The harvest is now in its height, and more than half cut down, and about half of the winter wheat is in the barn-yard. About half of the barley and oats have also been got in. The wheat and barley, although thin on the ground, are of first-rate quality. Oats are small in the kernel in general. Beans on strong land are not half a crop. The weather is still fine.—*Berwick Warder.*

The weather still continues most propitious for the harvest operations, and shearing is now quite general. A great proportion of the crop has been cut, and some of it secured in excellent order. —*Montrose Standard.*

Harvest is now general, and in many districts reaping is over. A considerable portion of the grain is even stacked; for the weather has been so warm and favourable that the intermediate stage of drying on the field is soon accomplished. A great deal of corn has been thrashed out, and in quality realises the most sanguine expectations of the farmer. The want of pasture is, however, much felt, and some farmers have been compelled to order oil-cake for their stock. *Inverness Courier.*

The country has been blessed with a continuance of the same favourable weather which characterised the early part of the autumn. Wheat, in many places, has turned out from 63 to 65lb.; barley, 56 to 60lb. per bushel. Those are results unexceeded, if ever equalled, by any preceding crop in this part of the country. The wheat of 1820, 1821, and 1826, was of perhaps equally fine quality, but not so heavy.—*Perth Courier.*

Since the date of our last, the weather has been uniformly favourable for bringing the crops to maturity. The heat was excessive in the early part of the month, but from the 8th to the 15th we had copious rains, which proved very beneficial to the turnip crop and pasture lands, and retarded the premature ripening of the grain crops. Harvest became general in our district about the 17th, and, having no interruption, the stack-yards on early farms assume the appearance of October. The potato crop promises fine in quality, but it is the general opinion that it will be deficient in quantity. Pasture lands are bare everywhere. It is rare to see stock with a full bite; notwithstanding, the improvement in condition is wonderful. Orchards and gardens have realised our utmost expectations.—*Ross-shire Advertiser.*

Newton Abbot.—The Chartists have begun to agitate the agricultural districts of this county. Powell, the Chartist missionary, attended here on Friday, the 26th ult., and addressed the working men near the tower. He was very favourably received by them, and promised to pay another visit in about a fortnight or three weeks. *Western Times.*

Charges for Stamps.—The ship-masters of Liverpool are now in the full enjoyment of the promised advantages regarding the charge for stamps required in the pursuit of their occupation. The stamps for charter-parties are obtainable at 5s. each, in lieu of 30s.; and for bills of lading at 6d. each, instead of 3s. This is a very important and valuable concession, which we have no doubt will be appreciated, and placed to the credit of the Conservative government.—*Liverpool paper.*

Town-Hall, Windsor.—On Monday a charge against policemen, named Brown and Horton, for violently assaulting a young man named Gray, was investigated, and terminated in the dismissal of Brown from the police force and the suspension of Horton.

VIEW FROM THE COFFERDAM NEW BRIDGE OF HUNGERFORD.

As we have adopted the system of representing the progress of Public Works in the Metropolis, we here present one of the aspects of London from the cofferdam of the New Foot Bridge which is to be thrown from Hungerford-market across the Thames. The bridge in question will add one more proof to the hundred that are multiplying around us of what wealth and enterprise are capable to effect—and some convenience may also fairly be expected from its erection. If it be half so handsome a structure, when completed, as the beautiful bridge at Hammersmith, we shall have no reason to regret its suspension even over that most busy thoroughfare of the river. As yet it has been once impeded in its progress by floodings arising from a storm; but we believe the works are now being actively forwarded, and "all in good time," we presume, we shall have "a new footing" over the water. Even the French who visit London may then admire it without wounded vanity, for, although we are told that no Frenchman could ever persuade himself into an encomium upon the Bridge of *Waterloo*, yet there is nothing repulsive to his *amour propre* or national pride in the title of Hungerford, and should there be anything like beauty about it, Monsieur will be able to share his admiration of it with the rest of the world.

CARRON WATER.

We have elsewhere given the principal localities of her Majesty's visit to Scotland. We here subjoin a short article from a correspondent, giving three views and an account of some of the romantic scenery in the immediate vicinity of Stirling Castle.

Reader, we would venture a guess, that the days have been, when you were wont to rise betimes, and throwing your satchel across your shoulders, trudge your weary way to school. Furthermore we would speculate, that consequent upon your going to *school*, you have stood forth, and with mingled feelings of the comically heroic, you have announced to your grinning school-fellows—

> My name is Norval. On the Grampian Hills
> My father feeds his flock, &c.

Doubtless, too, your youthful brain glowed with imaginings of valour when you described how

> —— the fierce barbarians from the hills
> Rush'd like a torrent down upon the vale;

and how you alone—

> With bended bow and quiver full of arrows,
> Hover'd about the enemy, and mark'd
> The road he took ——;

and when you told how

> Returning home in triumph, I disdain'd
> The shepherd's slothful life,

you might well be excused the supposition that you personified a warrior of the first water!

It is not unlikely that the lines,

> —— —— —— having heard
> That our good king had summoned his bold peers
> To lead their warriors to the *Carron side*,

conveyed to your intelligence for the first time the fact that there existed a river Carron, and if since the days of your school-boyhood the Carron has ever been recalled to your remembrance, the recollection has probably brought with it many pleasing associations. Supposing as much, we may fairly presume that the invitation we give you to take a ramble down the "bonny banks o' Carron water," will be readily accepted.

The Carron is a small river, which has its beginning and its end in the county of Stirling. Rising in the parish of Fintray, and entering the magnificent Forth at Grangemouth (entrance to the Forth and Clyde Canal), its length does not exceed fourteen miles, while its width is so contracted, that it cannot measure many yards in any part. Notwithstanding its insignificance, however, the Carron is, in many respects, highly interesting, and much of its scenery very romantic. Many memorable transactions have taken place on its banks. The Romans, unable to penetrate further into "the land o' cakes," wisely built a wall parallel with the river, to defend their newly-possessed territory against the encroachments of the unconquerable Scots, who, with their confederates, the Picts, fought bravely against the invaders, proving their patriotism at the expense of their blood, and warning the Romans that ambition's career might be limited. Near the Carron, too, and not far from the town of Falkirk, is the spot where, in the fourteenth century, Sir William Wallace fought an important battle with the southern Britons.

Pity that the days should ever have been when they who ought to have considered themselves brethren, thirsted for each other's blood, and would have trampled on each others' neck. Joyous that the days are now when brethren agree, and, standing side by side, defend themselves against the world, whenever the world declares itself their foe,—long may the rose, the thistle, and shamrock, be strong in their union!

But it is not for its battle scenes alone that the Carron is remarkable. Famous as it was in olden times for deeds of violence, it is no

VIEW OF TAMARIE LINN.

less famous in these days for its contributions to the arts of peace. Reader, examine the stove or grate in the fireplace of your parlour, and we bet ten to one that you will find thereon impressed the mystic word Carron! Have we won?—Ay, to be sure we have! and, would you believe it, that grate actually came from the banks of Carron water? If you be a metropolitan, and were translated to the spot where it was manufactured, you would probably feel yourself shrink into a nutshell at the terrific sounds you would hear, and the blaze of burning matter to be seen. And how great would your surprise be when you learned that the unearthly sounds were the result of the concussion of tremendous hammers, and the blasts of immense bellows. Yet such is the case; and who can doubt it, that knows that at the works of the Carron Company 2000 workmen are constantly employed, while the furnaces consume on an average annually "100,000 tons of coals, 400,000 tons of ironstone and ore, and 100,000 tons of limestone!" In this enormous consumption above twenty furnaces are continually blazing, while machinery of the most extensive kind, driven both by steam power and Carron water, is ever in motion. Comparatively powerless as man is as an animal, what cannot his genius accomplish!

Carron (the village) is situated three miles above Grangemouth; and, if we ascend further up the river, we shall pass the mills of Dunipace (Dunes pacis), i. e. the hills of peace, which are nothing more or less than mounts raised, according to tradition, to commemorate a treaty of peace between the Romans and Caledonians. Many other spots of historical interest are to be seen in the neighbourhood of the river, which we must leave the tourist to discover, while we go still higher, till we reach the village of Denny, passing, on our way, two or three large printfields, which employ the water of the river to good account. At Denny the Carron runs under a neat bridge, over which passes the road from Glasgow to Stirling. Denny is a populous little place, being in the vicinity of several paper and other mills, which employ many of the inhabitants. We were in it several times two years ago, and could not help remarking that nearly every alternate house displayed a board, with this inscription, over the door:—"*Licensed to sell spirits, pepper, and tobacco.*" We overheard two villagers in conversation, one day, on the subject of *teetotalism*, and one of them calculated the number of teetotallers in Denny, but he could not remember more than eight!

Above Denny the Carron is much more romantic; and at the distance of a mile, near the paper works of the well-known Messrs. Duncan, it runs, "bubbling and boiling," between the precipitous rocks, and dashing over its rocky bed in the most gallant manner. At this place, and for some distance, the banks on the north side rise to a considerable height, covered with wood. Tamaree Linn is here; and, though small, and, compared with other waterfalls, insignificant, it adds interest to the river, and contributes to diversify the scenery. A little on the left is the old corn-mill we have sketched, and a mile and a half further up the river is the view given at the head of this article. J. T.

CORN-MILL.

HUCKNALL TORKARD CHURCH.

The unpretending structure of which we this week present a view to our friends, is rendered sacred by being the depository of the remains of that transcendant genius and poet—Byron. From Moore's "Life of Byron," we find that, "It was on Friday, the 16th of July, 1824, that in the small village church of Hucknall, the last duties were paid to the remains of Byron, by depositing them close to those of his mother in the family vault. Exactly on the same day of the same month in the preceding year, Byron said despondingly, to Count Gamba, 'Where shall we be in another year?' The gentleman to whom this foreboding speech was addressed, paid a visit some months after the interment to Hucknall, and was struck on approaching the village, by the strong likeness it seemed to bear to his lost friend's melancholy death place, Missolonghi."

In the church is kept a book to register the name and residence of visitors. It contains the signatures of distinguished men and women from all parts of the civilised world. The village of Hucknall is about seven or eight miles from Nottingham, and about three from Newstead Abbey. The surrounding country is rich in natural beauty, and full of poetical associations.

All that is raised to the memory of Byron is a plain tablet of marble in the chancel of the church, a correct representation of which we give below.

IN THE VAULT BENEATH,
WHERE MANY OF HIS ANCESTORS AND HIS
MOTHER ARE BURIED,
LIE THE REMAINS OF
GEORGE GORDON NOEL BYRON,
LORD BYRON, OF NEWSTEAD,
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER,
AND AUTHOR OF CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE
HE WAS BORN IN LONDON, ON THE
22d JANUARY, 1788,
AND DIED AT MISSOLONGHI, IN WESTERN GREECE
ON THE 19th OF APRIL, 1824
HIS SISTER, THE HONORABLE AUGUSTA
MARY LEIGH, PLACED THIS
TABLET TO HIS MEMORY.

TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF LORD BYRON.

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS TO THE UNITED STATES.—At no period for many years has the quantity of British manufactures shipped to the United States been so small as it is at present. If even a packet ship gets a freight of £250 or £300, it is considered very good as things go now. Passengers are the most profitable kind of freight, and they continue to be very numerous. The packet-ship Patrick Henry, which sailed on Friday, carried out 20 cabin and 250 steerage passengers, whose passage money would yield not less than £800. Her freight on goods did not reach £300. *Sheffield Iris.*

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.—Persons whose incomes are under £150 a year from all sources, in making their returns, have in many cases omitted to apply to the collectors for an exemption form, No. 38, to be filled up with a statement of particulars; this form should be immediately obtained, otherwise the parties will in all probability be obliged to attend and get their claims allowed before the Commissioners.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.—The personal property of the late Marquis of Hertford has been sworn under £700,000, the duty on which will amount to £10,000. It is stated on the best authority, that the report of the executors being about to commence a civil action against Suisse is totally without foundation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Vincent-square.—*Crosby Hall is situate in Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street. Any history of England will give a full account of Lady Jane Grey.*

"B. L. A." is thanked for her contribution; it reached us too late to insert with the news.

"George Burnett" is referred to the design of a Dragon upon a Sovereign.

"R. Y. W." is thanked for his communication, and will see it as a Nook and Corner in an early number.

"O. P." is informed that every department is filled.

"Ignoramus," Bristol, shall be answered in our next.

"Joseph Hetherington."—*The portraits in question will some day appear; we have them. The Colosseum print can be had, when out, of any country bookseller. The newsman ought to supply the wrapper.*

"T. W. A Subscriber from the Commencement."—*We will inquire.*

"F. H. Dayrolles."—*We will inquire into the subject of the letter, which shall receive attention and notice. In its present form it is too long for insertion in a weekly paper.*

The "Country Clergyman," who writes to us on the subject of the New Poor-Law, shall have his suggestions considered with care, attention, and respect.

"A Land-Agent," Bath.—*Thanks.*

We have received, too late for the present number, a view of the Lady Mayoress's procession at Preston, and which we shall present to our subscribers and readers next week; when we shall also select from papers just come to hand some of the particulars respecting the Guild Festival.

Moulton Church will be the subject of our "Nooks and Corners" next week.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The magnificent drawings by the artist especially appointed by us to accompany her Majesty in her Scottish tour have come safely to hand; but to do justice to these elaborate and characteristic details, we find it impossible to publish them this week. We promise our friends, however, that our next number shall be even more beautiful than any which has yet appeared, and will present accurate delineations of the regal solemnities, civic pageants, and noble festivities of the royal progress.

NOTICE.—On and after the 22nd of this present month of September, "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" will be published at 198, STRAND, where Books for Review, Advertisements, and all Communications are requested to be sent.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842.

The proprietors of this journal having taken the lease of the extensive premises known as No. 198, Strand, we are, upon the eve of a removal, in a twofold measure called upon to address a few words to our readers. In the first place, it is necessary that, in a mere trade sense, the fact of the change should be announced, as the interests and convenience of the many wholesale news-vendors who supply the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," by hundreds of quires to the public are implicated in the alteration. The new arrangements have, of course, been made with a view not only to the much increased but rapidly increasing circulation of the paper, and the facilities of supply will be for the future proportioned to almost any suddenness of demand. Little trivial conveniences, too—such as folding-room, &c.—which so much forward publication, will be abundantly provided, and we have every reason to believe that "the administration of the affairs" of our new office will leave less ground of complaint than that of any Government which has yet been brought to bear upon the national destinies.

But, apart from the mere technical advantage incident upon special and extensive publication, we owe an address upon our change of office to the great world of readers. We cannot lose sight of the knowledge that *they* are the cause of our widening the field of enterprise, and bringing fresh energies to work in the larger arena that we shall now have for our labour. There is more in this than at first will reach the reader's glance; it is not a boast of quack ambition, nor a mere idle vaunting of intoxicating success; it is a true and gratifying result of a very anxious desire on the part of the paper to meet with becoming spirit the very kindly and active encouragement of those who take it in, and we are grateful to know that they are largely numerous in proportion to their influence and respectability. We are vain enough to believe, too, that they have acquired just so much interest in the prosperity of our journal as will induce them to feel gratified with whatever seems either to assure or confirm it.

It is, in plain terms, true that we have been only able by most strenuous and difficult exertion to keep pace with the success of our enterprise, owing to the rapidity with which events have followed each other since we commenced it; the number of interests and curiosities which every event involved; the consequent week-upon-week accumulation of demand; and, latterly, the almost rush for supply which brain-industry, aided by the wings of steam, has been almost inadequate to meet. Merely to state that within two months we have three times reprinted the first number of this paper, only proves that those who received recent copies have been active to procure all that preceded them; and that in so doing, if a joke be permitted us, they left us very little opportunity of "taking care of Number One." But when we report that, over and above all back demand, there is still a rushing influx of new readers—that thousand mounts upon thousand in the order list with an almost incredible rapidity—that from the public there are letters, and suggestions, and requests, which assume all forms and varieties, and take a broad and endless range—that the aristocracy have patronised us, perhaps because we are not revolutionary, and the lower classes, perhaps because we are not aristocratic—above all, that the strong middle classes (and this is what we are exultingly proud of) have received us in their families, have filed and kept, and *do* file and keep the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, because it affords palpable instruction in a pure and virtuous form, and administers to the gratification of innocent and civilizing taste a pictorial index of the history, the manners, and the adventures of the age—when we declare that the clergy, in large numbers, have given it their high sanction—and that, from the army and navy, letters innumerable have poured in with courteous offers of the exercise of amateur talent in our behalf, in sketching and describing interesting scenes of service in almost every quarter of the globe—when these truths are recorded by us with more pride, perhaps, than is compatible with the humility which we would fain preserve;—it will at least be readily believed, that almost every moment of our existence presents a new claim upon our energy and exertion; and that no idleness is permitted to us in the task of providing resources for the now leviathan engine we have to work. We believe that so simple an act as that of taking the enlarged premises in the Strand will greatly aid these resources. We shall be able to keep our wood-engraving department further in advance, by (independent of our present out-door employment of the most eminent men in their vocation) the retention of permanent artists upon the establishment, ready at a moment's notice for the contingencies of every public event: Literary facilities will naturally combine with the embellishing progress of the journal; and a practical smoothness of operation will ensue, that will not only ensure correctness of illustration, but a rapidity of production, that, in its application to the events of the moment, might almost be characterized as the "improvisation of art!"

We cannot conclude so favourable a glance at our prospects without a strong and earnest expression of gratitude for the almost wooing patronage that has placed us in a position which we are about so vigorously and so expensively to maintain.

It will be seen that we continue to illustrate the visit of her Majesty to Scotland with drawings of nearly every locality to which she makes a casual excursion, or which she honours with more permanent stay. In our arrangement of subjects with reference to the entire event we have been necessarily guided by circumstances. We have received from one of our artists (we have now *two* directly present and engaged upon the task of illustration at every event in which the royal visitors take part) several spirited subjects, which are in immediate progress of engraving, and will be presented in our next number, together with others of the splendid series, which will be furnished to us within the interval of two or three days. No occasion will be lost that can serve to interest any class of our readers; and it is presumed that our pictorial record of the royal journey, reception, and entertainment will be such as was never before presented in any previous channel of public intelligence or current history of the times. We hope, however, not to omit other features of attraction; and, as the Preston Guild has not gone unillustrated in our present number, so we will make in our next "*a grand stand*" for the Doncaster Races, that those who have sport otherwise than in the Highlands may not get it spoiled by our neglect.

There have been no political agitations during the week that require one word of comment at our hands. The leaders of the daily journals are almost entirely devoted to abstract questions, or to speculative discussions upon the cause and consequences of the turmoil in the manufacturing districts; where, however, we are happy to be able to report a further progress towards tranquillity, and something like the signs of an exhaustion of the elements of disturbance and misrule.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

During the week the Prince and Princess have been driven, in an open carriage, through the Long Walk, in the neighbourhood of the Great Park, attended upon each occasion by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton. Their Royal Highnesses are in excellent health.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Lieut. General Sir Andrew Barnard, G.C.B., Lieutenant General Sir Henry Bethune, Sir William Macbean, and Prince Gustavus of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, have arrived at the Prussian camp at Dusseldorf, on the Rhine.

Prince Esterhazy may shortly be expected in London for the purpose of taking formal leave of her Majesty upon relinquishing the post of ambassador, which he has so long and so honourably held. It is the intention of the cabinet of Vienna to appoint a successor to Prince Esterhazy forthwith; until then Baron Nieumann will continue to discharge the duties of the embassy.

The Marquis of Waterford, whose accomplished marchioness is quite restored to health, has removed his splendid hunting stud to Rockwell, where he will hunt the county during the ensuing season.

Lord and Lady Powerscourt are expected to return home shortly from their tour to the German Spas. Her ladyship has quite recovered from the effects of her long and severe illness.

Count and Countess Esterhazy have arrived at Dover, on a visit to their relatives, the Prince and Princess Leichtenstein, who intend to remain there for the bathing season. The count has been mistaken for Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The most gratifying intelligence has been received from Addington-park of the improved condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who continues daily to make some progress towards a restoration; and if the right reverend prelate happily escapes a relapse, it is to be hoped he will ere long be in a state of convalescence.

The President of the Board of Control had an interview with Lord Stanley on Tuesday, at the Colonial Office.

We learn that the Earl of Coventry's health has not improved. The noble lord, who is attended by several members of the faculty, is staying in the Regent's Park.

The splendid gifts presented to her Majesty by Baboo Dwarganauth Tagore consist of a most magnificent Indian shawl, of a bright torquoise blue, with the richest palms, of an entirely new and original pattern, and a dagger, meant for the Prince of Wales, the handle of which is of rock crystal, mounted in black enamel, incrusted with diamonds of rare water, and the sheath studded with rubies.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Bushey House, Bushey Park, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on Wednesday, for her residence, Frogmore Lodge, near Windsor.

Sir James Graham has arrived in town from Cowes, Isle of Wight. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, visited the right hon. baronet yesterday afternoon at the Home Office. The Attorney-General and Mr. Maule had also interviews with Sir James at the Home Office yesterday afternoon.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LATE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.—This valuable preferment, which has become vacant by the demise of the Very Rev. Dr. Ireland, is the most lucrative deanery in the church, its revenue, we believe, exceeding many of the bishoprics. The late dean was dean of the order of Bath. The senior prebendaries, the Rev. Dr. Causton and the Rev. W. N. E. Bentinck, administer the affairs of the deanery until the appointment of the late dean's successor.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The works of the Victoria Tower are in such a state of forwardness, that the architect, Mr. Barry, is in hopes that in six weeks or two months they will be sufficiently advanced for the first stone of the new Houses of Lords and Commons to be laid. This great tower, which, from its altitude, about 300 feet from the ground base, will constitute, it is expected, the leading feature of the new edifice, is constructing over the central hall, immediately between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Into this structure all the ventilating flues of the entire building will be carried, to enable the accumulated foul air to escape from its summit. The ceremony of laying the first stone will probably be performed by her Majesty or her royal consort.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY, SOMERSET HOUSE.—The collection of celebrated portraits belonging to this scientific and literary body has recently received some valuable and interesting additions. Mr. Vignoles has presented one of the finest original portraits yet known of Sir Isaac Newton, one of the early presidents of the society. This portrait is by Vanderback, and was long in the family of the great founder of the Newtonian system.

The director of the French Customs has granted Messrs. Waghorn and Co. permission to send the baggage of Indian passengers through France *via* Marseilles, under their seal, provided an inventory be previously handed to them for transmission to the authorities at the port of landing, who have received directions to despatch them without being opened.—*Times City Article.*

The committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the relief of sufferers from the fire at Hamburgh have just published their report, by which it appears that the whole sum which has passed through their hands is £27,567 19s. 7d., besides contributions made in different parts of the country, amounting to about £13,000, exclusive of clothing and other articles; and that the total amount received by the committee at Hamburgh from all countries, up to the 5th of July, is £268,890. Great as these contributions are, the committee remark, while expressing their gratitude, that but little assistance has as yet been afforded, in comparison with the damage done.

A memorial to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, to pave Old Broad-street with wood instead of stone, signed by the professional gentlemen and merchants occupying houses therein, has been presented to Mr. Corney, deputy of the ward, who has promised to do all in his power to satisfy the wishes of the memorialists.

THE NEW BOCCIUS LIGHT, OPPOSITE NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, STRAND.—This splendid light has been exhibited, and fully answers the expectations which have been formed of it by the inventor, and by the scientific and practical gentlemen who have had opportunities of inspecting its qualities previously. It is supported on a lofty column, and irradiates the entire space between the Post-office and Cockspur-street, the Strand beyond Craven-street, and as far as St. Martin's Church on the north. Nelson's column, in Trafalgar-square, though masked at present by the scaffolding, appeared as if standing out in broad moonlight; and the gas-lights surrounding King Charles's statue, Charing-cross, were found to be quite unnecessary, and were accordingly extinguished, with the exception of one on the shadow side, towards Whitehall. The light of this lamp is peculiarly white and soft, and free from all quivering and unpleasant effect on the eye from its intensity.

The stoppage of the old and highly respectable firm of T. W. Smith and Co., in the commission trade, is said to have arisen from their having given too extensive credit to a party speculating in corn, though they themselves were not engaged in the same speculation.—*Times.*

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—The workmen employed in taking down the steeple of St. Martin's church, have accomplished their labours, and began on Saturday to enter on the reconstruction of it. About forty-five feet have been removed, at which point the electric fluid was found to have passed off. The stones of the steeple were discovered to have been in a very shattered state. One which had been removed from its position was about two feet six inches long, and projected the whole length, with the exception of about an inch and a half, and if that had fallen out, several others would have followed. Several of the stones will be rechiselled and again put up, but the greater portion will consist of new Portland stone. They will be joined together by strong cement instead of mortar, with which the steeple was formerly constructed, and slate dowels will be used instead of cramps. It is expected that the steeple will be rebuilt in the course of six weeks. Since the gilt ball and vane were removed they have been measured, when it was found that the latter was eight feet four inches long, and the ball about three feet in diameter. The bar of iron, by means of which the vane works, is nearly twenty feet long, and weighs 11 cwt. The stones that formed the late steeple, though they have been there above 130 years, with the exception of their external surfaces, are but little damaged by the hand of time. As they are taken down they are placed together as they were situated in their respective courses in the steeple, so that comparatively but little trouble will be had in the re-erection of the steeple. The height of the scaffold from the clock is about 220 feet. The same tradesman, Mr. Hemmings, who was appointed by the Sun Fire-office to repair Brixton church after it was damaged by lightning, is employed in the reconstruction of the steeple.

POST-OFFICE FRAUDS.—The fraud discovered to have been committed a day or two ago by a clerk in the money-order department in the General Post-office, by forging money orders and advices as if drawn on Camberwell Post-office, at Sittingbourne, has suggested a very simple plan which would effectually prevent all frauds of the same kind. The plan is for the Postmaster-general to issue orders to his deputies to pay no order, nor enter any advice, unless each bear the stamp of the office at which the order is drawn. At present any clerk could forge orders and advices on a neighbouring office for £100 or £200, and get them cashed without exciting the least suspicion.

The Postmaster-general has decided on returning to the old method of paying the guards on mail coaches 10s. 6d. per week, and allowing them to take fees from passengers. The guards on railways are still to be paid salaries, without fees; but such salaries are to be on a reduced scale. The cause of the contemplated alteration in the mode of paying the mail-coach guards is, the continued discoveries that they receive fees. Six of them are now

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suspended for taking fees, but Lord Lowther has resolved not to dismiss them, because he declares it impossible to prevent persons who are paid only £70 or £80 a-year, from taking gratuitics from passengers, when, as in most cases, it has happened the gratuities have been voluntarily offered.

FILTHY AND DANGEROUS STATE OF THE METROPOLIS.—That London is not at this very hour the scene of a fierce and deadly epidemic is in no degree attributable to the wisdom or humanity of the various parochial authorities. There is scarcely a parish in which there is not a disgusting and constantly maintained emporium of malaria, and, singularly enough, these superterraneous receptacles of all mentionable and unmentionable abominations are usually in the immediate vicinity of squares and streets inhabited by the wealthy and luxurious. From the large, airy, and apparently salubrious square called Lincoln's Inn-fields, two minutes' walk will conduct any gentleman curious in contrasts to the nevercleansed centre of Clare-market, or to the fetid and fever-scented Clement's-lane, which, in addition to all the abominations collected by a filthy population in filthy houses, has at one end Enon Chapel, where the dead rot within a few inches of the feet of the living. Again, Great Russell-street and Bloomsbury-square have for their immediate neighbours George-street and Buckeridge-street, with all their tributary lanes and alleys, places so horribly filthy that all attempts at description would be vain!

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Late on Saturday night, a youth about 16 years of age, named Frederick Cook, residing at No. 1, Nottingham-place, Kingsland-road, left his home for the purpose of visiting his parents, who are residents at Thames Ditton, Surrey, carrying with him a small brown portmanteau, containing a few trifling articles of body linen. About three o'clock on Sunday morning, whilst walking along Putney Heath, he was assailed by two ruffians, dressed in fustian dresses, one of whom wore a mask over his face. He was immediately knocked down by a violent blow, and while the masked man held a pistol to his head his companion ransacked his pockets, taking from him four sovereigns and 3s. in silver, with which, and the portmanteau, they made off in the direction of Wimbledon.

The Atalanta, Gravesend steamer, barely escaped an accident of a serious nature on Sunday last. Upwards of 400 persons were on board the vessel, which is an exceedingly small one, and incapable of carrying more than half that number with safety. On arriving at Erith, the vessel ran violently against the new pier, and sustained very serious injury. The alarm created induced all to rush as far as possible to one side of the boat, when she was nearly overturned. Had it not been for the exertions of a gentleman on board, who prevailed on the people to stand steadily in the middle of the vessel, a serious accident must have occurred.

On Saturday morning a large sailing barge, navigated by two men and a boy, while coming up the river, was sunk by the heavy swell caused by several vessels going down the river at full speed. She went down nearly opposite the St. Katharine Dock entrance. The people in her were saved by the watermen, who rowed from Alderman's Stairs to their assistance. The barge was laden with 70 tons of coals. The damage sustained is estimated at £300.

THE LONDON CHARTISTS.—The public meeting which had been adjourned from last Monday week, and which was to have taken place on Tuesday, near the pin factory, in the London-road, Southwark, was again necessarily adjourned for want of both auditors and speakers.

On Wednesday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, one of the most violent storms of thunder and lightning ever experienced in Windsor, accompanied by a heavy rain, passed over the town in a south-westerly direction. The lightning was alarmingly vivid and forked, and of the most appalling description. The peals of thunder were loud and long-continued, and it is feared considerable damage must have been done in the neighbourhood. At half-past 8 o'clock the storm raged with increased violence.

Two remarkable bankruptcies follow each other in last week's *Gazette*; they are that of a noble lord—Huntingtower, and Goodered, the keeper of the notorious saloon in Piccadilly.

The Government evening paper denies the rumoured statement of the retirement of Mr. Mark Phillips as Under-Secretary of the Home-office.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF LETTERS DELIVERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:—

Week ending	Aug. 21, 1842	..	..	3,833,880
Ditto	Aug. 21, 1841	..	..	3,697,949
Ditto	November 24, 1839	..	..	1,585,973
Increase since 1841 on the week's letters				135,931
Ditto	since 1839	ditto	..	2,247,907

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday afternoon, a collier's boat, containing four persons, came in collision with the Waterman steamer, No. 2, off Globe-stairs, Rotherhithe, and one man was unfortunately drowned. It appears that the occurrence was perfectly accidental.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

EDINBURGH, Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the royal *cortège*, left Dalkeith Palace before nine for Queensferry; and arrived at Newhall at eleven, where the royal party embarked on board the Queen Margaret steamer. Only the Prince and two ladies accompanied her Majesty in the boat, which bore her from the shore of Lothian, and which took a westward sweep for a considerable distance, partly perhaps to obtain a view of the surrounding beauties on either bank of the Forth, and partly to afford time for the embarkation of the other official attendants, and the carriages by another boat, which cut right across, and having landed at the North Ferry its passengers and freight, left the quay, while the boat with her Majesty on board, after sailing eastward beyond Inchgarvy, neared the pier, and disembarked at twelve o'clock at noon, the royal steamer firing a salute, and the gathering on the quay and heights of North Ferry greeting the landing by signals which we could see but not hear.

We understand that her Majesty intends to return from her excursion to the Highlands this day week, after which she will again honour the Duke of Buccleuch with a residence of five days.

PERTH, Wednesday.—The towns and villages through which the royal *cortège* had to pass in her Majesty's journey northward, vied with each other in decorations and devices in honour of the Queen. At the confines of the county, and about ten miles distant from Perth, the road intersects the Ochil hills through Glenfarg. The Ferg, an inconsiderable mountain rivulet, meanders down the glen to which it gives its name: and so narrow is the pass, that in many places there is barely room for the road and the brook to keep clear of each other. Emerging from this defile, the luxuriant and richly variegated vale of the Earn opens gradually upon the view. This fertile and delightful strath is enlivened and enriched by the mansions of the nobility and gentry, exhibiting all that cultivation and refined taste can add to natural fertility and beauty. Her Majesty kept the Great North-road, cutting right across the valley until the *cortège* reached its verge, then turning off by the base of the northern hills, proceeded to Dupplin Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoull, which was reached at two o'clock. In this splendid mansion the Queen did the noble family the honour to partake of a sumptuous *déjeûné*. Dupplin Castle commands one of the best views of the valley of the Earn, both to the east and west. A deputation of the town-council, consisting of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and city clerks, was received at Dupplin, and had the honour of presenting an address to the Queen.

From Dupplin *en route* eastward to Perth the most striking and prominent object is Mordan, or Moncrieffe-hill. At the distance of about three miles from Dupplin the road is carried over the western shoulder of Moncrieffe-hill, now reduced to the height of 182 feet. Before ascending this eminence, the view northward is entirely shut out by the line of hills which flank Strathearn, but upon gaining the summit a scene bursts at once upon the view, which for panoramic effect may be held as unsurpassed, if equalled, by any within her Majesty's wide-spread dominions. Upon reaching this spot the invading legions of Rome were so enraptured with the sight as simultaneously to exclaim, "*ecce Tibers, ecce Campus Martius*"—Behold the Tiber, behold the Field of Mars!" Here her Majesty paused for a time to enjoy the lovely landscape which now stretched out before her, and appeared to be highly delighted with the scene. On the right, the massy and lofty hill of Kinnoull attracts the eye, its western side studded with cheerful villas and luxuriant *parterres*, and its southern front presenting a perpendicular range of rugged rocks, half a mile in breadth, while their altitude exceeds that of the cliffs of Dover; it is terminated to the east by the magnificent policies of Kinfauns. Lifting the eye off this delightful scene, and following the course of the river, the ancient city of Perth arrests the attention, with its stately bridge, its towering steeples, and spires standing out in bold relief.

Beyond Perth, and on the opposite bank of the river, stands the ancient Royal Palace of Scone, once the residence of the Scottish monarchs, and still a princely fabric, peering out of the thickly-wooded policies in which it is embedded. Here the sovereigns of Scotland were crowned in days of yore; and with many interesting events in civil and ecclesiastical history Scone is intimately connected. As the eye stretches northward, the distant views assume an Alpine sublimity and magnificence. First the lower range of the Grampians borders the expansive plain in the body of the scene, and behind them rise, in towering grandeur, the lofty summits of the upper range, until the view is bounded by their cloud-piercing peaks. Never was this sublime and splendid scene beheld by human eye under more auspicious circumstances than it was this day seen by Queen Victoria. The sun had now reached the far west, casting his rays over the enchanting scene, and producing the perfection of light and shade on its hills and plains; and a full tide of the noble Tay, bearing on its bosom vessels of various burden, all glittering and gay in honour of the royal visitant.

Descending from this delightful eminence, the Queen approached the ancient city of Perth through the avenue which intersects the South Inch, one of the city parks. At the South Port the Queen was received by the magistrates and town-council, and the Lord Provost, in elegant court attire, presented the keys of the city, which were graciously received and returned by the Sovereign. The gates of the city were now thrown open, and her Majesty and retinue passed through under a magnificent triumphal arch which had been erected for the occasion. The magistrates and council, in carriages guarded by the high constables, escorted the Sovereign and retinue through the city, passing through Prince's-street, St. John's-street, and George-street, to the bridge. Every opening in the streets was fitted up with platforms, and every window crowded with a well-dressed and joyful population. As her Majesty passed along, the densely thronged multitudes rent the air with their deafening cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs from the casements indicated the universal joy. Her Majesty appeared in excellent spirits, and received and returned the gratulations with much condescension and grace. The multitude which passed into Perth from all quarters during the night, and throughout the course of the day, was beyond all precedent. Not fewer than from 40,000 to 50,000 strangers were added to the population. In the evening 500 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the County-hall in honour of the royal visit, while bonfires and coloured lights illumined the neighbouring heights. Her Majesty honoured the Earl of Mansfield, by dining at Scone Palace at eight o'clock. She is to sleep in the same royal residence. May she enjoy "pleasing dreams and slumbers light."

SCONE PALACE.—Her Majesty left Scone Palace at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Dunkeld at half-past one. The carriage stopped in the Bowling-green, and her Majesty having alighted, took the arm of Prince Albert, and slowly walked round the green, manifesting, by her gratified looks, the admiration with which she beheld the gallant array of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, who had assembled to the number of not less than a thousand, all clad in "the garb of old Gaul." The spectacle was of the most animating description; and the bells rang a merry peal in honour of the illustrious pair. Having changed horses, the royal carriage proceeded on its route, to Taymouth Castle, amidst continued acclamations.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—"Dusseldorf, Sept. 6, 1842.—A report having been generally spread that his Majesty the King of Hanover died here last night, I hasten to inform you that this is not the fact, but that his Majesty is lying seriously indisposed at Prince Solms's Palace in this town. The symptoms, I hear, are dangerous."—*Times.*

COOMBES AND NEWELL.—The great sculler's match, for £100, between these men, was decided on Thursday. The men to row from Westminster-bridge to Putney. They started at a quarter past four; and Newell took the lead, which he increased at Wandsworth to 150 yards, and then shipped a wave which filled his wherry, and she went down, Newell having just time to get into his cutter. Coombes then rowed close in shore, and arrived at Putney a few minutes before five, winning the match, much to the disappointment of Newell.

THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER.—The following is Thursday's betting at Tattersall's:—6 to 4 agst Colonel Anson's Attila; 8 to 1 agst Mr. Ramsay's Cabrera (10 to 1 taken once); 11 to 1 agst Mr. Forth's Policy (taken); 12 to 1 agst Mr. Ferguson's Fireaway (taken); 14 to 1 agst Mr. Meiklam's Agreeable colt (taken); 14 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Seahorse (taken); 16 to 1 agst Mr. Coombe's Rosalind (taken); 30 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Artful Dodger (taken).

At Warwick, on Thursday, the betting was 3 to 1 agst Attila (offered), 8 to 1 agst Cabrera, 10 to 1 agst Seahorse, 15 to 1 agst Rosalind, 30 to 1 agst Palladium. The others as before. The general impression here is that Attila is "gone"

SALFORD SESSIONS, Wednesday.—Sentences have been passed on several of the late rioters. They were placed in batches before the chairman and bench of magistrates; and after being addressed by the chairman, received sentences, varying from two years' imprisonment to one month, and finding sureties for good behaviour.

POLICE.—THAMES OFFICE.—On Thursday Captain *Philip Partridge*, late master of the ship Jarrow, of Liverpool, was brought before Mr. Ballantine for final examination, charged with the wilful murder of three Spanish seamen on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. The prisoner was formally committed to Newgate for trial at the next Old Bailey sessions.

William Parry has been brought up at Union-hall, charged with stabbing Elizabeth Diggle, and inflicting a severe wound on her arm. He was committed on the charge.

Edith Rouse was re-examined at Guildhall, charged with stealing three diamond rings, value £40, the property of Mrs. Greenhaugh, of Smithfield-bars. A further remand was made.

Several paupers of the Greenwich Union were brought up at the police-office of that town on Thursday, charged with disorderly conduct there, and purposely tearing their clothes to pieces, leaving themselves naked in the ward. Three were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, three for twenty-one days, and the remainder for fourteen days, in Maidstone gaol.

FROM OUR LATE EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—The Lord Mayor, in compliance with the resolutions passed by the Markets Committee, proclaimed on Saturday morning Bartholomew Fair at twelve o'clock, without the customary state ceremonies. He walked in plain clothes, accompanied by a few members of the household, to that part of Smithfield which is called Cloth Fair, and there opened the fair by proclamation. As there is not a single show or wild-beast exhibition, roundabout, or swing, there was very little interest excited. The fair is to be closed on Tuesday night, at eleven o'clock, when all the public-houses will be cleared. Bartholomew fair may now be said to be defunct.

GOSPORT, Friday.—A lamentable occurrence took place this morning. A party of convicts, with their keepers, and a file of soldiers to look after them, were taken on shore to work in a field near Haslar Hospital. The sentinels had orders not to let the convicts go beyond certain distances. One of the keepers, named Closby, was going beyond the proscribed distance, when one of the sentinels, named William Davis, of the 6th Foot, called to him (supposing him to be a convict) to return; but Closby, being deaf, paid no attention to the order, and the sentinel levelled his musket, and shot him dead on the spot. He is now in custody.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

AFFGHANISTAN, INDIA, AND CHINA.

The mail from India has arrived, and we have papers and letters to the 19th of July. The intelligence which they communicate, although of considerable interest, is not of a striking character.

The state of the war in Affghanistan continued to be the subject of warm discussion throughout India, and the most conflicting rumours were in circulation as to the decision of the Governor General. A large army of reserve is to be formed in the district of Sirhind, under the command of Sir Jasper Nicoll.

Events of varied importance have occurred in Affghanistan. The fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzie has been evacuated in consequence of the concentration of General Nott's division at Candahar. The Affghans, however, attacked the place in considerable force on the morning of the 21st of May: they were repulsed with considerable loss. The official despatches published by the Governor-General at Allahabad on the 2nd of July represent the conduct of Captain J. H. Craigie and his troops as worthy of the highest praise.

Official details have been published of the attempt made by Akbbar Khan, chief of Zemindawur, at the head of 3000 men, to take the city of Candahar by surprise. On their appearance on the 29th of May, General Nott sallied out at the head of a number of his remaining troops, and soon routed them completely.

From Jellalabad accounts are conflicting of the state of the troops, some exaggerating their want of comforts and the prevalence of sickness. On the other side, the fact is known, that instead of retiring, General Pollock had sent out a detachment to attack some forts ten miles to the southward. Unanimity and good feeling continued to animate all the troops there, and a strong desire was exhibited for going forward to Cabul, in order to avenge their slaughtered countrymen, and to wipe out the stain from the honour of the British Indian army.

The Affghans were divided among themselves, some being eager for forming conventions and terms of amity with the British. The report of money being collected in the Bala Hissar roused the cupidity of Akbbar Khan and his followers; they, therefore, laid siege to that fort, and completed a large mine under one of the bastions, which they blew up with such want of skill as to kill numbers of their own men. The Arabs, terrified by the news that the British had blown up the fortifications of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, induced their young sovereign to surrender himself and his fort and his treasures to the tender mercies of the notorious Akbbar, who was afterwards said to be appointed vizier.

The latest news from Jellalabad represented the troops as on the best terms with the natives, who furnished all sorts of supplies. The detachment sent to the southward had received a promise of having 32,000 rupees, buried by Captain Ferris during the retreat of last year, and which the natives had discovered, made good to that officer.

There were strange rumours current then among the Walnees near Jellalabad; one of which was, that Akbbar Khan having been persuaded by Futteh Jung to enter the Bala Hissar, was there detained a prisoner. The fact, if it be confirmed, cannot fail to produce the most important results. The movement of General Pollock's division on to Cabul, a distance of ninety miles, was positively asserted to have been decided on. The presence of the 7000 Sikh troops at Jellalabad was calculated to facilitate his progress.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevailed. The disturbances in Bundelkund, which are described as periodic, were to be put down by 5000 men, who were ordered to occupy those districts after the rainy season. The inhabitants are said to be always tranquil during the presence of troops.

From China the intelligence reaches to the 27th of May, up to which day no movement of importance had taken place. The auxiliary or additional troops, for which the British Plenipotentiary appeared to be waiting, had not arrived, but were hourly expected. As soon as they arrived, it was, as stated, his intention to proceed to the northward, and to begin operations in the most decided manner.

According to report the Emperor had been so much frightened at the threatened approach of the English to Pekin, that he gave his fatherly advice to his Chinese subjects to defend themselves as well as they could against the foreign barbarians, after which he fled with his family into Tartary, the country of his ancestors. It will be curious to find China soon governed again by one of its own race under the protection of the British Queen.

The only remarkable event in Bombay was that another ship, laden with a valuable cargo, called the Adelaide, was burnt on the departure for the eastward. Some persons were taken up on suspicion as incendiaries, but no proof could be established. A large reward was offered for the conviction of the incendiaries.

THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

The royal squadron, after passing Tynemouth Castle, on the south-east point of the Northumberland coast, at twelve on Wednesday forenoon, bore down along the coast, within seven or eight miles of it, owing to the sea being smoother than it was outside the roads, in which track it had progressed from Orfordness, and the wind blowing a strong breeze off the land. The weather subsequently became beautifully fine, and the sun shone with all its mighty brilliancy, and the appearance of the Royal George yacht, with the standard of England floating from its mast-head, guarded as it was by the fleet of steamers gaily adorned with colours, &c., was of a character truly imposing. The Black Eagle and Shearwater were still towing her Majesty's yacht, the Monkey steamer being considerably ahead; the Salamander and Rhadamanthus, with the rest of the government steamers, following close in the rear.

Many of the steamers belonging to Shields, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which met the squadron off Tynemouth Castle, accompanied it for twenty or thirty miles. Each of them had bands of music on board, while the decks were crowded with well-dressed people, and as the vessels brought up, her Majesty and Prince Albert were greeted with prolonged cheering, which they gracefully acknowledged, the bands at the same moment playing "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia." Numberless colliers passed to the southward in the course of the day, with colours flying from all parts of their rigging, the crews of which testified their loyalty by giving three hearty cheers as they passed.

Shortly after two o'clock that day, her Majesty's royal yacht arrived abreast of Warkworth-harbour, where she was received with a glorious welcome. In the early part of the forenoon, most of the gentry and respectable tradesmen of the town, attended by a military band, proceeded out to sea, on board of the Warkworth steamer, to meet the squadron, and flags were hoisted at the entrance of the harbour.

Upon the squadron arriving off the heights of Ratcliff Craigs, a few miles from Alnwick, it was welcomed by a roar of heavy artillery from a battery erected specially for the occasion by the Duke

EDINBURGH FROM THE CALTON HILL.

of Northumberland, who it is said, was present with the Duchess, and made signals, which were duly answered on board the Royal George yacht.

At about a quarter after four, her Majesty passed the delightful seat of Earl Grey on the seashore, where the coast guard service, by his lordship's direction, fired a royal salute, both on its appearance and departure. During the evening the Royal George yacht, in bearing down towards the extreme northerly point of the Northumberland coast, the wind still in the north-west quarter, hoisted her jib, fore-stay-sail, and flying jib, but continued being towed by the two steamers.

Her Majesty, with the royal squadron, passed Dunbar on Wednesday about 10 o'clock P.M. A battery, placed at Dunbar harbour for the express purpose, fired a royal salute, which was acknowledged by several rockets from the royal squadron. The Monarch was the first to descry the royal squadron. The Monarch then proceeded on her course, and met the royal fleet off Eyemouth. The Monarch put round, and in excellent style delivered a royal salute (21 guns); afterwards this vessel took her position at a respectful distance alongside the royal yacht. A cry then succeeded to man the yards, and to stand by to give three cheers with a will. These were given with a hearty and enthusiastic effect. At this time it was observed that her Majesty was reclining on a couch between the main and mizen mast, while Prince Albert was pacing the deck close by. The cheering must have been distinctly heard on board the Royal George yacht, as her Majesty was observed to

EDINBURGH CASTLE FROM THE GRASSMARKET.

rise and graciously acknowledge the loyal demonstration by repeated acknowledgments. Prince Albert was standing at the foot of the couch, and immediately behind the couch was a naval officer, whom we supposed to be Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the commander of the royal yacht. Her Majesty wore a tartan shawl and pink bonnet. About this time the Trident steamer, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, came up from Granton; the Monarch and Trident then dropped astern, and fell into the wake of the royal squadron. In this manner they proceeded for some time, when it was proposed on board the Monarch to get up a Scottish reel. Shortly after this active and national festivity commenced, we could distinctly observe Prince Albert drawing the attention of her Majesty to the gay scene, in which the royal party seemed to be greatly interested. Night was now drawing on, and lights were hoisted at the fore-topmast, mizenmast, mizen-peak, and a brilliant one below the main-cap. The Monarch, about ten miles to the eastward of Inchkeith, left the royal squadron, which was now hugging the southern shore, with the apparent intention of taking the inner passage. At half-past one o'clock the Monarch arrived off Granton, and it was then supposed the royal squadron had anchored in Aberlady Bay.

EDINBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 1.—Her Majesty is at length arrived in Scotland, after a more protracted voyage from Woolwich than was expected by those whose loyalty and good wishes exceeded their nautical knowledge, and whose expectation and zeal did not allow them to calculate upon the vicissitudes of wind and weather, from which even royalty itself is not exempt. The account which was published throughout this city last evening that her Majesty was off Granton at ten o'clock, was premature by some hours, for it was not until past three o'clock this morning that the royal yacht was off Inchkeith, and it was between seven and eight o'clock that she came alongside the pier, towed by the Shearwater and Black Eagle steamers. It was shortly after eight o'clock that her Majesty and Prince Albert landed on the pier, and, without waiting longer than was absolutely necessary for the carriages, &c., they took their seats in an open barouche, and the procession began to move. At this time all was confusion, the landing of her Majesty at so early an hour was totally unexpected, and everybody was taken by surprise. The Lord Provost and the civic functionaries, not being aware of the decision by which her Majesty's movements are governed, were not in time to receive her at the place set forth in the printed proclamation issued from the Council-chamber, nor was the body-guard of archers at the spot on which her Majesty landed in time to fall into procession; they were, however, in time to meet the royal carriage before it had proceeded very far, and they formed a very splendid and national guard. Many of the public bodies who were to have been marshalled into the procession were nowhere to be seen, and at length the Lord Provost and others of the magistracy, finding themselves too late to take the places originally designed for them, made the best of their way round Regent-terrace, and at last came up with the *cortège*; there was, however, no opportunity for the presentation of the keys of the city to her Majesty, and the programme, elaborately drawn up and placarded, became a perfectly dead letter. The royal *cortège* consisted of two carriages, besides that in which her Majesty and the Prince were seated, containing attendants, &c., the whole escorted by the Royal Archers and the squadron of the Inniskillen Dragoons already mentioned; the companies of the 53rd Regiment of the line following, the whole under the immediate command of Sir N. Douglas, who rode close to her Majesty's carriage, accompanied by several other officers. The early hour, however, at which her Majesty landed, the pace at which the procession moved along at some points of the road, the totally unprepared state of the magistracy, and the unexpected determination not to wait till a later hour in the day, completely spoiled the whole effect of the procession, and disappointed many thousands of persons of all classes; indeed, nothing could exceed the disappointment incurred, or reconcile the crowds, who arrived just in time to be too late, to the belief that her Majesty had already got nearly to the end of the city, and was on her way to Dalkeith. The mob continued to collect in great numbers about ten o'clock, and continued for upwards of two hours to crowd the streets, staring at each other and asking the question a thousand times over, of every passer-by, "Have you seen the Queen?" To which the answer was, nine times in ten, "No; has she passed?" The Lord Provost meanwhile having summoned the Council to know what, under the circumstances, was to be done, at one o'clock issued the following proclamation, dated Council-chamber, one o'clock:—

"PUBLIC NOTICE.—Owing to the early hour at which the Queen landed this morning, the arrangements made yesterday for informing the public of her Majesty's entry into the city could not be carried through; and the Council having subsequently met, resolved on proceeding forthwith to Dalkeith Palace, with the view of representing to her Majesty their regret that the keys had not been delivered at the barrier, and that the public had not had the anticipated opportunity of testifying their loyalty and devoted attachment to her Majesty. JAMES FORREST, Lord Provost."

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 2.—The disappointment on Thursday morning was the theme of conversation the whole of the remainder of the day; groups were to be seen at the corners of all the principal streets, discussing the causes from which they considered it to have arisen, and imputing blame to this or that person, as conjecture, political feeling, or party prejudices dictated. In the hotels and taverns, in the coffee-rooms, the news-rooms, and the club-houses, the same sort of discussion was going on. The grand subscribers are not so much those who erected the stands and seats for the spectators in the streets through which it was expected the procession would pass, as those who paid for places in them, because the owners of these temporary buildings had the precaution to get paid for their tickets of admission the day before, and the purchasers were, therefore, the losers both of their money and the anticipated sight.

But to whatever cause the disappointment and confusion are to be attributed, all persons are unanimous in attaching no blame to the illustrious lady in whose honour and to show respect to whom the preperations for the reception were made; and if anything had been wanting to assure the most sceptical of her gracious condescension to the wishes of her Scottish subjects, it was given in the answer transmitted to the Lord Provost and the city authorities at Dalkeith. Her majesty most graciously expressed her will to meet the desires of the inhabitants and strangers in Edinburgh, and her regret that the manner of her entrance and passage through the city should have caused any disappointment.

The report that the scarlet fever having made its appearance at Holyrood-house would prevent her Majesty from holding her court therein, according to the original announcement, has unfortunately proved to be correct, and in consequence she will hold her court at Dalkeith on Monday next, of which a notice has been issued by authority. Last night the whole of this great city was illuminated in honour of the royal visit to Scotland, and certainly a more splendid sight was never witnessed.

The crowds of people in the streets were immense; it was a living stream of human beings, all in good humour, and all actuated and brought together by the best feelings of veneration and loyalty towards Queen Victoria.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Dalkeith Palace about eleven o'clock, entering by the Lugton approach. The beautiful demesne was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, admitted by tickets, who enthusiastically cheered the royal pair. Immediately on the auspicious event being announced in Dalkeith, the bells rang a merry peal, and a union jack was hoisted on the steeple.

Bailie Richardson and Mr. A. Black arrived at the Palace about one o'clock, in a carriage and four, with state liveries, and shortly after were followed by nearly the whole members of council in open carriages, that containing the Lord Provost being drawn by six horses.

The Duke of Argyll, with some members of his family, arrived at Dalkeith Palace about half-past one o'clock, to pay his respects to her Majesty. By the way, we may mention here, that if the Queen had extended her tour to the country of the Macallummore, his grace was expected to turn out 1500 Highlanders, to whom his kinsman, the Chieftain of Islay, would have added 500 more.

The guard of honour at Dalkeith is composed of a party of the 53rd Infantry. Flags are flying on the rampart of the venerable ruin of Craigmillar Castle, once the favourite residence of the unfortunate Mary.

Sir Robert Peel reached Granton-pier at an early hour in the morning, and as soon as the royal yacht came alongside the Premier went on board, and, after rendering the usual homage to her Majesty, he entered into conversation, which appeared to be carried on on the part of the Queen with great liveliness and condescension. Soon afterwards his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch joined the royal party, and remained for some time in conversation with her Ma-

DUNKELD.

PERTH FROM KINNOUIL HILL.

STIRLING CASTLE FROM THE LADIES' ROCK.

jesty and Prince Albert while preparations were making for the royal landing.

We have heard, and regret to say, that her Majesty suffered a good deal from sea-sickness during the voyage, which compelled her, as far as possible, to keep on deck, where a couch was prepared for her accommodation. This may account in some degree for the Queen's anxiety to get ashore as soon as possible; and all who have felt the nausea of sickness during a considerable voyage know full well the longing to get on *terra firma*.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council returned from Dalkeith Palace at four o'clock, and on reaching the Royal Exchange were received with great cheering by the populace. The Lord Provost, from his carriage, addressed the collected crowd, stating generally, that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to depart from all her arrangements, in order to please her people; that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council had been received courteously and most politely by her Majesty; and that she had expressed deep regret for the disappointment which had been occasioned this morning. (Cheering.)

His Lordship then read the following memorandum:—"Upon waiting on her Majesty's ministers this morning, at Dalkeith Palace, we had the satisfaction of learning that her Majesty had been previously pleased to anticipate the wishes of the Town-council and the people of Edinburgh, and had signified her intention to pass from Dalkeith to the Castle on Saturday next, entering the city by the Palace of Holyrood, and passing up the Canongate." (Tremendous cheering.)

PLAN OF THE ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH PERTHSHIRE.

Upon leaving Scone Palace after breakfast the royal party will proceed to Dunkeld (an original view of which we give in this page), by Perth and Bankfoot. The first accounts, which represented that her Majesty would only change horses at Dunkeld, have been erroneous; inasmuch as it has been ascertained that the royal party will stop for some hours to partake of the hospitality of the Duchess of Atholl, and enjoy the celebrated scenery of the place. If the weather be favourable, the Queen, Prince Albert, and suite will take luncheon on the lawn adjacent to the flower-garden, near which an encampment of some hundreds of Atholl Highlanders, fully equipped, will be formed. Of these, Lord Glenlyon is to supply 150 from his Blair estates; Faskally, Balnakeilly, and the other proprietors of the district in proportion. It is deeply to be regretted that the above noble lord's state of health will, it is feared, prevent his representing the noble family of Atholl on this occasion, as the same cause has of late kept the venerable Duchess very retired. The route from Dunkeld to Taymouth will be by the Bishopric and Aberfeldy-road, which will be adorned by triumphal arches at various picturesque places.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PERTH.

The preparations at Taymouth have already been described. The muster of the Campbell's following will be considerably increased by the levies among the adjoining districts, most of whose proprietors have handsomely seconded the views of Lord Breadalbane. Considerable quantities of armour and accoutrements have been supplied from the Ordnance stores; and, as the noble Marquis has kindly invited all who can dress themselves in the full Highland garb to appear on the grounds, the scene will be highly picturesque. His Lordship has also been pleased to announce that the parks will be thrown open to all ranks during the exhibition of fireworks which is to take place upon Taymouth-green. A grand ball is to take place in the evening at the Castle, to which a very general invitation to the fair sex of all classes of the neighbourhood has been given.

The period of the sojourn of the royal visitors at Taymouth is understood to be from Tuesday to Friday at noon, when the party will leave by Amulree and Glenalmond for Drummond Castle. Here Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby have invited the tenantry of their Perth estates to meet in the afternoon of the above day, and welcome their Sovereign. Her Majesty and Consort will be received by the noble host himself, and seven other noblemen and gentlemen, heads of the branches of the Drummond line.

Two hundred of the clan, richly dressed, will be drawn up in the park, and the tenantry on horseback, each in a plaid of Drummond tartan. The provision making by this noble family for the accommodation of all classes of their tenantry on this occasion is in consistence with their conduct towards them on all occasions. For the reception of the distinguished company invited to meet the royal guests a new drawing-room has been erected—the short notice only admitting of a temporary one of wood, to be hung round with drapery of the Drummond tartan. The service of gold and silver plate in the Castle is supposed to be unequalled in the kingdom; comprehending, in addition to that of the ancient houses of Lancaster, Willoughby d'Eresby, Gwydyr, and Perth, those memorials of the services at the two last coronations which fell to the noble lord in his character of hereditary High Chamberlain. In addition to the attraction of a lengthened stay here, which the friendship of the royal guests to their noble hosts supplies, the near neighbourhood of the finest grouse-shooting and deer-stalking grounds in the country, for so keen a sportsman as Prince Albert, will, it is presumed, exert some influence on the arrangements of the royal party. It is understood that her Majesty and party will remain here from Friday till the Tuesday following at all events; and when they depart, it will be, as formerly stated, by way of Stirling (in another column we give an original view of Stirling Castle) and Linlithgow to Dalkeith.

STIRLING CASTLE, N.B.—The Master-General of the Ord-

nance, the Right Hon. General Sir George Murray, arrived at this ancient palace on Tuesday last, *en route* to Edinburgh, and expressed his conviction that her Majesty and Prince Albert would pay a short visit to the castle on their way from Drummond Castle to Dalkeith Palace to embark for London. The Jameses always held their court at Stirling, which was also the battle ground of Scottish independence. Her Majesty, it is understood, on leaving Stirling, will proceed *vid* Falkirk, Linlithgow, and Kirkliston, to Dalkeith Palace.

Unless an exception is to be made in favour of the county and city of Perth (an original sketch of which will be found in this number), in consequence of the Queen's visit being chiefly to be spent within it, the reception of the keys of the city will be the only public ceremonial at which her Majesty will personally receive the homage of her subjects in this quarter. The scene is as near as the extension of the town will admit, to the spot where James VI. and Charles I. received the same homage. The only surviving relic of these times, we regret to say, will be the fantastic dress of the morris dancer, one of thirteen members of the Glover Incorporation, who performed the celebrated "sword dance" before the last-mentioned sovereign. This dress has been carefully preserved, with its silk trappings and bells, as a precious heirloom, by the above body, and is in excellent preservation. The only other monument of antiquity which her Majesty will pass on her progress through the city, is the ancient church of St. John, which has been rendered more interesting in the pages of the great novelist, than its present modernized appearance will confirm. At the western end of the bridge her Majesty will pass under a triumphal arch of flowers and plants, and a similar memorial will decorate the eastern extremity.

In addition to these marks of respect from the city officials, there will be not a few public expressions of loyalty on the part of individuals. Near Perth, the first of these will be at the bridge of Earn, where a triumphal arch will be erected by Lady Moncrieffe, and who has also prepared some pieces of ordnance on the top of the celebrated Moredun, or Moncrieffe-hill, to give her Majesty a royal salute on passing. Mr. Turnbull has provided a similar display at Bellwood. In the evening a splendid show of fireworks will be exhibited from the North Inch; and as near as can be ascertained to the moment when her Majesty will enter the drawing-room of Scone Palace a beautiful display of blue or coloured lights will take place from the eastern side of the Town's Muir. The pyrotechnic display will be under the direction of Professor Anderson, and the first workmen in that department have been engaged, to make the exhibition worthy of the occasion.

In the evening, as formerly mentioned, a banquet will be given in the county-room, at the city's expense, to 300 gentlemen of the place, including those filling public situations; the Lord Provost in the chair. On the following evening a ball will take place in the same room, which has been politely granted by the county gentlemen for both occasions. In order that all classes should have the means and the opportunity of socially enjoying themselves on this occasion, the city has voted £125 to be distributed among 1000 of the humbler classes of citizens, who are to be provided with white rods, and act as additional conservators of the peace in the streets during the procession. Each pauper on the poor's roll will also receive 1s.

The preparations for the accommodation of the public in general, are on a scale which promises to answer even the unexampled demand which may be expected. The line of Prince's-street on both sides, which is mostly vacant ground, is fitting up with scaffolding. The Grand Stand of the Perth Hunt (liberally granted for the occasion) is to be erected immediately adjoining the gateway: and already the front seats, which are let at a guinea each, have been all appropriated, as also most of the second, at 15s. The remaining tiers have reduced prices affixed, and we have no doubt will be all engaged. The proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the County and City Infirmary. Every precaution is taking by the authorities for the preservation of order.

It deserves to be noticed, as a coincidence on the present memorable occasion, that, according to some authors of note, the ancient Romans designed the now Fair City of Perth, by the auspicious word "Victoria."

THE PALACE OF SCONE.—Few places present such claims to the notice of strangers as Scone, of which we gave a view in our last,—long the residence of royalty, the metropolis of the kingdom, and the theatre on which many important scenes were represented. The approaching visit of her most Gracious Majesty naturally adds to the interest with which everything connected with its history is invested; and a few memoranda of its antiquities, history, and present state may, therefore, not be out of place. The former chiefly consists of the well-known Fatal or Coronation Stone; the Mote Hill, or ancient palace of justice; the remains of the Abbey; and within doors, of various monuments of antiquity. With regard to its history, as connected with the coronation of our Scottish kings, we may here shortly mention that Charles II. was the last Sovereign crowned within its walls. The pretender James, in his short attempt in 1715, fixed his residence here, and held a council on the 16th of January, 1716, when he issued several proclamations, among which was one for his own coronation upon the 23rd of the same month. The approach of the royal army, however, prevented that ceremony taking place; and with the departure of that prince, Scone ceased to be the scene of any important event in the history of Scotland. Of the ancient abbey only the aisle now remains, which is used as a receptacle for the ashes of the noble family to whom it belongs. It contains one monument of tolerable sculpture—viz., that of Sir David Murray, ancestor of Earl Mansfield, the present proprietor of the place. Sir David's figure is placed in an attitude of devotion, with a long inscription, recording his lineage, offices, and virtues. We shall only add that the revenues of the abbey were very considerable at the time of the Reformation. They amounted to £1140 6s. 6d. Scots money, besides sixteen chaldrons and two firlots of wheat; seventy-three chaldrons, thirteen bolls, two firlots, and two pecks of barley; sixty-two chaldrons of meal; eighteen chaldrons and three bolls of oats; and one last of salmon. Scone was erected into a temporal lordship by James VI. in 1604, in favour of Sir David Murray, of Gospetre, a cadet of the house of Tullibardine. The present Earl Mansfield is a lineal descendant of that family. The house so long known by the title of the palace of Scone was begun by the Earl of Gourie, and completed by Sir David Murray about the year 1606. A very great portion of this palace was taken down in 1803 to give place to the present building. Part of the old walls, though but a small part, on the south side, are kept standing. The present house has still a gallery on the same spot, and nearly of the same dimensions with the old one; while at the same time any of the old furniture, or antique monuments, worth preserving are retained. Among these the most interesting relic is a piece of tapestry, said to have been executed by the unfortunate Queen Mary, during her confinement in Lochleven Castle. The great gallery, which is about 155 feet long, contains some old paintings in water colours, chiefly hunting pieces, in which King James and his train figure alongside of Nimrod! The situation of Scone Palace is picturesque in the highest degree. The parks and lawns consist nearly of 1000 acres, and the present earl has just completed a new approach on the southern side at great expense. The pleasure grounds are laid but in the finest taste; and nothing which fortune or taste could command or direct has been spared to render this place as attractive in its natural beauties as it is from its historical associations. It may not be out of place to notice that Scone gave birth to the great Lord Mansfield, a distinguished name in the English judicatory.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The pleasure of the day, we are truly sorry to state, was marred by an accident which took place by the falling of a large scaffold erected at the bottom of the Mound, a few minutes after her Majesty had passed. The eagerness to obtain a sight of the royal train, had induced a very great number of spectators to occupy this station; and, from the pressure, it gave way with a loud crash, which spread an immediate alarm among the people. Many gentlemen hastened to the spot to extricate the sufferers. The most prompt attention was immediately given by all the medical men; among whom we observed Dr. Alison, Dr. Craigie, Dr. Glover, Dr. Dunsmure, Dr. Moir, Dr. Reid, and others. The sufferers were conveyed some to the gardener's house and others to the infirmary. In consequence of the crowding of the people to the spot, it was found necessary to procure a body of dragoons to clear a space through which to convey the sufferers. A lady, who was very severely hurt, died on Saturday afternoon; Mr. Dickson, painter, died on Sunday; and, it is feared, that another case will prove fatal. Various opinions are abroad regarding the causes of the accident; but, as the matter is at present under judicial investigation, we forbear entering into them. One thing seems to be admitted on all hands, that there was a rush of persons to the gallery more than it would hold. We subjoin an apparently official report from Professor Millar upon the subject, from which it will be seen that nearly all the injured persons are recovering.

"Edinburgh, 23, York Place, Sept. 4, 1842.—I have examined and inquired into the various cases of injury occasioned by the unfortunate accident of yesterday, so far as circumstances have permitted. I have to report that one person is dead, and that another is so seriously hurt as to preclude the hope of recovery; that not a few fractures have been sustained, both of legs and arms; and that many bruises, sprains, and slighter injuries have occured, swelling the number of those hurt to about fifty. But I am glad to say, that, excepting the two cases first mentioned, there is no prospect of further loss either of life or limb.

(Signed) "JAS. MILLAR, Professor of Surgery."

DALKEITH, Monday Night.—This morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode into Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch, and visited the Royal Institution, and some of the other public establishments of the city. He was in town as early as ten o'clock.

THE PRESENTATION.

Her Majesty's presentation took place at Dalkeith to-day, shortly before two o'clock. All the presentable persons in Edinburgh had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. There were upwards of 2000 presented, a large proportion of whom were ladies. The *cortège* of carriages was upwards of three miles in length; but it was by no means distinguished for the style of the several vehicles. Her Majesty occupied the centre of the drawing-room at Dalkeith House, facing the middle window, and before the fireplace. She was surrounded by the state-officers in attendance upon the royal person in Scotland. Her Majesty looked in excellent health and strength, and, notwithstanding the great fatigue of receiving so many individuals, seemed in capital spirits. A military band, that of the 53rd Regiment, was stationed on the lawn, in front of the house, playing favourite pieces of music. The day was, on the whole, what may be termed fine for this country—that is to say, it rained every third hour for about twenty or thirty minutes at a time. Nothing, however, was capable of damping the loyalty of her Majesty's loving subjects—not even the severity of a Scotch mist—and they stood it out with wonderful determination. The ceremony was over about five o'clock. The little town of Dalkeith was crowded with people. The first division of her Majesty's household leaves Dalkeith at six o'clock to-morrow morning. Her Majesty leaves at half-past eight with the royal *cortège*.

THE VICTORIA-HALL.—During the time her Majesty was in the Castle on Saturday, the foundation-stone of the Victoria hall, and the buildings erecting for the accommodation of the General Assembly, was laid by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Grand Master Mason of Scotland. His Lordship, besides the Grand Lodge, was accompanied by about 300 of the brethren, composed of many deputations from lodges in the provinces. The Sovereign, as she passed to and from the castle, noticed in an especial manner the Grand Master by repeatedly bowing to him, and waving her hand. The ceremony within the great tower of the hall, though short, was most solemn; and the addresses of the Grand Master and Grand Chaplain were couched in terms at once elegant and impressive.

ROYAL VISIT TO DALMENY PARK.—Her Majesty, having got clear of the city, the royal carriages stopped for about three minutes at Blackhall, near Craigleith, where they were furnished with fresh horses. The *cortège* then proceeded at a rapid rate to Dalmeny Park, where that kind-hearted and distinguished nobleman, the Earl of Rosebery, had made every preparation for the royal reception. Dalmeny Park is one of the most beautiful seats, as we have before said, in the lowlands of Scotland, whether we look to the extent of the grounds, varied as they are by hill and dale, meadow and forest scenery, or the fine expanse of water to the north—the Forth bounding his lordship's property here for several miles. The splendid suite of apartments looking to the north were thrown open on this occasion, consisting of dining-room, billiard-room, drawing-room, and library; a grand corridor, with carved roof, joining the entrance-hall, and running parallel and behind this suite of apartments. Exactly at two o'clock the Dragoons forming the escort were seen to emerge from the crowded avenue, and in a few seconds the welcome cheers of the crowd announced the royal carriage. At this time the rain, which commenced shortly after one o'clock, continued to fall, but this did not in the least abate the anxiety of the people to keep their places. The royal carriage was covered behind, so that many had but an imperfect view, but which was in the sequel amply afforded. At the entrance, which was laid with red cloth, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and conducted through the grand corridor into the billiard-room, and thence to the drawing-room.

After the *déjeûné* the guests at the royal table joined general company in the drawing-room. The crowd having remained stationary all the time, notwithstanding the rain, in order to witness the departure of her Majesty, the joyful intelligence was announced to them, that her Majesty and Prince Albert would come to the library window, and that they might now occupy the lawn, and come close up to the mansion. A general rush then took place to the wished-for spot, and shortly afterwards, the Earl of Rosebery having thrown open the window of the library, her Majesty presented herself, and was received with deafening cheers. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm caused by this instance of her Majesty's kind consideration for her people, seeing that the rain had precluded a promenade on the lawn. Cheer succeeded cheer as the Queen stood for several minutes smiling and viewing the lively scene with great good humour, while conversing with Lord Rosebery. His Royal Highness was also standing at the same window with the Countess of Rosebery, and appeared to be equally delighted with his reception. Two of the grandchildren of the noble Earl, one in arms (the interesting offspring of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bouverie Primrose), were also observed among the royal party, and whom her Majesty kindly noticed. The band of the Enniskillen Dragoons commenced playing the royal anthem on her Majesty's appearance at the window; and the whole scene was animating in the extreme.

After having remained in this hospitable mansion for nearly two hours, her Majesty and Prince Albert took their departure; the Prince first entered the carriage, and her Majesty followed, leaning on the arm of the Earl of Rosebery. The royal pair were again greeted with loud acclamations as they drove off. The Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Liverpool following on horseback, and the whole of the distinguished company soon afterwards departed.

PROVINCIAL.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Maidstone Journal.*)

MAIDSTONE, Sept. 5.—The picking having now become general in this parish and the adjoining districts, a better estimate may be made of the present crop. In many instances the hops are found to be small, consequently the measure per acre will be less; but no deficiency will be found in the weight of the golden hops, and it is thought the produce will meet about the previous expectation in quantity, but more than realised in quality, which it appears will prove similar to the excellent growth of 1832.

EAST MALLING, LEYBOURNE, AND DITTON.—Our planters have generally began their pickings in these parishes. In most cases the hops "come down" very small, and the crop will not prove so much as expected, the drought having proved too much for the plant.

WEST MALLING, RYARSH, AND OFFHAM.—In this district most of the hops are remarkably good for their bines. Those planters who began their "golden hops" last week, are daily securing fine samples, some of which, already picked, are superior to any growth of late years. The "farina" with which the finer sorts abound, will leave no room this season for the merchant to complain of the "want of condition" in our samples; the crop will be something short of last year.

BOUGHTON, CHART, AND SUTTON.—Hop-picking is generally commenced in these parts. They come down exceedingly fine, and quite equal to expectation. On the low clay soils the produce will not be more than one quarter of the crop of last year.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—We have reason to believe that the Queen and her royal consort, Prince Albert, have most graciously signified their intention to visit Ireland during the ensuing summer or autumn. It is generally believed in the court circle that her Majesty was desirous of giving the preference to Ireland this year, and that the only bar to her wishes in that respect was the Repeal agitation.—*Dublin Packet.*

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—Not the least remarkable effect of her Majesty's visit to the metropolis was the extraordinary run of passengers upon the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The receipts, so far as can be estimated in the mean time, quadrupled those of the week previous, and the number of passengers was consequently great in proportion. The amount of money drawn was about £6500 this, contrasted with the week previous, gives a rise of £4882, the sum drawn that week for passengers being only £1618 2s. 6d. The passengers for the same week (we mean the week ending the 27th of August) amounted to 12,345. For the week just past they may therefore be set down at not less than 50,000.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

DUNROBIN CASTLE.—It has been stated that her Majesty will honour the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with a visit, and Lord and Lady Kinnaird, at Rossie Priory; but we believe the limited period of her Majesty's sojourn in the north will not allow of her visiting the noble duke.

BOATS FOR LOCH TAY.—On Saturday morning, at three o'clock, the eight oar-boats, built by Messrs. Donald M'Nicol and Robert Steel, jun., boat-builders, Greenock, were launched, and immediately proceeded to Dumbarton, and thence up the Leven, where horses and carriages, belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane, were in readiness to transport them to Loch Tay, where they are to be used by the royal party. These boats, 30 feet in length, and 6 feet in beam, were ordered nine days ago.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

CARMARTHEN.—In Taunton, with a population of 11,000, there is only one butcher's shop to 208 hotels, taverns, and beer-shops. The population of Carmarthen is about 12,000, and there is not one butcher's shop. Of "hotels," however, there are no less than 140.

DUNFERMLINE, Sept. 2.—The tradesmen have all returned to their work, but the colliers are still obstinate in their strike. The affair seems to have made a salutary impression on the minds of most of our tradesmen, who begin to see the affair in a light altogether ridiculous.

KINROSS, Sept. 3.—North of Queensferry, on the road through which the royal *cortège* will pass to Dupplin Castle, active preparations are in progress for a loyal welcome. All seem to hasten the happy day to behold Scotland's Queen and her illustrious consort, and the warmth of joyous feeling now excited by this auspicious event is evident to all who pass along. Nothing is talked of but the Queen's coming. Triumphal arches are erecting at the east and west end of the royal burgh of Inverkeithing—at the entrance to Dulooh, the country seat of Lord Cuninghame—at Fordel, the residence of Sir Philip Durham—at Kinross, and the bridge of Earn, which will be liberally and tastefully ornamented with flowers, surmounted with crowns.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

FOLKESTONE.—Government has at length resolved to sell our harbour, which is advertised to take place on the 23rd September. We hear that Messrs. Grissell and Peto have offered a large sum for it.—*Dover Chronicle.*

AN EFFECTIVE POLICE OFFICER.—On Monday, the 15th ult., on the breaking out of those outrages which have swept over the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and the adjacent counties, a formidable number of females, assuming the appearance of the ancient Amazons, had set out patrolling the country for the purpose of intimidating the peaceable inhabitants. These female heroes took it into their heads to visit the residence of a certain gentleman in the neighbourhood of Burnley. On one of the domestics threatening to call in the police, they dared him to do so; when he immediately walked up to the farm-yard, and turned out a favourite bull amongst the rude and clamorous agitators, who immediately took to their heels, to the no small amusement and satisfaction of the inmates of the establishment.—*Leeds Mercury.*

STATE OF TRADE.—There was by no means so much animation in the market yesterday as on the two preceding Tuesdays. The immediate wants which brought buyers to market at those times having been now generally supplied, few parties seemed disposed to buy at the present rates, and the demand both for goods and yarn is very limited; and in some cases rather lower prices have been accepted.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Town-council of Edinburgh presented the freedom of the city to Dwarkanauth Tagore, the Brahmin Hindoo chieftain, on Tuesday.

Windsor-bridge tolls were let by auction, on Tuesday, for £15,000 per annum, being £100 more than they have hitherto realised.

Salmon.—A great quantity of salmon and grilse have been taken at Newport, Pembrokeshire, this year; indeed, much more than for the last ten years. The selling price is 3d. per pound.—*Welshman.*

Foreign Cattle.—Nearly every steamer from the Continent to Hull brings with it a quantity of foreign cattle. Since these importations commenced the shipments from Scotland have entirely ceased.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Death by a Plumstone.—A melancholy occurrence took place at Gravesend on Sunday afternoon, in the highway between Spring-head and Perry-street, by which a respectable married woman met with an untimely end in the presence of her children. It appears that Mrs. Wells, the wife of Mr. John Wells, a jeweller, of 45, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, has been for some time staying with her family, consisting of two daughters and a son, in lodgings in West-street, Gravesend; and on Sunday afternoon, in the course of their walk, they purchased some plums; and as Mrs. Wells was in the act of eating one, the stone got into her throat and choked her. A messenger was immediately despatched to Dr. Russell, High-street, Gravesend, and that gentleman promptly attended the unfortunate woman, but before his arrival she had expired, to the horror of her three children.

A Little Girl Poisoned by Eating Lucifer Matches.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at Chatham, on the body of a little girl, named Mary Ann Andrews, aged four years, who died from the effects of eating lucifer matches.

The 4 lb. loaf, made of good seconds flour, is now selling at Chelmsford and at Dunmow at 6½d.

Horrid Murder at Quadring, near Spalding.—On Friday week the inhabitants of this village were thrown into a state of alarm by the report that Miss Mary Spencer was murdered. The particulars are as follows:—Mary Spencer kept a day-school in Quadring, and resided in a small cottage left by her father, consisting of two rooms on the ground-floor, the smaller being her sleeping-room, the other as the house and school-room. Three children went, as usual, on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, to the deceased's house, and on opening the door saw her lying across a form in the school-room, dressed only in her night-clothes, and a quantity of blood upon the floor; they immediately ran away in terror, and told a neighbour what they had seen. The person, on going to the spot, saw Mary Spencer lying across a form, as described; and on Mr. Morris, a surgeon, of Gosberton, being called in, he found a wound from the right ear under the throat to the chest, about nine inches in length, and dividing the carotid artery, and pronounced that she must have bled to death. On examining the house, it appeared that a back window adjoining the bed had been broken open, and that the murderer had made an entrance. It is supposed that the deceased, in attempting to escape, had got near the street door, but was pulled back by the monster and stabbed as described. It is supposed that he was alarmed, and then made off. A man named William Howett, a labourer, was apprehended on Friday night on suspicion, under the following singular circumstances:—On the day of the discovery Mr. Loughland, a land-surveyor, whilst measuring some land, met a neighbour, and talking about this tragical event, a labourer (the father of Howett) was sitting by taking some refreshment, and listening to the conversation, exclaimed—"I wonder what Bill's been up to; he was out all night, and came home all over blood." Mr. Loughland immediately informed Mr. Sooms, a very active constable at Donington, who took Howett into custody. The inquest was held at the Red Lion Inn, at Quadring, on Saturday, and was adjourned to Thursday next. No doubt is entertained as to the guilt of the prisoner. We hear that a clasp knife was found upon him, with blood upon it. He is deaf and dumb, though quite sane, and about 26 years of age. The deceased was 41 years of age, and much respected.

Melancholy Accident at Seacombe, Cheshire.—On Saturday evening, when the tide was coming in strongly, and the weather rather rough, a young female, named Evans, the sister of Mrs. Bevington, accompanied by Mr. Bevington's servant, proceeded to bathe, but they had no sooner leaped into the water than the strength of the tide carried them out into the river, and before assistance could be procured they had sunk to rise no more. Miss Evans was about being united to a gentleman, now in America, to whom she had despatched a letter a few days ago by the Great Western steam-ship. On Sunday morning the bodies were discovered at low water, some distance from the spot.

Attack by Wasps.—As Mr. Wenham, landlord of the Star Inn, Matfield-green, was lately passing through Parrock-wood, in the parish of Brenchly, he was attacked by a swarm of wasps. Mr. W., in endeavouring to defend himself, took off his hat to beat them off; but the swarm increasing, he was completely surrounded by hundreds of them, and most dreadfully stung about the head and face. Fortunately he was near a house, into which he fled for protection; and with the kind assistance of the good woman, he got relieved of his tormentors. Mr. W. had received so much injury that it was with difficulty he reached home, and still severely suffers from the effects of his alarming encounter.—*Sussex paper.*

Awful Thunder-storm.—On Saturday se'nnight the towns of Looe and neighbourhood were visited by one of the most terrific thunder-storms, attended by heavy showers of hail and rain, that was ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant. At Treneut, about a mile from the town, a poor man named Tamblyn, at work in a harvest field, was killed by the lightning while in the act of binding a sheaf. The electric fluid, after forcing out the crown of his hat, descended in front of his left side, occasioning a complete longitudinal section of his shirt and trousers, and shattering the stout half-boot of his left foot into fragments, which were scattered to a considerable distance. The only external injury was a flesh wound, about an inch long, above the left ear. The poor fellow, who bore an excellent character, has left a wife and five children. The storm extended along the whole of our south coast, the outskirts of it only reaching Truro. In the neighbourhood of St. Austell and St. Blazey it raged with great fury. On East Crinnis Moors, several children, who were gathering blackberries, took refuge from its violence in a building erected for a stopgate; but the lightning passed down the chimney and killed two of them, both girls, on the spot. Both the unfortunate children were daughters of working miners; one of them was about eleven years of age, and the other about nine. Several of their companions were scorched and injured, but they are expected to recover. At Par, the mast of a schooner was split by the lightning, but no life was lost.

Meeting at Westbromwich between the Earl of Dartmouth and the Masters and Colliers of South Staffordshire.—Westbromwich, Wednesday night.—This morning a meeting took place, at which the mine owners of South Staffordshire were invited to meet the colliers, to take into consideration the several matters of complaint advanced by the colliers, principally against the practices of the butties, and to consult as to the best means of obtaining an amelioration of their condition, and redressing, as far as may be practicable, any real grievance under which they may be supposed to labour. Mr. Eaton, as a coal master, after a protracted conference, declared that he could undertake that quarter days and half days would speedily be abolished, and that it was the intention of the butties not to press too heavily upon the working colliers. The Buildas system would, he believed, be immediately done away with. Mr. Salter said, he believed the butties were anxious to do justice to the workmen, and were determined as far as possible, to remedy all the grievances of which the workmen complained. Dr. Booth thought, after the declaration of Mr. Eaton and Mr. Salter, the men should at once resume their employ. The Earl of Dartmouth expressed the same views as Dr. Booth, and thought the issue of to-day's proceedings would prove highly satisfactory. At the conclusion of his lordship's address, the meeting separated. There is little doubt that all the pits in the neighbourhood will now resume work.

Fatal and Melancholy Accident.—Mr. H. T. Allestree, of Ambaston, student of St. John's College, Cambridge, went out at five o'clock on Monday morning last, into the corn-fields with a gun. On going through a hedge, the gun caught upon a twig, one of the barrels exploded, and the shot entered his body below the left breast, and came out just above his left hip. He continued in his sufferings, which he bore with Christian fortitude, being calm and sensible to the last, until half-past three in the afternoon, when death ensued.

Robbery.—Property worth £2000 stolen.—A most daring burglary was committed on Thursday night week, at the residence of Lady Lisle, at Millbrook, near Southampton. The robbery was effected between the hours of ten and twelve, and was discovered when the family were about to retire for the night. A ladder had been procured, and placed against the windows of Lady Lisle's bedchamber, a pane of glass was broken, and the window-hasp unfastened. The parties having thus made their entrance, succeeded in getting off with a valuable set of jewels, a large sum of money, and several articles of plate, altogether worth upwards of £2000, which were in the apartment. The perpetrators of the robbery have eluded justice.—*Hampshire Independent.*

The Swell Mob in Edinburgh.—With the great influx of strangers that has taken place during the present week, an unusually large number of the above characters has also appeared in our city. On Thursday morning about the time her Majesty passed Prince's-street, a band of seven was discovered at the foot of St. Andrew's-street, plying their vocation with great assiduity, if not success. Their conduct was carefully watched for some time by the lynx-eyed M'Levy, who, like the tiger in view of his prey, was ready to pounce upon them the moment he thought they were successful in their depredations. Whenever the crowd became dense, a majority of the party rushed into the midst of it, and on several occasions were observed to introduce their hands into the pockets of both ladies and gentlemen. On one of these occasions M'Levy mustered his forces, who were successful in capturing five of the party. When searched, different sums of money were found upon them, in all amounting to about £35, most of which was in gold. Two of another party, one almost a boy, were apprehended picking pockets at the east corner of the Register office. One of them, seeing there was no hope of escape, threw a purse from him into the midst of the crowd, which the police succeeded in recovering, containing a sum of money, and which he still persists in saying is his own. No owner has yet made inquiry after this property, and it still lies at the police-office for that purpose. About the place where these were apprehended, a lady had her pocket picked of £9, and a gentleman of a silver watch, none of which have been recovered. All of them were brought before Bailie Johnston, in the Police-court, and remanded.

Murder of a Child by its Mother and Suicide of the Murderess.—A shocking double crime of murder and suicide has been committed at a roadside inn, called the Red Cow, about four miles from Llantripent, a village a few miles from Cardiff, on the road to Merthyr. The particulars of this shocking tragedy are briefly as follow:—On Wednesday morning last Mr. Evans, proprietor of the inn, rose about seven o'clock to go to Cowmer to receive the rents of some houses he had built there. Before he left the house his wife rose also, and went twice to the bedside of their child and kissed him twice. The little boy was about six years of age, an only child, and a great favourite with his mother. At about ten o'clock in the morning a little boy who was in the habit of calling for little Evans to accompany him to school, called at the house, but finding no one answer the door he went on. The boy states that he heard a noise like knocking in the room, and it is supposed that the murder was at that moment being perpetrated. In the course of the day Mr. Evans himself returned, and was surprised to find the doors and shutters closed. He knocked for some time, but no one answered, and a gentleman from Aberdare happening to call for a glass of beer, they burst open the door. Everything appeared in its usual form in the front room, but on proceeding up stairs, they were horror-struck on beholding the body of Mrs. Evans hanging by a cord from the beam. An alarm was immediately given, and the neighbours came in and cut the body down, when it was found that the throat had been previously cut, and the hands and arms were saturated with blood. There were no marks of blood in the room, but, on proceeding to the parlour, the first person who went in stumbled over something, which turned out to be the murdered body of the little boy. On the shutters being unclosed, they found the body lying in the midst of a pool of blood, and the razor with which the dreadful deed was perpetrated lying by his side. The struggles of the poor little fellow with his unnatural murderess were plainly traceable in his blood upon the floor. There is little doubt that the wretched mother, after having murdered her only child, tried to cut her own throat with the same razor; but not having sufficient nerve, she returned to the bed-room, and completed her purpose by hanging herself. Mr. Evans is, of course, in a most wretched state. It is said that Mrs. Evans made an attempt some time ago to perpetrate the crime she has now accomplished in a more shocking manner, by strapping her child to her back and walking into the river; but the attempt was frustrated by some one happening to pass by. She had since been heard to say that her husband could do very well without her and the child, and for some time past her spirits have been depressed, and she appeared to be labouring under apprehension that they should come to poverty. This is the only clue yet obtained to the commission of these dreadful crimes.

Alarming Accident to a Chemical Lecturer.—Dr. Robert Kane had commenced the delivery of his fourth lecture on combustion, in the Mechanics' Institution, on Saturday night, when, we regret to say, he met with an accident, which for some time excited serious apprehensions for his safety. In laying down some general propositions on his theory of combustion, he had occasion to expound and illustrate the composition of olefiant gas; for the purpose of this experiment a glass retort was put in requisition over a jet or flame. He was proceeding to show the quantity of air necessary for the combustion of a ton of coal, when the retort became displaced. This accident was first discovered by Mr. Dircks, who pointed it out to Professor Kane; and the professor was in the act of readjusting it, when, by some accidental mismanagement, he severely scalded his right hand. In the confusion caused by this unfortunate circumstance, the professor inhaled a quantity of the olefiant gas, which at that time had begun to evolve. The effect of this was immediately visible upon his countenance; but notwithstanding he proceeded with his lecture. At length, however, he became seriously affected, and he had just time to make a brief apology to the auditory when he began to sink. No serious consequences are apprehended.—*Liverpool Albion.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is said that the government has decided that the Rev. Robert Daly is to be the new bishop.

Mutton of the finest quality was to be had on Wednesday week, in the market of Navan, county Meath, at 4½d. per lb. Potatoes were sold in the market of Strabane on Saturday last at 1½d. per stone, and in Omagh at as low a rate as 1d.

A deputation from the London Grocers' Company has been residing in Derry for these two weeks at the house of their agent, Mr. Sampson, and are busied at present in visiting their estates in the county of Londonderry.

Lord Eliot, Chief Secretary for Ireland, visited the schools of the National Board of Education, in Marlborough-street, on Thursday week, in company with Lady Jemima Eliot, and a brother of the noble lord, now upon a visit with him at the lodge in Phœnix-park.

A deputation from the Irish Presbyterian Church left Belfast on Wednesday week, for the purpose of presenting an address to her Majesty on her visit to Scotland.

The Countess de Grey.—Her ladyship's reception through her tour of visits in the north has been of the most enthusiastic description.

Monaghan Election.—The Monaghan election cannot take place until after the assembling of Parliament, when the writ will be issued. Mr. Leslie is the only candidate in the field, and it is believed by all parties that he will be returned unopposed.

Dublin.—College Election, Sept. 5.—After a protracted delay on the part of the Government, it appears that they have resolved in putting forward their new law-officer, the Solicitor-General, in nomination for the representation of the University, in opposition to Mr. Hamilton.

The New Tariff.—An Athlone paper attributes the sudden and great fall in the price of beef in the markets, not to the operations of the new tariff, but because of the disease now raging amongst cattle in different parts of the country having broken out in the counties of Westmeath and Roscommon; the consequence of which is, that the moment the beast is seen drooping, it is immediately driven to market by its owner, and sold "without any reserve," on the good old principle of half a loaf being better than no bread.

It is in contemplation to have a steamer, with a party of revenue police on board, permanently stationed in Killybegs, for the purpose of visiting the numerous islands of the coast, and putting down the baneful practice of illicit distillation.—*Limerick Chron.*

A Quaker deputation waited upon the priests of Kilkee, to exhort their congregation from the chapel altar against enlistment in the Queen's service! The request was very properly refused. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Galway Fishermen.—On Monday week a most violent outrage was committed by a gang of the Claddagh (county Galway) fishermen on Mr. Dudley Persse. Mr. Persse, accompanied by some friends, went out in his fishing-boat, but being aware of the violence practised by the Claddagh fishermen on any one who is hardy enough to fish in the bay, took the precaution to arm himself and his friends. When about three miles from Burren, they discovered a fleet of large sailing-boats leaving Galway, all formed into a regular line of sailing. They immediately knew who were approaching them, and, got in readiness to return back as fast as they could, to accomplish which they had to pass through the entire fleet, which was formed in different lines to prevent their escape. They were furiously attacked by the boats manned with from 20 to 30 men each, armed with sticks, stones, hatchets, and different weapons of destruction. They would positively have sunk the boat but that Mr. Persse and his party were so well armed, and showed such determination to resist. His boat being a very quick sailer, arrived close to the harbour about five minutes before the fleet, when they ran her on shore, and effected a landing, while the fishermen pursued closely, yelling, screaming, and threatening in the most violent manner. Mr. Persse and his party took up a position behind a wall to protect themselves and the boat which lay underneath. Such a sight was never seen; the boats were moving up and down, every now and then almost touching Mr. Persse's boat, and the crews threatening to break her up to pieces, but still afraid of the party armed above them. About two hundred of them landed, wading up to their necks in water; still Mr. Persse and his men did not fire; they attempted to surround them, but on every side the little party were prepared, and threatened to fire if they came on. At last a small party of police arrived, and the leaders being questioned by the sergeant as to the cause of their outrageous conduct, they replied that it was Mr. Persse attempted to fish again, neither his boat nor his crew would ever more be heard of, and after this notice they went off.

Fire Extraordinary.—Friday morning a large elm tree, on the bank of the grand canal, was discovered on fire. On the alarm being given, notwithstanding the earliness of the hour, considerable crowds of persons collected. James's parish engine was in a short time on the spot, when, although every exertion was made with abundance of water at hand, the flames raged with such fury that it was found impossible to control them before the ancient occupant of the soil, with all its leafy honours, had been reduced to ashes. There was a considerable hollow in the trunk of the tree; in that a piece of coal was found, and no doubt was the origin of the fire.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

Outrage and Gallant Resistance.—On Friday night last a gang of miscreants, six in number, attacked the house of a very industrious farmer, named Patrick Clancey, of Burren, in the parish of Kilchrist, for the purpose of depriving him of his gun, which he had registered. Having forced an entrance, they demanded the gun, and on being refused they commenced beating him with the butt-end of a musket, and would, in all probability, have persevered until they had murdered him, had it not been for the heroic conduct of his two sons, who encountered the savage group, and, with great odds against them, fought until they had succeeded in depriving them of their gun, two sticks, and a hat. One of the party must have been mortally wounded from a shot fired by one of the Clanceys, as a considerable quantity of blood had been tracked for better than a mile from the house. The person wounded was within a yard of the gun when discharged, and one of the slugs was found breast-high on the door-post; consequently, it may be presumed he received the contents of the gun in his body.—*Clare Journal.*

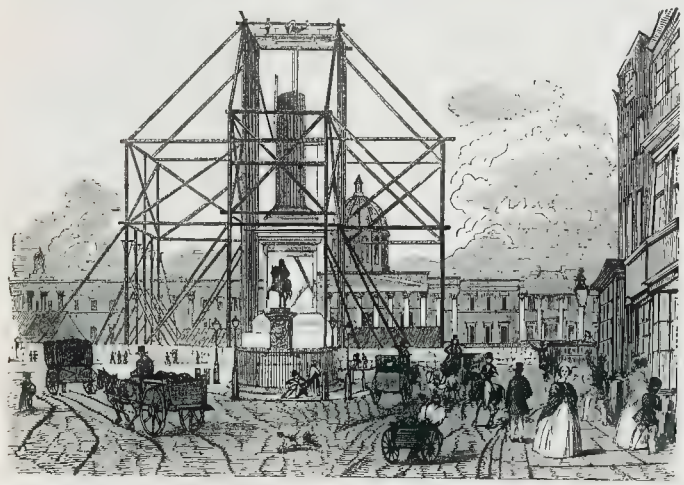
At Henry-street Police-office, Dublin, on Thursday week, the Hon. J. C. Yorke, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, charged his servant woman, Mary Ann O'Neill, on suspicion of having stolen a diamond ring, value £50, his property. The complainant stated that he left his ring on his dressing-table on the previous day. The servant was the only person who had access to the room, and when he returned he missed the ring. The prisoner was remanded till Monday.

FINE ARTS.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

Much has been both said and written in comparison of the palaces and public buildings of this country with those of foreign cities, and the palm has been generally awarded to the latter—in one or two instances with more readiness than justice. However, as far as our public walks, and parks, and streets are concerned, we certainly stand unrivalled. Rome may boast of its Corso; Naples, her Mola and Strada de Toledo; Madrid, her far-famed Prado; the gardens of Tuileries, the Boulevards, and the Champs Elysées at Paris, and the Glacis at Vienna, may be all cited as objects of admiration; but none of these, with all their boasted grandeur, are to be compared with our own delightful parks, and walks, and avenues, and malls, in point of arrangement—the care bestowed upon them, and their healthful and, in certain aspects, now picturesque appearance. Let those who recollect London fifty, nay, thirty years ago, look round and acknowledge the vast extent of improvement which has taken place even within that period, particularly as regards the western part of the metropolis.

In no quarter of London, however, has the progress of adorning art been marked with a nobler impress of grandeur than in Trafalgar-square, of which we present two views to our readers—one exhibiting the improvements upon their march, the other the entire square in the full beauty of its completion. With the single, and but too prominent, exception of the tasteless and ill-devised National Gallery, the eye can scarcely rest upon a single object that does not present some form of elegance and grace. The beautiful church of St. Martin, of which the lightning-struck tower will very speedily be restored; the imposing screen of the Northumberland mansion, the fine range of lofty houses, the magnificent clubs, the wide, spacious area, with its episodes of monumental art—all combine to present a *coup d'œil* of unrivalled splendour and effect. In the contemplated changes, too, that portion of Parliament-street which now intersects the view, from Charing-cross, of Westminster's old Abbey, will be taken down, so that the approaches to Trafalgar-square will be on all sides of the noblest.



NELSON'S COLUMN.

MONUMENT TO SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

We here present to our readers an engraving of the monument which has been lately erected to the honour of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, at St. Paul's. It is a noble piece of sculpture, and has been beautifully executed by Baily, who ranks amongst the highest artists of our time. The figure is of the heroic stature, and stands in a position easy, yet dignity. The Admiral is holding a telescope sufficiently large to typify that he is treading the quarter-deck. The attire is a simple uniform, with a cloak loosely thrown over the shoulders, whence it flows without interfering with the front of the figure. Altogether, it is a symmetrical and appropriate work of art; and, while we are praising it, we may add a general remark of satisfaction that the system of erecting monuments in honour of our departed brave is growing into warmer public patronage, and receiving the active encouragement of our rulers and statesmen. The grant for new monuments made by the House of Commons at the close of the last session, and the beautiful speech in its vindication by Sir Robert Peel, must be fresh in the admiration of our readers.

King Charles II.—On Saturday, the 27th inst., was erected at Black Dub, between Crosby Ravensworth and Shap Fells, a rustic obelisk, to commemorate the circumstance of King Charles II., with his Scottish army, having dined there, and drunk of the waters of the spring, on their march southwards, a few days previous to the battle of Worcester. This place is one of the most solitary and dreary that can well be imagined, surrounded on all sides by uncouth heath; and, since the formation of the road over Shap Fells, is seldom seen, except by the shepherd or the sportsman. However, it must be recollected that, now so silent and deserted, it was once the great thoroughfare from Scotland, through Lancashire, to the great metropolis of England. To the solitary passer-by, who now can only hear the sighing of the breeze among the heather, or the bleating of sheep, it may not be uninteresting to reflect on the noise and clamour that must have prevailed here on the day in question, when the neighing of horses, the clang of arms, and the shouting of men, on a hasty march (for Cromwell and his victorious army were not far behind), must have made a medley of sounds that can be better imagined than described. On one side of the obelisk is the following inscription, carved by Mr. Thomas Bland, of Reagill:—"Here, at Black Dub, the source of the Lyvennet, Charles II. regaled his army on their march from Scotland, August 8, A.D. 1651."

National Gallery.—It has hitherto been the practice to close the National Gallery for six weeks, between the middle of September and the 1st of November. It is said that a new regulation is about to be made, to keep the gallery open all the year round.

New Church at Kentish-town.—This church is to be erected on the site of the present parochial chapel, at a cost of from £5000 to £8000, towards which the commissioners for building churches have agreed to make a grant of £800. The church is to contain 1608 sittings, one-half of which will be free. It is to be built in the early decorated Gothic style, after the model of the cathedrals at Rheims and Lincoln. Mr. Finch, the treasurer, has presented the trustees with a stained glass window, worth £500, in the centre of the cathedral wheel of which an illuminated dial is to be placed, with hands revolving both within and without. The material of the church is to be of fine white brick, with decorations of vitrified stone, by which will be prevented that dilapidation and decay which have lately come over the Bath stone in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the churches in Langham-place, and others lately built by the Church Commission. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Earls of Dartmouth and Mansfield, his Grace the Bishop of London, and the Rev. J. Grant, the incumbent, have presented liberal donations to the fund.

New Electro-Magnetic Machine.—We have been favoured by Mr. Henley, of Red Lion-street, Whitechapel, with a private view of a new electro-magnetic machine, which he has recently finished. The contrivance, which is certainly the best adapted for giving power, is as follows:—six horse-shoe irons, coiled round with covered wire, are fixed in such a manner as each to attract, when magnetised, a corresponding bar of soft iron placed over them. Each of these bars is attached, by means of a crank, to a large iron rod, which is connected with the fly-wheel and working part of the apparatus. When their connexion with the battery is made, the first portion of the machine becomes an electro-magnet, and attracts its corresponding iron bar; the moment contact takes place connexion is broken by another part of the apparatus, and the next becomes an electro-magnet, and in its turn attracts its iron, and so on with all the rest; the first, of course, again becoming an electro-magnet when the last connexion is broken. Thus each magnet in its turn, producing a movement both downwards and upwards, communicates its modicum of power to the arm, and thus serves to keep up a continued powerful motion. This instrument is certainly a grand step in the advance of electro-magnetism, and it is one which induces us more strongly to hold to the opinion expressed in our last—that electricity will ere long dispute with steam its now all-powerful sway.

Submarine Experiments.—Dr. Payerne, of whose curious experiments at the Polytechnic Institution we have already spoken at an early period of our career as journalists, has obtained the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty, and has already caused a boat to be built for the furtherance of his plans. He proposes that this boat, supplied with his apparatus for renewing the vitality of the contained air, should be sunk to a certain depth near the spot where the operations are to be carried on; that from this boat the divers should make their descent, and that the air necessary for their respiration should be supplied to them from the boat itself, by the usual means of hoses attached to the diving cap. Hitherto it has been necessary at all times to force air from above by means of a condensing pump; and the labour and care necessary for carrying on this process rendered it impossible for the diver to remain any length of time below. According to the plan of Dr. Payerne, however, three, four, or five hours—nay, as many weeks, or even months, may be safely attained. The process is necessarily one in which a continued supply of artificial atmospheric air is formed by chemical means. Air, be it understood, is composed of nitrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid; the proportion of the last component varying from three to eight parts out of a thousand. In the process of respiration the oxygen contained in the inspired air is withdrawn from it, in order to fulfil one of the wondrous processes of life, while an equal quantity of carbonic acid is expired. It will then be evident that were respiration to be long continued in confined air, the whole of its oxygen would be withdrawn, and a corresponding quantity of carbonic acid would have been eliminated, and the result would be death; death from two causes:—1st, from a lack of oxygen, the necessary and vital portion of the air; 2nd, from a superabundance of carbonic acid—for atmospheric air containing more than ten per cent. of carbonic acid is quickly fatal. From this it will be seen that Dr. Payerne's process must necessarily consist in the formation of oxygen to supply the place of that consumed, and the getting rid of the carbonic acid when eliminated. The former is extremely easy, as every amateur chemist knows; but the latter is not quite so readily performed. Nevertheless, we know that it has certainly been accomplished by the inventor, who promises shortly to communicate to the scientific world the means he adopts.

GROUSE SHOOTING IN THE MOORS OF SCOTLAND.

GROUSE SHOOTING.

Deer stalking last week, grouse shooting this! This is in the proper order of events, and falls in with the pursuits of the Prince-Albert-sporting party in the merry Highlands. Let us, therefore, at once refer our readers to Captain Lacy upon the whole subject of sport:—

Grouse shooting, in general, and on a subscription moor in particular, is a very different sort of thing in England to what it is in many parts of the Highlands, where the best sport of the kind in the known world is unquestionably to be obtained; though even that varies very materially in different districts; so much so, that it behoves an English shooting party to have better authority than a mere advertisement before they agree to pay a heavy rent for grouse-shooting quarters, or "shootings," and especially if the intention be to take them on a lease; for though the hills be represented as abounding with game, the burns and rivers as swarming with trout and salmon—with a plentiful sprinkling of roe, red deer, cocks, and wild-fowl, by way of a refreshing change—the reality is often found to fall not a little short of the glowing description. Moreover, the complaint, of late years, alleged against the mountain lairds, of not taking sufficient pains to keep up a good stock of game on their grounds, is, in general, but too truly founded.

It is important to impress upon the mind of the shooter, that, preparatory to his taking a Highland trip on a shooting excursion, he should thoroughly equip himself with all the requisites necessary to insure the best sport, and, at the least, a good share also of those which appertain to his common comfort and convenience, before he leaves "sweet home."

Get your traps in readiness for some time beforehand; because, if you defer all to the last moment, you will certainly forget some thing of essential consequence. There is no immediate necessity to take with you a portable forge, and a journeyman gunmaker, much less a portable wooden mansion; though, ere now, all these have been comprised under the fixtures attached to a favourite grousing locality; but there are many things you must take besides your guns and dogs, which, of course, will be among your very first considerations.

When you commence ranging a grouse mountain, always take the leeward side the hill, and give your dogs the wind; such I believe to be the usual plan with experienced sportsmen. Nevertheless, I frequently range down wind for grouse, and invariably so in boisterous weather, for then the birds often lie closer, and keep their heads down, and, therefore, can neither see nor hear you so well; you also have a much more distinct sight of them, with the wind at your back, than when it is blowing a moorland blast full in your face and eyes.

Many sportsmen never think of going on the moors after August, or September at the latest; whereas, if the birds have had a tolerable respite, as frequently is the case, they are much more easily found by the dogs in October, than during dry, sultry weather; will often lie as well on a fine day, especially one succeeding a black frost; and in point of size, fulness and beauty of plumage, and excellence of flavour, are incomparably superior to the birds of earlier date. Besides, all game are now well afoot, and, occasionally, seek the seclusion of the mountain dell, and the friendly shelter of the heather; green and golden plover, too, are also plentiful now on some moors; the latter deservedly in high estimation as a dainty; duck and teal too, at times, are no strangers to moorland districts, which now and then supply the ornithologist, also, with "fine specimens" of rare birds (not game).

LITERATURE.

IRELAND, ITS SCENERY AND CHARACTER. By MR. and MRS. S. C. HALL. Part xxiii., 8vo. London, 1842. How and Parsons.

This highly-embellished and beautiful production, which is fast drawing towards completion, sustains its interest with almost undeviating success. Independently of the quantity of illustration which has been brought to bear upon every possible feature of the Irish land, whether applicable to its scenery or its people, it is also most fertile in matter of instruction upon the condition of the country—in narrative, romance, description, and statistics—in a word, in all the resources of authors who have the facility of gracefully blending the imaginative with the real, allowing facts, perhaps, to predominate over fiction, but never fiction to mar a fact. We shall extract from the part before us one or two passages that will be readily welcomed by our readers.

"It is, however, to the grace and grandeur of Nature that we desire to direct the attention of our readers. Travel where they will, in this singular and beautiful neighbourhood, lovers of the picturesque will have rare treats at every step. It is impossible to exaggerate in describing the surpassing loveliness of the whole locality. How many thousands there are, who, if just ideas could be conveyed to them of its attractions, would make their annual tour hither, instead of "up the hackneyed and 'soddened' Rhine'—infinetely less rich in natural graces, far inferior in the studies of character it yields, and much less abundant in all enjoyments that can recompense the traveller! Nothing in Great Britain—perhaps, nothing in Europe—can surpass in beauty the view along the whole of the road that leads into the town of Enniskillen, along the banks of the upper Lough Erne."

LOUGH ERNE.

We pass now to a touching and truly Irish romance.

"By far the most interesting of the islands that 'gem the bosom of Lough Erne,' is the island of Devenish, about two miles across the upper lake from the town of Fermanagh. It contains between seventy and eighty acres of remarkably fertile land—pasture for cattle—so fertile, indeed, that it is said never to have required manure. Here are the remains of several ancient churches and a round tower—to which we shall presently refer—considered in its present *restored* state to be the most perfect as well as the most beautiful in Ireland. The religious establishment at Devenish is said to have been founded by St. Laserian, called also St. Molaisse, who died in 563. It was repeatedly plundered by the Danes; and appears to have been refounded A.D. 1130.

"The grave-yard of the ancient church has long been regarded with peculiar veneration by the peasantry; and the dead are brought from far off distances to be interred there—'to lay their bones among their own people;' the attendant mourners embarking in boats at a small promontory on the north side, called Portora—the Port of Lamentation. The lake is peculiarly liable to sudden and dangerous squalls. A circumstance was related to us by a gentleman who was an eye-witness of the sad scene, and who furnished us with the following particulars; upon the accuracy of which the reader may depend.

"'Bury me, mother dear,' murmured Edward Doran, 'in the holy Island of Devenish. I've been a free rover upon land and sea for many a year, and often when rocking in the shrouds, or half asleep in my hammock, I've seen the tower and its churchyard, and the quiet graves where the sun shone sweetly. Mother, darlin', you will bury me in Devenish Island.'

"'Yes, yes, dear, sure it's my own heart's wish,' replied the mournful mother; 'why not there among your own people, where all belonging to you be? It's a holy place I know, and a beautiful. Staying so calm and quiet in the full part of the blue waters of Lough Erne; and you'll not be strange, or lying yer lone in the blessed Island of Devenish!' Before the widow Doran had finished speaking, the young man had fallen asleep; the mother knelt by his side, and while she prayed fervently to God for what she knew was impossible, she buried her face in the bed to stifle the sobs that arose from her breaking heart. In a few moments she recovered her self-possession, and looked earnestly upon the face of the dying man; it was white and ghastly, and the dark tint around the lips and eyes gave a sure token that his race was nearly run. His long fair hair, damp and matted, hung upon his cheeks, and huge drops stood upon his forehead. While the poor woman gazed, his lips became parted by a feeble smile; and in a few moments he awoke.

"'Mother,' he said, 'you will all be soon with me there—with your own Ned—you, and Ellen, and Mike, and all.'

"'Ah! Edward, honey,' replied the afflicted parent, 'don't set your heart on Ellen being there; ye're not man and wife, you know, though ye're book-sworn, and she's very young, dear; but I'll be in Devenish, holy place that it is: for I must bide with your father; his grave and mine are one; and sure—God be praised for all his mercy—I shall have nothing to keep me out of it when you're gone.'

"A few words of deep love and thankfulness to the mother who had been unto him all that Irish mothers are, especially to their sons—a tender message of love to the 'Ellen' of his heart and youth, who was on her way from Dublin to see him—an expression of faith and hope for the future—mingling muttered between life and death, as to Ellen, and all sleeping in Devenish—and the mother was alone with her dead. The betrothed girl arrived about an hour after her lover had breathed his last, and more than usual interest was excited by her gentle bearing, and deep sorrow, when she sat at the head of the coffin, and by the side of the parent, whose grief hardly surpassed her own.

"The boat was duly prepared to convey 'the funeral' from the mainland to the picturesque island in Lough Erne. It was a quiet 'greyish' day, heavy clouds hung low beneath the canopy of heaven, and the air had a cold breezy feel; there was, however, no swell upon the water, and neither wind nor rain. The coffin was laid across the boat, and was followed first by the mother, but all the cousins and 'near friends' made way for the poor weeping girl. One by one the people followed, silently at first, until the entire party who were to accompany the corpse, fourteen in number, were arranged, as many as could be accommodated sitting, while the others stood in the midst; then, when the boat was pushed, and so fairly launched upon the lake, they one and all commenced the wild keen, lamenting the death 'of him of the fair hair and fairer heart, whose eyes were as blue as the sky he had looked at in many lands—whose voice was the music his mother loved whose swift feet could not outrun death—whose strong arm was but as a stem of flax in the grasp of the destroyer.'

"'Oh why -why, why?' exclaimed the first keener—whose grizzled hair streamed from beneath the red kerchief that was tied loosely under her chin, as she formed the centre of the standing group—and clapped her hands above her head each time she repeated 'why? why did you leave us? When the colleen-das—the girl whose eyes are drowned with tears, and whose feet failed her through heart-sorrow, when she was coming from the great city where many wooed her stay—to twine her white arms round you, and make you bide till she was ready ready as willing to fly with you from all, but you alone—why did you not wait? Why—why—why?'

"And all in that funeral-boat repeated 'why why—why?' And those on the mainland took up the melancholy chaunt, and echoed the sound to him who heard it not. Slowly the deep-laden boat proceeded; and the waters grew dark, and of a leaden colour beneath the shadow of the heavy clouds; and some on the island who were watching the progress of the funeral, said to each other, 'We shall have rain;' and a few large heavy drops, tears as of nature's agony in one of her convulsions, pitted the still waters; and suddenly, in a moment, a squall of wind—a blast—fierce and strong, rushed over the boat. It was gone—engulfed there was a frothing and a bubbling of the lake; and now a head upraised -and now an arm; and the people on the mainland sent up great cries of agony and prayer; but in an inconceivable short time all upon the lake was hushed, and a torrent of rain descended; and then the sun burst forth, and shone above the surface of the deep, where fourteen living, and one already dead, had been engulfed—and while it shone brightly, as if upon a bridal, slowly was the coffin seen to rise, and float—float—on—on—on, upon the current, until it was landed close to where its grave had been prepared in Devenish Island. And the old man who had dug the grave fell upon his knees, and crossing himself, devoutly declared, 'that nothing could keep him from his people;' poor fellow! The dream of his deathbed came but too true; for 'his mother, and Ellen, and Mike, and all—sleep with him in the holy ground of Devenish!'"

RUINS ON THE ISLAND OF DEVENISH.

We shall soon be able to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Hall upon the completion of the delightful national labour of producing this valuable book.

PERCIVAL KEENE. By Capt. MARRYAT, Author of "Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," &c. 3 Vols. Henry Colburn, Great Marlborough Street.

The author of "Peter Simple" will always hit on scenes lively and amusing. The present tale is however not equal to his former novels. The opening of the story is of doubtful taste. The hero, Percival, is the natural son of the Hon. Capt. Delmar, whose mother is married to a private marine, and thus obtains the name of Keene. Percival, by means of his mother, obtains a middy's berth on board the ship of the Captain, who keeps his offspring at a respectful and disciplined distance, and assumes an utter ignorance of the hero's affinity to him. In a few years—after several adventures, some jocular, some pathetic, and some of the highest interest - Percival becomes a post-captain; the heir to the Hon. Miss Delmar, the Captain's sister, and £8000 per annum; and the husband of Minna Vandervelt, whose father and herself he had, some years before,

rescued from a pirate. Our hero's father had succeeded to the peerage, as Lord de Versely, and died suddenly, without *admittiny* the claim of Percival to be his son.

Capt. Marryat's *forte* is, naturally, in sea scenes; and we append one or two as specimens. The scene is off the Virgin Islands. Percival and a boat's crew had been put on board a prize, which, in the night, became water-logged, when the men took to the boat, leaving young Keene to his fate. After many hours a rakish-looking sail hove in sight:—

The schooner was full of men, and steered close to me; she was a beautiful craft, and, although the wind was so light, glided very fast through the water; and I could not help thinking that she was the pirate vessel which the frigate had been in chase of. It appeared as if they intended to pass me, and I hallooed, "Schooner, a-hoy! Why don't you send a boat on board?" I must say, that when the idea struck me that she was a pirate vessel, my heart almost failed me. Shortly afterwards the schooner rounded to, and lowered a boat, which pulled to the vessel. The boat's crew were all negroes. One of them said, "Jump in, you white boy; next jump he take be into the shark's mouth," continued the man, grinning, as he addressed himself to the others in the boat.

I got into the boat, and they rowed on board the schooner. As soon as I was alongside of the schooner, they ordered me to go up the side, which I did, with my spy-glass in my hand. I leaped from the gunwale down on the deck, and found myself on board of an armed vessel, with a crew wholly composed of blacks. I was rudely seized by two of them, who led me aft to where a negro stood apart from the rest. A more fierce, severe, determined-looking countenance I never beheld. He was gigantic in stature, and limbed like the Farnesian Hercules.

"Well, boy, who are you?" said he, "and how came you on board of that vessel?" I told him in very few words. "Then you belong to that frigate that chased us the day before yesterday?" "Yes," replied I. "What is her name?" "The Calliope." "She sails well," said he. "Yes," replied I; "she is the fastest sailer on this station." "That's all the information I want of you, boy; now you may go." "Go where?" replied I. "Go where?—go overboard, to be sure," replied he with a grin. My heart died within me; but I mustered courage to say, "Much obliged to you, Sir; but I'd rather stay where I am, if it's all the same to you." The other negroes laughed at this reply, and I felt a little confidence; at all events, their good humour gave me courage, and I felt that being bold was my only chance. The negro captain looked at me for a time, as if considering, and at last said to the men, "Overboard with him." "Good-bye, Sir, you're very kind," said I; "but this is a capital spy-glass, and I leave it to you as a legacy; and I went up to him and offered him my spy-glass. Merciful Heaven! how my heart beat against my ribs when I did this. The negro captain took the glass and looked through it. "It is a good glass," said he, as he removed it from his eyes. "Well, white boy, I accept your present, and now good-bye." "Good-bye, Sir. Do me one kindness in return," said I very gravely, for I felt my hour was come. "And what is that?" replied the negro. "Tie a shot to my heels, that I may sink quickly; it won't take them long. You don't ask me to spare your life, then?" replied the negro. "He de very first white dat not ask it," said one of the negroes. "Dat really for true," said another. "Yes, by gum," replied a third.

Oh, how I wished to know what to say at that moment! The observations of the negroes made me imagine that I had better not *ask* for it; and yet how I clung to life. It was an awful moment—I felt as if I had lived a year in a few minutes. For a second or two I felt faint and giddy—I drew a long breath and revived.

"You don't answer me, boy," said the negro captain. "Why should I ask when I feel certain to be refused? But you shall give me my life I will thank you: I don't particularly wish to die, I can assure you." "I have taken an oath never to spare a white man. For once I am sorry that I cannot break my oath." "If that is all, I am a boy, and not a man," replied I. "Keep me till I grow bigger." "By golly, captain, dat very well said. Keep him, captain," said one of the negroes. "Yes, captain," replied another; "keep him to tend your cabin. Very proper you have white slave boy."

The negro captain for some time made no reply; he appeared to be in deep thought; at last he said, "Boy, you have saved your life; you may thank your-self, and not me. Prossa, let him be taken below; give him a frock and trousers, and throw that infernal dress overboard, or I may change my resolution."

The negro who was addressed, and who wore a sort of uniform as an officer—which he was, being second mate—led me below, nothing loth, I can assure my readers.

After some adventures with Vincent, the pirate, in which Percival saves his life, and during which time our hero stains himself of a mulatto colour—the captain "hating a white face"—they again put to sea, and the following scene occurs:—

One morning a schooner hove in sight, steering from the Havannah to the southward and eastward, either for the islands or the Spanish Main. At daylight the schooner was but a few miles a head of us, and not being a fast sailer, in a little more than an hour we were alongside of her. She proved to be bound to the island of Curacoa, being the property of an old Dutch gentleman, who was on board with his daughter, a little girl about seven years old. The crew consisted chiefly of negro slaves to the owner; the master of the vessel and the mate being, with the exception of the old gentleman and the little girl, the only white people on board. As usual, the crew were brought on board by the pirates, who reported to the captain that the vessel was in ballast, and of no value. As the crew of the Stella were already more than requisite, Vincent did not require the negroes, and he told them that they might go on board the schooner again, and take her into any port they pleased, with the white people, however, it was another affair. I had remained below, not wishing to witness a scene of butchery; but I was induced to look up the ladder, in consequence of José telling me that there was a little white girl come on board. At the time that I did so, Vincent had just done speaking with the negro belonging to the captured vessel; they had fallen back, and there was then standing before Vincent the master and mate of the vessel, the old Dutch gentleman, and the little girl. A more interesting child I never had seen, and my heart bled at the idea of her being sacrificed. Had it been another, this pistol should have sent a ball whizzing through his brain; as it is, go down below immediately." "I do not fear your pistol, Captain Vincent, nor will I go below; that very pistol in my hand saved you from the fangs of the bloodhound. I tell you, therefore, that you must not destroy that innocent child—if you love me you must not; for I will hate, detest, and scorn you ever afterwards. I intreat you—I implore you to let them go; they are not fit objects for your vengeance; and if you destroy them, I tell you you are a coward." 'What!" roared the tiger, "coward!" and no longer able to contain himself, he levelled his pistol at me, and drew the trigger. It missed fire: Vincent looked very confused—he tossed the pistol on deck, folded his arms, and turned his face away. There was a dead silence. The negro crew looked first at me and then at the captain, as if awaiting orders, and uncertain of the issue. The Dutch gentleman seemed to be so lost in surprise, as to almost forget his impending fate; while the little girl clung to him and stared at me with her deep blue eyes. It was what in the theatres they would call a tableau.

I followed up my advantage. Stepping forward, and placing myself before the old man and the child, I first broke the silence. "Captain Vincent," said I, "you did once promise me that you would never injure me or attempt my life; that promise you have broken. Since that you have made me another promise—you may recollect it—which was, that you would allow me to leave you on the first favourable opportunity; there cannot be any opportunity more favourable than the present. The negroes whom you are to send back to the schooner do not know how to navigate her. I request, therefore, to know whether you intend to keep this second promise, or to break it as you have the first? I ask my liberty." "If I broke my promise just now it was your fault," replied Vincent coolly. "I am sorry for it, and I can say no more. I intended to keep it; and, to prove so, I now keep my second you may go." "I thank you for that. I only wish that, now I leave you, I could leave you with feelings of good-will and not of—I must say it—of horror and disgust. Captain Vincent, once more let me beg, as a last favour, that you will spare these poor people." "Since you are so particularly interested about this useless old man and still more useless child," replied Vincent sarcastically, "I will now make a proposal to you. You have your liberty. Do you choose to give it up and remain here, provided I let them go away in the schooner? Come, now, take your choice; for I swear by my colour, that if you go away in the schooner, the moment you shove off they shall go over the gunwale." "My choice is then made," replied I; for I knew that when he swore by his colour he was in earnest:—"release them, and I will remain here." I little knew what I was to undergo in consequence of this decision. "Be it so," said Vincent: then turning to one of the mates, "Let them go back with the negroes; hoist the boat up when she returns, and sail for the rendezvous." So saying he went down into the cabin.

"You are saved," said I, going up to the old Dutch gentleman; "I lose no time; get into the boat as fast as possible, and make sail on your vessel as soon as you get on board. Good-bye, little girl," said I, taking her hand. "I thank you," replied the gentleman in good English—"I cannot say how much, I am so surprised at what I have seen; but recollect the name of Vanderwelt, of Curacoa; and if ever we meet again, you will find me grateful." "I will; but ask no more questions now—into the boat, quick," said I, shaking his proffered hand. They were handed down into the boat by the negroes. I remained on deck until they were put on board; the boat returned, was hoisted up, the schooner made sail again, and then I went down into the cabin.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The grand swimming match between Kenworthy, the "London Champion," and Hownslow, the "Oxford Pet," for £25 a side, took place on Tuesday morning in the Serpentine. Precisely at half-past six "the men stripped." The first race for fast swimming across the eastern end of the river was gallantly won by the Oxonian—the distance, 400 yards, having been achieved in the short space of six minutes and a half. The second heat for long swimming was likewise won by the champion of the Isis. Two points out of three having thus been decided in favour of Mr. Hownslow, the ornamental swimming (constituting the third and last) was abandoned. The interest in the result, if we may judge from the great number of spectators, was extreme.

Regatta at Hastings.—Last week the inhabitants and visitors of Hastings were highly amused with a regatta, not by members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, but by eight fishermen in tubs, with a shovel to steer by. The distance to be performed was from the battery, round a tub moored off Beach Cottage, and back. The party started off amidst the cheers and laughter of the spectators, but had not proceeded far before six out of the eight tubs were capsized, which the men did not attempt to recover, but set off to swim the distance. The tubs, however, proved victorious, as they both got in before the swimmers. The first contained Charles Brazier, who was declared the winner of the prize; and the second, a fisherman named Richard Hide, who reached the battery in his frail craft in safety. A second match of the same description then took place between eight boys, sons of fishermen, but their tubs met with the same fate, as only two out of the eight reached the goal in safety, the boys swimming like fishes after them. The sport afforded considerable amusement to the numerous visitors, and it was calculated between 2000 and 3000 persons were present.

GREAT ROWING MATCH.

Of all the aquatic exhibitions of the season, Tuesday's was the greatest: the men were all first-rate scullers. The prizes on this occasion were given by the London, Westminster, and Vauxhall Iron Steam-boat Company, and consisted of a silver cup for the first man, and a purse of sovereigns for the others, divided according to the order in which they came in. It was a scullers' wager, in three heats. It might be considered as three great scullers' matches, in distinct portions of the Thames—the first heat, according to the conditions, being started against tide, from Londonbridge, and terminating at Lambeth-stairs; the second starting from Roberts's, at Stangate, and finishing at the Swan, at Chelsea; and the third heat (which consisted of the four best men of the preceding ones) starting from Battersea-bridge, with tide, and closing at Westminster-bridge. The first-rate qualifications of the men, added to the fineness of the weather, drew a vast assemblage of visitors.

At high water the following men were placed for the first heat, facing the Old Swan, at London-bridge:—

Charles Hill . . . Haugerford	Green.
William Merkiff . Horseferry	Yellow.
Frederick Lett. . . Lambeth	Red.
Henry Green . . . Vauxhall	Pink.

Pink, red, and green went off together. Green and pink became scull and scull, and led the way, making a very beautiful race. Red fell right astern, and appeared to row heavily, and with difficulty. The leading men dashed through Blackfriars-bridge as evenly as possible, and green then gradually drew ahead, maintained the advantage, and won by six lengths. Pink came in second, and yellow made a very good third. Immediately after the conclusion of this heat, the following took their stations off Roberts's to row to the Old Swan at Chelsea:—

Henry Shelton . . Lambeth	Black.
John Phelps . . . Fulham	White.
Thomas Coombes . Vauxhall-bridge	Stripes.
James Maynard . Lambeth	Blue.

They went away altogether—a most beautiful start. White led in a minute or so afterwards, and stripes gradually drew away from blue, and went up with white; a first-rate struggle was the result. Stripes shot the water at Coombes or Phelps it was difficult to say, as they had pursued their way as we have just described. On inquiry it was ascertained that it was Phelps's cutter which had harassed and impeded the other men, and the umpire accordingly determined that Coombes was fairly entitled to be considered the winner of the heat, and that Phelps, Maynard, and Shelton should row from Battersea to Vauxhall, to determine which should rate as second. Phelps positively refused, on the ground that he had throughout rowed fairly, and could not be accountable for what over-zealous friends might have done. Maynard and Shelton then went away from Battersea-bridge, and after a short distance Shelton, who has been ill for some time, and looked in miserable condition, gave in. At a little before seven, stripes, blue, green, and pink, after much difficulty, effected a start from Battersea-bridge, Phelps placing himself in the line to show that he was determined to try his power against the four. It was a sharp dashing start for two or three seconds, scull and scull, and then green went away with the lead, followed by pink; green, off the College, gave way a trifle, and at the same moment stripes outrowed pink, and went into the first place; green was second; and blue, after a severe conflict with pink, passed him, and became third; and towards the end of the race, bid fair to be second, had there been much further to go. Thomas Coombes (stripes) had the lead, and won by two lengths; Hill was second; Maynard close on his quarter. The prizes were presented on board the Bachelor steamer: £15, instead of a cup, to the winner; £5 to the second; £3 to the third; £2 to the fourth; £1 10s. for the third in each heat: and £1 5s. for the others.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Monday.
(Before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque.)
IN RE JOHN WOOD.

This day was fixed for the final examination of the bankrupt, who was described as a banker at Wycombe, Bucks, but was, in fact, a leather cutter and shoemaker, and a discounter of bills. Mr. Smith, who attended as solicitor to the assignees, observed that the balance-sheet had only now been delivered to him, and he also wished to interrogate the bankrupt. The bankrupt being sworn, stated, in answer to several questions, that he had been, for about seven years, in business as a shoemaker, leather seller, and agent for a bank. Mr. Edward Cunningham had been his partner up to 1839 (that was to say, a partner by implication), for about two years before, and the partnership was regularly dissolved and gazetted, as was a previous partnership with his father. Shortly before his bankruptcy (the fiat bears date the 23rd of June, 1842), he made an offer to compromise with his creditors at 2s. 6d. in the pound, and he could raise that amount.—What amount would that take?—I think about £600. I know a person of the name of Parsons, and have seen him several times since my bankruptcy. I did not offer to take his business, as I considered he owed me too much before. I positively swear I never told him that I could produce £1600 to carry on his business. I know Mr. Lawrence, and advanced him money upon deeds, which were then deposited with me as security (in 1841), but they are now in the possession of Butcher and Co., of Cheshunt. I held the deeds until I received a notice to give them up, and I parted with them before my bankruptcy.—Will you swear that Lawrence did not repeatedly call upon you relative to the deeds since your bankruptcy?—I will positively swear I do not recollect if he called since the bankruptcy; but I know he did twice before. A subsequent meeting was held respecting them when they were in the hands of my conveyancer (Mr. White), but I swear I cannot tell you, I gave them over to him.

Mr. Fonblanque: You must take care how you answer those questions, or you may depend upon it you shall not pass. The bankrupt was pressed as to whether the deeds were given by him to White before or after his bankruptcy; but his only answer was, "I believe before."—Mr. Smith: Under these circumstances, Sir, I shall ask you to pospone the further examination of the bankrupt; and it was so.

At our day last that we had this information respecting the deeds, so that sufficient time has not been allowed to us for inquiry respecting them.—Mr. Fonblanque: I shall certainly not pass him to-day, as the assignees are not satisfied. What adjournment do you require?—The official assignee (Mr. Gibson): The bankrupt's accounts, sir, are rather voluminous, and though described as a "banker," we find him to be without a cash-book.—Mr. Fonblanque: Well, I have heard of many strange things since I have been in this court, but I never heard of a banker being without a cash-book.—The Bankrupt: I have been severely injured, sir, by that Mr. Parsons, I can assure you. Mr. Fonblanque: I can say nothing about that, but I can tell you that you must summon your creditors for the next meeting, and have your wits more about you.—The Bankrupt: I kept my accounts, sir, in a day-book and a ledger, and I had no other books.—The balance-sheet of the bankrupt showed his debts and liabilites to be about £12,000 (all represented by "paper") and his assets are estimated at about £100. After some further conversation, the hearing was adjourned till the 27th inst.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. York, Sept. 2.
(Before Lord Denman.)
THE RIOTS AT LEEDS.

Joseph Armitage, Thomas Chester, John Christy, Robert Ellis, William Fleaher, John Haldock, Joseph Heaton, John Heywood, Jonathan Hirst, Josiah Hogg, William Howard, James Longstaff, George Oates, William Perigo, Thomas Render, James Speight, Francis Stead, and *Charles Wilkinson*, were indicted for a conspiracy and riot. Mr. Wortley, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Pollock for the prosecution; Mr. Wilkins for the defence.—Heaton pleaded guilty, and it was intimated on the part of the prosecution that they had no evidence to offer as against Joseph Hogg.—Mr. Wortley stated the case for the prosecution. They were charged with conspiring to meet together in a riotous manner, and thereby, and by threats and intimidation, to compel certain workmen to desist from their employment. The occurrence they were now met to investigate took place on the 17th of August last. For some days before there had been considerable excitement in the borough of Leeds, and the magistrates had thought it their duty to issue a notice and caution to all the inhabitants of their determination to put down and repress all riotous and tumultuous assemblages. On the 17th the alarm in the borough had increased, and the magistrates took decided steps to maintain the public peace. The military were under arms, and large numbers of special constables were sworn in. In the afternoon, between three and four o'clock, an alarm was given that the mob was approaching, and in consequence the mayor, attended by some of the other magistrates and a strong body of police, proceeded towards Holbeck, in the borough, and there found a very large assemblage of persons making a great noise, in a manner calculated to alarm the peaceable inhabitants of the borough. The mob entered the mill-yard of Messrs. Tetley, Tatham, and Co., where they forced out the plug of the boiler, and stopped the mill. So great was the alarm at that time, that the mayor thought it right to read the Riot Act, which was done three several times, and notice was given to the people that it was their duty to separate. The mayor then returned into the town, and shortly after an alarm was given that the mob had proceeded to several other mills—those of Marshall and Co., and Benn and Co., and finally to that of Messrs. March and M'Lean, at the Dewsbury-road-end, in the immediate vicinity of the town. Means were accordingly taken to repress their violence. Mr. Read was despatched with a body of police, and when he arrived at the mill of Messrs. March and M'Lean, he found thousands of people assembled. He was greeted with yells and hootings. Stones were thrown and it was with difficulty he reached the mill-gates. He succeeded, however, in pressing his horse forward, and he ordered the gate of the mill-yard to be closed, so as to shut in the more active of the rioters. In so doing he was repeatedly struck with stones, his hat was cut through, and there were cries from the crowd of "Kill him! kill him!" with other exclamations of a similar kind. It would be shown that Wilkinson was the leader of the mob, and the person who took the most active part in these proceedings. He (the learned counsel) would not think it necessary to detail the part which each man had taken, as he did not wish to detain the court longer than was necessary, and he might do injustice to individual prisoners by imputing acts to them the evidence would not sustain. The jury would find, however, that all the prisoners, particularly Wilkinson, Armitage, and Chester, had taken an active part on the occasion. Some assisted in beating the police, some in throwing stones, and some in exciting the mob and hurraing them on. There would be no doubt they had all been

engaged in a riot, and one of a most serious character.—A great number of witnesses were examined to prove the part taken by the various prisoners. They were all found guilty.

A number of other cases were taken before his Lordship in the course of the day, in which large mobs had gone to the mills of various persons in Leeds, and compelled them to stop work—usually by drawing the plugs of the boiler, and letting the water off. No further violence, however, it would appear, had been offered by these parties to either person or property.

Mr. Justice Maule was engaged during the day with the trial of a similar class of cases, which had occurred at Clayton West, Rothwell, Halifax, Todmorden, Skipton, Keighley, Bingley, Batley, Wakefield, and other places. The evidence was much of the same kind in all these cases, and nearly all the prisoners were convicted.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

SENTENCING OF THE YORKSHIRE RIOTERS.—This morning the learned judges, at ten o'clock, proceeded to sentence the prisoners who, to the number of more than 140, were assembled in the two courts. The Lord Chief Justice, after addressing the prisoners at some length, said, the humanity of the prosecutors was remarkably exemplified in the case of Wilkinson, who had been convicted of a riot, in which it appeared he had stabbed a constable with his knife; this was only laid as a misdemeanour, though it might have been put as a felony. The sentence, however, would be the most severe that could be inflicted for the offence on which the indictment had been framed, and that was imprisonment, with hard labour, for eighteen calendar months. Armitage (who had been so respected as to be appointed a Wesleyan Sunday-school teacher), with some others, six months; others (whom the learned judge named) were sentenced to terms of five, four, three, and two months. Some were let off with a nominal term of three weeks, dated from the commencement of the assizes, and a number were discharged on their recognizances.—Mr. Justice Maule disposed of his cases in a similar way, addressing the prisoners in the same strain.—The proceedings were over by about noon.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—*James Onions* and *John North* were brought before Alderman Gibbs, in the custody of Daniel Forrester, the officer, upon a charge of having conspired with other persons, not in custody, to defraud Mr. Henry Gaze, of No. 155, Cheapside.—Mr. Clarkson stated that the prisoners were charged with having entered into a conspiracy with others to defraud Mr. Gaze, by circulating several bills of very considerable amount as the acceptances of Gaze and Co. On the 16th of last of December Mr. Gaze entered into partnership with John Onions, the brother of the prisoner James Onions, under the firm of Gaze and Co., Cottage-row, Bermondsey, for the purpose of carrying out a patent connected with the business of malleable and general iron founding. It was ascertained, however, that John Onions was by no means an eligible partner, and as the deed of partnership contained a clause by which the partnership could be dissolved if the returns did not prove to be advantageous, Mr. Gaze gave notice of dissolution in the usual manner. Since that dissolution, which took place on the 17th of June last, Mr. Gaze found that John Onions had put into circulation several bills of exchange, purporting to be accepted by the firm of Gaze and Co., for not one of which bills the firm had received the slightest consideration. Mr. Gaze said he had seen the prisoner James Onions several times. James Onions had applied to him to assist in bringing out the invention, and subsequently showed him a bill of exchange for £500, purporting to be accepted by the firm of Gaze and Co. The bill was not drawn by witness, nor by his authority. It was afterwards presented by the notary at the house, and not paid. There were several bills presented of a similar description for payment, wholly unauthorised by the firm, and the prisoner North aided in circulating those bills with the knowledge that they were incorrect. The Alderman did not consider it by any means necessary to enter into the minute of the evidence, or the arguments in favour and against the prosecution, but stated that there was no reason to alter the decision they had come to. Alderman Gibbs: We shall take bail for James Onions, himself in £300, and two recognizances in £200 each, and we shall take North's own security in £900.

GUILDHALL.—On Thursday two men, named *James Dennis* and *John Hart*, were fined for assaulting a police constable, and fracturing his leg.

BOW-STREET.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A CLERK IN THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE. *James Samuel Brown*, a clerk in the money-order office, was placed at the bar, charged with having forged a quantity of money-orders on the post-office at Camberwell, Ratcliffe-highway, &c. Messrs. Peacock attended in this case for the prosecution, and called Mrs. Elizabeth Blunden, who said she was the wife of William Blunden, of Camberwell-green. Her husband keeps the post-office receiving-house on Camberwell-green. Money-orders are frequently drawn on her office by post-masters in the country. It is customary when such orders are granted to send a letter of advice, that such order has been granted, and the amount. When the person who receives the order presents it at her office, she refers to the letter of advice, and if the particulars correspond, she immediately pays the amount. On the 24th of August she received the letter of advice produced, purporting to come from the post-office at Sittingbourne, and stating that the orders, as follow, had been drawn on her by the post-office at Sittingbourne, namely, No. 207, for £5, and Nos. 208 to 213 inclusive, for like sums. There was also another, No. 214, for £4 9s. 5d., amounting in all to £39 9s. 5d. The letter stated that they were from Thomas Gouter, solicitor, at Sittingbourne, and payable to William Gouter. On the same day that witness received the letter of advice, the prisoner came to her office and presented the orders, for which he obtained money. The prisoner came in a cab, and brought a cash-box, into which he put the money, which consisted of £10 and £5 notes, and cash; and in the course of the same day witness sent to the General Post-office the letter of advice, purporting to come from Sittingbourne. The cash-box produced appears to be the same which the prisoner brought to her office. Mr. J. Armstrong, a clerk in the money-order office, knows the prisoner, who has been in the office for some time. Witness has known him for two years, and has seen him write almost daily, and considers himself well acquainted with his handwriting. Witness is of opinion that the eight orders and the letter of advice produced are in the prisoner's handwriting, and does not believe they were ever issued by the post-office at Sittingbourne. The letter of advice appears to have been posted at the chief office in London. The prisoner had access to the blank forms of money-orders and letters of advice. Frederick R. Jackson, chief clerk in the money-order office, corroborated the last witness's evidence. Matthew Peake: Is a constable in the General Post-office. On Friday, the 2d instant, he took the prisoner into custody at the Post-office, and heard Mr. Peacock tell him that he was charged with forging money-orders on the Camberwell post-office. The prisoner replied that he could satisfactorily explain it, and wished to see Mr. Peacock in private. This request was refused, and witness then searched him and found on him a purse, containing £25 in gold, and a diamond ring. He also found a gold watch and chain in his waistcoat pocket. Witness has been to a jeweller, who informed him that the ring is of the value of £20. Witness then obtained a search-warrant, and went to No. 12, Old Gravel-lane, where the prisoner lived, and found there, in the second floor back room, in a chest of drawers, the cash-box produced. The witness saw Mr. Phillips, who was with him, unlock the cash-box with a key found in one of the drawers. He saw Mr. Phillips take out some bank-notes and put them in again. They then took the box to the Post-office, where it was found to contain £65 in notes, £180 in gold, and ten money-orders, each for £5, purporting to be drawn by the post-office Bakewell, on the post-office Old Kent-road. They are signed "C. Searle," and are of the same handwriting as those on the Camberwell post-office.—Mr. Peacock said this was as far as he could go, and applied to have the prisoner remanded.—Mr. Twyford remanded him for a week.

A fellow named *Johnston* was remanded on a charge of stealing door-plates.—The policeman saw him attempting to wrench the door-plate off the linen-draper's at No. 12, Little Russell-street, and asked him what he was doing, when he said that he was waiting for his wife. Witness then took him to the station-house, and found five brass plates upon him, three latch keys, and a skeleton key. On the officer's going round his beat again, he found twelve other brass plates in Little Russell-street and the neighbourhood partly wrenched off.

CLERKENWELL.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Mrs. *Charlotte Knight*, an independent widow lady, residing at No. 4, Claremont-place, Pentonville, was brought up on Saturday under the following circumstances:—Police sergeant Cotton, 10 G, said that at half-past one o'clock this morning, he was conversing with another officer, in St. John's-street, when the accused approached him, saying, "Oh, you are the villain, are you? You shall not be a policeman much longer, for I am intimately acquainted with Colonel Rowan." He desired her to go home, but she refused, and continued abusing him, so he took her to the station-house, and charged her with being drunk and disorderly.—Defendant: Before you seized me did I not claim the protection of a lady and gentleman who were passing?—Complainant: Seeing that you were annoying a lady and gentleman, I told you that if you did not go along I would take you into custody. I swear that you were drunk; and I did not say as you were passing that I knew you well; you were just come from Walbancke's.—Maddocks, 40 G, deposed that he was with Cotton; that the defendant, when addressing the lady and gentleman, went close to them, leaving witness and Cotton some yards behind, and that the latter did not in any interfere with her until she had stopped at the door of the lady and gentleman, and refused to go on. Defendant certainly implored witness to save her from being injured when the sergeant seized hold of her. She was much excited, and appeared to have been drinking. The defendant, in reply to the charge, said the sergeant grossly abused her as she passed; and with a view of having his conduct investigated, she said she would take his number. At this instant a lady and gentleman came up, and she implored their protection. Cotton said, "If you take my number, I'll take you," and immediately pounced upon her with brutal violence, and so injured and alarmed her, that she besought the passers-by not to allow her to be murdered. Two gentlemen proffered to see her safe to the station-house; but they were instantly, and without provocation, felled to the ground and kicked, and ultimately locked up. "These, and other gentlemen," said the defendant, "will presently be brought before your worship, and you will doubtless hear from them the real facts of the case." Defendant called, in corroboration, Mr. Richard Moss, of 65, Hermitage-place, Clerkenwell, an assistant to Mr. Snow, an auctioneer, of Dorset-square. He said that all the parties were strangers to him; that as he was passing the defendant claimed his protection, saying she had been much insulted by those policemen, and that Cotton then said to her, "We know you; you have just left Mrs. Walbancke's, and if you talk to people about us as you go along, I'll take you in charge." He instantly grasped hold of her, and witness asked why he had apprehended her, when he said, "Never mind, you know nothing about the matter." Witness had by this time reached his own house, into which he was glad to escape. The defendant was perfectly sober, but somewhat excited. Mr. Coventry, of 34, Percival-street, Clerkenwell, deposed that the defendant had taken tea and supper at his house with his family. She left perfectly sober. He had known her twelve years, and never knew her otherwise than prudent, sober, and quiet. Several other gentlemen here pressed forward to speak to her respectability, but the magistrate expressed himself satisfied, and dismissed the charge.

Next followed an examination incidental to the above, and which terminated in a most extraordinary manner.—Five gentlemen, named *Neal*, *Hughes*, *Gibson*, *Fitzroy*, and *Negus*, were charged with interrupting Cotton in the execution of his duty.—Cotton said, as he was taking Mrs. Knight to the station-house, Neal asked the nature of the charge, and as he would not satisfy him, he (Neal) said she should not be taken until he was satisfied, at the same time pushing witness against the railings. For this "assault and obstruction" witness handed him over to a policeman who was attracted to the spot by the springing of his rattle. Mrs. Knight had asked Neal to protect her, and said, "Don't let them take me to the station-house." The other prisoners got round witness, and prevented him from quietly taking Mrs. Knight. The witness swore positively that he did not strike either of the prisoners. Maddocks, the constable, deposed that Mrs. Knight called Mr. Hughes by name, and requested him to fetch Mr. Coventry. The defendants, who were all men of most unquestionable respectability, separately addressed the bench. They all protested that Cotton was drunk, and said that hearing the cries of murder in a woman's voice they hastened to the spot, and found Cotton roughly grasping her; she complained of her arms being pinched. Neither of them, in the most remote degree, either by word or act, interrupted the officer, but because they insisted on following to the station-house, they, with the exception of Mr. Gibson, were thrown down upon the pavement and brutally kicked. The letter gentleman had quietly been a silent spectator at the door of the station-house, but when there he was felled by Cotton, and instantly dragged to a cell. They all said that such was Cotton's conduct that he must have been either mad with liquor or insane.

Mrs. Knight was examined for the defendants, and on her oath corroborated their statements in every particular.—The magistrate, Mr. Combe, to the astonishment of every one present, here said he considered the charge proved. No person had a right to interfere with a policeman when he had a charge. If a constable exceeded his duty a bystander could go to a police-office and lay a complaint. Neal, who was the first to question the sergeant, he should fine 40s., and the others 20s. each.—The money was instantly paid.

On Tuesday *Richard Saul*, a middle-aged man, dressed in livery, was charged with violently assaulting his master, Major-General Boardman, of No. 12, Euston place.—Major-General Boardman stated that the defendant having had a holiday on Monday, returned home about ten o'clock slightly inebriated. At eleven o'clock the complainant desired his nephew to ring the bell, that the prisoner might open the door for bed. The first peal was not attended to, and the bell was rung a second time. The prisoner then came up, and having closed the shutters, addressed the most insolent and violent language to the complainant's nephew, because the latter had, at his (the General's) directions, previously examined the area to ascertain whether the ladder had been taken down. Complainant ordered the man to leave the room, but he refused to go. Complainant rose to push him out, but Mrs. Boardman got between them to prevent any violence. The defendant, however, rushed past her, seized the complainant by the neck, and threw him towards the fireplace with great violence. The complainant was much hurt, and was still suffering great pain from the fall.—Mr. W. Boardman, the nephew, confirmed his uncle's testimony in every particular, and added that the General fell with his head near the fender: had it come in contact with it, there was little doubt, from the violence with which he had been thrown, that the result would have proved fatal. Witness went for a constable, and on returning with one, saw the prisoner running away along the New-road.—Police constable 231 S, said that when the prisoner was taken into custody he did not deny the charge. The prisoner, in his defence, said he went up to give the general warning, and only pushed him away when he was coming towards him.—Mr. Combe: Do you wish, General, that this case should be sent for trial, or would you prefer having it summarily disposed of?

The complainant said he would prefer the latter. He had dismissed the prisoner about a month since, but on the man's humble supplication, and at the instance of others who had interceded, he had been induced to take him back. Mr. Combe said he never knew a returned servant turn out well. It appeared that the prisoner took offence because General Boardman used the precaution of inquiring whether or not the area ladder had been taken up. It was well known that half the robberies in London were effected for want of the same precaution. Not content with making use of blackguard expressions, the prisoner had pounced upon his master. The case approached very near to what the law denominated petty treason; and if the complainant had been killed by the violence to which he had been subjected, the prisoner would, if found guilty of that offence, most probably be hanged. The Act of Parliament did not empower him to impose a higher penalty than £5, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and he considered this was a case which called for the full penalty.—The prisoner was then committed.

MARYLEBONE.—On Monday a matter of very considerable importance to the public, and one in which the proprietors of railways are especially interested, was brought before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Rawlinson, for investigation. The defendant in the case was Mr. *James Howell*, who was described on the police-sheet as a gentleman, residing at No. 60, Stanhope-street, Mornington-crescent, and the charge against him was that of having thrown certain pieces of wood on the line of the London and Birmingham Railway, by which proceeding the lives of the public were endangered.—The first witness called was Cooke, 65 S, who said, "On Saturday night last, at half-past eleven, I saw the prisoner on the railway bridge No. 5, at the end of Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road; he stood there for two or three minutes, and then walked away towards Stanhope-street, but shortly afterwards returned to the bridge with something in his hand, which he threw over on to the railway; it rattled as if it was a board. He then walked back in the direction he came from, when I followed, and on overtaking him said, 'I beg your pardon, Sir, but I think you have thrown something on the railway.' He replied that he had done no such thing. I gave him to understand that he must go with me, which he readily did; and on our arriving at the terminus at Euston-square, I there saw a sergeant, to whom I communicated what had taken place, and all three of us, viz., the sergeant, myself, and the prisoner, went up the line, and on it, just below the bridge, these boards (producing several about three feet in length and nearly one inch thick) were found; all of them were lying across the rails. I told him these were the boards he threw over, and that they had caused the rattling I had heard; but he repeated his denial of having done anything of the sort."—In reply to Mr. Rawlinson, witness said, "When I first saw the prisoner I was ten yards from the bridge; he was then dragging something along."—The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that when he first entered upon the occupancy of his house the road thereto was perfectly dry, but latterly Mr. Hughes had raised his ground so high as to cause a frequent overflow of water to his (prisoner's) premises. On Saturday night he was going to the Bedford Arms to fetch some ale, and in passing by Mr. Hughes's house laid hold of the paling to protect himself from getting knee-deep in water, when, being exasperated, and his foot slipping, he pulled up a portion thereof and threw it away, but without any intention of doing harm. Mr. Rawlinson said, "Considering that by your misconduct you having endangered the lives of the public, I think I should not be doing my duty if I did not inflict upon you the full penalty of £10. The offence is a very serious one, and I hope that the manner in which I have dealt with the case will operate as a warning to you and others in future." The penalty was paid.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Two young and well-dressed females, *Ann Leonard* and *Caroline Barnaby*, were charged with uttering counterfeit silver. They are well known; and were remanded, in order for Mr. Powell, the Mint Solicitor, to attend.

THAMES-OFFICE. An extensive seizure of contraband tobacco was made on Monday last, near Tilbury Fort, and the examination of one of the parties charged with running it ashore, created much interest in a crowded court on Wednesday, when *Joseph Murgatroyd*, who described himself as a seaman, was brought before Mr. Broderip, charged on a Custom-house information with illegally unshipping, before the duties had been first paid and secured, 1398 pounds of tobacco, by which he had incurred a penalty of £100.—After a lengthened evidence, the case was fully proved, and the prisoner was convicted of smuggling 1398lbs. of tobacco, and sentenced to pay a fine of £100, and in default to be imprisoned for six months in Chelmsford gaol.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF AN AGED MAN.—On Tuesday morning an inquest was held at the Coburg Arms, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, on the body of Wm. Humphreys, aged 96, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. It appears from the evidence that the deceased was formerly a ship-rigger, and of late years he had resided with and been supported by his daughter and her husband, decent people living in Queen-street, Lambeth. On Sunday morning, however, he was discovered by one of the grandchildren lying in the same room, dead, with his throat cut, and a razor lying on the bed near his right hand. Verdict Temporary mental derangement.

MR. WAKLEY, M.P., held an inquest on Tuesday at the Swan, at the foot of Putney-bridge, on the body of Thomas Harwood, aged 14. John Powell, a waterman of Fulham, found early on Monday morning the body of deceased lying lifeless in the mud near the bridge on the Middlesex side of the Thames. From inquiries he had made since, he found that deceased was the son of a blind pauper, now an inmate of Bermondsey workhouse, and that he was drowned on Sunday last, whilst on board of the Cadogan-pier, Chelsea, by falling overboard from the Myrtle steamer. Abraham Stanley, mate of the Myrtle, said that deceased was in the habit of passing up and down the river in the steam-boats, and that he lived upon the charity of the crews. About eleven o'clock on Sunday deceased was on board the Myrtle, and as she neared the Cadogan-pier he ran out of the cabin and lifted up the gangway himself, and his foot caught either in the rope coiled near the gangway, or in the head of a boat-hook, and he fell headforemost overboard. Verdict Accidental death.

ON Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a numerous jury, held an inquest at the Wheatsheaf, Fulham, on the body of Ann Burke, aged two years and a half, who was poisoned by having swallowed a very small quantity of a preparation styled in the printed bills "Shadbolt's celebrated fly and bug water," and headed "Killing no murder." The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was accidentally poisoned by having swallowed some of Shadbot's fly and bug water." The Coroner.—Your verdict, fortunately for all parties, tallies with the heading of the puffing placard relative to this poison, as it makes the case one of "killing no murder."

MANSLAUGHTER OF A CABMAN.—On Tuesday an adjourned inquest was held by Mr. Payne, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of George Briggs, cab proprietor, aged 42, of No. 31, Richard-street, Liverpool-road, Islington. His death was the result of injuries received in a scuffle with three persons who had engaged his cab. The parties are unknown.

THE ALLEGED VIOLENCE OF THE POLICE ON KENNINGTON-COMMON.—On Wednesday the inquest adjourned from the previous day, was resumed before Mr. Baker, at the Lamb, Lamb's-gardens, Bethnal-green, on view of the body of Richard Ellis, aged 44, whose death was alleged to have been occasioned by the ill-usage he received from the hands of the police at the Chartist meeting on Kennington-common, on last Monday fortnight. A man named Parker said deceased was confined all night in the station-house, and in the morning he bailed him out. Deceased told him the blows on his arm were inflicted by some policeman's bludgeon. The coroner said no doubt that was the fact; yet at the same time the blows were not the cause of death, which the jury were bound to attend to. Several of the jury considered it would be useless to prolong the inquiry, and a verdict of "Natural death" was recorded.

OVERLAND MAIL.—We rejoice to hear that arrangements are in progress (notwithstanding the contradiction published by some of our morning contemporaries) for the transmission of the overland mail *viâ* Trieste; and that we shall thus be relieved from the vexatious annoyances and extortions of the French Post Office. The conveyance of the mail by the proposed route will occasion little or no delay, and will cost a much smaller sum than is now demanded. The Emperor of Austria will permit the mail to pass through his dominions without charge, provided Austrian steamers are employed in conveying to England. The plan is at this moment under the consideration of the Post Office authorities, and, if adopted, will make us wholly independent of the French Post Office.—*United Service Gazette.*

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, Sept. 5.—The Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital have directed that the Chapel, as well as the Painted Hall, shall be open to the public (gratis) on Mondays and Fridays, from the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon until six o'clock in the afternoon. No persons, however, who are not respectably attired will be admitted.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. VIII.

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT-GARDEN.

When Francis Duke of Bedford, in the reign of the first Charles, proposed to erect a place of worship for his tenantry in the then thinly populated locality of the Convent-Garden, he called to his councils the celebrated Inigo Jones, suggesting, as we find it recorded, that "anything—a barn would do;" an expression sounding more of the prudence than of the piety of the said Francis. The architect took the hint, and thence arose in 1640, the Palladian structure of which we now behold a duplicate; the original building having been destroyed in 1795, through the carelessness of some workmen engaged in its repair. The contemplation of this edifice has given rise to a shrewd suspicion on our mind, that the above venerable anecdote relating to its origin may have been the after-thought of some architectural critic, whose admiration for the designer of Whitehall was stronger than his respect for the memory of the Duke. Be that as it may, the structure, for several years, was merely known as the Chapel of Ease to St. Martin's-in-the Fields, until 1645, when it was erected into a separate living, and, in the year of the Restoration (1660), the patronage was vested in the Duke of Bedford; the whilom chapelry becoming known as the church and parish of St. Paul, Covent-Garden.

St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, has some peculiarities in its structure. The Tuscan portico, with its *pizzzi*, being placed in the *rear* instead of the *front* of the edifice, which latter stands in the quiet by-way of Bedford-street. Hence the *back* of the altar is (to use a palpable Hibernicism) the *front* which our artist has chosen for the exercise of his pencil; the lantern and principal entrance being at the western extremity of the church. Popularly speaking it is right; for this is the elevation which has looked down on the many glorious rows, cracked crowns, and melées consequent upon each recurrence of a Westminster election—the hustings-hammering high-bailiff of that ancient borough and city having made this spot memorable as "the field of a thousand fights," by here fixing the polling-place for the return of members to represent it in Parliament. Here then were the tag-rag and bob-tail of this ancient and radical borough wont to disport themselves in fighting, roaring, drinking, and swearing, during the fourteen days' saturnalia of each contested election. But these scenes are no more—the Reform Bill, by dividing the constituencies, and the erection of district polling-booths, has destroyed the glorious anarchy—the rude liberty of the Westminster canaille, and we may look with equal success for the Maypole in the Strand or the Standard on Cornhill, as for an election mob, such as in the days of Fox, Burdett, Hobhouse, Maxwell, or Sheridan, crowded the front of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden. But, if the history of the hustings of Covent-Garden would be the history of political party for the last hundred years, not less would the history of the hotels and coffee-houses, which occupy two sides of the quadrangle, comprise the anecdotal annals of the last century and the earlier portion of the present. The early companions of George the Fourth here revelled; and a host of buried talent, senatorial, literary, forensic, and dramatic, has the "venue" of its brightest witticisms and most brilliant sallies laid in the hotels of "the Garden"—in the Bedford, the Russell, the Piazza, Offey's, Mother Butler's, and the rest.

All around the subject of our sketch has experienced its full share of change. There is a painting by Hogarth, from which an etching has been published, representing Covent-Garden in 1745. There stands the predecessor of the present church, alike in every respect (except the illuminated clock in the pediment)—but here the resemblance ceases. The area now occupied by the handsome market, with its granite columns, plate-glass windows, covered arcades and conservatories, is an uneven space divided by posts and chains, with a pump in its centre. Here and there a market-woman, with looped up petticoats and exposed neck, presides over heaps of vegetables scattered on the ground, while among mounds of turnips, carrots, and cabbages, strut several formal figures in the uncouth head-dresses, pinched stomachers, and stiff diamond-quilted skirts of a century ago; accompanied by puppy dogs, and beaux as precise and quaint in attire as themselves. But to return. The design, both of church and piazza, is said to have been borrowed from a place built by Cosmo de Medicis at Leghorn. The bold projecting cornice outside, and the eight Corinthian columns of the altarpiece within, have found many admirers among the cognoscenti. In the churchyard lies the eminent father of all stale jokes, to wit, Joseph Miller, Esq.; a gentleman to whom posterity has done cruel injustice, if a recent writer speak truth who avers that the said Joseph was a fellow so remarkably dull as never to have perpetuated a pun, and *par conséquence* must stand acquitted of all suspicion of petty larceny. But if Joseph Miller deserve this exculpation, his near neighbour Claude du Val, the hero of highwaymen, can raise no such claim. He also lies in this graveyard; but as the pseudo jokes of the one and the felonies of the other are foreign to our enquiries, we shall here close our notice of St. Paul, Covent-Garden.

It seems to be understood that Mr. S. Mark Phillips, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, is about to retire from his office, and that his successor is to be Mr. Gregson. Mr. Gregson has long enjoyed the personal intimacy of Sir Robert Peel, and is known to have been his principal agent in preparing his bills for the consolidation of the criminal laws, when the right hon. baronet presided over the Home Department.

The amount subscribed for the Mostyn testimonial is now over £900.

THE FASHIONS.

PARIS, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Sept. 7, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—As this is the season when fashion may be considered dull, our belles being alone at their chateaux while their husbands and lovers are out shooting, such being the case you will find little novelty in the dresses, drawings of which I send you, but that in the first there is a pelisse, a high dress made with a double cape cut so as to fall over the bust and shoulders like a cardinal. In the same figure the flounces are of a new mode. There are, you will see, two put on the skirt with but little fulness, and each surmounted with two smaller ones of the same kind. The cap is *à la Viennoise* (for here we have a name for everything); it is made of lace with a cockade and flowing end of ribbon on the left side. I would not advise too many of your fair readers to put their beauty to the peril of wearing this style of cap at present so fashionable in a Parisian *demi-toilette*. It gives a bold look to the face, and by being so wide at the back of the head throws an air of *effronterie* about the lady wearing it, which is not always desirable. Lace is still very much in favour, and will continue so during the winter. The sleeve, a sketch of which I sent you last week, made of rows of lace, one over the other, falling down to the hand, is also worn in black lace, and has a charming effect. By some this lace sleeve is worn only extending from the elbow to the wrist, but the prettiest certainly is that which begins from the shoulder. To enumerate the names of the various light fabrics worn would answer no purpose, your linen-drapers, of course, have most of them in their shops. Silk, however, is now again coming into favour; and as the season advances, our mantelets, camails, and cardinals are invariably composed of this material. The colours worn will be very gay and showy, and the costumes of autumn evenings is already met by camails of *gros de Neples* and satin of the lightest hues. Bonnets must be worn, as I before told you, of rather a horse-shoe form in front, and trimmed high up on the crown with wreathe of flowers. Of these so capricious is the fashion, whether according to the taste or complexion of the wearer, that I can give no exact directions on this head, except that lilies of the valley and a deep red dark rose appear to predominate.

JULIE.

CORN EXCHANGE.—At our market on Monday, we had a very brisk inquiry for both English and Foreign wheat, at an advance of from 3s to 5s per quarter; since that day, however, the demand has become less animated, and the above amount of improvement has been with difficulty maintained. Barley and malt have commanded little attention; but the value of oats has been steadily supported. Beans, peas, and flour proving a mere drug.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2250; barley, 300; malt, 3950; and oats, 1510 quarters; flour, 3040 sacks. Irish: oats, 5500 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 11,890; barley, 145; and oats, 2570 quarters.

Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 44s 45s 47s; fine, 48s 50s 55s; old, 47s 49s 52s 56s; White, new, 47s 49s 50s; fine, 52s to 57s; superfine, new, 57s 58s 60s 62s; Talavera, 55s 56s 57s; old, 56s 57s 58s; Foreign, free, 40s 44s 46s; fine, 48s 50s 54s; superfine, 55s 56s 57s.

Rye—New, 35s 37s.

Barley—Grinding, 24s 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 28s 29s; fine, 29s 30s; Distilling, 22s 27s.

Oats—Feed, English, 18s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potato, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 00s; Scotch, feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potato, 24s 25s; fine, 25s 26s; Irish, feed, white, 14s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s; fine, 20s 21s; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 3d; Barley, 27s 2d; Oats, 18s 9d; Rye, 31s 3d; Beans, 33s 1d; Peas, 32s 5d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty—Wheat, 58s 1d; Barley, 27s 4d; Oats, 19s 10d; Rye, 33s 8d; Beans, 33s 11d; Peas, 33s 4d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 14s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 7s 0d; Rye, 9s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 60s to 95s; New ditto, 55s to 90s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 110s; Old ditto, 100s to 120s; Oat Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 38s to 42s per load.

Hops.—Up to the Borough market more than 2800 pockets of new hops have already been received from Kent and Sussex, the quality of which is almost daily improving. The demand for them is tolerably active, at from £5 to £6 10s per cwt. In old hops little is doing, and the rates are suffering a slight depression. The duty is called £150,000, with every prospect of its amounting to that sum.

Wool. For public competition, on the 12th and six following days, nearly 10,000 bales of Colonial and other wools are announced. The imports this week have amounted to nearly 2800 packages; while the demand is heavy, privately, at late rates.

Coal.—Adair's, 16s; New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Old Tanfield, 13s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 13s 9d; Killingworth, 17s 6d; Braddyll's Hetton, 19s 9d; Lambton, 19s 6d; Stuart's, 19s 9d; Caradoc, 19s 9d; Evenwood, 16s 6d; Tees, 16s 9d; Cowper, 15s; Scott, 12s per ton. Ships arrived, 64.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter.—Fresh butter, 13s 0d to 14s 0d per doz lb; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d.; Irish butter: Cork, 80s to 83s; Waterford 80s to 85s; Clonmel, 75s to 83s; Belfast, 75s to 84s.—Fine Dutch, 92s to 108s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 58s to 70s; Derby, plain, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 60s to 66s; Wilts, double, 49s to 62s; ditto, thin, 41s to 52s; Somerset, 60s to 70s.

Tea.—Free-trade Congou, 1s 82d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9d per lb.

Sugar, per cwt.—Barbadoes, 62s to 66s 6d; St. Lucia, 59s to 66s 0d; Refined, 78s 0d to 78s 6d.

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 140s.

Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 36s to 40s.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 0d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Pork, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 4s 10d. We have had a very fair supply of both live stock and slaughtered meat on sale in the above markets, while the demand has ruled tolerably steady, at about previous rates of currency.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock,	India Stock, pm.
3 per Cent Red., 93¾	Ditto Bonds, 37 pm.
3 per Cent Cons., 92¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red.,	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 101¼	Ex. Bills, 1000*l*., 2d. 49 pm.
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500*l*., 49 pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 49 pm.
Jan. 1860,	Bank Stock for Opg., 167
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Acct.,
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Consols for Acct., 93

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (p),	London and Blackwall (p), 7¾
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 48¾	London and Birmingham (90 p), 180
Great Western (65 p), 83¾	Ditto Thirds (2 p), 30
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 52¾	Ditto New Shares (p),
Ditto Fifth (43 p),	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 33¾	(£41 6s. 10d. p) 59

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY Sept. 6.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 3.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto General Rowland Baron Hill, G.C.B., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone and of Hardwicke, in the county of Salop; and, in default of such issue male, the said dignity of Viscount to Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. (nephew of the said Rowland Baron Hill), and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

CROWN-OFFICE, SEPT. 3.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Belfast.—James Emerson Tennent and David Robert Ross, Esqrs.; the former election for that said borough having been declared to be void.

Commissions signed by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester.—John Dennil Maddock, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Charles Potts, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Joshua Bruckshaw, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

INSOLVENTS.—J. J. ISELIN, St. Bennet's-place, Gracechurch-street, merchant. J. SIMMONS, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire, corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED. J. and J. HUDSON, Swallow-place, Hanover square, curriers. J. MINTYRR, Manchester, oil-cloth-manufacturer. S. GURSTED, Harrow-road, Paddington, corn-chandler.

BANKRUPTS.—MARY GILBERT, Lawrence-lance, inn-keeper. W. and B. CRIBB, Regent's Canal Basin, Regent's-park, lucifer-match-manufacturers. H. BAKER, Mark-lane, merchant. C. HOLLOWAY, Stockbridge, Hampshire, victualler. M. DOUGHTY, Southorpe, Northamptonshire, miller. E. P. WEST, Stamford, Lincolnshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. CHAPMAN, Broughtyferry, Forfarshire, shipmaster. J. FRASER and Co., Glasgow and Hamilton, merchants. W. MILLAR, Glasgow, merchant.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG 30.

1st Dragoons—Lieut.-General Sir A. B. Clifton, K.C.B., from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Lord Vivian, deceased.—11th Light Dragoons: Lieut.-General C. M. Lord Greenock, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Sir A. B. Clifton, appointed to the 1st Dragoons.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 7.

MEMORANDUM.—The commission of Second Capt. Townsend and Lieut. Hawkins, Royal Artillery, are dated the 10th August, 1842, instead of 22nd August, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 23rd ult.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY J. E. BEERBOHM and W. E. SLAUGHTER, Fenchurch-street, merchants. T. CAIRNCROSS, Sunderland, ship-builder.

BANKRUPTS.—J. RICHMOND, Lime-street, City, merchant. C. STANLEY, Newport, Salop, money-scrivener. W. D. WHEELER, Birmingham, scrivener. W. WALFORD, Great Winchester-street, merchant. LUCY WAGSTAFF, Worsborough-bridge, Yorkshire, licensed-victualler. S. SYMONDS, sen., and S. SYMONDS, jun., Basinghall-street, woollen-factors.

PRICE OF SUGAR. The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 20, 1842, is 36s 4½d per cwt., exclusive of the duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS

At Titsey-place, the lady of William Leveson Gower, Esq., of a daughter.——At the vicarage, Chieveley, Berks, the lady of the Rev. J. E. Robinson, of a son.——In Oxford-square, Hyde-park, the lady of Frederick J. Prescott, Esq., of a daughter.——At Hatchford Rectory, Herts, the lady of the Rev. R. M'Donald Caunter, of a daughter.——At the Rectory, Poplar, the wife of the Rev. T. T. Bazely, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras Church, John Turner, Esq., of Euston-square, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Edward Staple, Esq., of Covent Garden, late of Waltham stow.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, D. Scannell, Esq., of Upper Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, to Fanny, daughter of William Struthers, Esq., of Parliament-street.——At Stillorgan Church, county of Dublin, Charles Haig, Esq., of Gardiner-street, Dublin, to Mary, eldest daughter of T. Reeves, Esq., of St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, and Landen Stillorgan.——At Wilton-le-Wear, Durham, the Rev. Arthur Duncombe Shafto, youngest son of R. E. D. Shafto, Esq., of Whitworth Park, Durham, to Dorothea, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, of Hazerley Park.——At Brighton, the Rev. John Udney Robson, of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, to Ellen, daughter of Hugh Robert Evans, Esq., of Ely.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. George Spencer Percy, vicar of Upottery, Devon, to Louisa, daughter of the late Thomas Crookenden, Esq., of Rushford Lodge, Suffolk.——At Willesden, Charles John Whishaw, Esq., of Gray's Inn, to Eleanor, daughter of the late James Hall, Esq., of New Boswell-court.——At Anwell, the Rev. A. Goldney, of Caddesden, Oxon, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, Principal of the East India College, Herts.——Alexander N. de Pothonier, Esq., of Alexandria, Egypt, to Fanny, daughter of the late Rev. James Mahon, Dean of Dromore.——At Clifton, D. Firench Duff, Esq., to Mademoiselle Louise, only child of the late Marquis de Toustain.

DEATHS.

At the Black Venn, near Blomyard, Mrs. Martha Smith, in her 101st year. Her faculties remained unimpaired to the last. On attaining her 100th year she celebrated the event by leading off in a country dance, attended by a great number of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.——At Ball-nagown, near Portadown, Mrs. Mary Corr, at the age of 116. This venerable matron was born in 1726, and consequently lived during the reigns of six sovereigns of Great Britain. She was a woman of great mental and physical faculties, and gifted with a strong understanding and most retentive memory.——At Tunbridge Wells, Colonel John Daniell, late of her Majesty's 49th Regt.——At Pauletspury, Northamptonshire, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Walter John Kerrick, M.A., rector of that parish, prebendary of Sarum, and late fellow of New College, Oxford.——At his house in Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, after a few days' illness, in his 63rd year, Wm. Morrice, Esq., merchant, formerly Captain of the Royal Marines.——In Grafton-street, General Lord Robert E. H. Somerset, G.C.B., in his 56th year. The Rev. Nicholas Tindal, vicar of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY September 10, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 19.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

THE TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The events of the present week are, for all purposes of newspaper application, the events of the two or three weeks that have preceded them. There is no active political stir—the commotions of the manufacturing districts are settling down into something like repose—the daily journals confine the contentions of party to dry reasonings upon abstract subjects—theoretical advice to legislators takes place of the voice of Parliament—even agitation is more busy in the abuse of its own leaders than in making any rapid strides towards a national excitement. The great distress, too, that has been endured by the poorer classes, has become more calm in its sufferings, and it is hoped that, under the blessing of Heaven, from an abundant harvest and a partial revival of trade, it has derived such temporary relief, as we trust is only the forerunner of legislatorial protection from future desitution, as soon as Parliament shall enter upon its functions again. The visit of her Majesty to Scotland, which has, in the mean while, become the absorbing topic of public intelligence, has partaken so much more of a social and domestic, than of a political character—that we cannot associate either its objects or its progress with party contention and strife; and thus in the field of politics as in that of agriculture, the crop may be said to be gathered in, and we are left as journalists with plenty of opportunity indeed of sowing for the future, but with nothing immediately to reap.

It is true that if we chose to pick up some of the *chaff* that we find scattered around us, we might have our fling at the sulky and ill-starred bailies of Edinburgh—who could not manage grace amongst them to meet even their Sovereign with becoming propriety and respect—who could not repress their awkwardness even upon the occasion of a regal visit to their city—nor smother their meanness, amid all the incentives to generous thought and action which ought to have been crowding upon their hearts. A set of canting loons—the scorn of all the country—they have only exhibited so nice a combination of niggardness, folly, and indecorum, as may serve to wrap them in a garment of obloquy for the remaining term of their unnatural existence.

Not like these "bailies," however, have been the boys of the merry Highlands. The Queen has been a Queen indeed among them—heralded over their lochs and among their mountains with the wild enthusiasm of the ancient loyalty of the land—received with the fine feudal reverence of other days—made happy with the stirring exultation that warmed every heart in the Highlands at her approach—met and feasted with a boundless and generous hospitality by the gallant nobles and their clans—sheltered and protected under their princely hereditary homes—escorted from castle to castle and hall to hall, amid sounds of honour and triumph that were shouted in the valleys and reverberated among the hills in endless bursts and echoes of loyalty and joy. All the best spirit of the best days of Scottish chivalry has been revived upon the occasion of the lordly Highlanders having their Sovereign for a guest—and the name and honour of the nation have been upheld

HER MAJESTY IN EDINBURGH—PASSING THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

and vindicated by the free-hearted bearing of the best and noblest of its sons.

But leaving the gratifying progress of this eventful "Royal Tour" to be gathered from the full details and splendid illustration which we have elsewhere given of it, we recur to the dearth of anything like a political topic of consequence upon which to address our readers, and, in its absence, seize upon one of the mere occurrences of the moment, which is, however, of a character to command attention and to extort comment from the pen of any public writer who has the truth and interest of English liberty at heart.

This, we lament to say, is another case of magisterial injustice, and, if possible, of a still more flagrant and aggravated character than that which with so much sorrow and indignation we had last week to record and denounce. The narrative, as it has been authenticated, is simply this:—

A very notorious and ill-conditioned person of the name of Frederick Fox Cooper, whose figurings in public life have never been of a very enviable character, acquires the management of a theatre at Dover, and, failing in his payments to his actors, gets into a sort of fracas with two of them, who think proper to administer to their manager some sort of personal chastisement or assault. Whatever may be the character of Mr. Cooper, or his defalcations as a manager, of course the law was strong enough to protect him against any personal violence, and therefore, when Mr. Fitzjames and Mr. Gladstane, the two persons complained of, were brought before the magistrates upon Mr. Cooper's charge, they were fined ten shillings for their offence, which the magistrates thought sufficient to meet the justice of the case. The assault, it must therefore be inferred, was of a very trifling character.

But Mr. Frederick Fox Cooper goes a little further in the adventure; and—thinking proper to swear that he goes in fear of his life from the two persons who had used him with such considerate gentleness, in the first instance, that all their bruising was only valued by the magistrates at ten shillings—the defendants are held to bail in a trifling sum (£20 each we believe beside their own recognizances); and *while waiting for this bail*, they were put to duress in Dover gaol—and their subjected by the ruffianly insolence of the gaoler having their hair shorn (*alias cropped*) as if they had been *convicted felons*—with accompanying indignities at the hands of the prison functionary. The bail arrived in due course, and the aggrieved parties released, at once, and very properly, bring the gaoler before the magistrates to account for the outrage committed upon their persons. The case is heard, and the sapient magistrates decide that they can give no redress; and that, in their opinion the Dover gaoler *had not exceeded his duty*. Well, then, Heaven preserve us for ever from the clutches of a Dover gaoler, or the justice of a Dover Dogberry! But the case fortunately will not be allowed to rest. It has thrown Dover into a perfect state of excitement: and the London press having fully recorded the circumstances, the monstrous outrage is now felt almost personally by the whole community. All accounts state that Mr. Fitzjames was by birth and education a gentleman, and that Mr. Gladstane had claims to the same character; if so, the indignity must have been more acutely felt, and its humiliation the more annoying: but that circumstance is one by which we set no store.

The fact that any man in any condition of life should, while *waiting for bail* for an offence *not committed*, but only of presumed possibility, and that in a question of breach of peace arising from some idle threat made in a moment of exasperation, and on a chance only valued at a few pounds—the fact that a man placed in such a position by a momentary contingency of the law, should be treated as a convicted felon in a common gaol—and then that men professing to be magistrates, should justify such brutal assault (for it is nothing less) by a gaoler, is an insult upon an Englishman's understanding of the word Liberty, and its occurrence in a Christian country almost surpasses belief.

We last week had occasion to remark, that Sir James Graham would be compelled to exercise something like a surveillance over the operation of magisterial law; the case we have recorded has made our words good, and we rejoice to learn that, as Secretary of State, he has instituted an inquiry into its merits. If such atrocities were suffered to pass with impunity, there would be an end to personal freedom in the country, and to any reliance upon the just protection which the constitution should afford to the people. But we hope the redress of the injury sustained by Messrs. Gladstane and Fitzjames will teach magistrates a lesson of duty; and while it proves the value and power of press-intervention to denounce grievances of this kind, increase the general confidence of society in the impartiality, the integrity, and the majesty of the superior law.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Journal des Débats* is of a bellicose humour, and resolved at least to excite sensations, if news is not to be got at. The other day it fired its batteries at M. Berryer, accused of being an advocate, and, as such, too vulgar to represent a noble and a Court party. On Sunday the French Court organ attacked Sir R. Peel.

Skirmishes continue in Africa, where a smart rencontre has taken place in the vicinity of Bougie between the French and Arabs.

Artim Bey is coming from Alexandria to Paris, according to the *Augsburgh Gazette* to negotiate a loan.

The French accounts from Senegal are little favourable to the French or to the gum trade. The Moors prefer burying their gum to selling it to the French traders.

PARIS, Monday.—The King and her royal highness Madame Adelaide, accompanied by Marshal Soult, M. Guizot (who had just arrived at Eu), Col. Dumas, and M. de Gerente, visited Treport on Saturday, and returned in the evening to Eu. In the course of the day his royal highness the Duke de Montpensier left Eu, accompanied by Commandant Thierry, his aide-de-camp, for Vincennes.

M. Dupin, says the *Courrier Français*, is expected in Paris by the end of the present month, in order to attend a conference on the affairs of the Duke of Orleans; and the Prince de Joinville, who was expected shortly at Toulon to resume the command of his frigate, will remain until after that period.

The *National* having stated that, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke de Nemours to Luneville, General Gusler, to whom the Prince presented the order of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, had complained of injustice towards him in his military career, and consented to receive the order only out of respect to his royal highness. The general has published a letter denying the statement, and General Baron Achard, who was present at the time when the order was conferred, had also published a letter to the same effect.

The *Courrier Français* having mentioned a report that it was intended by the Ministry to create a Bench of Bishops in the Chamber of Peers, the *Moniteur* reminds that journal, that the French clergy, however important a body from their information and their virtues, do not come within the category of legislative power fixed by the charter of 1830.

A Toulon letter of the 7th inst. says:—"A speedy departure of four ships from Admiral Hugon's squadron, for the Levant, is talked of."

The Colonial Council of French Guiana has sent a petition to the King, praying his Majesty to allow representatives of the Colonies to take their places in the Chamber of Deputies, as is permitted for other parts of the kingdom. It founds its application on the unjust manner in which the fiscal laws are imposed on the colonies, and on the attempts constantly made by the Home Government to withdraw from the colonial councils a portion of their attributions.

The Minister of Marine has instituted a committee to inquire into the grievances of the merchants interested in the gum trade against the company to whom the governor of Senegal made over, in January last, the monopoly of that article. The committee, composed of delegates from the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Director of the Colonies, is to meet in Paris towards the latter end of September.

Captain Edouard Bouet, former commander of the French naval station on the coast of Senegal, has been appointed governor of that colony.

The *Memorial Bordelais* states, that the Duke d'Aumale had purchased for 2,000,000f. the estate of Chateaux-Margaux, which formerly belonged to M. Aguado.

The last accounts from Algiers are of the 5th inst. The Governor-General left in the Phare steamer on the 3rd for Oran, to organize the different tribes for the province, who lately submitted to the French, and to instal the new Bey of Mostaganem. The general was expected back in Algiers towards the end of the month, when he is to take the command of an expedition, in the east of the regency. The country around Algiers was tranquil, and the market plentifully supplied with provisions. On the 30th ult. the powerful tribe of the Issers made their submission, and their chiefs arrived at Algiers to receive the investiture. The Beni-Limans had likewise demanded the Aman. Their Aga, Mahi Eldine, had presented himself, with his 600 horsemen, to the Governor of Medeah, and taken the oath of allegiance to the King of the French. He left his children as hostages, and undertook to convey to Medeah the corn, contained in 42 silos, belonging to Abd-el-Kader.

THE TREASURE-SHIP LE TELEMAQUE.—QUILLEBEUF, Sept. 3. The preparations for raising this vessel, by machinery constructed on new principles, are now nearly completed, under the direction of Captain Taylor, an English engineer. The general impression is, that she contains immense treasure in coin, plate, and jewelery, which Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, joined by many of the nobility and the heads of several churches and religious houses, had endeavoured to transport in her and another vessel to England, when the terrible events of the revolution began to show themselves. The vessels were ostensibly freighted with oak timber, and were chartered at Rouen. They stood down the Seine but the popular chiefs in Paris having received some information, sent orders to seize them. The smaller one, a schooner, was captured, and her contents (among which was found a quantity of rich plate) were sent under a strong escort to Pont-au-de-Mer. The larger, the Télémaque, endeavoured to run down the river, but on coming amongst the dangerous quicksands opposite Quillebeuf, she touched the bottom. Before anything could be done, the tide returning in the form of a "bore," as in the Severn and Ganges, threw her over, and at low water she had sunk through the sandbank. This occurred on the 3rd of January, 1790. Nearly all the men employed are English; they live in a large lighter moored near the wreck, and are provided with bed and board by their employers. The works are carried on night and day. There has been scarcely an attempt of late to send down divers, but there is one, provided with all the necessary apparatus, attached to the corps of workmen. The probable value of the treasure in the Télémaque has been variously estimated at from 30,000,000 to 80,000,000 francs. The celebrated necklace of Marie Antoinette is said to be in the wreck. There can be no doubt, from the curiosity that this mystery has kept awake in France for upwards of fifty years, that if those who have now undertaken the enterprise should succeed, they will become highly popular, and be honoured with some marks of distinction.

SPAIN.—The Madrid mail and papers of the 4th have been received, but their contents are wholly destitute of interest.

Accounts from Madrid of the 5th instant have arrived. It was believed that a fresh misunderstanding had occurred between Spain and Portugal, arising, it was supposed, out of M. Almadovar's ill-will to M. Costa Cabral and the commercial treaty already concluded between Great Britain and Portugal. A report prevailed that M. Calatrava would shortly resign the Financial Department, and be replaced by M. Domingo Ximenes, who had had of late frequent interviews with the Regent. The Spanish Consul at Oporto had announced to his Government that the Portuguese authorities had caused to be arrested, at his request, a number of criminals who had sought refuge in Portugal, as well as the ex-Carlist Lieutenant-Colonel Javier Blanco Marquina, who had just arrived from Bourdeaux.

According to the Barcelona journals of the 6th inst. two small bands had made their appearance near Vich and Villadran. One of the rebels belonging to the latter had been taken prisoner and shot. On his way through Girona, General Zurbano delivered a list of 11 republicans to the first constitutional alcalde, with an order to expel them from the province within three days. The alcalde was to be personally answerable for the execution of this order.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon mail of the 5th inst. (by the Royal Tar steamer, which arrived on Saturday at Falmouth,) brings information of the arrangements made for covering the deficiency in the ways and means for the present year; the Legislature having sanctioned the proposal of the Ministry to raise money in anticipation of part of the taxes to be collected next year. This will enable the Government to obtain the required sum in Lisbon, without having recourse to our market—where, indeed, they would stand little chance of success, even on the most extravagant terms.

GERMANY.—BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Within the last week we have had several fires in the neighbourhood of Berlin. Our markets are well supplied, and no rise in prices are apprehended.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—FRANKFORT, Sept. 3.—The grand final review of the 7th and 8th corps of the Prussian army is fixed for the 12th instant. The King and Queen will afterwards retire to their beautiful picturesque residence of Stolzenfels, and there remain for six days, surrounded by numerous personages of distinction of all the nations of Europe; but, during the time, they will pay a visit to Prince Metternich at Johannisberg. On the 4th will commence the grand entertainments on the marriage of the Princess Mary of Prussia with the Hereditary Prince of Bavaria, which will be celebrated on that day. On this occasion the King of Bavaria will grant, it is expected, a general amnesty for political offenders. His Bavarian Majesty passed through the town this morning, on his way to Cologne, where the King of Wurtemberg, his son the Hereditary Grand Duke, and the Margrave of Baden, are also going, having arrived at Mentz on their way.

The official accounts of the flax and tobacco crops in Silesia are very unfavourable. It says:—"The flax has totally failed; the drought has done so much injury to the tobacco that the very most that can be expected is an average crop."

DRESDEN, Sept. 3.—The scarcity of water, in consequence of which the mills can grind much less than usual, has not only caused the price of bread in this city to be doubled, but has even caused bread to be scarce. We have learnt that a dreadful fire took place near the Prebischthor (the celebrated forest in the Saxon Switzerland), partly in Saxony, partly in Bohemia. The *Leipzig Gazette* has a letter from Libentz of the 1st of September respecting this fire, which says—"An awful conflagration, which broke out yesterday at noon, is ravaging the noble forests on the frontiers of Saxony and Bohemia. It commenced on the Bohemia side, and in a few hours resembled a sea of flame. At the distance of three leagues we saw the sun look like a blood-red ball of fire—more than 200 acres of forest are already destroyed; in Bohemia the loss is immense. All human aid seems to be vain. The long-continued heat and drought makes every blade of grass a tuft of furze. The fire still rages to-day with unabated fury. The wind, which now blows towards Bohemia, drives the flames down the mountains; the detached houses and the villages in the forests are in the greatest danger." Another account says that the fire still continued on the 4th. A thousand men were employed in endeavouring to stop its progress.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Count Von Mittrowsky, the chief Aulic Chancellor, died yesterday evening.

ALTENBURG, August 29.—The Crown Prince of Hanover is expected here; but it is said that his marriage with our amiable Princess Mary will not take place till January or February next. The Estates of the Duchy, in the assembly last week, voted a portion of 30,000 dollars to the bride.

BUILDING OF THE CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE.—Sept. 5.—Yesterday was the great day here. Of the promised Kings, only one was present; the King of Wurtemburg did not arrive, and his Hanoverian Majesty was detained by illness. The day chosen for the ceremony being Sunday, it was quite in order that the King should first attend the service at the Protestant church. It was, of course, equally in order that high mass should be performed on that day in the cathedral. At both services the King and Queen were present. After church the royal party proceeded to the spot on the south side of the aisle which had been prepared for the laying of the first stone, when the King, on proceeding to perform the ceremony, addressed a speech of some length to the assembled multitude, in which the leading theme related to the wishes, political and religious, of the Germanic States. Illustrating by historical allusions the advantages which other countries had drawn at various periods from the disunion prevailing in Germany, he glanced skilfully at a recent attempt to do the same on the part of a neighbouring power; but which attempt, he congratulated himself and them, was decisively foiled by the display of unanimity which Germany under arms put forth. The King was interrupted here by loud acclamations, and when they had subsided, the old crane at the top of the half-finished tower, so well known to travellers, was set slowly in motion, and a huge stone was raised to the summit, in token of the promised continuation of the edifice. The assembly then broke up, and the company invited, soon after one, met in an immense tent, a present from the Emperor of Russia, in which upwards of 400 covers were laid.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that a telegraphic despatch had been received at Warsaw, announcing the accouchement of the Princess Mary, wife of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, of a daughter.

The session of the States of Baden was closed on the 9th inst. by the Minister of the Interior in the name of the Grand Duke.

The King of Holland left the Hague on Friday for Cologne.

The King of the Belgians returned to the Palace of Laecken on Saturday from Aix-la-Chapelle, where, says the *Independent* of Brussels, he had an interview of an hour's duration with the King of Prussia.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 7.—We hear that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange are likewise going to Cologne. The King will set out for Cologne on Friday to meet the King of Prussia, and be present at the grand review of the Prussian army.

The *Buda Gazette* (Hungary), of the 31st ult., contains an elaborate description of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the suspension bridge over the Danube, for uniting that city with Pesth, which took place on the 24th. The point at which the ceremony was performed was decorated with great pomp, and surrounded by benches raised in the form of an amphitheatre, capable of holding 4000 spectators. At an early hour the Archduke Palatine gave a grand dinner to a party of native and foreign personages of distinction. The ceremony was performed with all the accustomed formalities by the Archduke Charles, and attended by salvos of artillery, the waving of the united standards of Austria and Hungary, and the acclamations of the people.

WARSAW, August 28.—The reform in the Post-office, which has long been announced in the kingdom of Poland, has now taken place, and this department, like all the branches of the administration, is regulated more on Russian principles. Hitherto there was only one rate of postage for the whole kingdom, without regard to distance. Now there are different rates according to the distance: the first, from 5 to 100 wersts; the second, from 100 to 200 wersts; and the third, from 200 to 700 wersts, besides ten per cent. for the roads. The carriage for parcels is likewise regulated according to the distance.

WARSAW, Sept. 1.—The journals of to-day say that a telegraphic despatch, the date of which they do not give, has been received from St. Petersburgh, announcing that the Grand Duchess Mary, consort of the Imperial Alexander, has been delivered of a Princess, who has received the name of Alexandria. In honour of this event the great theatre in this city will be open to the public gratis.

DENMARK—CHRISTIANA, August 20.—The King gave his sanction, on the 20th, to the penal code voted by the Storthing. There is a general report that his Majesty will shortly arrive here to close the Storthing in person.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—The harvest in Zealand is nearly over, three weeks have sufficed for it. In some parts the winter corn has failed; the summer corn was never finer. It is very heavy and abundant.—*Hamburgh papers*, Sept. 9.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 8th inst. quotes a letter from St. Petersburg of the 27th ult., announcing that the Emperor had increased the salaries of the diplomatic and consular agents of Russia in the Ottoman Empire. The ambassador at Constantinople is to receive in future 36,000 roubles per annum. Besides the ordinary *personnel* of the Chancery, a special office for commercial affairs is

to be attached to the Legation. There are to be Consuls-General in Egypt, at Smyrna, and in Servia, and a Consulate at Jassy. According to advices from Vienna of the 1st inst. the Duke de Bordeaux was, on his return from Toplitz, to set out on a journey through Italy.

ROME, Sept. 3.—Captain Cialdi has received from the Pontifical Government orders to proceed to Egypt to take charge of the obelisk which Mehemet Ali has presented to the Pope. This curious monument is called by European antiquaries the obelisk of Sesostris, but in Egypt it is called the obelisk of the Patriarch Abraam. Several sovereigns have expressed to the Viceroy their desire to have it. Rome will now possess twelve obelisks, all from Egypt.

A letter from Aleppo, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, contains the following:—"Our commerce is in a state of stagnation in consequence of the measures adopted by the Porte relative to the currency. All Turkish coins, except three, are taken out of circulation, and must be exchanged for the new currency at a loss of 40 per cent. The inhabitants of Orfa are in full revolt against the Government. Having learned that the Pacha of Aleppo had arrested six of the highest persons, they expelled the Pacha's Lieutenant and the garrison, and seized on six high Turkish functionaries, declaring that they would put them to death if the slightest injury was inflicted on their countrymen. The inhabitants of Marach are also in revolt, and the Arabs, to the number of 20,000, threaten to seize on the Pachalic. On this account the Pacha is about to set out for Orfa with considerable forces, to establish order there, in concert with the Pacha of Karput, and to drive off the Arabs."

THE EGYPTIAN FLEET.—A letter from Alexandria, 22nd ult., in the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, says:—"It was supposed that the Pacha had renounced the intention of sending out his fleet, but the contrary appears to be the case, for, during the last two days, the ships have been taking in provisions, and Said Pacha has been sent for by his father. This sudden determination has given rise to various conjectures. Some say that the fleet is about to be sent on a secret mission; while others assert that it is to join the squadron of Admiral de la Susse. There is reason to believe, however, that the Egyptian fleet will not proceed to any distance from the coast, and that the chief object in sending it out is for exercise and manœuvres."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape of Good Hope papers to the 8th of July have arrived, but they only supply the news of rumours in circulation that the remnant of the force under Captain Smith had been cut off, and that to protect themselves they had surrendered to the Boers. The general accounts, published as extracts of letters from Natal, are extremely vague; and though they refer to the probable seizure of the Mazeppa and Louisa (not the Pilot, as stated on Saturday last, they do not state positively that they were in the hands of the enemy. Mr. Smellekamp, the Dutch supercargo, who has been alluded to as having united the emigrant farmers to resistance, had been apprehended for travelling the colony without a pass. He has been examined on the subject of his visit to Natal, and he entirely disclaims being the representative of Holland, saying his mission was solely with the view to see what could be done in the way of trade. He alleges he told the Volksraad so when he was before that body, on their taking into consideration the expediency of publishing their manifesto against the British Government. In the state of excitement in which the colony had been plunged by this state of affairs, there was no certain reliance on the various rumours current. There were reports abroad of the rising of the Griquas in opposition to the Boers, and also of the large force which the latter had brought into the field to exterminate that tribe, and reinforce themselves in their position. On the frontier the Kafirs were restless, but a vigilant watch was kept upon their movements. At Cape Town the Council had determined to appeal against the proposition of the Colonial Secretary to send out to the Cape, as a species of transportation, juvenile delinquents, hereafter to be apprenticed as servants. The majority of the council regarded the plan as one which, if not immediately repudiated, would render the Cape liable to the objection of being a penal settlement.

THE UNITED STATES.—HAVRE, Sept. 11.—The packet Ville de Lyon, Captain Stoddart, has just arrived from New York, bringing papers to the 20th ult., the day she sailed. The treaties with Great Britain were *in statu quo* before the senate, who were deliberating on them with closed doors. It was attempted in the House of Representatives to establish the "Tariff Bill," lately vetoed by the President, as law, in spite of Mr. Tyler's veto, the numbers being 91 to 87 on that proposition. The constitution requiring in all such cases two-thirds of the members to form a majority, the motion fell to the ground.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.—The British and North American royal mail steamer Britannia, Captain Herritt, arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning, at seven o'clock, from Boston and Halifax. The passage from Boston to Liverpool occupied twelve days and twelve hours. The Britannia made the outward voyage in fourteen days and twelve hours. We have received New York papers to the 31st ult., and Boston of the 1st, and Halifax of the 3rd inst. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain had been ratified by the Senate. The vote was 39 to 9. The ratification of the treaty had diffused the most lively joy throughout the Union. Lord Ashburton had been received in the chief cities he had visited, after leaving Washington, in the most enthusiastic manner. Congress has passed a new Tariff and Revenue Bill, in which the distribution clause, objected to in the preceding Bills by the President, who, in consequence of it, vetoed two, was omitted. The measure passed the Senate by a majority of one only. The President immediately sanctioned it by his signature, and it had become law. The passing of a Tariff and Revenue Bill had, after the excitement and the disappointment caused by the vetoing of two similar bills in one session, given great satisfaction. Congress had, after one of the longest and most eventful sessions on record, adjourned till the first Monday in December. The general opinion was that the effects of the treaty on commercial matters would be beneficial. The State of Pennsylvania had advertised all her public works for sale, agreeing to receive in payment State Stock at par—this stock ranges now, as it is a 5 or 6 per cent. stock, from 40 to 44 so that the temptation to buy is very great. The works cost about 30,000,000 dollars.

The stock of New York, Ohio, and Kentucky had slightly advanced. Illinois bonds had been more in demand, and the impression seemed to prevail that the Legislature of this state will, at the next session, take some decided steps to resuscitate the credit of the State. The rate on London was, for city bills, 107¼ to 107¾; on Paris, 5 35 to 5 37½; on Amsterdam, 39 to 39¼; on Hamburgh, 34⅝ to 35; and on Bremen, 75 to 75½. The wheat crop of the Union is described as superabundant. The yield of the crop would, it was expected, be very large. The Legislature of Canada was to meet at Kingston in the first week of the present month. It was rumoured that one of its first acts would be a vote of confidence in the existing Executive Council. Advices from Mexico to the 17th ult. and from Texas to the 6th, had been received. A very uneasy feeling prevailed in Texas as to the hostile designs of Mexico. A large force had been collected in Vera Cruz, not less in number, it is said, than 7000, ostensibly to act against Yucatan, but, it was suspected, really against the city of Galveston. It does not appear that the iron steam-frigate had reached Mexico. From Brazil the accounts come down to the 10th of July. The insurgents at Tamandua had been defeated by 300 Imperial troops. Orders had been issued by Government to put every rebel to the sword and burn their property. After the rebels in Minas Geraes destroyed the bridge at Purahyhuna, they intrenched themselves in a valley near by, where the Imperialists attacked and completely routed them. They fled precipitately, leaving behind them arms, money, and provisions. All the northern provinces were quiet at the last accounts. It appears by the intelligence, that the empire of Brazil is far from being in a settled state, although to the latest dates the Imperialists had obtained all the advantages.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Buenos Ayres papers to July 1 have come to hand. They continue to dwell on the political state of the republic, in connexion with that of the neighbouring republic of Uruguay, but it does not appear that any further blow had been struck between the hostile powers. The Monte Videan accounts, which reach to a late date (July 4), mention that the inhabitants of Uruguay were unanimous in their determination to resist to the last extremity the aggressions of President Rosas. The Argentine journals in the interest of the Dictator fail not to remark that the statements to this effect but ill accord with what had been previously admitted on the subject, considerable lukewarmness in various parts having been previously exhibited, especially at Mercedes, where an announcement of the Government that the peril of the country was imminent had been received with much indifference. The same papers speak of the desertions from the oriental state as being rather upon the increase than otherwise, but it is not worth while to place too implicit a confidence in the reports emanating from this quarter. There has always been a good deal of exaggeration on both sides of the river. It is repeated in the private advices that Rosas was still aiming at the sovereignty of Paraguay, to the exclusion of the commerce of this and other countries. Mention is, indeed, made of his interference on a recent occasion in shutting out the Brazilians, but it is understood that both nations have their eye upon the state referred to, with a view to its occupation. Difficulties have for some time existed between Chili and Buenos Ayres, and it is asserted in letters from Monte Video, that war had at length been formally declared by the former state against the latter. The rumour may possibly have been got up for political purposes, although the present would certainly appear to be an auspicious moment for the prosecution of any claims the Chilians may have to urge against their neighbours. Accounts from the Mauritius to June the 3th have also come forward, but they present no new feature.

WEST INDIES.—SAVAGE MURDER IN JAMAICA.—As Mr. M'Callum, the overseer on Providence, was taking his usual ride round the estate, his attention was attracted by the appearance of an unusual number of crows hovering over a certain spot lying on the public road towards the sea beach; he was thereupon induced to ascertain the object of their attraction, and, on advancing towards the place, a distance of about eighty yards from the road, he was horrified on observing the skeleton of a human body, on which the birds had apparently fully completed their horrid banquet. Mr. M'Callum lost no time in summoning persons from the estate, and a more minute investigation of the skeleton took place. The sex of the deceased was determined by the clothing, which, though torn, appeared to be that of a girl, about 12 or 14 years old; with the exception of the hands, the throat, and the legs, on which the skin remained, the body was completely divested of flesh. The arms were bound so forcibly with withes as to have cut through the skin, and thus stretched out to their greatest tension; the legs were also bound about the ankles loosely with the same substitute for cordage; a piece of stick was found driven up the left nostril. The deceased was a girl of 14 years old, called Maria Duncan, the daughter of a black woman, named Mary Duncan, living in this town. Four negroes have been apprehended on suspicion.—*Private Correspondent of the Times.*

AUSTRALIA.—Port Philip papers to May the 11th mention that a public meeting had been held of the greater portion of the influential inhabitants of Melbourne and the settlers of the surrounding districts, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislative Council to pass an act for the establishment of municipal corporations applicable to the town of Melbourne. Resolutions, embodying a prayer to the effect stated, were adopted, with scarcely a dissentient voice. The capture of some bushrangers, one of whom was shot dead in a struggle with the captors, was exciting some attention in the colony, but, otherwise, all was proceeding as quietly as usual.

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday Morning.—It was fully expected that yesterday would witness the general return to labour in the lately unsettled districts surrounding this town, but those anticipations have only been partially realized. A few more power loom weavers returned to work yesterday morning at the old prices, and a few more have been added to their number this morning, but the great majority of this numerous body are still out of work, many of them asserting that they may as well walk the streets in a state of starvation as continue at work and be little better off. The writ for holding a special assize of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery for the county palatine has been issued by Lord Granville Somerset, and was on Saturday lodged with the high sheriff, T. R. W. Frame, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall. It fixes the commission day for Tuesday, the 4th of October. Several of the learned judges are named in the commission, but those expected to preside at the trial of the rioters are—Lord Abinger, (the Lord Chief Baron), and Sir E. H. Alderson, the two who appear first on the list. The assizes are to be held at Lancaster only, and the prisoners in confinement in Kirkdale will, in all probability, be removed to Lancaster for trial.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—APPREHENSION OF FORTY-THREE PRISONERS.—The power-loom weavers, who are still out of work, held yesterday several meetings in various parts of the town, most of which, being open air meetings, were dispersed by the police. In the afternoon of yesterday a large meeting of the weavers was held in the Charlist-room, Brown-street, near St. Andrew's Church. A large body of special constables were in consequence marched from the Town-hall to that place, under the command of Captain Sleiga, the assistant-commissioner, and Superintendent Sawley. In the neighbourhood they were joined by a strong body of the regular police, under the command of Superintendent Cochrane. When Superintendent Sawley reached the spot, he found a large crowd in the street, and a person addressing them from the window. This is the account given by the police; and they also say, that when Mr. Sawley made his appearance, he desired the crowd to disperse, but instead of doing so, they saluted him with hooting and execrations, and stones were thrown. In consequence, the police and special constables charged the crowd, dispersed great numbers, and took forty-three of them into custody. The statement of the weavers is totally different. They positively assert that the only object of the meeting was to distribute the subscriptions to the weavers. However this may be, the event caused great excitement in the town, and the police and military were on duty till a late hour, and many of the former all night. This morning all is quiet, but no more hands are gone to work. At Staleybridge an attempt was yesterday made to turn out the hands of some of the mills; but the military dispersed the mob.

ASHTON, STALEYBRIDGE, &c.—There was a meeting at Ashton yesterday, which was dispersed by the military, and afterwards another meeting was held between Ashton and Dukenfield, at which it was determined not to resume work until the prices demanded were obtained. The mills were still idle, but the peace of the town has not been disturbed. Several of the mills at Staleybridge were opened yesterday morning, and in consequence of its being expected that an attempt would be made to turn out the hands, a troop of dragoons proceeded from Ashton to that place, to protect the mills. An attack was however made on a mill near Hyde, and before the military could reach the spot the mob had stopped the machinery, and turned out the hands.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

NEWCASTLE, Wednesday.—COMMITTAL OF ELLIS ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.—On Monday afternoon Ellis, the ringleader in the late outrages in the Potteries, was brought before Captain Mainwaring, and T. B. Rose, and J. A. Wise, Esqrs., to answer charges that arose against him in connexion with the recent outrages. Evidence was adduced to show that he had, on several occasions, addressed the mob in the most exciting and inflammatory manner, and had endeavoured to bring the Queen and Royal Family, as well as the constituted authorities, into contempt and disrespect. Witnesses being called in proof, the prisoner was remanded till yesterday morning, when he was again brought up before the bench. The Court was excessively crowded. After the examination of witnesses, he was fully committed to take his trial at the next gaol delivery, for having, with force and arms, attempted to levy war against our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.

The greater theatres are opening the winter season upon us (if we dare yet speak of winter while thermometers mount to summer heat) with something like an indication of a spirited campaign. Old Drury will fling wide its doors on the 1st of October, and Covent Garden has already made auspicious commencement of the "Kemble reign." The Kemble reign! well, there is a fine magic of old associations in the touch of memory which those words call up; and again and again we wish the dynasty joy. We are not yet in condition to bear our part in illustrating the "*début*" of the new company, although another week will bring its fruit in that department; but we must make orderly record of the progress of affairs. We are glad to know that the impression which even that should create, ought to be conducive, in its humble way, to the success of the establishment. In all respects it is gratifying to know, that the popularity of Miss Adelaide Kemble in opera remains undiminished, as her genius is undoubted and supreme. Her revival of *Norma*, and her splendid sustainment of the part in *La Somnambula*, have confirmed and vindicated all her renown; and what she has achieved under a partial excitement and indisposition, only tends to strengthen our anticipations of what "greater treats" are yet in store.

Meanwhile "the bark swims on" in the department of the drama, as contradistinguished from opera. Everybody is ready to pick *Gertrude's Cherries* as reared by Jerrold, and although their flavour is not equally relished by all critics yet they are pretty generally admitted by the public to be "very nice." Then there has been a new five act play by Mr. Lovell, with the fame of which "our London waxes loud"—and here is enough to show that the management has not been remiss in the production of novelty. The new play deserves some special notice, which we here give in due routine, reserving more detailed opinion for a conjunction with illustration. We shall not, however, enter minutely into the plot, preferring rather to treat that, in review of the poem, as a dramatic production, and confining ourselves to the report of a contemporary upon the merits of the play, which was entitled *Love's Sacrifice*. It appears to have been the aim of the author of *Love's Sacrifice, or the Rival Merchants*, which was produced on Monday night with deserved success, to steer clear of a fault pertaining to modern play-writing, and to hinge his drama upon a plot which should have a beginning, a middle, and an end, and which should develop itself in a manner to interest the feelings of his audience, excite their curiosity, and pique their ingenuity to penetrate his mystery. To a certain extent he succeeded, but he has not completely achieved the object we have assumed him to have in view; for if the junior and more unsophisticated part of the audience remained in breathless expectation for the latter scenes to resolve their doubts, veteran playgoers could undoubtedly anticipate the main action of the piece with the first entrance of *Friar Dominic*. The play has, however, the merit of a story well told.

There were many passages of much beauty scattered throughout the drama, and several of the characters were portrayed with ability and consistency. Some of the scenes were wrought up with great power, and deservedly received the full sympathies of the audience. Upon the whole, there is undoubted merit, both in the conception and execution of the play, and it can scarcely fail of being a favourite with the public for some time to come, even if it may not claim the theatrical honour of being a "stock piece" in future seasons.

The acting was generally good. Mr. Vandenhoff was warmly greeted after his long absence, and he played the part of *Aylmer* with much impressiveness and judgment, and his impassioned scenes were characterized with great force and power. Miss Vandenhoff likewise has added to her deserved popularity by her performance of the arduous part of *Margaret*, which was powerful and marked, without being exaggerated or unfeminine. The scene in which, for the sake of saving her father, as she believes, from dishonour and death, she dismisses her cherished, idolized *Eugene*, and, without being able to explain the dreadful mystery that surrounds her, bids him think on her, but as a blot that had for a season marred the brightness of his life, was admirably acted; and the manner in which she portrayed the struggles that were rending her girlish heart, still firm to its filial purpose, evinced the mind and power of an artist.

A new aspirant for metropolitan fame appeared in the person of Mr. Charles Pitt, from the Theatre Royal Edinburgh, who sustained the character of *Eugene*. We do not like to pronounce a decided opinion upon the merits of an actor on the first night of his performance, but we are disposed to think this gentleman will be a valuable acquisition to the London boards. He treads the stage with ease and grace, and seems practised in what is technically called "business." His voice is generally good and mellow, although rather uneven. But, what is of the greatest importance in estimating the merits of an actor, he delivers the text of his author apparently with a perfect comprehension of its meaning, and a resolution to convey that meaning to the audience—a slight requisite in the composition of a good actor, which some gentlemen on the stage are rather too apt to consider beneath their notice.

We have no space for remarks upon the other performers. All are well known to the public, and all sustained their several and respective reputations.

Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff, and Mr. C. Pitt, made their appearance at the fall of the curtain, to receive the congratulations of the audience. The author was also loudly called for, but did not come forward.

Robert Burns.—But observe him chiefly as he mingles with his brother men. What warm, all-comprehending fellow-feeling, what trustful, boundless, what generous exaggeration of the object loved! His rustic friend, his nut-brown maiden, are no longer mean and homely, but a hero and a queen, whom he prizes as the paragons of earth. The rough scenes of Scottish life, not seen by him in any Arcadian illusion, but in the rude contradiction, in the smoke and soil of a too harsh reality, are still lovely to him: Poverty is indeed his companion, but Love also, and Courage; the simple feelings, the worth, the nobleness, that dwell under the straw roof, are dear and venerable to his heart; and thus over the lowest provinces of man's existence he pours out the glories of his soul; and they rise in shadow and sunshine, softened and brightened into a beauty which other eyes discern not in the highest. He has just self-consciousness, which too often degenerates into pride; yet it is a noble pride, for defence not for offence, no cold, suspicious feeling, but a frank and social one. The peasant poet bears himself, we might say, like a king in exile; he is cast among the low, and feels himself equal to the highest; yet he claims no rank, that none may be disputed to him. The forward he can repel, the supercilious he can subdue; pretensions of wealth or ancestry are of no avail with him; there is a fire in that dark eye, under which the "insolence of condescension" cannot thrive. In his abasement, in his extreme need, he forgets not for a moment the majesty of Poetry and Manhood. And yet, far as he feels himself above common men, he wanders not apart from them, but mixes in their interests; nay, throws himself into their arms; and, as it were, entreats them to love him. It is moving to see how, in his darkest despondency, this proud being still seeks relief from friendship; unbosoms himself often to the unworthy; and, amid tears, strains to his glowing heart a heart that knows only the name of friendship. And yet he was "quick to learn;" a man of keen vision, before whom common disguises afforded no concealment. His understanding saw through the hollowness even of accomplished deceivers, but there was a generous credulity in his heart. And so did our peasant show himself among us; "a soul like an Æolian harp, in whose strings the vulgar wind, as it passed through them, changed itself into articulate melody." And this was he for whom the world found no fitter business than quarrelling with smugglers and vintners, computing excise dues upon tallow, and gauging ale barrels! In such toils was that mighty spirit sorrowfully wasted: and a hundred years may pass on before another such is given us to waste.—*Thomas Carlyle's Miscellanies.*

Peculiarity in Orange Trees.—Many of the trees in one garden were a hundred years old, still bearing plentifully a highly-prized, thin-skinned orange, full of juice and free from pips. The thinness of the rind of a St. Michael's orange, and its freedom from pips, depend on the age of the tree. The young trees, when in full vigour, bear fruit with a thick pulpy rind, and an abundance of seeds; but, as the vigour of the plant declines, the peel becomes thinner, and the seeds gradually diminish in number, until they disappear altogether. Thus the orange that we esteem the most are the produce of aged trees, and those which we consider least palatable come from trees in full vigour.—*A Winter in the Azores.*

The Irish Bogs.—I had an opportunity, on this night's journey, of observing a very remarkable phenomenon, which is occasionally seen in the bogs in this district and in those of Connemara. We had not proceeded far when we observed the night suddenly becoming darker and foggy: the darkness was so impenetrable that, for safety, we were obliged to refrain from guiding, in the slightest degree, the sagacious and enduring pony that we rode, being convinced that, under such circumstances, his judgment was more to be depended on than our own. Had we acted otherwise, it is not improbable that man and horse would have perished in a bog-hole, or have been drowned in some of the numerous lakes, along which the unfenced road ran like a pier or quay. Shortly after noticing the increase of darkness, we were suddenly dazzled by immense cones of fire rising on all sides around us. These cones varied in size; few had less than five or six feet in diameter at the base, and many appeared to measure twenty or thirty feet at the same part. The number visible at any particular moment varied, as well as I can remember, rarely exceeding thirty. They sprang up irregular distances from each other: some seemed nearly a mile distant, others a few yards only. The form of each might be compared to that of the flame proceeding from a plate containing burning alcohol. The shade of colour accompanying the flame was not blue; it was reddish white. The light proceeding from them was not in proportion to their size and number. I was surprised to find, that, although they dazzled and occasioned dizziness by their sudden appearance and disappearance, they produced but little effect on the profound darkness. These appearances continued for several miles: the cones of flame rose from the ground apparently to a height varying from six to thirty feet, and did not, like Will-o'-the-Wisp, move to and fro. A little after midnight it began to blow freshly from the north-east, with heavy rain; but, during the remainder of our ride, we did not see any trace of even the slightest flickering or flame. This luminousness was evidently the result of chemical action in the vegetable matter in the bog in a state of decay. Dr. M'Lynch, of Clifden, relates a similar case, in which he observed the same phosphorescent light while travelling through Connemara on a winter's evening. As may be expected, the peasantry stand in great awe of these mysterious lights, and, as a matter of course, they are attributed by them to supernatural agency. By some they are called the "Dance of Death;" and, by others, "Messengers from Fairy Land," come to welcome some spirit of Earth that is passing away to their Elfinland.

Remedy against the Evil Effects of Vitriol.—Mr. J. Sheehy, of Killarney, in a letter to the *Cork Reporter*, alluding to the recent case of vitriol throwing in Cork, states, that if Mr. Wilson, who lost his eye on the occasion, had procured "a little soda or potash, which would readily dissolve in water, or some soap-boiler's fresh lees, and applied it, or washed with this solution wherever the vitriol appeared, no injury whatever would have occurred to his eye, or any part of his person or his clothes." The writer adds, that he has saved many of his workmen from the evil effects of vitriol accidents, who would have been most severely injured but for the application of the alkaline solution, which prevents pain, burn, or mark of any kind."

PRESTON GUILD.

Preston, Wednesday Evening.—This truly English carnival recommenced this morning under circumstances even more auspicious than yesterday. Shortly after eight o'clock in the morning every avenue into the town was crowded. The proprietors of all the mills and manufactories in the town and its vicinity having also agreed to give their hands a holiday, and pay them their wages for the day, added greatly to the holiday people of the town. On the lowest estimate 80,000 persons were congregated in the town, enjoying festivities which, on account of ancient local recollections of religious and commercial rights, have attracted so much attention for many centuries in this and the surrounding counties. The grand ceremony of the day was the procession of ladies from the Guildhall, in Church-street, preceded by the Mayoress, to the parish church. A mat was laid along the street for a distance of upwards of 300 yards, each side being lined by members of the Odd Fellows' Societies, who exceeded 3000 in number. There were no devotional services, but the sublime oratorio of the *Messiah* was given with very excellent effect by a most efficient orchestra and chorus. The chief performers were Miss Birch, Miss Stott, Miss Maria B. Hawes, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips, Miss Stott, a young *debutante*, sang with great effect, and promising excellence for the future, whilst the performance of Miss Birch was very much approved of. The church was crowded to excess, and upwards of 3000 persons were present. The processions of the day were never excelled on any previous occasion. Supplying as they did such interesting reminiscences of former days, accompanied by historical recollections of a very ancient date, the living scenery was most highly gratifying. At the head of the procession which accompanied the ladies to the parish church was the ancient order of Foresters, who were preceded by a cart, in which was a fine buck, presented by the Earl of Derby for the occasion. Robin Hood, Little John, and their "merrie men," were seen in fancied reality. After these succeeded the ancient order of Druids, with all the accompaniments of the early religious and educational rites of the country. The order of gardeners, mustering upwards of 500, next followed, being preceded by a model of a flower-garden, ornamented with every description of flower at present in bloom, and with the appropriate emblems of their profession. The various other orders of the town followed in similar processions, who altogether included upwards 10,000 persons, all of whom, engaged in loyal and peaceable pursuits, afforded a most interesting contrast to the condition of the town within the short space of three or four weeks. The ladies' procession to and from the church was preceded by the excellent band of the 60th Rifles. From an early hour in the morning the town was the scene of melody from the bands connected with the different societies. This evening a full-dress ball was held at the Guild hall-room, in the Corn Exchange, at which upwards of 800 persons attended.

Thursday Evening.—The fourth day of this carnival commenced this morning under less favourable auspices than the preceding days. The morning was very wet, and abated much of the enthusiasm which would otherwise have prevailed. The first entertainment this morning was the grand miscellaneous concert and performance of music at St. Wilfred's Catholic Chapel, at which the Earl of Shrewsbury, with his daughter the Princess Doria Pamphilia, Lord Petre, and most of the *élite* of the aristocracy in this part of the country were present. Amongst the performers were Signor Rubini, Signor Negri, Madlle. Ostergaard, &c., and amongst other performances were several selections from the celebrated *Stabat Mater* of Rossini. These are chiefly to be repeated in the performances at the concert in the theatre to-night. Amongst the company also was the Duke of Brunswick, with a numerous suite, who also partook in the festivities of the ball last night. The Guild Mayoress gave a public breakfast this morning at one o'clock, at the temporary Guildhall, at the Corn Exchange. Nearly 1000 persons, including the most fashionable of all the surrounding district, were present, and the refreshments prepared by Mr. Lyon, of the Waterloo Hotel, at Liverpool, were of the most sumptuous description. The band of the 60th Rifles, from Manchester, was in attendance, and performed some of the most admired modern airs. The Guild Mayor and Mayoress presided, supported by halberdiers, and all the pomp of former magnificence. The principal toasts given were "the Queen," "the Duke of Lancaster," and "the Lancashire Witches," who had for some centuries kept up the attraction to the guild. After the *déjûne*, dancing commenced and continued till a late hour in the afternoon. The Preston Guild Races were held in the afternoon under very auspicious circumstances.

Saturday Evening.—Yesterday morning a grand treat was given to the children belonging to the national and other public schools in the town, and upwards of 4000 promenaded through the different streets. Amongst the most conspicuous were the schools attached to the different Catholic charities, which are very numerous and well supported. Of these 190 were sent down in carriages, provided for the occasion, to the new town of Fleetwood, by the Preston and Wyre railroad, where they were regaled at the North Euston Hotel. The races in the afternoon were better attended than on the previous day, but the grand attraction was the fancy dress ball at the Corn Exchange. Upwards of 1000 persons were present. Amongst those present were the Duke of Brunswick, Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., Major-General Sir William Whitehead, Sir Thomas De Trafford, Bart., T. Parker, Esq., late M.P. for the county, the Earl of Balcarres, Hon. Mr. Lindsay, and most of the aristocracy of the surrounding country. The proceedings of the present guild have not been inferior to those of any on modern record.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MOULTON CHURCH.
(From a Correspondent.)

Hail! lovely village! a pleasant nook indeed! delightful task awhile to sketch thy varied beauties. Here it stands in peaceful seclusion, containing a little community within itself. Railroads are yet afar off, and the very turnpike road has purposely swerved from its course, to leave us in quietude. The gaunt and haggard form of poverty, which now darkens so large a portion of our fair isle, is here unknown and unseen, save in the solitary wayfaring beggar who seeks alms at our door. It contains a cluster of well (but irregularly) built houses, gathered close under the shade of the old church for protection: in the centre we have our village green, where at merry-makings "Tony Lumpkin," as in days of old, still enjoys himself to his heart's content. But before we proceed further we will linger awhile in the precincts of the church, a handsome well-preserved building, shooting upwards with its beautiful spire to a great height from the bosom of the village, and forming a pleasing object in the landscape for many miles round. The churchyard is equally entitled to our admiration; with its ancient elms and its rookery, just such a place as poor Kirke White would have wished to have laid his bones in; the very home for meditation to observe the hundred touching forms of association between the departed generation and those that survive that are here scattered. Where else shall we find such objects of picturesque beauty and interest as the old moss-mantled village church yards of our own country? Oh! thou mighty spirit of change, in thy sweeping onward course, let me invoke thee to leave untouched these hallowed spots; for

> Here are the dead respected—the poor hind,
> Unlettered as he is, would scorn to invade
> The silent resting-place of death. I've seen
> The labourer returning from his toil,
> Here stay his steps, and call his children round,
> And slowly spell the rudely sculptured rhymes,
> And in his rustic manner moralize.
> I've marked with what a silent awe he's spoken,
> With head uncovered, his respectful manner,
> And all the honours which he paid the grave,
> And thought on cities where even cemeteries,
> Bestrewed with all the emblems of mortality,
> Are not protected from the drunken insolence
> Of wassailers profane, and wanton havoc.

We will now proceed hastily to examine the other buildings of the village, and next the old grammar school, with its well-trodden play-ground. Upon visiting it the other day, my heart yet throbbed with emotions of exquisite delight at the recollection of the joyous years I had there spent—a thousand circumstances were recalled. The building remains unchanged since the period when I first gazed upon it with the eye of childhood, here is still the old school desk, whereon I rudely cut the initials of my name, long, long ago, the window behind, out of which, at early spring, I have so earnestly looked, and almost wished myself one of those little warblers, which

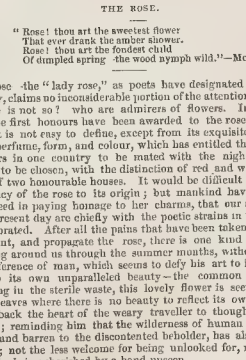
> There hop and sing with careless glee,
> Hop and sing at liberty.

Even the same master still presides at his high mounted desk; next we have the miller with his ever-clacking mill; the mound where once stood a baronial castle, the lord of which figured conspicuously in English history about the reign of King John; and opposite my own dwelling stands the White Swan, a goodly road-side English inn,

> With oaken chair, and nicely sanded floor,
> And varnished clock that ticks behind the door.

And here we must halt, space not admitting of us to say more of this village, than that it is the model of an English village, and situate in the rich and fertile lowlands of Lincolnshire, 100 miles from London.

FLORICULTURE.



THE ROSE.

> "Rose! thou art the sweetest flower
> That ever drank the amber shower.
> Rose! thou art the fondest child
> Of dimpled spring—the wood nymph wild."—Moore.

The rose—the "lady rose," as poets have designated this queen of beauty, claims no inconsiderable portion of the attention of those—and who is not so? who are admirers of flowers. In the poetic world the first honours have been awarded to the rose; for what reason it is not easy to define, except from its exquisite combination of perfume, form, and colour, which has entitled this sovereign of flowers in one country to be mated with the nightingale; in another to be chosen, with the distinction of red and white, as the badge of two honourable houses. It would be difficult to trace the supremacy of the rose to its origin; but mankind have so generally agreed in paying homage to her charms, that our associations in the present day are chiefly with the poetic strains in which they are celebrated. After all the pains that have been taken to procure, transplant, and propagate the rose, there is one kind perpetually blooming around us through the summer months, without the aid or interference of man, which seems to defy his art to introduce a rival to its own unparalleled beauty—the common wild rose. Blooming in the sterile waste, this lovely flower is seen unfolding its fair leaves where there is no beauty to reflect its own, and thus calling back the heart of the weary traveller to thoughts of peace and joy; reminding him that the wilderness of human life, though rugged and barren to the discontented beholder, has also its sweet flowers; not the less welcome for being unlooked for, nor the less lovely for being cherished by a hand unseen.

The word rose appears to be derived from *rhos*, signifying red in Armorican, from which both the Greek and Latin names have been taken. This flower has, from time immemorial, been a favourite amongst civilized nations, both in Europe and Asia. The shrub varies in size, in different species, from one foot to six or eight, and the colours are equally varied—red, white, purple, yellow, striped; simple, or in almost endless shades and mixtures. The flowers are single, semi-double, and double, and the odour universally grateful. The species of the rose tribe are almost innumerable; the London and Paris gardeners enumerating as many as 900 distinct varieties.

The earliest flowering rose is that universally known as the monthly, which in mild seasons sometimes flowers in April, particularly if it grow against a wall. The next in succession is the China, about the beginning of May; followed by the damask, the end of May; the blush, York and Lancaster, Provence, and Dutch, in June, July, and August; the Virginia and musk are the last European sorts, unless forced; but the earliest rose (the monthly)

is also the latest, for, if protected by glass in autumn and aided by artificial heat, it may even be made to bloom till Christmas. New varieties of roses are obtained from seeds, but the usual mode of propagating is by layers. Every variety of the rose will grow by cuttings; some more freely than others. The operation should be performed in January or February, so that the cuttings may root and vegetate in the opening of the spring; but several months are required to bring the cutting to a state fit for transplanting. Some cuttings of flower stalks may be set as late as May and June. Most roses in the wild state grow in sandy soils; but those which are cultivated require rich loamy soil; they, moreover, like most double flowers, need plenty of moisture when in a growing state. To produce strong flowers, roses require some attention to pruning: the old wood should be yearly cut out, and young shoots should be thinned and shortened according to their strength.

It would fill volumes were we to enter into a detail of the numberless adorations poured forth by the poets of all ages at its shrine.

They have called it daughter of Heaven, ornament of the earth, glory of spring; but what expressions could ever do justice to the charms of this beautiful flower? Nature seems to have exhausted all her skill in the freshness, the beauty of form, the fragrance, the delicate colour, and the gracefulness which she has bestowed on the rose—and then it embellishes the whole earth, it decorates the cottage of the peasant and the palace of the peer. The emblem of all ages, the interpreter of all our feelings, the rose mingles with our festivities, our joys, and griefs; modesty borrows its delicate blush; it is given as the prize of virtue; it is the image of youth, innocence, and pleasure.

We cannot conclude this brief notice without submitting, for the admiration of our readers, the following beautiful lines by an anonymous poet, accounting for the origin of that exquisite variety, the moss rose.

> The angel of the flowers one day
> Beneath a rose-tree sleeping lay—
> That spirit to whose charge is given
> To bathe young buds in dews from Heaven—
> Awaking from his light repose,
> The angel whispered to the rose.
> "O! fondest object of my care,
> Still fairest found where all are fair,
> For the sweet shade thou'st given me
> Ask what thou will 'tis granted thee."
> "Then," and the rose, with deepening glow,
> "On me another grace bestow."
> The Spirit paused in silent thought—
> What grace was there that flower had not!
> 'Twas but a moment;—o'er the rose
> A veil of moss the angel throws;
> And robed in nature's simple weed,
> Could there a flower that rose exceed!

THE ASHANTEE PRINCES.—These young men left Cape Coast in November, in company with the Wesleyan Missionaries. On their arrival at Coomassie, "the natives were astonished above measure, for they never thought that the good white people would allow their princes to return." The fact of our having sent them has given to the Ashantees a very favourable impression of the fidelity of our country and government. Although at first distressed at the sight of the surrounding barbarism, so that one of them burst into tears, and was quite overcome, they express themselves as becoming happy "in the endeavour to put in practice the good desires with which their hearts glow." They speak of the missionaries (with whom they live in a house apportioned by the king) as a very great comfort and encouragement to them; of their sense of the benevolence of these devoted men in leaving their country for the welfare of a distant people; of their acceptance with gratitude and humility of the means of grace; of their feeling that education is the principal thing, and of their therefore binding their thoughts to encourage it. They have also spoken to the king against the slave trade, and trust that that traffic will in time be abolished. The king says he is happy to hear that the English people wish for his comfort and prosperity, and for that of his subjects. He has not used the beautiful carriage sent him by the Wesleyans, in consequence of a distressing and melancholy fire at the capital; but expresses his gratitude for British kindness. The report of the marriage of the princes is utterly unfounded.

FRENCH SHELL PRACTICE.—Major-General Loisy, says a letter from L'Orient, has arrived on a tour of inspection, the chief purport of which is to witness some experiments with a new sort of shell, invented by Messrs. Bounet, Champion, and Lebas, and a new 150-pounder, cast at Ruelle. This piece is similar to those used by the English at Beyrout. The experiments made last year of burning fuses are to be renewed this year. Some experiments have also been made with success on Lieut. Cornulier's mode of pointing 12-inch mortars and Paixhan's cannons at sea. By this method as much accuracy is secured as on land, and twenty-five bombs can be thrown in an hour. It has been ascertained that 30-pounders can be fired when under full sail, without distressing the vessel.

THE FRENCH GUM TRADE.—The Government has invited the four great commercial ports to send a delegate to Paris to form a part of a commission, which, in conjunction with M. Galos, head of the colonial department, and M. Maisonave, the director of foreign trade, are to inquire into the difficulties which the gum trade of Senegal gives birth to each year. Amongst other remedies which have been tried, was an association of farmers of the revenue, to which the Government of Senegal gave their sanction, and from which much was expected. Intelligence received from Senegal, however, shows that these hopes have not been realised, as the trade has failed this year, the Moors having organised a resistance to the association.

ANCIENT COIN.—A short time since, as Mr. W. Benstead was walking over a wheat field, just above the Iguanodon quarry, he picked up, upon the surface, an ancient coin, about the size of a fourpenny piece of the present day, though very considerably thinner. On inspection it was found to be a halfpenny, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, a "baubee," of Alexander I., King of the Scots, whose reign terminated in 1124, so that it must be upwards of 700 years old.

The shoe of the rudder of the late Royal George, about seven feet long, one foot wide, and one foot deep, was picked up by a fisherman of the name of Beal, whilst trawling on Thursday week, about fourteen feet from the buoy of the Royal George. It is of a very different description to the shoes now made, and was purchased by Messrs. Emanuel, where it may now be seen by the curious.

LIBRARIES FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The Rev. Edward Wakeham, of Eagle House, Brook-green, Hammersmith, has, at the suggestion of Superintendent Williamson, of the T division of the police force, lately made a present of upwards of 100 well-selected volumes of books, to form the nucleus of a permanent library. The design is to form a library at the station-houses for the instruction and amusement of the reserve part of the force, and when the men are off duty, and the plan has been cordially approved of by the commissioners.

CIDER AND PERRY.—These delightful beverages (says a Newent correspondent) will be extremely cheap next month. Good perry then will be sold at Ledbury at 20s. for the hogshead of 100 gallons. A large farmer at Dymock, near Ledbury, has engaged to deliver 2000 gallons of excellent cider at Abergavenny, by the first week in November, at 6d. per gallon. Bottling perry of prime quality will be had for 1s. per imperial gallon, which will fill six bottles. —*Gloucester Journal.*

REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Take as much Cayenne pepper as you can rightly bear in a basin of hot soup, and all sickness, nausea, or squeamishness will disappear.

MR. CARTER AND HIS ANIMALS.

In one or two recent instances of Mr. Carter's remarkable exhibition the lion has recoiled from the experiment of taming, and worn, for a moment, his own proper mantle of ferocity, displaying, under the circumstances, no inordinate affection either for Mr. Carter or his cage. Our readers have doubtless seen the paragraphs that have run the newspaper round, detailing the two different casualties of a "seizure" or grip, whereby the hand of the exhibitor was torn by the lord of the forest, although the man never failed with wonderful perseverance and courage to conquer the animal. We here present both conqueror and conquered—and the subject has so far inspired us with the disposition of the lion that we shall try to "break loose" a little ourselves.

> Oh, Mr. Carter—you
> Who do
> Not "tame a Shrew,"
> But have an eye on
> The higher fame of having tamed a lion.
> Peruse his face with judgment of Lavater;
> And, when you see him fidget, fume, or roar,
> Keep the *whip hand of him* a little more.
> As you're a *Carter*,
> A *Carter* whom we feel
> For much you know
> The public wish you *weal*,
> But couldn't bear, dear Sir, to hear your *woe!*
> Although the custom is, we also feel,
> For every carter's *wok* to stop his *wheel!*
> I fear there's no Catholicism in
> The lion that belongs to your zoology,
> Or else in cage he had more quiet been
> When closely cooped,
> And with much more docility have stooped
> To *Dens'* theology!
> *Bead* a lion—and a foo *clase shave*
> You have for Life—the subject's on the *brink*
> Of what we call the grave;
> And you, I think,
> Should *pause* before the lion's *paws* you dare,
> Unless, indeed, you charge for wear and *tear!*
> Or wish to hatch
> A fame for bringing courage to the *scratch!*
> Were you an Irishman you might complain—
> "Inhuman lion! what is it ye *mane*
> By turning *tail* so?" then with gentle chiding
> You might just add,
> "I tell you what, my lad,
> If you don't hide yourself, you'll get a hiding;
> Or, as was threatened by the Showman's man,
> I'll whip the *rear*, though you maintain the *van!*"
> A swell on town—O Carter, to my view
> Is often a more knowing cove than you;
> The truth of which remark, if you would find it,
> Stands thus—if at his business half a dab,
> He shows himself a lion in his cab,
> And keeps a tiger standing up behind it!
> Two creatures not imbued with "perilous stuff,"
> For both are generally tame enough!
> However, Carter, this one fact's unfailing,
> Your exhibition is tarnation good;
> Behind a bit of common *iron* railing,
> You've tamed the fiercest creatures of the *wood!*
> In which respect, though flatt'ry thou abhorrest,
> Your acting is at least as good as *Forest!*
> The marvel scarcely seems to be believed;
> But, should it e'er be doubtfully received,
> And "Dubious" hint we lie;
> Then, of your animals, at once we'll out
> (Though, in our presence, pray you never free 'em)
> With this uncommon shout—
> "For shame, Sir! Fie!
> Lie in your teeth, Sir!—Lie! *did* you say lie?
> *We* say LIE!—SEE 'EM!"

CHINESE BARBARITY.—An unfortunate seaman of the Cornwallis recently wandered into the hands of a party of Chinese villagers, who immediately cut off his knee-pans, made an incision round each wrist, and stripped the skin off the muscles, up to the elbows, and down off each hand to the finger ends, leaving it dangling. In this condition the poor fellow was abandoned. On his being found, the village was destroyed by the boats of the ship The man is alive, and slowly recovering.—*Hampshire paper.*

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The annual celebration, usually known as "the Meeting of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford," is announced to take place this year at Worcester, on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant. The annals of this time-hallowed institution present a series of events unequalled in the history of any musical festival in this country, and it is within the walls of the venerable Cathedral of Worcester that many of the most interesting of these events have taken place. It was here, in 1773, that the talented Miss Linley, then recently united to the celebrated Sheridan, terminated her professional career; here, in 1788, the meeting was attended by George III. and his family (the performances on that occasion being held in the nave of the cathedral); and here, in 1800, was the "Creation" of Haydn introduced to an English provincial audience. The forthcoming meeting holds forth attractions which promise to equal, if not to eclipse, those of former days. The list of performers comprises the well-known names, in the soprano department, of Mrs. W. Loder (formerly Miss Woodyatt), Miss Birch, and Miss Davis. The mezzo-soprani are Miss Marshall and Miss Dolby; the counter-tenors are Hunt, of Hereford Cathedral, and Francis. Hobbs and Pearsall fill the tenor department; and the bass is strong in the names of Phillips and Leffler. The instrumental department is equally rich in eminent names, amongst which are those of F. Cramer, the leader, and the veteran violoncellist, Lindley (both of whom have nearly completed half a century of service at these meetings, having performed at Gloucester in 1793), Loder, Perry, Moralt, Crouch, Dragonetti, Anfossi, Card, Cooke, Williams, Baumann, Harper, Smithers, Platt, Chipp, &c; and the chorus, on this occasion greatly increased, will number above 200, including the members of the three choirs and others selected from the ancient concerts, the *élite* of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Choral Societies of Liverpool and Birmingham; making a total of above 300 performers, all "good men and true." The selections on the present occasion present many new and interesting features. On the first morning, service will be performed as usual at the cathedral, and a sermon preached by the bishop of the diocese. The musical portions of the service will comprise Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," and his "Jubilate," composed for the thanksgiving for the peace of Utrecht in 1713 (the latter of which has so long lain dormant, that it may be viewed in the light of a novelty), Dr. Croft's anthem, "Sing unto God," and Handel's coronation anthem, "Zadock the Priest." The versicles and responses will be sung to the grave and solemn harmonies of Tallis. The second morning's performance is the "Messiah," that never-tiring oratorio, which, although more frequently heard than any other, is listened to again and again with renewed delight by entranced and enraptured audiences. The third day will bring under notice Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," which contains some of the most striking choruses of the great master. The fourth day's performance is to be a new adaptation of Beethoven's sublime work, "The Mount of Olives," and called "Engedi, or David in the Wilderness," an alteration which has been made to remove the obstacles which have hitherto existed to the performance of this noble work in its original form. This is to be followed by a miscellaneous part, comprising songs and choruses by Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Guglielmi, Dr. Chard, and G. Perry. The evening performances are to consist, on the first evening, of Handel's ode, "Alexander's Feast," and a miscellaneous part; on the second evening, of Haydn's "Seasons," and, on the third evening, of Romberg's "Song of the Bell," and a short miscellaneous selection.

NORWICH, Tuesday Evening.—The members of the orchestra resumed the rehearsal at an early hour this morning, nor has their labour been light. The amazing quantity of music forming the usual programmes of an English county festival is to foreign artists a matter of wonder and astonishment; and the selections for the present meeting prove to be no departure from established customs. The concert this evening has been well attended. The patrons' gallery was graced by a numerous body of the nobility and gentry of this part of the country, among whom were the Bishop of Norwich and Mrs. Stanley, the Marquis of Northampton and the Hon. Miss Compton, Lord and Lady Colborne, Lord Ebrington, Major and Lady E. Wathen, Sir John Boileau, Bart., Sir William B. Proctor, Bart., Sir W. Foster, Sir James and Lady Flower, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Irby and family, Lady Foulkes and family, Mrs. Edmund Bacon, Daniel Gurney, Esq., E. Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., &c. &c.

BARDIC FESTIVAL.—The gathering of Welsh bards and minstrels will take place this year on the 12th and 13th of October, at Abergavenny, when several prizes for historical essays, poems, &c., will be awarded; also harps presented to the best performers, and medals to the best singers with that ancient instrument.

MRS. CHARLES KEAN.—This lady was delivered of a stillborn child at two o'clock on Sunday morning, at the Old Ship Hotel, where she had arrived the previous evening with her husband, for the purpose of fulfilling a week's engagement at the Brighton Theatre. Her unexpected *accouchement* will, of course, prevent her from playing, but Mr. Kean was to appear on Monday evening in *The Gamester*. Miss Argall, a pupil of Mr. Elton, was announced as *Mrs. Beverley.*

TRAINING AN ELEPHANT.—On Saturday week several gentlemen went into a wild beast show at Sheerness, some of whom began to tease the elephant, which is only confined by a short chain round one of its legs; the gentlemen amused themselves for a while by offering the animal apples, and then putting them into their pockets again; but, not much relishing such sort of sport, the sagacious animal, taking an opportunity when several of his tormentors were in a cluster near him, extended his trunk, and with one swoop laid seven of them sprawling on the floor.—*Kent Herald*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
TO ADVERTISERS.

WE insert a letter from our Printer, stating the number Printed of the above Paper. It will remove any doubt as to its being decidedly the best medium for Advertisers of all the Weekly Papers, being the first as regards respectability, and second in circulation to only one in the kingdom:

"198, Strand, Sept. 15, 1842.

"SIR—For the satisfaction of our Advertising Friends, we should be obliged by your stating the number printed of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS since its commencement to No. 18. Please to state also the average number of the last Four Weeks. Yours, respectfully,

"THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"To Mr. R. Palmer, 10, Crane court, Fleet-street."

"10, Crane-court, Sept. 16, 1842.

"GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request, I beg to state and pledge my word to the truth of the statement—that the number of stamped sheets printed for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from No. 1 to No. 18 inclusive, is 329,530; and the number for the last four weeks' papers

AVERAGES 23,888 PER WEEK.

The Stamp-office returns, when published, will bear out the above statement. I am, Gentlemen, yours very obediently, "R. PALMER.

"To the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand."

The charge for Advertising is 9d. per line, each. Advertisements must be sent to the Office, 198, Strand, on Thursday at latest.

All the numbers are now reprinted. Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen in the kingdom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Vérité.*"—*It is very rarely that we can find room for contributions of this nature.*

"*Captain Woodruff,*" *formerly of the steam-packet Clyde, requests us to state that he was not in command of the vessel when she was on shore at Neeve, but another person, who had been appointed to succeed him.*

"*Harrowgate.*"—*Thanks. We shall be happy to receive them.*

"*A Country News Agent.*"—*Part of the hint may be acted upon, but not that which proposes a system of exclusion.*

"*D. W.*"—*We are always happy to receive suggestions, and to attend to such as seem practicable.*

"*J. Valence.*"—*The launch of the Albion took place at Devonport. Our best thanks to the gentleman who writes from the Garrick Club, enclosing the opinion of a lady from Dublin.*

"*Clericus.*"—*The omission occurred in only part of our impression.*

"*Is Bacchi?*"—*We are always open to the receipt of such effusions, but are necessarily fastidious in selection.*

"*G. De' Angelis, Esq.,*" *Band-master 53rd Regiment.*—*The communication came too late for insertion, but we are much obliged by the politeness of the writer. We have more than once had the gratification of hearing the excellent band of the gallant 53rd.*

"*J. R.*"—*Declined, with thanks.*

"*One of the People.*"—*Our opinion of the Income-Tax is coincident with our correspondent's, and has often been expressed. We cannot, however, find room for his verses.*

"*The Automaton.*"—*Thanks again, but we did mean prose.*

"*M. M. M.*"—*The folding depends upon the good taste or discretion of the particular newsman who transmissit from town. It is not amiss now, that we should hint to the trade, that they will serve their subscribers by endeavouring to have the numbers folded in the way least likely to injure the effect of the engravings. Of course, however, those who bind the paper will have the fold-marks duly wetted and pressed out by the bookbinder. With respect to Chess and the Art-Union, our correspondents shall be gratified.*

"*S.*"—*We shall be glad of the views and notices.*

"*Aquila.*"—*There are several excellent; but our answer must depend upon the principle on which our correspondent wishes to insure.*

"*J. S.*"—*We will endeavour to attend to his request in Every Body's Column, but cannot do so this week. We never re-print verse in any other part of the paper.*

"*Harvest Home*" *is more suitable for a religious magazine.*

We should be glad to receive a sketch of the steam-ship Hindostan.

The trade in the north can be supplied by Mr. Barlow, Ducie-place, Manchester, who has all the numbers from the commencement.

The correspondents who address us on the subject of "Gray's Elegy and burial-place" shall be answered with authenticity next week. We find that most biographers chose to leave a doubt, but some of the correspondence will enable us to set the whole question at rest.

In accordance with the promise given in our last number, our readers will observe that, in different places, we this week give many additional illustrations of her Majesty's progress through Scotland—the details to some of which have already appeared in our pages.

The New Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 198, Strand, is now open for the publication of the journal, so that correspondents need not wait until the date announced, by mistake, in our last number, but forward their communications for the future to that address.

As the great influx of letters now poured in upon us demands something like classification at our hands, and, as very many correspondents who have business with the Publisher address the Editor, and *vice-versa*, sometimes extending their favours to the printer also, we have to request, as a general rule, that all letters may be addressed to the office—198, Strand—those having reference to the sale, or supply of the paper, to the Publisher, and those applying to its contents, or the insertion of articles, to the Editor only.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

The American news which has arrived by the Britannia is of the utmost importance, and does fairly bring us a source of political congratulation from abroad to quicken our anxiety to promote peace and civilization at home. The perilous boundary question it would seem is at length settled, and no more decisive result could be achieved by British diplomacy, provided it were achieved honourably—as we feel convinced it has been in every sense of the word—and with fair and mutual concession on the part of both nations.

The question, although apparently simple in itself, and seemingly, in the case of the King of Holland, long back decided by arbitration, has been used as a sort of seaton by diplomatists on both sides of the Atlantic to keep open a political sore, which expediency might make available in contingency to either party for the purposes of war, but which justice, humanity, and common sense have long since desired to see permanently healed. If Lord Ashburton has really effected this he has proved a good surgeon; he has applied the bandage and not the lancet; and he has succeeded in binding up a wound which has been left lacerated and bleeding more than blind politicians would believe. We are of those who think that half the ambition of uninsulated Europe may have its direction altered, and some of its impulses rebuked, by the fact which has come to greet us from the transatlantic world. Much mischief will be silenced; many intrigues will be paralysed; and some unruly tyranny struck dumb. The boundary question was always one of wider compass than it entered into the mind of the general public to conceive. When it [illegible] subject of special consideration by the Chamber of Commerce at Sheffield, and Mr. Urquhart drew up his private report, the newspapers of it which were printed and circulated astonished all who read them. They afforded a marvellous exposition, teemed with official letters, and confirmed beyond doubt the criminality of any Minister who should allow the *open sesame* to a war to be flung wide to any set of foreign diplomatists who might choose at a disadvantageous moment to Great Britain to enter in. That the question has been closed is, therefore, much more creditable than we have room, at this late period of receiving our intelligence, to narrate. But, while we take praise to our Government for the result, it is a praise only fairly shared, and which we are most anxious to divide, with the Government of the United States. We would gladly, too, meet not only the high officials, but the sensible and humane press, which has taken up the settlement of the dispute in a pure spirit of good fellowship, and with a high and dignified appreciation of the value of mutual national interests over any and every class of prejudices, or the more violent rage of personal or political agitation. We have, and we hope justly, no small pride and pleasure in quoting commentaries upon this subject in unison with our own from one of the most influential and respectable of the American journals—a journal of *commerce* moreover, and therefore possessing a knowledge of the most important basis of the intercourse between Great Britain and the United States. "We do not know," says the journal in question, "that we ever envied Napoleon his glory, or Cæsar his triumphs, or Crœsus his wealth. To swell the tide of human wretchedness—to deluge a continent with blood—this it is which achieves earthly glory; and wealth often comes of extortion, meanness, and fraud. But there is no such drawback upon the satisfaction which Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster must feel in looking at the noble monument they have reared—a monument greater, and loftier, and more glorious in its moral aspect than in any other. Whoever examines the pages of history will find that most wars have arisen from very trivial causes. The controversies which have been adjusted by the present treaty might easily, with bad management, have been made the occasion of a long and bloody war, in which every blow inflicted by either party would not only have told upon its object, but rebounded upon its author. It is an auspicious omen that such controversies can be settled between powerful nations on principles of justice and mutual concession. England deserves much credit for making the first decided overture for such an issue, and America for the readiness with which she accepted the proffered hand. It seems now as if there might be a more cordial good will existing between the two countries than ever before, and of longer continuance. Heaven grant that it may be so!"

The affair of the Caroline is also decided, and it would seem that the less quarrelsome topic of the right of search is the only question between the two countries new left to the contingencies of diplomatic controversy.

We are sorry to receive from all quarters complaints of the mere technical operation of the machinery of the income-tax. This is not as it should be. The tax is bad enough in itself, but, being borne and being tyrannous, those who resort to it upon plea of necessity should at least so regulate its tyranny that it should come upon the community in the easiest form to bear. We much regret to hear, however, that the case is not so, and that Government has not provided a fair and sufficient protection, in mere form, for the feelings of the thousands whom the tax itself sufficiently outrages without reference to the manner of its levy. It must be admitted on all hands, and perhaps this is nearly the only argument in its favour, that the income-tax was a very *decisive* measure, whether demanded or not by the acknowledged critical condition of the country and its finances; but if a measure be decisive, as for the moment, *against* a people, in its principle, so, on the other hand, it should be decisive in their favour, in its operation. There should be no vacillation nor uncertainty, and, as the extortion is complete, the means of extorting should be complete also. Now, we are credibly informed that in all the practical details of collection the means employed are most vexatious, owing to their want of contrivance and explicitness; that the papers are puzzling, intricate, and full of food for quibbling; in a word, that, however anxious the taxed victim is to expound the truth, the official documents will gag him in spite of himself. If this be true, Government has aggravated its oppression, and belied the general character of the Tories in the business detail of their legislation. The art has usually been to soften in practice what seemed harsh in theory, and never ought that art to be less lost sight of than at the present crisis of political discontent.

The numerous beautiful illustrations of the Queen's visit to Scotland which have adorned our paper from the commencement of that auspicious event, and will continue to embellish it, after our Sovereign's return, until the whole regal tour shall assume an entire aspect of completeness, will be, we hope, appreciated by all our readers, with due allowance for the order in which they fall. At a great distance from the metropolis, where events are waited for, art cannot, of course, keep up with railroads or intelligence, and the consequence is, that our news rather anticipates our embellishments, although it will require only ordinary discretion in our readers to fit every subject to its place. For instance, there are several subjects of illustration in this week's paper which touch an earlier stage of the royal tour; and we have even now received from our artists who are accompanying the excursion of her Majesty a number of pretty and characteristic incidental episodes of the royal journey, which, if art had the lightning wings of type, would save us the necessity of preferring this explanation to our readers. Where such great exertions, however, as the proprietors of this journal have made, in reference to the event in question, are so completely displayed, the public will be too sensible to expect from a weekly newspaper the same *lucidus ordo* which might be expected to crown a carefully-prepared and leisurely-published work. For all this there is more truth of immediate application than could well be expected from us, and our readers are sure in their conviction that our next week's number will complete and classify the entire letter-press and illustrations of the Queen of England's visit to Scotland's hills and glens.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM SCOTLAND.—The Queen and Prince Albert embarked on Thursday morning at Granton Pier in the Trident steam-ship for London. The suite will be conveyed in the Rhadamanthus, Shearwater, &c. Her Majesty is expected to arrive at Woolwich about noon on Saturday.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—A general meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock was held on Thursday, for the purpose of considering a dividend. At twelve o'clock, William Cotton, Esq., Governor, accompanied by the Deputy Governor and Directors, entered the court, which was numerously attended, although not crowded. After some observations from various proprietors, the governor moved that a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the profits of the bank, for the half year ending the 10th of October next, deducting 7d. in the pound for payment of the income-tax be agreed to. Mr. Woollaston moved, as an amendment, that the words "7d. in the pound for the payment of the income-tax," be omitted. After a short discussion, the amendment was put to the vote, when only five hands were held up in its favour. The governor announced that the dividend warrants would be delivered and payable on Tuesday, the 11th of October next.

CHRIST CHURCH.—On Wednesday next, being St. Matthew's day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the governors of the royal hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. Harrison, M.A., one of the classical masters, morning preacher at the Magdalen Hospital, and domestic chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; after which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where orations on the benefits of the royal hospitals will be delivered, according to ancient custom, by the four senior scholars, who are about to proceed to the University of Cambridge.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—The author of the successful new play of "Love's Sacrifice," is Mr. Lovell, who married Miss Lacy, formerly an actress on the London boards.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The grand autumnal dahlia and miscellaneous flower-show of the above society, was held on Tuesday in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The extreme fineness of the weather, added to the announcement that the present exhibition would be the last this season, contributed to render it one of the most successful since the establishment of the society; and the various specimens of flowers, fruit, and vegetables were generally admitted to be far superior to those shown at the corresponding period last year. Seventy-two prizes were awarded on this occasion, and the floral productions were tastefully arranged (in marquees erected about the grounds) under the superintendence of Messrs. Cuming and Warwick. The gates were opened to the public at one o'clock, and at half-past three his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, and was conducted through the various tents by Mr. Cuming, the honorary secretary to the society, and Mr. Cross. His Royal Highness expressed himself much gratified with the exhibition, and entered into conversation with several of the competitors. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at the gardens about four o'clock, and having joined the duke, the royal party again paraded the tents, the band striking up the national anthem.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The list issued by the Court, of bail cases to be heard, contains sixty-one, and the insolvents are all confined in the metropolitan prisons; thirty-six of them are in Whitecross-street. At the present period no diminution has taken place in the business in consequence of Lord Brougham's Act, which comes into operation on the 1st of November. Persons are, however, it is said, waiting to see the rules and orders to be issued by the Court of Bankruptcy. The new measure was passed for the benefit of persons out of custody, whilst the Insolvent Debtors' Court is to relieve persons in custody, and who are allowed to except £20 of property in each case from the creditors. There is, however, no provision of that character in Lord Brougham's Act. There are now between 300 and 400 prisoners in Whitecross-street Prison, 200 in the Queen's Prison, and about 50 in the Fleet. Some alterations are shortly expected in the Queen's Prison, which has been visited during the past week by the General Inspector of Prisons, by the authority of Sir James Graham. It is understood that there will be "four classes," the chief of which will be for persons remanded, and who refuse to file their schedules under the compulsory clause of the Insolvent Act. A place with iron bars is to be erected for the latter class. Scenes of debauchery have occurred in the Fleet and the Bench, and it is said that in the latter, by a regulation to be made, no person will be allowed more than a pint of wine a day. The coffee-room in the prison is to be pulled down, and all extravagance prevented. The rules are shortly expected to be issued.

ALLOWANCE FOR PICKING UP DROWNED BODIES.—At an inquest, held on Monday, before the coroner for London, at the vestry-room of St. John's, Horsleydown, the forman, a licensed victualler, stated that a waterman had mentioned to him that day that he saw a corpse floating down the river, and abstained from picking it up because the allowance of half-a-crown would not remunerate him for the trouble he should have. The jury concurred in considering the allowance too small, and that the public advantage required that it should be increased. The coroner said he was always anxious to do what the interest of the public required, and he should in future allow five shillings for bringing on shore a dead body; and more than that in cases where unusual circumstances, or more than ordinary trouble, entitled the parties to it.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PLANET STEAMER.—On Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, the Planet, a Gravesend steamer, belonging to the Star Company, left London-bridge wharf, with nearly 100 passengers on board. She had not proceeded far before it was discovered that the deck in the neighbourhood of the boilers was unusually hot, and that the vessel was on fire. Soon afterwards smoke ascended from the engine-room in large quantities; the passengers became greatly alarmed; and the captain brought up without delay to the tier off Alderman's stairs, Lower East Smithfield, when the Planet was made fast to the Duke of Cornwall, a Dublin steam-ship. The pumps of the Cornwall were put in requisition, and Captain Fisher, the superintending harbour-master, and the crew of a Thames police galley, with George Judge, their inspector, went on board to render assistance. The flames, fortunately, were extinguished before they had extended beyond the deck. While the fire was raging, Captain Smith, the master of the Vesper, another Star steamer, came on board, and found the boilers nearly red hot, and very little water in them, owing to some neglect on the part of the engineer or his assistants, and upon asking for an explanation, none could be afforded. Inspector Judge, of the Thames police, while assisting to put out the fire, was severely burnt

on one of his hands. It will be recollected that the Medway steamer, belonging to the same company, caught fire a few years ago, lower down the river, and was burnt to the water's edge; and the Planet would probably have shared the same fate, if the fire had not been discovered so early as it was, and immediate assistance rendered.

Furious Driving.—For some months past the neighbourhood of Islington and Holloway has been the scene of much excitement, in consequence of the opposition maintained between the omnibuses of Mrs. Wilson and Messrs. Colson, and more than once the lives of the passengers have been put in jeopardy as the result. On Tuesday one of the omnibuses ran over a person at the Blue Coat Boy, near the Angel, and inflicted injuries, which will most probably soon cost the sufferer his life.

Attempted Suicide.—Last week an attempt at suicide was made by Captain Beechencroft, at his residence in Mary-street, Hampstead-road, by cutting his throat with a razor, in his bedroom. Surgical assistance being procured, the wound was sewed up, and some faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. The unfortunate gentleman is between 50 and 60 years of age, and was a resident in the East Indies many years.

A Female found Drowned.—On Tuesday, the body of a female, apparently about 40 years of age, was found dead in the Regent's Canal, in the parish of Stepney. She was four feet in height, of fair complexion, had brown hair, and was dressed in a half-mourning gown, coloured shawl, green silk bonnet, black boots, and white stockings, one of which had the name of Barret, or Blessett, marked on it. The body was taken to the Ben Johnson public-house, Stepney.

Coach Accident.—An accident occurred on Monday evening to the Hendon and Mill-hill coach, on its return from town. When descending Golders-hill, on the north side of Hampstead-heath, the coach, drawn by three horses, came in contact with a fly, which the driver had drawn across the road on the wrong side, and which he neglected to draw aside, notwithstanding the repeated calls to him by the driver of the coach to do so; the consequence was, the immediate upset of the coach, for the shock, which was not sufficient to overthrow the fly (a common one-horse heath fly), broke the pole short asunder at its junction with the bed of the carriage. Most providentially the first plunge of the horses forced the traces over the roller bolts, and they were clear of the coach. The passengers thus escaped certain destruction.

Fires.—Shortly before three o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Leadbetter, japanner, Belvidere-place, Borough-road, behind the Queen's Bench Prison. Various engines soon arrived. After some time the firemen extinguished the flames, but not before considerable damage was done. The fire originated in the drying rooms. The damage will amount to nearly £200, and is not insured. The same premises were damaged by fire three months since.—About half-past two a fire was discovered raging in the timber-yard of Mr. Blower, in Paul-street, Finsbury. Engines arrived, but were not wanted. The police had extinguished the fire in the interim. The loss is trifling, and is insured.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Chatsworth.—Among the fashionables now visiting the Duke of Devonshire here are—the Marquis of Normanby, Hon. G. H. and Lady Louisa Cavendish, Right Hon. F. Leveson Gower, Lady Elizabeth Grey, Lady Webster, Matthew Webster, Esq., of the Rifle Brigade, D. Barton, Esq., &c. The Duke's drawing-room band has just arrived from London, and preparations are making for a grand *fête*.

The Duke of Sussex has left Kensington-palace for Alton Towers, to honour the Earl of Shrewsbury with a visit.

Earl de Grey, at the date of the last despatches, had left Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, where he had accompanied the King of Hanover, for Frankfort. His lordship is expected to arrive in St. James's-square at the close of the ensuing week.

Louis Philippe's daughter, the Princess Clementine, whose hand was sought in marriage by a Prince of Saxe Coburg, asked three months to reflect. The time specified has just expired, and the Princess has answered in the negative.—*Letter in the Post.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge went to Coombe Wood on Saturday, and spent the day shooting. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to his residence at Kew.

Hanover, Sept. 8.—"His Majesty the King continues to grow better, and left his bed to-day. The convalescence continuing, no more bulletins will be issued. Dusseldorf, 6th Sept. 1842.—C. Baring, Dr."

We hear that Prince Esterhazy is expected to prolong his stay at Dover for some days longer, for the advantage of the marine baths. His Excellency will proceed to Middleton Park shortly after his arrival in town, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Jersey.

Woburn Abbey.—No day is yet named for the reception of the distinguished visitors who are expected. It is probable, however, that the Duke of Cambridge, Prince George, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Clementina Villiers, will arrive on Saturday or Monday next.

Windsor, Tuesday.—It is now considered as not at all improbable that her Majesty's sojourn in the north will be so prolonged beyond the time originally fixed upon for the departure of the court, as to delay the period of the arrival of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert at the Castle until the middle of next week.

The preliminaries of a marriage are said to be arranged between the Marquis of Blandford and the Lady Fanny Vane Stewart, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry; but as the noble Lord is still a minor, the nuptials will be deferred until after his Lordship comes of age, which will be in June next.

Sir Robert Peel is expected to join Lady Peel and family at Drayton Park at the close of the week, from attending on her Majesty during her tour in Scotland. Sir Robert will entertain a select party at Drayton, the first week in the ensuing month, to enjoy the sport of pheasant-shooting over his well-stocked preserves.

The Bishop of Barbadoes had an interview with Lord Stanley on Tuesday at the Colonial Office.

Despatches from the Governor of British Guiana were received at the Colonial Office this week.

The Earl of Auckland and the Hon. Miss Eden have left Eden-lodge, late Gore house, on a visiting tour. The Hon. Miss Fanny Eden is staying on a visit to her sister, the Dowager Countess of Buckinghamshire, at Blackheath.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family are not expected to return to town till the middle of November.

Lord Rabolesdale and the Earl of Durham have been both pursuing their studies under the Rev. Mr. Joyce, at Dorking.

The works in progress for the erection of a new royal Conservatory at Buckingham Palace have been suspended. The splendid furniture in the state apartments has been covered up, and some of the rooms dismantled, as, according to present arrangements of the Court, her Majesty and her illustrious family will not come to town until the latter end of January.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by the Baroness Ahlefeldt and Baron Kneyebeck, arrived in town on Wednesday morning from Kew. Her Royal Highness visited and inspected St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. The Princess also paid a visit to the Pantheon. Her Royal Highness, attended by Baroness Ahlefeldt, returned to Kew in the afternoon.

His Serene Highness Prince Esterhazy returns to town to prepare for the reception of his Imperial Highness the Archduke of Austria. The Archduke, after visiting Portsmouth, will come to town on the 20th to pay his respects to her Majesty at Windsor. His Imperial Highness has come to England to visit the marvels of the naval art we possess, and to fit himself for the command of those armaments of Austria in which he has already distinguished himself in an inferior rank.

FROM OUR LATE EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

Edinburgh, Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the royal *cortège*, left Dalkeith Palace before nine for Queensferry; and arrived at Newhall at eleven, where the royal party embarked on board the Queen Margaret steamer. Only the Prince and two ladies accompanied her Majesty in the boat, which bore her from the shore of Lothian, and which took a westward sweep for a considerable distance, partly perhaps to obtain a view of the surrounding beauties on either bank of the Forth, and partly to afford time for the embarkation of the other official attendants, and the carriages by another boat, which cut right across, and having landed at the North Ferry its passengers and freight, left the quay, while the boat with her Majesty on board, after sailing eastward beyond Inchgarvy, neared the pier, and disembarked at twelve o'clock at noon, the royal steamer firing a salute, and the gathering on the quay and heights of North Ferry greeting the landing by signals which we could see but not hear.

Perth, Wednesday.—The towns and villages through which the royal *cortège* had to pass in her Majesty's journey northward, vied with each other in decorations and devices in honour of the Queen. At the confines of the county, and about ten miles distant from Perth, the road intersects the Ochill hills, through Gleufurg. The Farg, an inconsiderable mountain rivulet, meanders down the glen to which it gives its name: and so narrow is the pass, that in many places there is barely room for the road and the brook to keep clear of each other. Emerging from this defile, the luxuriant and richly variegated vale of the Earn opens gradually upon the view. This fertile and delightful strath is enlivened and enriched by the mansions of the nobility and gentry, exhibiting all that cultivation and refined taste can add to natural fertility and beauty. Her Majesty kept the Great North-road, cutting right across the valley until the *cortège* reached its verge, then turning off by the base of the northern hills, proceeded to Dupplin Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoull, which was reached at two o'clock. In this splendid mansion the Queen did the noble family the honour to partake of a sumptuous *déjeuner*. Dupplin Castle commands one of the best views of the valley of the Earn, both to the east and west. A deputation of the town-council, consisting of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and city clerks, was received at Dupplin, and had the honour of presenting an address to the Queen.

From Dupplin *en route* eastward to Perth the most striking and prominent object is Mordan, or Moncrieffe hill. Lifting the eye off this delightful scene, and following the course of the river, the ancient city of Perth arrests the attention, with its stately bridge, its towering steeples and spires standing out in bold relief.

Beyond Perth, and on the opposite bank of the river, stands the ancient Royal Palace of Scone, once the residence of the Scottish monarchs, and still a princely fabric, peering out of the thickly-wooded policies in which it is embedded. Here the sovereigns of Scotland were crowned in days of yore: and with many interesting events in civil and ecclesiastical history Scone is intimately connected. As the eye stretches northward, the distant views assume an Alpine sublimity and magnificence. First, the lower range of the Grampians borders the expansive plain in the body of the scene, and then behind them rise, in towering grandeur, the lofty summits of the upper range, until the view is bounded by their cloud-piercing peaks. Never was this sublime and splendid scene beheld by human eye under more auspicious circumstances than it was this day seen by Queen Victoria. The sun had now reached the far west, casting his rays over the enchanting scene, and producing the perfection of light and shade on its hills and plains; and a full tide of the Tay, bearing on its bosom vessels of various burden, all glittering and gay in honour of the royal visitant.

Descending from this delightful eminence, the Queen approached the ancient city of Perth, through the avenue which intersects the South Inch, one of the city parks. At the South Port the Queen was received by the magistrates and town-council, and the Lord Provost, in elegant court attire, presented the keys of the city, which were graciously received and returned by the Sovereign. The gates of the city were now thrown open, and her Majesty and retinue passed through under a magnificent triumphal arch which had been erected for the occasion. The magistrates and council, in carriages guarded by the high constables, escorted the Sovereign and retinue through the city, passing through Prince's-street, St. John's-street, and George-street, to the bridge. Every opening in the streets was fitted up with platforms, and every window crowded with a well-dressed and joyful population. As her Majesty passed along, the densely thronged multitude rent the air with their deafening cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs from the casements indicated the universal joy. Her Majesty appeared in excellent spirits, and remained and returned the gratulations with much condescension and grace. The multitude which passed into Perth from all quarters during the night, and throughout the course of the day, was beyond all precedent. Not fewer than from 40,000 to 50,000 strangers were added to the population. In the evening 500 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the County-hall in honour of the royal visit, while bonfires and coloured lights illumined the neighbouring heights. Her Majesty honoured the Earl of Mansfield by dining at Scone Palace, at eight o'clock. She is to sleep in the same royal residence. May she enjoy "pleasing dreams and slumbers light."

Scone Palace.—Her Majesty left Scone Palace at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Dunkeld at half-past one. The carriage stopped in the Bowling Green, and her Majesty having alighted, took the arm of Prince Albert, and slowly walked round the green, manifesting, by her gratified looks, the admiration with which she beheld the gallant array of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, who had assembled to the number of not less than a thousand, all clad in "the garb of old Gael." The spectacle was of the most animating description; and the bells rang a merry peal in honour of the illustrious pair. Having changed horses, the Royal carriage proceeded on its route to Taymouth castle, amidst continued acclamations.

Bushy-park.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager having, by the advice of her physicians, decided on passing the winter in the south of England, the mansion and grounds of Lord de Mauley, called Canford-park, have been taken by her Majesty for two years.

Accidents.—On Friday afternoon two accidents occurred to the workmen employed in Water-lane, Fleet-street. Some portion of the sewer in progress had been completed, and while one of the labourers was in the act of refilling the opening, a wheelbarrow of clay slipped from his hand, and fell on a bricklayer named Scroggins, who was engaged at a depth of 25 feet from the surface, inflicting a severe wound on the back of his head. This poor fellow had scarcely been removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital before another labourer, named Manning, received very severe injuries from a hod of bricks falling upon him through the carelessness of a man employed in conveying them into the sewer.

Destructive Fire in Bloomsbury.—On Thursday night, after the family of Mr. William Ostell, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, had retired to bed, they were aroused by the police constable with an alarm of fire. The inmates endeavoured to effect an escape by the street door, but from the shop and landing-place being on fire, they were compelled to get out at the top of the house. The engines from Crown-street, High Holborn, Farringdon-street, and others, quickly attended, and from the good supply of water obtained, they were instantly put into operation. By these means the upper part of Mr. Ostell's premises were saved, but nearly the whole of the valuable contents of the shop were destroyed. Mr. Ostell is insured in the Sun Fire-office. The property destroyed is estimated at £800.

Extensive Robbery at Preston.—Information was received at Bow-street on Friday of a robbery having been committed in Preston, to the amount of nearly £2000. It appears that the property, which consists entirely of notes, was enclosed in a maroon-coloured pocket-book, which was stolen from the pocket of a gentleman, whilst walking in the streets of that town. The numbers and amount of the stolen notes are known and published. A reward of £100 is offered for the apprehension of the offenders and the restoration of the property.

Serious Accident to Mr. Carter.—Another accident occurred to Mr. Carter, the rival of Van Amburgh, on Tuesday evening, which has incapacitated him from appearing on the succeeding nights at the English Opera-house. In the piece called *The Lion King*, Mr. Carter had to encounter a lion and other animals confined in a cage. On Tuesday night, on Mr. Carter entering the cage, the lord of the forest made a sudden spring, and before Mr. Carter had time to prevent him, seized him by the hand with his teeth. Mr. Carter commenced striking him with all his might with the butt-end of a whip. The audience applauded most vociferously, little thinking that it was a combat in reality. The scene was dropped; and Mr. Carter, having bound a handkerchief round his arm, left the cage, the animal growling at him as he went out. He was attended by Mr. Braine, a surgeon. This is the second time Mr. Carter has been bitten by the same animal within the last week.

Suicide at Waterloo Bridge.—At an early hour on Thursday morning, a female about 25 years of age, dressed in fashionable style, committed a most determined act of suicide, by throwing herself into the river from the first arch on the Middlesex side of Waterloo-bridge. She had a few words with a gentleman immediately previous to her committing the rash act. A reward has been offered for the recovery of the body, but up to 10 o'clock last night it had not been found. Jealousy is said to be the cause. Her name is unknown, but she resided in Webber-street, Lambeth.

Coombes and Newell.—The great sculler's match for £100 between these men, was decided on Thursday. The men to row from Westminster-bridge to Putney. They started at a quarter past four, and Newell took the lead, which he increased at Wandsworth to 150 yards, and then shipped a wave which filled his wherry, and she went down, Newell having just time to get into his cutter. Coombes then rowed close in shore, and arrived at Putney a few minutes before five, winning the match, much to the disappointment of Newell.

Salford Sessions, Wednesday.—Sentences have been passed on several of the late rioters. They were placed in batches before the chairman and bench of magistrates; and after being addressed by the chairman, received sentences, varying from two years' imprisonment to one month, and finding sureties for good behaviour.

Police.—Thames Office.—On Thursday Captain *Philip Partridge*, late master of the ship Jarrow, of Liverpool, was brought before Mr. Ballantine for final examination, charged with the wilful murder of three Spanish seamen on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. The prisoner was formally committed to Newgate for trial at the next Old Bailey sessions.

Bow-street.—*James Samuel Brown*, a clerk in the General Post-office, was committed for trial, for having forged Post-office money-orders.

William Parry has been brought up at Union-hall, charged with stabbing Elizabeth Diggle, and inflicting a severe wound on her arm. He was committed on the charge.

Edith Rouse was re-examined at Guildhall, charged with stealing three diamond rings, valued £40, the property of Mrs. Greenhaugh, of Smithfield-bars. A further remand was made.

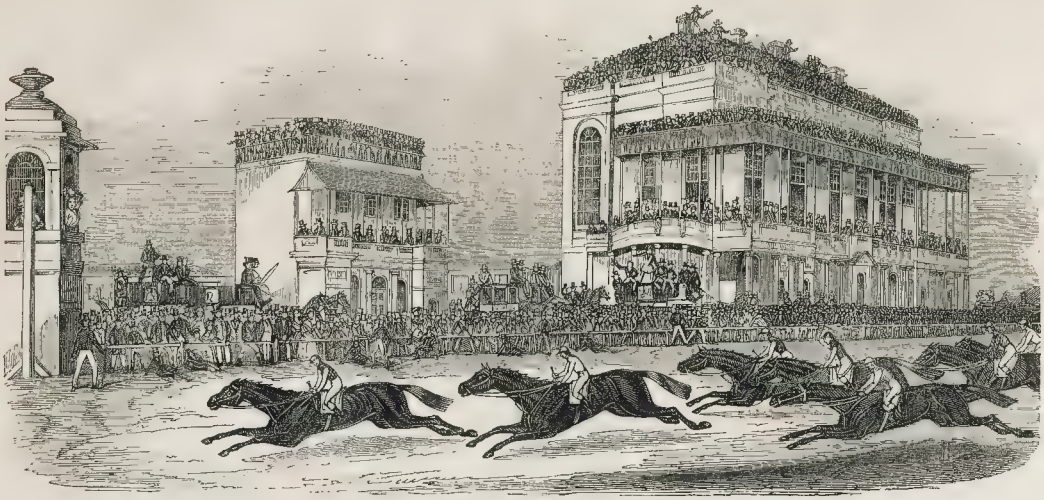
Union-hall.—A timber-dealer and wharfinger, named *Daniel Good*, was remanded for further examination, on suspicion of uttering a forged bill of £163 13s. 9d., purporting to be accepted by Evans, Brothers, and Co., Three Cranes Wharf.

Several paupers of the Greenwich Union were brought up at the police-office of that town on Thursday, charged with disorderly conduct there, and purposely tearing their clothes to pieces, leaving themselves naked in the ward. Three were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, three for 21 days, and the remainder for 14 days, in Maidstone gaol.

A letter from Frankfort of the 1st instant states that the King of Hanover had followed the example of the ex-King of the Netherlands, and married, towards the close of the last month, the widow of the President Beulwitz.

Madrid, Sept. 1.—This being the second anniversary of the grand Pronunciamento of 1840, which is looked upon as the birthday of the present Government, it was celebrated with becoming solemnity.

Chemnitz, Sept. 1.—We have just received the melancholy intelligence that the town of Sayda was this morning burnt to the ground, with the exception of 20 houses. A report states that Tetschen is in flames, and several hundred acres of forest.—*Hamburgh papers*, Sept. 6.



DONCASTER GRAND STAND.—THE ST. LEGER RACE.

THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER RACE.

A race! a race! at rapid pace,
And Doncaster is now the place,
Upon the best of courses.
For Doncaster their speed men spur,
It will make many a *donkey stir*,
E'en let alone the horses!

Oh! many a man ere this day week,
Although no *ditcher's* fate he'd seek,
Will wish he'd been a *hedger!*
And through our brain a thought will range,
That there'll be an uncommon change
In *cash books*, through this *Ledger!*

The man who looks you thro' and thro',
With "I'm as good a man as you"—
A flash, bold, slang, dead-setter,
Will drop his chops, and mutter, "Fish,
As *good* as you!—I only wish
I'd never been a *better!*

The horses start:—Where's Rosalind?
There' Seahorse!—such seahorse you'll find
As proves at sea on few decks!
The *Post* calls Rosalind a host,
But Rosalind's not near the *post!*
And what becomes of *Judex?*

Where's Attila?—what *nowhere* found!
The odds are veering round and round;
How hard a prophet's fate is!
Oh, Attila, thy heels are light!
But, being fairly out of sight,
Why what becomes of *Vates?*

Where is the Queen Victoria? where!
Why, in the Highlands, taking air.

Ha! then a million on it!
If she's in any Scottish place,
The little mare that wins the race
Is sure to be *Blue Bonnet!*

Ay! there she is! the mare has won
For Scotland and Lord Eglinton
A triumph for the North.
Most gallantly she cantered in,
And thought it *Policy* to win
As *first*, instead of *Forth!**

They say her jockey, by the bye,
Is nothing but a living *Lye*;
And not a soul can doubt it.
But we affirm, upon our word,
That no *lie* ever yet was heard,
With so much *truth* about it.

Now, brother Prophets, mind your eye,
While we propound this prophecy,
And wisdom sure begins it.
We here predict of the next race,
The horse that has the foremost place,
Will be the horse that wins it!

* Mr. Forth's Policy started.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

The subject for the Doncaster prize for this year is the battle of Richard and Saladin at Azostos, where, according to the historian Badakin, the lion-hearted Plantagenet, who was everywhere in the field, not only as a most skilful commander, but as one of the bravest of soldiers, is supposed to have met Saladin; but whether this be historically correct or not, the poets of every country, having eulogized their favourite heroes of the Crusades by placing them in combat with the hero of the east, as Scott's Sir Kenneth, the Conrad of Germany, Charles Martel, &c., give ample poetic license for this production—without naming Cooper's spirited painting of the same subject; though, were it perfectly ideal, the beauty of the group would be an excuse quite sufficient for its composition. The fiery war-horse of Richard has in the charge overthrown the lighter Arab steed of Saladin, which, from some wound in the shock, is shown in the agonies of death, with great effect and truth to nature; whilst the agile Saladin, nothing daunted by his fall, is seen reaching over his prostrate horse in graceful but vigorous attitude, watching to take ample vengeance on Richard, whose manly figure, seated firmly (as a rock) on his horse, rampant over the body of the fallen steed, is well prepared with a giant grasp of his deadly axe for a closer approach.

The contrast of costume in the flowing drapery of Saladin with the close coat-mail of Richard—the graceful form of the former with the herculean figure of the latter—the dying horse with the life and vigour of the other, renders this one of the most beautiful groups we have seen; and such strict attention has been given to the detail of all this, that we are at once led to the subject. The prize is the selection and gift of the Earl of Chesterfield, and from the manufactory of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt. Height of group, 2 ft. 4 in.; weight, 495 oz. A detail of the Doncaster Cup will be found in p. 302.

BUCK SHOOTING IN THE HIGHLANDS.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This triennial festival commenced on Monday last by the performance of the customary rehearsal. The orchestra is formed of the leading instrumentalists from the metropolis, whilst the choral band, numbering nearly 300 persons, are from the different choral associations in the town and neighbourhood. The principal vocalists are Madame Caradori Allan, Signora Pacini, Miss Hawes, and Miss Rainforth; Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Balfe, and Signor Rubini. Mr. F. Cramer leads, and Mr. Edward Taylor conducts. The selections for the evening concerts include the favourite overtures of Mozart, Spohr, Weber, and Cherubini, and the best-known symphonies of Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn. Mendelssohn is altogether overlooked, which, as he is now admitted to be the greatest oratorio, overture, concerto, and symphony composer of living musicians, is a matter of some astonishment. The rehearsal of this morning was occupied with the performance of a new oratorio of Spohr, entitled *The Fall of Babylon*, and an altered arrangement of the oratorio of *Samson*, by Handel. The *Samson* of Handel has been entirely re-arranged by Mr. Edward Taylor, and appears with advantage. Some good choruses are introduced from Handel's other oratorios, and so also some songs from his less known works. The chorus-singers seem to have enjoyed excellent rehearsals, and the talent of the band is unquestionable. The performances, therefore, are likely to afford a high and rare treat to the lovers of music in this musical part of England.

REDUCTION OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.—It is now certain, although no bill has yet finally passed Congress, that the army will be reduced.

THE QUEEN LEAVING THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL'S.

THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

At three o'clock on Wednesday her Majesty took her departure from Dunkeld, when a royal salute was again fired from the battery. The royal *cortège* was accompanied by a guard of Lord Glenlyon's Highlanders, sixty in number, each carrying a Lochaber axe, and preceded by eight Highland pipers. Her Majesty seemed highly delighted with the animating scene, and smiled and bowed in return to the cheers of the assembled multitude as she passed. A bonfire was kindled on Birnam Hill on Tuesday evening, and a young lad who had joined some others in a little frolic in kicking an old pan, rolled down a precipice of upwards of 100 feet. He was found at the bottom apparently lifeless, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

HER MAJESTY AT TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

Taymouth was a scene of the greatest bustle, animation, and excitement on Wednesday, the day of her Majesty's expected arrival. From a very early hour the population poured in from all quarters. Vehicles of every description, groaning with loads of passengers, and troops of pedestrians, were wending their way to Taymouth —many from very distant parts—from Greenock, Dumbarton, Inverary, Oban, Inverness-shire, Forfarshire, Banff, Aberdeenshire, and from the metropolis of Perthshire, the Fair City, in great numbers. At half-past twelve o'clock, the Breadalbane Highlanders were marched to the front of the Castle, and underwent a review; and a finer body of men, about 200, could not well be selected in any part of Scotland. They were divided into five companies. The first company, with their swords and targets, had a very splendid appearance; while the light company were dressed as foresters, in shepherd tartan dresses, kilts of course, and had firelocks. This company was also much admired, as indeed were the whole corps, and especially the grenadiers, a giant parcel of men. At half-past two, a body of about sixty men, from the estate of Menzies, elegantly dressed in Menzies' uniform, came forward under the leadership of their chief, Sir Neil Menzies of that ilk, Bart., and took their stations on the lawn; and also about thirty men from Mr. Menzies of Chesthill's property. The different companies were liberally provided with pipers, flags, &c. The Menzies' company had two very elegant banners of white silk, one of which had the Menzies' arms, and the other "God save the Queen." There was an endless variety of designs on the Breadalbane flags. A company of the 92nd Regt., and a number of the 6th Dragoon Guards, were also on the ground. The target men were drawn up in a circular line in the front of the colonnade, and the dragoons were stationed at the west corner of the main body of the castle, immediately behind them. The marquees were to the left, and drawn out on both sides of the carriage-way. On the west side, in front of the new wing, were the foresters, while the 92nd were placed immediately opposite the main entrance and on the south of the square, and having the other companies of the Breadalbane men on their right and left. In this position they awaited her Majesty's arrival

At five o'clock a flag was hoisted on the top of the Crag of Dule, as a signal that the Queen was approaching. At twenty minutes to six her Majesty entered the elegant triumphal arch at the front of the Castle, and, escorted by a party of the Carbineers, drove slowly along in her open carriage and four, followed by six other carriages and four, and several pair of single-horse vehicles. The cheering of the many thousands who lined the road along rolled on to the vast multitude who were assembled on the lawn, and who joined in the universal hurrah—nine times nine—to which the surrounding hills re-echoed. She alighted at the main door of the princely abode at sixteen minutes to six, when a royal salute was fired, and the royal standard—brought from England for the special purpose—was substituted for the Breadalbane flag on the top of the Castle.

The Breadalbane Highlanders were ranged on the lawn in front of the Castle, and the marquis stood in front, about 150 yards in advance of his men. As soon as the Queen approached, the marquis called out, "Highlanders, attention!" and all followed the marquis in giving the grand salute. When her Majesty entered the Castle, she was conducted to the balcony by the marquis, when the Highlanders gave nine hearty Highland cheers. Her Majesty and Prince Albert immediately made their appearance on the balcony, when the cheering was again resumed, and graciously acknowledged. She then retired within, and the vast multitude thereafter dispersed, to assemble again in the evening to witness the fireworks. The dinner took place at eight o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert occupying the centre of the table, the Marquis of Breadalbane on the left of her Majesty, and the Marchioness on the right of Prince Albert. In front of the Castle there were platforms erected, where Highland dances took place by torch-light, and her Majesty witnessed them from the balcony. On the lawn were the words, "Welcome, Victoria and Albert," in transparent lamps, which had a magnificent effect. The fort on the hill, opposite the Castle, was covered with variegated lamps, and bonfires blazed on every promontory. Many of the trees were hung with lamps, which gave the grounds quite the effect of a fairy land. Mr. Menzies, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. G. Campbell, of Front, and many other gentlemen,

(continued on page 300.)

THE QUEEN'S ENTRY INTO THE CITY OF PERTH.

PROVINCIAL.

BUXTON.—On Sunday last, an earnest and a powerful appeal was made in St. John's Church, to a highly respectable audience, by the Rev. Robert Pennyman Hull, B.A., incumbent of this place, for the benefit of the charity fund for the relief of the infirm poor, resorting to the Baths at Buxton, when the sum of £29 8s. 2d. was collected.

LEAMINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.—During the past week—three days of which were devoted to the attractive sports of Warwick races, and their accompanying amusements—the principal hotels here were quite besieged with visitors, and the town, generally, extremely full of company. Among the nobility and gentry who took up their quarters at Leamington were the Duke of Beaufort, the Earls of Chesterfield, Wilton, Howth, Miltown, &c.; Lords G. Bentinck, Ossulston, Forester, Seymour, Oranmore, Bagot, A. Lennox, C. Beauclerk, Lindsay, &c.; Hon. Captain Rous, M.P., Hon. Colonel Anson, M.P. Rubini's farewell concert, at the Music Hall, on Saturday morning last, was very fully and most fashionably attended, nearly 400 persons being present, including Lord and Lady Leith and family, with a large party from Stoneleigh Abbey, where a numerous circle of distinguished visitors had been hospitably entertained during the week, his Lordship having acted as one of the stewards at the races. Much disappointment has been felt at the *sine die* postponement of another concert intended to have been given on the 20th inst., and for which Madame Grisi, Signori Ernesta Grisi, the Lablaches, Mario, &c., had been engaged, but which has been unavoidably abandoned, owing to the indisposition of the unrivalled *prima donna*. The Leamington grand dahlia show, at the commencement of the week, produced a most pleasing exhibition.

DUEL.—A hostile meeting took place at Tenby, on Tuesday morning, in a field near the town, between C. Wells, Esq. (the mayor) and Capt. Freeling (son of the late Sir Francis Freeling). Two shots were exchanged, but happily without effect.

TYRANNICAL ABUSE IN DOVER GAOL.—At the Dover police-court, James Fitzjames and Edward Gladstane, comedians, were charged by Frederick Fox Cooper with assaulting him on the previous evening. The charge being proved against Fitzjames, he was fined 10s., including costs. The same parties were then charged with threatening the life of Mr. Cooper that morning, and were required to find two sureties in £20 each to keep the peace for two months, and in default were committed. They found bail after being confined three or four hours. From this incarceration arose a charge on their part against the gaoler and turnkey of Dover gaol, for exceeding their duty in causing their hair to be cropped after the fashion of common felons during the short time they were in their custody while bail was procuring, according to the decision above. The magistrates met on Friday to investigate the case, when Mr. Bass appeared as the solicitor for the complainants, and submitted that, although, in order to bring the matter before the justices, he had advised the parties to take out summons for assaults, the proper course would be to treat the matter as one involving a tyrannical excess of duty on the part of the officers,—to which course the magistrates assented.—Mr. Fitzjames was sworn, and stated, that on being placed in custody till they found bail, they amused themselves with singing the song of "All's Lost," when the gaoler came to them, and threatened, if they did not leave off singing, to place them where they would not get bail for three days. He then made them take off their coats and hats, and tuck up their shirt sleeves. After this their hair was cropped short, by order of the gaoler. They were placed among the debtors, but were ordered not to speak. The turnkey told them that they must pick oakum, or go without their dinner. He (Mr. Fitzjames) declined both. The gaoler threatened that if they did not conform to the rules of the prison, they would be publicly whipped. He clearly understood that if he did not pick oakum he would have no dinner. The gaoler's manner was such as to intimidate him. Gladstane asked the surgeon if it was necessary they should have their hair cut. The surgeon said he thought not. The gaoler said, "If you do not submit to the rules, you will be placed upon bread and water." They both remonstrated with the gaoler on having their hair cut; and Mr. Gladstane requested him to wait till their friends returned with bail. Their hair was cut off about a quarter of an hour after they were put into gaol. One of their friends stated, in the hearing of the gaoler, that he would go and get bail for them.—Mr. Gladstane corroborated the statement of Mr. Fitzjames, and added, that they expostulated with the officers not to take off their hair, as they would be bailed in a few minutes, and the want of their hair would be detrimental to them in their profession as actors. To this the turnkey replied, in jest, that he would cut off their heads if the gaoler bid him.—The gaoler stated that, while in his house he heard a noise some time after the complainants were locked up, on which he went to the gaol, and found them bellowing and singing. He informed them that if they infringed the rules of the prison they would be placed in solitary confinement for three days. He admitted that he ordered the complainants to be "cropped," and subjected to the same treatment as other prisoners committed for misdemeanour. They had been examined by Mr. Coleman, the surgeon of the gaol. They were clean. They neither of them asked to have their hair left on. He told Macdonald to treat these men as misdemeanants. He was bound to take their description. All prisoners were treated in the same way, and the rules of the prison left him no alternative. Persons of the higher classes of society, he said, had been served similarly; and instanced a Mr. Baring and a Mr. Beresford, who had their hair cropped in Dover gaol.—Mr. Coleman, jun., surgeon, had examined the complainants in gaol. He told Mr. Cockhard he should treat them as other prisoners; and he thought the gaoler did quite right. He did not say it was unnecessary to cut their hair. He thought it was about two o'clock when he examined them. They were treated the same as other prisoners. He saw no harshness exercised towards them by the gaoler. The gaoler did not tell him for what complainants were committed.—Mr. Robins said he went to the gaol to offer bail about three o'clock.—Mr. Fitzjames said, "There was no noise: we merely sang."—One of the justices said, the case for their consideration was, whether the officers had exceeded their duty; and, if not, whether they had been harsh in the exercise of it.—Mr. Bass submitted that they had done both; that they ought not to have entrapped the surgeon into an order to treat these gentlemen as other prisoners, without having informed him that they were only waiting for bail; that they had evidently knowledge that bail was about to be given, as a person, in the hearing of the gaoler, had told the parties that he would go and fetch bail; and that the necessity of the case did not require any such severity as had been used; and he then left the case to the decision of the Bench, quite confident that they would, as well for the sake of justice as for the honour of the town, prevent the perpetration of such outrages by their officers.—The Court was then cleared, and after being in deliberation a considerable time, the parties were called in, and the Mayor said the Bench had, after well weighing the evidence, come to the conclusion that the governor of the goal was perfectly justified in ordering the hair of the prisoners to be cut off, and therefore they dismissed the case.

DOVER, Sept. 12.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Russel, inspector of prisons, entered upon an investigation of this case at the goal of Dover. There was a full bench of magistrates in attendance. The inquiry, however, was conducted privately, and, therefore, we are unable to give a detail of the proceedings. From what has transpired, however, we understand that the evidence of Messrs. Fitzjames and Gladstone, and the gaoler and turnkey, was taken by Mr. Russell, who is to draw up a report to be submitted to the Secretary of State. Mr. Russell, we hear, reproved the gaoler for the haste with which he had the parties cropped, although he did not assert that that functionary had overstepped, strictly speaking, the prison rules laid down for him. These rules, however, we understand, are to be revised, so as to prevent a similar occurrence in future.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—A fire took place at a large bonded warehouse situate in Galton-street, Dundee-street, and Paisley street, the property of Sir John Tobin. It is called Tobin's bonded warehouse, No. 212, and is occupied by Messrs. Graham and Taylor. The front, or gable-end of the warehouse, which looks to the west, is in a narrow street called Paisley-street. The south side of the warehouse is in a rather broad street, now called Galton-street, but better known by its former name of Robert-street North. The north side of the warehouse is in a narrow street called Dundee-street, on the opposite side of which is a long range of lofty warehouses. On the eastern end the warehouse adjoins private dwelling-houses. The upper stories of this extensive warehouse were filled with cotton, coffee, sugar, rice, &c. The vaults are stored with materials of a still more inflammable character, such as palm-oil, turpentine, saltpetre, and rum. The warehouse was closed at the usual hour, four o'clock, and all was then safe as usual. In little more than an hour after, or about twenty minutes past five o'clock, smoke was observed to issue from the door of the jigger-loft, and very speedily the flames became observable, and spread with remarkable rapidity. Information of this was promptly communicated to the nearest police-station, and at half-past five Mr. Whitty, Superintendent Leverett, and other officers, were on the spot. Engines quickly followed, and though the fire had then gained considerable head, it might probably have been subdued before it had penetrated to the story underneath, had there been an abundant and ready supply of water. Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Whitty, and the men under their command, exerted themselves with all the daring and skill for which they have become celebrated, in order to arrest the progress of the destructive element; but it nevertheless slowly descended into the lower apartments, and began to assume a terrific, though magnificent aspect. Men were busily employed in emptying of their stores those rooms to which the flames had not penetrated, and a good deal of cotton and other articles was got out, and deposited in an adjoining street. Whilst engaged in this work, some of the bricks forming the arch of the uppermost doorway fell down upon one of the labourers, who was crushed to the earth. He was found to be severely bruised and crushed about the lower part of the body, whilst his head was fractured. He was conveyed to the Northern Hospital, and is in a dangerous state. The roof of the warehouse fell in about half-past eight o'clock, and from that time the prospect of saving the upper part of the building seemed almost hopeless. The fire-police, however, mounted on tall ladders to the upper doors and windows, and directed the hose of the various engines to those parts where the conflagration was the fiercest. The vast mass of water thus steadily directed upon the blazing pile seemed at one time (about ten o'clock) to be slowly obtaining the mastery over the fiery element, and a confident expectation was entertained that it would be prevented from progressing below the third or fourth story. At one time the mass of flame emitted from the glowing pile extended nearly across Galton-street, and some fear was entertained for the safety of one or two of the houses on the southern side of the street. A report, in fact, was circulated that one house had actually taken fire; but this was not correct. The sheet or wave of flame speedily became contracted in volume, and all fear for the southern side of Galton-street was at an end. The inhabitants of the houses on the north side of Galton-street, adjoining the burning warehouse, naturally became soon alarmed, and removed the whole of their effects.

In the midst of this awful and solemnly imposing scene, a circumstance of an almost ludicrous character took place. A considerable quantity of the half-consumed coffee was ejected into the street; the heated water thrown back from the glowing walls of the flaming interior, poured into the channels, and carrying with it the roasted coffee and quantities of melted sugar, formed a beverage which some portion of the vast crowd of spectators were eagerly employed in scooping up in the hollow of their hands and drinking. At half-past one o'clock the exertions of the police had succeeded in greatly reducing the fire, and all apprehensions of its extending beyond the building in which it originated were dissipated. It is not known, and probably never will be, how the fire originated. It is stated that the loss of property, exclusive of the warehouse, will not be more than £15,000. We learn from another authority, that, including the building, the loss will not exceed £20,000. The warehouse was fully insured, and it is believed that most of the goods were covered by policies.

FIRES IN LANCASHIRE.—On Monday information was received at the principal insurance-offices in the metropolis of the occurrence of an alarming fire on the night of Friday last, at the extensive saw-mills of Messrs. Fowler, in the town of Bolton, Lancashire. It appears that the premises in question cover a large extent of ground, and consist of twelve lofty and capacious erections, technically called sheds, engine-house, &c., and contained a large quantity of timber. The flames were first discovered about nine o'clock, raging furiously in No. 2 shed, and although the alarm was instantly given, and the engines were promptly in attendance, and the most energetic efforts were adopted by the authorities for the suppression of the flames, so powerful a hold had they obtained, that the fire was not subdued until the warehouses numbered 1 to 4 were completely destroyed. A deal of the timber on the premises was also burned, and a portion of the machinery damaged, but the loss is, we understand, covered by an insurance in the County Fire-office. From an investigation which has since been instituted into the origin of the conflagration, there is too much reason to believe that it was caused by the act of an incendiary.

THE ROBBERY AT LADY LISLE'S, AT MILLBROOK.—The butler at Lady Lisle's, whose name is Barnes, having made himself very officious in rebuking the policeman for allowing a suspicious person to pass him on the night of the robbery, and the police-inspector being satisfied that the robbery was effected by some person well acquainted with Lady Lisle's premises, the butler was at length suspected of being the thief; and some portion of the stolen plate having been found in a place which confirmed the suspicions against the butler, Barnes was accordingly apprehended and lodged in gaol on Tuesday night. The butler has been in the service of her ladyship a great number of years, and was a servant in whom she placed the greatest confidence.

SINGULAR COACH ACCIDENT.—On Friday week an accident happened to the Ulverston coach on its way to this town, which had nearly proved fatal to all the passengers. On arriving at the river Esk, at Ravenglass, they found that the tide had made considerable progress. The coachman, however, endeavoured to pass the river, and when near the middle it became so deep than the water ran through the coach, and by some means or other the traces slipped, and the horses were disengaged. Thus was the coach left in the middle of the stream, with a heavy tide rapidly advancing upon it. Mr. Smith and the Misses Smith, the vocalists, now performing in our theatre, were amongst the passengers, and actually gave themselves up for lost. At this critical moment, however, four strong men, who were outside passengers, descended from the top of the coach, and plunged into the river up to the waist. They caught the horses, succeeded in fastening the traces to the coach, and then, placing their shoulders to the wheels, presently got the vehicle on the move, and in a few minutes more had it safe on *terra firma*.—*Cumberland Pacquet.*

RARE PLANTS IN FLOWER.—There is now in full bloom at the nursery grounds of Mr. John Fox, Rosevale, Penzance, two of those magnificent plants, the "Yucca Gloriosa," between eight and nine feet high, and having on each from a thousand to two thousand lovely flowers, which are likely to continue opening for a fortnight. These plants are similar to the aloe, and seldom flower in this country.—*Plymouth Journal.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last as six men and a boy were returning from their work, in crossing the river from Bredwardine to Letton, five of the party were precipitated into the water by the sudden shock of the boat striking the shore, having been carried a little lower than they had proposed, to a spot where the stream was both rapid and deep. Two of the men succeeded in regaining the boat, and were saved; but, we deeply regret to say, the boy and the other two men perished. All attempts to discover the bodies have hitherto proved ineffectual.

BRIGHTON, Tuesday.—This morning a dreadful accident happened on the London and Brighton Railway to a policeman in the employ of the company, named Gorringe. It appears that in consequence of the immense quantity of goods brought down by the luggage trains it is necessary, in certain parts of the line, to sprinkle the rails with sand to make the wheels of the engine "bite." About two o'clock this morning Gorringe was engaged in the Clayton tunnel (the longest on the line), about eight miles from Brighton, sanding the rails, when the train approached, and before he could get out of the way the wheel of the engine caught his right arm and nearly severed it in two. The engineer, who was proceeding at a very slow pace at the time, immediately stopped the train and took up the poor fellow, and conveyed him to Brighton. A fly was then procurred, which took him to the Sussex County Hospital, where he has since undergone amputation. Gorringe was a very steady man, and has been in the service of the railway company upwards of three years.

TREMENDOUSLY DARING FEAT.—An American seaman, named Michael Smith, aged 23, proposed to leap from the east side of Sunderland-bridge into the river, on Wednesday last. His intention was, however, frustrated by the police; but about six o'clock in the evening of the same day, determined not to be diverted from his purpose, Smith went privately on to the bridge, and despatched his companions to apprize certain parties who had befriended him of his determination to leap; several were, however, disappointed, having, before they arrived, perched himself on the summit of the lamp-frame, from whence, waving his cap gallantly, he sprang into the river Wear—a height of upwards of a hundred and ten feet!! On reaching the water he struck out and swam "like a sea-bird," to a keel or barge, from whence he saluted the spectators on the bridge and on the heights, in the style of a true Jack Tar, which was immediately returned by a round of hearty cheers from the astonished multitude. It is almost unnecessary to inform our distant readers (for there are few but must have heard of the far-famed iron-bridge at Sunderland) that it is so constructed that large vessels of 400 tons sail underneath it without striking their masts. Smith has done what no man ever did before; and what, very probably, no other man will dare to attempt again. Smith is an active, brave, jolly-hearted fellow, short-made, and about 23 years of age. He has frequently leaped from the highest yards and masts of ships into the sea; and, in several instances, has been instrumental in saving the lives of his fellowmen, at great peril. After coming out of the water he was rewarded by being taken to the station-house.

THE LATE STORM.—HIGH WYCOMBE.—About seven on Wednesday evening, this town was visited by one of the most awful tempests ever known. The thunder was dreadful; and the lightning, though forked and violent, was awfully grand, followed by the heaviest rain that has been for many years remembered. The whole town was inundated, and that in a great measure owing to the neglect of the surveyors of the road in not having the gutter-gratings up, so as to let the water into the common sewers. *-Bucks Gazette.*

Wednesday evening this town was visited with a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a heavy fall of rain.—*Aylesbury Gazette.*

This city and neighbourhood was visited on Wednesday night, about eleven, with a storm of equal severity to that of that day fortnight. The lightning was exceedingly vivid, illuminating in continuous flashes the entire sky, while the thunder kept up an almost perpetual roll, with a heavy but refreshing rain. The lightning of Wednesday night killed two fat bullocks, the property of Mr. Taylor, of Bylaugh. When found on Thursday morning, they were lying under a large oak; one on the top of the other, as if struck at the same instant. The lightning appeared to have run along and singed their fore legs. Upon being skinned the inside was perfectly black as also the blood, which still retained its fluid state. The tree had been struck, several of the branches slightly shivered, but the trunk was riven through. Fortunately the rest of the herd escaped. The bullocks were worth about £23 each.—*Norwich Mercury.*

DANGER OF INCONSIDERATE OFFERS.—A gentleman in this county who was much annoyed by wasps, rather thoughtlessly offered a shilling for every wasp's nest which could be brought to him. All hands in the neighbourhood immediately set to work, and the unlucky gentleman had to pay nearly £40, there being nearly 800 nests brought to him.—*Derbyshire Courier.*

CHEESE FROM THE ANTIPODES.—We have had submitted to us a convincing proof of the goodness of the pastures in South Australia, as well as the excellent dairy management of some of the inhabitants, in a portion of a cheese forwarded by Mr. T. N. Mitchell, of Port Adelaide. We can safely say, that the cheese is fully equal in richness to any English cheese that we have ever tasted, not excepting the far-famed Stilton. A second specimen has been sent to Netherby, as a present to Sir James Graham.—*Liverpool paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—At eight o'clock on the morning of Monday last, the workmen of William Hancock, Esq., of Wivelliscombe, commenced reaping a field of wheat, part of which was immediately *carried, thrashed, sent to the mill, ground, made into bread*, again brought into the field, and consumed before five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, actually before the whole of the field was cut. Nor was this all; the "worthy banker" produced two straw hats made from reeds which had been growing in the morning. These hats were worn by two of the reapers.—*Somerset Gazette.*

DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN A COAL-PIT AT OLDBURY.—We are informed that an explosion of fire-damp took place at Mr. Haines's pit, at Oldbury, on Thursday, which caused the loss of several lives.—*Ten Towns' Messenger.*

EDINBURGH, Saturday Morning.—The organs of the church are

busily engaged in discussing the conduct of her Majesty in not attending divine service in the Established Church on Sunday last. These writers look upon it in the light of a slight offered to the establishment, and they consider their opinion to that extent to be confirmed by the fact that her Majesty had service performed in Dalkeith Palace by a clergyman of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and not by one of her own chaplains of the Established Church of England. There can be no doubt her Majesty contemplated no such offence as the one imputed to her; but in the present sensitive state of the high church party, one cannot wonder that the subject has been warmly taken up.

LEICESTER.—EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—On Saturday last, a robbery was committed in the house of Mr. John Taylor, under the following singular circumstances: -Mr. Taylor has two residences, one at Leicester and another at Belgrave. Having been attacked with illness, he remained at the latter place till Saturday, leaving a girl of about seventeen years of age to manage during the absence of the regular housekeeper. In the night of Friday the girl arose, and proceeded to a room in which her master had deposited a sum of money; breaking open a drawer, she took 16 sovereigns therefrom, and then cut her hair close off, so as to resemble that of a man; she afterwards entered a room in which two or three men-servants were sleeping, and putting on a suit of clothes belonging to one of them, left the house. The man to whom the clothes belonged, missing them upon rising, searched the house, and finding a quantity of hair that the girl had cut off, and the girl herself missing, he gave an alarm. Mr. Taylor, being made acquainted with the circumstance, caused information to be given to the police, who succeeded in capturing her, in her disguise, with the principal part of the property upon her, near Melton. She was immediately taken before a magistrate, who at once committed her to the quarter sessions.

INCENDIARISM.—An alarming fire broke out about 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, in a stack of hay, in Bramley-lane, Conicleton, belonging to Mr. Chaddock, liquor-merchant, an old and respectable resident in that ancient borough. The engine was promptly on the spot, attended by Mr. Williamson, police-officer, and his attendants. So great was the delay occasioned by the want of water, that it was about half-past four before the fire was completely extinguished. There was another stack near the one which was on fire, but the lucky expedient of covering it with tarpaulins was hit upon, by which it was saved from the flames. The quantity of hay in the stack was eight tons, and about three tons were saved. It was evident, from examination of the hay, that it was not spontaneous combustion, and that it must have been the work of an incendiary.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—An inquest was held before J. L. Ellis, Esq., coroner, on Friday, at the Sea House Hotel, Worthing, on the body of Mr. Richard Parker, aged 62, formerly of Arundel and West Tarring, and since of this town. It appeared he was generally cheerful and pleasant in his disposition; that, owing to recent misfortune, he was without house or home—a wanderer in the town, and destitute; also, that as one of the trustees of a benefit club, he had appropriated £2 9s. of a sum directed to be deposited by him in the savings' bank, and had to meet the members on the Tuesday evening, or about that day. This circumstance, it was thought, might have contributed to the distress of his mind. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."—*Sussex Advertiser.*

THE LATE STORM.—From the various accounts received from different parts of the kingdom, we regret to state that the storm which visited the metropolis on Wednesday week, and the hurricane of the following day, have been felt throughout the kingdom, particularly along the coast, and have been attended with the loss of a vast deal of property, besides human life.

A DRUNKEN COW.—On Friday evening last a beer-house keeper at Merthyr put two pails of wort to cool outside his house; a cow, which was grazing close by, went and drank about twenty quarts. It is not known where she spent the night, but early on Saturday she was observed by many running up and down, evidently under the influence of Sir John, and, in the course of the same day, the unfortunate cow died in consequence.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12. On Tuesday last Lord Eliot, accompanied by his brother and Mr Nichols, poor law commissioner, visited the Rathdown Union Workhouse. His lordship expressed himself much pleased with all the appointments.

All the wheat under the Queen's lock in this port has been liberated at the eight shillings duty, including that from Malta, the duty on which has been paid under protest. The total quantity was 21,000 quarters, the revenue collected on which tended to swell the receipts of the August month, generally the least productive in a financial view, to an amount as respectable as that of the busy periods of the year

The Quixotic Tom Steele is said to be recovering from his late illness. The Dublin Garrison races commenced this morning in the Phœnix Park. Lord F. Gordon, Major Hodge, Captain Cambis, &c., are among the stewards. Great improvements have been made in the ground, and a superb as well as substantial standhouse has been erected.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick held a confirmation at Limerick Cathedral on Thursday, when 336 persons partook in that rite.

The 8th Regiment, at present forming part of this garrison, have been furnished with percussion muskets.

Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Master of the Rolls, has left for England in a bad state of health.

Great "swimming matches" have become a favourite pastime in Cork.

On the evening of the 5th inst., says the *Carlow Sentinel*, two men, named James Farrell and James Kennedy, two notorious characters, stopped a draymen of Mr. Cassidy's, of Mountgarvan, on the road near Colonel Bruen's demesne, and took therefrom a cask of ale, intended for one of Mr. Cassidy's customers.

A few days since a gentleman, as is wont, for lack of other conversation, remarked to one of his labourers that the weather was most propitious for the harvest, "that it was uncommonly fine weather;" when Paddy replied, "in troth, yer honour, it is; and if yer honour had the waterin' pot in one hand and the sun in the other, you could not make it better for us nor it is."

Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., arrived at Glasslough on Thursday last from the Moors in Scotland, where he had been spending some time.

Lady de Grey has kindly subscribed £10 to the fund for erecting a spire on the church of Enniskillen, in addition to £50 before contributed to the church.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl and Countess Glengall, Earl and Countess of Dunraven, Sir Aubrey De Vere, Bart., and Lady De Vere, Mr. and Mrs Croker, Hon. Mr. Burrell, and Captain Williams, son-in-law of Earl De Gray, have been on a visit to the Earl of Clare, at Mount Shannon.

Of the 130 union workhouses in this country 81 are declared fit for the reception of paupers, and by the end of autumn 100 will be open the whole at a cost of at least £1,150,000.

A deputation from the Senior Fellows, and a large portion of the constituency within the College had a long interview with Lord Eliot, on Saturday, to remonstrate with his lordship on the impolicy of persisting in the present contest for the representation of the University; but his lordship did not yield to the remonstrances urged. Mr. George Hamilton's committee continues to meet daily at East Chapel Buildings College.

A Belfast correspondent states that a warm altercation, which was near to terminate in the duello, has taken place between Mr. Tennent and a Mr. Caldbeck, for many years sub-sheriff of Down and Antrim counties.

DUBLIN THEATRE.—ILLNESS OF GRISI.—The opera of *Norma* was announced for Wednesday week, but owing to the continued indisposition of Madame Grisi, it became necessary to make a change in the performances.

Madame Grisi once more assumed her position on the scenic boards on Saturday, and was warmly greeted by a numerous and brilliant audience. The opera of *Norma* was performed, and all the parts were sustained with an effect rarely surpassed. The Prima Donna was in excellent voice, and seemed nearly perfectly restored to health.

IRISH LINEN YARNS.—The Belfast *Northern Whig* contains the following (to the locality) gratifying announcement:—"On Thursday last a Belfast linen yarn spinner sold to a Leeds house, to be shipped to Leeds, 20,000 bundles of yarn. In addition to this gratifying proof of the advantages we enjoy here in the linen trade, we can state upon authority that, taking the manufacturing districts of the North of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, the only mills working full time are those of the Belfast district."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH.—Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, the Commander-in-Chief at this port, will resign his command in November next, when his time for holding it will expire, having been appointed on the 22d of November, 1839. It is not known who is to be his successor here; rumour gives the appointment to Admiral Sir Byam Martin, but at present nothing has transpired to authenticate this statement, and several other officers have been named as likely to be appointed.

THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA.—His Imperial Highness landed at Devonport on Saturday, at two o'clock, having arrived in command of the Austrian frigate Bellona, at an early hour of the day. She came to anchor in the Sound, and at twelve o'clock the Admiral's tender, the Sylph, was despatched to the vessel to bring his Royal Highness on shore. The Archduke is the nephew of the Emperor of Austria, and his name is well known to the naval profession in this country, and indeed to the public generally, from the reputation he acquired by his activity and skill in the naval operations on the coast of Syria, in conjunction with the force under the command of Admiral Stopford. His appearance is extremely youthful and rather prepossessing; he is slight, but well-formed, with a florid complexion and dark blue eyes. When he landed he wore the uniform of a captain in the Austrian navy.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, Sept. 14.—On Wednesday the Earl of Haddington, first Lord of the Admiralty, Sir George Seymour, the Right Honourable H. Corry, and the Honourable S. Herbert arrived, and formed a Board of Admiralty at Greenwich Hospital on matters connected with the schools of the Royal Naval Asylum, &c. Their lordships came in the Admiralty barge, which, after their debarking, returned to Whitehall.

WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S CUTTER SWAN.—During the gale of wind which blew so tremendously on Wednesday week, this beautiful little craft, about 30 tons burthen, was unfortunately driven ashore on a shoal of rocks running out from a small creek, a little to the westward of Clovelly, and became a total wreck. The crew, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in saving their lives.

The late General Lord Vivian was one of the best Light Dragoon officers in the service. It is a fact that the deceased veteran, who reached, and most deservedly, the highest honours of the military profession, was originally intented for the law, and served part of his time as an articled clerk to a solicitor in the west of England. This is not the only modern instance in which a pen has been advantageously exchanged for a sword. Sir James Kempt, an officer equally distinguished as Lord Vivian, and also Master-General of the Ordnance, was a clerk in an army agent's office.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.—It is stated in the *United Service Gazette*, that General Sir Robert Wilson has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in succession to Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B., whose term of service is expired. Sir Robert Wilson entered the army in 1793, and served in Flanders and Holland in that and the succeeding year; in the rebellion in Ireland in 1798; in Holland again in 1799; in the Egyptian campaign of 1801; at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; and raised and commanded the Lusitanian Legion in 1808 and 1809, in Spain and Portugal. He also served in several campaigns with the Russian army in Russia, Poland, Germany, and France, and with the Austrian army in Italy. In August 1821, the name of Sir Robert Wilson was erased from the army list, in consequence of his conduct at the funeral of Queen Caroline. He was at the same time deprived of various foreign decorations bestowed upon him. Sir Robert will repair to Gibraltar in October, in one of the Mediterranean steam vessels.

THANKS TO THE MILITARY AT LEEDS.—We understand that the magistrates of Leeds, at a special meeting held on Wednesday, unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Major-General Brotherton, Colonel his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Lieut.-Colonel St. Quintin, and the officers and the privates of the 17th Lancers, and the military generally, for their excellent and efficient conduct, characterized with much zeal and moderation, when aiding the civil power to preserve the public peace, and to protect property within this borough.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The reserve battalion of the 71st Highlanders, soon after their arrival at Chichester Barracks, expressed their unwillingness, as Presbyterians, to be marched to the Episcopal Church. As there is no Presbyterian kirk in the city, they chose to worship at an Independent chapel, where the services differ little from their own. In the course of a week a letter was received from the Major-General commanding the district, authorizing Mr. Benson to preach to the Presbyterian troops during their stay in Chichester, and ordering the men to be marched down to the Independent chapel by the Captain on duty for the day.

The remaining portion of the 73rd Regiment left Woolwich on Wednesday morning, to proceed—some by the Birmingham Railway, to Birmingham, Manchester, &c.; others by the Great Western Railway, to Bristol, Newport, &c. There were no less than from forty to fifty waggons employed in conveying the baggage, &c. They are relieved at Woolwich by a detachment of the Royal Marines.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FOUNDERING OF A TIMBER SHIP.—The ship Laurel, Captain M'Bride, on her recent passage from Quebec to this port, and while in longitude 39 55, and latitude 37 35, or thereabouts, on the 26th ult., at 11 at night, came in contact with an enormous iceberg. The bows of the vessel were completely smashed and flattened in; the planks on the starboard side in particular, opened out and disrupted many inches apart. Luckily she had on board an exclusively timber cargo, and that, too, of a floatable description. Great praise is, we think, due to the captain, and his officers and crew, for their manful exertions in saving the ship, and bringing her to her destined port.—*Liverpool Journal.*

THE STEAM-SHIP HINDOSTAN.—This spendid vessel, commanded by Captain Moresley, arrived at Kingstown on Tuesday evening, a few minutes before six. She sailed from Liverpool at five minutes past seven A. M., and performed the entire distance, against a 21 feet tide all the way to Holyhead, in 10 hours and 58½ minutes. The mail steamer, Urgent, left Liverpool for Kingstown 58 minutes before her, and was passed by her about half way between the two ports at noon, and did not reach Kingstown till one hour and a half after the Hindostan got to her moorings. The Hindostan is the handsomest steamer we have yet seen, and has excited great interest and curiosity. Her cabins are splendid in the extreme, and she is in every point fitted up and equipped in a manner that bids defiance to all competition.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—This morning (Thursday), between eleven and twelve o'clock, as a boat, attending upon the New York packet-ship Virginian, was in the act of bringing a hawser ashore, she unfortunately came in contact with a small steamer proceeding down the river, when, to save themselves from being crushed, two of the men leaped overboard; one succeeded in laying hold of a rope, and was saved; but the other was unfortunately drowned.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday.—Yesterday afternoon the Aurelian, timber-ship, outward bound to Quebec, hoisted the ensign with the union downwards, while lying at the moorings in the harbour: a signal of distress being rather an unusual display from a ship snugly moored in Portsmouth harbour, one of the most capacious, and at the same time the most secure in the world. Upon investigating the cause, it appeared that the sailors were dissatisfied with the quality of the provisions served out to them, both bread and meat, which they alleged was such as to render it quite unfit for human food. The cause of complaint has, however, been promptly removed, and the men have returned to their duty.

SHIP FOUNDERED AT SEA, AND SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG SEABIRD.—The schooner George, of London, Thomas Bowser, master, bound from Marseilles, with wheat, for Glasgow, became so leaky when crossing the Bay of Biscay, that on the 8th instant, being in a sinking state, she was obliged to hoist the usual signal of distress—the Jack with the union down. In the evening they were observed by a brig, who made sail towards the George, but darkness approaching, they lost sight of her. Captain Bowser, however, kept a light burning on deck all night, and in the morning of the 9th the north country brig Seabird, bound to Falmouth for orders, came within hail. The captain of the brig was informed that the George was sinking (in fact, her fore quawale was under water at the time), and was also told that the crew wished to come on board. He inquired the longitude, and having shown his own longitude, a difference of three degrees was observed. He promised to stay by the sinking vessel, but as soon as he got the longitude, he made sail and abandoned her in her distress. This cruelty was the more heart-rending from the fact of Captain Bowser's sister, her husband, and two infant children, together with a disabled seaman, being passengers on board the George. Fortunately, about three hours after, the American barque Byron, Commander Robert H. Pierson, from Havannah, bound to London, hove in sight, under double-reefed topsails, and having ascertained the state of the George, the mate of the Byron, Henry Waldo, and two black men, part of her crew, nobly volunteered to rescue their fellow-creatures from their desperate situation. The sea was running very high, and at the commencement the Byron's boat half filled with water. By perseverance, however, in three trips, they accomplished their laudable purpose, and, under Divine Providence, conveyed all safely on board the Byron, which vessel arrived in the Channel on the 11th, and when about five leagues south of the Eddystone, passed Captain Bowser and his unfortunate companions into Long's pilot-boat Pallas, of Cowes, from which they were safely landed at Plymouth on the morning of the 12th, without fee or reward.

THE HINDOSTAN STEAM-SHIP.—A splendid entertainment was given at Southampton, on Tuesday morning, on board this magnificent ship, by the directors of the Oriental and Peninsular Steam-ship Company, to a numerous and distinguished party. It was the intention of several of her Majesty's Ministers to have been present, had they not been engaged attending on her Majesty. The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the only one whose official duties allowed him to attend. Among the party present were Admiral Sir Edward Codrington (the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth), Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker (the Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard), Rear-Admiral Dick, Major-General Sir James Lushington and Lady, F. Carleton, Esq., and Lady; Capt. Ward, R.N., the Mayor of Southampton, Capt. Elliott, R.N., Capt. Codrington, R.N., Rev. R. J. Robinson and Lady, Sir John Campbell, &c.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—A lighthouse was building on Shortland Bluff, at the entrance of Port Philip, and was expected to be lighted about July last.

CAUTION TO MARINERS.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.—The Pearl, arrived in the Downs from China, reports: "On our voyage from Sydney to Manilla, having, on the 24th of September, discovered an island not laid down in the charts; it lies in lat. 21 59 S., long. (by good chronometers) 168 30 E., it is a fine-looking island; well wooded with cocoa-nut trees close to the beach. At noon we were within three miles of the east point, which is in the middle of the island; off the point a reef projects about a mile to seaward; it stretches in a N. by E. direction 20 to 25 miles; the captain, supposing it to be a new discovery, named it Burrow's Island. Two days after we made the Island of Erromanga, which proved the chronometers to be correct. After we got to the northward of the N. E. point, we saw land stretching a great distance to the N. W.; it appeared to be detached from the first island, but night coming on we could not ascertain. On the 4th of April, in sailing down the China Sea, we observed the bottom quite plain; we sounded in nine fathoms, and found the bottom to be coral; this bank is not laid down in the charts of 1840; the bank is in lat. 7 36 N., long. 111 28 E., by two good chronometers, and lunar taken the day before. Although we had nine fathoms water, there may be less in some parts, and requires a good look out in this part of the China Sea."

THE QUEEN'S ENTRANCE INTO DUNKELD.

joined in the dance, which was on the occasion wholly confined to the kilted portion of the assembly, and to the reel of *Huilachan* principally, till twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock, P.M. The royal and noble company within witnessed the display from the windows above; and her Majesty, on being again recognised, was loudly cheered. On the word dismissal being announced at half-past ten, the crowd immediately dispersed, more than delighted with what they had witnessed. The weather during the whole afternoon was very auspicious, enhancing in no small degree the festivities of the occasion, which might otherwise, from their out-door character, have been considerably diminished.

PRINCE ALBERT ON THE HILLS.—DEER-STALKING.

On Thursday morning the Queen and the Prince breakfasted alone at eight, and a few minutes past nine Prince Albert started for the hills. He was mounted on a Highland pony, and dressed in a black velvet shooting coat, shepherd's plaid trousers, shoes and gaiters, and attended only by the Marquis of Breadalbane. He proved himself a good shot; for he returned to the Castle about three o'clock, after having, with his own hand, shot nineteen red-deer, besides hares, rabbits, grouse, black-cock, and capercailzie. It was pleasing to see "Whig and Tory all agree" on this grand occasion, and a proof of it was given in Sir Robert Peel and Fox Maule galloping away to the hills together; and their servants being out of the way, Fox Maule held Sir Robert's horse till he mounted. In the afternoon, her Majesty and the royal party took a short drive to Kenmore, and round the marquis's grounds, on the Tummel-bridge road. The royal visitors sat down at eight o'clock to a most magnificent entertainment. In the evening Mr. Wilson sang, in the grand hall, several of the songs of Scotland, with which her Majesty expressed herself highly delighted. The Queen, in addition to those in the programme, requested Mr. Wilson to sing "Wae's me for Prince Charlie," and "Pibroch o' Donnel Dhu." The songs appointed by her Majesty to be sung by Mr. Wilson were, "Farewell to Lochaber," "The Lass o' Gowrie," "The Flowers of the Forest," and "Auld Robin Gray." Mr. Wilson sang many others at the request of the Duke of Buccleuch, and other noble lords and ladies. The Queen and Prince Albert retired at half-past eleven. It was expected yesterday that her Majesty would enjoy a sail on Loch Tay, and also visit the Falls of Achern and other places. There is to be a ball at the Castle in the evening. She leaves Taymouth Castle, it is said, on Saturday morning for Drummond Castle, taking the road to Killin. In consequence of the immense number of strangers who have been attracted hither by the festivities at Taymouth Castle, and the scarcity of accommodation, the price of victuals, lodgings, stabling, &c., has risen enormously. Food is at least charged double; and a guinea a-night is not an uncommon sum for a bed. So much as half-a-guinea is even charged for garret-rooms and stable-lofts. On the journey to Taymouth, her Majesty and Prince Albert, on passing Inver village, the birthplace of Neil Gow, seemed much amused at their reception there. At the triumphal arch 240 villagers assembled with a piper, each in their hand had a glass of whisky, and just as her Majesty came up the toast was given, "The Queen, God bless her," with three times three. Her Majesty rose and bowed, as also did Prince Albert. During the giving of the honours her Majesty smiled, again bowed to the villagers, and drove off. The Hon. Captain Murray rode by the side of the carriage to the bounds of the Athol property at Balnaguard, a distance of twelve miles. During the journey her Majesty engaged herself in writing down the names of the places she passed.

BROAD SWORD DANCE—TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

HIGHLAND REEL.—TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

CRIEFF, NEAR DRUMMOND CASTLE.

PERTHSHIRE, Saturday, Sept. 10. — Her Majesty opened the ball last night at Taymouth Castle with the Duke of Buccleuch. Prince Albert danced with the Duchess of Buccleuch. Reels were the principal dances. There were also waltzing and quadrilles, the composition of Strauss, Lanner, and Labitzky. The ladies were principally dressed in white, and wore the tartan of the respective clans. The costume of her Majesty was a white costume *de bal*. The ball was kept up with great spirit till nearly daybreak this morning. The Queen and his Royal Highness retired, however, long before the general company broke up.

This morning her Majesty was up at her usual early hour, and previously to her leaving the Castle for the seat of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, she planted two trees in the park, on the eastern side of the Castle—an oak and a Scotch fir. Her Majesty handled an elegant mahogany spade, made expressly for the occasion, with the skill of an experienced gardener. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also planted an oak and a Scotch fir close to the other two trees. At eleven o'clock the departure of the royal party from the Castle was announced by the firing of artillery from the fort, and no sooner was the sound of the guns heard, than a crowd of spectators hurried to the bridge of Kenmore to witness the embarkment of her Majesty and the Prince on board the barge, which was to convey them down Loch Tay to Achlady, where there is a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, close to Killan, and where an elegant *déjeûné* was prepared. The Queen and her illustrious Consort embarked on board the barge prepared for them, at half-past eleven o'clock; they were accompanied by the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Duchess of Norfolk. In the next boat were the Earl of Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, and several more of the late guests at Taymouth Castle. There were several other boats, steered by the royal bargemen, and rowed by sturdy Highlanders. There were two boats, one filled with the band of the 92nd Regiment of Highlanders, and another with bagpipers. As the roy l fleet passed under the principal arch of the bridge, the cheers of the spectators were given with enthusiasm, and in a few minutes more, as it passed the little island just below the bridge, a discharge of small cannon was given; the salute was re-echoed and reverberated from the lofty hills by which the loch is bordered, in the grandest manner imaginable. The scene was full of beauty; the dark hills, the clear water, and the almost fairy-like fleet floating on its bosom, had the effect of magic; the landscape was perfect. Fortunately, the morning was fine, the sky clear blue, and the sun riding high and brilliant in the heavens.

The distance along the loch before the fleet of boats reached Achlady was fifteen miles; the royal voyagers landed after about two hours' rowing, and having partaken of the *déjeûné*, entered their carriages which were in waiting for them, and proceeded along the road to Drummond Castle, which is about twenty-five miles distant beyond Loch Earn-head. At seven o'clock the royal *cortège* reached Drummond Castle, and entered the park amidst the huzzas of the multitude assembled to do her Majesty honour and show their loyalty. The tenantry of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby were assembled on horseback, and, with a large cavalcade of farmers and yeomanry from different quarters of the country, followed the carriage of her Majesty, and rendered the scene more animated and imposing. Unfortunately, the day at three o'clock became overcast with clouds, and shortly after the rain came down in heavy showers. The carriage in which the Queen and the Prince rode was in consequence closed, and the good people of Crieff had not a favourable opportunity of getting a view of her Majesty. As, however, she is to remain at Drummond Castle until Tuesday next, the inhabitants will have an opportunity of viewing royalty, and of gratifying their curiosity, and testifying their loyal feelings. At night there was a bonfire in Drummond-park, and the principal houses in the town of Crieff were illuminated.

THE QUEEN LEAVING PERTH.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT DRUMMOND CASTLE.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert reached Crieff exactly at half-

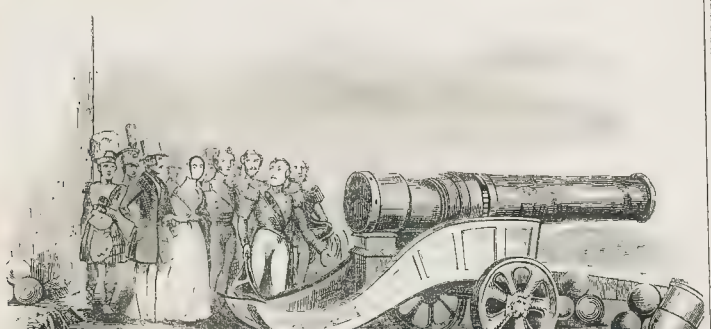
THE QUEEN ON BOARD.

NEWHAVEN FISHWOMEN.

past six, preceded by a body of tenantry on horseback. Warning was given of the royal approach by a salute from the battery at Ochtertyre, at two miles distance from Crieff. The inhabitants of this place turned out along the road, in anxious expectation of the royal arrival, the shops being all shut and business suspended, and the interior of the place appearing quite deserted. When the Dragoons were seen, it happened that the mail from Stirling to Perth was journeying up hill on the road leading from Drummond Castle, and of course immediately in the way of the royal *cortège*. At one time a collision seemed inevitable, and just at the awkward angle of the road, but by great exertion the driver got the horses pushed up the brae, and the coach drawn in the opposite direction, just in time to leave a clear way for the party of Dragoons approaching rapidly in advance of the royal carriage. On passing through a beautiful triumphal arch, erected at the entrance of the town, the inhabitants of Crieff were not behind other places in loud demonstrations of loyalty. In a few minutes afterwards the royal party arrived at Drummond Castle, the avenue of which was lined by 500 of the tenantry on horseback, along with a much greater number on foot. At the entrance of the castle a body of the 42nd was drawn up as a guard of honour, and upwards of 100 Highlanders in the Drummond tartan completed the cordon. The band of the 6th Carabineers was stationed on the lawn. The royal carriage had been closed after passing through Crieff, in consequence of the state of the weather and the approach of the evening. There was great cheering along the whole avenue, which was, if possible, redoubled on her Majesty's alighting from her carriage. Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby received the royal guests at the entrance, and conducted them with all form into the castle. The troops and the Highlanders were then dismissed, the latter being summoned to assemble again on Monday morning. On passing through Crieff her Majesty and Prince Albert both appeared somewhat fatigued after their journey. In the evening Crieff was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks in honour of the event. Bonfires blazed on the adjoining hills. Banners floated from the tops of many of the houses in Crieff, and in many conspicuous situations. On Thursday last 60 men of the 42nd Highlanders arrived from Scone Palace, and have since encamped on Thornhill, which is a short way to the west of the castle. The preparations, which are here on an extensive scale, have been proceeding for some time. Upwards of 100 of the Highland tenantry are equipped in the Drummond tartan, some with Lochaber axes, others with rifles, and the remainder with swords and bucklers. They have been zealously drilled during the last two days by two officers of the 42nd, in the presence of Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, and the other noble guests who are sojourning at Drummond Castle. The pavilion, where her Majesty with the royal party will dine, is splendidly fitted up with the Drummond arms—the three waving bars, &c. The walls are hung with red and yellow drapery, decorated with dahlias and other flowers, and different devices, executed in gold. This edifice is supported by twenty imitation marble columns, placed at equal distances, the space between each being filled up with the Drummond arms. The roof is twixt each being filled up with stars. The pavilion is 50 feet hung with blue lining studded with stars. The pavilion is 50 feet by 25 in dimensions. It has been arranged that his Royal Highness will this day (Monday) proceed on a hunting excursion to Glenartney, which is distant about two miles from Drummond Castle.

EDINBURGH, Tuesday Night.—Her Majesty passed through this city, on her return from the Highlands, at half-past four o'clock this afternoon, and at about five, or a few minutes after, reached Dalkeith House in perfect safety. Her Majesty seemed in excellent health and spirits; but travelling in an open carriage, exposed to the fresh and balmy air of the mountains, has somewhat embrowned her face, though it has detracted nothing from her beauty. At nine o'clock this morning her Majesty and the Prince left Drummond Castle, and, taking leave of her hospitable and kind-hearted hosts, Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, set out on her journey to Edinburgh. Her Majesty changed horses outside of Edinburgh at half-past four o'clock, and then proceeded through the town to Dalkeith House in a private manner. Her Majesty, it is said, remains at Dalkeith House until Thursday morning, when she will embark at Granton Pier for London. The Town Council of Edinburgh give a grand dinner to-morrow in honour of her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, together with Sir R. Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen, it is stated, were invited to be present at it, but they declined the invitation.

The annexed curious piece of ordnance was minutely examined by her Majesty during her visit to the Castle of Edinburgh, as detailed in our paper of last week.



MONS MEG.

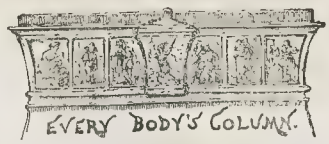
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have been taken during the week for their usual airings in the private grounds attached to the castle, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton. The Prince and Princess were also driven out for a carriage airing in the neighbourhood of the Great Park, calling at Frogmore Lodge upon their return to the castle.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.—We may now state with certainty (says the *Staffordshire Advertiser*) that her Majesty has directed letters patent under the Great Seal to be issued, appointing special commissions for the trial of the persons in custody on charges connected with the disturbances in the manufacturing districts. That for Staffordshire will be opened on Saturday, the 1st of October: on Sunday the judges will attend divine service, and on Monday he trials will commence. Chief Justice Tindal will preside.

We understand that three learned counsel will appear for the crown at the forthcoming special commission at Lancaster; and that Sir Gregory Lewin and Mr. Wortley are two of the number already appointed. *Standard.*

THE NEW STAMP ACT.—The act of the 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 82, which on the 10th of October next will come into operation, imposes a penalty of £100, and 10 per cent. on the amount of the stamp-duty payable on the probate or administration, upon any person who shall take possession of, and in any manner administer, any part of the personal estate and effects of any person deceased, without obtaining probate of the will, or letter of administration of the estate and effects of the deceased.

OPERATION OF THE NEW TARIFF.—In addition to several head of cattle brought on Monday into Smithfield market from Hamburg and Holland, and other adjacent countries, were twenty-two oxen brought from Spain for sale, by one salesman, being the first introduced into an English market from that country. They were of a large size and of excellent quality, and excited great attention.



WORLDLY HAPPINESS.

Alas! how hard it is to be happy! The casualties of this world come on like waves, one succeeding the other. We may escape the heavy roll of the mighty ocean, and be wrecked in the still smooth waters of the land-locked bay. We dread the storm and the hurricane, and we forget how many have perished within sight of shore. But yet a secret fear is ever present with us when danger hovers near.—*Jack Hinton*, No. 9.

When Maurice Margarot was tried at Edinburgh for sedition, Lord Justice Clerk Braxfield, who always talked broad Scotch upon the bench, said, "Hae ye ony counsel, mon?" "No." "D'ye wish to hae ony appointit?" "No; I only want an interpreter to make me understand what your lordship says."

AN OUTRAGEOUS PUN.

At a splendid "spread" at the Reform Club, where B—— was in every sense of the word the entertainer, one of the company made a remark upon the *value* of Shakspere's works. "True, there is one line alone of Shakspere's," said he "undoubtedly worth two shillings:"—

"'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

Now there are four 'tis's in it, and four tizzies, according to Cocker, amount to two shillings.—*Cronquill in Bentley's Miscellany.*

DISCOVERY OF ENGRAVING.

The art of print engraving, like many other important inventions, was the result of accident. A poor woman having entered into the studio of the celebrated goldsmith, Maso Finguerra, bearing in her hand a packet of wet linen, incautiously placed it upon a table on which lay a small silver plate that the artist had just finished engraving. In order to see the effect before it was enamelled, he had filled the lines with a composition very nearly approaching our common printing ink, composed of lamp-black and oil, and the woman, upon taking up her parcel, found a very neat impression of the subject upon the wet napkin in which it was enveloped. Such is the story told by Vasari, and, if not exactly true, it has, at least, the merit of being highly probable.—*Dublin Review.*

SAFETY IN A STORM.

During the late terrific thunder-storm, R—— (who says the best things in London) stated that he had taken refuge in the safest place in town. Being asked where that was, he replied, "In an omnibus." "Why?" "Because it has a conductor."—*Literary Gazette.*

A GOOD JOKE.

The Millerites are prophesying that the end of the world is to be in April 1843; and yet, at the same time, in this month of August 1842, they are taking subscriptions for a newspaper, for one year in advance!! Not bad that.—*New York Herald.*

EXTRAORDINARY PRESENT.

The *New York Herald* of the 15th ultimo contains the following extraordinary advertisement:—"Child.—To be given away, an interesting and healthy child, aged 14 months; American parents. Any person wishing to adopt a child as their own, will find a rare opportunity by addressing a line to A. B., New York, giving address, and when to be called upon."

INDIAN ARMY.

The warfare of the Indian army at present is no joke. This century has presented before us foes as determined and as brave as any European army that ever took the field. The Rajpoots, the Burmese, and the Affghans are about as ugly customers in the way of fighting as the most death-loving soldier could desire. With these the case is one of life or death. No capturing, no quarter is given. If you fall into the hands of the foe, it is not to be shut up in a prison. Your life is instantly taken, and your body left for the benefit of the jackals, and other beasts of prey. Your memory is soon obliterated—your gallant deeds unsung. No pompous gravestone tells how you fought and fell. The name of the action in which you met your doom is scarcely demanded even by your nearest relatives; they are content to know that you were "killed somewhere in India." No Peninsular honours, no Waterloo-like medal rewards the hero who is lucky enough to escape from the Eastern wars. The achiever of the most valiant exploits in Asia gains no renown, no fame, for all his bravery, westward of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

"THE LAST OF HIS HOUSE."

"Yes, Jack," said he, on concluding a narrative of continual family misfortune, "there would seem a destiny in these things; and, if we look about us in the world, we cannot fail to see that families, like individuals, have their budding spring of youth and hope, their manhood of pride and power, and their old age of feebleness and decay. As for myself, I am about the last branch of an old tree, and all my endeavour has been to seem green and cheerful to the last."—*Jack Hinton the Guardsman.*

HEBREW VOLUME.

The *Charleston Courier* notices a rare literary curiosity in that city. It is a Hebrew prayer-book, thirteen hundred and fifty-seven years old! The *Courier* says it is an immense volume, written in the Hebrew character, on parchment of the finest quality—altogether a masterpiece of penmanship.—*U.S. Literary paper.*

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

This being the period of Bartholomew Fair (the last year, in all probability, of its existence), the following notice of its origin may be acceptable to our readers:—About the year 1102, in the reign of Henry I., the Priory, Hospital, and Church of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, were founded by one Rahere, a minstrel to the King, and "a pleasant-witted man." It seems that Rahere was determined to this pious work in a fit of sickness, during a pilgrimage he made to Rome, agreeably to the custom of the times, when St. Bartholomew appeared to him, and required him to undertake the work, and perform it in Smithfield. Before that time, Smithfield, or the greater part of it, was called "The Elms," because it was covered with elm trees. "Since that time," says Stow, "building there has so increased, that now there remaineth not one tree growing there." Smithfield derives its name from being a plain or *smooth* field. Regarding Rahere's occupation as a minstrel, it may be observed, that minstrels were reciters of poems, story-tellers, performers upon musical instruments, and sometimes jugglers and buffoons. Rahere "ofte hawnted the Kyng's palice, and amo'ge the noyseful presse of that tumultuous courte, enforsed himself with jollyte and pleasure," but he afterwards retired from the world, and became a model of piety and devotion. He was the first prior of his monastery. Stow says that "to this priory King Henry II. granted the privilege of a faire to bee kept yeerly at Bartholomew-tide, for three daies to wit, the eve, the day, and the next morrow, to which the clothiers of England and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and standings within the churchyard of the priory, closed in with walls and locked every night, and watched for safety of men's goods and wares. A Court of Piepowders was daily during the faire holden for debts and contracts." "But," continues Stow, "notwithstanding all proclamations of the prince, and also the act of parliament, in place of booths within this churchyard, there be many large houses builded, and the north wall towards Long-lane taken downe, a number of tenements are there erected for such as will pay rents." "The forainers," he adds, "were licensed for three following daies, the freemen so long as they would, which was six or seven daies." This was the origin of Bartholomew Fair, over which the charter of Henry II. gave the mayor and aldermen criminal jurisdiction during its continuance.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of St. David's will hold his next ordination at Lampeter, October 2.

ORDINATIONS, BY THE BISHOP OF KILLALOE.

DEACONS.—William Sandford, William Murphy, A. W. Edwards, W. E. Kingston, Thomas Power, Alexander Smullan, Robert Gibbings, Henry Robinson, Henry Gillman, Edward Fringah Lawler, Thomas M'Clatchie, Robert Ellis, J. L. Stawell, Knox Housan.

PRIESTS.—Richard Hayes, Henry Irwin, A. A. Jones, John Beamish, Richard Smith, Bedrick Tuckey, Wm. Johnson Thornhill, Samuel Hayman, T. A. Waring.

PROMOTIONS.—Rev. John Maynard, to the rectory of Sudburncum-Capella de Orford, Suffolk. Rev. G. C. Tomlinson, late curate of Staughton, Beds, to the incumbency of Holy Trinity Church, Coverhim, Yorkshire. Ven. J. M. Stevens, Archdeacon of Exeter, elected a canon residentiary of the Cathedral. Rev. E. Tarday, to the vicarage of Grinton, Yorkshire. Rev. Wm. Braithwaite, formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the curacy of St. Peter's, Jersey. Rev. J. D. Winslow, to the vicarage of Napton, Yorkshire. Rev. R. C. Fell, curate of Warlingham, Surrey, to the vicarage of Worth-Maltravers, Dorset. Rev. J. G. Watts, to the curacy of Ledbury, Herefordshire. Rev. Robert Matthew Milne, curate of Puttenham, Surrey, to the vicarage of South Mimms, Middlesex. Rev. G. H. Kempe, curate of Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire, appointed one of Lady Rolle's domestic chaplains. Rev. F. W. Jolliffe, perpetual curate of St. James, Poole, appointed official of the Peculia of Great Canford and Poole. Rev. C. Pilantre, to the rectory of Wickhambreux, Kent. Rev. Edwards Edwards, to the rectory of East Winch, Norfolk. Rev. J. Ralph, minister of St. Mark's Church, Shelton, appointed chaplain of the New Model Prison at Pentonville. Rev. Joseph Birch, formerly of High Holyland, to the incumbency of Brigsley, York. Rev. C. T. Wilson, appointed a curate of Liverpool. Rev. A. S. Thelwall, to the minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. Rev. W. T. Hobson, curate of Trowell cum Cossall, to the livings of Strelley with Bilboro'. Rev. Mr. Eyre, late curate of Calne, to the living of Bury St. Edmunds. Rev. T. Phillips, to the vicarage of Toller Fratum cum Wynfield Eagle, Dorset. Rev. G. U. Moncreiff, curate of Wallasey, to the rectory of Tattenhall, Cheshire. Rev. Jos. Mason, to the curacy of Great Malvern, Worcestershire. Rev. J. H. La Mothe, curate of St. Paul's, Preston, Lancashire, to the vicarage of Lezayre, Isle of Man. Rev. T. Watkins, to the vicarage of Crickadarn, Brecon. Rev. J. Moore, to the perpetual curacy of St. Bartholomew, Lancashire. Rev. William Hodgson, perpetual curate of Whitewell, Lancashire, to the incumbency of Brathay, near Ambleside. Rev. H. Cæsar H. Hawkins, to the perpetual curacy of Chilton-super-Polden-cum-Edington, Somerset. Rev. T. Waite, to be chaplain of Giltspur-street Compter. Rev. B. J. Armstrong, to the vicarage of Caowle, Lincolnshire.

The late Dean of Westminster was a native of Ashburton in Devon, where his father was a respectable tradesman. He was educated at the grammar-school there, and having taken up his degrees, accepted a small curacy in the neighbourhood. He afterwards made the continental tour as tutor to a nobleman's son about the time of the French revolution. On his return he was appointed to the vicarage of Croydon, which he held for some years, and then he married a lady nearly related to the Bering family, and was soon honoured with the preferment of a Prebendary at Westminster, which in the end led to his appointment as Dean. Dr. Ireland, Canning, Gifford, and George Ellis, were the principal writers in the *Anti-Jacobin*. Dr. Ireland has left no descendants, his nearest relatives being a nephew and four nieces, the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Searle.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

DONCASTER RACES.—MONDAY.

The Doncaster races of 1841 were remarkable not less for the poverty stricken character of the sport than for the energetic measures resorted to for the purpose of restoring them to something like their original excellence. Several meetings and conferences were held with this view, and their results appeared to justify the inference that in the adoption of a new and more vigorous system the municipal authorities and their patrons had taken the only effective means of obtaining their object. The corporation consented to resign the entire control of the races to a committee of noblemen and gentlemen belonging to the Doncaster club, and to place at their disposal the sum of £1000, to be applied towards the promotion of sport. The committee turned this power to excellent account. The Great Yorkshire Handicap, and the Five Hundred Sovereigns Stakes, were its immediate fruits, and they were followed by some judicious alterations in the conditions of the Cup for the following the present year, and the St. Leger for 1843. The committee did not confine their attention to the stakes; the Earl of Chesterfield and the late Duke of Cleveland cheerfully accepted the stewards-ship; Mr. Clark, "Chef Jus-ice of the Turf," received the appointment vacated by Mr. W. Lockwood; Mr. R. Perris, of Newmarket, that of starter; and on the death of Mr. J. Lockwood, shortly after, Mr. Martin that of Clerk of the Course. The paying and receiving of the stakes was intrusted to Messrs. Weatherby. The same determination to keep pace with the times was conspicuous in the minor arrangements. The judge's chair, for the first time, was removed to a position that enabled him to take a correct view of the horses as they passed the post; viz., only fourteen inches above the ground, instead of six feet six inches; additional rails were placed near the sides of the enclosure in front of the stand, within which policemen were stationed, to prevent the fraudulent transfer of tickets from those without to those without—a plan that has been systematically and most extensively practised at Doncaster and Goodwood for many years. A strong body of the police were placed under the orders of Mr. Ritches, successor to the late Mr. Tymms and Mr. Leadbitter. The telegraph, wanting, however, the late improvements, was made available for the accommodation of the company, and the usual measures taken for the preservation of order and the prevention of accidents on the course. To fill up the evening, the theatre is opened under Mr. Ternan's management, with Mrs. Waylett, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Wright, and Mr. A. Lee, as "stars;" and Weppert's band is engaged for the balls. The new betting-rooms are opened as usual, and the subscriptions up to this morning had considerably exceeded those received up to the same period in 1841. Under these flattering auspices the races commenced this afternoon with the Yorkshire Handicap, as a welcome substitute for the now obsolete Ritzwilliam Stakes, spoilt solely by the nomination of Mr. Orde's celebrated mare, Bee's-Wing.

The first race on the card was

The Champagne Stakes for two-yr. olds.

Mr. Blakelock's British Yeoman (Templeman)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lord Maidstone's Ite Caster	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lord Westminster's Maria Day	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lord Sligo's Winter	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mr. Ramsay's Lady Skipsey	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Won in a canter.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap.

Sir C. Monk's Brother to Garland (Edmiss)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hon. T. O. Powlett's Disclosure	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mr. Robertson's Little Wonder	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The following were not placed:—Charles XII., Gainor, Retriever, Tubalcain, Pagan, Thirsk, William le Gros, Paragon, Deva among the Tailors, f. by Langar out of Mermaid, and Ilona. Won cleverly.

The Queen's Plate was won in a canter by Moss Trooper (Lye), beating Jack Sheppard, Woldsman, and the Yorkshire Lady.

The Produce Stakes—Lara walked over.

TUESDAY.

Two-year old Produce Stakes of 100 sovs. each.

Mr. Clarke's Ameine (walked over).

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each for three-year-olds.

Mr. Bowes's The Lady of Silverkeld Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Mostyn's c. by Muley Moloch, Her Highness	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The Great St. Leger of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. (133 Subs).

Lord Eglinton's f. Blue Bonnet, by Touchstone (Lye)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Yate's Seahorse (Chapple)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The following are scratched:—Attila (scott), Eboracum (Hesseltine), Master Thomas (Holmes), Rosalind (Rogers), Polly F. F. Butler), Fireaway (Jaques), Cattonite (J. Day), Priscilla Tomboy (Oates), Aristotle (Templeman), Scatters (Calloway), Happy-go-Lucky (Bradley), Marion (Cartwright), Cabrera (W. Noble), Pharmacopœia (Nat), and Ballinkeele (Robinson).

Won easy by a length.

Priscilla Tomboy was third and Fireway fourth, Attila nowhere.

THE RACE.—About a quarter past three fifteen out of the seventeen that started had taken their preliminary canters; some minutes after the other two, Attila and Master Thomas made their appearance in company, took a short gallop, and joined in the customary parade from the grand stand to the starting-post. After one slight failure, an effective start was accomplished, and the race commenced, Attila taking the lead at a strong pace, followed by Scatters and Eboracum—Marion, Priscilla Tomboy, Fireaway, Happy-go-Lucky, and several others treading on their heels, with every other horse in the race closely laid up, except Ballinkeele, Seahorse, and Cattonite. Marion receded from the front rank in a few strides, and Priscilla Tomboy, finding the speed too much for her, was fain to keep company with Serhorse and Cattonite in the rear. In rising the hill Scatteen was passed by Eboracum, who neared the favourite at the mile post, and forced the running so effectually that at the Red House it was evident even from the stand that Attila was in difficulty. In making the bend this was placed beyond all doubt, and "The favourite is beaten" was heard from all parts of the course. Eboracum and Scatteen retired with him, and the running was taken up by Fireaway. Blue Bonnet, who had been in the rear up to the Red House, showed in front immediately after with Priscilla Tomboy, and at the two-mile post they were close up with him, Blue Bonnet lying on his left close to the rails, and Priscilla Tomboy on his right; Cabrera was in their wake, and Seahorse, who had been most conspicuously in the rear to the turn, having passed the beaten horses rapidly, was lying in his track at the distance. About 200 yards from home Blue Bonnet wrested the lead from Fireaway, was never after caught, and won very easily by a length. Priscilla Tomboy went past Fireaway at the stand, but was herself challenged by Seahorse a few strides from the chair, and beaten by half a length. Fireaway cantered lamely before he reached home, began kicking, and was a bad fourth; Ballinkeele made a waiting race of it, and, by an effort at the last, ran his compatriot Fireaway to a length. Cabrera was some lengths behind, and was followed in by a crowd of horses, at the head of which, we understand, were Attila, Pharmacopœia, Polly, &c. Cattonite looked in bad condition, and ran as bad as he looked. He was beaten off in the first fifty yards. The race was run in three minutes eighteen seconds. Value of the stakes, £3669. Lord Eglinton, we believe, wins about £3000, and his trainer, Dawson (the owner of Ned, the winner of the Oaks), and friends, a much larger sum.

The Cleveland Handicap of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared, with 60 sovs. added; the second receives £30. One mile. (23 subs, 13 of whom declared.)

Mr Walker's Billingham Lass, 4 yrs., 7st. (Bumby)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lord Chesterfield's Bangtail or the Widdie, 4 yrs., 8st. 4lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lord Kelburn's c. by Retriever, 3 yrs., 5st. 10lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Billingham Lass made all the running to the distance; and, after a slashing race home with the Knight, won by head.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 50 added. Mile and a half. (3 subs.)

Colonel Cradock's Pagan (Templeman)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Gascoigne's Jack Sheppard	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

WEDNESDAY.

The Doncaster Stakes.

Master Thomas (walked over).

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs. each. (8 subs.)

Mr. Ramsay's Cabrera (W. Noble)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lord Westminster's Auckland	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mr. Goodman's Rover (broke down)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Won in a canter.

The Selling Stakes were won by General Sharpe's Lara, beating Tubaleam, the Biddy, and Slipshod.

The Municipal Stakes, of 500 sovs. each.

Colonel Anson's Napier (Nat)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lord Eglinton's Aristides	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mr. Wreford's Monitor colt	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The cup.—5 to 4 on Beeswing. Seahorse is declared not to start.

THURSDAY.

The Gascoigne Stakes were won by Attila, who walked over for them.

The Artful Dodger walked over for the Three-Year Stakes of 300 sovs. each.

The Two-Year-Old Stakes were won by A British Yeoman, beating Maria Day, The Æra, and nine others.

The Gold Cup was won—in a canter!—by Beeswing, beating Charles the Twelfth, 2nd, The Shadow, 3rd, and Attila, 4th.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

PRESTON ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

These sessions, for the trial of the principal rioters in the late disturbances at Blackburn, and neighbourhood, were held on Monday morning. T. B. Addison, Esq., the recorder of the town, officiated as chairman; and on the bench were Colonel Austen, T. M. Lowndes, Esq., W. Bailey, Esq., and several other county magistrates.

The first prisoners indicted were *John King, John Harwood, John Lord, Joseph Johnson, George Pilkington*, and *James Grimshaw*, for a riot at Blackburn, on Monday, the 15th of August last. It appeared from the evidence, which was very conclusive against the prisoners, that an attack was made upon several mills in the town on the forenoon of that day, and that the mob succeeded in turning the hands of many of the principal establishments out of work. The prisoners were proved to be the most active of a large assemblage, who were all armed with bludgeons of a most formidable description. They were arrested by a strong body of special constables, aided by the military, and offered considerable resistance. Johnson and King pleaded guilty — Mr. J. Addison, the recorder of Chthero, and Mr. Ingham conducted the prosecution, and the four remaining prisoners were defended by Mr. Wrigley.—The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.—Lord Pilkington, and James Grimshaw, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Kirkdale gaol; Lord and King, who pleaded guilty, to six months' imprisonment; and Johnson, for three months in the House of Correction in this town.

Wm. Proctor, Wm. Hutchinson, Abraham Rogers, Wm. Smalley, Roger Walsh, and *Squire Hutchinson*, were next indicted for participating in the riot at Blackburn, on the same day. These prisoners headed the attack on the mills of Messrs. Eccles, at five o'clock in the afternoon, outside of which they violently assaulted and knocked down Mr. Montague Fielden, a county magistrate, whilst engaged in reading the Riot Act. Rogers was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, as was Proctor, for the assault on Mr. Fielden; Smalley and Hutchinson for three months; and Walsh and Wm. Hutchinson for two months.

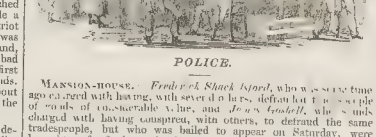
John Wilkinson and *Joseph Rawlinson* were next indicted for a riot at Blackburn on the same day. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Wm. Rawlinson, Richard Holden, Ann Yates, Jane Catterall, James Hurst, James Driscoll, Wm. Hodson, and *Joseph Yates*, were indicted for having, on the 15th of August, turned several persons out of employment at Blackburn, and assaulting two of the police constables in the execution of their duty. Holden, Yates, and Hurst pleaded guilty. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. J. Addison and Mr. Walmsley, and the prisoners were undefended. The two women were very active in heading an attack upon a coach which was conveying several prisoners to the barracks; and the male prisoners, particularly Rawlinson, made use of very violent language, stimulating the mob to acts of violence. The prisoners were found guilty—the two females being sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle; Yates and Hurst to six months' imprisonment at Rochdale; Rawlinson, who received a good character from several respectable persons, and who was proved to have received a wound in the head at the last "Preston Guide," which caused him to be insane when under the influence of drink, to six months' imprisonment; Driscoll one year, and Holden to two months.

Benjamin Wainscoat, Wm. Cook, Harry Thompson, James Barker, and *John Hanson*, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with coming riotously in a crowd from Accrington to Rackburn, where they violently assaulted the Yeomanry on duty by pelting them with brickbats from behind a hedge. Barker was sentenced to four months' imprisonment; Hanson, Wainscoat, and Cook, to two months; and Thompson to one months' imprisonment at the House of Correction in this town.

Robert Hartley, a man well dressed, and in a superior situation of life, *Ratcliffe Ingham, Wm. Greenwood, Ratcliffe Hoyle*, and *Riley Catterall*, were indicted for riotously assembling and endeavouring to enter into Blackburn, on the 16th of August, when they were intercepted by the military and police. The prisoners all pleaded guilty; and Ingham, who flourished a bludgeon over the heads of the police, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the other prisoners to two months' each.

The Recorder, in addressing the jury, took occasion to remark that the results of the trials at the present and preceding sessions had shown that the parties engaged at the recent riots did not belong to the poorest classes of society. They were generally persons in good employment, who should have been content with the wages which they received, out who had, in a great many instances, subscribed towards Trades' Unions. They indeed aggravated greatly the offences under which the working classes laboured, and they would also be the sufferers from such illegal combinations.



POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—*Frederick Shackelford*, who was some time ago ordered with having, with several others, defrauded the occupiers of goods of considerable value, and *James Goodall*, who stands charged with having conspired, with others, to defraud the same tradespeople, but who was bailed to appear on Saturday, were brought up for final examination. Mr. Goddard, the solicitor for the prosecution, was in attendance. The evidence adduced in these cases was particularly important as regards the conspiracy. Thomas Harris stated that he resided at Maidstone, and that he went into the service of Beaumont (between whom and Shackelsford, it will be recollected, a connexion for the purpose of defrauding shopkeepers was upon the first examination established) as porter, about the middle of June last. The shop had been opened in Week-street, in the linendrapery line the day before. Beaumont was there himself, and also a person of the name of Charles Sydney Smith, and a man named James Gosbell. There was likewise a person of the name of Robert Beaumont present, who was represented to be Beaumont's father. All these three persons acted as shopmen to Beaumont. There was very little stock in the shop when witness first went thither, and he was there till the shop was closed by Robert Beaumont, and during all that time only one parcel of goods came in, and that was a lot of flannels and other drapery goods. There was very little custom to the shop in consequence of people coming repeatedly for goods which they could not be supplied with. There were no silks nor velvets. The whole stock of shawls appeared to be only four, which were hanging up in the shop. After the shop had been open about a fortnight, Beaumont and Smith left it. That was on the Monday morning, and they did not return home till about two o'clock on the following Saturday night, when Shackelsford was with them. Witness closed the shop soon after eleven, and left them all to the house, with Robert Beaumont and Gosbell. Upon inquiring at what time he should open the shop on Monday morning, Gosbell told him he would not be wanted until nine o'clock. When witness went to the shop on Monday morning he found Beaumont and he believed Shackelsford and Smith were gone away, for no one not see them. Beaumont was there, as was R. Beaumont, who told him he was not wanted just then, and witness went away, but returned again between twelve and one. When he returned he believed Beaumont had left the house, and he did not see Beaumont till the following Saturday night, when the persons he took age in were not Mr. Smith. They stayed about half an hour, and then went away together, and part of them returned since. The shop was kept open by Robert Beaumont and Gosbell till Wednesday, the 10th of August, when witness closed it in the evening, and Robert Beaumont said he would not have it open any more. He told witness to get a cart next morning, as the goods should be removed. When asked about the night, he begged Robert Beaumont to receive the goods and furniture to a house in York place. The furniture was very trifling, and the whole of the stock removed appeared to be worth about £50. He had not seen that the stock in the shop had been commenced on from the time Beaumont and Smith came down to Maidstone and went back again. Particular stock had been on the shop when witness opened, and the shop looked more naked—William Kay Bell—and he had been a good few at the Bull and Mouth tap, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, for about six months previous to the middle of July last, when he went to take the situation at the Great Western Railway. During the time he was at the Bull and Mouth, there were two or three persons, and several of them, amongst whose names were those of Beaumont and Smith, used to frequent the parlour. They came in repeatedly, nearly every day, inquiring for each other. He had several times seen brown paper parcels brought there by porters, and taken into the parlour and opened by the party present. There were silk handkerchiefs, velvet scarfs, shawls, and other goods. They used to set them out, and witness had seen Smith pay the rent money. He could not speak positively as to having seen Smith pay money to the prisoners, but the payment used to be generally made to Gosbell. Smith, and Beaumont used to take away the parcels, which were brought in cabs, and sometimes they used to send them away by. They had witness the goods were to go to a public-house in Barbican; at other times, to a public-house in Fleet; but he never took away any himself. His mistress suspected the party to be dishonest, and at length forbid them the house, but they continued to call as long as he remained in the place. Mr. Goddard having stated that the evidence was complete against the prisoners, the Lord Mayor said they stood committed for trial; Shackelsford for having defrauded the several parties who prosecuted, and Goodall for having conspired with several others to defraud them. His Lordship said the offence was bailable, and Gosbell's bail was accepted. Shackelsford was committed to Newgate in default of bail. The following is a statement of the different firms which have been robbed by the gang of rascals:—Mr. Patey, perfumer, Lombard-street, of goods to the amount of £58 4s. 5d. This tradesman succeeded in recovering another parcel which he had sent to the conspirators. Messrs. Welsh, Gregory, and Cubitt, of goods to the amount of £57 0s. 2d. Mr. Mumford, silk-warehouseman, Milk street, of goods to the amount of £55 8s. 2d. Messrs. Smart, Milk-street, of goods to the amount of £96 9s. 5d. Messrs. Ridge, Mellburn, and Jones, of goods to the amount of about £174. Mr. H. W. Ingram, Addle-street, of goods to the amount of £196 3s. 6d. Mr. George Frederick Minton, of goods to the amount of £165 5s.—It was stated that a number of tradesmen declined to come forward, under the impression

that the prosecutions by the above firms would be sufficient to answer the purposes of the plundered. The bail required for each of the prisoners was two sureties in £200 each, and themselves in £200 each.

GUILDHALL.—*Mr. Henry Bulpit*, a clerk in the Post-office Money-Order department, attended before Sir George Carroll, to answer the complaint of Mary Bowley, the wife of a retired licensed victualler, lodging in Draper's-place, Burton-crescent. Mr. Peacock, the solicitor to the Post-office, attended to watch the case.—Mrs. Bowley stated that, about two months ago, she drew out £20 from the savings' bank in Montague-street. She was paid in new sovereigns, one being of King William's coinage, and the rest of Queen Victoria. Having occasion to remit £2 to her husband, who is a patient in Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary, she went to the Post-office on Thursday in obedience to an order. Not having been there before, she waited to see three gentlemen make payments. She was then the only person remaining at that window; and the clerk having looked about and ascertained that she was the only person waiting, left the window without attending to her. After an absence of ten minutes, he returned to his seat. While he was absent, she had placed her money, two new sovereigns and a new shilling, on the window, keeping her hand over it. She took it off when he returned. He picked up the money, and again went away out of her sight for three minutes. He came back and said, "Two sovereigns: you want to send?" looking at her. She replied, "Yes, sir." Another clerk came and looked at her, and the defendant laughed. She then suspected something was wrong, and a third clerk came and looked at her. The defendant said nothing more to her: but a constable and a clerk came round to her, and took her to the office of Mr. Peacock, the Solicitor. The defendant then produced a medal, gilt, of the size of a sovereign, and having the Queen's head on one side, and a man on horseback on the other: such as men sell in the streets at a penny each, as sovereigns sold for a wager, and said that she had attempted to pass that as a sovereign. He produced an old sovereign of George IV., and an old shilling, as the other money she had tendered, when, in fact, all the money she had offered was quite new. She declared that both the sovereigns she had tendered were Queen Victoria's. Mr. Peacock asked him if this was not the second case? He said "Yes." Mr. Peacock asked if the other was not a woman, and the defendant replied, "Yes." She stated where she had received the money, and that she had eight more new sovereigns at home, in the paper from which she took the two. Her address was taken, and, after hearing her statement, Mr. Peacock said she might go. She returned with the eight new sovereigns, and showed them to Mr. Peacock, and told him she should seek redress for the sovereign which had been changed, when her husband returned. She kept her money locked in a teacaddy, and carried her key about with her. She frequently looked in the paper to see if her money was safe, as she sometimes went out to work, and placed the caddy in her landlord's care, not that she had the least doubt of his integrity. The defendant, in reply to this statement, said he took the shilling, sovereign, and counterfeit from the complainant. Without having first looked at it, he weighed the counterfeit, and seeing it was very light, he called the attention of Mr. Court, his fellow-clerk, to the fact. He then looked at it, and seeing it was counterfeit, he took it to the president, and left it in his hands. He afterwards went to Mr. Peacock's office to state the circumstances.—Sir George Carroll, after devoting an hour to the inquiry, said that a young man receiving £500 a-day would, if badly disposed, have so many opportunities of fraud, that he would not, like the defendant, have escaped imputation till now. On the other hand, the story told by the complainant was consistent in all its parts, and corroborated by the production of the rest of the new sovereigns. In the absence of more positive evidence, however, he was unwilling to give a more decided opinion; but he trusted that, in future, the money taken at the window would be tested in the view of the public, and so prevent such mistakes for the future.—The case was then dismissed.

BOW-STREET.—*James Samuel Brown*, clerk at the General Post-office, was finally brought up and examined upon the charge of forging money orders. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

FOREIGN SWINDLERS.—On Wednesday a foreigner, who stated that he was the "Baron" *Kame*, and that he was a German, was brought before Mr. Twyford by Superintendent Pearce, of the A division, on a charge of stealing two gold rings with brilliants and a pearl pin, valued at £30, the property of Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, a widow lady, residing at No. 2, Palace-place, Whitehall.—Mrs. Johnson stated, that on Tuesday the 30th of August, the prisoner called at her house, and desired to look at some apartments which she had to let. After looking over the apartments, he approved of them, and said he wished, before engaging them, to show them to a friend. He called again the following day without his friend, and agreed to pay witness £20 per month for the apartments. Witness then asked for his card, when he said he had for not having one with him; but he produced what appeared to her to be a bank bill, on which was the name of "Baron Aivie Kolter," which he stated was his title. He added that the bill was for £500, and that he would get it cashed, and pay her £20 in advance. In the course of conversation, he said he had seen Lord Forester, who knew her late husband. On hearing this, she felt sure he was a gentleman. On Thursday he called again, while witness was in the parlour, taking off her bonnet after a walk. He was shown up stairs, where witness soon joined him (leaving her jewel-case on the table in the parlour). When she entered the drawing-room, she found him examining a liqueur-case which lay on the table. He expressed his admiration of it, and witness then remarked that she wanted to dispose of it. He said he was sorry he did not know that before, as he might have found a purchaser for it in the morning. He then said, "I think I shall become a purchaser myself; what will you take for it?" To which witness said, she would not take less than £20, which he promised to give when Lord Forester had cashed his bill. They then came down stairs together: and on entering the parlour, the prisoner observed the jewel-case on the table, and immediately went towards it, and admired the contents very much. He took up the two rings and the pin in question, which had belonged to witness's husband, and asked her if she wished to dispose of them, saying that he thought, if Lord Forester saw them, he would become a purchaser. Witness at first did not like to part with them, but, after a lengthened conversation, her scruples were overcome, and the prisoner persuaded her to allow him to take the property away, for the purpose, as he alleged, of showing it to Lord Forester. He promised to come in the evening, and bring Lord Forester with him; but he came alone, stating that Lord Forester could not come, and he had come himself, fearing witness might be uneasy about her property. He seemed in a great bustle, and proposed that witness should accompany him to a club-house in St. James's-square, when he would pay her the money in advance for her apartments, and also for the liqueur case. On witness asking for the rings, the prisoner said he should see Lord Forester at the club, when he would get his answer. They then proceeded to the square, where the prisoner desired witness to wait till he returned. He then left her, and, as she thought, entered the Wyndham Club-house. She waited about an hour for him, but he did not return, and she then went home. She had not seen the prisoner from that day until he was taken into custody. Constable Thornton, of the Detective Force, here produced the rings, which he had found pledged at a pawnbroker's in Oxford-street.—Mr. Twyford, after refusing to accept bail, ordered the prisoner to be remanded.

A young female, very elegantly attired, who gave the name of *Madame Louise le Grange, alias Mirabello*, was next placed at the bar by Superintendent Pearce, charged with stealing four diamond rings, value £100, the property of Mr. John Metcalfe, a jeweller, in Pall-mall. The Superintendent said that, on receiving information of the robbery, he traced the prisoner to Dublin, where he apprehended her; and, as he had reason to suspect that she was concerned with the last prisoner, and others not in custody, in committing several robberies in town, it would be necessary to remand her, to give time for further inquiries.—Mr. Twyford said he would first hear sufficient of the case to enable him to form a judgment of it.—Mr. Metcalfe said, that about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th ult., the prisoner drove up to his door in a splendid carriage, and requested to be shown some diamond rings, which was done, but she did not approve of any of them, and stated that "the Count" wanted some of a very elegant description, being about to make a present to a lady who was to be married on the following day. Witness upon this requested her address, promising most faithfully to execute the order in the course of the day. She then wrote, "Countess Noailles, 39, Albany-street, Regent's-park," directing the rings to be sent there, which witness did, and the prisoner coming again at six o'clock, he told her the articles had by that time arrived at her house.—Mr. R. Nash said he had been requested by the prosecutor to take a quantity of rings to 39, Albany-street, and on arriving found that the countess had not returned home. The landlady requested he would step in till the countess arrived, and presently the prisoner drove up. Witness then proceeded to execute his commission, the prisoner frequently apologising for the absence of the count. She went up stairs, saying she wanted to speak to her friend, and on her return, having looked at the rings, one of which she pretended to be much pleased with, she requested to be allowed to show it to her friend up stairs. There was a heavy walking overhead during her absence, to make it appear that two persons were in the room, and after she brought back the ring, she replaced the case with the rest, and at length persuaded witness to allow her to take the four rings in question. Witness acceded, and after a short time had elapsed, the landlady entered, and asked if witness had done with the lady, and then he discovered that she had left the house. Witness never saw her till she was in custody. The prisoner declined saying anything, and she was remanded to the same day as the other prisoner.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Tuesday Mr. *John Webb*, a tradesman, carrying on an extensive business as a hosier and outfitter, No. 422, Strand, was brought before Mr. Maltby, charged with the following felonies: William Henry Adams, porter at Jones's auction-rooms, Leicester-street, said he knew Mr. Webb as a frequenter of the rooms in the character of buyer and seller. This morning the prisoner came into the rooms, and looked over some property for sale. Witness saw him go towards a glass case, lift up the cover, and take out a necklace. The prisoner then went towards a portfolio of prints, and soon afterwards he put the necklace into his pocket. Afterwards witness saw the prisoner go behind a screen and take an alabaster bird and some other articles, with which he walked out of the room. Witness followed; but as soon as he got into Leicester-square he lost sight of the prisoner, in consequence of his running off. Witness met the prisoner in St. Martin's-lane, and taxed him with having robbed the rooms. The prisoner merely replied it was a fine morning. Witness said he was sorry to see a person of his respectability in such a situation. The prisoner said he had only taken the things to look at them, and that they were always returnable. Witness having met a policeman, gave the prisoner into custody, and the prisoner was taken to the station-house. On searching him, a necklace, a marble bird, two China figures, a taper-stand, a bottle and glass, &c., worth together about 10s., were found. These articles are part of the property in the sale-room, for which Mr. Jones, the auctioneer, was responsible.—A communication was made to the bench, which caused a doubt as to the prisoner's sanity. A person, said to be in the employ of the prisoner, made some statements which, if correct, would afford ground for the belief that the prisoner at times laboured under an aberration of intellect. Before the prisoner was sent off in the van, a clerk from Messrs. Machin and Debenham's auction-rooms came to the Court, and said that the prisoner was a frequenter of the rooms, and occasionally exhibited so much eccentricity in bidding, that his offers were sometimes refused. That very morning he had been at the rooms to inspect the goods, and after he had left a person from his house had brought back two billiard balls which he had taken away. Mr. Webb came in soon shortly afterwards, and he was seen to pocket four more balls. He was charged with the act, and the balls were restored. Mr. Maltby said he could do nothing under such circumstances but recommend the forbearance of the prisoner to lay all these particulars before the Judge when the prisoner appeared to take his trial.—Upon a further examination on Wednesday, it was determined to give Mr. Webb into the custody of his friends, a decided case of insanity being made out.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Tuesday, *John Henry Morgan*, who it was stated had formerly held the situation of Commissioner of Police at Glasgow, was finally examined before Mr. Broughton, the sitting magistrate, upon various charges of fraud and forgery. The prisoner already stood committed upon a charge of defrauding Mr. M'Carthy, of the Angel Tavern, City-road, of 3*l.* by means of a fictitious check upon the London and Westminster Bank, and upon another charge of obtaining 12*l.* from Mr. Waldron, of the Ten Bells, Spitalfields, to whom he uttered a fictitious check for that amount upon the same bank. The evidence was also completed for his committal upon a charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange for 131 10s., drawn by himself, and purporting to be the acceptance of Mr. Hart, landlord of the King's Arms, public-house, Bishopsgate-street. Upon the bill he had obtained 16*l.* in cash, and wine to the amount of 4*l.* 16*s.* from a Mr. Renwick, who stated himself to be a wine-merchant. Mr. Hart attended, and proved the forged acceptance, and upon this charge also the prisoner was committed. The prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial upon four distinct indictments.—Isaac Morgan, his father, was also committed to Newgate upon the charge taken at the first examination of uttering a forged check upon the London and Westminster Bank to Mrs. Foote, landlady of the Tippling Philosopher, Liquorpond-street.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SUICIDE OF A SILK-BROKER.—An inquest was held before Mr. Higgs, on Saturday evening last, at the Halfway House, Kensington-road, on the body of Mr. George Colebatch, aged 53, of No. 1, Upper Gore, Kensington. Mr. Edgar Barker said he was a silk-broker, in partnership with Mr. Loder, of No. 140, Edgware-road. About six months ago Mr. Loder attended the deceased, then suffering from insanity, and under his treatment he recovered so far as to be able to attend to his business of silk-broker in the City. Witness attended him about four months ago. The deceased's mother called upon witness on the Friday morning preceding, and said that her son had attempted to destroy himself. Witness returned with her in the cab, and found the deceased insensible in bed, and bleeding from the wound of a pistol ball in the right ear. The pistol was lying by his side. Witness rendered him all the assistance he could, and then despatched a messenger to the private lunatic asylum of Mr. Finch, whose patient he had formerly been, for an attendant. He soon came, but in two hours excessive hemorrhage from the wound ensued, and he died a few minutes after it commenced. The pistol was small, and, as the charge was not heavy, the ball did not go through the head, but lodged in the centre of the brain. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

Last week an investigation took place before Mr. Higgs, touching the death of Mrs. Mary Goodman, aged 42 years, who was found drowned in the cistern of her house, No. 26, St. James's-street. From the evidence of several witnesses it appeared that the deceased had been housekeeper to Lady Jane Howard. That from the savings she took the house in question, and sublet it to several lodgers; and that she had confided a sum of money to a foreigner who rented the shop, that he might pay her landlord, but that he deceived her, and left the country with the money. Verdict, "Temporary aberration of mind."

A CHILD KILLED BY ITS SISTER. On Tuesday an inquisition was held before Mr. Wakley, on the body of Eliza Chadwick, aged three years, the daughter of a stonemason, residing at No. 25, Ashley-street, St. Pancras. It appeared, about two months since, Ann Chadwick, a little girl aged nine years, was playing with her sister, and in the act of swinging her round she let go of her hands, and she fell on the kerb-stone and fractured her skull. She expired on Tuesday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

SINGULAR DELUSIONS OF A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.—An inquest was held on Tuesday by Mr. Wakley, at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of Mr. John Taylor, who resided at No. 60, William-street, Regent's-park, and who was a professor of music. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had for some time past laboured under the delusion that everybody was his enemy, and that fifty or sixty persons were in the habit of meeting in adjoining rooms, endeavouring to injure him by slander. On Friday night the deceased was found upon his bed in an insensible state, and it was ascertained that he had purchased between eight and ten drachms of landanum at Mr. Burke's, in William-street, which he had swallowed. A letter, addressed to "the coroner," in the handwriting of the deceased, was discovered in his room, the following is a copy:—"My persecutors and slanderers have at length succeeded in urging me to commit this most horrid offence. My blood must fall on their heads. God is witness as to the facts I now state. I care not, for their words against Deity cannot fail. Verdict, "Deceased destroyed himself while labouring under delusions."

FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Angel public-house, Rotherhithe, before Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, on the body of Captain Joseph Paul, the master of the Eden, of North Shields, who was drowned on Tuesday the 6th inst., by a boat in which he was coming in collision with the Waterman steamer, No. 2, while going down the river, off Globe-stairs, Rotherhithe. After hearing a good deal of somewhat conflicting evidence, the jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 250*l.* on the steamer, and recommended that the laws which regulate the speed of steam-boats in the port of London, which have been much infringed upon, should be in future duly enforced.

On Wednesday Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Angel Tavern, Rotherhithe, respecting the death of Mary Ann Osborne, aged 29, who committed suicide on Wednesday week by throwing herself over Waterloo-bridge. It appeared that deceased was a married woman, but owing to the bad usage of her husband had left him for five years past, since which time she had led a very abandoned life. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of Henry Manby, a licensed victualler. It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses that the deceased was a widower, and had been so for the last seven years. His wife was interred at the Kensall-green Cemetery, which the deceased had since been much in the habit of frequenting for the purpose of visiting her tomb. The deceased's wife and daughter had both committed suicide. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

DISCOVERY OF A SUPPOSED ROMAN VILLA.—Considerable excavations having been lately made in a field called Cheshunt Field, nearly opposite to Mr. Woodward's house, on the Maldon road from Colchester, and a quarter of a mile from the Leather Bottle, in Laxden parish, the foundations of a building, supposed to be a Roman villa, have been laid bare: the extent is of such magnitude, that it is questioned if the remains of any Roman villa in this kingdom are of equal extent. Numerous coins have been thrown up during the excavations: amongst these, a "Titus," 2d., brass—reverse, "Judea Capta;" "Helena," 3d., brass; and a "Cara sius," 3d., brass, in fine preservation, struck upon the treaty made by that usurper with Diocletianus and Maximianus. The fragments thrown up are mostly of Roman antiquity.—*Ipswich Express.*

THE HARVEST.—Reports of the harvest are satisfactory. In Essex and along the east coast the quantity of corn gathered in is said to be immense. In the central counties the harvest is finished, and the yield is in many pieces enormous. Reaping proceeds well in Scotland; and in Ireland the produce is large, and of good quality. The accounts from the corn countries of Europe and from America are similar. All tell of abundance.—*Ipswich Express.*

A proposition has been made and a public meeting convened to invite Prince Albert to a public entertainment on a splendid scale.

A report is very prevalent in this city, and also in the neighbouring town of Newcastle, that it is the intention of the Queen and Prince Albert to return home from Scotland by land; and it is even said that her Majesty has promised to honour Lady Ravensworth with a visit to Ravensworth Castle, *en passant*. Sir Robert Peel is expected to visit the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, on his return from Edinburgh.—*Durham Advertiser.*

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN IN NEWCASTLE.—A meeting of unemployed workmen was held at Newcastle on Friday, to consider the best means of carrying out the system of emigration to Buenos Ayres. The Chartists, however, broke in upon the harmony of the meeting; and a resolution was passed, that workmen would do better in England if they could only obtain their political rights.

DEATH OF AN ELEPHANT.—A fine animal, which has been great object of attraction to thousands during the summer, at the Bristol Zoological Gardens, died suddenly on Saturday week, at the gardens. It was found that the cause of death was a rupture of the heart. He was the property of Mr. Batty, the celebrated equestrian, and was valued at £300; he was about nine years old. —*Bath Chronicle.*

SUICIDE IN THE ST. KATHARINE'S DOCK.—On Wednesday morning, at the early hour of three o'clock, the lock men on duty at the St. Katharine's Dock entrance, heard a splash in the water, close to the bridge, and a woman was seen in the lock struggling. The drags were immediately procured and thrown in, but not before the woman had disappeared. In less than five minutes the woman was recovered and taken into the house on the pier-head, and while some were knocking at the adjoining public-houses for admittance, others were despatched for medical assistance; but no surgeons would leave their homes, nor could an entrance be obtained or any aid be procured at the houses of public entertainment. There were 22 feet of water in the lock when deceased threw herself in. The following description may lead to her identification:—Age about 20, dark hair, fair complexion, dressed in a light-coloured chintz cotton gown, white straw bonnet, with coloured ribbons, black leather and cloth boots, brown shawl, and red necklace.

ACCIDENT TO A CHYMICAL LECTURER.—On Friday week an accident occurred to Dr. Ryan, of the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, while experimenting on some explosive compounds. Experiments of a dangerous nature, or involving any risk of explosion, being strictly prohibited within the precincts of the Polytechnic Institution, the explosive mixture was prepared and experimented upon in front of Dr. Ryan's house, Thornhill-park, Islington, great care having been taken to remove all risk of injury to any person or property. The first portion of matter exploded in a satisfactory manner, but a second portion being submitted to the test, failed; upon this Dr. Ryan, imagining that some part of the process had gone wrong, approached the mixture for the purpose of putting the apparatus to rights, when the mixture exploded, and he was struck by a large weight upon the arm, which laid him prostrate, and he remained insensible for many minutes. Upon examination, it was found that Dr. Ryan's left arm was badly fractured above the wrist. No serious results are apprehended, and Dr. Ryan has since resumed his popular lectures at the Polytechnic Institution. It is a matter of congratulation that Dr. Ryan has escaped so well, as his loss would be a severe one to science in the metropolis.

ACCIDENT IN SHOOTING.—On Monday morning last Robert Atkins, a gardener in the employ of Mr. C. W. Dawson, of Edgware, came by his death in a most afflicting manner. Mr. Dawson, jun., accompanied by the deceased, was engaged in shooting rabbits in the vicinity of Edgware, and having laid his gun on the ground for a few minutes, was in the act of taking it up again when the contents were accidentally discharged, and unfortunately inflicted a dreadful wound high up on the inner part of the thigh of the deceased, who was standing at the time within a couple of yards of Mr. Dawson. Assistance was immediately procured, but all efforts to preserve life proved ineffectual, and the poor man expired in 20 hours after the infliction of the injury.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XIII.

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, F.R.S.

Sir Frederick Pollock was born in London, in the year 1783 He was educated at St. Paul's School, whence he was removed in October 1803, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the distinction of being in the first class at every college examination; and in 1806, was senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman, the first and second wrangler being each bracketed alone. In the following year, he was elected a Fellow of the same college, and became Commissary of the University in 1824, an office which he held till 1835.

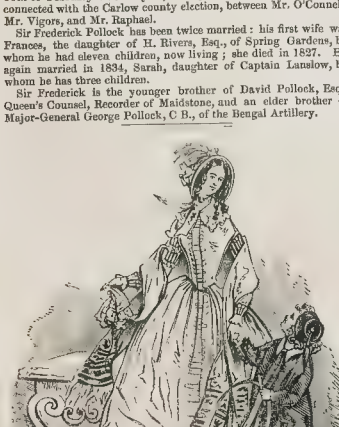
He was called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1807, from which period he pursued his profession of the law with much ardour, and with distinguished success. Sir Frederick Pollock went the Northern circuit, and after twenty years of severe study and eminent practice, he was raised to the rank of King's counsel. In 1831, he was appointed a commissioner for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the courts of common law.

He was returned for the borough of Huntingdon in 1831, and is now Attorney-General for the second time. In the latter end of 1834, when Sir Robert Peel was recalled from Italy, the office of Attorney-General devolved upon Sir Frederick Pollock; and the Premier of that day might have looked in vain for one whose character and qualifications fitted him better to fill that important and dignified *position*. His of course resigned with the Conservatives in 1835, his Attorney-generalship having been distinguished by no remarkable event; though, if an emergency of danger or of difficulty had presented itself, the bar of England possessed amongst its eminent members few upon whom more reliance could be placed. Sir Frederick Pollock had been previously Attorney-General for the county Palatine of Lancaster, to which he was appointed by Lord Holland, at that time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir Frederick Pollock is not a frequent speaker in Parliament, but when he has addressed the House, his speeches have been characterised by superior ability. Those on the Russian Dutch Loan, Law Reform, and the Bankruptcy Bill, may be particularly instanced as displaying a thorough knowledge of the questions at issue, and that clear & d distinct perception of all the points they involved, which is so eminently conspicuous in his addresses to the jury in his capacity of an advocate. In 1836 he was the nominee of the Conservative party, on the select committee appointed on the 16th of February in that year, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the Carlow county election, between Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Vigors, and Mr. Raphael.

Sir Frederick Pollock has been twice married: his first wife was Frances, the daughter of H. Rivers, Esq., of Spring Gardens, by whom he had eleven children, now living; she died in 1827. He again married in 1834, Sarah, daughter of Captain Lanslow, by whom he has three children.

Sir Frederick is the younger brother of David Pollock, Esq., Queen's Counsel, Recorder of Maidstone, and an elder brother of Major-General George Pollock, C B., of the Bengal Artillery.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Sept. 14, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—You must not be surprised at any extravagance in dress which the caprice of fashion may shortly dictate to her votaries. The French, who *must* have a *sentiment* and a *pretension* in all they do, have lately got into a notion of dressing themselves according to *siècles*.

Prepare your fair patronesses then for dresses *à la Marie Antoinette*, that is of the colours and shapes worn by that royal prisoner; and expect also, for we have them here already, *fichûs* and bonnets *à la Charlotte Corday*. The drawing I send you, the *bonnet Antoinette*, will surprise many a country milliner by the curious and novel fashion of its crown. The French ladies say that these bonnets have a *grâce ravissante*, but I think a little time will be requisite to reconcile so great an alteration and such a singular topknot to the more slowgoing and less historical taste of our English fashionables. Thus you see, Mr. Editor, there is to be a sentiment, and I hope a moral, in dress as well as in flowers, and the language of the eyes, so long supposed to be the interpreter of female intentions, is soon to be superseded by the language of the petticoat. The peculiar novelty of the dress in the figure before you is the curious style in which it is trimmed with *tabs* of the same stuff descending down the corsage, tapering slightly at the waist, and again spreading slightly in breadth to the bottom of the dress, which is of a dark *sad* coloured satin or satinette. The sleeves are compose l of three rows of *tabs* placed over each other and bound down at the ends; these three rows extend to the point of the elbow, whence the sleeve is plain to the wrist, where it terminates in another row of *tabs*. The ruffles and gloves of a primrose colour take off something of the darkness of the whole costume, which is further enlivened by a double collar of lace, and a light coloured cashmere scarf, richly embroidered in gay colours at the ends.

As fashions for children are somewhat rare in English homes, though here our young masters and misses have their own fashions, and dress according to *siècles*, I send you the latest *mode for boys* of fashion; a round coat, like your Chesterfields, Taglionis, or Yorks, I know not what you gentlemen call them, made of brown velvet, with a double row of buttons of silk or velvet in the same colour down the front, and braided all round at the bottom. The shirt sleeves have lace ruffles or edging; and this dress with white trousers strapped under boots of the *pedicring oudinot*, with a jaunty cap and tassel of purple velvet, will make a young gentleman a complete *child* of fashion, according to the latest Parisian authorities.

JULIE.

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP MAGNET.—Accounts from Sweden state that the above vessel had been raised from the bottom of Malmo Roads, by means of a diving apparatus invented by Count de Wenkenheing. Her masts, sails, and rigging are stated to be in good condition. In the hold were discovered three skeletons, and the body of a man in nearly a perfect state of preservation. The Magnet (built of oak) mounting eighteen guns, foundered in the above roads in the year 1809, thus making the time of her lying under water a period of thirty-three years.

CARRIER PIGEON.—A few days since a fine pigeon flew into a room at Mr. Stevens's house, Bond-street, Brighton. Stevens secured the bird, and upon examination found some printing in the Dutch language, under the wings; that mode having been adopted instead of tying any paper to the bird, leaving it unencumbered. The storm caused the bird to lose its way. The pigeon is still in the possession of Mr. Stevens.

We have received, with feelings of regret, intelligence of the death of HEBIN, the intrepid sailor of Boulogne, who it will be remembered, so nobly risked his life in attempting to save the unfortunate female convicts shipwrecked in the Amphitrite. The *Progrès du pas de Calais* states that it was in attempting to bring to perfection an idea that he he had formed for saving the lives of his fellow-creatures that this ornament to the marine of France met with his untimely end.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—At Mark Lane, on Monday, an unusually small quantity of English wheat was brought forward; the trade, in consequence, was very firm, and the prices rose from 2s to 4s per quarter, and the whole of the parcels were disposed of. Although the supply of foreign was large, that article was in fair demand, at an enhancement of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Since the above day the inquiry has ruled active, and, in some few instances, the rates have again risen 1s. per quarter. In barley and malt not much business has been passing; but the value of oats, beans, and peas has been maintained without difficulty. Both town and country made flour has advanced 1s. per 280lbs.

Wheat—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 44s 45s 47s; fine, 48s 50s 55s; old, 47s 49s 52s 60s; White, new, 47s 49s 50s, fine, 54s to 60s: superfine, new, 60s 64s 66s 68s; fine, 55s 56s 57s: old, 56s 57s 58s; Foreign, free, 40s 44s 46s, fine, 48s 50s 54s, superfine, 56s 58s 62s.

Rye—New, 32s 37s.

Barley—Grinding, 24s 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 28s 29s; fine, 29s 30s; Distilling, 22s 27s.

Oats—Feed, English, 18s 22s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potato, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 30s, Scotch, feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s, Irish, potato, 24s 25s; fine, 25s 26s; Irish, feed, white, 14s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s; fine, 20s 21s; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 6d; Barley, 27s 2d; Oats, 18s 6d; Rye, 29s 4d; Beans, 35s 5d; Peas, 33s 6d

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty—Wheat, 50s 0d; Barley, 27s 3d; Oats, 19s 4d; Rye, 32s 9d; Beans, 33s 9d; Peas, 33s 4d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 16s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 7s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Wool.—This week the imports of wool have amounted to about 1600 packages. The public sales have been fairly attended by buyers, and the prices realised have been about equal to those noted at the previous public sales. By private contract, little is doing.

Hops.—The supply of new hops on sale in the Borough market is large, still the demand is steady, but at low prices. Kent pockets sell at £3 10s to £6 6s; Sussex ditto, £4 10s to £5 5s per cwt. The duty is still called £150,000.

Coal.—New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Old Tanfield, 13s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 18s; Belmont, 18s 9d; Bradsyll's Hetton, 20s; Lambton, 19s 9d; Stewart's, 20s; Killoe, 19s 9d; Walls End Tees, 19s 6d; West Hetton, 18s; West Tees, 17s per ton. Ships arrived, 125.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 65s to 100s; New ditto, 60s to 90s; New Clover Hay, 90s to 96s; Old ditto, 100s to 120s; Oat Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 38 to 42s per load.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter.—Fresh butter, 13s 0d to 14s 0d per doz lb; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d.; Irish butter: Cork, 80s to 83s; Waterford 80s to 86s; Clonmel, 78s to 80s; Belfast, 76s to 84s.—Fine Dutch, 92s to 104s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 58s to 72s; Derby, plain, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 60s to 66s; Wilts, double, 42s to 62s; ditto, thin, 42s to 52s; Somerset, 60s to 70s.

Tea.—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8½d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9d per lb.

Sugar, per cwt. Barbadoes, 62s to 66s 6d; St. Lucia, 59s to 66s 0d; Refined, 75s 0d to 79s 6d.

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 138s.

Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 36s to 40s.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal: Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; Pork, 4s 2d to 5s 0d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 4s 10d. The supplies offering in these markets having somewhat fallen off, the demand for them has ruled steady, at, in some cases, higher quotations.

ROBERT HERAPATH.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock,		India Stock	pm
3 per Cent Red.,		Ditto Bonds	pm
3 per Cent Cons.	93¾	Ditto Old Annuities,	
3½ per Cent Red.,		Ditto New Annuities,	
New 3½ per Cent.	101	Ex. Bills, 1000*l*., 2d., 49 pm	
New 5 per Cent.		Ditto 500*l*., 51 pm	
Long Annuities to expire		Ditto Small, 51 pm	
Jan. 1860,		Bank Stock for Account,	
Oct. 1859,		India Stock for Opg.,	
Jan. 1860,		Consols for Opg., 93¾	

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p),	London and Blackwall (— p),
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p),	London and Birmingham (100p), 183
Great Western Railway (65 p),	Ditto Thirds (32 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 60	Ditto New Shares (2 p),
Ditto Fifth (12 p),	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p). 33½	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 58

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT 9.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 30.—1st Dragoons: Lieut.-General Sir A. B. Clifton, K.C.B., from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Lord Vivian, deceased. 11th Light Dragoons: Lieut.-General C. M. Lord Greenock, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Sir A. B. Clifton, appointed to the 1st Dragoons.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT 7.—MEMORANDUM.—The commissions of Second Capt. Townsen l and Lieut Hawkins, Royal Artillery, are dated the 10th August, 1842, instead of 22nd Aug ist, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 23rd ult.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY: J. E. BRERROHM and W. E SLAUGHTER, Fenchurch-street, merchants. T. CAIRNCROSS, Sunderland, ship-builder.

BANKRUPTS.—J. RICHMOND, Lome-street, C.ty, merchant. C STANLEY, Newport, Salop, money scrivener. W. D. WHEELER, Birmingham, scrivener. W. WALFORD, Great Winchester-street, merchant. LUCY WAGSTAFF, Worshorough-bridge, Yorkshire, licensed-victualler. S. SYMONDS, sen., and S. SYMONDS, jun., Basinghall-street, woollen-factors.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 30, 1842, is 36s 4½d. per cwt., exclusive of the duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the the importation thereof into Great Britain.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 10.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. James Veitch to the charge of the church and parish of St. Cuthbert, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. David Dickson.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 12.—Notice is hereby given, that the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade have appointed Frederick Beckford Lascelles, Esq., registrar, and the Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon, chief clerk and deputy registrar, under the provisions of the Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the copyright of designs for or ornamenting articles of manufacture."

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dorset —Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia: Lieutenant and Adjutant George Wyatt to be Captain.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Oxford.—1st or Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: The Hon. Henry George Spencer to be Cornet, vice Pickering, promoted.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the Act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85.—Zion Chapel, Maidstone. W. N. Ottaway, superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENTS.—H. PAYN, of Liverpool, master mariner and merchant, J. REID, formerly of St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, chemist.

BANKRUPTS. J. SIMMONS, of Longwick, Buckinghamshire, corn-dealer and cattle dealer. T. HUTCHINSON, late of the Dover-road, Surrey, linendraper, then or since of 26, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, carrying on business at 159, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, as a sugar refiner and capillaire manufacturer, and now a prisoner in the Whitecross-street prison. T. GOOCH, of 5, Dalston-terrace West (near Kingsland-gate), and of 215, Whitechapel-road, Middlesex, timber-merchant. W. HUSKISSON, of Birmingham, linen-draper. J. DUNCAN, of Newport, Monmouthshire, linen-draper. J. BROOKS, of Liverpool, hotel-keeper. G. JELLICOE, of Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster. D. HOLT, of Manchester, broker. R. BULL, of Birmingham, common brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. MUNRO, of Inverness, shipwright. G. SCOTT, of Glasgow, cabinet-maker. A. SHORTREDE, of Edinburgh, printer.

BIRTHS.

In Portland place, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, of a son.——In the 8th inst., at Florence, the wife of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Tuscany, of a daughter.——On the 14th, Mrs. Charles H. Offley, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, of a son.——At Clapham-common, on the 12th inst., the lady of E. G. Gelrichs, Esq., of a daughter.—At Plasgwyn, county Anglesey, Lady Vivian, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Free Town, Sierra Leone, Captain Thomas Smales, 3rd West India Regiment, to Clara, daughter of his Excellency Colonel M'Donald, Governor of the colony.——At Traice, the Hon. John Tuchet, late 90th Light Infantry, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Henry Biennerhassett, Esq., of Tralee.——At Dundee, the Rev. James Carment, Minister of Comrie, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Maxwell, Esq.——At Marylebone, John Jackson, Esq., of Lodge-place, St. John's Wood, to Catherine, daughter of the late James Thompson, Esq., of Paris.——At Gestingthorpe, Essex, Alfred Westmacott, Esq., late of Edinburgh, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Bargrton Byer, vicar of Gestingthorpe.——At Edinburgh, Richard Hawley Evans, of London, to Jessie, daughter of the late Alexander Burns, Esq., of Leith.——At Blukling, in Norfolk, the Hon. Charles Henry Cust, of the Royal Horse Guards, second son of Earl Brownlow, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Ronald George Macdonald, Esq., Chief of Clanranald, and granddaughter of the late Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.——At Brompton, the Rev. William Marsh, Vicar of Ashburton, Devon, to Sarah, daughter of the late William Cockayne, Esq., of Derby.——At Bowdon, near Altrincham, Cheshire, Sarah, daughter of the late Pym Denton, Esq., of Whittington, and sister to Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., to Edward Wilkinson, Esq., of Gledhow Wood, near Leeds; and Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Pym Denton, Esq., to the Rev. J. A. Wanton, of Hull.——At Apsley, Bedds, A. W. Crouch, Esq., of Ridgmont, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Rev. T. H. Cawthorn, Rector of Marston, Beds.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Godfrey Astell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, son of William Astell, Esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire, to Louisa, daughter of Major-General Wynyard.——At Cheltenham, Henry Crookenden, Esq., to Julia, daughter of Rear-Admiral Salusbury Davenport, of Bramall Hall.——At Mucklebam Church, E. H. Parry, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Warneford——Sir Samuel Stirling, Bart., of Glorat, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Major Robert Bernie, of Torphin.——At Bryanstone-square, Frederick Deacon, Esq., of Bridgwater, to Katherine, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Charlton, vicar of Felmingham.

DEATHS.

At Munich, Edward Lockwood Percival, Esq., of Lambourne, Essex.——At Orchard Wyndham, Catherine, wife of the Rev. W. C. Thompson, rector of Blackborough, Devon.——At Dorking, aged 66, Susanna, widow of the Rev. George Feacheun, late vicar of that parish.——Captain Edward Hay (killed in action at the retreat from Cabul to Jellalabad), 35th Bengal N.I., son of John Hay, Esq., of Edinburgh.——At Bermuda, after a short illness, Capt. F. M. Fraser, 20th Regt.——At Gibraltar, after a residence of upwards of 54 years, 45 of which were spent in the service of Government, John Davidson, Esq., Clerk in Charge of the Naval Department, aged 85.——At Biddlestone Hall, Northumberland, Elena, daughter of the late Walter Selby, Esq.—— At Hertford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Anne Sparrow, thirty-five years mistress of the girls' school of Christ's Hospital, from which she retired in 1826.——At Abingdon, Berks, Mr. John Kent, one of the magistrates of that borough. Captain Cullen, of the Leitrim Militia, brother of Lieut.-Col. Cullen, of the same regt.——In his 70th year, Mr. Richard Farrell, for many years proprietor of the "Waterford Mirror" newspaper.——At Barbgate, Scotland, Alexander Finlay, Esq., late provost.——At Ilfracombe, Devon, Captain John Rude, R.N., aged 71.——At Cove, county Cork, Sophia, daughter of the late Major Armstrong, and sister to the late Sir R. Lynche Blosse, Bart.——Aged 99 years, at St. James's Barton, Ann, widow of Dr. Rolfe, sen., of the Bristol Dispensary.——At Tamworth, Staffordshire, at the age of 102 years and 6 months, Jane, widow of Mr. James Tubney, of Polesworth, Warwickshire.——In Blandford-square, Mary, widow of Colonel Clarke, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, aged 71.——At Greenwich, in his 80th year, Mr. John Calton, late of Wine-office-court, Fleet street.——At Bramham, aged 38, Arthur, youngest son of the late Rev. W. Legard, and grandson of Sir Digby Legard, Bart., of Ganton, Yorkshire.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, September 17, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 20. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT

THE INCOME TAX.

Now that the manufacturing districts are in that half-lull which is preliminary to a fixed calm; now that the Boundary Question is settled and there are no more rumours of wars between Brother Jonathan and John Bull; now that the French have disposed of their regency question and hushed their noisy deputies for at least one interval of repose; now that corn is considerably imported and cattle coming over in droves to cheapen butcher's-meat and bread; now that Ireland is not "much fermented," and Scotland recovering from the excitement of the Royal Tour; now that the Queen herself is back among her halls and towers of Windsor "to woo the whispering of her native gales;" now, moreover, that Doncaster is past and Parliament dumb; now when, to borrow from the emphatic vocabulary of John Reeve, "there's nothing stirring but stagnation,"—people naturally begin to look out for a grievance, and such, unfortunately, is the present political constitution of our society, that our enterprising Prime Minister has not left them far to look. He has got one staring and intrusive oppression strong before them, plain and palpable as the handwriting on the wall, frowning down upon them like the head of Medusa, "all snakes and horrors," peering with ominous eyes into every corner of their castle, ferreting its dangerous glances among their secrets and into their pockets, coffers, and banks; in a word, shaking its gory locks before the startled vision of the domestic world, and assuming all hideous forms that may awaken in the public dread, repugnance, and disgust. And what is this "*monstrum horrendum informe*"—this national bugbear that pinches all men and pleases none? What, alas! but the crushing, merciless, hopeless, extorting INCOME TAX; and, what is worse, its operation is beginning, as we have said, just in the heart of a sort of social repose, when men's minds are not diverted by ten thousand conflicting considerations, but when they can afford to concentrate all their political abhorrence upon the first germs of the working of that particular measure of iniquity, which is most likely with the greatest amount of justice to call it forth.

Honestly we begin to see that the consequences of this odious tax will be much more dangerously felt than was at first contemplated: we doubt even if they may not engender a very serious feeling of general discontent, which, although not of so violent a nature as to disturb the peace and order of society, will yet be of that fretful and impatient kind which unsettles confidence, ruffles trade, and produces unnatural and unwholesome excitement every way detrimental to the happiness of the community.

Writers and contemporaries of nearly all shades of opinion are beginning to coincide in their sense of the evils of the tax, which within the last few days has undergone more general reprobation from the press than it experienced even in the first blush of its enormity; while the early steps that have been taken towards its collection have added greatly to the general disposition to regard it as a sad and galling practical calamity. *Globe*, *Post*, *Examiner*, and *Spectator*—the four cardinal points of Whiggism, Toryism, Radicalism, and neutrality—have all poured "words of fire" or "floods of gall" upon this most ungentle inquisition. The *Globe* could "go on multiplying instances of annoyance and oppression," and does not wonder that organs of public opinion, differing upon almost every other question of national policy, should unite in condemning this. The *Post* tells of the intricacies of its operation, that "many who are *scarcely able to provide a dinner for their families* have been obliged to call in the aid of an attorney, and to pay six-and-eightpence, or eleven shillings, according to the trouble given for filling up *what they never ought to have been required to fill up at all.*" The *Examiner* confirms this position more strongly still. It declares "that every week brings fresh disclosures of grievance and vexation, varying in the degree of apparent wilfulness with which they are inflicted—instances of intolerable unfairness in the measure itself, and of deception on the part of those who, before it became law, gave the most positive assurances that the stern severity should be administered with the utmost possible tenderness that a nice discrimination, and a care for every case of delicacy and difficulty, might imply."

All this the *Spectator* crowns with a sort of intimation that the tyrannizing spirit of the tax has gone far to create a reaction of poli-

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT LEAVING DRUMMOND-CASTLE—VIEW IN THE COURT-YARD.

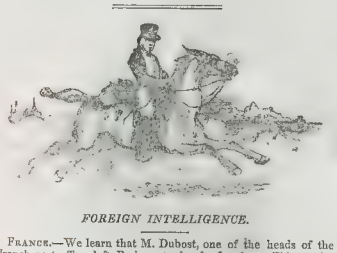
tical feeling in the minds even of the public supporters of the ministry, and that "*the middle class seems to fret itself back into Whiggery with disgust.*"

Now here is combination of testimony which incredulity itself would be hardly bold enough to resist, but we fear that the injury already commenced to be worked among us has put all doubt out of the question, and people are only guided in their just antipathies and complainings by what they too practically know.

We do not hesitate to declare that in all this nefarious matter the blame fairly attributable to Government should be exactly proportioned to the hardship which the community has to endure. Except upon the doctrine of necessity—and that is a doctrine which is nearly always wicked, profligate, and immoral, because it is presumed to recognise an abandonment of principle to expediency—the tax could not have been proposed; but once listened to under the infatuation of the legislature, and carried by the ministerial majorities with the desperation of men who, in the business of governing, were leading a forlorn hope, it then became a paramount act of justice, as it was a promised mercy, that the punishment which it was so soon to inflict upon the people should at least be administered in the mildest shape; whereas, it has assumed Asmodean forms of oppression and Protean changes of tyranny, and divided the means and appliances of the new torture into as many ramifications as the most perplexing and complicated machinery could work. This want of humanity and consideration on the part of the officials is as unfaithful as it is unfair. It is quite enough (and a great deal too much) to have a Briareus monster plunging his hands into our pockets at every move and turn, but it is more than patience can endure that, while he is rudely drawing out our money, he shall also wantonly tear our flesh.

Then the system of exposure. Oh, this is, indeed, the worst curse of this most exasperating tax. There is no seal of genuine secrecy upon any document in its operation that has been yet devised, because the commissioners refer back to assessors all the statements that have been privately forwarded into their hands. No—the inquisition is without exemption—private affairs must be divulged—private feelings outraged—malicious curiosity gratified—poor shrinking pride, be it never so honest, humbled and put to the blush—deceit, and the meanness of petty trickery, encouraged in evasion—and much appalling immorality spread with the abandonment of truth. Many a gentleman will sicken over the forms he has to bear with; and many a tradesman will become either ruined or a rogue. The sources of confidence will, meanwhile, in a thousand channels be dried up, patience will be exhausted, and a nervous irritability engendered, to destroy the comfort of aggrieved society—men's affairs will be in each other's mouths, with the mutterings of sympathy, the glance of envy, or the sneer of contempt—nobody will feel sure that his neighbour does not see into the recesses of his poverty, if his purse be empty of his treasure, if it be full—the tax-gatherers may blab through a flimsy oath as much mischief as may destroy the respectability which honest and industrious families have maintained for years; in a word, the force of the extortion drives it full into the hearts of the people, and probes them with cruel cankering and bleeding wounds.

The details we have already witnessed have convinced us that this is only too fatal a truth; and the Income Tax, of which worse terrors are to come, is a law of which thinking men of all classes should endeavour to procure, if not an immediate, yet the earliest repeal. Whenever the Legislature assembles, they should petition against it, and in the interim treasure up the thousand cases of individual hardship that will be experienced, to marshal them as so many cruel facts to array against the system, and to bring it under the withering influence of a general and indignant execration. The Income Tax will be levied with more wailing, paid with less cheerfulness, and flooded with more tears than any other impost that ever doled out anguish to a people in a time of public calamity—or elicited in its intensity upon a government the bitterness and hatred of a nation's heart.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.—We learn that M. Dubost, one of the heads of the French post-office, left Paris yesterday for London. This gentleman is charged by the Government to negotiate a new post-office treaty, on a much larger and more liberal basis than the existing one. The arrangements contemplated in M. Dubost's mission extend also, we understand, to the more rapid transmission of the Indian mail from Marseilles, and to the putting an end to the vexatious delays and difficulties which the couriers of the London press have hitherto experienced in carrying their despatches through France.—*Galignani* of Saturday.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains a letter from the banks of the Oder, of the 26th ult., which says:—"The harvest has been excellent throughout Germany, notwithstanding the dryness of the season, and no increase in price can be anticipated, a considerable exportation of corn not even being able to produce any very marked alteration. All the accounts which arrive from France are unanimous in stating the same thing relative to the harvest in that country. The Spanish Peninsula has but little effect in general on the corn markets of Europe, and in this respect it may be placed in the same category as Scandinavia. The accounts of the harvest in Italy are equally favourable, so that throughout the continent the usual consumption appears guaranteed, and, in those countries which export corn, there will be found certain surplus sufficient for all the demands that may arise elsewhere. In consequence of this abundance speculators are already somewhat at fault, and considerable losses may be expected."

The *Presse*, Count Molé's paper, continues on Monday its war upon England and the right of search. The treaty with America, it repeats, takes from the British Government all pretext for insisting even on the execution of the treaties of 1833 by France.

A smart quarrel rages about the gum trade, which, on all hands, is admitted to be expiring, and the colony of Senegal indebted little short of a million sterling. This is the trade which England is accused of seeking to disturb by the right of search.

Spain.—Madrid.—The Minister of Finance has dismissed three officers of his department, as unworthy of public confidence—namely, M. Bravo, Accountant-General; M. Magrath, Director-General of the United Rents; and the Administrator of the Customs of Seville. M. Magrath has been replaced by M. Thomas Rimenes, Intendant of Cadiz.

The Ministry, it appears, have succeeded in raising some funds—a circumstance the more fortunate, as the troops were beginning to murmur, and the colonel of one of the regiments of the Madrid garrison had threatened to resign his commission if his men were not paid.

It is the intention of the Cabinet to present the Cotton Bill at an early stage of the session. It will be supported by a certain number of deputies, who are strenuous advocates of free trade; but it will have to encounter the opposition of the coalition, which is determined to resist the ministry on every question, and of the deputies from Catalonia and the Balearic Islands.

M. Collantes, the judge who was suspended for ordering, on his own private authority, the liberation of a number of Republican prisoners, has been elected chief of the 4th battalion of National Guards of Barcelona.

Letters from Stutgard, received to-day, assert the Congress of the Zoolverein has determined on not raising the duties on iron at least. The most clamorous demands for prohibition and high duty were raised by the cotton-spinners, woollen-manufacturers, and iron-founders. All demanded protecting or prohibitive duties, not on complete manufactures, but on the materials of manufactures. Letters mention that the Congress have resisted these demands, on the interest of the manufacturers themselves. The Germans will have thus avoided imitating M. Guizot's prohibitions.

The Constitutionnel has the following:—"M. Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador to France, has left Madrid for Brussels, on a mission of importance to the Belgian Government. From Brussels he is to go into Holland, to negotiate a treaty of commerce. It is added, that the Spanish Government, desirous of restoring its navy, has authorised him to propose an exchange of a certain number of Dutch ships for an adequate quantity of timber from the forests of Spain."

In consequence of the disorders which took place at Geneva on the 8th inst., petitions were presented to the Council of State, requiring the execution of the laws relating to foreigners resident in the canton, and especially demanding the expulsion of M. Lemot, editor of the *Journal de Geneve*. Letter of the 11th, in the *Courrier de Lyon*, states, that the Council has ordered M. Lemot to leave the canton. This, it was feared, was likely to cause another excitement, as the partisans of M. Lemot were unwilling to suffer him to depart.

Hanover, Sept. 8.—The statement given in the papers, as communicated from Magdeburg, that the King has contracted a marriage with the widow of the Chief President Von Beulertz, is unfounded. The King has lately several times honoured with a visit this lady, who, notwithstanding her advanced age, retains her beauty and graceful manners. The journals, too, have spoken of the elevation of a lady to the rank of Countess of Dieplitz, and there was a general report here, too, of an intended marriage of the King with this lady, but to this time, at least, no such marriage has taken place.

September 13.—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince returned to this city yesterday evening in good health. From Dusseldorf we learn that his Majesty continues to get much better, so that he can sit up for several hours during the day. The King will not, however, be able to return for some time; but let us hope that he may be home by the end of the month, when illustrious visitors are expected here. It is reported that the King and Queen of Prussia are coming. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains a programme of the festivities on occasion of the baptism of the young Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Crown Prince. The day of the ceremony, which will be performed in the chapel of the palace a Zast Kojezelo, is not yet fixed.—*Hamburg papers*, Sept. 16.

Austria.—Advices from Vienna of the 12th announce the complete success of the Servian revolution. Chekib Effendi, as well as the Pasha of Belgrade, overtly favoured the emigrant party, which had placed itself at the head of the movement. Prince Michael had been abandoned by the entire of his troops, and, not considering himself in safety at Belgrade, had repaired to Semlin, and invoked the protection and aid of Austria. The Consuls of Great Britan and France had accompanied the young Prince in his flight.

Russia.—A scientific expedition, under the direction of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, is about to proceed immediately to Siberia, to explore the vast country between the rivers Pjasada and Chatanga, extending to the Icy Sea.

Denmark.—Christiania, September 9.—The motion relative to the permission for Jews to reside in Norway has been rejected by the Storthing. It is true that 51 members voted for it, and only 41 against it, but as it is a question involving a change in the Constitution, which requires two-thirds of the votes, it was of course lost.—*Hamburg papers*, September 16.

Greece.—Patras, August 27.—The royal ordonnance, establishing the new Custom-house regulations, came into operation a few weeks since. Its provisions are so excessively absurd, so vexatious, and so utterly impracticable, as to have caused a general remonstrance, not only on the part of the Greeks, but of the foreign consular authorities. Still King Otho persists in endeavouring to carry it into effect, although cases are continually arising, showing the impossibility of the Custom-house authorities enforcing some of its provisions.

M. Anthimos, the former Greek Patriarch in Constantinople, died at Smyrna on the 27th ult., in the 96th year of his age.

Turkey.—Constantinople, August 31.—Izzet Mehemet Pacha, whose removal from office has been so long foreseen and so often foretold, has at length fallen in reality. The Tevojihat of announcing his dismissal, and the appointment in his place Rauf Pacha, now Grand Vizier for the third time in his life, was read at the Porte at an early hour. About the same time Sir Stratford Canning was engaged in audience with the Sultan, the ostensible object of which was to convey an autograph letter of thanks from her Majesty for the presents lately forwarded to her from Constantinople. Rauf Pacha, who was President of the Supreme Council, has been replaced in that post by Halil Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law; he is considered able and clever, but at the same time unprincipled and corrupt, but he does not openly set his face against reform, like Izzet Pacha; he is, on the contrary, perhaps, too friendly to innovation. Rauf, the Grand Vizier, is both with respect to his character and views, a perfect cipher; and he has evidently been put in his present post *ad interim*, till a more efficient minister be chosen to occupy it. There has been some more skirmishing on the frontier, between the Turks and the Persians. A corps, composed of about 700 of the latter, made an inroad into the Turkish territory in the neighbourhood of Bayazid, and they were met, it is stated in the letters from Erzeroum, by a body of 200 Turks, who killed fifty of them and put the rest to flight.

On the 5th inst. the town of Pisa was thrown into general consternation by the following dreadful accident:—While upwards of 200 persons were assembled at an amphitheatre, near one of the gates of the town, engaged in, and spectators of, the game of ball, a wall suddenly sunk under them, brought down other parts of the building, and buried them in its ruins. Immediate exertions were made, and the dead body of a child was first taken out. Fifty-six persons were found severely injured, the lives of several being despaired of. The rest escaped, some with slight bruises, the others unhurt. Many of the sufferers belong to the first families of Pisa.

A letter from Algiers, September 10, states that, in consequence of the revolt of the tribe of the Beni Menasser against the French authority, an expedition was to be sent against them immediately. The troops for this purpose were to assemble at Cherchell, and General de Bar was to have the chief command. They were to set out on the 14th, and after having reduced the Beni Menasser, were to join the troops under the command of General Changarnier, who had just set out from Bildah, at the head of a division of troops, to reduce the aghalick of Braz, situated on the north-west of the insurgent tribe. This division is composed of 300 chasseurs and zouaves, under the command of Colonel Cavaignac, the 26th Regiment of the line, a train of artillery, a body of engineers, a body of cavalry and gendarmerie, and a considerable staff, in all 2000. They carry with them provisions for six days, besides a considerable number of cattle. General Bugeaud was expected back from Oran, where he had gone to arrange matters for the autumnal campaign. The health of the troops is described as excellent.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

Pilgrimage to Mecca.—The "pious embassy" departed for the holy cities of Mecca and Medina the 23rd ult., with the usual solemnity, under the direction of Moussa Aga, after receiving from the Sultan the sacred carpet and the other presents destined for the tomb of the prophet. The *cortège*, composed of a large number of pilgrims of all classes, set out, preceded by the bands of several regiments of the guards. The first wife of Sultan Mahmoud, the mother of the wife of Said Pacha, and of the unmarried sister of the reigning Sultan, accompanied the caravan. This is the first time a Sultana ever proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca.—*The Patriot*.

Enterprising Orientals.—Some days ago, two young Turks, accompanied by an interpreter, arrived in Paris, and took up their abode at the Hotel du Globe, giving their names Hartinoour and Barrhour. They appeared to be rich, and spent money liberally, but still there were certain inexplicable peculiarities in their mode of life. They never went out till the evening set in, nor did they present themselves at the Ottoman Embassy. The mystery, however, was soon cleared up. In a few days, officers of police came, and took both the Turkish youths into custody. This was in consequence of a despatch from the French Ambassador at Constantinople, sent up by telegraph from Marseilles, announcing that the sons of two opulent merchants at Constantinople had decamped with large sums of money taken from the strong boxes of their respective fathers. In possession of these fine youths were found 50,000 francs in gold, and about 400,000 francs in negotiable bills upon Messrs. Ladbite and Co., and other Paris bankers. All this they voluntarily gave up, and then demanded to be taken to the Ottoman Ambassador, who claimed them under the law of nations, and who will, no doubt, take care to have them sent back to their parents.

Affghanistan.—[From the *John o' Groat Journal*.]—We have much pleasure in submitting to our readers, the following extract of a letter from Captain Vardon, of the Madras Engineers, which has been kindly furnished us by a friend, the uncle of Capt. Vardon, and cousin of the lady alluded to, and can, therefore, unhesitatingly vouch for its authenticity:—"Touching the Affghanistan news, which of course you, in common with most other Europeans, must be deeply interested in, Stafford has just had a letter from a lady friend, in which she gives an interesting extract from one of Lady Sale's letters. She says that Akhbar Khan treats the ladies very kindly, and entertains a much more exalted idea of the sex than formerly. He says he now understands why Europeans have but one wife. Lady Sale's heroic conduct must have impressed him with surprise, and taught him to respect the female character as he never did before. Lady Sale's letter commenced by acknowledging a parcel of clothes sent them by the officers at Jellalabad the beginning of February; and until that arrived they had not changed their linen since the 6th of January—the fatal day of the retreat from Cabul. Lady Sale, her widowed daughter, Mrs. Sturt (expecting her confinement every day), Lieutenant Mein, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, of the artillery; Mrs. Trevor and seven children, and a European servant, are shut up in one room, at the Fort of Lughman; and, in a second apartment, Lady M'Naghten, with as many others, if not more. They have neither tables nor chairs, but each lady had succeeded in getting a little stool. Lady Sale was eating out of the same plate as her daughter and Lieutenant Mein: and, until General Sale sent a tumbler, her only drinking cup was a tin box. Poor Lieut. Mein had been dreadfully bitten, and unable to stand for some weeks: the servants were useless, and the ladies were obliged to cook. Akhbar supplies them with rice, ghee, attar, and three sheep are divided among the whole of the prisoners daily. She describes Akhbar Khan as a fine handsome man. He murdered Sir William M'Naghten with his own hand, and put out his own brother's eyes. Lady Sale says, 'there is a mulberry tree in the square, and we watch its leaves unfolding daily, for it will make a nice shade to our windows. The people who go to the hills to cut wood for us bring in bunches of myrtle, which we prize, and keep in water with bunches of narcissus, which the Affghans sometimes bring in; and once I had a spray of peach-blossoms; these are our luxuries. Our amusements are watching a swallow building its nest in our room.' The only books they have are a Bible and Prayer-book, which they were happy enough to pick up on the road from Cabul. Lady Sale says that out of these Lieutenant Mein reads prayers to them daily. Mrs. Lumsden was shot dead trying to escape from Ghuznee, disguised in officer's uniform; her husband at the same time was cut to pieces. Akhbar sent Captain Colin M'Kenzie, who is a prisoner, on his parole to Jellalabad, to treat for the ransom of the prisoners. It was expected a much worse fate for the women than death; but it appears there exists, even in the midst of their savage laws, one of rude chivalry that will guard the women from insult. The truth on that point, of course, will never be ascertained exactly. Poor Mrs. Jacobs, who, you remember, going up one of the passes was confined in the Palkie, has lost her husband at Candallee, and is going home overland. She sent the three other children away to play at some distance with the bearers; when they had returned she was sitting by the road-side dressing her new-born babe. She was a pretty, delicate, lady-like young woman. Such are the vicissitudes of an Indian life—sometimes living in splen-

dour, sometimes like outcasts and beggars. There are subscriptions all over India for the Afghan sufferers. Lady M'Naghten was a great jewel fancier; and having a large private fortune, she indulged her propensity. Every one Akhbar made her give up, sets of splendid diamonds, &c. I cannot understand how the prisoners will ever be released. General Sale offered 30,000 rupees for his wife and daughter, and was refused. Altogether it is a sad business."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Survey of Torres Straits.—Her *Majesty's* ship Bramble arrived at the Cape on the 24th of June, and was to commence the survey of the Torres Straits immediately.

Sir Arthur Clifton has been removed to the 1st Dragoons, and replaced in the Colonelcy of the 11th Hussars by Lord Greenock. —*U. S. Gazette.*

Death of the Father of the Indian Army.—General Henry Marley died on the 14th June, at the age of 99. He entered the service in 1771, and died near Barrackpore.

Heroic Conduct of a British Soldier.—The colours of the 44th Regiment were preserved to the very last extremity, and until the battalion was reduced to twelve men, worn out and exhausted, after six days' constant fighting with a vastly superior force, in the midst of frost and snow. Lieutenant Souter was then made prisoner with the Queen's colour, but the man who had the regimental colours wrapped round his body surrendered the precious charge to the ferocious enemy only with his life, for he was butchered on the spot. He was colour-sergeant, and an Irishman. His name was Carey.

Military Savings' Banks.—By an Act which was passed on the 30th July last, it is declared "that it is expedient to establish savings' banks in the several regiments of cavalry and infantry in her Majesty's service, for the custody and increase of small savings belonging to her non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving therein." The deposits may be applied to the public service instead of investing the money in public securities, and payments made out of the grants of Parliament for the army. The depositors to be paid interest at the rate of £3 16s. 0½d. for every £100. Rules are to be made by the Secretary at War, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief and Commissioners of the Treasury. By the 4th section, trustees and others are not personally liable, except in cases of wilful neglect or default. The accounts are yearly to be laid before Parliament. Under this act the savings' banks to be established in the army are not to be considered as within the meaning of the other savings' banks. The banks are to extend to foreign stations (excepting the territorial possessions of the East India Company).

In connexion with new military arrangements for the northern districts, Preston is to become the future northern depôt of a large body of troops. There have hitherto been no barracks in the town, and the troops now here, consisting of 130 Rifles, are quartered in temporary barracks, in a factory in Water-street, in addition to another detachment who are doing duty on the turrets of the gaol. A site of twenty-five and a half acres on Fulwood Moor, and in the centre of the former race course, has been secured by Government for the erection of barracks capable of containing 2000 troops. An active correspondence has lately been carried on with the Board of Ordnance, and it is daily expected that contracts for estimates will be advertised. The spot has been selected by Captain Burrows, Barrack Master at Blackburn, and Captain Rutherford, Engineer to the Board of Ordnance at Manchester, and many plans and estimates have been sent up to London for the approval of the Government. The circumstances which have dictated this choice over the place proposed for the erection of barracks at Blackburn, in order to make that the northern depôt for troops, appear to be the facility of their transport by railroad to the south, and to Ireland and Scotland through the new port of Fleetwood. The inhabitants of Preston and Blackburn have both taken up the matter very warmly, and in the latter town a site of land was offered gratuitously for the erection of barracks. The matter has, however, been finally set at rest by Government having acknowledged the superior advantages of this town. This decision was come to chiefly from the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, who gave his approbation to Preston, in preference to any other place which had been pointed out in the northern district.

Movements and Reliefs.—1st battalion 45th, to relieve 5th Foot, ordered home. Reserve battalion 45th to Gibraltar, to replace 48th, ordered to Jamaica, to replace 82nd, ordered to Nova Scotia, to relieve 64th, ordered home. Reserve battalion 42nd, to Malta, to replace 19th, ordered to Corfu, to replace 77th, ordered to West Indies, to replace 81st, ordered to Canada, to relieve 7th, ordered home. Reserve battalion 97th, to Corfu, to replace the 1st battalion 42nd, ordered to Malta to join the reserve battalion. First battalion Rifle Brigade, ordered from Malta to Cork, as an addition to the force. Reserve battalion 12th, to the Mauritius, to relieve 87th, ordered home. The Service Companies of the 3th, 64th, 70th, and 87th Regiments to return home.

Regiments Stationed in Canada. 1st Dragoon Guards; 7th Hussars; 2nd batt. Gren. Guards; 2nd batt. Coldstream Guards; 2nd batt. 1st Foot: 14th, 23rd, 43rd, 56th, 67th, 68th, 70th, 71st, 74th, 83rd, 85th, 89th, 93rd, and the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.

New Barracks.—The Ordnance department has issued bills, stating that the board is ready to receive tenders for the building of barracks in Ashton and Bury. They will be on a very extensive scale. Those who have seen the specifications assert that the outlay at each place will be £9000 and upwards.

Experiments in the Marshes at Woolwich.—On Friday week Major-General Drummond, C.B., Director-General of Royal Artillery; Colonel Constable, Colonel Paterson, Colonel Lacy, Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Chatham, Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes, Major Hamilton, K.H.; Major Sandilands, and Captain Palliser, of the Royal Artillery; and Colonel Sir George Hoste, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, assembled in the Marshes, to witness experiments with concussion shells, invented by Captain Norton; and a massive block of wood, about five feet long, and two feet six inches broad, formed of two pieces, about fifteen inches square, joined together by the cement noticed on a former occasion, and the invention of Mr. Jeffrey. There were nineteen shells fired, on Captain Norton's principle, nine of them being eight inches in diameter, fired from a 63 pounder gun, at four hundred yards range, and were constructed with leaden fuses, ten of these shells answered remarkably well, but four did not burst. The other ten shells (32-pounders) were constructed with wooden fuses, and nine out of that number burst on striking the bulkhead. The other did not burst.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Improvement of Cronburgh Light.—During the necessary arrangements for the improvement of the light of Cronburgh Castle in the course of this month, the old light in the tower will be removed, and a temporary fixed light in the outer gallery will appear at the same elevation.

The White Sea.—A lighthouse has been established on the northern extreme of Gaidginsk Island, in the entrance of the Bay of Orega, in latitude 62 12 17 N., and longitude 36 57 30 E. It will show a fixed light 148 feet above the level of the sea, and visible from all parts of the horizon distant 17 miles.

Morshovsk Light. A lighthouse has been established at the N.W. extreme of Morshovsk Island, in the entrance of the Bay of Mezen, in latitude 66 15 40 N. and longitude 42 29 E. It will show a fixed light 162 feet above the sea, visible at the distance of 18 miles from N.N.W. ¾ W. (westward) to S.W.

Orlovsk Light.—A lighthouse has been established at Cape Orlov, on the coast of Lapland, in latitude 67 11 30 N., and longitude 41 22 15 E. It will show a fixed light 232 feet above the sea, visible from N. by W. ½ W. (round by E.) to S., at the distance of 20 miles. The above will be lighted the 13th of this month.

Burning of a Vessel at Sea.—Among the numerous communications received on Tuesday at Lloyd's, was the subjoined, respecting the destruction of a vessel by fire. "Havre, Sept. 8.—Captain Garton, master of the ship Prospérité, which arrived at this port yesterday from Marseilles, reports that on Monday last, the 23rd of last month, when in lat. 39 7, long. 12 57 west, he observed at a distance of some ten or twelve miles, a great mass of smoke, he immediately bore down towards it, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, when it proved to be a vessel on fire. It appeared to be an English schooner, about 200 tons burthen, and laden with cork. The masts were consumed, and had fallen overboard, and she was burning rapidly to the water's edge. He remained near the unfortunate vessel for a considerable time, and sent several of the crew up aloft, to discover, if possible, the ship's boat, and those belonging to her, but none could be seen. At seven o'clock in the evening he proceeded on his voyage; the ship was still burning, and the flames were distinctly seen for hours afterwards. Her name could not be ascertained, in consequence of the dense smoke with which she was surrounded.

The Shipping Interest.—We hear loud complaints of depression which this interest, in common with the other great interests connected with trade, is now suffering. Freights from foreign ports, besides being scarce, are lower than they have ever been known before; while at home freights are not only low, but cargoes with difficulty made up. So scarce indeed is employment for shipping, even at rates which will scarcely pay freight and charges, that the number of ships laid up in Liverpool alone, is beyond all past experience. In most of the docks there are unemployed vessels, and vessels on sale; but the Brunswick dock, large as it is, has, if not two-thirds, certainly more than half, its space occupied by ships of large tonnage, with brooms (the sign of being on sale) at their mast-heads. The west side is wholly filled with tiers of vessels on sale, and on the adjoining quay all trade has ceased. We have heard it mentioned that one firm alone has from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of shipping thus laid up.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Extraordinary Preservation of the Priscilla Timber Ship.—On Saturday last the above vessel was towed up to Deptford from the Downs, having made her passage across the Atlantic under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. She has been engaged in the timber trade for some time past. It appears that, in shipping her last freight at Quebec, great want of caution must have existed, for during the voyage, while under sail on the larboard tack, her cargo shifted, and threw the vessel completely on her beam-ends. The weather was fortunately calm, or the ship must inevitably have been lost. An accident of this nature, with a similar result, is of rare occurrence—the loss of timber ships under similar circumstances is notorious, and calls for legislative interference as to the mode of loading vessels in the colonies.

Mutiny on Board the Kilmaurs of Glasgow.—Captain Silver, of the American ship Sumatra, of Salem, writes home from Batavia as follows:—"On the 21st of April, Java Head bearing S. by W. ½ W. 25 miles distant, I saw under our lee a sail that appeared to be in distress. I immediately bore down for her, and at 7 a. m. brought to, under the lee of the British barque Kilmaurs of Glasgow; her topsails were lowered, courses partly hauled up, thrashing and badly split, and, to my great astonishment, saw no one upon deck but a female, who appeared almost frantic with despair—we immediately got out our boat, went alongside, and brought her on board the Sumatra. She was a young lady, eighteen years of age, the wife of Captain Smith of the barque; she stated that the Kilmaurs left Batavia two months previous with a cargo of sugar for Europe: that soon after leaving, the crew mutinied and came near killing the captain (her husband) and herself; but the captain finally succeeded in securing them below in different parts of the ship, and endeavoured, with only two boys to assist him, to work the ship back to Batavia, and on the morning previous to my meeting them she missed her husband and the two boys. She thought that a part of the crew in the night had freed themselves, and thrown the captain and boys overboard, and taken the boat and pulled for the land. Her feelings can be better imagined than described. After searching the ship for her husband, and being convinced that he could not be on board, she took her stand at the 'rail,' firmly resolved, should the mutineers break loose, to commit herself to the sea, rather than fall into their merciless hands. In twenty minutes after she got on board the Sumatra, and while I was considering the practicability of getting the ship into port, I perceived, by the aid of my glass, the men crawling from the hatches and liberating each other; they then ran aft, and put her 'helm hard up, and her head sails filled.' I immediately filed away the Sumatra, and gathering headway very fast, enabled us to avoid them, or otherwise they might have given us much trouble, as there was a high sea on at the time—they tacked several times after us—the next morning she was fifteen miles to leeward. Thus ended a most unpleasant took care of the lady, as there is no English consul here."—*Glasgow Argus.*

The Shearwater, Government steam-vessel, which left Granton just shortly after the Trident, met with an accident during her passage, which was of a very serious and dangerous character. Shortly after three o'clock on Friday morning, when between Flamborough Head and Shields, she came into collision with a large collier. The whole of her figure-head, a great portion of the cutwater, and part of the bowsprit were completely knocked away. Her paddle-box on the larboard side was also knocked in. The collier was so much damaged that it was not expected she would be enabled to reach Shields in safety. The Shearwater, instead of proceeding to Woolwich, was obliged to put in at Harwich, where the vessel arrived between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday morning. Amongst the members of the Royal Household who were on board were the Earl of Liverpool and the Earl of Hardwicke.

CHINESE COIN.

Lord Jocelyn remarks, "When the dollar first comes into the possession of a Chinese, he gives it a stamp, or chop, thus extracting a small portion of the metal; receiving the same usage from each hand it passes through, it is reduced from its coinage value to that of merely its weight. The possessor of this chipped money, finding the bulk inconvenient, melts it down into the form of sycee silver, a species more easy to stow than if it was in the former coin, in which 1000 dollars might not exceed the value of 200. The sycee silver is more valuable than any other, on account of its containing portions of gold dust. It is generally in the form of a canoe, with a stamp in the centre."

A LAWYER'S DEFENCE.

He makes law expensive, not from a paltry desire to enrich his own coffers, but from a magnanimous and patriotic wish to prevent the poor man from indulging in hatred and uncharitableness, and to deter the rich, by a forcible appeal to their pockets, from a habit of oppression towards their inferiors, and of opposition towards their equals; therefore, let the costs of your legal adviser be ever so exorbitant, discharge his claim at once, and consider that you have only taken an expensive lesson in morality. If the lawyer does promote litigation, it is from the consideration that a country without a chancellor would be little better than a ship without a helm; and, living in a country *with* a chancellor, he looks upon it as the bounden duty of every one to prevent so honourable a functionary receiving his money for doing nothing. – *A Shilling's Worth of Nonsense.*

THE ENGLISH RESIDENTS AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

Next to the Germans come decidedly the English, who form in various respects a more distinct colony than the Germans; many of the latter having become citizens of Petersburgh and Russian subjects, or having always been such; while the former merely belong to the "foreign guests," as they are called, who in time of peace enjoy the advantages of denizenship without its burdens. The English mercantile body call themselves the Petersburgh factory. They have their own chapel; and, despising all other nations, but most especially their protectors, the Russians, they live shut up by themselves, drive English horses and carriages, go bear-hunting on the Neva as they do tiger-hunting on the Ganges, disdain to lift the hat to the Emperor himself, and, proud of their indispensableness, and the invincibility of their fleets, defy everybody, find fault with everything they see, but are highly thought of by the Government and by all, because they think highly of themselves, and reside chiefly in the magnificent quay named after them, where, however many wealthy Russians also have splendid mansions.—*Russia and the Russians, by J. G. Kohl.*

ORIGIN OF THE WORD COLONY.

Colony is a body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place. The word originally signified no more than a farm, *i. e.* the habitation of a peasant, *colonus* (hence the word *clown*), with the quantity of land sufficient for the support of his family. It is derived from the Latin word *colo*, I till or cultivate; hence *colonus*, a husbandman, and *colonia*, a body of farmers sent to cultivate the ground in a distant country, and, by metonymy, the place itself. Mr. Vaillant has filled a volume in folio with medals struck by the several colonies, in honour of the emperors who founded them. The ordinary symbol then engraved on their medals was either an eagle, as when the veteran legions were distributed in the colonies; or a labourer holding a plough, drawn by a pair of oxen, as when the colony consisted of ordinary inhabitants.—*Saturday Magazine.*

HUSBANDRY IN ANCIENT TIMES.

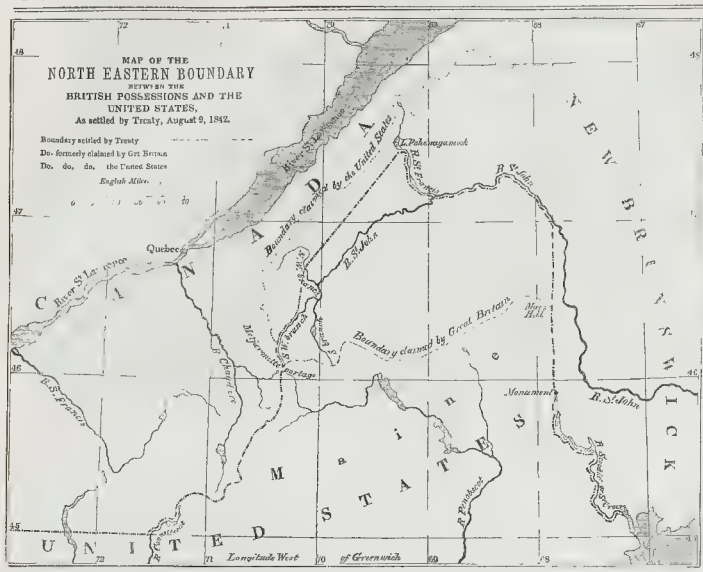
Husbandry is not only the most ancient, but also the most useful of arts. This alone is absolutely necessary for the support of human life; and without it other pursuits would be in vain. The exercise, therefore, of this art, was justly accounted most honourable by the Ancients. Thus, in the earliest ages of the world, we find the greatest heroes wielding the share as well as the sword, and the fairest hands no more disdaining to hold a crook than a sceptre. The ancient Romans owed their glory and power to husbandry; and that famous republic never flourished so much as when their greatest men ploughed with their own hands. Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus was found naked at the plough, when he was summoned to take upon him the Dictatorship; and when he had settled the Commonwealth, the glorious old man returned to the tillage of his small farm, laden with the praises of the Roman people. Caius Fabricius and Curius Dentatus, those patterns of temperance, who drove Pyrrhus out of Italy, and vanquished the Samnites and Sabines, were as diligent in cultivating their fields as they were valiant and successful in war. But when the virtuous industry of this great people gave way to luxury and effeminacy, the loss of their glory attended on their neglect of husbandry, and by degrees they fell a prey to barbarous nations.—*Professor Martin's Preface to the Georgics.*

WOMEN'S LOVE OF FLOWERS.

In all countries women love flowers—in all countries they form nosegays of them; but it is only in the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The cultivation of flowers among the peasantry indicates a revolution in all their feelings. It is a delicate pleasure, which makes its way through coarse organs; it is a creature, whose eyes are opened; it is a taste for the beautiful, a faculty of the soul which is awakened. Man then understands that there is in the gift of nature a something more than is necessary for existence—colours, forms, odours, are perceived for the first time, and these charming objects have at last spectators. Those who have travelled in the country can testify that a rose-tree under a window, a honey-suckle around the door of a cottage, are always a good omen to the tired traveller. The hand which cultivates flowers is not closed against the supplications of the poor or the wants of the stranger.

NEWFOUNDLAND HOSPITALITY.

The great difference between a small farmer's kitchen at home and here, consists in the absence of strings of onions, hams, and bacon, depending from the ceiling joists. Here you see sealing guns, fishing apparatus, a fresh herring, or some other fish just caught, supplying their place. But still the good things of this world are not wanting. I never walked into one of these kind-hearted people's dwellings (and very often did so during my rambles last summer) without immediate and silent preparations for the stranger; for they do the same to all respectable persons, and in my instance, very frequently, at first they did not know me. The good wife puts some tea in the pot, spreads a clean cloth if she has one at hand, or time admits, boils some eggs, produces a pat of fresh butter and a large jug of milk, with a loaf of home-made bread, or, if that is wanting, white biscuit; and, without saying a word during the preparation, expects her visitor, whether he is hungry or not, to fall to; being perfectly satisfied if you drink three or four cups of tea (luckily the cups are usually small), and eat a good deal of bread and butter and two or three eggs, which she always takes good care shall not hurt your digestion by their hardness. They never offer fish; of which I dare say, from experience, they think you have daily enough; and of course fresh meat is seldom seen but on rare festive occasions, when the fatted calf or the household lamb graces the board. They have usually, however, a store of flour and of salt beef or pork, which, with their poultry, would afford at all times a good table, were it not that the latter are too profitably employed in producing eggs for the shops, and the former too dear to eat much of.—*Newfoundland in 1842, by Colonel Sir Richard Bonnycastle.*



MAP OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA, AS FIXED BY LORD ASHBURTON'S TREATY.

We here present to our readers a map of the British and North American territory, of which so large a portion has been in dispute between the two nations of Great Britain and the United States for more than half a century, and for which the contention is at last happily terminated, by the treaty which has been the consequence of Lord Ashburton's mission from this country. We expressed our opinion in last week's NEWS, that the result arrived at would be advantageous to both countries, an opinion to which we firmly adhere, although the carpings of party are loud upon the subject to lead the public astray. We also, in our last number, gave the gist of the treaty itself in a condensed form, and the map which is here exhibited displays the exact line of boundary as it is at length fixed by the mutual consent of the two powers, now fortunately in undisturbed alliance.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—In the treaty between Great Britain and the United States the following most important and gratifying articles occur:—Art. 1. The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all not less than 80 guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other respectively. Art. 9. Whereas, notwithstanding all the efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers, by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and for ever.

The following, from the *Irondaire Française*, is a striking instance of the still uncivilized state of Corsica:—"The bandit Santa Lucia, having threatened the medical man at Rocsaera with assassination, the latter, as a measure of prudence, sought an asylum in the chief town of the department. A few days afterwards, at six o'clock in the morning, he was seen in the street by Santa Lucia, who instantly raised his gun and shot him dead. At the report of the gun the neighbours assembled in considerable numbers, and surrounded the murderer, but with great coolness he drew forth his stiletto, and threatened to stab the first who should venture to lay hands on him. The crowd opened a passage for him, and he retreated quietly through the streets. As he passed by a post of custom-house soldiers, he was summoned to surrender. 'Come and take me,' said he, concealing his stiletto. A soldier having attempted to seize him, he again drew out his stiletto, and stabbed the man in three places. He then continued his route, and two soldiers, without their muskets, having ventured to follow him, he discharged his carbine at them, but fortunately without wounding them, and then, having again reloaded, rapidly disappeared in the country."

GRATITUDE OF THE JEWS.—A magnificent piece of plate is about to be presented to Sir Moses Montefiore from a large body of subscribers of the Jewish persuasion, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for his services on behalf of those among their race who were persecuted on account of the "Father Thomas" affair a year or two ago. It is a massive, yet elegant, work of silver, standing upwards of two feet in height, and weighing about 1300 ounces. On its four sides are representations exquisitely executed in chaste relievo of Sir Moses landing, of his presentation to the Sultan, of his announcing to the Jews their liberation, and of his thanksgiving in the synagogue; lower compartments being filled up on two sides with emblematical representations of the persecution suffered by the Jews, and of the noble part taken by England in their protection; on the third, being admirably pictured, is the grand subject of Moses engulfing the Egyptian host in the Red Sea, and in the front there is the inscription. At the four corners are beautifully modelled figures, two representing Moses and Ezra, and two figuratively representing the persecution and the emancipation of the Jews. Altogether, the work does high credit to British art.

WEST INDIA STEAMERS.—Considerable anxiety is expressed among several of the shareholders of the West India Steam Navigation Company as to their prospects of remuneration from the adoption of the new plan. One of them has stated his fears in writing, and has argued an annual loss of £17,000, exclusively of the loss by wear and tear, casualties, &c. The calculation on which he bases this opinion is as follows:—

Actual cost of steaming	£390,000
Actual cost of sailing	40,000
	430,000
To be received from Government	240,000
	190,000
Receipts from passengers, &c.	20,000
Loss	£170,000

CHINESE WAR-SHIPS.—The Chinese have launched two frigates. They are built after the European model, and are said to look well enough, with the exception of their sterns, which do not look "ship shape" to nautical eyes. They have two decks, and are pierced for nine guns a-side, carrying 18 iron 32-pounder carronades on the main deck, and brass guns on the upper deck. Below the guns holes are pierced through the sides for 60 sweeps a side, so that each vessel may be impelled by 120 rowers. As prizes they are not likely to prove very valuable, being probably built of fir.

DUTCH BOERS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—At the North and South American Coffee-house, papers have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 20th July. These communicate the most gratifying intelligence from Port Natal, where Captain Smith and his small band of heroes have been rescued from destruction. From the 26th May to the 26th June, the Boers invested his camp, preventing all communication with him, and capturing his provisions, stores, &c., which obliged him to place his men on half rations, and to fight daily on disadvantageous terms. On the 26th June her Majesty's ship Southampton arrived and landed 500 or 600 men, who drove the Boers into the Bush, and relieved Captain Smith from his perilous situation. Lieut.-Colonel Cloete, commanding the reinforcements, afterwards offered protection to such of the Boers as would come forward and swear allegiance to her Majesty; but in answer to this, Pretorious, the leader of the Boers, wrote as follows:—"I must also inform you that we have made over the country to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and have called upon that power to protect us; so that we have every right to expect that our cause will be supported in Europe." Already the Zoolus and Caffres had recommenced their attacks on the wandering Boers, killing and plundering such as fell into their power.

IRISH HIGHWAYS AND BY-WAYS.

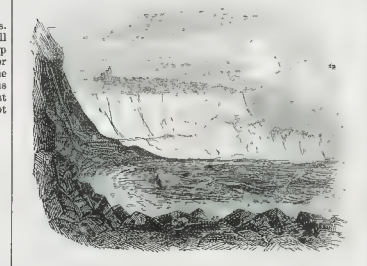
CURRAGHMORE.

Curraghmore, which has long been justly celebrated for its beauty and extent, is situated at the distance of about eleven miles from the ancient city of Waterford.

Passing through the entrance-gates, which stand but a short way from the manufacturing village of Portlaw, your road lies along a picturesque drive, on one side bounded by the river Clodagh, backed by a fine wood, and on the other side by sloping ground, bearing many a lofty oak. The first view obtained of the dwelling-house does not by any means give the stranger a fair idea of its size. The house and offices form three sides of a quadrangle; the upper end, which is a portion of the ancient castle, being the hall front, is surmounted by "a stag lodged"—the La Poer crest—the two sides being appropriated to coach-houses, stables, a riding-house, and, until lately, two dens for lions. The valuable stud, comprising many of the most celebrated steeple-chase horses of the day, are mostly housed in the right wing. The rear of the house, which is given in the sketch, commands some splendid views, extending to the lofty mountains of Curraghmore, over woods of vast extent. The tower on the hill, seen behind the house, was erected by the grandfather of the present marquis to the memory of his eldest son, the Earl of Tyrone, who was killed at an early age leaping his horse near the house. From this hill may be obtained the best view of Curraghmore and the surrounding country. The demesne, which is said to be one of the most extensive in the United Kingdom, covers upwards of four thousand acres, two thousand of which are under trees. During the violent storm of the 26th of January last, much damage was done to the plantations, some parts of the wood still retaining evident marks of the devastation which it occasioned.

Curraghmore has gained especial celebrity by the serious accident which befel the noble marquis and his bride while enjoying a drive through their lovely grounds. B.

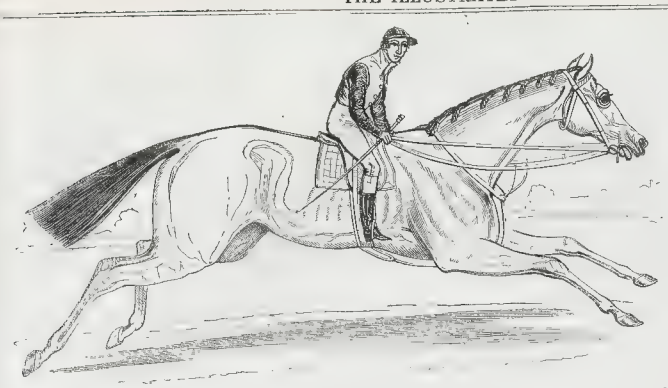
NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



ALUM BAY—ISLE OF WIGHT.

Alum Bay derives its name from the quantity of that mineral found on the shore. A huge angle of rock, forming the Needle Point, is the boundary of the bay to the west. The chalk forms an unbroken face everywhere, nearly perpendicular, and in some parts formidably projecting; and the tenderest stains of ochreous yellow and greenish moist vegetation vary, without breaking, its sublime uniformity. This vast wall extends for more than a quarter of a mile, and is probably near 400 feet in height; its termination is by a thin edge of bold broken outline; and the wedge-like needle rocks, rising out of the blue waters, continue the cliff in idea beyond its present boundary, and give an awful impression of the stormy ages which have gradually devoured its enormous mass. The pearly hue of the chalk is beyond description by words—probably past it even by the pencil. The magical repose of this side of the bay is most wonderfully contrasted by the torn forms and vivid colouring of the clay cliffs on the opposite side. These offer a series of points of a sort of scalloped form, and which are often quite sharp and spiry. Deep rugged chasms divide the strata in many places, and not a vestige of vegetation appears in any part—all is wild ruin. The tints of these cliffs are so bright, and so varied, that they have not the appearance of anything natural. Deep purplish, red, dusky blue, bright ochreous yellow, grey nearly approaching to white, and absolute black, succeed each other as sharply defined as the stripes in silk; and after rain, the sun, which, from about noon till its setting, in summer, illuminates them more and more, gives a brilliancy to some of these nearly as resplendent as the high lights on satin.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.—(From a Correspondent.)—This painful and distressing disease, which is now exhibiting itself in various parts of the kingdom, has been successfully combated and effectually cured by the following medicine, which cannot be too widely made known to the public. Take equal quantities of spirit of sal volatile, essence of peppermint, and liquid laudanum (say a quarter of an ounce of each, which pour together into one bottle). Of this mixture take a small tea-spoonful in half a glass of brandy, to which add a little hot water, which swallow, and repeat the dose in two hours, if necessary. This has seldom failed to afford almost immediate relief; and a second dose mostly effects a cure. The above dose is for a grown person, and should be increased or diminished according to the strength and habit of the patient. The writer has felt immediate benefit from the use of it, and he has also given it to persons with the same success.



BEESWING.

We this week present our sporting friends with a correct portrait of "t' ould mare," taken from the well-known and spirited engraving published by Mr. Moore, West-street, Upper St. Martin's-lane, to whose kindness we are indebted not only for the present sketch, but also for that of the Doncaster Course and Stand which appeared in our last. The sire of Beeswing was Dr. Syntax, out of Tomboy's dam, &c.; and her performances are the most extraordinary contained in the annals of racing. The much-talked-of "Eclipse" during his career won only ten public races. "The Mare" has come in a winner on not less than fifty-four occasions; and we subjoin the details of her principal performances to the present time (Sept. 21). We may also state that many of her northern friends are so sanguine of her lasting qualities, that they will take long odds "t' ould mare" wins the next *three* Doncaster cups! Beeswing was bred, in 1833, by William Ord, Esq., and is still his property. On a recent occasion, when asked if he would dispose of her, he replied, with true English spirit, that "she was the property of the people of Newcastle, and never should be otherwise."

Cups and Stakes won by "Beeswing."—In 1835, at Doncaster, the Champagne Stakes; at Richmond (Yorkshire), the Sweepstakes. In 1836, at Newcastle, the St. Leger and the Gold Cup.—1837, at Newcastle, the Gold Cup; Doncaster, the Cleveland Stakes and the Gold Shield; Richmond (Yorkshire), walked over for the Gold Cup and the Plate; Northallerton, walked over for the Gold Cup.—1838, at Catterick Bridge, the Gold Cup; Newcastle, the Craven Stakes, a piece of Plate, and the Gold Cup; Doncaster, the Fitzwilliam Stakes; Northallerton, walked over for her Majesty's Purse.—1839, at Catterick Bridge, won the Craven Stakes and the Gold Cup; Newcastle, the Craven Stakes and the Gold Cup; York, the Queen's Plate; Stockton, the Gold Cup; Richmond (Yorkshire), walked over for the Gold Cup, and won her Majesty's Plate; Doncaster, the Fitzwilliam Stakes.—1840, at Catterick Bridge, the Gold Cup; Newcastle, the Craven Stakes; Lancaster, the Ashton Stakes and the Cup Stakes; York, the Queen's Plate and her Majesty's Plate; Doncaster, the Fitzwilliam Stakes and the Cup, also the 50 sovs. given by the Caledonian Hunt.—1841, at Chester, the Trial Stakes and the Stand Cup; Newcastle, the Gold Cup; Stockton, the Gold Cup; Doncaster, walked over for the Doncaster Stakes, won the Cup, and the Hornby-Castle Stakes; Richmond (Yorkshire), the Gold Cup and her Majesty's Plate.—1842, at Chester, the Queen's 100 guineas; Ascot, the Gold Cup; Newcastle, the Gold Cup; and at Doncaster, the Gold Cup.

HOP PICKING.

The foregoing cut represents a group of hop-pickers, who, at a certain period of the year, flock in hundreds to the counties of Kent and Sussex. They are made up of the most varied materials, and are of all ages and sizes. During the season it is not unusual to see them huddled together, and sleeping at night in the open air. At the close of the hop-picking season, now rapidly coming on, they return to their respective homes.

HOPS.—MAIDSTONE.—The produce in this district rather exceeds what it was generally laid at, and the quality is first-rate. The college-ground, we are informed, averages over five bags an acre, which is rather more than it did last year; but the average would have been higher, if the hops had been suffered to grow out more. The quality sustains the long-established reputation of this ground. Mr. Gurney's young piece is said to average nearly seven bags an acre. We mention these two grounds in consequence of their having been so generally inspected by visitors, and the numerous conjectural estimates that have been made of their produce. In the neighbourhood of Canterbury we learn the weight will be rather more than last year. The Tenterden district, comprising about 4000 acres, comes very short. Cranbrook about the same as last year. Staplehurst and the Weald generally very short. The duty, it will be seen, is up to £155,000; but we very much doubt whether the result will warrant that estimate.—*Maidstone Journal.* At Canterbury market on Saturday several samples of hops were shown, and a good deal of business was transacted. The prices varied from £6 to £8 15s.; several tons, being part of the growth of Mr. Neame, of Selling, realizing the latter sum. Some few grounds in the neighbourhood have had their crops gradually turn to a brown colour, and are, of course, in an equal ratio depreciated in value; whilst some, and we may say only a comparatively small portion, have not only retained the brightness of the pure hop, but have produced a considerably larger growth than was anticipated.—*Kentish Gazette.*

EXTRAORDINARY DECLINE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF WINE. A return has been made of the quantity of wines upon which duty has been paid for home consumption in the port of London, from the commencement of the present year until Thursday last. It exhibits a most extraordinary decrease as compared with the same period of last year, and furnishes strong evidence of the pressure upon their resources which the middle classes of the community have had to sustain. Of Cape wine the quantity cleared for home consumption this year is 106,035 gallons, a decrease of 13,875 gallons, or more than 11 per cent. upon last year. Madeira, for the present year, 36,859 gallons, being 18,872 gallons less than last year's consumption, a decrease of more than 33 per cent., or one gallon less in every three. Sherry, up to Thursday last, 055,576 gallons, being 64,036 less than last year, a decrease of more than 6 per cent. But the most astounding decline has been in the consumption of port. The quantity of port upon which duty has been paid this year is 486,716 gallons, showing the portentous falling off of 824,760 gallons upon the consumption of last year, being 40 per cent, or a gallon less in every two and a half. Wines not classified and particularized exhibit a falling off of 12,778 gallons upon the quantity cleared last year (155,417 gallons), more than 8 per cent. The costly wines of France, on the other hand, consumed by the wealthiest classes, whose personal luxuries the most depressed state of trade does not affect, as well as Hock and other Rhenish wines, have undergone no diminution of consumption, but exhibit an increase. The Claret, Champagne, and Burgundy cleared for home consumption this year (188,896 gallons) is 8254, or upwards of 4½ per cent. more than last year; and the Rhenish exhibits a slight increase of 150 gallons upon the 28,456 gallons cleared last year.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN FRANCE.—According to the accounts which have been received from Burgundy, it is expected that the vintage will commence in that district about the middle of the next week. It is the general opinion that the quality of the wine will be very good.

EXPORT OF PRECIOUS METALS.—By the official returns published by the Customs, the exports of the precious metals to foreign and colonial parts for the week ending Thursday last were as under:

	oz.
Silver coin to Bombay	12,000
Silver coin to Rotterdam	11,000
Gold coin to Prince Edward's Island ..	125

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No XIV.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Here is the late Foreign Secretary: once the Cupid of the departed Administration, and now the Mars of the present Opposition. Nay, report has gone so far as to predict that the next session will find him something more than Mars—that he will become the *Jupiter Tonans* of the Liberals, and nothing less—that he will head the movement-party with an accelerating power which Lord John Russell does not feel inclined to abet—and that Reform will change its leader in the lower house. This statement has been publicly made by a morning paper advocating the general tendency of his lordship's opinions, with a confidence amounting almost to authority, although a Sunday journal has twice denied it also with a confidence amounting almost to—nothing at all! Whether, however, his lordship may open the next session as Opposition leader or not, it is pretty clear that he was chosen to close the last. He was the "reviewer" for the nonce of all the acts of the Administration—and his oration, which we may account as one of the ablest he ever delivered, had the effect of drawing from the Premier a brilliant improvisation of reply.

Lord Palmerston is a man of decided mark-personal and mark-political; and there is much to be said for and against him in either capacity. His reputation is, in its way, about as well supported by friends and beset by enemies as that of any living being who bears a prominent position in the history of the times. For our own parts, we will not allow him to be either divinity or devil.

If we are to speak of him personally, we may tax our recollection to remember him as a "handsome man"—one of the good-looking fashionables of his day; not, indeed, entirely irresistible, but with a twinkle in his eye, and a polish about his curls and his boots, and his dress and his manners—and with two or three points of the deportment of a gentleman that kept him in countenance then, and have not deserted him now. But he has set too much store by these landmarks of a former personal appearance—he has treasured them more tenaciously even than he did the disputed Boundary Question, although he stuck pretty fast to that—he has struggled to live on a good many years without getting a day older—and striven, in good looks and juvenile habiliments, to remain *toujours le même*. He will not say in despair, *Non sum qualis eram*—but *Sum qualis eram*, to be sure! Of course there is a touch of the frivolous about this—for, though not exactly in a green old age (there is nothing particularly *green* about him, to tell truth), yet he has passed the rubicon, and can hardly afford to be always playing off the appearance of the young beau. The result of the trifling, however, only amounts to this—that the world has dubbed him "*Cupid*," "*Juvenile Whig*," &c.—and that he has been well pelted by lampoons in the public prints.

But if it has been Lord Palmerston's fault-personal to have endeavoured to appear "always the same," his fault-political lays him open to no such imputation. He has had principles in as many varieties as there are tints to a Claude; and his light has shone through the windows of as many administrations as there are days to a wonder—which we believe may be emphatically taken at *nine*. His masters too, when he had masters, were of all shades of opinion. Liverpool, Canning, Huskisson, Wellington, Grey, and Melbourne alone make a good patchwork, but he worked it with more vigour than scruple, and, now that he has completed a garment of it, we must say that he bravely wears the coat. He has been better and more consistent lately; and, by exhibiting something like progress in the business of statesmanship, according to the view of it which he now takes, and displaying more oratorical boldness and brilliancy in proportion to the difficulties of his position, he has acquired "golden opinions" from his party, and has become "all the champion" that we described him when we set out on this notice.

Lord Palmerston has always been a good man of business, the habits of which he has become confirmed in by an everlasting residence in official places. In the House he does not speak vigorously, but he replies well, he is a good dissector of the speeches and expositor of the blunders of others, has a capital memory, parliamentary and documentary, evinces much neatness and smartness at a debate repartee, can marshal his points with some skill and more complacency, and is always a useful man to his party, be that party which it may.

LORD PALMERSTON.

He has acquired a reputation for protocolling, and among his friends, his foreign diplomacy is regarded in the highest light. His treatment of the Turkish question is, in this respect, the great card of his admirers, who also claim for him the credit, while in office, of having greatly outwitted the French politicians, and completely annihilated Thiers. The Spanish Legion was not quite so great a feather in his cap, nor did his management of the Boundary Question, while it remained in his hands, elicit much applause. All the Tories are at present blaming him for our Eastern war, and all the Whigs and Whig-Radicals are proportionately vituperating Lord Aberdeen. For ourselves, we leave the ground an unenclosed common, in an admirable condition of freedom, and refuse to be bottle-holder or second to either of the combatants at large. We have not even a single "Go it" to add to the spirit of the fight, but shall be, nevertheless, most ready to give credit to either party for any good which history may eventually show us they have done the country.

Lord Palmerston's bitterest personal assailants in print were, "in the days of his dynasty," the *Anti-Metternich* of the *Times* newspaper, and Mr. Urquhart, the violent opponent of Lord Ponsonby. All the journals, however, have had their fling at him, and, although bearing it with fortitude, he has not always been silent under the lash. It has been long believed that he has had an influence over the columns of the *Globe*, which he has occasionally used as the vehicle of smart retort; and latterly the *Morning Chronicle* (as it often did before) has contained articles which have borne internal evidence of proceeding from the Palmerstonian Pen.

His Lordship is member for the Borough of Tiverton, resigned into his hands by Mr. James Kennedy, erewhile proprietor of a newspaper called the *Radical*, and a briefless barrister, who is supposed to have got the judgeship of the Mauritius for the seat. Certainly at the time of the transaction it was worth the preferment to the Whigs.

Here we bid our diplomatist adieu. We respect his abilities, and believe that he has committed himself too far on the open road of liberalism to get out of the track again. Nay more, we rather favour the declaration of the *Morning Advertiser*, that Lord Palmerston will lead the van of the Opposition as soon as the gates of Old St. Stephen's shall be flung wide anew.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

WE insert a letter from our Printer, stating the number Printed of the above Paper. It will remove any doubt as to its being decidedly the best medium for Advertisers of all the Weekly Papers, being the first as regards respectability, and second in circulation to only one in the kingdom:—

"198, Strand, Sept. 15, 1842.

"SIR,—For the satisfaction of our Advertising Friends we should be obliged by your stating the number printed of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS since its commencement to No. 18. Please to state also the average number of the last Four Weeks. Yours, respectfully,

"THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"To Mr. R. Palmer, 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street."

"10, Crane-court, Sept. 16, 1842.

"GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request I beg to state—and pledge my word to the truth of the statement—that the number of stamped sheets printed for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from No. 1 to No. 18 inclusive, is 329,530; and that the number for the last four weeks' papers

AVERAGES 23,884 PER WEEK.

The Stamp-office returns, when published, will bear out the above statement. I am, Gentlemen, yours very obediently, "R. PALMER.

"To the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand."

The charge for Advertising is, five lines, or under, 5*s.*, and 9*d.* per line after. Advertisements must be sent to the Office, 198, Strand, on Thursday at latest.

All the numbers are now reprinted. Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen in the Kingdom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Merchant*," *Liverpool.—We shall be glad to hear from him.*

"*A. de L.*" *will oblige us by sending the sketch, with description.*

Newport, Monmouth.—Can any subscriber send us a drawing of the new Docks, with illustrative description?

"*A. L. L.*"—*The contribution now lies at the office, 198, Strand. We regret that it was omitted to be forwarded before.*

"*Alexander Campbell*," *Edinburgh.—We are obliged for the offer, but our correspondent will see that any introduction of fiction which we might have contemplated is anticipated by our announcement of the "Novel of the Moment," by one of the most distinguished authors of the day.*

"*One of the Public*" *is nearly the only one of the public whom we find it hard to please. He seems to us to belong to a class who would hardly pay pence for pounds, if they were offered to him, without wanting discount for cash.*

Will Captain Armstrong kindly send the drawing and description?

We received the works of Mr. Powell, which shall be duly noticed.

"*A. and B.*" *played two match games at chess. The first terminated in a drawn game, A having King and black bishop, and B. King and white Bishop. The second game ended in A. having King and white Bishop, B. King, black Bishop, and Pawn. A. planted his King before the Pawn, and B. protected it with his King; and now the two Bishops are useless, for A.'s Bishop cannot check B.'s King nor take the Pawn, they being both on black squares, and B.'s Bishop cannot check A.'s King on the white square. Do you consider this a drawn game, or B. the winner?—Answer. This is a drawn game.*

"*An Amateur*," *Manchester, will find some of his suggestions are attended to.*

"*Indecorous conduct at Kennington common.*"—*An inhabitant, who puts complaints of the shameful proceedings, should write to the Commissioners of Police, Scotland yard. It is too often the case that parties, under pretence of preaching in the open air, utter the worst of sentiments, unfit for credul persons to hear*

"*G. T. H.*," *Darlington.—There will be some difficulty, but we will try to oblige him.*

"*J. P.*"—*No room.*

"*A Young Artist.*"—*Write to Sir Martin Archer Shee, the President of the Royal Academy.*

"*H. V. W.*"—*De Lolme is a received authority.*

"*W. K.*"—*Thanks.*

"*Dresser.*"—Nous verrons!

The Colosseum Print is in a forward state.

"*Aquila.*"—*Apply to the Secretary, Bank Annuity Office, St. Clement Danes, London: on application he will have every particular. The office you mention we do not recommend.*

"*J. Burt.*"—*Taymouth Castle is given. The songs have gone the round of the press already.*

"*C. J. C.*"—*We have not time to refer to the authorities. Thanks for his exertions.*

To the correspondent who complains that he cannot find a description of Mons Meg in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *we willingly afford the following information:—This curious piece of ordnance was cast at Mons, in Flanders, and is mounted on a beautiful carriage on the bomb battery of the castle of Edinburgh. It was used at the siege of Norham, and subsequently burst when firing a salute to the Duke of York in 1682, since when it has never been removed. Our illustration is deemed the best that has ever been given of Mons Meg.*

☞ NEWS AGENTS in the country who will undertake to distribute bills, &c. relating to this paper, free of expense, are requested to address a line to the Publisher, 198, Strand, stating the name of their agent in town where parcels can be enclosed, also the number of bills that can be used to advantage.

As the great influx of letters now poured in upon us demands something like classification at our hands, and, as very many correspondents who have business with the Publisher address the Editor, and *vice versâ*, sometimes extending their favours to the Printer also, we have to request, as a general rule, that all letters may be addressed to the Office—198, Strand—those having reference to the sale, or supply of the paper, to the Publisher, and those applying to its contents, or the insertion of articles, to the Editor only.

Part V. is now ready, stitched in a plaid wrapper, which contains the Queen's Tour complete.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

"The Poems of Geoffrey Chaucer Modernized." "Powell's Poems." "Anatomy of Sleep." "The Count de Foix."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1842.

There is a sad dearth this week of "fair game" for the "licensed sporting" of the neutral weekly journalist, if he wish to be anything like honest in his calling. The birds of intelligence are either few or wild upon the wing; and the coveys do not get up in the news-fields half as plentifully as we could wish, or as would be characteristic of the month in which we write. It is true, we have the Queen's visit. Well! shall not our readers have enough of that? It is true, we have the income-tax. Well! have not our readers *more* than enough of *that?* It is true, we have Lord Ashburton's treaty and the boundary question; and the readers of *all* newspapers have surely had enough of *that*, for morning and evening contemporaries have been making the question a bone of contention ever since it has been settled *beyond dispute*. We cannot see the wisdom of this, although we can acknowledge the policy of the treaty; but it serves the turn of the editors, and keeps the Wh g and Tory game alive. We leave our readers to judge of the geographical merits of the affair by presenting them with a map. For the political, we know that the treaty is beyond our *veto* if we disapproved it, as it is welcome to our congratulation as we approve. Corn-laws have been an eternal theme with the diurnals, on account of some variations in prices which were not nearly, being too much for the agriculturists and not enough for the League; but, upon the whole, rather favourable to the Peel modification. We do not, however, insinuate that we are as favourable as the prices; but, as in the instance of the boundary question, eschew the controversial war. The disturbance at Port Natal, with the triumph of the English arms, and the relief of the gallant detachment of the 27th Regiment, under Captain Smith, have formed subjects of elaborate narrative, but of no more leading remark than they seemed to require. Captain Smith, whom we well know to be a most spirited and experienced officer (and who, moreover, has high literary capabilities, and has celebrated, in beautiful verses, the poetry of a soldier's life), stood out in his little encampment to the last, doled out meagre provisions, fed upon horseflesh, and sustained his spirits upon hope until reinforcements came to his rescue and vindicated the prowess of our arms. The foes whom we had to contend with are called "Dutch Boers;" and although the grouping of them which we have given in another part of our paper does not present so formidable an aspect as would a regiment of well-plumed hussars, or a detachment of the gallant 27th, yet they are described as desperate men, acting not only under delusion, but under the protection of bushwork and bramble-fences almost impervious to any assailing force. The fact of our "petty conquest," such as it is, makes, therefore, a piquant little anecdote of the history of the week;—but *vaïlà tout*. There is really, in the words of the fortune-teller, "nothing on the cards." The article in the *Quarterly* in praise of Peel is too decided in its laudations to carry us the whole hog with it, although we agree with some of the more discreet commendations; and, on the other hand, the *Chronicle* goes to the opposite extreme. The *Globe* echoes the *Chronicle*, but neither speak fairly for themselves—they must have a contemporary to bespatter or to bully: it is all controversy, and its real intention is to eke out the dulness which intervenes between session and session, rather than to instruct the public in a phulosophical and thoughtful spirit. Their sound and fury signify nothing, and all the rest we take *cum grano salis*. Ditto of *Times*—ditto of *Herald*—ditto of *Post*. The fact is, there is no domestic news; and, like men who are at once starved and hungry, they feel the vacuum dreadfully. So do we. Queen's visit—income-tax—boundary treaty—corn-laws—Peel policy—anti-Peel policy—all seem worn out together; and Whig-is.n, Toryism, and Journalism are, at least for one se'nnight, in a comparative state of repose.

In another column will be found a paragraph account of a prize fight which took place on Monday at Salisbury, and which terminated in the death of one of the miserable combatants. We have condensed the narrative of the occurrence into as small a space as possible, because, in a paper so extensively taken by families as is the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, we would not prolong the detail of any incident that might shock the feelings of our readers; but, on the other hand, we would not omit a record of the brutal exhibition, because its insertion involves also the public duty of protesting against the heartless, cruel, and degrading practice, upon which it affords so awful though melancholy a comment. And here let us premise that we are in favour of a warm encouragement of all the manly sports of the people. We would rejoice over the increase of sound athletic exercise, and the fair fosterage of gallantry and courage—we would nerve the body, and recreate and refresh the mind, by all means which come legitimately within the character of manhood; but not by one insane gratification, or one debasing influence, would we tarnish the native purity of the English name. To make a man brutal is not to make him brave; and there can be nothing respectable, and therefore nothing national, in a mere sledge-hammer bout of bruising, where he who most deforms the body and humbles the mind of his adversary wins the greatest triumph in a battle that begins without the impulse of quarrel, and ends without one spark of glory to atone for guilt and blood. Can anything be more wretched than the sickening incident we have thought it right to record? Two young lads, not out of their teens, turn out, in defiance of the law, upon a trial of mere brutal strength. One literally beats the other to death—but not *at once* to death. He is first only *blinded;* but in this helpless and hopeless condition, encircled by hundreds of shameless spectators, his eyes are lanced, that he may be enabled to continue the conflict to the last—till, in fact, it hurls him, in the very frenzy of wanton cruelty, into the new presence of another world. Who gains here? Who is base enough to be gratified? The poor and henceforth conscience-goaded wretch who has spoiled the young beauty of manhood and sent a brother to the grave? The companions who have the punishment of their depravity crimsoned before them in the forms of a new and horrid remorse? The wanton, frantic, screaming, blaspheming spectators, with their oaths now hushed in blood, and either lingering to contemplate the mad ruin they have abetted, or flying with cowardly fleetness from the vengeance of the law? As for the sinner who has died, he has had "no hour with God," and all our mortal hope for him is in the boundless mercy which we are taught is registered in Heaven. Really, in every aspect, such horrors as these are dreadful to contemplate; and, while we denounce them with the loudest voice of indignation—while we proclaim humanity outraged by them, and Christianity abused—we cannot quell a disposition to rebuke and censure the natural protectors of the public peace. Magistrates and constabulary cannot be without the means of anticipating the occurrence of these debasing struggles. They are always attended with some sort of notoriety, and never fail to collect crowds of witnesses; and, if so many of the public can arrive at their foreknowledge, the protectors of the public ought to be at least as well informed as the public themselves. Vigilance would certainly make them so; and, when vigilance would prevent bloodshed, it ought to be more actively exercised on the public behalf.

We perceive since writing the above that a coroner's inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Manslaughter" returned against the principal parties implicated.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Yesterday, at half-past twelve, the Queen and Prince Albert arrived at the Castle, escorted by a party of the 2nd Life Guards, her Majesty and his Royal Highness having travelled from town to Slough by a special train of the Great Western Railway.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert passed through Eton at about half-past one on Saturday the 17th instant, amid the acclamations of her loyal subjects, the Etonians, who saluted her with deafening cheers, and assurances of their loyalty. Unfortunately, notice had not been given beforehand of her coming, so that the people were unprepared for her, and the Etonians were not regularly collected to meet her, but still there were a great number about. As the Queen approached the Castle, the ordnance vociferated their salutes, and the bells sent forth a merry peal. Eton Chapel is still in a state of repair, the altarpiece being removed, and Provost Lupton's chapel chapel being taken in as accommodation for the lads of the college. A fine new stone pulpit is erecting, and also a reading-desk, which are placed near the altar. The old pulpit and reading-desk have been for some months in disuse, and temporary ones erected near the altar. The whole, when complete, will be a great improvement to the college.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out in the royal pleasure-grounds this morning. This afternoon her Majesty rode out in the Park in a pony phaeton, driven by Prince Albert. The Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, the Hon. Matilda Paget and the Hon. Miss Stanley, followed in a pony carriage and four; and Gen. Wemyss and Col. Bouverie were in attendance on horseback. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal accompanied by Lady Lyttleton, were taken their accustomed airings. The Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady C. Dundas, rode out in a carriage and four this afternoon. It is expected that her Majesty and Prince Albert will leave the Castle for Claremont, there to remain for seven or eight days, at the latter end of next week. The game of every description, more especially pheasants and partridges, in the delightful grounds at Claremont, has been most strictly preserved; indeed, the birds are far more numerous in the royal preserves in the neighbourhood of Esher than they have been for several past seasons. His Royal Highness, therefore, who will participate in the sports of the field during the sojourn of the Court at Claremont, may be assured of most excellent recreation and amusement. It is not determined upon whether the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will accompany their illustrious parents, or remain during the short absence of the Queen and Prince at the Castle. The lateness of the season, however, renders it more than probable that the infant Prince and Princess will continue at the Castle.

STIRRUP CUP TO PRINCE ALBERT.—Previous to Prince Albert's departure from Taymouth, the Marquis of Breadalbane presented his Royal Highness with a stirrup cup, composed of Scotch pebbles and jaspers, richly mounted in gold, the pebble forming the bottom of the cup being a singularly beautiful specimen, the natural lines in which present the figure of a Highland loch, with the sun under a cloud.

THE COURT AND THE SCOTTISH PLAIDS.—Her Majesty, when in Scotland, was graciously pleased to express an anxious desire to promote, by every means in her power, the tartan manufacture of the north. Her Majesty (in order effectually to carry out her beneficent designs) has never appeared, either in public or private since the return of the Court to the Castle, without some portion of her attire being composed of the tartan manufacture of Scotland. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have also invariably worn, in their drives and walks, sashes and ribbons of either the Victoria or Albert plaid. The lady and maids of honour in waiting upon the Queen have also followed the excellent example so tastefully and admirably set them by their Royal mistress. Plaid stocks and neckerchiefs are likewise general amongst the gentlemen connected with the Royal household.

CONTEMPLATED VISIT OF THE COURT TO BRIGHTON.—We understand that her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their illustrious family, intend to honour Brighton with a visit about the end of October, and to remain at the Royal Pavilion about a month or, six weeks. The Princess Royal derived much advantage from the air of Brighton at the last visit of the Court, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert expressed himself pleased with the place.

INDISPOSITION OF THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.—We regret to learn that the above distinguished nobleman is suffering from severe indisposition, at Kingston-house. The venerable marquess was last week very unwell from a diarrhœtic attack, and now is labouring from its debilitating effects. Rumours of rather an alarming nature were in circulation at the western part of the metropolis; but the above authentic information sufficiently proves their exaggeration.

Wednesday afternoon, as her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was leaving Frogmore on a carriage airing, a lady named Brown, having lost all control over her horse, was thrown off, and fell with great force on the ground. She was instantly picked up by the porter, and conveyed to his lodge in a senseless state, when, after a short time, she revived. Miss Brown has sustained but little injury, although she fell on her head. The fall was, however, broken by the strength of her hat. She was conveyed in a carriage to her home in Victoria-street. Her Royal Highness was most anxious in her inquiries.

The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Mary, and attended by Baroness Ahlefeldt, visited Westminster Abbey on Friday week. Prince George of Cambridge, accompanied by the Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, landed from the Antwerp steam-packet on Saturday, and immediately proceeded to the residence of Prince George, in St. James's Palace. They left Dusseldorf (where they had been present at the grand reviews) on the 11th instant. On Saturday afternoon Prince George left town for Kew. The Duke of Sussex arrived at Chatsworth, on Saturday, from Alton Towers.

The Prince de Joinville has for a month past been under medical treatment for the deafness with which he is affected. Th

gentleman under whose care the Prince has placed himself is a military surgeon.

DOVER.—On Sunday Prince Esterhazy, who has been taking the benefit of sea bathing here for these several weeks past, left Dover for London. The Prince was accompanied by three carriages. During his stay amongst us, his Serene Highness has been an excellent patron to the theatre, &c. On Monday night the performances (for the benefit of Mr. Fitzjames, one of the "cropped" comedians) were under the Prince's immediate patronage, when there was an excellent house; and almost every evening he might be seen occupying one of the private boxes.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria visited Covent Garden Theatre on Tuesday evening, attended by Captain Fitzroy, R.N., Baron Lebzeltern, and accompanied by Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador. The Archduke occupied her Majesty's box, and appeared much gratified with the performance of Miss A. Kemble in *Norma*. His Imperial Highness remained to see the comedy of *Gertrude's Cherries*.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has forwarded one capercailzie, one blackcock, three red grouse, and three hares, shot by Prince Albert on the 9th instant, on the braes of Taymouth, to Mr. Carfrae, of Edinburgh, to be stuffed. The capercailzie is a remarkably fine specimen of that rare bird.

Captain Allen, senior officer of the Niger expedition, had an interview with Lord Stanley on Wednesday at the Colonial Office.

General Sancho, the Spanish Minister, transacted business on Wednesday at the Foreign Office.

Mr. George Lewis had an interview on Wednesday with Lord Stanley at the Colonial Office.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the fifth annual show of the London Floricultural Society was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. The flowers were arranged in the long room of the tavern. The show consisted entirely of dahlias, one of which, a remarkably splendid specimen, called the "Essex Triumphant," of a fine dark maroon colour, nearly approaching to black, was purchased by Mr. Brown, of Slough, at the extraordinary price of 100 guineas. The flowers were arranged in classes, and the judges, Messrs. Davis, Bragg, Cook, Mountjoy, and Smith, awarded the prizes to the successful exhibitors as follows:—Amateurs, first prize, Mr. Bragg; second ditto, Mr. Cook; third ditto, Mr. Prockter. To the second class of amateurs, first prize, Mr. Wildman; second ditto, Mr. Headly; and third, Mr. Noakes. To professional florists the first prize was awarded to Mr. Brown, second to Mr. Widnal, third to Mr. Stewart, and fourth to Mr. Girling. This show is the last of the present year.

GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—Lord Viscount Lake takes the chair for the City of London General Pension Society next Monday. This institution boasts more rank in its patronage than any other society in London. The praises should be loud and long in favour of their indefatigable Secretary, H. F. Richardson, Esq., to whose perseverance the present position of the charity is to be mainly attributed. Its principal president, the Duke of Buccleuch, gave £95 in aid of the funds last year.

ACCIDENT TO DANIEL CALLAGHAN, ESQ.—On Wednesday afternoon, as Daniel Callaghan, Esq., M.P. for Cork, was taking his customary promenade in the enclosure, St. James's Park; whilst walking musingly on the extreme verge of the lake, slipped into the water, where it was some four feet deep. The hon. gentleman struggled hard for some minutes, though not altogether free from danger, as the bank shelves into deeper water. He was fortunately extricated by the prompt assistance of two young ladies near the spot, one of whom threw him the end of her long scarf, by which he was much assisted in getting out. A cab was soon procured by one of the gate-keepers, in which Mr. Callaghan proceeded to his residence in Pimlico with no further damage than wet clothes.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. HARDINGE, SON OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY HARDINGE.—We regret to hear that Mr. Hardinge, son of Sir Henry Hardinge, met with a serious accident on Monday morning. Mr. Hardinge was on his way to town from the family seat in Kent, and on landing from a steamer at Hungerford, by some means his foot was jammed between the vessel and pier. The injuries he received were very severe, and immediately on being conveyed to the family mansion, in Whitehall-gardens, two medical men were called in. It was judged expedient by these gentlemen that, in order to obviate fatal consequences, the affected leg should undergo amputation just above the ancle, which operation was performed with every success. Lieut.-Colonel Wood, M.P., shortly after the lamentable accident, left town with all despatch for Penshurst, near Tunbridge Wells, to fetch Lady Emily Hardinge, who arrived in town shortly after six o'clock.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND'S.—On Tuesday a melancholy accident occurred at the Duke of Cleveland's, in St. James's-square, by which a bricklayer, named William Hales, lost his life, by falling off a scaffolding.

LISTS OF VOTERS.—The Registration Courts, for the City of London and Westminster, have been sitting during the past week.

MASONRY.—A highly respectable meeting of members of the Masonic body was held on Tuesday night, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to take preliminary steps for forming a London committee in aid of the subscription which has been commenced in Lincolnshire, for a testimonial to the talented and highly-esteemed brother Dr. Oliver.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—Within the last few days Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the fire brigade force, has caused to be distributed to every policeman in the metropolis and its suburbs, printed instructions for the purpose of preventing the spread of fire on occasion of its outbreak. The instructions contain the situation of the whole of the stations of the fire-engine establishment, where there is constant attendance of engines and firemen night and day. It then proceeds:—"Any police constable who first discovers a fire, without having his attention called to it by any one, is allowed by the establishment a sum not exceeding ten shillings, provided no human lives are lost. Upon a discovery being made, it is exceedingly prudent, to prevent the flames from spreading, to keep shut the doors and windows of the premises (after the escape of the inmates) till the engines have arrived, or water is procurable to be thrown on to the fire, as nothing causes it to burn so rapidly as the admission of air.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The court will resume its sittings on Monday after the vacation, for the hearing of cases. The sittings will be continued to the 14th of October, when another recess to the 1st of November is appointed. Days for the hearing of cases have been named to the 20th of December. During the vacation three regular bail days were set aside, and no fewer than 195 applications entertained. It was an act of humanity on the part of the commissioners to apportion the bail days, as they are authorised by the Act to adjourn for a period of six weeks at one time.

ALARMING FIRE AT WHITBREAD'S BREWHOUSE.—Thursday morning, shortly before one o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the above brewery. The firm have long been in the habit of making their own gas, and at the above house the private watchman observed a strong glare of light through the windows of the building containing the apparatus. The private engines were got out, and several others soon arrived, when, a good supply of water being obtained, the ravages of the fire were confined to the building in which it originated. The accident is supposed to have originated through the gasometer having been overcharged, and the damage is very considerable.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—At a few minutes before nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, a respectably-dressed woman was observed to enter the recess over the second arch from the Surrey side of London-bridge, and deliberately precipitate herself into the river. A little boy who was near at hand caught hold of the woman's clothes, but had no power to prevent her commission of the rash act. Boats put off and the drags were used for some time, but without avail; and, as the tide was running down fast, the probability is, the body must have been washed away. A report prevailed that the unfortunate creature had a child in her arms, but it could not be traced satisfactorily.

OMNIBUS RACING.—The driver of an omnibus called the Hope was committed a few days since to take his trial for manslaughter, for driving over and killing a man in the City-road. One of our correspondents, who resides in York-place, declares that most of the omnibuses, and particularly the Hopes and Favorites, drive down that part of the City-road at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour. The passers-by look on with astonishment, and wonder why this dangerous nuisance is not put a stop to. The inhabitants would willingly join in endeavouring to abate this nuisance, but it appears totally useless to take these reckless vagabonds (the drivers) before a magistrate; for, after all the time and trouble expended, the fellows are generally fined a few shillings (which, by the by, the master immediately pays), and get a gentle admonition from the magistrate, which produces not the slightest effect.

FROM OUR LATE EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

INDIA RUBBER PAVEMENT.—Who would have thought of paving our streets, stables, and passages with India rubber? Yet such a thing seems to be expected; for we find in a monthly periodical the notice of a plan for so doing. The price will be about the same as the best asphalte pavement. It is so elastic that it will not fracture with the heaviest blow, which property prevents its wearing away. It can be altered, repaired, or relaid, at a small expense, as the old material can be taken back and reworked. We have understood that many persons of high rank have ordered that their stables be laid down with the caoutchouc pavement; the advantage of which to the feet of horses, must immediately suggest itself.—*Journal of Commerce.*

DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES OF TWO INFANTS.—On Thursday evening, about seven o'clock, as Thomas Jones, a waterman, was perambulating the causeway near Whitehall stairs, he observed a large box, which the tide had washed against the wall. Having secured the box, he conveyed it on shore, when, to his infinite surprise, he discovered that its contents were those of the bodies of two infants—one a male, the other a female, each wrapped in a piece of coarse linen. He lost no time in giving information to the police, and the box with its contents were conveyed to St. Margaret's workhouse, where they at present remain. The bodies were on Friday morning examined, but, from their state of decomposition, it was impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty whether the infants were still born or were born alive, and had been unfairly dealt with.

A WHOLESALE MURDERER.—A man of the name of Lynch was hanged for murder at Sydney, last April, and at the scaffold he confessed having been a principal in no less than ten murders.

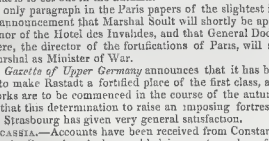
FOREIGN.

A letter from Toulon states that the Prussian General Decker embarked on the 10th, with two Aides-de-Camp, for Algeria. It is said that he has obtained permission to accompany the expedition that is to set out in the autumn.

The only paragraph in the Paris papers of the slightest interest is the announcement that Marshal Soult will shortly be appointed Governor of the Hotel des Invalides, and that General Dode de la Bruniere, the director of the fortifications of Paris, will succeed the marshal as Minister of War.

The *Gazette of Upper Germany* announces that it has been decided to make Rastadt a fortified place of the first class, and that the works are to be commenced in the course of the autumn. It states that this determination to raise an imposing fortress opposite to Strasbourg has given very general satisfaction.

CIRCASSIA.—Accounts have been received from Constantinople stating the Circassians had assembled in great numbers from the mountains, and, before daybreak, surprised the Russians, who were sleeping, and destroyed great numbers—reported to be 10,000. Many prisoners, and much ammunition, arms, &c., were also taken.



Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY.—Four beautiful Spanish entire horses arrived at Windsor yesterday morning as presents from Isabella II. of Spain to her Majesty. These horses reached this country shortly after her Majesty had left for Scotland, and were landed at Woolwich, where they remained till yesterday morning. Her Majesty having made a selection of two for her own use, presented the others to her illustrious consort.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, arrived at the Castle to-day, from her residence, Bushy-house, Bushy-park, on a visit to her Majesty.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken their usual airings to-day.—In the forenoon her Majesty and her illustrious consort took their accustomed walking exercise.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Windsor Castle either on Saturday or on Monday, when a proclamation will be agreed upon for further proroguing parliament from the 6th of October to a future day.

Sir James Graham and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had interviews on Friday morning with Sir Robert Peel at Whitehall Gardens.

THE MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY.—We are happy in being able to announce that accounts were received in town on Friday morning which state that the noble marquis is much better, and approaching convalescence.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 16TH REGIMENT.—PORTSMOUTH.—The imposing ceremony of presenting this gallant corps with new colours took place on Thursday afternoon, on Southsea Common, in the presence of a vast assemblage of persons. A grand dinner was afterwards given to the principal officers of the navy and army; and in the evening there was a ball, at which between 400 and 500 persons attended.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—At a court held on Thursday, a long discussion took place on the affairs of Alderman Thomas Wood, who stands next for the honour of being Lord Mayor. The alderman has been, it was stated, a loser in the Tilmore Coal Company to the amount of £30,000; and it was doubtful whether the losses would not fall on him; if so, a bankruptcy was feared—and hence the discussion. Alderman Thomas Wood said he had been elected alderman of his ward, and he believed he had given satisfaction as a magistrate; he had received the thanks of his fellow-citizens, too, for his conduct in the shrievalty. As for all that had been said about bankruptcy, the suspicion of such an event existed but in the imagination of those who alluded to it. He must declare that a more persecuted man, or one who less deserved persecution, did not exist. Sir P. Laurie then moved that the Court should go into committee on Saturday or Monday on the subject. Alderman T. Wood approved of the motion, and said he should submit all the papers to the committee. He was determined to have inquiry, and had never refused to give all the information in his power. The motion was then put and negatived, four hands having been held up for it and five against it. The matter remains for future discussion.

A very handsome silver medal has been ordered to be struck by the Admiralty, to be presented as rewards to engineers of the first class, serving in her Majesty's navy, who by reason of good conduct deserve such a mark of esteem.

All the barrack-masters in Ireland have received notification that 7d. in the pound (income-tax) would be deducted out of their last half-year's salary.

The alteration in the duty on stage-coaches comes into operation on the 3rd of October next, when it is reduced from 3d. to 1½d. per mile.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The number of letters for the week ending Sept. 13, was 378,494; the number for the corresponding week of last year was 376,231; showing an increase of 2263.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—The number of vessels in the London Docks on Thursday afternoon was 258; being a greater amount of shipping than on any previous occasion since the docks were opened.

EIGHT VESSELS WRECKED.—Within the last few days reports have been received by the authorities at Lloyd's, containing the disastrous intelligence of no fewer than eight wrecks—namely, that of the barque William Shaw, belonging to Newcastle; the brig Ann and Mary, of Portaferry; the Amity smack, of London; the brig Harmony, of Newry; the schooner Lucy, of Exeter; the brig Caledonia, of Arbroath; the Alexander, from Pampeluna; and the brig Marjory Lyon, of Arbroath—attended with melancholy loss of human life.

The ship Leopoldina Rosina, containing 303 emigrants, bound for the plains of Uruguay, was wrecked last May when within a few leagues of Monte Video; 231 passengers perished, and only 72 escaped as if by miracle.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Tuesday night, the house of a plumber named Coster, in Chatham, took fire, and, with three others, was quite burned down.

FIRE AT CLAPHAM COMMON.—On Thursday morning, about half-past one, a fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Kitchener, on Clapham Common, which ended in the entire destruction of the premises. A plentiful supply of water being obtained, the flames were prevented from extending beyond Mrs. Kitchener's residence. Mrs. Kitchener is a great sufferer, her property being uninsured.

SUICIDE FROM WATERLOO-BRIDGE.—On Friday, about half-past twelve, Henry Lawless, a man about 30 years of age, threw himself from the bridge. A cry was raised by some persons, and boats put off to his assistance, but not in time to save his life. The body was soon found. The deceased was a porter out of place, and resided in the Hampstead-road.—*Sun.* [The *Globe* states the man was not drowned; but, with assistance, was led away.]

LIVERPOOL RACES, Thursday.—The St. Leger Stakes were won by Colonel Cradock's Sally, Fireaway being second; the Knowsley Stakes, by Lord Eglinton's Pompey; the Heaton Park Stakes, by Mr. Bowes's Collina, the Shadow being second; and the Selling Stakes by Mr. Merry's Smike, St. Jean d'Acre being second.

OLD BAILEY.—*Robert Brown*, a post-office letter-carrier, was found guilty of stealing £1 4s. 6d., the property of the Postmaster-General, and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, and hard labour.

Robert Shearing, clerk, was found guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and then to be transported for seven years.

POLICE.—MANSION HOUSE.—*William Smith*, alias *Michael Onions*, underwent a further examination on Friday, charged with forging a bill for £17 15s., in the name of James Onions. The prisoners said that the signature was the writing of Mr. James Onions, but did not call him to prove it. Sir P. Laurie committed him to Newgate to take his trial. There is also a true bill against the prisoner and others, for a conspiracy, at the present sessions.

GUILDHALL.—*Joseph Potter* and *Eliza Goodwright* were charged with stealing a silver watch, &c., the property of Joseph Potter (father to one of the prisoners), a pensioner in Greenwich Hospital. The female prisoner admitted having pawned the watch. The other articles were not found. They were remanded.

Alexander Levy and *Maria* his wife, together with *Easter Pasque*, were charged with conspiring to defraud Mr. John Galloun of goods to a large amount. They were also remanded.

CLERKENWELL.—*Michael Regan*, an aged Irishman, was on Friday charged on suspicion with the wilful murder of Ellen Regan, his wife, aged 55, by throwing her down stairs. The prisoner was fully committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter, and the several witnesses were bound over to prosecute.

LAMBETH-STREET.—*Michael Rowan* and *Thomas Allen* were brought up for final examination, charged with a daring highway robbery accompanied with violence, on the person of Mr. John Allan, in Whitechapel. They were fully committed.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday have reached us. They are chiefly occupied with an apology put forth in the shape of a pamphlet, by General Bugeaud, the Governor-General of Algiers, for his administration of affairs of that colony.

HANOVER, Sept. 17.—His Majesty the King returned this morning, at a quarter before twelve, to this city, from Dusseldorf. His Majesty has perfectly recovered from his late illness.

GOTHENBURG, Sept. 12.—An express from Lilla-Edet brought the melancholy intelligence that all the water-works at that place were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The damage exceeds 100,000 dollars banco (not including the stock of timber), which is mostly insured in England.

DANTZIC, Sept. 8.—The richest man in Dantzic, John Christopher Grass, has just died in his 72nd year; and the first house in Dantzic (Lubienski and Co.) has been obliged to call its creditors together.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES ERECTED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF SCOTLAND DURING THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

ARCH AT INVERKEITHING.

ARCH AT THE BRIDGE OF EARN.

ARCH AT SIR C. ADAM'S.

ARCH AT KINROSS.

ARCH AT ABERFELDY.

ARCH AT MILTOWN OF KILNCRAGIE.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT ENTERING THE PARK AT TAYMOUTH.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE LEAVING TAYMOUTH, AND PASSING KENMORE.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT EMBARKING ON LOCH TAY.

ARCH ON THE SIDE OF LOCH EARN.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE—THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE'S

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT AT LOCH EARN HEAD, (CHANGING HORSES.)

THE ROYAL BARGE.—LOCH TAY.

STEPS ERECTED FOR THE QUEEN'S LANDING, AT AUCHMORE, (MADE OF HEATHER AND BROOM.)

THE ROYAL PARTY ON LOCH TAY.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE LANDING AT AUCHMORE.

AUCHMORE HOUSE.—KILLIN.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

In the proper department of our journal will be found a continuation of the account of the royal visit through a portion of Scotland up to the auspicious return of her Majesty, even to her ancient castle of Windsor; and some portion of her happy route homeward is still to be illustrated in the columns of this paper. In the present number, however, our artist has presented a splendid collection of subjects connected with the tour itself; and, more particularly, that portion of it, in the beautiful Highlands of Scotland, which was marked by such an enthusiastic display of loyalty on the part of the people, and such a magnificent series of festivities on that of the old nobility of the land. The detail of the royal journey, and the incidents contingent upon its progress through these inter-

(Continued on page 316.)

THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

DALKEITH PALACE, Wednesday night.—Yesterday evening, shortly after five o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert reached the palace from Drummond Castle and the Highlands, after an absence of eight days. The royal *cortège* was escorted by a party of the Enniskillen Dragoons, and about 400 of the Duke of Buccleuch's tenantry on horseback, accompanied the cavalcade to the castle, having joined the royal *cortège* about four miles from the palace, on the Edinburgh road. On her Majesty's arrival at the palace, the 53rd Regiment received the august visitors with all the honours due to their elevated station, the band at the same time playing the national anthem; and immediately on the Queen and Prince alighting from their carriage the royal standard was hoisted amidst the cordial cheering of an immense concourse of spectators, admitted into the park through the liberality of the noble duke. Her Majesty and the Prince were not so much fatigued with the harassing duties inseparable from their progress through the towns and villages intervening between Drummond Castle and Dalkeith as might be expected, but both her Majesty and his Royal Highness appeared in excellent health and spirit, and seemed to have derived considerable benefit from the pure and bracing air of the Highlands. In addition to the Queen and Prince, and the noblemen and ladies in the royal suite, Lord Frederick and Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, Earl and Countess of Cawdor, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, Lord and Lady John Scott, and the officers of the Enniskillen Dragoons in command of the escort, and the officers of the 53rd Regiment commanding at Dalkeith, were the only guests who had the honour of joining the royal dinner circle. As usual, the fine band of the 53rd regiment performed during dinner. This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert walked for some hours in the grounds, quite privately, unattended by any member of their household. After luncheon, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James Forrest; Sir William Dryscale, the city treasurer; and Bailie Richardson, waited upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as representatives of the council, to present his Royal Highness with the freedom of the ancient and loyal city. The Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, and the Earl of Aberdeen, then gave audiences to the Lord Provost and civic deputation, when they had the honour of receiving the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. After the usual replies had been made, the Lord Provost and deputation retired. The Earl of Liverpool, acting for the Earl of Delawarr (lord chamberlane), went to Granton Pier before noon to-day, to personally inspect the preparations made on board the Trident, General Steam Navigation Company's vessel, for the comfort and convenience of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their extensive retinue, in which steamer it is intended her Majesty should return to Woolwich, in order that the passage shall not be so tedious as was the case when in the Royal George yacht. The Very Rev. Dr. Lee, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, waited upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and had the honour to deliver to his Royal Highness the diploma of an honorary LL.D., conferred by the Senatus Academicus of that seat of learning. The Lord Provost and civic functionaries, Curators of the University, having retired, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and a select circle, went out for a drive, and visited Roslin Chapel, Hawthornden, and returned to Dalkeith Palace about half past six o'clock. The dinner-party this evening was very select, it being confined entirely to the royal party and the officers of the Enniskillen Dragoons and the 53rd Regiment.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM DALKEITH PALACE.

At an early hour—indeed before daybreak the inmates of the Palace were a-stir, from the active preparations which were being made for the departure of the Queen. The weather was most propitious. It had just gone seven when the Queen and Prince breakfasted together, and at about a quarter to eight her Majesty and his Royal Highness passed into the gallery. At precisely ten minutes after eight o'clock her Majesty and her august consort entered their carriage, when the military presented arms, and the regimental band struck up "God save the Queen." A detachment of the 6th or Enniskillen Dragoons immediately formed in front and rear of the royal carriage. The royal *cortège* passed out of the noble duke's princely demesne by the King's gate, and from thence by the Niddry-road to Edinburgh.

PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

The royal *cortege* entered the city by Preston-street, about twenty-five minutes before nine o'clock, and hundreds of respectably-dressed persons had congregated, and loudly hailed the royal party with boisterous cheering. From Preston-street the royal route was by the South and North Bridges, where barricades were erected to prevent the unruly pressure from the general populace. On her Majesty's carriage passing across High-street to the North Bridge, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the castle heights; and, as the crowd had greatly increased, the pace of the horses was slackened. At the end of North Hanover-street, Sir John Hope, Bart., commanded a company of the Royal Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, and on the *cortège* reaching that part of the city from Princes-street, the archers ranged themselves in single file on each side of the Queen's carriage. The windows of every house in Pitt-street, and the whole length of the Cannonmills Bridge, were occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies, and the multitude thronging those thoroughfares was so intense as to render it necessary to have parties of the military stationed at the entries to prevent any accidents. The slopes on the side of the Queensferry-road were literary covered by thousands of persons, who sent up an enthusiastic burst of applause as her Majesty and the Prince passed to the pier, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs in token of their exultation. It was half-past nine when the cheering of the people announced the near approach of the Queen and suite, and almost in lastly the royal carriage passed on to the pier amidst the incandescent demonstrations of the rest of the hundreds of thousands congregated in all directions and places that could command even a glimpse of the pier and the Frith.

EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY.

On Thursday morning her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert embarked at Granton Pier on their return to Woolwich. Owing to a circular having been issued by the Lord Provost on the preceding morning, the public were made fully acquainted with all the necessary details respecting her Majesty's embarkation. As early as seven o'clock hundreds were making their way to the vicinity of the pier, and the whole line of the royal route was densely thronged by thousands of respectably attired persons. The Commander of the Forces, Major-General Sir N. Douglas, K.C.B., with Lord Robert Kerr, and the officers composing the Staff of North Britain, were on the spot by half-past seven. A guard of honour of the 53rd Regiment arrived on the pier at half-past seven, with the band of the Enniskillen Dragoons, and shortly afterwards a guard of the Royal Archers (the Queen's Body-guard for Scotland), under the command of Lord Elcho, the Earl of Dalhousie, and Sir George Al'eanzie, arrived from Edinburgh, preceded by the efficient band of that ancient military corps. The 53rd Regiment formed themselves in double column by the second jetty and along the edge of the pier, the Royal Archers lining the gangway on each side. The Trident was moored on the east side of the pier, and about this time a signal was given, and nearly every vessel in the Frith, with the exception of the Royal George yacht, the Daphne, and other vessels of war and steamers in her Majesty's service, dressed their rigging with their signal flags and streamers. The firing of the Castle guns on the entrance of the royal *cortège* into the city from Dalkeith, was responded to by the firing of a salute from on board the Daphne corvette and Juseur brig. The face of the Frith presented a most lively and animated appearance, from the numberless craft that crowded its surface, all displaying a national flag. On her Majesty's arrival on the pier, the carriage drew up near to the end of the platform, and the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Liverpool were instantly at the carriage door to assist her Majesty to alight. The guard of honour of the 53rd Regiment saluted her Majesty, and the bands of the Enniskillen Dragoons and Royal Archers played simultaneously the national anthem. The Queen passed along the platform to the steamer, leaning on the arms of the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Liverpool, closely followed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It was exactly twenty-four minutes to ten o'clock when her Majesty stepped on board the steamer, amidst a salute from the artillery in the meadows near Queensferry-road, and the hearty cheers of the sailors who manned the yards. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace, K.C.B., the Admiral in command, Captain Bullock, Commander Crouch, Lieut. Cantram, and several other naval officers in commission with the steamer, were on board to receive her Majesty. The Admiralty flag was, on her Majesty's going on board, hoisted from the fore-mast, and the royal standard was hoisted on the mainmast, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace displaying his flag on the mizen topmast. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert then took farewell of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Cawdor, Lord and Lady John Scott, and Viscountess Emlyn. Major-General Sir Niel Douglas, K.C.B., Commander of the Forces, and Admiral Sir P. H. Durham, had the honour of being introduced to her Majesty, and before the steamer got under weigh, Lord A. Fitzclarence took leave of the Queen and the Prince, some remark on the part of his Lordship to her Majesty exciting the laughter of the royal pair. On his Lordship retiring her Majesty and the Prince ascended the poop, and their appearance was again the signal for a burst of enthusiastic admiration, and ten minutes before ten the steamer got fairly out at sea, the wind blowing lightly from S.W. The Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward; the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady in Waiting; Earl of Hardwicke, Lord in Waiting; Major-General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting; and Hon. Miss Paget, Maid of Honour in Waiting on her Majesty; and Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. G. E. Anson, in attendance on his Royal Highness Prince Albert, were on board. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Earl of Cawdor, Lord and Lady John Scott, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, on the steamer getting into the roads, left the pier, on their return to Dalkeith Palace. On the Trident passing, the Daphne corvette fired a salute, an example which was followed by the other vessels of war in the Frith of Forth. The Royal Archers next retired, and the military shortly afterwards proceeded to their barracks.

The following facts, regarding her Majesty's voyage, are extracted from a private letter. Her Majesty and the Prince kept on deck all day. They were determined to have one more look at every interesting object, and their questions showed some knowledge of the coast. As they approached the district of Alnwick Castle they began a little debate as to whether the edifice would be seen or not. The Queen thought they should see it; Prince Albert was of the contrary opinion; and one word brought up another, until they appealed to Captain Bullock, who gave his casting vote against her Majesty, explaining that it was covered by a dip in the land. However, if the castle was not seen, it was very well heard, for it fired a royal salute in excellent style. On Friday morning the Trident was off Flamborough-head. When islands were approached they sailed between them and the main-land, steering as well as possible through the centre of any fleet of merchant ships which they came up with, her Majesty being desirous that all parties should have an opportunity of seeing and being seen. When they made the Fern Islands her Majesty remembered the heroism of Grace Darling, and was evidently touched on hearing that the brave young woman had died a few days before. The Queen is a good sailor, but as yet Prince Albert does not relish the salt water. He was so distressed at one time that he was obliged to say he was "struggling between nausea and hunger." The Queen assured him it would be all over by the time he reached Windsor Castle, at which he could not help laughing a little. The redundancy and curiosity of the fair sex astonished him. "Wherever I go," he said, "I see as many women as men, even here at sea in open boats."

HER MAJESTY OFF THE COAST OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—On Thursday the Vesta steamer sailed from Newcastle with a very respectable though not very numerous party, desirous of meeting her Majesty on her return from Scotland. About six o'clock, P.M., when opposite to Dunstanborough, the vessel spoke the Black Eagle steamer, which formed part of the royal squadron, and from which it was learned that her Majesty was approaching. With this encouragement the party pursued their course, and quickly saw the Trident steamer coming from between the Fern Islands. The captain of the Vesta, with a desire to oblige to the uttermost, strove as much as possible to lessen the distance from her Majesty, and ultimately came within about fifteen yards. The Queen and Prince Albert, with Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, were on the quarter-deck, and no sooner were they seen, than they were greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers—the united bands struck up the national anthem—and a royal salute was fired. Her Majesty acknowledged this mark of loyalty in the most condescending manner, and Prince Albert took off his cap and bowed repeatedly. Her Majesty wore a pink bonnet and blue mantle, and her royal Consort was enveloped in a large blue coat, with a military cap. Captain Sharp was at the helm of the Trident, and many officers were observed on board. About a quarter of a mile astern was the Monarch steamer, and behind that another vessel. The Vesta sailed alongside her Majesty as long as she could, and on parting the cheering was renewed.—*Newcastle Courant.*

PROGRESS TO TOWN.—Upon the royal *cortège* leaving Woolwich Dockyard, her Majesty and Prince Albert were loudly cheered by an immense concourse of persons that had lined the lower road leading to Greenwich. Her carriage proceeded at a quick pace, preceded by outriders, and escorted by a detachment of the 8th Hussars, under the command of Captain Rolles. On passing the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, the veterans of that institution hoisted the royal standard, and the out 1000, that were drawn up on the lawn with their officers, strove to excel the demonstrations of loyalty that the boys of the Naval School opposite, to the number of 800, manifested as her Majesty passed. The band of the Naval School played the national anthem, and on the spire of St. Alphage church proudly waved the royal standard. The royal carriages proceeded through Deptford, Peckham, and over Vauxhall-bridge, through Hyde Park, to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, where her Majesty arrived at a quarter-past eleven.

DEPARTURE FOR WINDSOR.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, to prevent any delay, had directed a special train to be in readiness for her Majesty's use from seven o'clock on Friday evening, and the principal officers of the company were kept in attendance during the night. The engine chosen on this occasion to give impetus to the royal train was the "Erebus," which was decorated with a large union-jack at each of the four corners, whilst a profusion of laurels adorned the top and sides of the boiler, &c. The temporary platform on the side of the line, used by the down trains, which has been before used, was again brought into requisition, and every preparation made for the accommodation of the royal party. Shortly after eleven o'clock, a messenger from the Admiralty arrived at the railway with information that a telegraphic despatch had been received from Woolwich that her Majesty and Prince Albert had landed at the dockyard at half-past ten, and would reach Paddington shortly before twelve o'clock. By half-past eleven o'clock a large number of elegantly dressed females, friends of the directors, who had been admitted by tickets, had taken up a position on either side of the platform, which was covered with handsome crimson carpeting; and precisely at a quarter to twelve o'clock the advance of the escort entered the terminus. The royal *cortège* consisted of two of the royal carriages, each drawn by four horses, preceded by outriders, and escorted by a troop of the 8th Hussars. Her Majesty, who, although labouring under the effects of considerable fatigue, appeared in the enjoyment of good health, was dressed in a tartan silk dress, and was received on her alighting by Charles Russell, Esq., M.P., the chairman of the company; Mr. C. Saunders, the secretary; and Mr. S. Clerk, the superintendent of the line, by whom she was conducted to the royal saloon carriage, which, with two other saloon carriages and one of the second class, formed the special train. Her Majesty, we rejoice to say, appeared in high spirits, as did also her illustrious consort Prince Albert, whose sunburnt countenance gave him a much older appearance. At eleven minutes to twelve o'clock the engine was set in motion, and the royal train, which was accompanied by the above officers of the company, sped on its course to Slough, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the persons assembled.

THE STEAM-SHIP TRIDENT.—This fine vessel left her moorings off Woolwich dockyard at an early hour on Sunday morning, and came up to the General Steam Navigation Company's wharf at Deptford. In addition to the medical staff which accompanied her Majesty, the royal suite consisted of three dressers, two pages, three cooks, and four footmen. The ladies' saloon was converted into the admiral's mess; and, in order to disturb the privacy of the royal couple as little as possible, an additional staircase was opened from the deck. Her Majesty suffered from sickness during the first night, but afterwards recovered, and had no relapse. The Trident had no freight on board, but carried nearly 500 tons of coals as ballast. Captain Sharp, her commander, had the active superintendence of the vessel during the voyage, and was in constant communication with Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace and Captain Bullock. The Trident lay at anchor off the Nore on Saturday morning for four hours and a half, in order to allow the Black Eagle, with the Duchess of Norfolk and Miss Paget, to arrive at Woolwich before her Majesty. After the landing of her Majesty on Saturday, the Trident was placed in a convenient position off the dockyard, Woolwich, that the arrangements made on board for the reception of her Majesty might be inspected by the officers and authorities. It was stated to be the intention of the directors that the fittings and furniture used on the occasion by her Majesty should be immediately taken down and carefully preserved, that they may not be employed in any less dignified service.

PROVINCIAL.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

NORWICH, Sept. 15.—The excitement exhibited this morning in this quiet and peaceful town was quite extraordinary. Every street was thronged with equipages, and parties hastening towards St. Andrew's-hall, and with crowds of people assembled to gaze on the brilliant scene. Within ten minutes of the opening of the doors, every part of the spacious hall was completely filled, and those who came afterwards found admission out of the question. Before the performance began, Professor Taylor addressed the audience, and said, in the name of the committee, that they had occasion, for the first time, to regret that the size of the hall was insufficient for the company who wished to be present, and that those who found themselves unpleasantly crowded, if they chose to leave the hall, should receive tickets of admission to either of the subsequent performances they might prefer. Besides the 2000 persons who filled the hall, 500 at least could not obtain admission.

The first part of this day's performances consisted of several fine specimens of ecclesiastical music. First of all, there was the chorus from *Joshua*, "Ye sons of Israel," one of Handel's most sublime efforts. Now came the great object of expectation, *The Fall of Babylon*, an oratorio, by Louis Spohr, *Maestro di Capello* to his Serene Highness the Elector of Hesse Cassel, which same Elector, exercising his sovereign will and pleasure, has been graciously pleased to refuse permission to the illustrious composer to superintend the performance of his work. It has fortunately happened that this superintendence has been committed to able hands; and Spohr's confidence in his friend and coadjutor, Professor Taylor, has been amply justified by the result, for a more perfect performance, and a more enthusiastic reception, could not have been witnessed. Both as a dramatic poem, and as a musical composition, this oratorio is entitled to high consideration. The poem is, in the strictest acceptance of the word, an oratorio, or sacred musical drama. Its subject is of the grandest description—the destruction of the Assyrian power, and the restoration of the Hebrew people from their long and seemingly hopeless captivity. Its incidents are few, simple, and striking, such as can be rendered intelligible without the aid of theatrical exhibition and action; and its poetry is of a much higher class than is generally to be met with in the *libretti* of musical compositions.

At present a short account of the subject of the poem must suffice. At its commencement the scene lies on the banks of the Euphrates, near Babylon. A chorus of Jews are bewailing their captivity, and crying to Jehovah for deliverance. The prophet Daniel joins in their prayers, and predicts their approaching restoration. The scene changes to the Persian camp; and, amid the most animated strains of martial music, the soldiers of Cyrus invoke the vengeance of Heaven on the criminal and devoted city. Within the city a Jewish mother is represented watching her sleeping child, and weeping over the unconscious innocent, doomed to a life of bondage in a strange land. Her husband enters, bringing joyful tidings. Their inspired prophet has seen, in a vision, the long delayed redemption of the Hebrew race. In the second act, the scene is laid in the banquet-hall, in the palace of Belshazzar. The Assyrian monarch is feasting amid the magnificence of his voluptuous court, when the joyous strains of the festive group are interrupted by the dark and boding murmurs of the Jewish captives, assembled, we may suppose, round the doors of the hall. The King addresses them in terms of anger and contempt; and, by way of insult, commands the rich and sacred vessels, which once adorned the Temple, to be brought before him and employed in their unholy festivities. While he is exulting in fancied power and security, the terrible handwriting appears on

the wall. The revellers fly in terror and dismay. The King calls for his soothsayers to explain the portentous prodigy, and, on confessing their inability, Daniel, the Jewish captive, is called for. While he is speaking, the distant march of the Persians is heard, and a soldier, with breathless haste, announces to Belshazzar that the foe is upon him. Cyrus, by turning the course of the Euphrates, has been enabled to enter the city; the Babylonian empire is destroyed; and the deliverance of the chosen people is celebrated in songs of devout and pious rejoicing. Its performance was admirable. The *dramatis personæ* were cast thus:—Daniel, Mr. Hobbs; Cyrus, Mr. Phillips; Belshazzar, Mr. Balfe; Israelitish Man, Mr. Young; Soothsayer, Mr. Walton; Persian Soldiers, Messrs. Perring and Bradbury; Israelitish Women, Madame Caradori and Miss Rainforth; Nicotris (Mother of Belshazzar), Miss Hawes. The chorus consisted of Israelites, Persian and Babylonian soldiers, and priests of Bel. The performance was wonderful. Listening to it with the score in your hands, not a single error could be detected. By the regulations, no applause was permitted, but everybody accustomed to observe the demeanour of large audiences knows that besides the vulgar demonstration of clapping of hands, there are many signs by which the general feeling can be discovered. The universal impression is, that *The Fall of Babylon* is the greatest work which its illustrious author has yet produced, and the tidings of its triumphant success will console him for having been deprived of the gratification of witnessing it.

The concert of Thursday evening was composed of very popular materials. Mozart's Symphony in D, with which it commenced, was followed by the Irish ballad, "The meeting of the waters," sung by Mr. Hobbs with the utmost delicacy and feeling, qualities in which, among the tenor singers of the day, this gentleman has no rival. It was encored. We may observe, that the same compliment was paid to the other national ballads sung in the course of the evening. "Auld Robin Gray," sung by Miss Rainforth, and Dibdin's "'Twas post meridian," sung by Mr. Phillips. The second part commenced with Weber's imaginative overture, "The ruler of the spirits." Madame Caradori then sang the cavatina, "*In questo semplice*," from *Betly*—a pleasing trifle, which she warbled very gracefully. Rubini was much more at home in his favourite air from *Lucia de Lammermoor* than in *Adelaida*.

The morning performance of Friday last, which closed this great festival, was one of a most extraordinary character, and will long live in the memories of those who were so fortunate as to witness it. The oratorio performed was that of the *Samson* of Handel, with new words, selected, arranged, and adapted to Handel's music by Mr. Taylor.

The oratorio was performed with an unction, energy, and expression which appealed irresistibly to the feelings of the audience. Every feeling had its just development: whether the deep pathos of distress, the fervid prayer of faith, the loud and heart-rending wail of misery and death, the cold starlight of the funeral wail, the anticipations of celestial happiness—each and all were depicted with a truth and intensity which leave admiration nothing to desire. The music and expression of it were unparalleled in grandeur and sublimity. The personages of the drama were represented by Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Phillips, Mr Balfe, Mr. Bradbury, Miss Hawes, Madame Caradori Allan, and Miss Rainforth. To each all were assigned exquisite songs, which were, in truth, exquisitely delivered. The hall was not so crowded as on Thursday morning; but had the same care been taken in announcing the merits of the *new* oratorio of Handel as with that of Spohr, it would have certainly drawn as great an audience. Thus has terminated the Norwich festival for 1842, the most successful, in a pecuniary point of view, that has yet taken place. It has been attended by great and unprecedented audiences, by those who love music for its own sweet sake, by those who have laudable but limited perceptions of its beauty, and by those who like it for the sake of amusement, for worldly objects, and other extraneous influences. The sale of tickets exhibits an increase of receipts amounting to nearly nearly £700 above the festival of 1839. The attendance on the oratorios and concerts included almost every family in the county, as well as vast numbers from Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, London, and a greater distance.

We are sorry to learn that the demonstrations of gladness that welcomed her Majesty's arrival in the Highlands was attended with a painful and fatal accident. On the night her Majesty reached Taymouth, among the most prominently illuminated features around was that of Birnam, on the top of which hundreds had been carrying materials throughout the day, to have a blaze worthy of the occasion on so classic a spot. Among those employed in conveying faggots to the top of the hill was a forester, residing in the neighbourhood, who had been taking up a load pretty late at night, when he missed his footing, and fall.ng over one of the steep precipices that abound there, was killed on the spot. He has left a wife and numerous family to mourn his loss.—*Perthshire Courier*.

It is proposed to raise a subscription on behoof of those who have suffered from the melancholy accident which occurred during the Queen's progress through this city. Her Majesty has left £100 to be applied to this purpose. Sir Robert Peel has also contributed £20.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

Sir Matthew Wood has purchased the property belonging to the late Mr. James Wood, in Cheltenham, on which he intends to make great improvements.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—The Athlone steamer arrived in Belfast on Thursday week, from Liverpool, having on board between 400 and 500 barrels of prime American flour.

STATE OF TRADE IN PAISLEY.—By vigorous efforts made by the Relief Committee for reducing the number on their list for assistance, the amount of persons dependent on them has this week been brought down to less than 7000. During the week work has still continued scarce, and there are a considerable number of persons suffering severely.—*Glasgow Argus*.

STAGE-COACH DUTIES.—By an act of the last session of Parliament, which is to come into force on Saturday week, the 1st October, the stage-coach duty, per mile, is reduced one-half—viz., from 3d. to 1½d.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAIN ON THE PRESTON AND WYRE RAILWAY.—On Friday week, being the Guild week, the scholars of the different Sunday-schools in Preston were treated by their teachers and other friends with a trip per railway to Fleetwood-on-Wyre, which delightful place they enjoyed themselves most heartily in, parading the different streets, &c. The number of scholars was 2164, exclusive of teachers and others, to the number of 200, making in the whole train 2364 persons, which were gallantly drawn by the Preston and Wyre No. 1 engine, in 27 open carriages.—*Preston Chronicle*.

STRIKE AT ABBEY WEAVING MILL.—On Monday last the females employed in the weaving factory, Abbey Close, struck work for an advance of wages. The claim made is a rise from 10½d. to 1s. At an interview with the workers on Tuesday, the master stated his willingness to raise the sum to the price sought, provided he could obtain a corresponding rise on his goods; but this being conditional, the strike continues. Several of the workers were willing to continue at work; but on Monday female sentinels stood near the gate to prevent them from going in. The number of weavers is from 70 to 80, and the wages would run 8s. to 10s. a fortnight. The other workers thrown idle amount to from 20 to 30.—*Paisley Advertiser*.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.—An extensive seizure of contraband tobacco was made at Passage, Waterford, late on Friday afternoon, on board the schooner Eliza Ann, John Adair master, of and from Liverpool, bound for New Ross, apparently laden with salt. The vessel had just arrived in the port when she was boarded by the revenue officers of Passage. She was brought up to the city on Saturday morning, and her salt and tobacco were taken out and landed: 470 bales of tobacco were found, which, at 60lb. each, amount to 28 200lb. The captain, mate, and master sweep, on board the schooner Eliza Ann, John Adair master, of and from Liverpool, bound for New Ross, apparently laden with salt. The vessel had just arrived in the port when she was boarded by the revenue officers of Passage. She was brought up to the city on Saturday morning, and her salt and tobacco were taken out and landed: 470 bales of tobacco were found, which, at 60lb. each, amount to 28 200lb. The captain, mate, and crew were brought before the mayor, and committed by him for further examination. The vessel is new, and of about 70 tons burden. It is believed that she had been a long time out of Liverpool, and strong reason exists for thinking that in the interim she went over to Holland to take the tobacco on board. The duty on the quantity seized would exceed £4000.—*Waterford Mirror*.

EMPLOYING A CLIMBING BOY.—CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—On Saturday, at the Police-court, Liverpool, John Martin, a master sweep, was fined £5 for sending a boy, aged 16, up a chimney. The housekeeper escaped the fine by pleading ignorance.

FORFAR—DEPLORABLE SUICIDE OF THE REV. MR. ROGERS, OF ROSCOBIE.—Mr. Rogers, it seems, has for some years back been subject to temporary fits of insanity. He had been suffering under one of those fits of mental aberration for the last few weeks. Early on the morning of Saturday last, about four o'clock, it is thought, he went out of the manse. His family were in the greatest distress at his disappearance, and they knew not what had become of him till the heart-rending intelligence was brought to them that their father's lifeless body had been found in the Loch of Roscobie. From the appearance of the body—all it was accidentally discovered by two men fishing—it is supposed that it must have been twelve hours amongst the water. The night preceding the day on which Mr. Rogers committed the rash act of suicide, his family thought him so much better that an attendant was considered unnecessary. No person, therefore, was with him to see to his security, and none saw him depart from the manse. By Mr. Rogers's untimely end his family have been plunged into the deepest distress.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT BRADFIELD ST. GEORGE.—About eleven o'clock on Wednesday week a fire was discovered on the premises of Mrs. Laite, of Bradfield St. George, the barn, which stood alongside the road, being completely enveloped in flames. The property destroyed consisted of the large barn, containing the crop of wheat off fifteen acres, and the barley off thirteen acres; the old barn, containing a quantity of barley, oats, and peas; one bean stack, one clover stack, one hay stack, and a stack of tares; the granary, containing twenty-five coombs of corn, some turnip seed, and some wool; the great stable, the little stable, in which a pony was burnt to death; two sows in pig were both burnt to death, and a number of fowls. The stock and crops were insured in the Suffolk Fire-office to the amount of £300; but the amount of property destroyed will most likely prove to be £600 or £700. The premises were the property of the Rev R. Davers. The present occupier was about to quit, and an auction was to have taken place in a few days. It is generally believed to have been the diabolical act of an incendiary.—*Essex Herald*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT EXETER.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Friday week an extensive fire occurred in Exeter, which in a short space of time burned down a spacious warehouse in the occupation of Messrs. Hall and Parnell, wholesale grocers, situate in Waterbeer-street. Although no precise information could be obtained as to the origin of the fire, no doubt is entertained but that it arose from a spark of one of the workmen's candles falling amongst a heap of rice bags in the lowermost floor. The amount of property destroyed is calculated at £3000.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a fatal accident took place on the sands in the river Ribble, about seven miles from Preston, under very distressing circumstances. Warton, seven miles from Preston, is the nearest way to Lancaster and Lytham, and the unfortunate individual whose life was lost was William Grimbaldeston, the landlord of the Hesketh Arms, on Hesketh Banks. He was accompanied across the first channel by the guide on the opposite side, from Warton, until he was considered out of the reach of danger. Subsequently, however, he mistook his way, and got entangled amongst some fishing-nets, when the tide, rapidly approaching, he was surrounded by the water, and his cries for assistance were heard on both shores for upwards of an hour. A boat was put off, but the night being very dark, the persons on board could not reach him, although they heard him in his last dying agonies. His body was not discovered until the next morning, when it was found entangled amongst the fishing-nets.

CRIME IN ESSEX.—We observe with regret that the number of prisoners within the walls of the convict gaol, Springfield, is increasing to an extent most unusual at this period of the year. Last night 246 were in custody of Mr. Neve, in that gaol, no fewer than 42 of whom have been committed within the last week. On the corresponding day in the previous year there were only 171. It is difficult to account for this state of things just at the close of harvest.—*Essex Herald*.

FATAL PRIZE-FIGHT.—Salisbury was on Monday last disgraced by a prize-fight, in which a young man, eighteen years of age, named James Lenton, fell a victim to his adversary, a person about his own age, named Joseph Coombs. It appears that a spirit of rivalry has for some time been manifested in both the combatants, who were first cousins, and both of them by trade cordwainers, and Monday was fixed upon for a trial of prowess. Accordingly a wager was laid, and the parties, having calmly selected their seconds and bottle-holders, proceeded to a field near Lobcombe-gate, about a mile on the London-road, where they were prohibited by the owner from exhibiting their brutal-like passions. Nothing disconcerted, however, they repaired to a meadow some quarter of a mile nearer the city, but also within the precincts of the borough, and commenced fighting. The combat lasted nearly an hour, with half-minute intervals between the rounds: but before many had been fought the deceased was beaten "stone-blind." In order, however, that this misadventure should not interrupt the exhibition, his eyes were lanced, and he continued to fight until nature became entirely exhausted, and he was heard to say that he would give in. At this time he was ghastly pale, and trembled from head to foot, but being overpersuaded to have one round more, he stood up for that purpose, and while Coombs was again putting himself in a fighting attitude, the deceased fell to rise no more. At this period, although life was evidently all but extinct, the conquering party drew the stakes, and almost immediately repaired to their rendezvous, leaving the deceased upon the field. There he was allowed to remain about a quarter of an hour, and was then removed on a hurdle to the Salisbury Infirmary, but before the poor fellow reached the institution death put an end to his sufferings. The magistrates immediately ordered the police to apprehend the parties concerned, and one of the seconds, named Read, is already in custody; and, as the others are known, we trust that every one will be punished. We regret to add that upwards of 200 persons witnessed this revolting transaction.

A LOCUST.—A specimen of the locust tribe, an uncommon visitor in this country, was found on Monday, in the Town-well-field, by a boy.—*Stafford Examiner*.

LITTLE HAMPTON, SUNDAY.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A little before twelve last night, this town and neighbourhood were thrown into the greatest consternation and alarm by a fire breaking out on the premises of Mr. John Butt, jun., timber merchant and builder, ending in the total destruction of the workshops, deal houses, and paint stores, together with a considerable portion of the brewery adjoining, belonging to Mr. Butt, sen. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SHARK CAUGHT IN BERWICK BAY.—On Friday, as one of the boats was engaged in the turbot fishing, to the eastward of Berwick, the crew was surprised by a fish of unusual shape and dimensions becoming entangled with their net, and which, on being taken up with some difficulty, proved to be a fine young shark. He measured eight feet in length by four feet eight inches of girth.—*Berwick Warder*.

THE HARVEST, &c.—Along the whole range of the Clyde, from its source downward, upon the holms and early lands, there is scarcely a stook to be seen out, and the appearance of the barn-yards indicates what kind of return the farmer has had. We observe that, in several places in our own locality, the farmer has begun to clear out his potato ground, and make preparations for another crop.—*Reformer's Gazette*.

HARVEST IN SCOTLAND.—Although in some very late situations and on the late-sown lands, a few stooks are still visible in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, they are so few in number as to scarcely be worthy of notice. In the district of Gala Water, and in the whole valley of the Tweed from Peebles to Berwick, the crop is secured; and although in the high and late tract of land from Fala to Spott, along the northern edge of the Lammermoors in East Lothian, there is still a small quantity to carry, the bulk of the crop there also is in the stackyard.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

PRESTON, Monday Evening.—In the course of last week a writ came down from the Lord Chancellor, addressed to the Clerk of the Crown for the Duchy of Lancaster, ordering a gaol delivery for October 1st at Lancaster. The prisoners in the gaol at Salford from Manchester and the surrounding neighbourhood are very numerous, but in the Preston House of Correction there are only five, and in Lancaster but two, committed on charges connected with the late riots. There will be two courts open. The three individuals who were wounded by the fire of the soldiers on the same day still remain in the House of Correction, enduring considerable suffering. One of these, a steam-loom weaver, 21 years of age, who was shot through the cap of the knee, had his leg amputated immediately about six inches above; another, Bryan Hutchings, a shoemaker, was wounded in the side, the bullet still remaining in the body; and the third, aged 21, was shot through the wrist. It will be some time before they can leave this benevolent institution; but, in consequence of their sufferings, the Recorder has kindly informed them, that although the two former were recognised as amongst the most active leaders of the mob on the late fatal occasion, their prosecution will not be proceeded with. In addition to Lancaster and Merser, the individuals who died in this establishment, these are the only ones amongst the wounded who were taken there. The two other men died at their own homes, where also many of the other wounded were conveyed, whose number is not estimated, but the same forbearance is shown to them as with those at present in the House of Recovery. The spirit of chartism and insurrection is entirely broken in the town. The people are all orderly and quiet, and remain content at their work. The Mayor and magistrates have wholly forbidden political or other meetings of a dangerous character.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday Morning.—During yesterday and this morning, more of the power-loom weavers have returned to labour, and now several large factories are at full work. There are also symptoms of a general resumption of labour in this town, and it is expected before the end of the week the general strike, so far as regards Manchester, will be at an end. The weavers, however, affirm, that the return to work is merely temporary, and they assert that preparations are making for another extensive cessation from labour until they obtain better terms with the masters. This, it is to be hoped, will not be carried into effect. The town this morning presents a more healthy appearance than it has done for more than a month past, so far as regards peace and order; but yesterday there was very great excitement, arising out of the determination of the weavers and others to march in public procession from the house of the deceased rioter, to the burial ground of the Rev. Mr. Scholefield, in Every-street, Peterloo, where it was determined to inter the corpse. This intention was frustrated by the police.

During the presence of the police force at the funeral, a small mob of about twenty persons attacked the factory of Messrs. Thompson, in Wharf-street, Canal-street, demolished all the windows and window-frames on the lower story, and broke about 150 squares in the other windows. This accomplished, they scampered off before the arrival of any of the police force.

WEDNESDAY.—The "turn-out" is rapidly approaching to a close. This morning an additional number of weavers resumed labour, and in Ashton, Staleybridge and Hyde the operatives have gone to work, in some instances at an advance, but chiefly at the old rate of wages.

ASHTON.—The Ashton and Staleybridge districts (three are the only exceptions, viz. Messrs. Hyde, Sons, and Sowcroby's; Mr. J. S. Buckley's, and another) are in full work, or are preparing to start this (Wednesday) morning. Mr. Buckley's hands, we are informed, after going to work on Monday morning, turned out yesterday evening. Mr. Buckley having discovered that he had been giving more than his neighbours for similar work, and having resolved that he would pay just the same prices as the other manufacturers in the town, which was not acceptable to his hands. The others not now at work are expected to recommence in the course of a day or two.

BOLTON.—The operative cotton spinners, to the number of 401, employed by the associated millowners in this town, have turned out, the masters having refused to give the advance which they demanded. If to the number of spinners be added those who are unable to work without their aid, the number of turn-outs may be said to be at least 1400. The town, however, is in a peaceable state.

STOCKPORT, Monday.—This morning witnessed the general resumption of labour in this town. All the factories are now at work, and nearly with a full complement of hands. In this town there has existed the most protracted distress and the most prolonged turn-out.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE.—The strike of the colliers in the Airdrie district continues in the same state as mentioned in our last. Rumours are in existence of some violent measures having been resorted to by the turn-outs, such as forcing those who have begun work to leave the pits, and other acts of intimidation; but these appear to be, after all, very trifling in their character, and are creating scarcely any alarm. Several persons have lately been taken into custody, charged with intimidating their fellow-workmen.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

KILLIN.—VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE.

esting localities, were abundantly given and described in our last; and we now present the localities themselves, in a pictorial form, together with the scenes of all the gratifying events that marked her Majesty's excursion; the spots visited; the triumphal arches of welcome, with their flower-festooned architecture, gaily erected for the nonce; the rare and graceful devices by which they were surrounded; and all the elements of taste and fancy which contributed to adorn the natural, and to heighten the picturesque. To these illustrations we further append such statistical and historical descriptive notices—(gleaned from one of the best books of its kind ever published; Black's "Picturesque Tourist of Scotland")—as will serve to interest our readers, and identify our letter-press with what our artist's pencil has chosen to reflect or record. Meanwhile a reference to last week's paper will also always furnish a key to the *news* detail of each separate event. We begin with the entrance of her Majesty and her illustrious consort to Taymouth Park.

INVERKEITHING,

a royal burgh of very great antiquity. By its first existing charter, which it received from William the Lion, the town obtained jurisdiction over a very extensive tract of country, but its importance is now greatly reduced. It was frequently the residence of David I. and of Queen Annabella Drummond, wife of Robert III., and an antique house is yet pointed out which she is said to have inhabited. Great quantities of coal and salt are annually exported here. In the neighbourhood of Inverkeithing a body of Scottish loyalists were defeated with great slaughter by a superior force under the command of Lambert, the English Parliamentary general. In this engagement a foster-father and seven sons sacrificed themselves for Sir Hector M'Lean of Duart; the old man, whenever one of his boys fell, thrusting forward another to fill his place, at the right hand of the beloved chief, with the words, "Another for Hector." This incident has been introduced with great effect by Sir Walter Scott, in his description of the combat between the Clan Kay and Clan Chattan, in the "Fair Maid of Perth."

KINROSS,

the capital of the county of that name, is pleasantly situated on the banks of Loch Leven. Kinross House (Sir J. Graham Montgomery of Stanhope), erected in 1685, stands on the edge of the lake. The promontory on which it stands was once occupied by a stronghold, long the residence of the Earls of Morton. By far the most interesting object in the neighbourhood of Kinross is the lake, on the banks of which the town is situated. Loch Leven is remarkable not only on account of the beautiful scenery with which it is surrounded, but especially on account of the historical associations with which it abounds. This lake is of an irregular oval figure, and extends from ten to eleven miles in circumference. It contains four islands, the chief of which are St. Serf's Isle, near the east end, so named from its having been the site of a priory dedicated to St. Serf; and another, about two acres in extent, situated near the shore opposite Kinross, on which are the picturesque ruins of Loch Leven Castle, celebrated from its being the prison-house of the unfortunate Queen Mary.

"Gothic the pile, and high the solid walls,
With warlike ramparts, and the strong defence
Of jutting battlements: an age's toil!
No more its arches echo to the noise
Of joy and festive mirth. No more the glance
Of blazing taper through its windows beams,
And quivers on the undulating wave:
But naked stand the melancholy walls,
Lash'd by the wintry tempest, cold and bleak;
That whistle mournful through the empty halls,
And piecemeal crumble down the towers to dust."
Loch Leven, a Poem, by Michael Bruce.

ABERFELDY.

Three miles from Grandtully is the village of Aberfeldy, near which are the beautiful falls of Moness, said by Pennant to be an epitome of everything desirable in a waterfall. The description which Burns has given of these falls is not only beautiful in itself, but strikingly accurate:—

"The braes ascend like lofty wa's,
The foaming stream deep roarin fa's,
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading shaws,
The burks of Aberfeldy.

"The hoary cliffs are crown'd wi' flowers,
White o'er the linn the burnie pours,
And rising, weets wi' misty showers
The burks of Aberfeldy."

The falls are three in number; the lowest is a mile from the village, the upper half a mile beyond it. The glen is deep, and so exceedingly confined, that the trees in some places almost meet from the opposite sides. The lowest fall consists chiefly of a series of cascades, formed by a small tributary rivulet pouring down the east side of the dell. The next series consists of a succession of falls, comprising a perpendicular height of not less than a hundred feet. The last and highest cascade is a perpendicular fall of about fifty feet. Here the traveller may cross the dell by means of a rustic bridge, and return to the inn by a varied route. Opposite Aberfeldy the Tay is crossed by one of General Wade's bridges. About a mile in advance, on the north side, stands Castle Menzies, the seat of Sir Neil Menzies, the chief of that name, erected in the sixteenth century. It stands at the foot of a lofty range of rocky hills, and is surrounded by a park filled with aged trees. Weem Castle, the former seat of the family, was burned by Montrose. About a mile further is Balfrax (Sir Neil Menzies, Bart.) and about a mile beyond, the Lyon water joins the Tay.

LOCH TAY.

Six miles from Aberfeldy the tourist reaches the beautiful little village of Kenmore, situated at the north-east extremity of Loch Tay. It consists of an inn and fifteen or sixteen houses neatly whitewashed, and some of them embowered in ivy, honeysuckle, and sweet briar.

The most remarkable object in the vicinity of Kenmore is Taymouth Castle, the princely mansion of the Marquis of Breadalbane, with its much-admired environs. The castle is a magnificent dark-grey pile of four stories, with round corner towers, and terminating in an airy central pavilion. Its interior is splendidly fitted up, and it contains one of the best collections of paintings in Scotland. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste, and possess a striking combination of beauty and grandeur. The hills which confine them are luxuriantly wooded and picturesque in their outlines, and the plain below is richly adorned with old gigantic trees. The view from the hill in front of the castle is reckoned one of the finest in Scotland. On the right is Drummond hill, and behind it the lofty Ben Lawers, with Ben More in the remote distance. On the left two hills, partially wooded, rise from the water, one above another. In the foreground a portion of the lake is seen, and the village and church of Kenmore, and to the north of them the bridge across the Tay, immediately behind which is the little wooded island of Loch Tay, with the ruins of a priory founded by Alexander I., whose Queen, Sybilla, lies interred here. The scene is thus described in an impromptu of Robert Burns, who visited the spot in August 1787:—

"Th' outstretching lake, embosomed 'mong the hills,
The eye with wonder and amazement fills;
The Tay, meandering sweet in infant pride;
The palace rising by his verdant side;
The lawns wood-fringed, in Nature's native taste;
The hillocks dropt in Nature's careless haste;
The arches striding o'er the new-born stream;
The village glittering in the noontide beam."

Along the north bank of the river there is a terrace sixteen yards wide and three miles in length, overshadowed by a row of stately beech trees, and, on the opposite side, there is a similar walk extending a mile from Kenmore. These promenades are connected by a light cast-iron bridge.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

Taymouth Castle was first built by Sir Colin Campbell, sixth knight of Lochaw, in the year 1580. It was then, and until lately, called Balloch, from the Gaelic *bealach*, a word signifying the outlet of a lake or glen. The builder being asked why he had placed his house at the extremity of his estate, replied, "*We'll brizzyont*" (press forward), adding, that *he intended Balloch should in time be in the middle of it.* The possessions of the family have, however, extended in the opposite direction. They now reach from Aberfeldy, four miles eastward, to the Atlantic Ocean, a space upwards of one hundred miles, and are said to be the *longest* in Great Britain. Leaving Kenmore and Taymouth, the tourist proceeds along the shores of the loch to Killin, which is sixteen miles distant at the opposite extremity.

AUCHMORE HOUSE.

On leaving Killin the tourist proceeds up Glen Dochart, and passes, on the right, the mansion-house of Achlyne, a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane. A little beyond, at a place called Leeks, a road strikes off to Crionlarich Inn, from which the tourist may either go by Tyndrum and Dalmally to Inverary, or he may descend by Glenfalloch till he reach the head of Loch Lomond. The traveller now enters Glen Ogle, a narrow and gloomy defile, hemmed in by the rocky sides of the mountains, which are here strikingly grand, rising on the one side in a succession of terraces, and on the other in a steep acclivity, surmounted by perpendicular precipices. At the distance of eight miles from Killin is the little village of Lochearnhead, with a good inn. From this point the tourist may turn southward by Balquhidder, the burial-place of Rob Roy, and through the wild pass of Loch Lubnaig and Lenny to Callander, a distance of thirteen miles.

LOCH EARN.

Loch Earn is about seven miles in length, and at out one mile in breadth. "Limited as are the dimensions of Loch Earn," says Dr. Macculloch, "it is exceeded in beauty by few of our lakes, as far as it is possible for many beauties to exist in so small a space. Its style is that of a lake of far greater dimensions—the hills which bound it being lofty, and bold, and ragged, with a variety of character not found in many of even far greater magnitude and extent. It is a miniature and model of scenery that might well occupy ten times the space. Yet the eye does not feel this. There is nothing trifling or small in the details—nothing to diminish its grandeur of style, and tell us we are contemplating a reduced copy. On the contrary, there is a perpetual contest between our impressions and our reasonings; we know that a few short miles comprehend the whole, and yet we feel as if it was a landscape of many miles—a lake to be ranked among those of first order and dimensions.

"While its mountains thus rise in majestic simplicity to the sky, terminating in bold, and various, and rocky outlines, the surfaces of the declivities are equally bold and various, enriched with precipices and masses of protruding rock, with deep hollows and ravines, and with the courses of innumerable torrents, which pour from above, and, as they descend, become skirted with trees, till they lose themselves in the waters of the lake. Wild woods also ascend along their surface in all that irregularity of distribution so peculiar to these rocky mountains, less solid and continuous than at Loch Lomond, less scattered and romantic than at Loch Katrine, but, from these very causes, aiding to confer upon Loch Earn a character entirely its own."

There is a road on each side of the lake, but the southern route is to be preferred. About a mile and a half from the inn we come to Edinample, an ancient castellated mansion belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane. There is also a beautiful waterfall here, immediately below the road.

GATE AT DRUMMOND CASTLE.—THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS MARCHING OUT.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Sept. 21, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Such is the rage for the *promenade à cheval* amongst all ladies of fashion, that one of the first requisites of elegance has become *la recherché du costume amazone.* Black is always the favourite colour for habits; the long skirt, of course, is unchangeable; the *corsage* is ornamented with buttons, and has no collar; the sleeves plain, and tight at the wrist; gloves of doeskin, turned up with velvet, and fastened with gold buttons. As regards the hat, most ladies still keep to the becoming man's hat, but some *élégantes*, to whose faces or figures this *coiffure masculine*

may not be suitable, wear very pretty hats either of black or violet velvets; of these the crown is round, the brim large and turned up a little on one side with a loop, a black feather falling on the other side. A black lace fall round the brim of the hat sometimes takes the place of the veil. This hat is worn rather on one side, and its large brim is sufficient to keep off the sun's rays. This hat is considered the extreme of fashion in riding costume. For the country, a straw hat with green velvet ribbon and green veil is always considered as most appropriate.

Satin mantles are beginning to be worn, as suitable both to the autumnal and winter seasons. They are of pearl grey, bordered with a magnificent design in braid-work of the same shade. The lining is of rose colour; the collar is very large, and formed of round folds in quilling, and is closed at the top by a plain square collar.

And now as to the dress of which I send you a sketch. Bonnets are worn of crape, which material still takes the lead. You will perceive they are very open under the chin, and the strings are placed as far back as possible. A *ruche* is worn inside, and the outside is trimmed either with a rosette of ribbon, with broad ends, placed high on the side, or a demi-wreath of flowers. Curls are worn in promenade costume. The sleeves of the dress are made tight and braided in a small pattern up the seam: the body is tight, and high, the waist rounded; the skirt plain, but embroidered *en soutache* (braid) in a rich pattern from the throat to the hem. The skirt is worn long; a small lace collar and ruffles complete the dress, over which hang the graceful folds of a Cashmere shawl, embroidered in rich and bright colours. JULIE.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Wednesday being St. Matthew's day, in pursuance of annual custom, the orations were delivered, in presence of the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities, by the senior scholars of Christ's Hospital, in the great hall of that ancient and truly valuable institution. In the morning the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the governors of the several royal hospitals, attended divine service at Christ Church, in Newgate-street, where a sermon of much excellence, and most appropriate to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. William Harrison, the domestic chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, morning preacher at the Magdalen, and one of the classical masters at Christ's Hospital. At the conclusion of this service, the civic functionaries and the governors of the various hospitals of royal foundation in the metropolis, repaired to the great hall before named, where a very crowded assemblage of visitors had already arrived, principally composed, no doubt, of the parents and friends of those who are deriving the blessings of a sound classical and religious education within the walls of the venerable establishment of which it forms a part. There was a large attendance also of the metropolitan clergy, and of members of many of the leading mercantile families of London, among whom there has always been exhibited a very laudable energy in advancing the interests of an institution which is at once an ornament and an honour to their city.

These annual academic celebrations are always occasions of the liveliest interest to those who reverence such monuments of the piety and considerate providence of our forefathers as Christ's Hospital, and some other foundations of a kindred character, present; and we have little sympathy with the man whose philanthropy is not animated by the sight of upwards of 800 young persons deriving the advantages of education, and enjoying the comforts of a peaceful asylum, in an institution like the ancient "Blue Coat School," which has for centuries been, as it were, the parent and benefactor of thousands, who but for it would have scarcely been enabled to have received an education to qualify them to fight their way through this busy and bustling world. The delivery of periodical orations, too, in scholastic establishments, is particularly conducive to emulation on the part of the students, and affords a most gratifying public acknowledgment of the proficiency of those who have done their teachers, their school, and themselves honour by their industry, conduct, and ability. Of such a character was the scene of yesterday, and we have much pleasure in shortly bearing testimony to the excellence of the speeches which were delivered, and, with few trifling exceptions, the very correct emphasis and expression by which their delivery was marked.

The following is a summary of the orations:—

Latin Oration, on the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals, George Edwin Patteuden, second Grecian, who is proceeding to St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

English Oration, on the same subject, Peter Hamil Hamill, first Grecian, who is proceeding to Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Greek Oration, on the same subject, Wm. Haig Brown, fourth Grecian, and Classical Medallist, who is proceeding to Pembroke College, Cambridge, as Thompson Exhibitioner.

French Oration, on the same subject, William Romanis, third Grecian, and "*Times*" Scholar, who is proceeding to Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Latin Alcaics, on Alexander at the Tomb of Achilles, George Barnstre Pix, seventh Grecian.

Greek Iambics, on Saul at Endor, Augustus Spiller Harrison, fifth Grecian, and Mathematical Medallist.

English Ode, on the Birth of the Prince of Wales, John Smith Benfold, eighth Grecian.

Latin Hexameters, on the Praise of Alfred, Morton Amos Leicester, ninth Grecian.

Greek Sapphics, on the Power of Poetry, Arthur Chubb, sixth Grecian.

Latin Sapphics, on the Repeated Preservation of the Queen, Langham Dale, tenth Grecian.

Latin Elegiacs, on the Praise of Nelson, George James Gill twelfth Grecian.

English Poem, on Edward the Sixth, Edward Taylor Hudson, eleventh Grecian.

Of these speeches, the first was decidedly the one to which, without invidious distinction, the chief praise is due. It was a specimen of most elegant Latinity; and the allusions it contained to the many benefits attached to the institution, Christ's Hospital, to whose celebration it principally referred—the illustrations in which it pictured those great advantages, were as happily conceived as they were elegantly expressed. We are sure there were none present to whose ear the language of old Rome was familiar who did not appreciate, in the fullest extent, the excellent taste and feeling of the composer; and when the speaker, turning to the hundreds of his fellow-pupils in the gallery, referred more particularly to the asylum which the foundation afforded so many—who received gratuitous instruction and protection at the same time, *omnibus miseris omni inopiâ*—the appeal, we are sure, was met with the warmest sympathy from many a manly and generous bosom. We plead "not guilty" to so abundant a recollection of our Greek as to warrant any minute criticism of the Orations which were delivered in that language. We were enabled, however, to detect some expressions in these compositions which did ample credit to the acknowledged superiority of the classical instruction inculcated within the walls of this Hospital, and the Greek speeches were certainly delivered with much spirit, and with that *ore rotundo* which is requisite to give the proper fulness of sound and expression to the comprehensive language in which Demosthenes spoke and Homer sang. The "French Oration," by Mr. Romanis, was excellently well worded, and his pronunciation of the tongue, which enjoys the distinction of being "the language of the world," was more correct than we had anticipated. The "English Ode, on the Birth of the Prince of Wales," contained some allusions which were well introduced, and feelingly expressed, both with regard to manner and matter. Among these, a reference to the recent fatal accident to the Duke of Orleans was touchingly made; and the whole of the ode was very creditable to a schoolboy poet—on such an occasion fully justified in considering himself an embryo laureate. Some Latin sapphics, on the repeated preservation of the Queen from the hands of the assassin were very happy, and we cannot refrain from joining Master Dale in his expression of wonder that any one, *humanam retinens figuram*, could attempt to injure so amiable and excellent a Sovereign. The "Oration on Edward the Sixth," which was not so good in point of composition or delivery as the other speeches, concluded the proceedings of the day, which were on the whole, of a particularly pleasing and interesting character.

CHRIST CHURCH BOY.

We give the annexed figure of a Christ Church boy in his proper costume, so familiarly known in the streets of London. We deem it, however, necessary to say that the cut has been already published in an early number of our journal.

It is but fair to observe that even the senior Grecians were very youthful, and that the majority of the twelve were quite young. Altogether the greatest gratification appeared to be felt by all present.

[So much space is occupied with the engravings of the Scottish tour of her Majesty; that we must postpone our promised view of the interior of Christ's Hospital during the above interesting scene till next week, when we shall give a short history of the Institution.]

SOMERSET HOUSE STAMP OFFICE.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS PAPER UNLOADING.

Somerset House!—what takes your journal there,
(The anxious reader naturally axes
With very fairest of polite digressions)—
Somerset House—the house of stamps and taxes?
To which we answer in a tone as fair,
'Tis for such merchandise that we go there—
To buy up *stamps* before we sell *impressions!*

The process this—as first important dodge,
We seek the firm of Spalding and of Hodge,
And purchase paper there—
Ream upon *ream*, enough to make you stare,
Until in one grand solid pile it seems
As big as the Cathedral built of *Rheims*,
With which we do—what you of course desire
To know, and very naturally in-*quire!*

Well, then, we put a portion in a cart,
And give our man another cart to start
A *carte-blanche*, bless your heart!
Away he goes at once, and never tarries:
Meanwhile his laden dobbin little knows
Between the *shafts* (or how his heart 'twould please),
That by and bye, such *shafts* of wit as these
Will surely lighten all the load he carries!
When loads *are thundering* heavy, labour-heightening,
'Tis strange what penchant horses have for *lightening!*

Arrived at Somerset House, our cart gives not
Its freight a *somerset* upon the spot,
But is unladen there—
Taken down steps, and placed to get the air
In an official area of the nation.
Yes, all our reams go sliding down below,
In all of which there's nothing wrong, you know,
If *station-ary* suits an *area station;*

Although we should be done uncommon brown,
If rain came on, and it got *wetted down!*

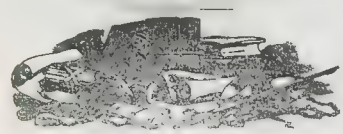
Then by and bye—
It under shelter goes,
With load on load the groaning porters tramp,
Till Government, with a distinctive *die,*
Alters the *colour* of its worth, Heav'n knows,
And makes it of a very different *stamp!*
They print it *red,* by process quick and clever;
But when *we* print it 'tis more *read than ever!*

Next, they return our paper, that well earns
A right to boast of those same stamp returns,
Which prove,—and not a doubt the fact encumbers,—
That although young, we've learned to "lisp *in numbers*,"
While any little gentle castigation
That we receive but aids *our circulation!*
For let our brethren *cut* us as they may,
'Tis clear we still have better *cuts* than they!
Well—so we print with all our might and main—
Our steam gets up in Palmer's Court of Crane,
The willing engine deftly rolls along,
While *blankets* turn our *sheets* off throng on throng:
In *trucks* the reams, fast as they come to hand,
Are wheel'd into our office in the Strand;
And who that among hand-loom weavers dwell,
E'er saw *truck-system ever work so well?*
Then comes the business of the day—to sell!
Though publisher counts on with all his speed,
Our sale grows unaccountable indeed;
While all the newsmen—of our varied charms
Have quite enough of *folding* to their arms.
So numbers fly, until we grow too stint;
THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS is out of print?
Ho! rush to Palmer, then! bid him endeavour
Perpetual motion!—Print away for ever!

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has been pleased to collate the Rev. Edward Thomas Bigge, M.A., to the newly-created archdeaconry of Lindisfarne. The Rev T. S. Acland, B.A., Mathematical Master of the Royal Institution School, and late curate of St. Michael's, Toxteth Park, has been presented by the Rectors of Liverpool to the church of St. Stephen's, in that town. The Rev. William Walter Willan, M.A., formerly of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been elected vice-president of the Huddersfield Collegiate School. The Rev. J. Williams has been preferred to the vicarage of Towersey, Buckinghamshire—Patron, R. B. Slater, Esq., M.D. The vicarage of Shalburn, in Berkshire and Wiltshire, and within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum, has been conferred on the Rev. J. Gore, M.A., of the Cloisters, Windsor, by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The Rev. R. P. Hall, M.A., has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to the perpetual curacy of Buxton, Derbyshire, void by the cession of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Grey, M.A. The Rev. Dr. R. Godfrey, M.A., has been appointed to the head mastership of the Devonport Grammar School. The Rev. gentleman is at present curate of Batheaston.

OBITUARY. At his residence, Woodside-house, Blakeney, the Rev. George Colebrook Jordan, M.A., aged 43.—Aged 83, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, rector of East Cowton, Yorkshire.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—TUESDAY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Merivale.)

IN EXPENSIVE COACH ACCIDENT IN RE JOHN IVORY.

The bankrupt carried on the business of a carpenter and waggoner, at High Wycombe, and his case has been frequently before the court. This day was fixed for his final adjournment examination. Mr. Edwin James said that the bankrupt's balance-sheet extended from July 1838 to the time of his failure in 1842, and he had not a single voucher or paper to verify his accounts. As to his assets, they were entirely unilateral, for all the debtors to his estate had either left their residences, or could not be found. Mr. Commissioner Merivale: There will be a great deal more examination, perhaps, to New York. The Official Assignee (Mr. Alsager): Or I suppose, sir, to Texas.—Mr. E. James: I find on the balance-sheet, sir, an extraordinary entry of £507, as the result of an accident caused by one of the bankrupt's waggons to the "Age" Oxford coach. This lumping sum is stated to be for doctors' expenses; repairs of coach and harness, innkeepers' bills for the support of passengers who were injured by the collision, and law expenses: and I want to know how the bankrupt computes all this to amount to £507, for up to this moment we have nothing to show even that the accident occurred.

Mr. Commissioner Merivale: There can be no difficulty, I suppose, in procuring a newspaper of the next day, containing an account of the accident, or, at all events, the doctors' bills for their attendance on those persons who were injured by the accident.—The bankrupt, being sworn, was examined at very considerable length by Mr. E. James, and stated in substance that his balance-sheet was made out by Mr. Perkins, and the items were supplied from his (bankrupt's) memory. The accident referred to occurred at Dashwood-hill, and for several weeks he had to pay from £11 to £15 for the support of the parties who were injured, both at Wycombe and Oxford. In one or other he had paid upwards of £200, and after that a person of the name of Simms brought an action against him for injury sustained by his wife, but which he obtained a friend to compromise for him for £190. The accident, which occurred four or five years ago, was well known to many persons now in this room, and his losses in consequence of it were so great, that a subscription was set on foot to reimburse him, but he never received a farthing of charity in his life. The "Age" coach was repaired and painted on his own premises, and he paid £15 to Dr. Jackson, and about £35 to Mr. Turner, of Wycombe. He paid £20 for post horses, to convey the passengers (upon their recovery) to their respective homes, and he besides lost a cart-horse worth £50. The bankrupt said he had no documents, and therefore could not produce them. A gentleman here stepped forward, and said that he had been in the bankrupt's counting-house lately, and there saw his papers labelled for five or six years back. The bankrupt vehemently denied this, and added that he never had a paper labelled in his life.—The trade assignee observed, that about five months since the bankrupt had sold goods to the amount of nearly £300, and absconded from his creditors, and all his explanation relative to it was, that he had put it in his pocket, and that it was now all spent.—The bankrupt denied this; and, after some further conversation, the case was adjourned *sine die*, but with protection to the 8th of October next.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

SALFORD SESSIONS.

These sessions, which were adjourned on the 7th instant, in consequence of the annual general session being fixed for the following day, were this morning resumed at the New Bailey Court-house, in Salford, before the chairman, Mr. F. Foster, and several other magistrates, for the disposal of the remaining cases of riot which were yet to try. Several rioters were brought up, convicted, and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, regulated by the part they took in the recent outrages.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before the Recorder.]

The trial of *Percival Hamilton Chamberlayne, George Fuller, Jane Sophia Matilda Fuller, and William Napier Reeve*, for conspiracy to bring false charges of felony and misdemeanour against Thomas Alley Jones, adjourned from Monday, was resumed on Tuesday. The prosecutor was again placed in the witness box, to answer various questions by the Recorder, regarding the dates of his acquaintance with the several defendants, and also the dates of different transactions.—Mr. Charles Lawrence deposed that he was a medical student at St. George's Hospital, and resided with his father at Hammersmith. Witness knew the defendant. Was present when a conversation arose between Chamberlayne and Jones at witness's father's house. Chamberlayne told Jones that Mr. Blythe [illegible] wished to have out of Fuller's stock, in Regent-street, he [illegible] purchase at the sale, as he would give directions to Mr. Bingham to let [illegible] them, or if he chose to take them out at the [illegible] take them at cost price; and added, that the proceeds of the sales might be applied by Jones in reduction of the debt [illegible] Chamberlayne to Jones. Chamberlayne also added that, when [illegible] property, which he was then going to [illegible] he would give Mr. Jones £100 worth of plate, [illegible] best friend he had in the world. Witness also heard Chamberlayne direct Jones to go to the house in Regent-street, and pay the man in charge of the property (Hood) his wages and discharge him, first getting Hood to pack up whatever things were there which had been left for his accommodation, and requesting Mr. Jones to send them to his (Chamberlayne's) house by the carrier. In the evening of the same day witness saw the parties together again at his father's house. Mr. Jones took a snuffers and tray out of his pocket and handed them to Mr. Chamberlayne, saying that he had received them from Hood, at Fuller's house. Chamberlayne laughed at the idea of Mr. Jones having brought such paltry things in his pocket. Chamberlayne took the articles. Witness was present when the same parties met again in October, at his father's. Mr. Jones produced a list of articles which he had purchased at Fuller's. Mr. Chamberlayne said they were charged at too high a price, and reduced the charges opposite some of the articles. Amongst other things there was a marble slab, which Mrs. Chamberlayne wished to have. Shortly after that the parties were again assembled at Chamberlayne's, when the servant came into the room and said that her brother (whose name was Cooper) had brought some things which had been taken by mistake to Mr. Jones's. Mr. Chamberlayne then said he was glad he had got all his things back. Witness knew Mr. Reeve; he became acquainted with him in June. On the 9th of June Mr. Reeve called on witness at St. George's Hospital, and introduced himself. He asked if witness had been in Regent-street on Sunday the 12th of June, and took from Fuller's house some goods. Witness said, "No he never had been in Regent-street on a Sunday in his life." Mr. Reeve then asked if witness knew Thomas Alley Jones, to which he replied in the affirmative. Reeve then said that Jones was a scoundrel, a villain, and a thief; that he had nothing in his house worth thirty shillings, except what he had taken from the bankrupt Fuller. He said he knew Jones was not worth a shilling in the world, and added, "If you have not been in his house, my dear Mr. Lawrence, go and see for yourself. You will find in one cupboard a lot of miscellaneous property and other suspicious things, such as plated candlesticks, &c. I hope that you and your father will take care your sister does not marry such a scoundrel; but I will take care she shall not. for we are determined to transport him for stealing property from Fuller's creditors." Witness said that he must be mistaken, as he knew Mr. Jones to be a man of property, and it was only a day or two since he saw his banker's book, by which it appeared that he had lodged £3000 that year. Mr. Reeve said that it was all stuff. He would prove that it was no banker's book at all, but a mass of forgery. He added that Mr. Fuller was below stairs, and asked if he should call him up. Witness declined. He was examined before the Commissioners of Bankruptcy. He told Reeve he had made a note of the conversation; but as it was not very material to the case, he (witness) did not mention it to the commissioners. Shortly after that, on the 18th June, witness, when travelling in an omnibus near Hammersmith, met Reeve, who told him he had a warrant against Mr. Jones for felony. In the course of the same evening witness again saw Mr. Reeve with Chamberlayne and two constables, and about fifty people. They were opposite to witness's father's house. Mr. Reeve rang the bell, and inquired for Mr. Jones, who was not there. Mr. Reeve desired a policeman to take Mr. Jones's servant, who was in the crowd, into custody, but the policeman refused. Mr. Reeve, with the constables, remained about the place until a late hour of the night. Witness had been at Westminster-hall in the morning of that day, when Mr. Jones's action against Mr. Chamberlayne for £500 was to have been tried, but was postponed to the 23rd. On the following Monday morning, witness was at Kensington Police-court, and saw all the defendants there. Mr. Reeve acted as law-agent, and gave his evidence besides against Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones was then liberated on his own recognizances until the Wednesday following. The witness underwent severe cross-examination from Mr. Clarkson, but nothing material was elicited.—After the examination of other witnesses, the case for the prosecution closed.—Mr. George Fuller addressed the jury for his own defence, asserting that Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Jones had induced him to take the steps which had led to the bankruptcy; and that Mr. Jones, Miss Lawrence, and Mr. Charles Lawrence, had taken away, at various times, a large quantity of property from the house in Regent-street. But the defendant, being conscience-stricken, revealed the entire nature of the proceedings to his creditors, and thus it was that the criminal indictment had been laid against the prosecutor. [Some letters of Jones to Fuller were then put in.]—Mr. Phillips then addressed the jury for the defence of Mr. Chamberlayne.—On Mr. Clarkson rising to address the jury for Mr. Reeve, the Recorder suggested that there was not sufficient evidence against him.—The jury then acquitted Mr. Reeve. Mr. Balantyne called several witnesses to the characters of Mr. Chamberlayne and Mr. Fuller.—Mr. Bodkin replied.—The Recorder summed up the evidence, divesting the case of the several circumstances which had been introduced, and directing the attention of the jury to the mere facts of a charge of felony having been made and sworn to by Chamberlayne and Fuller, they having been fully aware that the articles which they swore were stolen by Jones had been removed by him under the direction of Chamberlayne, and actually delivered up to him.—The jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty against Chamberlayne and Fuller.—The Recorder said that the court would postpone judgment, in order to give the case the most careful consideration.

The court adjourned at a quarter past eleven o'clock, the case having occupied upwards of thirteen hours on Tuesday, and six on the day preceding.

THURSDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell.)

POST-OFFICE FORGERY.—*James Samuel Brown* was indicted for forging, on the 24th August, eight money orders for £39 9s. 5d., with intent to defraud her Majesty's Postmaster General. There were three other indictments against the prisoner. He pleaded not guilty to them all. A case of decided insanity was proved, and the prisoner was sent to Bedlam for the rest of his life.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday a ticket-porter, named *William Liscomb*, who has borne a very good character for many years in the city, was charged upon suspicion of having been concerned with another in a transaction of a dangerous character. A man named Henry Hoskins had been brought before the Lord Mayor on Saturday, and accused by Mr. Palmer, of the private drawing-office in the Bank of England, of having sent a forged order by a porter for a check-book for Messrs. Deane and Hatton, extensive salesmen in Newgate-market. Mr. Palmer, finding that the writing on the order did not correspond with that to which the establishment were accustomed, detained and questioned the porter, who, after some hesitation, not at all reconcileable with what is called straight-forward business, stated that he had received the paper presented from Hoskins, who had been a porter to the Bank. The dangerous nature of the application, as a matter of course, caused some stir amongst the authorities in the Bank, and Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor to the establishment, proceeded to investigate it. Hoskins was apprehended, and charged with having sent for the check-book for the purpose of availing himself of the advantage which blank checks have so often presented to dishonest men. The wretched man, who, upon the preceding night, gave himself a severe wound in the throat in attempting to destroy himself, fell in a fit upon being charged, and was conveyed to the infirmary in Giltspur-street Compter, and the necessary directions were issued by the Lord Mayor, at the request of Mr. Freshfield, as to the future proceedings. The Lord Mayor said, the transaction required much deeper investigation, and desired to hear what Liscomb had to say.—Liscomb declined in the most solemn manner he was not aware that he had been employed in a suspicious affair, and appealed to the unexceptionable character which he had maintained for a great number of years in the city of London as proof that he could have had no dishonest purpose.—Mr. Hobler observed, that the ticket-porters were frequently entrusted with very large sums of money, and the society would, as a matter of course, enter into an investigation under their chairman, Sir Matthew Wood, for it was necessary that a ticket-porter should be above all suspicion.—Liscomb: The fact is, that I am not guilty. I told a lie. It was a lie without meaning, but I had no right to tell it. I am being forward several persons of the first respectability to speak of the excellence of my character. I never had a stain upon my name.—The Lord Mayor: You must leave your ticket with me, and you are bound over in the sum of £100 to appear here on Saturday next, when Hoskins will be brought up for examination.

WANDSWORTH. EXTENSIVE EXCISE SEIZURE AT A SUGAR-MAKER'S, AND CONVICTION FOR ILLICIT DISTILLING. Mr. *Thomas Green*, Mr. *Young Green*, his son, and Mr. *Richard Wright*, entered proprietors of a sugar-making manufactory, situated in Bolingbroke-row, Battersea, were summoned to appear at this court, to answer an excise information, which contained no less than six counts, charging them with offences against the excise laws.—The defendants failed to appear, but deputed Mr. Druce, a solicitor, and the clerk to an attorney, to defend them.—It was stated that the penalties that might be recoverable would amount, in the aggregate, to £600. The stock of machinery, &c., which had been seized on the premises and brought to the court, must have been worth a very considerable sum of money.—Robert Francis, the first witness sworn, said he was an excise-officer. He gave proof of the service of the summons, after which he proceeded to make the following statement: The defendants had, for some time past, carried on the business of sugar-makers, and, as such, they were entered by the Excise. The [illegible] to be in respect thereof; at all the times, when [illegible] was, as an excise officer, to enter defendant's premises, he [illegible] saw a quantity of liquor occasionally [illegible]. The materials and utensils found in the premises caused the witness to make a report thereof to Mr. M. Duncan, the supervisor, and on the 30th of May last, they went to the defendant's premises in Bolingbroke-row, Battersea. Witness rang at the gate, and a man named [illegible] defendant's answered it; he was accompanied by a [illegible] dog, from which the witness received a great deal of annoyance, as the dog also his superior officer. By the attack of the dog a very considerable delay took place, and it became necessary for the man to tie him up before they could enter the premises. Witness and the supervisor afterwards searched the house, and found in the cellar forty-five gallons of plain British spirits, or low wines, and in a small room on the ground floor, thirty-three gallons of the same materials. After the search had continued for some time for a still, they examined the steam boiler, and found it in every respect fitted up as a still; in it was a quantity of wash. An evaporating tub was found, nearly filled with water, and in its centre was placed an overflow-pipe, which was quite unnecessary in the manufacture of sugar. Defendants came on to the premises at this time. Mr. Wright said it was an experiment. Mr. T. Green said he was ruined; it was a last resource; and Mr. Young Green said they were driven to it. Mr. Wright afterwards said that Mr. Thomas Green suggested the experiment, and wished it to be tried; and Mr. T. Green, in reply, said it was Wright's fault. The three conjointly afterwards said the alteration in the sugar duties had ruined them.—The supervisor, after corroborating the previous witness, put in a letter signed by the whole of the defendants, stating, in effect, that all they were trying to manufacture was bottoms of British wines, which were 25 per cent. under proof.—Mr. Druce and the attorney's clerk admitted all the facts, but prayed for mercy for their clients, who by the seizure of their machinery had become ruined men.—The supervisor pressed only for one penalty, namely, £100, and that was inflicted by Mr. Paynter, the magistrate.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—CHARGE OF MURDER.—On Tuesday, *James Kack*, a tall powerful man, upwards of fifty years of age, was placed at the bar for re-examination, charged with having caused the death of his wife.—Prisoner and his wife lived at No. 38, Old Pye-street, Westminster; and, on the 14th inst., about five in the evening, the deceased went to the station-house, and complained to Inspector Barefoot that she had been much ill-used by her husband. At that time she had a black eye, and was bleeding from the lip and nostrils, and the inspector despatched a constable to apprehend her husband. The officer returned with the man in custody, and as the wife was walking to the station-house, to charge him, she dropped down dead. The defence set up was, that the prisoner and his wife had been out drinking all day, and on their return she became very violent, and rushed towards him with a knife, when he struck her with his fist in his own defence.—The evidence adduced not being of a conclusive character, Mr. Burrell said there was a great uncertainty as to the causes which produced death. It was evident the deceased was labouring under both strong excitement and partial intoxication. There was a want of all evidence in this case to show that the prisoner was even guilty of manslaughter; nor did he (the magistrate) think that even, morally considered, the prisoner could be accused of having caused the poor woman's death. Under these circumstances the prisoner was entitled to his discharge.

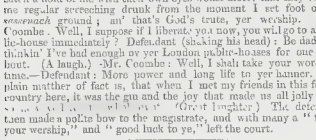
WORSHIP-STREET.—On Tuesday, *Richard Boynett* and *Henry Castle*, young men well known to the police, were charged with having taken a basket containing a quantity of linen, valued at £20, the property of Mr. Hannell, a diamond merchant, residing in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square. It appeared that on the preceding afternoon the property was delivered to the charge of a carrier, named Robinson, for the purpose of its being conveyed to the house of a laundress at Edmonton. The carrier quitting it proceeded in safety as far as Stoke Newington, but whilst passing through that place a witness named Judd, observed the prisoners following closely behind it, and soon afterwards they detached the basket from a chain, with which it was secured, and carried it off. An immediate pursuit took place, and after a short chase the prisoners were overtaken and given into custody. The basket was found in the road, the prisoners having dropped it in order to facilitate their flight.—The property was identified by Thomas Budd, the prosecutor's footman.—The prisoners, by the advice of Mr. Hunt, their solicitor, declined saying anything.—They were committed for trial.

KENSINGTON.—Mr. *John Webber*, of 26, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, has been committed to Newgate for trial for an outrage on a boy aged 14, named Dawler.

CLERKENWELL.—HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—*Henry Morgan*, who was remanded on Friday last, on a charge of robbing several ladies in the neighbourhood of Islington, was brought before Mr. Coombe on Tuesday.—Mrs. Smith, a widow lady, residing in Hemingsford-terrace, Islington, who deposed to having been stopped by the prisoner a few nights previously, in Amwell-street, with intention to rob her; and Miss Whelsby, of Doughty-street, who deposed that she was stopped by him, and that he threatened to murder her on the previous Tuesday night, in Shadwell-street, were both bound over to prosecute him at the ensuing sessions of the Old Bailey. Two policemen recognised the prisoner as having been an associate of Cooper, who was executed for the murder of the policeman Daly at Highbury. He has been, since Cooper's execution, prowling about the neighbourhoods of Islington and Pentonville, and numberless little robberies of servant girls and single ladies during the last three months are attributed to him. When asked by Mr. Coombe if he had anything to say why he should not be committed for trial? he replied that he robbed some ladies, but did not threaten to murder them. He was remanded until Saturday (this day), when two other ladies residing in the Lower-road, Pentonville, will tender information against him for robbing them, and he will be fully committed.

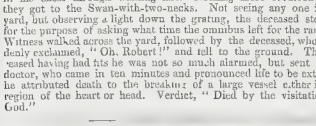
AN INCORRIGIBLE RUFFIAN.—*Dennis Denny* was charged with violently assaulting 63 G and two other constables. From the statement of the complainants, it appeared that between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock on the previous night, the prisoner was disturbing the peace in Gray's inn-lane, by swearing and shouting at the top of his voice. G 63 desired him to desist, but he became more vociferous. The constable then arrested him. He walked with him a little distance quietly, but in an unguarded moment felled the policeman to the ground, and kicked him most brutally. Two other constables heard the cries of their brother officer, and hastened to his assistance, but not before he had received a kick on the cap of the knee, from which he is quite lame. The struggle then fell on the two constables, one of their coats off his back, and gave the other a violent blow on the breast. So powerful and so obstinate was he, that it required eight men and the inspector to convey him to the station-house. Inspector Penny stated that he had received twelve months since the prisoner had broken the leg of one of the constables (Chink) of his division, and the fracture was of so compound a nature that Chink, who was an excellent officer, was rendered a cripple for life by it. He was, however, allowed a superannuated pension of ten shillings a week by the commissioners of police. The prisoner was tried at the Old Bailey for the offence, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. He had not been more than a week from [illegible] when he perpetrated this assault. In all his experience he never met so sanguinary a ruffian as Mr. Coombe at first was going to send the case to the Old Bailey, but afterwards said he thought it better to try the effects of hard labour and the House of Correction for two months. The prisoner would hardly desist from assaulting the police until he killed one of them and was hanged for it.

AN IRISHMAN'S DEBUT IN LONDON.—A rather innocent-looking re-spectably-dressed young man, who gave his name *Patrick Mulcahy*, and who certainly appeared "neat as imported" from the isle of shillelah and shamrocks, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the previous evening at an early hour. When placed at the bar the defendant appeared to be in a state of serious illness; but Waddington having informed the magistrate that the defendant was perfectly conscious of what was passing around him, Mr. Coombe decided upon going into the case. The police-constable deposed to the fact of finding the defendant in a state of utter helplessness in the kennel in Gray's-inn-road, "rowling," as the witness (who is an Irishman) waggishly stated, "for all the world as if he wur howldiug an be the ground to keep himself steady." (Great laughter.)—Mr. Coombe: What have you got to say for yourself?—Defendant (with an air of bewilderment very possibly assumed): O, yer worship, durle a know I know about the matther at all at all. How long have you been in London? Eight-and-forty hours, yer worship. Where did you come from? From the Cove of Cork, yer worship.—Mr. Coombe: Well, and what brought you here? Defendant (scratching his head and looking silly at the magistrate): Faith, to the best of my recollections, yer worship, I'm thinkin' it was the King William the Foorth. (A laugh.) Oh, but I mean what have you come to London for? Well, yer worship, my friends towld me that in regard of the larnin' I was able to fulfil any situchation that may offer itself for my acceptance. But for me own likins, I would rather prefer the situchation of a brick layer's clerk. A bricklayer's clerk! What is that? O, yer worship, in my country it's commonly called a hod-man; but it's the larnin', yer worship, that makes all the differ. (A laugh.)—You have been pretty sober since you arrived in London, I suppose? Oh, divle a bit of that, yer worship; for my friends here wor so glad to catch a hold of me with their own eyes wonst more, that they've med the regular screeching drunk from the moment I set foot on on *sassenach* ground; an' that's God's truth, yer worship. Mr. Coombe: Well, I suppose if I liberate you now, you will go to a public-house immediately? Defendant (shaking his head): Be dad, I'm thinkin' I've had enough ov yer London public-houses for one small bout. (A laugh.) Mr. Coombe: Well, I shall take your word this time.—Defendant: More power and long life to yer honner. The plain matther of fact is, that when I met my friends in this forrin' country here, it was the gin and the joy that made us all jolly; and [illegible] (Great laughter.) The defendant was made a present of his discharge.



SUSPECTED POISONING.—Mr. Payne held an inquest on Tuesday, which occupied several hours, at the Bridge-house Hotel, Borough-road, on the body of Joseph Bowdler, who was found to have died from the effects of arsenic. The deceased's wife stated that he became ill on Wednesday, after eating some apple-pudding, and remained ill till Saturday night, when he died. The coroner said it was a most mysterious case, as did the jury, and adjourned the inquest eventually till Monday.

AWFUL SUDDEN DEATH OF A GENTLEMAN.—An inquest was held on Tuesday evening before Mr. Payne, at the Swan-with-two-necks, Lad-lane, on the body of Mr. Richard Carbery, an independent gentleman, aged 65. Mr. Robert Carbery, the deceased's son, said that after an absence of fifteen years in India, he returned home to his father's house, in the Lambeth-road, about twelve days since. On Monday night the deceased supped with him at his lodging in Stamford-street, and they agreed to proceed into the country together on Tuesday morning. About half-past four the deceased called upon him, and they walked together to that hotel at rather a quick pace. On arriving near the Post-office, the deceased complained of a pain in his chest through walking fast. Nothing more occurred until they got to the Swan-with-two-necks. Not seeing any one in the yard, but observing a light down the grating, the deceased stooped for the purpose of asking what time the omnibus left for the railway. Witness walked across the yard, followed by the deceased, who suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, Robert!" and fell to the ground. The deceased had said he was not so much alarmed, but sent for a doctor, who came in ten minutes and pronounced life to be extinct; he attributed death to the breaking of a large vessel either in the region of the heart or head. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."



CORN EXCHANGE.—Since the date of our last report, the arrivals of English wheat up to Mark-lane have been somewhat on the increase, and of fair average quality, parties only as regards the Essex and Kent samples. As most of the millers have become well in stock, they have refused to purchase any description, except at lower rates, hence the demand has proved excessively heavy, and, in order to effect sales, it was necessary to submit to reductions of from 3s to 4s per quarter has been submitted to by the factors, and large quantities have remained unsold. Although the quantity of foreign wheat pressing on the market has not been so extensive as of late, so much waste has proved the sale for it, that the currencies are nominally quoted 2s to 3s per quarter cheaper. In barley scarcely any business has been done, but we can notice no alteration in the value of that article. Malt has moved off slowly. Good second oats have maintained their figures; but other kinds, as well as beans and peas, have had a downward tendency. Flour has fallen 1s to 2s, the top price now being 250s.

ARRIVALS.—[illegible] wheat, 3480; [illegible], 710; malt, 2050; and oats, 7[illegible]. [illegible]: wheat, 1[illegible]; barley, [illegible]; oats, [illegible] quarters. Foreign: wheat, 14,350; and oats, [illegible] quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 50s; ditto white, 54s to 56s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 50s; do. white, 51s to 55s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s. Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghall and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 35s; do. old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and York, [illegible]8s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 52s. *Barley.*—[illegible] new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s [illegible]; peas, 24s to [illegible]; per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 2[illegible] per barrel.

The Seed Markets.—We have had very little business passing in seeds this week, yet there is scarcely any variation to notice in the general currencies. The following are the present rates.—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hemp seed, 35s to 38s; per quarter, coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt, brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 32l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s. to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 8d; Barley, 27s 2d; Oats, 17s 8d; Rye, 29s 1d; Beans, 32s 10d; Peas, 32s 11d.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 54s 7d; Barley, 27s 2d; Oats, 18s 10d; Rye, 31s 9d, Beans, 35s 6d; Peas, 33s 4d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 0d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Sugar.—The market for West India sugar has proved inactive, and the private sales have amounted to not more than 1300 hogsheads and tierces. At public sales 1000 bags yards Barbadoes have gone off at 63s to 68s 6d for middling to fine upright yellow. In Bengal a fair business has been done, and at auction 3800 bags went at full rates, low to good white fetching 64s to 66s, and brown 43s to 56s per cwt. Mauritius has sold freely—low to good yellow has fetched 38s 6d to 64s; and brown 32s 6d to 38s per cwt., with good arrivals. Foreign sugar is somewhat dearer. Standard lumps are 2s 6d to 3s.

Tea.—The public sales of tea this week, at which 22,456 packages have been offered, have been well attended; and out of the quantity brought forward nearly 3000 found buyers, at prices about equal to those previously quoted.

Coffee.—Some large public sales of this article have again taken place, at which the biddings have not been to any animated, and some of the parcels have been taken in. Ceylon has sold at 88s 6d to 115s for middling; 65s 6d to 87s 6d for good ordinary; 63s to 74s for fine ordinary; while Jamaica has gone off at 63s to 130s per cwt.

Cocoa.—The demand is limited for West India; and 400 bags Trinidad, at auction, went at rather lower rates; common, to good red, fetching 32s to 37s per cwt.

Rice.—A large quantity of rice has been brought to public sale this week, it having comprised nearly 13,000 bags, and prices have declined 3d to 6d per cwt.; middling to good white has sold at 11s 6d to 12s 6d.

Pepper.—Forty-nine bags of white offered at public sale were sold at 54d for middling.

Saltpetre.—At public sale, 437 boxes pearl, sold at 12s 6d to 21s per cwt.

Saltpetre.—There is not quite so much activity in this market, and a public sale of 1500 bags Calcutta went off at 6d per lb.

Linseed.—We already noticed a large business done, an advance of from 3s to 3s per cwt. There are free buyers of Irish butter, of fine quality, at the extreme quotations, and the best Carlow is worth 114s. Of bacon there is a good sale, at full prices; but interest is still very heavy. In other kinds of provisions we can notice little variation.

Tallow.—The market is dull for tallow, yet there is more business passing than last week. New tallow is 47s 6d to 47s 9d for delivery all the year.

Potatoes. The arrivals of potatoes are now rapidly increasing, yet the demand is tolerably steady, at from 40s to 60s per ton.

Wool. The public sales of wool have been concluded. On the whole, they have gone off tolerably well, and, in most instances, full prices have been obtained by the importers. The imports, this week, have consisted of nearly 2700 packages.

Hops.—Owing to the immense supply of new hops on sale in the Borough market, the demand is somewhat inactive. The duty is called £100,000. Picking has been already concluded in some of the forward districts. New Kent pockets are selling at 100s to 130s, Sussex do., 90s to 100s; and Farnhams, 130s to 200s per cwt.

Smithfield.—Our market has been extremely well supplied with stock since our last report, which has caused the demand to rule heavy, and the quotations have declined about 2d per 8lbs, for beef and mutton; the rates of lamb, veal, and pork remaining about stationary. Beef 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 10d; Veal, 3s 10s. to 4s 6d; and Pork, 4s to 4s 10d per 8lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS. (CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock,	India Stock, [illegible] pm.
3 per Cent Red.,	Ditto Bonds, 37 pm.
3 per Cent Cons., 92¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red.,	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent., 101⅝	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d. 3l pm.
New 5 per Cent.,	Ditto 500l., 49 pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 49 pm.
Jan. 1859,	Bank Stock for Acct.,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Acct.,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Acct., 92¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 46	London and Blackwall (p),
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 47⅞	London and Birmingham (p),
Great Western (65 p),	Ditto Thirds (p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 59¾	Ditto New Shares (p),
Ditto Fifth (45 p), 7s	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 34	(£41 6s. 10d. p) 57¾

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY Sept. 20.

WHITEHALL.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John M'Duff to the [illegible] and parish of Kettins, in the presbytery of Meigle and county of Forfar, vacant by the death of the Rev. David Symers.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Captain William Henry Forbes to be Adjutant, vice Gore, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Second Captain John Wray Mitchell to be Adjutant, vice Griffiths, promoted; Second Lieut. James Morris Hill to be first Lieutenant, vice Wyatt, deceased.

BANKRUPTS.—E. H. LABATT, Mincing-lane, Citv, merchant. J. BROMLEY, Goole, Yorkshire, grocer. J. JENKINS, Carmarthen, Glamorganshire, draper.—J. SPENCE, Alford, Lincolnshire, gas manufacturer. H. ADAMS, Totnes, Devonshire, merchant.—E. OLDEN, Salisbury, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. LUNN, Edinburgh, builder.—J. ROBINSON, and Co., Alva, manufacturers.—P. ROBERTSON, Edinburgh, tailor.—J. THOMSON, Annan, draper.—G. WAUCHOPE, Edinburgh, ivory-turner.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Sept. 21, 1842.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Ellis to proceed on an Extraordinary and Special Mission to the Court of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Sept. 22.—Erratum in the *Gazette* of the 20th instant.—The commission of Capt. Mitchell, as Adjutant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, is dated the 5th January, 1842, instead of the 18th, as therein stated.

INSOLVENT. H. T. HARRISON, hotel-keeper, Tavistock-row, Coventgarden.

BANKRUPTS.—J. B. BERROHM and W. E. SLAUGHTER, merchants, Fenchurch-street.—W. CHAPMAN and C. M. WOODYER, cardmanufacturers, Wapping.—W. BROOKS-IPP, grocer, High street, Southwark.—J. REID, chemist and druggist, King William-street, City. J. J. ISELIN, merchant, St. Bennet's place, Gracechurch-street.—J. THOMPSON, dealer in paper hangings, Oxford-street. W. H. PARKES, hosier, Birmingham.—S. CHEW, flour and malt dealer, Clipston.

PRICE OF SUGAR. The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Sept. 20, 1842, is 37s 3d per cwt., exclusive of the duty and Custom and other charges thereon the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

At Weston, Isle of Wight, the lady of W. A'Court Holmes, M.P., of a daughter.—In Hertford street, Mayfair, the lady of Captain Darley, her Majesty's 58th Regiment, of a son.—At the Manor Parsonage, Bognor, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Edward Miller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. William Cromie, eldest son of the Rev. J. Cromie, grandson of Lord Kilcairn, to Emily, daughter of General Goldie, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man.—At Wellington, Somersetshire, Edward Wardroper, Esq., Captain Madras Army, to Mary Anne, daughter of James Marsh, Esq., of Alphington Villa, near Exeter.—At Canterbury, W. Ian Baskerville, jun. Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Oakford, Esq., of Salisbury.—At Marylebone, John Bewsher, Esq., to Caroline, daughter of the late Robert Warfield, Esq., of London.—At Frankford, David Reynolds Williams, Esq., of Withington, Lancashire, to Ellen, daughter of the late Joseph Barton, Esq., of Hermondsley.—At St. Helier's, Jersey, Mr. Samuel Herbert, of Sloane-terrace, Chelsea, to Caroline, only daughter of the late William Wilcocks, Esq., of Bristol.—At Montcherand, in Switzerland, Albert George, to Louise Constance Brun.—At St. Matthew's, Brixton, J. Radcliffe Barrett, of Coptnall-court, Esq., to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of George Gray Barton, of Raleigh-lodge, Brixton-hill, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Everton Leigh, Queen's Royals, on Guards, only son of Egerton Leigh, Esq., of High Leigh and Jodrell-hall, in the county of Chester, to Lydia, daughter of John Smith Wright, Esq., of Rempstonegate, Nottinghamshire.—At Ouiton Church, Louis Buckland, Esq., of Camden-road Villas, to Barbara, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Pitman, of Ouiton-hall, in the county of Norfolk.—At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the Hon. Frances Grosvenor Hood, Captain and Lieut. Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, brother of Viscount Hood, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Graham Eden Hammond, Bart.—At all souls, Ireland, Arthur Lowry Corry, Esq., Captain R.N., to Eliza, relict of Eyre Coote, Esq., of West Park, Hants.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Peter Cunningham, Esq., to Zenobia, daughter of John Martin, Esq.—At Cobham, Kent, the Rev. J. Munro Sandham, to Ann, daughter of Major Richardson.—At Brighton, Alexander Browne, Esq., 11th Regiment, to Helena, daughter of the late W. Forman, Esq., of Penydarran, Glamorganshire.—At Lymington Church, Captain W. A. Crosbie, late of the Rifle Brigade, son of General Sir John Crosbie, K.C.H., to Margaret, eldest daughter of T. Evans, Esq., of Lymington.—At High Harrogate, T. C. Wilkinson, Esq., of Winterborne Hall, Yorkshire, to Julia, daughter of the Hon. Henry Butler, and niece of the Earl of Kilkenny.—At Bath, Captain C. R. Shuckburgh, son of the late Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, Bart., to Marian, daughter of the late Major Jas. Travers, Rifle Brigade.—At Limehouse, the Rev. W. R. Tomlinson, rector of Sherfield English, Hants, son of Vice Admiral Tomlinson, of Middleton-house, Sussex, to Cecilia, daughter of William Baker, Esq., coroner for Middlesex.

DEATHS.

At Watford, Herts, Sarah Sabine, Esq., in his 70th year.—At Leamington, Alexander Trotter, Esq., of Dreghorn, in his 88th year.—The Right Rev. George de la Poer Beresford, Provost of St. Mary's, Tuam, and Rector of Fenagh, Leitrim, son of the late Baron Decies, in his 67th year.—At Somerset Lodge, Surrey, James Chapman, Esq., for years one of the commissioners in the Audit Office.—At St. Omer, Rhys Jones, Esq., late of the 32nd Regiment, son of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Jones, Royal Engineers.—At Mansfield, aged 59, Mr. Haslam, mother to the unfortunate girl murdered by John Jones, at Mansfield, about last Christmas. The poor woman never recovered the shock she then received, and died almost heartbroken.

PRESTON GUILD.—All vestige of this guild, for another twenty years, passed away on Friday week, when a tradesmen's fancy and dress ball was held at the Guild-rooms in the Corn Exchange, and at which about four hundred persons attended. Although not so numerous as on the previous occasion, many of the dresses were very superb; and amongst the company were the Mayor and Mayoress, the Recorder and Town Clerk, Mr. Townley Parker, the late member for the county, and many of the leading gentry. The total sum received on the occasion of the guild was about £2500, and, after the payment of all expenses, there will remain a surplus of about £300, which will be devoted to the public charities of the town. A sum of £50 has been awarded to the different Catholic, and one of £65 to the Protestant schools, being in the proportion of about 3d. per head for each scholar, and a large sum will be given to the House of Recovery.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD VIVIAN. The City of Limerick steamer entered our harbour on Monday last with her colours half-mast high, having the remains of Lord Vivian on board. The remains of his lordship were interred in the burial ground of St. Mary's, in which is the family vault, and in which the deceased particularly desired his remains should be placed.—*Falmouth Packet.*

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The late Miss Wegg, of Upper Brook-street, has bequeathed to the British Lying-in Hospital, in Brownlow-street, Long Acre, £1000, free of legacy duty; also the lately deceased Francis Perry Stubbs, Esq., of Hyde Park place, has bequeathed to it £250, free of duty, and that in addition to these a reversionary bequest of upwards of £1000, to which the hospital was entitled, has recently fallen in.

ARREST ON THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK ON SUSPICION OF BEING ONE OF THE SWELL MOB.—In the evening of Thursday week a dashingly-attired foreigner entered one of the hotels in the town of Preston, and called for a pint of wine, tendering a £5 Bank of England note in payment. The waiter having heard a description of the persons by whom the robbery of Mr. Marquis had been effected, fancied that the personal appearance of the strange guest tallied with that of one of the parties implicated in the theft; and this supposition was converted into almost absolute certainty when the foreigner threw from his purse a note of the Liverpool bank whose promissory obligations constituted the bulk of the stolen property. Fired with the supposed discovery, he communicated his suspicions to the proprietor of the hotel, who concurred in the probability of the supposition, and despatched a messenger in quest of a policeman, who was ushered into the room where the supposed "conveyancer" was luxuriously reclining on an ottoman, and humming snatches of an opera tune, when his privacy was thus rudely disturbed. The constable, without ceremony, marched up to the sofa, grasped its occupant by the collar, and, after stating the nature of the charge against him, blandly desired the favour of his company to the station-house. Words are wanting to describe the mingled air of rage and astonishment with which the "strange gentleman" received this intimation and its accompanying infringement of personal liberty. For some moments he seemed deprived of utterance, but at length his tongue resumed its office, when, in terms of indignation and disdain, he haughtily repelled the charge, declaring himself to be no less a personage than the Duke of Brunswick. This avowal, however, was disregarded by the policeman and his abettors, who considered it a mere artifice resorted to in the hope of overawing them; and, in spite of his earnest protest against such a proceeding, dragged him to the police-office, a distance of from four to five hundred yards, attended by crowds of persons following, attracted by the rumoured detection of one of the scoundrels by whom Mr. Marquis had been plundered. On arriving there, the stranger reiterated his former declaration, and in proof of his assertions referred to the owner of the mansion where he had taken up his stay, and also to several distinguished individuals whom he named. On inquiry, this statement proved correct, and his Serene Highness, after being literally overwhelmed with apologies, took his departure.—*Lancaster Guardian.* The above has since been contradicted; but if not the truth, it looks so very like it, that we give our readers the benefit of it.

SALE OF FOREIGN OXEN.—Thirty-nine oxen, which were landed at Falmouth on Wednesday se'nnight, from Corunna, were sold by auction in the rope-walk of Messrs. Carne, the importers, last Wednesday. None exceeded 700lbs. in weight, and the average was about 500lbs. They were all either cream or fawn colour, and about the head looked much like the buffalo. They were very deep in the shoulder, but thin in the hind quarter, and realised about £10 a head. The highest price given was £14 5s., and the lowest £6, being about 40s. per cwt.—*Cornwall Advertiser.*

BIRTHS EXTRAORDINARY. A Scotch paper states that the wife of John M'Neil, residing at New Muir, Balvaird, parish of Fearnitosh, was delivered, on the 10th inst., of three children, two females and one male. The wife of Mr. Henry White, bookseller, 350, Oxford-street, corner of Blenheim-steps, was safely delivered on Sunday night of three fine children, two girls and a boy, who, with their mother, are doing well.

LOSS OF A RUSSIAN MAN OF WAR.—A Russian ship of the line, a new 74, going from Archangel to the Baltic for her stores, was lost last Sunday week on the coast of Norway, off Christiansand, with about 400 men. The wind was a high northerly gale, off the land, and it is not known whether she sprang a leak or was out of her reckoning, but many reports, all unfavourable to the captain and officers, were in circulation at Gottenburg.

THE ARMY.—The Board of Ordnance have been pleased to notice "the field-train department" in their order to the officers of artillery for the income-tax; but they were forgotten by the Board in the naval and military inquiry, and neglected in the Ordnance regulation of the 10th April, 1841. The public ought to know these acts of injustice to men who have served their country twenty years in the late war.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. IX.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, LANGHAM PLACE.

The improvements which originated in the regency of George the Fourth, and converted Swallow-street, with its filthy labyrinthine environs, into the most picturesque avenue of the metropolis, may be considered as the first step in the march of architectural embellishment which is now visible from the western entrance to Babylon the Great, at Hyde-park-corner, to the "far east," where sits the old lady of Threadneedle-street, rubbing her eyes and spectacles in astonishment at finding herself the heart and centre of a city of palaces.

> Where has commerce such a mart,
> So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied,
> As London—opulent, enlarg'd, and still
> *Increasing* London? Babylon of old
> Not more the glory of the earth than she,
> A more accomplished world's chief glory now!

Writing in 1842, we may fearlessly affirm that, taking the improvements effected and in progress, the capital of the British empire contains a greater variety of grand and tasteful objects for graphic delineation than any other city in Europe. Nevertheless, except as adding to the general effect, our new churches, it must be confessed, do not exhibit favourable specimens of the architectural abilities of the nineteenth century. With one or two pleasing exceptions, they are certainly flat, jejune, incongruous, or grotesque, and serve but as foils to the edifices of Wren, Hawksmoor, and Gibbs. This may appear a sweeping censure, but its unpleasant truth few will dispute; yet, viewing them in conjunction with the

> Stately streets, and squares that court the breeze,

which rose simultaneously with them on the site of pestilential alleys and squalid hovels, the spectator must be churlish indeed who would not overlook trifling defects where the amount of positive improvement is so large. But our business is now with the Church of All Souls, and to it we will devote ourselves.

Place yourself by our side, reader, as, standing at the south-eastern corner of Langham-place, we take a pleased survey of the singular originality of the church before us. Our position here, if the carriages of the ambassadors will permit it (for it is the last drawing-room of the season, and the wealth, the splendour, the chivalry, and the aristocracy of Europe are rolling towards the palace to pay homage to the beloved and bright Queen of the Isles) is of the best for seeing.

The circular peristyle of Mr. Nash's whimsical Ionic portico, the capitals of which are composed of cherubim, whose heads peer between the volutes with which their wings are intermingling, have a good effect from where we stand. True it is that they have been likened by a critic to owls displayed as trophies on the posts of a Dutch barn; nevertheless, they are original, and their effect is good—which is much to say of anything in these days of plagiarism. The circular tower within it, that pierces the soffit of the portico, is solid and effective, and where it rises above the crowning balustrade of the cornice into a circular stylobate to the bell-tower, it is really beautiful, both in form and proportion. And, now we have accustomed our eye to the daring novelty, we can look with complacency on the impaling spire, or spike, and at the whole tower, which come, with more wit than charity, have compared to a flat candlestick, surmounted by a thick candle, crowned with a little misfitting extinguisher.

We cannot always have elegancies on the model of the steeple of Bow or St. Bride's. Such objects, however commendable in themselves, would cloy and become offensive, if stuck all over an extensive city: we therefore hold it unfair to deny a large amount of credit to Mr. Nash for the bold originality of this singular tower

and spire; really possessing much intrinsic beauty of form, and standing forth an ornament of no mean pretensions at the apparent terminus of a vista of elegant architectural detail—the boundary of the commercial portion of Regent-street.

Having inspected the tower, let us now turn to the body of the church. This is plain even to meagreness. It has a smooth-shaven, factory, or rather packing-case look, which gives one the idea of an elevation for the board-room of a committee of New Poor-law Guardians. It is of Portland-stone; and the best that Mr. Elmes, the laudator of Mr. Nash's doings in brick, stone, plaster, and stucco, could say for it, when lecturing on "Metropolitan Improvements," was, "that it seems rather designed for accommodation than ornament!" This is "damning with faint praise" with a vengeance. There is, however, one consolation—one mitigation of this architectural offence—namely, that from the angular recess in which the church stands, the body of the building is *out of sight*, in the best points of view for seeing the other parts of the structure and the surrounding erections. Its absolute want of harmony with the ornamented tower and porch is therefore less offensive to the judicious eye; unless the nakedness of its deformity come upon him from some other point of view.

The ground on which All Souls', Langham-place, stands, formed part of the site of Lord Foley's mansion, which, with several adjacent houses, was removed to complete this end of Regent-street. The church is situate at the angle where Portland-place may be said to commence, presenting a fine termination to the view from the end of the Quadrant, at Vigo-street.

The manufactory of Messrs. Marks, the coach-builders, on the south side of the church, would have been admired in the plain days of the Portman-square architects, even as a mansion, but it is now lost among the magnificence of the new metropolis in the nineteenth century. The façade to the fronts of the row of stables fronting the coachmaker's, is a skilful contrivance to conceal an obvious defect, and is creditable to Mr. Nash's taste; the little contiguous portico of Doric order to the front of the dead wall is a happy thought, and——. But we must not stand here, obstructing the way, and wasting a day in architectural criticism; see the sweep yonder splendid carriage, with the armed heyduke behind it, was compelled to make, to avoid macadamizing Langham-place with our bones! That is prince Esterhazy's; and contains diamonds enough to purchase an Austrian province. The crowd yonder is waiting to see the splendid *cortège* of the ambassador of the King of the French. The Spanish Ambassador is his near neighbour; while the representatives of Leopold and William of Holland, each in equipages of no small beauty, roll southward to pay their court to her who sits throned in the hearts of her subjects—the amiable, the lovely Queen of Britain. These men, in the council or the field, in bygone years, waged, with us, or with each other, wars of devastation and bloodshed; but now, thank Heaven, our only rivalry is in the arts of peace—in commerce, in literature, in the fine arts, in science, and in all the elegancies that adorn and dignify social and civilized man.

THE NEW FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH NEAR THE POST-OFFICE.—This church, which has lately been built as a substitute for the one which formerly stood in Threadneedle-street, on the site now occupied by Mr. Moxhay's new building (of which a view was given in our journal) is now nearly completed, and will be opened for public service in the course of next month. It is built under the powers of the charter granted by King Edward VI., in the 16th century, to the French Protestant Consistoire, and which, amongst other things, commends the order to the care and protection of the Archbishops and Bishops of this realm. The cost incurred in its erection, including site, is estimated at between £7000 and £8000, which has partly been defrayed out of the funds at the disposal of the order for supporting their aged members, and partly out of the compensation made them by the City authorities on the removal of the old church in Threadneedle-street. It is built in the florid Gothic style, by Mr. J. W. Higgins, the architect, from designs by Mr. T. Owen, of Portsmouth. Two French divines, M. Martin and another, have been appointed to officiate by the Consistoire, in whom the patronage is vested.

LAMBETH.—The number of persons applying for relief and lodging at Lambeth workhouse has so increased lately, that the five beadles are ordered to be on duty throughout the night, to prevent disturbances, and peremptory orders have been given to admit no one who does not belong to the parish. On one night as many windows were broken as will cost £5 to replace.

ADVANCE OF IRON.—We have seen two letters to a merchant in this city, one dated London, the 1st instant, and announcing an advance of 10s. per ton upon bars, rods, hoops, sheets, &c. The other letter, dated September 7th, and announcing a further advance of 10s., being a total advance of £1 per ton.—*York Herald.*

SINGULAR PROFILE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A correspondent of the *Greenock Advertiser*, in a letter complaining of the present broken dilapidated state of the flag-staff on Dunbarton Castle, adds:—"In reference to this far famed rock, I may inform your readers that a very singular phenomenon may be seen on this ancient fort, viz., a profile of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which is allowed to be an excellent one, formed by the natural structure of the rock, and may be seen in going out or coming into the river Leven, by passengers on board the Dunbarton steamers, when betwixt Leven Perch and the Castle, on the west side of the rock, looking towards Greenock; any of the captains or pilots of the Dunbarton steamers will point it out, and it has only to be seen to be admired."

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT GRANTON PIER.

Our journal is this week full of interesting details and illustrations of the recent royal tour, and, although the necessities of the non-coincidence in *time*, as well as circumstance, between literature and art have obliged us to place some of our engravings out of the regular routine of her Majesty's journey, yet it has been well remarked to us by a loyal and intelligent correspondent, that such has been the enterprise of this journal with regard to the number and finish of these beautiful embellishments, that, although some of them may be *out of order*, there can none of them be *out of place*. When, therefore, we cannot maintain the mere regularity of our design, we are content, as in the present instance, to sacrifice a point of precedence to completeness of illustration; and we would not withhold from our readers so spirited a cut as is here given of the Queen's landing at Granton Pier, merely because our artist could not, in the course of events, produce it until the return of the Sovereign to this country. Although, however, it was one of the *beginning* events of the tour, it makes an admirable *finish* to our general embellishments, and is no small acquisition to the last page of the present gorgeous number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY September 24, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 21.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE REMOVED FROM 320, STRAND, TO 198, STRAND.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

The relations of this country with the United States have assumed an aspect that cannot be regarded otherwise than with gratification by every lover of peace. The horizon is fairly cleared, and the sunshine of friendship and goodwill is already shedding its warm and gentle influences upon the hearts of both nations. Their hands are joined, and the grasp of cordiality is given with an earnestness and sincerity which it would be almost dishonourable to doubt. There is, however, a portion of the press cavilling not only at the nature of the secured tranquillity, but over all the items of the friendly treaty by which it has been consummated; and the malice of party, in its effort to disturb the public mind, has spat so much of venomous misrepresentation in the face of society, that it is almost incumbent upon the honest public journalist to put the question before his readers in a true and intelligent light.

One of the most important features of the news of the week in the daily papers has been the publication of an elaborate report of a banquet given by the citizens of New York in honour of Lord Ashburton, our English plenipotentiary to the United States. At this banquet were elicited from persons of influence and authority in the American city the strongest expressions of regard for the people of this country, the warmest rejoicings over the prospects of an enduring alliance with us, the most fervent aspirations for lasting concord, and the most gratulating compliments to Lord Ashburton upon the success with which his mission had been accomplished—a success which they very properly declared to be honourable and advantageous to both the high contracting powers, and in its spirit conciliatory without humiliation—a triumph of peace without a sacrifice of justice. And so it is, in spite of the ravings of men who, because they hate the party that has achieved it, have not the integrity to bestow their approval upon the act itself. It is of no avail that benefits which may almost become blessings are prominent among its results; it is of no avail that it is the firm and stringent bandage to a wound which it has now closed for ever; it is of no avail that, in confirming it, we are kissing the hands of commerce and folding the wings of war; it is of no avail, in a word, that a permanent good is done to two great nations; none of these considerations serve to satisfy the unnatural rancour of these rabid politicians, who forget truth, patriotism, and generosity in the rage of opposition, and yet, in the matter of their invective, are not less silly than unjust. Nobody shall accuse us rightfully of being either Whig or Tory, or of giving to any party a support that shall not be in every instance qualified by our sense or knowledge of what is right. We oppose the Income Tax on the ground of its injustice, the Poor Law for its cruelty, and every other act of domestic policy on the part of the Government in which we discover a sacrifice of principle or a single germ of what is unvirtuous and wrong. But we cannot be lured into the hue and cry of party upon such a question as we are now discussing. We will not consent to prostitute even the humble intellect which God has given us for the mere purpose of slurring a treaty or baffling a minister. We will not, in a word, for considerations of policy cast shame where we feel honour to be due; and it is only a source of humiliation to us to find that there exist public writers who will. Among these the *Morning Chronicle* has taken the lead, and in a series of articles, of which, although perverted into falsehood, the information is well derived, has opened all the annoying points of the boundary question, and discussed its settlement with a malignity of design which has for its animating purpose the fixing of cowardice and dishonour upon the English name. There are two or three crawling Sunday journals that have also followed in its wake, but as they are of that class which can only circulate without influence, abuse without talent, and report without truth, we need not condescend to name them in the category with the daily champion of the anti-ministerial press. We are not going into an argument with the *Chronicle* upon the abstract Boundary Question, but only to vindicate the extreme value of its settlement. For the purpose of obtaining that settlement we have ceded a certain portion of wild territory which we might have claimed, and admitted a geographical position which we might have resisted; and for this cession, and for this admission, we have (besides having in our turn something ceded and admitted too) closed the avenue to a war, opened sources of commerce, and quenched a dangerous spirit of hostility upon our Canadian frontier, which was fostering rebellious predilection among the subjects of the English crown. About the acres of territory squabbled we do not believe there is one man in England who cares a doit; and, if the truth is told, perhaps not one in America either; they were only held to be important in the event of certain political contingencies which the settlement of their dispute has almost rendered impossible to arise; and as for the navigation, or portal navigation, of the St John's River, the Americans are welcome to it in peace, and we should like to know how they would manage it in war. It is unquestionable that the great object of British diplomacy was not the amount of territory, or the nicety of the line of demarcation, *but the final settlement of the whole dispute.* That it has remained so long unsettled was the great reproach of Lord Palmerston by diplomatists of all ranks during his administration. It was held that the Foreign Secretary was bound to see it brought to a termination, and shame and blame were cast vehemently upon him for neglecting the opportunity when the King of Holland made his award. There was always impolicy in keeping open a dispute which left at any time to another power the choice of a war—which left it in fact to pick its own war—when it might best suit its own purpose, and be most destructive to the strength and interests of Great Britain. This was never more felt than when our Canadas were in rebellion, and when the course of our Eastern policy was doubtful, and it was uncertain, both upon French and Turkish questions, how soon we might be plunged into an European war. America could then have taken advantage of the general dilemma, and aided it by a war of her own, plucked at a moment's notice out of the Boundary dispute. But civilization has now progressed too far for nations to make war upon each other without strong pretext or reason; and from America, by the Ashburton treaty, both pretext and reason are emphatically taken away. Under any circumstances we should not be alarmed at the consequences of any war in which we might find our country justly engaged; but there are times when the advocates of the peace of the world are most properly honoured; and we hold it to be a crime in any minister who permits any road to national commotion to remain open, or any natural avenue to the temple of Concord to be closed, so long as he can control the chances of the one, and ensure the foundation of the other.

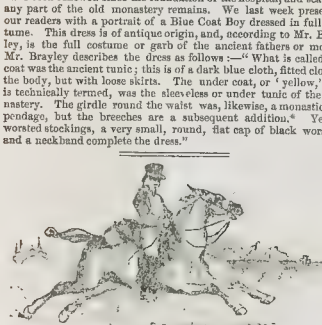
Depend upon it, therefore, that the new Boundary Treaty is one upon which we may fairly congratulate both England and America. The peaceful relations already springing out of it are full of fruitful promise of good: a large amount of irritation is already allayed—a cordial spirit of goodwill has suddenly sprung up between the two people—and the banquet given at New York to our able and excellent Minister has set the seal of friendship upon the bond of peace.

THE ORATION AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Christ's Hospital is one of the large massive buildings that grace the interior of London. It is situated to the north-west of St. Paul's, at the head of Newgate-street. The building, of itself, is a rich and magnificent pile; and is built on the former site of a monastery of Franciscans, or "Grey" Friars. This order of Christians was

established in the beginning of the thirteenth century by the famous Francis of Assisi; and was formally confirmed by a bull of Pope Honorius III., in 1224. Many valuable donations, at various times, were bestowed upon this establishment, and, in consequence, great additions were made to the edifice. Amongst others, Sir Richard Whittington, the honoured and famous Mayor of London, added one room, as a library, to the monastery. This room was one hundred and twenty-nine feet in length, and thirty feet wide; it was called throughout with wainscot; and was furnished with twenty-eight desks and eight double settees of the same material; it was supplied with books three years afterwards, at an expense of £556 10s. The monastery continued to flourish for more than three centuries, during which it was held. As many distinguished persons are said to have been interred in the monastery as have been buried in Westminster Abbey. One writer, alluding to this fact, computes the number of monuments erected to the memory of distinguished persons as follows:—four queens, one duke, four duchesses, three earls, two countesses, eleven barons, four baronesses, three lord mayors, thirty-six knights, and two bishops, besides many other *mementos* with which it was adorned. After the Reformation the convent was formally surrendered into the hands of Henry VIII. As might be conceived, the result was destructive to the after sacredness of the church; for the building, an immense and splendid pile, some three hundred feet in length, and eighty-nine feet broad, was, in the first instance, used as a warehouse for the goods found in the prizes taken at sea from the French! and its rich and beautiful ornaments and elegant furniture, sacred utensils, records, &c., were destroyed during this period of violence and desecration. When, at last, age and disease had frightened the ruthless king out of many of those sanguinary traits of his character, he sought to atone for a life of impiety; and made over the church of Grey Friars, and the hospital of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, to the mayor and commonalty of London, for the relief of the numerous poor who were shorn of their usual support by the dissolution of the Catholic religious houses. Henry, after this, erected the two parishes of St. Nicholas, in the Shambles, and St. Ewen into a new parish, under the name of *Christ Church*; and to this he appointed the church of the old monastery to serve as the parish church. He endowed it with lands to the value of 500 marks yearly. It does not, however, appear that the first "defender of the faith" had his intention of bestowing the revenue of the monks upon the poor carried religiously into effect. The intention had been, by royal order, proclaimed at St. Paul's Cross by Ridley, bishop of Rochester; but, some years after, this excellent prelate—then removed to London—found himself constrained, in a discourse which he preached before the King, to direct the attention of his hearers to the deplorable destitution of large classes of the population, and to call upon those in authority to devise some means for relieving them. So soon as the service was concluded, the King sent for Ridley, and, receiving him alone in his closet, made him sit down, and forced him, "in spite of his teeth," according to the phraseology of an old chronicler, to remain covered in the royal presence. He then entered into conversation with him, stated how deeply he had been impressed with his sermon, and declared his determination, in consequence, of devising measures wherewith to remedy the evil as far as should be in his power. The result was that Ridley received his Majesty's commands to enter immediately into communication upon the subject with the mayor and the other city authorities. Upon full and careful consideration, the poor, to be provided for, were divided into three classes. These were:—first, the poor by impotency, including orphan children, the aged, the blind, the lame, and the diseased; second, the poor by casualty, including the wounded soldier, the decayed householder, and persons suffering under acute bodily ailments; and third, the thriftless poor, including rioters, vagabonds, and idlers. To the orphans, enumerated in the first class, were assigned the house of the late Grey Friars. Since the period of its institution the revenues of this hospital have been, from time to time, greatly augmented; and, at present, the annual income cannot be less than £40,000. The management of Christ Hospital is vested in the body of governors, viz., the lord mayor and court of aldermen, in right of their offices; of twelve common councilmen chosen by lot; and of all benefactors to the amount of £400 and upwards. The hospital affords maintenance to upwards of one thousand boys, who are admitted on presentations from the governors, to the number of one hundred and fifty annually. The greater number of the buildings have been renewed since the foundation of the hospital, and scarcely any part of the old monastery remains. We last week presented our readers with a portrait of a Blue Coat Boy dressed in full costume. This dress is of antique origin, and, according to Mr. Brayley, is the full costume or garb of the ancient fathers or monks. Mr. Brayley describes the dress as follows:—"What is called the coat was the ancient tunic; this is of a dark blue cloth, fitted close to the body, but with loose skirts. The under coat, or 'yellow,' as it is technically termed, was the sleeveless or under tunic of the monastery. The girdle round the waist was, likewise, a monastic appendage, but the breeches are a subsequent addition.* Yellow worsted stockings, a very small, round, flat cap of black worsted, and a neckband complete the dress."



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The King of the French was expected on Sunday at St. Cloud, previous to going to Fontainbleau, unless the wetness of the season should prevent the royal family spending the vintage at the latter place. The revolution in Servia is still the principal news. It seems that Prince Michael refuses the terms offered him by the successful insurrectionists. The four European consuls remonstrate in his favour; whether the Russian consul does so sincerely is much doubted. But the victorious insurrectionists have published a proclamation, announcing that it was their intention, and that of the people, merely to come to Belgrade to present their grievances to the Ottoman commissary, and that, not being able to prevent them doing so, Prince Michael fled, and abandoned the country without a chief or a government. In this state of things, the primates of the people were forced to organize a provisional Government, which the Commissary and Commandant of the Porte approved. At the head of this provisional Government were Petronicwitsch and Wucthish. All people and authorities were summoned to obey them, until such time as the Porte should decide. The four consuls had interfered in favour of Prince Michael and the family of Obrenowitsch, but Schekib Effendi repulsed the consuls as merely commercial agents, and asserted the right of the sultan to re-constitute the government of Servia as he pleased. Most of the German Potentates who met at Cologne have regained their homes. The King of Prussia was, by the last accounts, inspecting the projected fortifications of Rastadt.

SPAIN.—Madrid papers and letters of the 18th, together with Barcelona journals of the 19th, are wholly devoid of interest.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—About three weeks since a commission was formed by order of the Spanish Government to inquire into the utility of a project submitted on the part of a British company by Mr. Henry Misley, for the purpose of rendering available to the state, for the reconstruction of its navy, the valuable oak timber of the magnificent royal forests of Santander, Galicia, &c. The company offer to furnish the Government for an indefinite number of years with all the materials necessary for the construction and arming of seven ships of war, including steamers, per annum; receiving in exchange a proportionate number of oak trees, which the Government are to furnish at the usual selling price of the part of the country where they are situated. The company only proposes to cut two or three per cent. per annum of the trees marked fit for the purpose by a Government engineer, so that copsewood may arise, and to plant nurseries for their replacement, beginning in the splendid forests of Liébana, in Santander, where some of the oldest and largest oaks in the world are to be found. They offer to erect saw-mills, railroads, common roads, canals, slips, stores, foundries, &c., to be given up to Government, on a valuation, at the conclusion of the contract; engaging also to allow five per cent. per annum additional on the value of the timber taken, till the first year's price be doubled, and further to allow of two per cent. per annum on the cost of the iron material fabricated for the equipment of the vessels, until the cost of the manufactured metal be brought down to three per cent. They propose to obtain the other materials of construction, provision, and ammunition in Spain by public contract, and to deliver an account of the same to the Government, as well as the wages of shipwrights, labourers, soldiers, and sailors employed, at the actual cost, and a half per cent. commission thereon. They will establish, on account of the Government, wherever it may please, a manufactory of naval steam-engines; furnish the royal docks and workshops with the newest models and most approved machinery; and instruct the pupils whom the Government may wish to employ in the maritime steam service. During the first and second years the company will furnish the royal arsenals with sufficient timber to provide materials for construction in future years; and at the same time engage to furnish 14 vessels-of-war (in fulfilment of the strict terms of the contract), to be fitted up in British ports. They demand the exclusive right of cutting in the royal forests; also of cutting timber fit for ship-building in forests appertaining to the *pueblos* of Spain—paying, of course, according to valuation; to be guaranteed and protected in all things by the state, which shall furnish soldiers to the company for all defensive purposes. The company offer to employ these troops in their productive works, and pay, feed, and clothe them, while so occupied; guarantees to be exchanged; accounts to be settled once a year, and all misunderstandings to be arranged by arbitration. Such is the project for raising Spain once more to the rank of a naval power in Europe. It is already taken up and warmly defended against the narrow envious spirit of *Espanolisme*, which would crush it as a "foreign invention," and, if the matters of "the guarantees" can be satisfactorily arranged, we may expect to see Spain again in possession of an Armada on the waters. The royal oak woods in Galicia, which furnished the unfortunate "Invincible," in the days of Philip II., are now inaccessible only for want of a road, and this the Government has not resources to make! In fact, without the help of foreigners the oaks of Spain might rot from age to age on their mountains. In the forest of Liébana alone it is stated that from 22 to 24 millions of cubic feet of oak fit for ship building exist. In the Sierras de Segura alone 48 millions are reckoned on; and throughout Spain it is calculated that there are fully 200 millions of cubic feet suitable for naval purposes. This is but one of the many materials of national wealth yet waiting the hand of enterprise to turn to good account in Spain.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 25.—Much speculation and many inquiries have been caused by a sudden Government order for all the disposable muskets in this place to be sent to Cadiz. The Nervion, 14-gun brig, lately stationed at Passages, has sailed for the capital of Andalusia with the required arms, and her captain, before she left, proceeded to Madrid for instructions. Some *quidnuncs* have decided that the arms are for the Philippine Islands, others speak of Cuba, and many mention Monte Video, or Andalusia. The general opinion in these provinces is, that another outbreak is at hand. The melancholy intelligence of the loss of the emigrant ship Pauline Rose, off Monte Video, has reached this place: she had 250 Basque emigrants on board, of whom only 40 were saved.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon, Sept. 19.—The past week has offered little of interest worth communicating. A partial change of Ministry has taken place, the re-modelling of which has served more for polemical controversy in the different journals than of any real utility to the State. In other countries a suspension of hostilities during a ministerial crisis is ever observed. Here it is quite the reverse. Calumny is heaped upon those who retire from office, as well as upon those who are about to commence their disagreeable career—all are alike victims of its baneful and rank breath. On the 14th a project was presented by Senhor Mousinho Albuquerque, signed by a number of Deputies, containing the necessary measures to be adopted for the immediate forming of roads throughout the kingdom, as the means of increasing the public revenue, by giving a stimulus to commerce, and of facilitating the transport of detachments of troops to all parts of the country, for the suppression of robberies and depredations of the most heinous nature, which every day furnishes accounts of.

The Lisbon mail of the 19th inst. brings news of the reconstruction of the Portuguese ministry, in such a manner as appears to secure the confidence of all moderate men; so that we may hope to see more efficient measures adopted for the support of credit, and for the promotion of useful reforms—amongst the foremost of which the reform of the tariff stands prominently in the first rank. If the finances can be placed on a safe footing, so as to restore national credit, there will be less difficulty in reducing the tariff; but, without this preliminary step, we must confess we have little faith in the result of the negotiations for reciprocal concessions in the commercial intercourse between this country and Portugal.

GERMANY.—Stuttgardt, Sept. 22.—The *Zollverein* has now been sitting some weeks in the capital of Wirtemberg, and as yet no final decision has been come to as to the reported increase of the tariff of the League. The expectation that the duties on British yarns, cottons, and woollens will be increased has not yet been realised, for a strong difference of opinion reigns on this question amongst the representatives of the union, now sitting in daily consultation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is anticipated that the prohibitive cry will not go very far at present, but fears are entertained that the future may be compromised to the detriment of English interests. Although there is every ground to hope that the Congress now sitting here will not come to any very hostile decision against English manufacturers and merchants, still it is impossible to entertain any delusion as to the unfriendly feelings with which German politicians regard our naval mercantile preponderance, and the union will find very great difficulties to stem the popular torrent which is setting in for the exclusion of our productions from the German markets.

The King of Prussia has had a gold medal struck in his own dominions, for the purpose of presentation to the most distinguished artists who may come under his especial approval. It is of solid gold, weighing 30 dwts., and is very tasteful in its arrangement. One of these has been bestowed upon Mr. Benjamin Wyon, in testimony of his Majesty's approval of the gold medal struck in commemoration of his visit to England, and sponsorship of the Prince of Wales. This is the second mark of royal approbation received by our countryman from the Prussian dominions.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 25.—The banns of marriage of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar and of the Princess Sophia of the Netherlands were published to-day for the first time. It is expected that a programme of the festivities on this joyful occasion will shortly be published. Accounts from Surinam of the 9th of July have been received here, which were extremely favourable. The inhabitants of the colony were greatly surprised at the statements given in some Dutch papers of a rebellious spirit which they pretend exists there. Surinam is as tranquil as can be wished, and of seditious writing and agitators there is no trace whatever.

HANOVER, Sept. 20.—Yesterday evening, for the first time since the Queen's death, the King appeared in the theatre, when the opera of *Fidelio* was performed. The joy of the public at seeing their sovereign after so long an interval, and just on his recovery from a severe illness, was expressed in loud acclamations on his Majesty's entrance. He, however, did not appear to be well, and stayed only till the end of the first act.

DENMARK.—ELSINORE, Sept. 18.—The ship William, Captain Coppen, from Dundee, which cleared out here to-day on her voyage from Dundee to Narva, picked up near Lindesnas nine Russian sailors, part of the crew of a Russian ship of the line, who had been drifting about at sea for four-eight hours on logs of wood. The captain saw the ship of the line at the distance of three miles, and observed some men who had clambered up the sides. A Norwegian steamer was going to save the people, but it was probable that the greater part of the men comprising the crew were drowned.

RUSSIA.—ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—The Emperor set out to day on an extensive tour in the interior of the empire. We learn that his Majesty goes post to Moscow, thence to Wosnessonsk to review the troops assembled there, thence to the ports of the Black Sea, particularly Odessa and Sebastopol, whence he will return by way of Warsaw and St. Petersburg.

Sept. 16.—We have received here the melancholy news that the greater part of the city of Kasan has been destroyed by fire. It is stated that 1200 houses, 400 of which were of stone, 12 churches, the extensive magazine, and the university are reduced to ashes. The details have not yet come to hand. The second St. Petersburg insurance company is a great loser by this fire. The shares, which were lately sold at 410 to 415 rubles, are now sold at 230 rubles. Several houses, and 40 warehouses with goods, have been destroyed by fire in the city of Idsoiloff.

SMYRNA AND MALTA.—The British corvette, Beacon, Captain Graves, arrived at Smyrna on the 30th Aug. This officer had completed the survey of the coast of the Cyclades, and was shortly to proceed on a similar mission to Candia. The new Catholic church built in the village of Boudja, and placed under the protection of France, was inaugurated on the 4th by the Archbishop Massabini, in presence of the French Consul-General and an immense concourse of people from Smyrna and the environs. The accounts from Malta of the 16th ult. announce the arrival there on the 13th, from Beyrout, of Lord Castlereagh and suite in the Phœnix steamer. Lieutenant Place, of the Queen, had lately been tried by court-martial and honourably acquitted. The squadron was expected to go to sea in a few days.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—Selim Bey, the commissioner of the Porte, arrived here from Syria on the 30th ult. In his report on the state of the Lebanon, he accuses the Maronite Patriarch of coercing the inhabitants, by imprisonment and other violent means, in order to obtain their suffrages in favour of the appointment over them of a member of the house of Shehab. These accusations, however, are a mere echo of those that have been brought against Selim Bey, and there is no end to the mutual recrimination in the affair. Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Internuncio, left Constantinople in a steamer, for Trieste, on the 1st instant. In his final audience with the Sultan, he presented him with a memorial, in which he complains, in the strongest manner, the abandonment of the principles of the Hatti Sherif of Guchané. Izzet Pacha, the late Grand Vizier, has been appointed to the Government of Adrianople, and Sayd Pacha will be sent to Angora. There are several other unimportant changes in the internal administration of the empire. The measures of Patronowics, the ex-Minister of Milosch, for organising a popular movement against the existing Government in Servia, have been completely successful. On the arrival of Shekib Effendi (the Turkish commissioner) at Belgrade, Protics, the ex-Minister of the Interior, had sent a summons to each of the seventeen districts of which Servia is composed, directing them to send deputies with instructions on their part to complain of the incendiary proceedings of the individuals who had been lately recalled from exile, and among whom is Patronowics himself, and to present an numerous petition for their banishment once more and for ever from the country. On receiving these instructions the municipal heads of fifteen out of the seventeen districts (which it appears are altogether under the influence of Patronowics) immediately sent deputations, consisting of large bodies of men, who were directed to proceed to Shekib Effendi, and instead of petitioning as they had been desired, to urge in the strongest manner, not only the dismissal of the present Ministry, but the deposal of Prince Michael himself. At the departure of the Tatar, now five days ago, these deputations were flocking from all quarters into Belgrade, and this simultaneous demonstration will be decisive, it is anticipated, of the fate of the Administration. M. Wachinhoff, the Russian Minister, is said to have been taken by surprise, and to be now quite at a loss how to conduct himself. The result must be the overthrow of Russian influence in Servia, and the consequent loss of the vantage-ground afforded by it for the encouragement and spread of disaffection and revolt throughout European Turkey.

GREECE.—PATRAS, Sept. 7.—Nothing of importance is there to communicate except that the editor of the *Age* having written in his paper an article against the Bavarians, some officers of that nation, in the service of Greece, entered, in the most insolent and arbitrary manner, the house of the editor, and, with their swords drawn, demanded of him the name of the writer of the article, and, not being able to take the whole of the article, seized a small piece of it, which happened to be on his table. The editor being opposed to their unjust demand they walked off. But this case being made known in the capital there was a considerable excitement among the people, and some of the soldiers repaired to the editor's house, offering him their valour and protection. The curiosity which this illegal action of the German officers has caused among the Greeks is much greater than it was before, and, indeed, one may easily conclude, from the existing circumstances, that unless the Bavarians leave altogether Greece, something of a serious nature will happen between the contending parties. There is another case, rather curious, which is, that some thief has stolen a writing desk of Mr. Christides, the Minister of the Interior, in which he had all his secret correspondence, and about 600 drachms in money. This has caused, of course, a great agitation to the Minister, fearing he some day his secret correspondence should come to light, while he wished it to remain in darkness. The Turks, according to the accounts from the frontiers, seem to collect or send troops to Old Arta, Epirotglia, and Larissa. Their intentions are not yet known, but one

* Mr. Brayley seems to be in error; the breeches here alluded to were, and are still, worn by the fathers.

may suppose that they have no other object but Greece. Government, however, has done nothing, and made no increase to the already existing force on the frontier. The ministry of Christides is doing nothing; all affairs are at a stand still, and nothing is doing in Greece, while the misery of the people is going on increasing. The people of Greece much desire to get rid of a Ministry, which although it has been the work of boast of M. Piscatory in France in having replaced the English C. of Mavrocordate by it, it has proved incapable of governing Greece. The negotiations pending it Constantinople about the commercial treaty have made no progress whatever; nor is there any hope of doing anything under the present administration of the Ottoman Porte.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 25.—The Imaum, fitted for the receiving depot at Jamaica, and to receive the pendant of Commodore Byng, sailed this day under the temporary command of Lieutenant Joseph Mosley.

The Royal George yacht, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, leaves Woolwich to-morrow for this port; on her arrival she will take her former moorings, and be dismantled during the approaching winter. Commander F. Wood and Lieutenant Fanshaw are to receive their promotion from the yacht, the former to the rank of post captain, and the latter as commander.

The Salamander, steam-frigate, Commander Hammond, is hourly expected at Spithead from Woolwich, to embark the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, for Rio Janeiro. The Salamander will continue on the South American station.

The Curacoa corvette, Captain Jenkin Jones, is looked for the early part of next month from the Pacific, having on board a considerable freight on merchants' account.

The Satellite, 16, is expected to be fitted immediately for commission at this port, as also the new brig-sloop Icarus.

The Jaseur, 16, Commander R. A. Wilmot, arrived at Spithead this morning from Leith; she will come into harbour to-morrow, to be paid off, having been upwards of three years in commission.

Ships in Harbour.—The St. Vincent, the Victory, the Excellent, the Orestes, the Nautilus, the Bellona, the Austrian frigate, and the Echo steamer.

At Spithead. The Warspite, the Jaseur, and the Abo, Russian corvette.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Commander—Edward Burt, to the out-pension, Greenwich Hospital. Lieutenants—Henry H. Budd, to the rank of Commander; Joseph Martin Mottley, from the Caledonia, to command the Imaum, vice Stewart, appointed to the Victory; Samuel Morrish, John Strettell, and W. T. Rivers (additional), to the Illustrious; J. H. Maxwell, to the San Josef, vice Budd, promoted; H. Jenkins, to ditto, vice Thurtell, whose time is expired. Purser—W. H. Stone, to the Illustrious (actual), vice Mason, invalided. Master—G. B. Hoffmeister, to the Jupiter. Mates—W. H. Steward, of the Illustrious, and W. L. Lambert, of the Electra, to the rank of Lieutenant, and both to the Victory; G. Hancock, H. B. King, and C. A. Lodder, to the Excellent. Volunteers, first class—C. H. Parker, to the Excellent; G. Viscount, to the Vanguard; J. T. Baker and George Holden, to the Hower.

The Lightning steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander George Snell, left Woolwich on Sunday for Hamburg, with the Earl of Wilton, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir William Young, and several members attached to the British Court on board, having full powers to invest the King of Saxony with the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the object of their mission to the continent.

Captain F. F. Simmonds, of the 2nd West India Regiment, has been appointed Major of Brigade to the troops serving in the northern and midland districts. He is to be stationed at Leeds, the head-quarters of Major-General Brotherton. The following staff appointments in the West Indies have also recently taken place, viz.:—Lieutenant Torrens, of the 47th, and Lieutenant Minty, of the 1st West India Regiment, to be Fort Adjutants; the former at St. Kitt's, and the latter at St. Lucia.—*United Service Gazette.*

BAY OF BISCAY.—Some English capitalists, according to the *Railway Monitor*, have it in contemplation to form a line from Bordeaux to Vigo, Bilbao, and Santander, and so form a communication with Falmouth, Southampton, and London.

THE NAVY. The following paragraph appears in one or two of our morning contemporaries:—"SHEERNESS, Saturday, Sept. 24.—Three first-rate, three second-rate, and four third-rate men-of-war are ordered to be brought forward at this yard, ready for commissioning. India and China are reported as the destination of some of them." The truth of the matter is that we believe to be as follows.—Some months ago the Lords of the Admiralty ordered estimates to be prepares, for them at the principal dockyards, showing the expense of putting a number of ships of the line in such a state of repair and forwardness as to be ava lable for immediate commissioning, should circumstances make it necessary that a larger naval force should be employed in active service, or should any foreign nation refuse to allow us to be relieved or want such repa rs as can be done only in our English dockyards. Their lordships, having obtained the estimates from the authorities, have it, we believe, in contemplation, although nothing has yet been definitively settled, to do away with the system of having what is foolishly called "demonstration ships," and to bring forward in lieu of them ten ships of the line of the three largest classes, viz., Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, to be denominated "advanced ships of the ordinary." It is understood that these ships are always to be kept in such a state of readiness for commission and proceeding to sea, as regards their hulls, that they shall neither require docking nor caulking, nor any work to be performed on board of them, on being ordered for service, except to adapt the ports to the guns, and to take down any temporary ordnance fittings, such as gunkeepers' cabins, ordinary galleries, &c. To meet this intention the ships selected for advanced ships will be regularly docked in turn from time to time to clean their bottoms, properly cleaned, &c., as necessary, whether they may be in such a state as to proceed to sea when ordered, without risk of waiting to be docked for either a year or two. Should these intentions of the Board of Admiralty be ultimately acted upon, of which there is little doubt, a *bona fide* force of 30 sail of the line, the majority comprised of new ships, will always be ready for service on any emergency. This force, not being commissioned, will be no additional expense to the country, and the constant overhauling that the ships will have in their turn will preserve them from that decay which many fine ships in ordinary have heretofore suffered; and in the long run will amply compensate for the much greater cost that is required to be expended upon them to keep them in a properly efficient state: while the inestimable advantage will be gained of having such an unsinking fleet ready equipped in the space of two or three days or a fortnight. We are conarmed in the above statement by our private correspondence from Plymouth, which states that the St. George, 120, the Royal William, 120, the Royal Adelaide, 110, the Albion, 90, the Canopus, 80, the Clarence, the Bombay, the Foudroyant, the Wellesley, and the Impregnable, line-of-battle ships, are likely to be brought forward there as "demonstration ships."

DARTMOUTH, Sept. 25.—Her Majesty's revenue cutter Royal Charlotte having recently struck upon a sunken rock, off Stoke Church, which is not laid down in any chart, and received so serious an injury as to render her unfit for position. No damage was sustained by the cutter, which was laid on shore for inspection.

BY ARE accounts from the Cape of Good Hope we learn that her Majesty's ship Fly, commanded by – Blackwood, Esq., and her Majesty's schooner Bramble (tender to the Fly), were lying in Simon's Bay on the 9th July, but would shortly proceed to Torres Straits, to survey that passage, according to instructions.

The ship Earl Grey, on her way to Hobart Town with the head quarters of the 99th regiment, under the command of Major Last, are red at Devonport on Sunday evening last—all well.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, Sept 24.—The vacant fellowship in Jesus College, occasioned by the death of the late Rev. Philip Aubin, will be filled on Wednesday next This fellowship was founded by Charles I., for a native of Guernsey or Jersey. The late Dr Prosser, Dean of Westminster, has bequeathed £1,000 to this University to found a Theological Professorship, and £2000 to Oriel College for an exhibition. The newly created Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne has been conferred on the Rev. E. T. Bigge, Fellow of Merton College. The Rev. H. Hughes, of Trinity College, has been presented to the incumbency of the new church, Gorton-square, London. The Duke of Devonshire has presented the Rev. R. P. Hall, of Brasenose College, to the perpetual curacy of Buxton, Derbyshire. Mr. L. W. Buck has presented the Rev. J. R. Whyte, late of Oriel College, to the rectory of West Worlington, Devonshire. The Rev. D. R. Godfrey, late of Queen's College, has been elected head master of Devonport Classical School. There were 37 competitors. The trustees of the Rev. D. J. J. Cookes have presented the Rev. H. W Cookes, of Worcester College, to the valuable rectory of Astley, Worcestershire. The Rev. G. J. Davie, of Exeter College, has been appointed curate of Brasted, Kent. The Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Rev. J. M. Sumner, of Balliol College, to the rectory of North Waltham, Kent. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury has instituted the Rev. R. C. Fell, of Queen's College, to the vicarage of North Matravers, in the Rural Deanery of Dorchester, and Archdeaconry of Dorset.

THE CHURCH.—The following appointments have taken place.—The Rev. W. T Hobson, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the rectories of Streley and Bilbrough: value £353. The Rev. J. Gore, M.A., of Chri. College, to the vicarage of Shalbourne, in the counties of Berks and Wilts: value £371. The Rev. J. Dean, M.A., of Jesus College, to the rectory of Ewenny, with the curacy of St. Brides, annexed, in the county of Glamorgan, and diocese of Llandaff: value £686. The Rev. P. Cann, M.A., of Pembroke College, to the perpetual curacy of Broadwood-Widger, with the rectory of Virginstow annexed, in the county of Devon: value £548. The Rev. H. Pigg, B.A., of Pembroke College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Paul's, Wilton, Salisbury: value £110. The Rev. M. Wilson, B.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, to the perpetual curacy of Edenfield Bury, Lancashire: value £117. The Rev. J. W. Watson, B.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Mary, Preston, Lancashire: value £130. The Rev. J. W. Clarke, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, to the incumbency of the Holy Trinity Church, Crookhamhill, Westerham, Kent. The Rev. J. R. Sherlock, M.A., of Queen's College, to the incumbency of the new church of the Holy Trinity, Attleborough, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. The Rev. S. Allen, M.A., of Trinity College, to be curate of St. Margaret's, Lynn. The Rev. T. J. Burton, B.A., of St. Peter's College, to the curacy of St. James's Church, Enfield Highway: value £150. The Rev. T. B. Ingham, B.A., of Queen's College, to be minister of the church recently erected at Rainhill. The Rev. J. Bassett, M.A., of St. John's College, to be one of the chaplains to his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The Rev. J. W. Inman, M.A., of St. John's College, to be minister of the chapel of Hartlebury. The Rev. W. F. Lanfear, B.A., of Queen's College, to be chaplain to the Church of England congregation at Wiesbaden, Germany.

ORDINATIONS.—The Bishops of Exeter, Peterborough, and Carlisle, held ordinations at their respective Cathedrals on Sunday last. The following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

Deacons, of Oxford—Charles Howard Archer, B.A., Baliol College. Robert Lewis Bampfield, B.A., Trinity College. William Courtenay Clark, B.A., Exeter College. Francis T. B. Cole, B.A., St. Edmund Hall. Henry Edwards, B.A., Lincoln College. John Kingsmill Eisdell, B.A., Exeter College. William Edward Viger, B.A., Worcester College. William Franklin, B.A., New Inn Hall. William Nicholas Richards, B.A., Wadham College, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Bath and Wells. John Hall, M.A., Brasenose College. Thomas D'Oyley Walters, B.A., Christ Church. Morton Shaw, B.A., Brasenose College, by letters dismissory from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Deacons, of Cambridge.—Henry Smith Anders, B.A., Gonville and Caius College. Joseph Watson Ayre, B.A., St. Peter's College. William Bennett, B.A., St. John's College. The Rev. Reginald Bryan, B.A., Trinity College. William Ligure Fowke, B.A., Queen's College. William Gardner, B.A., Queen's College. William Mignott Kerr, B.A., St. John's College. James Sutherland, B.A., Queen's College. Charles Edward Wells, B.A., Church College. Alfred Roger Taylor, B.A., Trinity College. Edward Ramsay Prother, B.A., Magdalen College, by letters dismissory from the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Christopher Parker, B.A., Emmanuel College. John Halifax, B.A., Corpus Christi College.

Deacon, of Dublin.—Rev. John Mure Ward, B.A., Trinity College.

Deacon, of Oxford.—The Rev. Reginald Bryan, B.A., Trinity College.

Deacon, of Durham.—John Whitewick, Licentiate in Theology, University College.

Deacons, of St. Bee's College, Cumberland —William Frankling

Priests, of Oxford.—The Rev. Edward William Tanner Chave, B.A., Worcester College. The Rev. William F. Everest, B.A., Magdalene Hall. The Rev. Henry Johnson, B.A., Merton College. The Rev. John F. Kibson, B.A., Exeter College. The Rev. Charles F. D. Lyne, B.A., Pemuroke College. The Rev. Mortimer Tyler, B.A., St. Edmund Hall. Rev. William Belgrave, B.A., Lincoln College. Rev. Robert Bell, B.A., Worcester College. Rev. Thomas Charles Price, M.A., Merton College. Rev. Granville Sykes Howard Vyse, B.A., Christ Church.

Priests, of Cambridge —Rev. William Henry Beauchamp, B.A., Christ's College. Rev. Philip Brett, B.A., Emmanual College. Rev. Alexander Douglas, B.A., Magdalene College. Rev. William Ellcoll, B.A., Queen's College. Rev. Alexander Grant Hildyard, M.A., Pembroke College. Rev. George Powell, B.A., Trinity College. Rev. Joseph Edward Rose, B.A., Trinity College. Rev. Charles Anthony Oak, B.A., St. John's College. Rev. Taylor Wise, B.A., St. John's College. The Rev. George R. Fryan, B.A., St. Catherine Hall.

Priests, of Dublin.—Rev. Thomas Henry Maning, B.A., Trinity College. Rev. George Morgan, B.A., Trinity College. The Rev. Robert Augustus Knox, B.A., Trinity College.

The deanery of Peterborough is expected to become vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Turton to the deanery of Westminster. The Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, B.D., Fellow of Christ's College; and the Rev. Marsham Argles, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Rector of Lowestoft, Suffolk, are spoken of as the persons from whom the new Dean will be selected in the event of Dr. Turton's resignation.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITURE.

Of all the wonderful discoveries of modern science, there is none more miraculous in its nature, and but few that have made so rapid a progress, as the system of photographic portraiture, which, "by the sacred radiance of the sun," reveals to us, in the space of a few seconds, a complete transcript of our outward man. In the application of natural powers to the arts and sciences, the advancement made towards perfection has almost uniformly been gradual, although occasionally very rapid strides have occurred, rather than and measured tread; and this principle is fully borne out by an examination of the progressive applance of air and fire, of wind and water, to the numerous branches of art, manufacture, and commerce. Light, however, the source from whence photography springs, has taken no part in the gradual advancement we have described; although it may be termed the primary of created powers, the application of its capabilities has been the work of a moment. Philosophers, even of the present day, cling but to hypothesis, and adopt, we will suppose from conviction, the different theories of their predecessors as to its origin and efficacy. The invention of Daguerre cannot fail, therefore, to lay open new ideas, which may be productive of great advantages to science. We almost feel inclined to trace the first germ of its existence, with the origin of painting itself, to the Greek maiden's device upon the wall her lover's portrait from his shadow; but still we do not hesitate to render all due honour to the modern author of the discovery. In its adaptation to portraiture, the original invention has undergone many improvements, and none are so conspicuous as those introduced by Mr. Beard, which constitute the difference between Daguerreotype and Photography. Portraits taken by the former method are invariably reversed, and frequently subjected to dilatation; but this never occurs in Mr. Beard's process, the chief advantage of which is the application of the reflecting camera. The detail of the proceeding may be interesting. Let us imagine Mr. Beard's *atelier*, and some one seated for his portrait. The time required is but a few seconds, and is occupied as follows: The sitter's eyes are fixed upon some given object, his attitude a perfect study; and a mark him if he be a vain man, his hair is smartened, and his countenance assumes its sweetest simper. The operator having previously prepared a polished silver plate of the utmost brilliancy, that the chemical action may be the more efficient, exposes it to the vapour of iodine, until it acquires a pale yellow tint. It is now conveyed to the camera, care being taken that not a single ray of light gleams upon it in the transit—the door of the camera closed, and the full action of the sun is concentrated upon the surface of the plate. In a less space of time than the words can be penned a *coup de soleil* takes off the sitter's head. The portrait can now be colored in its natural tints, or tinted by dipping in a solution of gold, neither of which processes at all impair the brilliancy of the touches. We ourselves, prefer the latter method, as it destroys the leaden appearance of the ground, and imparts to it a softness and a warmth that are alike desirable. Without disparagement to the performances of the miniature painter, we must record our veto against his works, when brought as portraits (their chief value) into comparison with this flash-of-lightning method of proceeding; they must entail admiration for their finished excellence, yet are but rarely entitled to it, for the expression of sentiment and grace, which the masters only of this art, in their productions, have at times so beautifully displayed. But photographic portraiture presents the semblance of its living model—it depicts not merely the exactness of feature, so easily attainable by hand—it preserves the life and animation—the delicacy of expression; in fact, so much of the character of the individual as is displayed in his features during the period of his sitting—

"For by his face straightway shall you know his heart,"

and this, so decisive, and without chance of erring, is only attained at mere random from the hand of the miniature practitioner.

Our visit was paid to Mr. Beard's establishment, in Parliament-street, where, by the politeness of Mr. Hogg, we were shown the minutiæ of the process, and an abundance of most beautiful specimens, numbering amongst them the holders of the rank and wealth, and beauty of the kingdom—princes, nobles, statesmen,—"fair women and brave men," composed the throng; all had been to test the efficacy, and to acknowledge the advantages of this most wonderful of modern inventions.

IRELAND.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—DETENTION OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD. At Kilcullen, Ireland, a few days since, a curious case came on for trial before the magistrates, the substance of which was as follows:—Mr. Joseph Byrne was proprietor of the Red Lion Inn, in Kilcullen, and also of a posting establishment in the town. Mrs. Dunne was proprietress of another inn. A competition in trade existed between them. On Saturday, the 10th ult., a groom of the Marquis of Waterford came to Mr. Byrne, and desired him to have four horses ready for the marquis, with the utmost speed, would pass through Kilcullen on the Monday following, on their way to Cumberland. On Monday he heard that the marquis was coming, and suspecting that he would be stopped at Dunne's door, he sent to meet him. The post-boys stopped at Dunne's—the horses were forced from the carriage—Mrs. Dunne's horses were harnessed to it—the carriage was driven on—but Mr. Byrne's ostler stopped the horses opposite his master's hotel. Mr. Byrne addressed the marquis, and said he would charge him for his horses, as he had them in readiness all day. The Marquis, not wishing to stop on the road, and as the unpleasantness was heightened, said he would pay for them, and desired the postilions to drive on. A riotous crowd of 500 or 600 persons had collected round Mr. Byrne's door, shouting in a violent manner. Mr. Byrne stated that the Marquis of Waterford always stopped at his hotel, except on one occasion, and then stopped at Mrs. Dunne's, but he came back and said he and his valet were taken there by force. Heard there was a determination to stop the marquis at Mrs. Dunne's on the last occasion, in consequence of which he sent his ostler over to meet him. Acknowledged that the carriage containing the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford was stopped when it came opposite to his hotel by Byrne, the ostler, but said it was at the desire of the marquis. He first saw the carriage opposite his stable with six or seven hundred people, big and little, about it shouting. Went to the carriage window and asked payment for the horses. The marquis said, "Byrne, I'll pay you; let the d d blackguards go on with the horses." He came back then. Witnesses were then examined to prove a riot against the parties acting for Mrs. Dunne. Counsel for Mrs. Dunne contended that Mr. Byrne was the aggressor, and called witnesses to prove his statement. Ultimately the magistrates decided on binding over James Perkins and Peter Dunne to keep the peace.

* We learn, from a correspondent, the death of Mr. Fenton, one of the examiners of the Court of Chancery. The salary is £600 a year, and the office, if vacant, is in the gift of the Master of the Rolls.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

NEW MASTER IN CHANCERY.—We believe we may announce that Mr. Litton will certainly be the Master in Chancery.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

AWFUL THUNDER STORM.—LONDONDERRY.—On Tuesday night, the 20th ult., this town and neighbourhood were visited by a severe thunder storm, which continued during the whole of the night, and till about 1 or 2 o'clock on the following morning. Throughout the entire of Tuesday there was very heavy rain, and towards the evening occasional flashes of lightning were seen in a north-easterly direction. About half-past 10 o'clock at night the storm began to gather. The town ceased to shine, and the atmosphere became heavy, sultry, and still. There has been no injury done by the lightning in this city. Near Cunningham, however, a man was struck insensible by the electric fluid, but ultimately recovered from the shock. No other injury, we believe, has been sustained in consequence of the storm.

The large estates of E. Montagu Parker, Esq., the late M.P. for the Southern Division of Devonshire, were lately brought to the hammer, and one of the farms, upon which there is a lease of fourteen years to run, and at a rack-rent, *sold for forty-two years' purchase.—Bristol Mirror.*

STAFFORD, Wednesday morning.—Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Sir James Parke, and Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, the Judges appointed under the special commission to try the prisoners in the gaol, will arrive in here on next Saturday to open the present session, on which occasion the justices of the peace, mayors, and the other civil authorities are expected to attend. On Sunday the Judges will attend divine service at Christ Church, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. E. Coldwell. On Monday the grand jury will be empanelled as soon as true bills are found, the trial of the prisoners will be proceeded with. There are 240 to be tried; 97 are indicted for demolition of property and arson, one for high treason, and the remaining 142 for riot, burglary, rescue, personal violence, and presenting other weapons. Thomas Cooper and Arthur O'Neil, the two great Chartist leaders, will, much against the advice of their friends, defend themselves. It is also said that William Ellis, who is committed for high treason, will do the same. Joseph Whatsons, who was committed on last Saturday, by P. B. Broade, Esq., for a riot and fire at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Vale, on the 15th of August, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, was quite an enthusiast and a second Thom of Canterbury. While engaged in burning the property of Mr. Vale, he used to exclaim "The Lord has desired me to do so: that is the desire of the Lord." The evidence on the witnesses, quite home and conclusive against him. The following is the classification of the prisoners, as refers to their education. viz.:—Prisoners who can read and write superiorly, 1; Do. read and write well, 27; Do. read and write imperfectly, 50; Do. read well, 5; Do. read imperfectly, 71; Do. neither read nor write, 99. Do. on bail, 25; total, 210. The ages of the prisoners vary from 17 to 70 years, and all of them, with few exceptions, bitterly regret the part they have acted, and what they declare they would not have acted had they not been led on and instigated by heartless, designing demagogues, who are noted there as soon as danger showed itself. They are all decent, industrious-looking men, and most of them with large families. Mr. Thomas Bratton, the governor of the gaol, who is a kind, humane man, speaks highly of their demeanour while under his care. It is expected that our military force will be augmented during the special commission. It now consists of two companies of the 34th, with some recruiting parties of the artillery and infantry regiments. The mayor and John Edwards Piercy, Esq., the high sheriff, are busily engaged making preparations for the trials. In consequence of a few straggling strangers having been seen in the streets yesterday, some suspicion arose that they were not on a good intent. They were narrowly watched, and the result proved that they were Chartist agents sent from Bristol and Birmingham to watch the fate of the Chartist prisoners in custody. There are now in this gaol 770 prisoners. News has just reached of the capture of four more prisoners, supposed to be the leaders of the attack upon the house of the Rev. Benjamin Vale, which, as has been already stated, was burned down by the rioters on the 15 h of August. The four prisoners were brought into Stafford yesterday.

On Monday and Tuesday a large meeting of the magistrates of the hundred of Pire Hill, was held at the Castle Hotel, Newcastle, for the purpose of establishing a military depôt and a protective police for the security of life and property during the ensuing winter. They were also engaged in devising means for affording a safe escort for the witnesses (forty in number), who are to leave Newcastle to attend the commission. Messrs. Addersey, Meagh, Rose, Childe, Harvey, Broade, Manwaring, and Wise, were among the magistrates present.

AT Newcastle-under-Lyne the preparations were quiet and secret.

POLICE IN THE PROVINCES.—We understand that on the 1st of October the municipal authorities of Manchester, Birmingham, and Bolton will, for the first time, undertake the management of the new police. From 1839 to the present period the police force of Manchester and Birmingham has been under the command of Sir Charles Shaw and Captain Burgess, commissioners appointed by Government. The arrangements with regard to Bolton have not transpired. Colonel Angelo was appointed the commissioner of police for Bolton in 1839; but, after organising the necessary force of about twenty men, the gallant colonel, in a letter to the mayor of Bolton, resigned his appointment. The colonel is now one of the candidates for the office of commissioner of police for the city of London in the event of a vacancy, through the election of Mr. Whittle Harvey to the situation of high bailiff of Southwark. Some change in the discipline of the city police is evidently necessary, but we have very few exceptions; they are perfectly unequal to the duty.—*Times.*

GLENARTNEY—THE HILL WHERE PRINCE ALBERT, ATTENDED BY LORD WILLOUGHBY, WENT DEER STALKING

PASS OF GLEN OGLE.

We gave in our last a description of this famous glen. The representation which we now place pictorially before our readers involves the interesting feature of the transit of the Queen and her Consort through this wild and gloomy defile among old Scotia's Highland hills.—And below we present our artist's sketch of the close of her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

THE THANKSGIVING PRAYER.—The following is the Prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the great blessing which, in His mercy and goodness, He hath vouchsafed to this nation, in the late abundant harvest, to be used at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday, the 2nd of October next, as ordered by her Majesty in Council:—"O God, through whose Providence the earth yieldeth food for the sustenance of man, we offer unto Thee our hearty thanksgiving for Thy late mercy vouchsafed to us, in blessing the labours of our husbandmen with plentiful increase, and preserving the fruits of the field for our use. Give us grace, we humbly beseech Thee, that whilst we receive Thy bounty with thankfulness, we may regard the blessing bestowed on us as a call to repentance, and turn from the evil of our ways. Remove from amongst us all causes of strife and contention; put an end to our unhappy divisions; and grant that all conditions of men, impressed with the fear of Thy judgments, and trusting in Thy fatherly care, may faithfully serve Thee, in loyalty to their Sovereign, in obedience to the laws, in kindly affection one to another, and in dutiful resignation to Thy will; that so, under the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, we may pass through this world in peace and contentment, and finally by thy mercy attain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

ANECDOTE OF THE QUEEN.—While Prince Albert and the Marquis of Breadalbane were enjoying the sports of the hills, her Majesty and the Marchioness had a private walk through part of the extensive grounds. In the course of their excursion they paid a visit to the dairy, which is fitted up in a style every way becoming the princely mansion to which it is attached. After several minute inquiries of the principal dairy-maid, regarding the different varieties of cheese made within the premises, her Majesty asked whether any "porridge" had been made that morning, significantly enough letting it be understood that she would have no objection to partake of our homely fare. The dairy-maid, not being aware of the exalted rank of the lady who was addressing her, after politely stating that the dairy was not the usual place where such a dish was manufactured, presented her Majesty with as near a substitute as she could—some oat cakes and cream. Her Majesty partook heartily of the homely fare, and on going away forgot not to present a small portrait of herself to the dairy-maid, to remind her in after years of the royal visit to Taymouth.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

RUBINI.—At Palermo (while still under engagements to Barbaja, the Neapolitan manager) he was the hero of an adventure nearly as romantic, but not so tragical, as the celebrated story of Stradella. On his arrival at Palermo he waited on a lady of very high rank, to whom he had letters of introduction, and who received him with the kindness and distinction due to his genius and agreeable manners. In the evening, when he appeared on the stage, Rubini made a respectful inclination to his fair patroness, who was in her box—an act which, though dictated simply by respect and gratitude, roused the vindictive jealousy of a Sicilian husband. On quitting the theatre, the presumptuous singer found himself suddenly in the hands of a couple of bravos, who seized his arms, muffled his head in a cloak, and began to drag him towards the beach, intending (according to custom in such cases) to stab him, and get rid of his body by throwing it into the sea. The unfortunate tenor gave himself up for lost; he could not call out, and, if he had, such outcries would have attracted little notice in Sicily. Luckily for him, however, he was recognised by one of the bravos. In those parts of the world a murderer may be a man of taste and *virtù*. Such, fortunately, was the worthy who had Rubini in his grasp. He was a musical amateur, to whom Rubini had sometimes given orders for the opera. He could not hurt his favourite artist; and, instead of using his stiletto, he told Rubini of the danger he had run, set him at liberty, and advised him to get out of Sicily as fast as possible—an advice which, as may be supposed, was promptly followed.—*Mainzer's Musical Times.*

RETURNED EMIGRANTS.—We noticed (says a Liverpool paper) some weeks ago, that large numbers of people who had emigrated to the United States had returned in the ships from New York. They continue to arrive in considerable numbers. The greatest number brought by one ship, up to last week, was 250 by the Hottinguer; but on Tuesday night, the packet-ship New York arrived with upwards of 300, many of whom would have starved from want of provisions, had not Captain Cropper humanely supplied the poor creatures out of the ship's stores. Amongst the passengers were a lot of British sailors who had been some years in the American navy, which they left, they say, lest if hostilities should break out between Great Britain and the United States, they might be brought into deadly conflict with their own countrymen.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT EMBARKING ON BOARD THE TRIDENT AT GRANTON PIER.

ROSLIN CASTLE.

ROSLIN.

One of the interesting scenes visited by the royal tourists in Scotland is Roslin Chapel, situated about seven miles from Edinburgh, on the banks of the North Esk. The vale of Roslin is one of those beautiful and sequestered dells which so often occur in Scotland, abounding with all the romantic varieties of cliff, and copsewood, and waterfall. Its beautiful Gothic chapel is one of the most entire and exquisitely decorated specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. It was founded, in 1446, by William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, and Lord of Roslin. At the revolution of 1688 part of it was defaced by a mob from Edinburgh, but it was repaired in the following century by General St. Clair. The late Earl of Rosslyn, some years ago, undertook the restoration of its more dilapidated parts, and the present earl still continues the repairs, with scrupulous attention to preserve the original character of the structure. "This building," says Mr. Britton, "may be pronounced unique, and singularly interesting. The chapel of King's College, St. George, and Henry VII., are all conformable to the styles of the respective ages when they were erected; and these styles display a gradual advancement in lightness and profusion of ornament: but the Chapel of Roslin combines the solidity of the Norman with the minute decorations of the latest species of the Tudor age. It is impossible to designate the architecture of this building by any given or familiar term for the variety and eccentricity of its parts are not to be defined by any words of common acceptation." The central aisle is bold and lofty, enclosed as usual by side aisles, the pillars and arches of which display a profusion of ornament, executed in the most beautiful manner. The "Prentice's Pillar" in particular, with its finely-sculptured foliage, is a piece of exquisite workmanship. It is said that the master-builder of the chapel, being unable to execute the design of this pillar from the plans in his possession, proceeded to Rome, that he might see a column of a similar description which had been executed in that city. During his absence his apprentice proceeded with the execution of the design, and, upon the master's return, he found this finely ornamented column completed. Stung with envy at this proof of the superior ability of his apprentice, he struck him a blow with his mallet, and killed him on the spot. Upon the architrave uniting the Prentice's Pillar to a smaller one is the following sententious inscription from the book of the Apocryphal Scripture, called Esdras:—"*Forte est vinum, fortior est rex, fortiores sunt mulieres; super omnia vincit veritas.*" Beneath the chapel lie the Barons of Roslin, all of whom were, till the time of James VII., buried in complete armour.

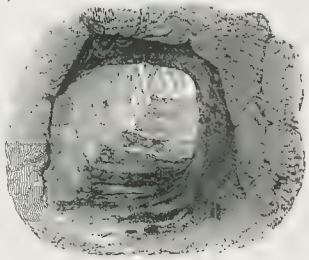
ROSLIN CASTLE.

The mouldering ruins of Roslin Castle, with its tremendous triple tier of vaults, stands upon a peninsular rock, overhanging the picturesque glen of the Esk, and is accessible only by a bridge of great height, thrown over a deep cut in the solid rock, which separates it from the adjacent ground. This castle, the origin of which is involved in obscurity, was long the abode of the proud family of the St. Clairs, Earls of Caithness and Orkney. In 1544 it was burned down by the Earl of Hertford; and in 1650 it surrendered to General Monck. About sixty or seventy years ago, the comparatively modern mansion, which has been erected amidst the ruins of the old castle, was inhabited by a genuine Scotch laird of the old stamp, the lineal descendant of the high race who first founded the pile, and the last male of their long line. He was Captain of the Royal Company of Archers, and Hereditary Grand Master of the Scottish Masons. At his death the estate descended to Sir James Erskine St. Clair, father of the present Earl of Rosslyn, who now represents the family.

SWORD OF ROBERT BRUCE.

HAWTHORNDEN.

Passing through scenery of great natural beauty, the tourist arrived at Hawthornden, the classical habitation of the poet Drummond, the friend of Shakspeare and Jonson; it is now the property of Sir Francis Walker Drummond. "This romantic spot seems to have been formed by nature in one of her happiest moods. All the materials that compose the picturesque seem here combined in endless variety: stupendous rocks, rude and varied in colour, hanging in threatening aspect, crowned with trees that expose their bare branching roots; here the gentle birch hanging midway, and there the oak, bending its stubborn branches, meeting each other; huge fragments of rocks impede the rapid flow of the stream, that hurries brawling along unseen, but heard far beneath, mingling in the breeze that gently agitates the wood." Being built with some view to defence, the house rises from the very edge of the grey cliff, which descends sheer down to the stream. An inscription, on the front of the building, testifies that it was repaired by the poet in 1638. It is well known that Ben Jonson walked from London, on foot, to visit Drummond, and lived several weeks with him at Hawthornden. Under the mansion are several subterraneous caves, hewn out of the solid rock with great labour, and connected



SUBTERRANEOUS PASSAGE.—HAWTHORNDEN.

with each other by long passages; in the court-yard there is a well of prodigious depth, which communicates with them. These caverns are supposed to have been constructed as places of refuge, when the public calamities rendered the ordinary habitations unsafe. The walks around the house are peculiarly fine, but admission to them is limited to Wednesday of each week, and can only be obtained by an order from the proprietor, application for which must be made at the office of Walker and Melville, Esquires, writers to the signet, 110, George-street.

ROSLIN CHAPEL.

HAWTHORNDEN.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

WE insert a letter from our Printer, stating the number Printed of the above Paper. It will remove any doubt as to its being decidedly the best medium for Advertisers of all the Weekly Papers, being the first as regards respectability, and second in circulation to only one in the kingdom :—

"198, Strand, Sept. 15, 1842

"SIR—For the satisfaction of our Advertising Friends, we should be obliged by your stating the number printed of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS since its commencement to No. 18. Please to state also the average number of the last Four Weeks. Yours, respectfully,

"THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"To Mr. R. Palmer, 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street."

"10, Crane-court, Sept. 16, 1842.

"GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request, I beg to state and pledge my word to the truth of the statement—that the number of stamped sheets printed for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from No. 1 to No. 18 inclusive, is 329,530; and that the number for the last four weeks' papers

AVERAGES 23,888 PER WEEK.

The Stamp-office returns, when published, will bear out the above statement. I am, Gentlemen, yours very obediently, "R. PALMER.

"To the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand."

The charge for Advertising is, five lines, or under, 5s., and 9d. per line after. Advertisements must be sent to the Office, 198, Strand, on Thursday at latest.

All the numbers are now reprinted. Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen in the Kingdom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following letter from a correspondent has reference to what appears to have been an error in our notice of St. Mary's Chapel, Southampton, and the poet Gray. Several of our correspondents corroborate the terms of this epistle, which we therefore print entire. "*Stoke, Sep. 21st, 1842.*

"*SIR,—Being on the spot, I take the liberty of forwarding you a few facts, which, it has occurred to me, may be of some assistance to you in settling the question of Grey's last resting place at rest. The following is the inscription on the tablet which was placed in the wall of Stoke church by the direction of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Osborn, who, I am told by the churchwardens of the parish, found the register of Gray's burial :—*

"*Opposite to this stone, in the same tomb upon which he has so feelingly recorded his grief at the loss of a beloved friend, are deposited the remains of Thomas Gray, the Author of the Elegy written in a Country Church yard, &c., &c., &c. He was buried August 6th, 1771.' On the tombstone allusted to in the above inscription, is thus written 'In the vault beneath, are deposited, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, the remains of Mary Antrobus; she died unmarried, Nov. 5, 1749, aged 56. In the same grave-contained, beside her former sister, here sleep the remains of Dorothy Gray, widow, the careful, tender mother of many children, one of whom alone had the misfortune to survive her. She died March 11th, 1753, aged 67.' In addition to the above facts, it is well known that Gray resided a considerable time with his mother and aunt in a house now standing at West-end, Stoke; and also that he used to visit the late T. Penn, Esq., whose late son (John) erected the monument now standing in Stoke Park to Gray's memory. On this monument, erected in 1799, amongst other things it states, that Gray 'Died, July 30th, 1771, lies unnoticed in the church-yard adjoining, under the tomb on which he piously and pathetically recorded the interment of his aunt and mother.' Trusting you will not consider me too presumptuous in submitting these facts to your notice,*

"*I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,*

"*And constant reader,* H."

" *A taker in of the Illustrated London News.*"—*Contribution not suited to a newspaper.*

" *An Old Merchant.*"—*We will try to include the quotation in our markets.*

" *M. P.*"—*We will attend to the suggestion. Such a bill can only be received by the drawer.*

Thanks to J. Clark of Bramley, for his good wishes. Let him send his sketch and description.

" *A nervous person.*"—*We cannot undertake to give medical advice.*

"*Bookworm.*"—*No room for this article.*

" *F. X. 9.*" *will get the print, but the poem is too long for insertion.*

" *Locomotive.*" *He can apply to the Colonial Editor, who, if he have not the paper already, will willingly exchange.*

" *H. C.*"—*We have already given the views in a former paper. It is the first stone of the Victoria Tower that is about to be laid.*

"*Leander.*"—*Thanks; but we fear we cannot use it.*

" *A Subscriber.*"—*Chess problems will be continued at intervals.*

The arch erected by Sir David Milne, came too late for insertion.

" *Censor,*" *next week.*

" *R. Dennis.*" *Channelt.*—*Shall be glad to receive the Nooke.*

" *Nota Bene,*" *Stroud.* *The publication is too contemptible to notice.*

" *N. P.*" *should order his newsman to supply the Saturday evening edition. Where practicable, we recommend this edition for the country, which leaves London by Saturday night's post.*

" *G. F.*"—*Thanks.*

" *Timothy.*"—*Too long for insertion.*

" *Cecil P. de Lancy*" *may consider his proposal accepted.*

" *H. S.*" *Edinburgh.*—*We have referred his letter to the artist.*

" *Zenas,*" *Rochdale.*—*We shall be glad to receive the sketch and description.*

" *A Lover of Nautical Affairs.*"—*The artist disappointed us.*

" *R. Y. W.*"—*Will he send us a sketch of the festival to which his second paragraph alludes*

" *A Subscriber,*" *Sheffield.*—*Thanks.*

" *A reader from the first.*"—*The least amiable man in the world is an unnecessary grumbler.*

" *Aliquis.*"—*No room for Latin song.*

" *H. G. G.*" *is liable.*

" *M. L. B.*" *would be better occupied in giving than requiring the information he asks.*

" *John F. Clark*" *had better call at the office any Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning.*

" *A.*"—*Peterborough shall be illustrated in an early number. Shall be glad to have a communication.*

" *A. Y.*"—*Not of sufficient general interest.*

" *H. P.*"—*Neither.*

" *A Subscriber and Well-wisher,*" *Suffolk.*—*We are sorry we did not receive his suggestion sooner in reference to the map.*

" *H. W. G.*"—*Not this time, we disapprove of the law.*

" *J. D. N.*"—*Yes.*

" *A. D.*" *Leicester.*—*Yes.*

" *E. H. G.*"—*We will try and oblige him; want of room compelled us to omit what he requested.*

" *Friendship's Temple*" *will appear.*

" *J. Athanson.*"—*We agree with him as to the originators of the mischief.*

" *T. M.*" *Winchester.*—*An order should be given to a respectable newsman. Should any difficulty, however, arise in getting the papers on receipt of cash, we will supply from our office.*

" *T. M.*"—*A misprint; it should be Part IV.*

" *A Subscriber,*" *Islington, has our thanks for his communication. We will inquire.*

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Sept. 26, 1842.

SIR—Observing in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the date of September 24, a report under the head of Kensington Police, respecting a person calling himself John Webber, and describing himself as of No. 26, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, I beg to say that I shall feel obliged by your stating immediately upon my authority, that no such person now lives, or ever did live, here. Your humble servant, J. TAPPENDEN,

Steward of the Civil, Military, and Naval Club.

26, Suffolk street, Pall Mall East.

P.S. Nor was he a member of the said club.

[The report was copied from another paper.—ED. I. L. N.]

London, Sept. 29, 1842.

SIR—Seeing your great anxiety to benefit the public at large in the handsome manner you insert every article anyways fitted for your excellent columns, and particularly those which relate to the general good of all, I cannot forego an opportunity of requesting your kind publication of the following truths, respecting the very serious consequences resulting to travellers generally, from the illiberal and selfish plan upon which the second class carriages have been constructed by the railroad proprietors, and which has been a constant source of complaint without remedy.

These carriages originally were inclosed, and consequently safe as it regarded the health of the individuals occupying them; they are now, from sordid motives, thrown open on both sides, and, consequently, from the great velocity with which they run, pour in such a continued stream of cold air and wind through these openings as renders it highly dangerous to all within. I could enumerate serious cases of illness without end, brought on solely from this mode of travelling, and I have no hesitation in saying, numberless deaths have occurred from colds taken in these carriages.

What, Mr. Editor, is every man responsible for leaving anything before his own door, or in the public way, whereby life or limb is endangered and are not these monopolists of the roads equally liable for endangering the lives of her Majesty's liege subjects in a much more extensive and effectual manner.

I could enlarge much, but will not occupy farther your valuable time, than adding, that medical men have an increase of practice from it. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

The Cymreigddon Society.—Several engravings will appear in our 23rd number, illustrating this interesting and ancient Welsh Festival, with a detail of the proceedings.

*** Part 4 is now ready, in a beautiful Tartan wrapper, exquisitely printed by De la Rue, price 3s. Separate wrappers may be had, price 6d. each.

*** Those who feel interested in the boundary question, and consequently in the remarks upon our first page, are referred to the correct Map of the territory, according to the new treaty, published in our last number.

☞ An accident, which prevented the usual supply to some of the newsmen, will, we hope, be a sufficient apology to those subscribers who may receive their papers somewhat later than usual.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

Lord Ashley has, in the indefatigable pursuit of his humane labours for the improvement of the condition of the poor creatures in the mines and factories, made a tour to satisfy himself of the working of the Mines and Collieries Bill; and on his return from his philanthropic visit, has received an address from the "Short Time Committee," every way worthy the perusal of the friends of humanity. We do not, however, call the attention of our readers so much to the address itself—which is, however, beautiful for its earnestness, gratitude, and sincerity—as to one passage in the rejoinder of his lordship, which, although painful in its truth, is most powerful in its eloquence and expression, and will hardly fail to impress the mind strongly with the virtue, the justice, and the necessity, of the civilizing reforms which this excellent nobleman has undertaken, so wisely, so cheerfully, and so industriously, to see consummated with effect. There are few patriots of the modern age who do not content themselves with the mere struggle for what they aim at, but Lord Ashley not only struggles, to a great extent successfully, but when the doors of Parliament are closed, betakes him—not to the preserves for game, but to the districts of distress and oppression, to watch the working of the peculiar legislation which he hopes to find relieving his unfortunate *protegés*. Here is one of his reflections, in answer to the address of the committee, after his labour of love :—

Nor must we omit to impress upon the attention of the public the general displacement of male by the substitution of female labour in a large proportion of the industrious occupations of the country—an evil we have long observed with fear and sorrow. This evil, as you well know, is not confined to the mills and factories of the United Kingdom, but is spreading rapidly and extensively over other departments; desolating, like a torrent, the peace, the economy, and the virtue of the mighty mass of the manufacturing districts. Domestic life and domestic discipline must soon be at an end. Society will consist of individuals no longer grouped into families, so early and so complete is the separation of husband and wife, of parents and children. Thousands of young females of tender years are absorbed day by day in the factories and workshops; every hour is given to their toil, and that toil the most unsuited to their age and sex. In the precious season of youth there is no consideration for the harvest of adult life; they become, not a few of them, wives and mothers, but in utter ignorance of every domestic accomplishment, oftentimes unwilling, more frequently unable, to discharge any connuga land maternal duty. I draw a veil over the enormous licentiousness which alike disgraces and endangers these pursuits; but the late unhappy disturbances have exhibited, to you and to the world, the pernicious results of violating the order of Providence by the abstraction of the females from their peculiar calling; their presence, nay, more, their participation in the riots, has read us a lesson; for when the women of a country become brutalised, the country is left without hope. I speak these things openly to you and without fear, because you know that I love and respect you, and that I have ever said, as I conscientiously believe, that the working classes of these realms are the noblest material in existence for industry, patriotism, and virtue.

All this writing is "beautiful exceedingly" although its matter has within it the sad truth "which makes reflection weep." It will stand of itself as an advocacy of the interests of humanity which it seeks to championize, but we take it up also in connection with another subject whereby it may be made to present a new moral and example. It is this. Those who oppose "short time," that is short hours of work in manufacturing districts, evidently have one chief position in the argument, that short time will produce a lack of labour—that there will not be enough work done. Yet, when discontent and disaffection range abroad, an unexampled depression of labour occurs, and the originators of the evil are of the same class with the men who would deny the fair repose of nature to the factory child. They will do mischief two ways. With a grasping eye to profits they force woman and infant labour on the one hand, and on the other, in a moment of extremity, they reduce wages, and produce a strike which makes all labour in an instant as stagnant as a pool. They are capitalists, however, and therefore the suffering only falls partially upon them. But we strongly suspect that men of this class greatly aided to originate the delusions under which the poor artisans have lately suffered by their insubordinate acts. They first incited them to dissatisfaction—then goaded them from labour—then, by dint of capital, forced them back. Now, here is an example of the mischief which the sin and wickedness both of agitators and agitated have tended to produce. In an article in the *Stockport Chronicle*, entitled, "The Turnout, and its results," it is proved that the cost of the recent strike, to Stockport alone, was seventy-five thousand pounds. Most of this was, of course, borne by the obstinate labourers, though, some, also, by the master capitalist; but the Stockport paper thus points the consequence :—

To impress more forcibly upon minds of every order of intellect the proper estimate of the real magnitude of this tremendous loss, we give below the following lots of different commodities, any one of which might have been purchased with £75,000 :—35,000 sacks of flour, a quantity sufficient for this town for six months; 375,000 loads of potatoes (at present prices), plenty for the same for five years; 3,000,000 pecks of apples, or 25,000,000 quarts of plums, at last Friday's prices; 1,125,000 gallons of beer, at 1s. 6d. per gallon; 150,000 tons of coals; 150,000 men's hats; 300,000 pairs of shoes of all sizes; 1,000,000 pairs of hose, at 1s. 6d. per pair; or would have given £7 10s. worth of clothing, bedding, and furniture, to every family in the borough; or it would pay the whole rental of the town for one year; or the whole poor and other rates for three years; or have maintained the police establishment for two generations. It would have supported all the Sunday schools of the borough a whole generation; or have given a day-school education to the whole of its youth for ten years. It would have erected a manufactory equal to any in the borough; or five workhouses equal to that on Shawheath; or have bought and laid out, in the vicinity of the town, a pleasure-park or promenade of several hundred acres for the use of the inhabitants for ever.

Now all this lamentable statement should carry a twofold moral—first, a moral to the poor, that to rush wildly into insubordination, no matter by whom incited, is to fearfully increase the amount of human poverty, misery, and deprivation; and next, a moral to the rich, that the poor are deserving of a humane respect—that it is the province of the higher to protect the humbler classes—and that it is by denying to such evils as Lord Ashley has exposed a christian and legitimate relief, and sharpening the stings of poverty and wrong, by using capital against humanity for individual aggrandisement, that even crime may seem invested with a sort of justice in its exercise, and rebellion be taught to assume the aspect of patriotism to those who unfortunately may be ignorant and deluded, as well as aggrieved.

A trial has taken place during the week—recorded in another column—in which a man has been tried for the murder of three human beings upon the high seas. The man was English, the deceased sailors were Spanish, and therefore, the proverbial manliness of our national character should at least have been brought into play, and the majesty of our laws vindicated by a due protection of the foreigner if he were aggrieved. The result of the trial in question was, however, one to make us blush for the jury—and their verdict would indeed put in jeopardy the virtue of our opinions of the frank and generous character of British impartiality, if we were not proudly convinced that we are recording an exception and not a rule. The evidence was strong and indisputable. It did not, perhaps, prove actual murder, although most people would, on perusal, arrive at a perception of manslaughter of a very cruel and aggravated kind, but it did afford a thrilling picture of brutal torture and heartless tyranny practised by an Englishman upon three unhappy foreigners who seem to have met a wretched death under their exercise. The jury, however, thought proper to consider that the indictments had broken down, save in one instance wherein the culprit was convicted of an assault (!) and sentenced to three months' hard labour. The *Times* comments upon the sentence and significantly adduces the contrast of another conviction of a prisoner seventy years old for defrauding a woman of eleven pounds, ten shillings, who is punished by the recorder with *two years' hard labour*. Three Spanish lives thus appear to fetch in an English court of justice exactly one eighth of the retribution which is awarded to a man upon the verge of the grave who has falsely procured from another a matter of eleven guineas. Our English money fearfully weighs down humanity in the scale. It is melancholy to contemplate these palpable errors of the human heart and judgment, and we must own that every one of them of which we read, seems like a blot of disgrace and dishonour upon the otherwise fair page of our national character.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—Thursday being the day for the choice of a new chief magistrate for the city, an unusual crowd assembled in and near Guildhall, in consequence of the expected refusal of the aldermanic body to accept Alderman Thomas Wood as Lord Mayor elect. After the usual routine in the Court, Alderman T. Wood addressed the livery, and complained of the treatment he had received, and his willingness to meet every charge that could be brought against him. Alderman Lainson, being in ill health, had requested to be passed by; and Alderman Thomas Wood and Alderman Humphery were then returned to the Court of Alderman to their choice—which fell on the latter alderman, to the exclusion, for the present, of Alderman T. Wood, whose turn it was to serve the office of Lord Mayor. The usual votes of thanks to the Lord Mayor, Sir John Pirie, and the Sheriffs, Alderman Magnay and Mr. Rogers were then proposed and carried; and the meeting separated.

SWEARING IN OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.—Agreeably to ancient custom, a common hall was held on Wednesday, at two o'clock, when the usual oaths were administered to Mr. Alderman Hooper and Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., the newly-elected sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex, upon entering upon their official duties for the ensuing year. After the sheriffs had taken the oaths, and signed the declaration that they would not use any influence they might possess in virtue of their office to the injury of the Established Church, they were invested with their gold chains, and other insignia of this important office. Mr. Hardwick and Grafton-street Pilcher, Esq., of Broad-street, were nominated by the sheriffs as their under sheriffs, and took the usual oaths. The Lord Mayor, the late sheriffs, and other civic dignitaries, arrived at Guildhall in state a few minutes before two o'clock, but it was nearly a quarter past two o'clock before they entered the hall. The hall was numerously attended.

THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM.—The niches in the gallery at the Reform Club are appropriated to the reception of portraits of celebrated deceased Reformers; and it will be a gratification to the numerous admirers of the late Lord Sydenham to know that an excellent likeness of the late Governor-General of Canada has just been placed in the niche opposite the portrait of one of the earliest and most distinguished Reformers, Lord Holland.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Wednesday at the East India House, but was very thinly attended. The minutes of the last Court having been read, and some papers laid upon the table, Mr. D. Salomons postponed, until the next Court, the motion of which he had given notice for the production of an estimate of the expense incurred by the war in Affghanistan to 31st December, 1841. Mr. Lewis also postponed to the next Court, a motion of which he had given notice for to-day, to call the attention of the Court to the papers which have recently been printed and laid before the proprietors, in relation to the commission of inquiry held at Sattara, on the Rajah of Sattara, in October, 1836, and the conduct of the commissioners who sat on the inquiry. The hon. proprietor gave notice that he would, at the next Court, bring forward a motion to prevent, for the future, the withdrawal of any business of which notice had been given, until the matter should have been regularly proposed and seconded. (Hear.) He further gave notice of a motion on the part of Mr. Sullivan, for substituting to a greater extent the agency of the natives of India for that of Europeans in the civil administration of their own affairs. (Hear, hear.) There being no other business to proceed with, the Chairman declared the Court adjourned.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—The governors of this institution dined together on St. Matthew's Day, according to ancient custom, in the great hall of the building. Mr. Bentley, the new treasurer, in the chair. There were upwards of 100 of the most active supporters of this great establishment present. The president, Alderman Lucas, was not able to attend, in consequence of ill health. After toasts of ceremony were passed, the chairman rose to propose prosperity to the institution, whose flourishing state they could not meet without most enthusiastically cheering. The toast was drunk with great approbation. Several other toasts were drunk, and the whole business of the evening afforded the highest gratification.

THE DEANERY OF WESTMINSTER.—On Tuesday it was notified to Lord John Thynne, the sub-dean of Westminster, and the canon in residence, Dr. Causton, that the appointment of Dean of Westminster, vacant by the demise of the Very Rev. Dr. Ireland, had been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Thomas Turton, dean of Peterborough. A recent act of parliament has very materially interfered with the interests of the clerical body known as the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Until within a very short time since the government of the Abbey funds was vested in a dean and twelve prebends, who, after paying all demands, setting aside so much for repairs of the Abbey, and a certain portion for the ecclesiastical commissioners, divided the residue amongst themselves, the dean taking the large share, and the prebends according to their seniority. The new act limits the number of prebends, who are now to be called canons, to six, after the number, which is at present eleven, shall be so far reduced by death. All new canons will be paid a permanent stipend, and the dean, instead of realising the princely income of his predecessors, will, coming under the new law, be limited to an income of £3000 per annum. The surplus is to be given over to the ecclesiastical commissioners, who are to appropriate it to the building of new churches and increasing the value of poor curacies.

We regret to have to announce the premature decease of Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Baronet, the Irish Master of the Rolls, which melancholy event took place on Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, in George-street, Hanover-square. Sir Michael was appointed to his judicial office by the Liberals about six years ago, and the bench has never been occupied, in that country nor in England, by a man of more unimpeachable integrity, or brighter qualifications as a lawyer.

ROYAL MAIL (WEST INDIA) STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On Wednesday an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this company took place at the London Tavern, to consider matters connected with the company of high importance. At one o'clock Mr. J. Irving, M.P., the chairman, and Mr. Colville, the deputy chairman, with the other directors, took their places. After a long discussion a resolution was carried by a large majority declaratory of the intention of the company to support the Directors in carrying out the objects of this grand national undertaking.

THE STATUE OF WILLIAM IV., ABOUT TO BE ERECTED IN KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—On Wednesday an immense block of hayter, or Devonshire granite, the largest block of stone ever imported into the port of London, was removed from Tuckerell's Norway Wharf, Greenwich, to Chadwick's Wharf, Millbank, for the purpose of forming the lower part of the statue of the late king.

The prize of ten pounds, offered by Mr. Macready, for the best song and chorus in *As You Like It*, has been awarded to Mr. Henry Smart, nephew of Sir George Smart.

A CARGO OF WILD BEASTS.—Early on Monday morning the steamer Monarch arrived at her moorings off the Custom-house, her decks being almost covered with cages containing an extensive collection of wild animals, a transhipment from Hull. Amongst them were a remarkably fine young lion from Zauzebar, a pair of striped hyenas from India; a very beautiful pair of the Sasin antelopes from the borders of Persia, the horns of the male nearly two feet long, forming a perfect spiral; a most interesting specimen of the gnu antelope, from the Cape of Good Hope, called by the Dutch boers of South Africa the baas or master, from his great strength; and one of the most formidable of the monkey tribe ever brought to this country. The last animal stands nearly four feet high. The whole of the cargo was landed at daylight, and forwarded in vans to their destined resting-place, after all their wanderings, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

PRICES OF BREAD IN THE METROPOLIS.—The various prices at which bread is sold in the metropolis call loudly for some legislative enactment fixing the assize. The 4lb. loaf of the best household bread is now selling in Tottenham-court-road for 6½d., in the Borough and Lambeth for 6½d., in the Broadway, Blackfriars, and places adjacent for 6d., and in Oxford-street, Holborn, Drury-lane, Clare-market, and the Seven Dials, for 7d., and 7½d. The full-price bakers charge from 8½d. to 9½d. That extortion exists somewhere is evident, and it is equally plain that neither the corn-merchant nor the miller is in fault, else bread could not be sold by one baker at such a reduction more than another;—upon whom, then, does the blame rest?

SUICIDES FROM THE BRIDGES.—On Monday morning, about half-past one o'clock, a young woman, who appeared to be about twenty-five years of age, mounted the parapet from one of the recesses on the north-east side of London-bridge, and rolled herself over into the river, after striking the abutment of the arch in her descent. She went down immediately, and no more was seen of her. The female was dressed in a green bonnet and plaid shawl. On the same day, about half-past nine in the evening, as some passengers were passing over Waterloo-bridge, a man was observed to throw himself into the Thames from the third lower Middlesex recess. An alarm was instantly raised, and several boats put off from Strand-lane stairs, and also two police galleys, but, from the tide drawing rapidly down, in a short time the unfortunate man disappeared. The deceased appeared to be about forty-five years of age, very much pockmarked, of fair complexion, and was dressed in a brown great coat. The deceased left a large street-door key behind him on the seat of the recess.

ROBBERIES.—From the house No. 55, Baker-street, the property of Mrs. Cook, eight silver table spoons, seven desert, four tea, and two salt, all with crest two eagles' heads holding a ring in each mouth.—From the house of Mr. M'Lochlan, 4, Lansdown-terrace, London-fields, Hackney, a lady's dress, watered drab colour; a small Geneva linked gold chain; a crystal brooch, shape of a butterfly, with hair enclosed; a turquoise ring, set with pearls; a cornelian necklace with white beads; a Turkish bead bracelet, and other property.—From the girls' school-room, Princes-road, Lambeth, the property of the Rev. Mr. Eaden, 3 Randal-place, Vassal-road, an eight-day spring dial, maker's name Hurst, Lambeth-walk.—From the house of Mrs. Davis, 2, Middle-row, Knightsbridge, a small box, containing four sovereigns and a half sovereign, £1 in silver, some silver and copper coins, and several articles of jewellery.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.—We understand that the mortal remains of the Marquis Wellesley are to receive the last tribute of his country's respect by being deposited among the illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey. The funeral, it is expected, will be a public one, but the day has not, up to the present time, been decided upon.—*Globe*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Rev. Henry Vigne, vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex, has made over, gratuitously and in perpetuity, to the inhabitants of that place in trust, one acre of land to be kept solely as a play-ground for the children of the national schools.

APPREHENSION OF MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, FOR SEDITION.—This morning (Friday), Mr. Feargus O'Connor was brought up at Bow-street, having been arrested upon a government warrant, for certain inflammatory speeches which have lately been delivered by him. The examination was strictly private, no person being present except the parties and their solicitors, the chief magistrate, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Burnsby, the chief clerk. The prisoner was taken first to Gardener's-lane station-house, but subsequently he was taken in custody to Bow-street. Mr. O'Connor was apprehended in a coffee-shop, and the warrant was issued, we have since learned, for seditious words spoken at Manchester on the occasion of a meeting for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Mr. Hunt (Mr. John Campbell has also been arrested on a similar charge.) The result was, Mr. O'Connor was bound over to appear on his trial at Manchester at the next April Assizes. The amount of bail required was, for himself £1000, and two other sureties of £500 each. It is reported that Mr. Campbell was taken to Manchester by the five o'clock train; the bail was required to the amount of £1600—himself in £800, and two others of £400 each.

MANCHESTER, Friday Evening.—The work of arrest is going on here. This morning the Rev. J. Scholfield and son, James Leach, Messrs. Railton, M'Cartney, Doyle, Ellison, and six others were arrested and taken to the New Bailey, examined, and remanded till Tuesday next.

LEEDS. This morning (Friday) the Rev. W. Hill, editor of the *Northern Star*, and Mr. T. B. Smith, were arrested, and taken to Manchester on a charge of conspiracy.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. G. J. Harney was arrested here to-day (Friday), and at once sent to Manchester for examination before the magistrates there.

THE INDOSTAN STEAM SHIP.—SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 24.—This splendid vessel left here to-day for her destination, and to open the new line of steam communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez, in concert with the Oriental Company's vessels running between this and Alexandria. She is looked upon as the first link of a grand chain of inter-communication, destined to effect immense benefits, both for Great Britain and her vast Oriental possessions.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE CITY.—Another failure on the Corn Exchange has to be noticed—the firm of Messrs. Hays, Irvine, and Anderson, has been under the necessity of suspending its payments. The liabilities of the house are said to reach £100,000, but, according to some reports which were current on 'Change, they do not much exceed £60,000. Two or three more cases of suspension are looked for to-morrow.—*Post, Friday.*

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Cubitt is now making a new square on the Marquis of Westminster's Pimlico estate, to be called Saint George's-square, extending from Besborough-place to the river. It will be 1170 feet wide, and 1213 yards long. Mr. Cubitt is also going to erect a chain pier at the foot of Vauxhall Bridge, for the accommodation of the steamers. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have let the kitchen-garden and orchard of Kensington Palace, for building villas and cottages. No property erected on the site is to be of less value than £800 or £900: some of the houses will be worth £2000.

The new sheriffs were sworn in to-day (Friday) at Westminster with the usual ceremonies.

NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—We are happy to announce that the government has determined to establish a school of design in this town, as may be learned from communications, which have been received by the mayor, from the Earl of Lincoln, M.P.—*Nottingham Journal.*

PROMISSARY NOTES IN CIRCULATION.—England:—Bank of England, £19,914,000, Private Banks, £5,098,259, Joint Stock Banks, £2,819,749; Scotland:—Chartered and Private Joint Stock Banks, £2,648,549; Ireland:—Bank of Ireland, £2,806,000. Private Banks and Joint Stock Banks, £1,058,012. Total, £34,949,594. Bullion in the Bank of England, £9,816,000. John Thornton, Stamps and Taxes, Sept. 30, 1842.

THE BARINGS.—We have heard it stated that the long-established and wealthy firm of Baring, Brothers, and Co., have returned their profits to the income-tax commissioners, on the average of the last three years, at less than £150, and that they have requested the proper authorities to send clerks to examine their books and ascertain the correctness of the returns. This strange circumstance is attributed to their dealings with some of the repudiating States of America.—*Sun.*

ADELPHI THEATRE.—This favourite little theatre commenced its season last night with a corps which promises well for public patronage. Mr. P. Bedford, Mr. Wright, Mr. O. Smith, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Lyon, Miss Faucit, and Miss Murray, are names to which the public have long been familiar, the absence of which at this house could scarcely be stoned for. Under such circumstances, it is to be regretted that their first new drama should not have been more decidedly successful. It was termed *The Owl Sisters; or the Haunted Abbey Ruins*; it was too long, and the audience were consequently so wearied that the last act was almost a struggle for existence. The *Rifle Brigade* and *Norma* followed, and made the audience feel that they were once more in their own old house for genuine talented entertainment. The house was very crowded.

FIRE AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—Last night (Thursday) a fire broke out in the property-room of Sadler's Wells Theatre, which was completely extinguished in about half an hour, and the performances proceeded. The fire was happily confined to the room in which it originated.

FIRE AT GREENWICH.—On Friday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Carpenter, confectioner, of London-street, Greenwich. In a very short time the engine from the West of England, and two others, were on the spot; but before the flames could be subdued, property to the amount of between three and four hundred pounds was destroyed. Mr. Carpenter is insured.

ROBBERY.—Between six and nine on Wednesday evening, a daring and extensive robbery was committed at the house of Mr. Bragg, the Britannia, Lower-road, Islington, when a japanned cash-box, about 18 inches by 8, which contained £241 in sovereigns, £18 in silver, &c. &c., was stolen.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A traveller, who has just arrived from Wolverhampton, states that the greatest apprehensions are entertained for the quiet of the town. The notices of the men that they will no longer work for the present wages terminate next Saturday; after which day they are resolved not to turn into work unless the masters make an advance, which the latter are equally resolved not to do.

CHARGE OF ARSON AT LIVERPOOL.—The *Liverpool Mail* contains a long account of the examination of a man, named Patrick Doran, on the charge of setting fire to his premises, which are insured for £500. The evidence against the prisoner being closed, the further inquiry was adjourned. The prisoner was ordered to be confined meanwhile in the main bridewell.

ST. LEONARD'S, Sept. 28.—A sad accident happened here today; the up-coach to town, turning round by the Saxon Hotel to the London-road, upset. Several of the passengers were bruised; the portor was much injured, and was attended by Mr. Smith, surgeon, from the time of the accident till he breathed his last, about half-past seven this evening.

NORWICH.—A lad named Skipper, 17 or 18 years of age, has been committed to Norwich gaol, on a charge of setting fire to a stack of straw, which stood near the wall of St. Faith's union-house. The boy acknowledged that he set it on fire, hoping that it would burn down the workhouse, that he might be no longer fed on bread and water.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—An extraordinary and most inhuman attempt was made, on Sunday last, by a man named James Mallers, or Mallard, to murder his wife, at Hemingford, Cambridgeshire. The following we give in detail:—

Mallers and his father-in-law lived next door to one another, and on Sunday afternoon, during divine service, while all the persons residing in the house belonging his own were at church, he enticed his wife (who is pregnant) to the brink of a well in the back part of the premises, and, watching his opportunity, when the unfortunate woman's attention was engaged, he seized her suddenly and threw her head foremost into the well, which is about ten or twelve feet deep. In the fall the poor creature's head came upwards, and, as there was not more than five feet of water in the well, she was enabled to keep her mouth above the surface. Seeing that his object was not likely to be effected, the murderous wretch jumped down upon her shoulders, and endeavoured to trample her under the water. During this attempt the struggles of the woman for life were dreadful; and each time that her head rose above the surface she made use of the brief breathing space to beseech him in the most agonising tones to spare her, promising that if he would desist from his design she would not mention a word of what had happened. He replied that he had gone too far to stop, and also would hang him if he spared her life. Moved at last, either by the fear that somebody would arrive, or by pity for his victim, he relented, got a ladder, and helped her out. The moment she was inside her bedroom, she had the presence of mind to lock the door. He tried to get into the room, but not succeeding made his escape. When the monster's father-in-law returned from church the circumstances became known, and the magisterial authorities having been made acquainted with them, the poor woman's deposition was taken down, and a warrant issued for the apprehension of the prisoner, who is supposed to have come to London.

SINGULAR CONSPIRACY AT BRISTOL.—Mr. Traill was engaged at Union-hall, on Friday, in the detection of one of the most extraordinary frauds ever attempted.—

A timber merchant of Bristol, named Woolley, a widower, had permitted his deceased wife's sister, named Briers, to reside in his house; and in the month of June last she made a representation to him relative to a Miss Louisa Poole King, of Redcliffe-parade, Bristol. She told him that young lady had taken a great fancy to him, and that she knew him by her passing his house frequently, and that she had expressed a strong inclination to be more acquainted with him, and that her hopes of happiness were fixed upon him. Briers then asked him if he had and objection to cultivate the acquaintance of such an amiable and accomplished young lady as Miss King, and he was aware of the respectability of her family, he intimated a desire to acquesce in her wishes. After a series of letter writing (forgeries), messages, and presents, between the parties, the time was fixed for the marriage, and the parties left Bristol (*Miss King* not wishing her friends to know of the wedding), and, on their arrival in town, they put up at the St. Paul's Coffee house, from whence they removed to the Bridge House Hotel, where they assumed Miss King informed him that she had a fortune of £47,000, £27,000 of which she should make over to him, and the remainder to be settled on her for life. He acquiesced in this proposition, and they were married at St. John's Church, in the borough, on the 12th instant. After the ceremony they went into private lodgings in Thomas-street, where they remained until they set out on their return to Bristol. They remained in St. Thomas-street for a week after the nuptials, at the expiration of which time they went to Bristol, and on their arrival they proceeded to Redcliffe-square, and Briers went to Mr. King's house, as she said, to appraise Mrs. Woolley's lady's maid that her mistress, who had changed her name to Mrs. Woolley, was desirous of seeing her next day at her husband's house. The prisoners then each gave him a kiss, and departed, as he supposed, for the ebony carriage, saying they should be back in half an hour, and they then went away, taking with them, without his knowledge, two large trunks and a box belonging to him, containing various articles, his property, and he had seen neither of the "ladies" until that day he met them in the city, and gave them into custody. In Briers' possession was found a gold watch belonging to him. He knew a woman named Allen, in Bristol, who he had every reason to believe was concerned in the conspiracy. He did not know to what family the woman to whom he was married belonged, but he believed she was of low origin; that she had been a servant, that she could not write, and that she had a brother a sailor, who lived in Radcliffe-street, Bristol.—Mr. Clarkson said, that as the case was not yet matured against the prisoners, he should request that they might be remanded, in order to give time to take a third party into custody, when other facts relating to this extraordinary case would be brought to light. His intention was to prefer a charge of forgery at common law against Mary Ann Morgan, and also of larceny against the other prisoner.—The prisoners were then remanded, Morgan saying that she was led into it by her fellow-prisoner.

POLICE.—GUILDHALL.—*Margaret Farrell*, a tall, elegant-looking girl, of about 22 years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with attempting to destroy herself, by throwing herself from Blackfriar's-bridge, on Thursday evening. The prisoner said that her mother lived in Palace New-road, Westminster.—The magistrate remanded her for two days, and gave directions to the Clerk to apply to the father of the girl respecting his daughter.

GREAT QUEEN-SQUARE.—*William Dell* was charged with having fraudulently obtained goods from a number of tradesmen, by representing himself as a gentleman's butler, sent by his master. He stands remanded for a week.

GREAT ORMOND-STREET.—*James Uwins*, porter, in the employ of Messrs. Norbey and Co., linen-drapers in Leicester-square, was finally examined for robbing his employers, and fully committed.

UNION-HALL.—*Thomas Taylor*, a fishing-line keeper in Horsleydown, was charged with having smuggled brandy, Geneva cordials, and tobacco on his premises. The mitigated penalty of £50 was inflicted, and in default of payment committed for six months to Horsemonger gaol

BOW-STREET.—FASHIONABLE THIEF.—This day (Friday) *Baron Kame*, the man charged with stealing two rings and a pin from Mrs. Johnson, of Palace-yard, was brought up. The prisoner has undergone several examinations, the facts of which have appeared. Mr. Twyford finally sent him to Newgate for trial.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.—In a correspondence lately commenced betwixt the Pope and the Cabinet of the Tuileries, his Holiness, whilst praising to the skies M. Guizot's Administration, hinted that he wished his Excellency would enter into the true road to his salvation. The Minister, who, as you of course know, is a Protestant, answered, that on his part he daily offered up prayers for the *conversion of his Holiness!*—*Post.*—[This is a regular Joe Miller.]

The Paris papers state that the accounts from Algiers were disastrous. The Flitta tribe, one on which the French most counted, have risen, and driven General d'Arbouville back into Mostaganem, with fifty men *hors de combat*. The camp of Setiff has been fiercely attacked; but few details have arrived.

HANOVER.—The King of Hanover appeared at the theatre of his capital on the 20th inst., for the first time since the death of the Queen. A letter in the *Frankfort Journal* states that the audience expressed their joy at his recovery from his recent illness by acclamations.—*Galignani.*

The Emperor of Russia has published an ukase, authorising the banker, Baron Streglitz, of St. Petersburgh, to make a loan of 40 to 50 millions silver roubles to defray the expenses of the railroad between St. Petersburgh and Moscow. The amount to be issued every year will depend upon the outlay which the railroad may require, and six months' notice will be given to Baron Streglitz.

VIEW OF LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, the first commercial city in the British empire, if not in the world, is situated on the north-west coast of England, and upon the northern shore of the river Mersey. Its range of extensive and magnificent docks excites the admiration of all stranger visitors, and, when coupled with the general appearance of the town, at once establishes its claim to being considered one of the finest cities in Europe.

Although Liverpool has attained this high standing amongst the towns of England, yet this eminence has only been acquired of late years. The etymology of the two first syllables of its name, Liver, or *Lever*, is derived from the fact of the district, part of which gives *site* to the town, being originally the possession of the family of Lever, whose pedigree and arms are noted in the Harleian Collection. The latter portion of the name, *pool*, is traced to the fact of this portion of Lancashire being formerly a marsh or pool. The derivation of Lever, as above, has been disputed; and some etymologists have advanced claims to this portion of the name being derived from *Liver*, the name of a bird which is said to have frequented this place.

It also deserves the attention of the historian from being the residence of Roger de Poictiers, lord of the honour of Lancaster, who possessed a castle so early as 1076. This castle was dismantled in 1659, and remained in a dilapidated state till 1721, when it was finally demolished, and the church of St. George was erected on its site. In the two insurrections in the north in the cause of the exiled Stuarts the inhabitants of the town, from its defenceless condition, were under serious apprehension for its safety; for, though a fort was constructed at its north-western extremity, it was inadequate to the security of a port of such rising consequence. Its commerce extends to all parts of the known world, and the docks are continually crowded with British and foreign merchantmen trading between England and the European continent, the West Indies, America, Africa, and Asia. An immense traffic is also carried on here with Scotland and Ireland, in the interchange of goods, &c. Strangers are particularly struck with the number and immensity of the Liverpool Docks. They are reckoned the first known; and their magnitude corresponds with the importance of the town. Clarence Dock is the principal resort of steam-vessels of all sizes and from various parts. It was opened in 1830, and has a surface of 29,313 square yards.

It were needless, here, to enumerate particulars relative to the rapid extension of the commercial character of Liverpool; nor is it necessary that we should enter into full details relative to the rapid growth of the town—we may cite one proof:—In St. Martin's district alone (which is a strip of land lying between New Scotland-road and the canal, bounded on the south by Burlington-street, and on the north by Boundary-street), there have been 300 houses built within the last fifteen months, containing, upon the most moderate computation, 2100 souls; and it is calculated that 300 houses more will be built in the course of another year. The total population of the district at present is 10,000. In five or six years this will probably be doubled; and, when the whole space is covered with buildings, there will be not less than 40,000 inhabitants, all of the working classes. The houses of Liverpool are constructed both of brick and stone, and many of them are very spacious; perhaps no other town in England has received greater improvement, during the past half century, than has been conferred upon Liverpool. Before that period the streets were narrow and inconvenient, and the houses were devoid of all claim to architectural beauty; but the alterations of late years give the town an air of elegance and commodiousness not to be met with in any of our English seaport towns. This alteration has been produced by the exertions of the corporation, in whom is vested the proprietary of a great proportion of the houses. As the leases of these have progressively worn out, they have been re-let only on condition of expending certain sums necessary for their embellishment. The appearance of the town is enriched with a great number of beautiful churches and other public buildings, markets, arcade, cemetery, &c. &c. The value of bonded property in the port cannot be valued at less than two millions sterling. The borough sends two members to Parliament.

GREAT FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN LIVERPOOL.

On the morning of Friday week, the most destructive fire which has taken place in this town since the memorable destruction of the Gores in 1801, broke out in a yard occupied by Mr. Penniston, dry-salter, about the centre of Crompton-street. As Inspector Massey and officer Hitchmough were going their rounds, about five minutes before three o'clock, they discovered the fire, and on entering the premises, which are situated close to Mr. Isaac's oil and varnish mill, they found a bench on fire, which they supposed communicated the flames to the roof of the shed. The fire was alive under the engine-boiler, and the door of the furnace wide open. When they entered, there was no person but themselves upon the premises. The steam in the boiler was also partly up at the time. Information was immediately conveyed to the fire-police station, and three engines, under the direction of Mr. Hewitt, immediately started off, and reached the scene of destruction shortly after three o'clock. The wind at this period was blowing a strong gale from the north, and the rain poured down heavily. The three engines were instantly got into play, and in a few minutes were joined by the remainder of the engines, and one belonging to the West of England Insurance Company. All their efforts, however, availed little, for owing to the combustible materials of the premises, as well as the nature of the goods which they contained, the fire continued to gain head, and in about twenty minutes after its commencement, the warehouse in which it had commenced, and two others adjoining, were completely destroyed. Mr. Isaac's oil and varnish works next fell a sacrifice to the flames, and the combustible materials in this gentleman's premises caused such a volume of flame as excited in the beholders feelings of awe and admiration. Henceforth the fire set at defiance all the efforts of the fire-police, and the continued torrents of water which, without intermission, they poured upon the burning mass, did not appear to make the least impression upon it. The sheds and cooperage of Messrs. Taylor and Green were next assailed, and added fuel to the devouring element. These gentlemen are also extensive owners of carts, lorreys, and horses, and we are happy to state that this part of their property was removed to a place of safety. The wind however, being chiefly from the north, forced the flames towards Formby-street, which, with the exception of a range of new cottages at the top, and a dwelling-house opposite, in the occupation of Mrs. Bark, consisted of ranges of splendid warehouses recently built. It still advanced eastwardly towards Great Howard-street, deserting in its onward course several yards and sheds, and at length reached the yard of the Messrs. Molyneux, the front of which is in Great Howard-street, but it runs a considerable distance backwards in a westerly direction. Here, again, it received additional strength from considerable quantities of timber in the yards and sheds. The fire still progressed onwards up Formby-street, and caught some bonded sheds which front Great Howard-street. These, with the goods which they contained, were in a short time added to the mass of burning and smoking ruins which now occupied the sites of the previous buildings, and left nothing but outward walls standing. All the sheds and yards between Crompton-street and Formby-street were, in a few hours, either a mass of ruins or in flames; and the wind still continuing to blow freshly from the north, the fire was communicated, about five o'clock, from the adjoining sheds to the rear of the fine warehouses and sheds on the north side of Formby-street. On this side of the street, in the course of about two hours, four warehouses belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Rayner, one ditto, the property of Mr. Taylor, and three bonded sheds belonging to Mr. Gray, were destroyed. At this period the fire had assumed an awful magnitude, and burned with great ferocity. These warehouses and sheds were chiefly filled with cotton, but contained considerable quantities of other kinds of merchandise. On the ground floor of one of these warehouses there were no fewer than one thousand barrels of turpentine, to which, when in flames, no description can do adequate justice. It burned as long as any of the turpentine remained, with the fiercest intensity, and by its own mere force, as its situation precluded the operation of the wind, it set fire to the new sheds on the opposite side of the street, in the occupation of Mr. M'Knight. The working of the various fire-engines, the encouraging cheers of the men as they rapidly plied the handles of the engines, the roaring of the vast volume of flame which ascended from the burning pile, the crashing of the timbers, and the falling of the disrupted and destroyed walls, could not fail of impressing every beholder with the strongest emotions of terror and astonishment. Here it becomes our painful duty, whilst recording this melancholy event, to notice one of those fatal occurrences which almost always accompany fires of any considerable magnitude. Two of the fire-police engines, with a full complement of men, were hard at work, pouring a continued discharge of water upon the sheds of Mr. M'Knight, when, without any warning whatever, a great explosion or crash took place in one of the warehouses on the north side of the street, and almost over where the engines were being worked: simultaneously with the noise, the wall of the warehouse fell, partly into the street and partly upon a shed adjoining, belonging to Mr. Gray. Some of the men had the good fortune to make their escape; but such as had not time were buried in the ruins. Of the number of those who were thus overwhelmed by the falling mass, were three men in the employ of Mr. M'Knight, who, at the time of the occurrence, were busily engaged in removing goods lowered from the sheds. Several of the fire-police were also buried in the ruins. With every promptitude the sufferers were released; but many of them without the least signs of animation. All the wounded were immediately taken to the Northern Hospital, where every suitable attention was immediately paid to them. Amongst the number taken to the hospital was Inspector Riding, who had one of his legs broken. In addition to this calamity, we have to notice the death of a very useful and active officer of the name of Samuel Hodson. The station of this officer, previous to his death, was in Castle-street, opposite the coach stand, and he was well known through his civility and the faithful discharge of his duty. About half-past six, he and officers Bates and Tuck were holding their branches directing the water against the burning premises of Mr. M'Knight, when Tuck, it appears, saw some idea of the wall falling, and gave intimation to that effect to the other officers. A burning bale of cotton, however, fell into the street; Hodson ran towards it to remove it out of the way, when the wall fell, and buried him in the ruins. Tuck at the moment seized hold of Bates, and pulled him from beneath the falling mass, and thus happily saved both their lives. The body of poor Hodson still remains under the ruins. Several gentlemen, who were assisting and encouraging the men, had also a very narrow escape. Amongst these were the head constable, Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Maxwell, agent for Hillie insurance companies. Both these gentlemen were severely hurt, and blackened all over from the falling materials. It would be supererogatory to notice the zeal and activity of both these gentlemen wherever duty leads them,—for our own part we are sure their zeal carries them beyond all regard for self, and it is to be feared that their disregard for their own personal safety will, at some time or other, be attended with serious consequences to themselves. Mr. M'Knight, the lessee of several of the sheds, also incurred great danger, as did also Mr. Priestman, of the firm of Messrs. Wm. Brown and Priestman. Both these gentlemen were busily engaged in superintending the removal of goods from the different sheds when the accident occurred, but we are happy to say they sustained no personal injury. Inspector Quick was also present when the accident occurred, and most praiseworthily exerted himself to rescue the sufferers from their horrible situation. A master carter, named Campbell, was most active to render every service in his power, and his conduct has been represented to us as most praiseworthy. The cries of the sufferers whilst under the burning mass were most appalling. During the time of this awful occurrence, two firemen, named Little and Nelson, were busily employed in pouring water upon the upper floors of Mr. Maw's iron warehouses. Whilst thus occupied the flames attacked the lower part of the premises, and cut off their retreat. Every one who saw them gave them up for lost, but, very fortunately, there was a jigger rope on the premises, down which they descended, and thus saved themselves to the over gratification of their comrades. About six o'clock the wind veered a little to the westward, and drove the flames over Formby-street to the warehouses and sheds on the south side. These were speedily in flames. The sheds of Mr. M'Knight, and the sheds and warehouses of Mr. Rayner were rapidly enveloped in one fiery mass. Mr. M'Knight's property was filled with sugar and rice, just landed from the Bland, from Calcutta. Much of this was destroyed, and much, we are happy to state, was removed in time; but of the cotton which filled the warehouses and sheds of Mr. Rayner, little was saved. All this property was entirely new, and such was the avidity of the fire, that in about two hours after they were attacked, they were one mass of flame from Formby-street to Neptune-street. Two iron warehouses, in Formby-street, owing to the incombustible nature of their materials, have as yet escaped destruction; but the warehouses and sheds on each side are a mass of utter ruins. During the raging of the fiery element, several persons were busily employed in the upper lofts of these warehouses, hoisting up buckets of water, so long as the ruins did not prevent all access to them, and dashing it over the floors and walls to keep them cool; but so great was the heat, that the water evaporated in steam as quickly as it was thrown upon the heated floors and walls. The ground upon which the fire took place forms an oblong square. To the north it commences in Crompton-street, and terminates to the south in Neptune-street. On the east it runs along a portion of Great Howard-street, and to the west it is bounded by Waterloo-road and Dock. In the interior of this square the fire had now uncontrolled sway, and consumed everything within its reach, saving the two iron warehouses already mentioned.

Having now noticed the direction and effects of this calamity, let us for a moment or two direct attention to the awful and magnificent spectacle which the scene presented. Let the reader imagine himself standing upon the top of the Rotunda, Waterloo-road. From the summit of this building the spectator will have a fine view of the whole burning and smoking pile. On looking towards Great Howard-street, a vast mountain of agitated fire meets the view. This mountain consists of tier upon tier of cotton, forming a very well defined cone with a tolerably sharp apex, and a widely extended base. All that now meets his view is one mass of living fire, agitated and fretted by a strong western breeze, and consists of the ruins of several noble warehouses, which had been piled up to the roof with bales of cotton, and which have yet scarcely lost their original form, although one

CLARENCE DOCK, LIVERPOOL.

FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

mass of fire. Further on, in the same direction, are several minor mountains of fire, encircled here and there with clouds of smoke rising from the ruins. A little to the left are the warehouses of Messrs. Rayner, Gray, M'Knight and Horsley, on fire, with large volumes of flames bursting from the doors and windows, and towering over the roofs of the premises. In the midst of these are the two iron warehouses belonging to the trustees of Marshall, Rodgers, and Co., and which have hitherto set at defiance all the power of their fiery assailant. Advancing the eye towards Neptune-street, the fire may be still seen on its onward career, seizing upon other property of the above-named gentlemen, and bursting out from the doors and windows of their various warehouses and bonded sheds. During all this time men are seen running to and fro calling out to each other, —giving directions about the removal of goods—urging horses to accelerate their speed while the cheer of the firemen and the working of the engines are distinctly heard amid all the surrounding din and confusion; and, to complete the scene, remove the eye from this direction towards the Borough Gaol, where may be seen Mr. Highton, the governor, directing the operations of a number of men engaged in pouring buckets of water over the roof of the gaol to prevent ignition, by the heat which assailed the building from the opposite side of the street. The above is but a faint description of the scene which this awful conflagration presented; but a little exercise of the imagination of the reader, aided by the illustrations we are enabled to give, will render the picture more complete, and give him a tolerably correct idea of the effect of the fire, as well as the great destruction of property which took place during the calamitous event. In addition to the warehouses and sheds, several dwelling-houses have been destroyed. Two or three of these were situated in Formby-street, near to where the fire commenced. Mrs Brake's, at the top of Formby-street, is, however, safe; and of a range of new cottages close by, eight have been much injured. The inmates of all the other dwellings in the vicinity of Waterloo-road had most of their bedding and furniture ready for removal at a moment's notice. The amount of property consumed by this visitation is very great.

The following is, as near as we can ascertain, a statement of the buildings destroyed, and the goods supposed to be destroyed; Rayner's A 309, B 315; Rayner's C 309, D 315; Maw's four warehouses, no numbers; Gray's E 228; Grey's C 229; Taylor's 233; Rodger's 256, two; Rayner's shed, 252; Gregson's 319, two; Horsley's two sheds; M'Knight's two ditto; Poole's two sheds; Taylor's cooperages and other timber yards. The whole is assessed at an annual value of £3500. The value of the buildings, exclusive of the land, probably from £35,000 to £40,000. The principal contents were cotton, turpentine, flour, &c. It has been estimated, by a competent authority, that 53,000 bales of cotton have been destroyed. The following is an estimate: —£530,000 in cotton; £150,000 in other goods; £35,000 in buildings —total, £715,000. It is feared, however, that even this sum is considerably under the mark, and that the loss, when correctly ascertained, will amount to somewhere near a million sterling.

The Mayor and Mr. Rushton were early on the spot, and aided the officers of police in their arduous duties. A number of men from the Redwing (her Majesty's steamer) attended, and, under the direction of Mr. Ladd, assisted in supplying the engines with water. Water was obtained in great abundance from the Waterloo-dock, but in consequence of the height of the walls, and no aperture being made in them, it required a great force to raise it. Mr. Highton, governor of the borough gaol, was most actively engaged in every place where he could make his services of any avail. Messrs. Superintendents Leverett, Quick, and M'Donald were early in attendance, and, by their judicious arrangements, cleared the way for the uninterrupted exertions of the firemen. No person who attended the fire could for a moment doubt the efficiency and excellency of the fire brigade and police establishment. Every one, both inspectors and men, must have excited the admiration of those who witnessed the assiduous manner in which they discharged their duty, amidst the dangers which continually encompassed them. Many could hardly be recognised on account of the soot and smoke which lined their eyes and altered their features. Amongst the casualties, we have to record the death of a labouring man, who was engaged in endeavouring to remove cotton from one of the sheds of Mr. Rayner, in Neptune-street. This person, about ten o'clock in the morning, was seen in a very perilous situation by Inspector Clough, who endeavoured to get hold of him to remove him out of danger: not succeeding in the attempt, the inspector got a rope to throw over him, in order to pull him out, but while in the act the flames surrounded him and Mr. Whitty (who was also present), so that he was obliged to relinquish the attempt, and he had the melancholy sight of seeing the man burnt to death before his eyes without being able to render him any assistance.

Ground Plan of the Seat of the Fire.—The seat of the fire is nearly a square, of which one side, Neptune-street, is 163 yards in length. The opposite side, Crompton-street (formerly Wood-street North), is 209 yards in length. One point is to the docks and Waterloo-road, the other towards Great Howard-street and the Borough Gaol, on both sides of which, and especially to the side on which the wind drove the flames with the greatest vehemence, there is a good deal of vacant ground. Formby-street passed down the centre of the plot, and is now completely obliterated by the fallen ruins. The whole was overlooked by the old wind-mill, so long a conspicuous object, and of which the base is now turned into a public-house, and called the Rotunda. The whole area is about six acres, or about thirty thousand square yards. This was thickly covered with lofty warehouses and manufactories, and store-houses of various descriptions, mixed with dwelling-houses. The largest portion is now levelled in utter ruin, or else so injured as to be useless; and the only portions left in a perfect state are the row of houses towards the docks, and a newly-built warehouse behind them, and the buildings and warehouses in the lower end of Crompton-street and Neptune-street.

On Saturday, at one o'clock, a meeting of the agents representing the different fire insurance offices took place in the underwriters' committee-room, N. D. Bold, Esq., in the chair. After "comparing notes" on the engagements of each office having liabilities in connection with this destructive event, the following was reported as the result:—Sun, £47,000; Globe, £40,000; Royal Exchange, £30,000; Phœnix, £30,000; London Corporation, £30,000; Liverpool, £25,000; York and London, £25,000; Imperial, £20,000; Scotch Union, £20,000; West of England, £20,000; Alliance, £13,000; Atlas, £12,000; Manchester, £10,000; Guardian, £7000; Yorkshire, £5000; Norwich Union, £3600; County, £3300; North British, £3000; London Union, £7000. Total liabilities, £359,000.

Second Outbreak of the Fire.—On Monday night, shortly before ten o'clock, the fire again broke out, in premises that were thought to be quite safe, after dark. It was first discovered by a boy, who communicated it to Inspector Moore. He immediately made it known to Mr. Whitty, who, fortunately, was just then making a tour of the ruins. The alarm was given throughout the lower part of the town, soon after ten o'clock, by the springing of rattles and the tolling of the station bells; and, from the destruction of life and property that had already taken place, the most painful apprehensions were entertained, and thousands rushed to the scene, which was indicated by the glare on the sky, nearly over the site of the previous conflagration. It was found that the premises ignited were Webster's small house and extensive yard behind, and Devan's marine store adjoining, and also some premises occupied by a carter named Bushell, who had several horses in the stables behind. The whole of the premises are situated at the lower part of Compton-street (the northern boundary of the great fire), and the fire had communicated from the interior of the area where the buildings are in ruins, and yet burning in the sublime manner before described. The flames from the buildings, though low, being almost wholly of

No. 1. Formby-street. 2. Borough Prison. 3. Great Howard-street. 4. The Fire-Proof Warehouse. 5. Formby-street, where the Engine, with the Firemen, was buried. 6. The Chimney of the Bone-house where the Fire began. 7. Neptune-street.

RUINS AFTER THE FIRE.

wood, gained a rapid heat, and the cooperage, the marine store, and Bushell's (at the back), were all speedily in flames, over a frontage to the street of about twenty-five yards. Two or three of the horses and some pigs were got out alive, but some were burned to death. Just above, in the same row, and to the east, was a double cotton shed, longitudinal with the street, which was for some time in great danger, but Superintendent Leverett had the door burst open, and got the fire extinguished just in time to save it. When the fire began the greatest alarm naturally prevailed amongst the inmates of the premises, several of whom were in their beds—females as well as males ran out in their shirts and shirts. A number of engines were speedily on the ground, and were worked by the police, under Mr. Whitty and others, with as much energy, notwithstanding their previous fatigue, as if they had come fresh to the scene of action. We can form no estimate of the loss; but we may say that *this* fire, as well as the greater one we have had the pain to record, shows the necessity for some law to prevent the building of sheds and other premises of timber, and other combustible materials, particularly in the mercantile and crowded parts of the town, where much valuable property is stored, and many lives are endangered on the spreading of a fire. The fire, at twelve o'clock, was got under; and, but for the amazing rapidity with which it *burst* amongst the wooden buildings destroyed, would have been arrested in a few minutes by the large and active force at present on the spot. Six valuable horses belonging to Mr. Bushell were destroyed; amidst the smoking ruins upon the site of the stabling were the carcases of two, charred to a cinder, and the bones perfectly white in parts from which the skin and flesh had been stripped off. A donkey was the only tenant of the stabling which made its escape without assistance; and, as it rushed through the gates of the yard into Compton-street, with its long ears all a-flame, and shaking its head, furnished a laughable exhibition contrasted with the horror of the remaining scene. The fate of the pigs which were upon the premises is unknown. They were in all probability saved, having promptly made their egress from their sties, and distributed themselves in all directions amongst the legs of those engaged in arresting the progress of the flames. The stench from the remains of the four-footed tenants of the stable was dread ful.

An inquest was held on Monday and Tuesday on the bodies of Martin, Smith, and Bell, who died at the Northern Hospital from injuries received at the late fire. The only statement which appeared to contain any originality in it was that of Inspector Abraham, who said About five minutes before taree o'clock on Friday morning I was on duty in Vauxhall-road, when I knocked and asked one of the officers whether all was right? He replied in the affirmative, with the exception of what he conceived to be a small fire in the distance. I looked in the direction, and said that it certainly looked like a fire, and that we had better proceed at once to the spot. After a little further observation, I perceived that it lay decidedly behind one of the houses at the canal, near the French Prison. We ran together, and as we were proceeding over Chisenlale-bridge the clock struck three. We then proceeded as fast as we could to Crompton-street, where we saw a bright blaze, which caused a reflection. I went to the gate of Mr. Peniston's yard, but saw no one there. I immediately knocked my stick, and an officer answered and came up. I asked him his name, and he said it was Danzell, and that the word had been passed to the fire-station. I then returned to the fire. At this period several other constables had come up. We tried the gate of Peniston's yard, but found it secure. I asked two women, who happened to be looking out of a window at the time, whether they could lend me a poker, or any other heavy instrument, to break the lock? They replied that they had a hatchet, which they threw our. Danzell caught it, and, after the lock had been broken, and just as we were about to enter, Inspector Massy arrived. I ran into the yard and looked round. I paid particular attention to the situation of the engine-house. My first attention was directed to the fire under the engine. I saw the doors of the fire-grate wide open, and said it was rather singular they should have been left. Two grates were below the engine-house, and the floor opposite the engine was quite clear. There was nothing near the fire in the grate to communicate to any of the things in the place. Every care seemed to have been taken to prevent communication. We then thought it advisable to cut away the roof of the engine-house, which was on fire at the time, to prevent the flames from extending to the adjoining buildings, and we tried to do so by lifting the roof up; but the fire had communicated right and left, on the south as well as on the westward, and the sheds blazed almost as speedily as if they had been covered over with turpentine. The flames ran as astonishingly fast on the top of the engine-house shed as if a train of gunpowder had been left there. After we had succeeded in removing some very heavy casks, which, I believe, were filled with bones, some one cried out that the engine might burst, and that if we touched the top cut we were all in danger of destruction. Fearing there might be some truth in this remark, we jumped off and made the best of our way out, and then I sent in a man with Danzell to let off the steam from the boiler, after which I proceeded to Mrs. Isaac's gate, where I saw another raging among some tar barrels. The engines came up at this period, when I directed Mr. Hewitt, of the fire station, to play upon the ignited materials on Mrs. Isaac's premises, but he thought it more advisable to play in the first instance upon the warehouses, three of which were then on fire. We broke open Mrs. Isaac's gate at once, and found that the fire was proceeding slowly in her yard; but I think the fire could not have originated in her (Mrs. Isaac's) place, but that it must have originated in Mr. Peniston's yard. Within twenty minutes all the sheds on the south side were in flames, which communicated with the windows of several low warehouses. The flames spread most rapidly, and in a few minutes all the warehouses were on fire. We experienced much difficulty in procuring a sufficiency of water in the commencement.—Mr. Peniston: I beg your pardon, there was a large quantity of water in my yard.—Inspector Abraham: I am not speaking exactly of your yard, but of the pipes from which we worked the engines. If we could have obtained water at first, and had been ten minutes sooner on the spot, and been provided with buckets, I have no doubt we should have extinguished the fire immediately.—Mr. Peniston: Gayle, the watchman, should have exerted himself much better than he appears to have done.—The Foreman: When did you first see the fire in Mrs. Isaac's place?—Witness: About a quarter past three o'clock.—A Juror: Did you and Inspector Massy go into Mr. Peniston's yard about the same time?—Witness: Yes.—Juror: Did you see a bench burning in the engine-house, and the flames going up the side of a wooden partition?—Witness: I did.—Juror: Would you presume from that circumstance that the flames originated there?—Witness: Yes; in that corner of the yard, and that proceeded from there the fire went into Mrs. Isaac's, where it burned slowly.—Juror: Did you see anything like where a candle might have been placed?—Witness: No, I did not; the fire under the engine appeared as if it had been in a cake, and was burning slowly.—The Coroner then briefly addressed the jury. He said they had arrived at nothing beyond what had come out in evidence on the preceding day. There appeared to be no certainty as to the precise spot where, or the manner in which, the fire had commenced. He did not see any good which could arise by keeping the inquiry open for any longer period. The only way in which the evidence could affect the verdict would be this—that A. B., having been assisting to put out a fire which had been either feloniously or accidentally originated, met his death. He (the Coroner) had given the subject a great deal of consideration, and was decidedly of opinion that he could not be affected. Therefore, unless the jury should think that anything was to be gained by keeping the inquiry still open, he would close it at once.—Officer 24 was here called, and, on being asked whether he knew how the fire originated, replied in the negative. All he knew was, that when he went to the place he heard, some say, "I told the boy about the boiler."—The Coroner then pointed the attention of the jury to the main facts of the case, and directed them as to the finding of their verdict. He said that as Mr. Peniston had not had a shilling's worth of his property insured, it could scarcely be possible that that gentleman would maliciously set his own concern on fire; and that Coghlan (the engineer) in his evidence had very satisfactorily shown the impossibility of anything of the kind having taken place from the fire in the stove. With regard to the letter which had been received by Mr. Peniston, it would appear that in the opinion of the writer the fire had been accidental, and that it was a design on the part of Providence to punish thereby the act of the nation in giving a stone when the people asked for bread. It had, however, been written by some religious enthusiast, from the way in which it was penned.—The foreman then announced the verdict of the jury, as follows:—"We find that the three deceased parties were accidentally killed while they were employed in removing goods from a warehouse which was contiguous to one that was on fire, but how it came on fire no evidence doth appear; and we wish, at the same time, to clear Mr. Peniston of the charge that his premises had been purposely set on fire by himself, or by the neglect of any of his servants."

PROVINCIAL.

WORCESTER FESTIVAL.—The 119th triennial meeting of the choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, was held last week at the latter city, and with greater success, we rejoice to hear, than has been known for years. The principal singers were—Miss Birch, Mrs. W. Loder, Miss Marshall, Miss Davies, and Miss Dolby; Messrs. Hobbs, Francis, Hawkins, Laffler, and Phillips. Leaders, Messrs. Cramer and Loder; organ, Mr. Amett; pianoforte, Mr. Hunt; conductor, Mr. Surnam. The band and choruses amounted to nearly 300. On Tuesday morning divine service was performed in the cathedral, and an excellent sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, the choir performing Handel's "Te Deum," an anthem by Croft, and the Coronation Anthem. In the evening Handel's "Alexander's Feast" and a miscellaneous act were performed. Wednesday morning Handel's "Messiah" was performed in the cathedral; and Haydn's "Seasons" in the evening, in the College Hall. Thursday morning, "Judas Maccabeus;" in the evening, Romberg's "Lay of the Bell," and a miscellaneous act. Friday morning, Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," newly adapted, and called "David in the Wilderness," with a selection of sacred music, in the evening a grand ball in the Guildhall. The whole of the performances went off most successfully, and the total amount of subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the Clergymen's Charity was £1041 10s. 2d., being £109 more than in 1839, and £266 more than 1836. All the money collected at the cathedral doors is given to the charity. What the receipts for tickets amount to we have not yet heard, but they are considerably more than what has been received for some years back. The experiment of employing native talent only has perfectly succeeded, and will in future be acted upon both at Hereford and Gloucester.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES SPITTAL, KNT.—We regret to announce that this highly respectable gentleman died yesterday at his house in Newington. Sir James Spittal was the first Lord Provost of the city elected under the Reformed Burgh Act.—*Edinburgh Courant of* Monday.

A FEMALE SAILOR.—On Thursday week, just as the Lady Charlotte was about to sail from Cardiff, attention was drawn to a person in sailor's dress, who was exhibiting money rather carelessly, and expressing great anxiety for the sailing of the packet. Perkins, a constable, accosted him, and on refusing to give any account of how he got the money, or where he came from, took him to the station-house. Mr. Superintendent Stockdale, after asking a few questions, suspected the apparent sailor-boy was a girl, and charged her with being so, which she resolutely denied. A woman was made to search her, and the young sailor turned out to be a very pretty-looking Welsh girl. Finding disguise to be useless, she gave an account of herself. Her assumed name as the sailor was Edward Williams, but her real one is Mary Davis. She is twenty years of age. She lived with her father, who is a decayed farmer, about nine miles from Merthyr, and between that place and Neath. Having a brother at sea from home, she determined to go in search of him. She had received a letter lately from him enclosing £5, and it contained a request that she should come to him; this letter she had lost, and so entirely had she forgotten her brother's address, that she did not know whether the letter came from America, Australia, or Ireland. Her purpose in the present instance was to go to Bristol, and from thence to America. She was taken every care of at the station-house, and visited by the worthy mayor and the Rev. I. Shore, who, after hearing her statements, were convinced she was of weak mind. She was directed to be sent to the union-house until her friends could be communicated with, and her money was left in Mr. Stockdale's hands. She cannot speak a word of English.—*Silurian.*

BODMIN ELECTION.—Mr. Edgcumbe, the nephew of Lady Sawle, residing in the vicinity of Bodmin, was busily engaged canvassing that borough last week for the eldest son of Sir Joseph Sawle, on the Liberal interest, and Sir Samuel Spry, the former representative, has also offered himself as a candidate.—*Globe.*

On Tuesday there was held, in the Shire Hall, the annual meeting of the Stafford Church Missionary Society, Lord Sandon, M.P., in the chair. The Earl of Harrowby, and other distinguished personages attended. In the evening the Ladies' Association held their meeting in the same place; and next evening the annual meeting of the Stafford and Sandon Ladies' Bible Association was to be held in the same hall.

MANCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual show of stock and the award of premiums given by the Manchester Agricultural Society took place on Tuesday last. The exhibition of horses, cattle, &c., which took place in the police yard in Clarence-street, attracted together a large body of agriculturists and the friends of agriculture; amongst whom were the Hon. R. B. Wilbraham, M.P., Mr. M. Philips, M.P., Mr. P. Greenall, M.P., Mr. W. Egerton, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, M.P., &c. Both in number and quality the horses and stock brought to the show were much superior to any former year, and the different descriptions of agricultural productions and implements of husbandry gave evident proof that improvement had made very considerable progress in this part of the country. There were several very excellent samples of natural grasses for pasturage exhibited by Mr. E. Baines, of Leeds, who, at great cost and industry, has succeeded in bringing into cultivation a large tract of land on Chat-moss, which, comparatively speaking, a few years ago was even worse than any of the bogs of Ireland, and from the Worsley Hall Farm, belonging to the Hon. F. Egerton, M.P., and which also on Chat-moss, some samples of a very superior and useful kind of turnip and mangle wurzel. In the evening the annual dinner took place at Hayward's Hotel, when nearly 150 gentlemen sat down. The chair was taken by Mr. M. Philips, M.P., in the absence of the noble president of the society, Lord F. Egerton.

On Friday morning, about one o'clock, a desperate affray took place on Lord Gage's estate at West Firle, near Lewes, between two of his lordship's gamekeepers and two poachers, named Day and Harvey, living in two of the adjoining villages; the last named was apprehended.

A serious riot took place last week at Airdrie, Scotland, when five prisoners were rescued from the police and much violence perpetrated. The military were sent for to quell the riot.

Last week a man named Taukard, of Salford, died of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a mad dog six weeks previously.

A landslip took place last week on the Birmingham Railway. No serious is convenience resulted.

A LARGE TAKE.—Four hundred and sixty whales were captured on Monday last, at Westray, in the Orkneys. They are of a small size. A Kirkwall merchant immediately gave the fishers £500 for the result of their day's labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EXETER CANAL.—THREE LIVES LOST.—An accident, attended with fatal consequences, happened on Monday afternoon, under the following painful circumstances:—On Saturday the men in the employ of Mr. Kerslake, wireworker, of Exeter, celebrated their annual "wayzgoose," and, as is too often the case on such occasions, instead of going to their work on Monday, resolved to make another holiday, and we believe only one of the number went to work on that morning. They spent the earlier part of the day in drinking together, and in the afternoon they resolved on taking an excursion on the canal; accordingly about three o'clock they hired two boats at the quay for that purpose. In one of these boats the wives and female relatives of some of the men were embarked, and in the other eight of the workmen. In proceeding down the canal, the boat in which the females were, and which was rowed by others of the men, shot ahead of the other, when a race ensued, in which one was overset, and the whole of the men were thrown at once into the water. Three of the crew unfortunately sunk to rise no more. Their names are Darby, Phillips, and Richmond.—*Bristol Mirror.*

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, Sep. 27.—The parishioners here have refused, for five years past, a rate for the repair of the parish church; the consequence is, that the church is in such a dilapidated state that it has been declared unsafe to worship in it; and divine service, accordingly, has been formally suspended. For some time past, persons sitting in certain parts of the church have often held umbrellas over their heads during divine service, to shelter themselves from a shower of rain.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN SCOTLAND.—About one o'clock on Saturday morning last, as constables Falconer and Macpherson, and an assistant constable, all of the county police, were on their patrol, they observed ten or eleven men coming from a potato-field at Gowkshill, parish of Newbattle, carrying bags of potatoes. The constables immediately seized two of the party, when, the others coming to the rescue, Falconer was knocked down, but still continued to keep hold of his prisoner. The other prisoner escaped in the scuffle, but the one retained being handcuffed, was conveyed to the house of Mr. Proudfoot, farmer, Gowkshill. Here Macpherson was left in charge of the prisoner. Falconer was severely treated by a mob which collected, and the prisoner rescued. On intelligence being brought to town of the disturbances, the superintendent, in the course of the morning, dispatched a sergeant to the spot, along with several constables, to apprehend the guilty persons. On this body arriving, about 400 colliers assembled and dogged the police in all directions, while the latter were endeavouring to identify the parties. Mr. M'Gillivray, the factor of the Marquis of Lothian, now arrived, and seeing the formidable character of the movement, advised the police to proceed no further with their limited force, but to report the state of matters to the sheriff. This being done, Mr. Sheriff Spiers immediately made application to the Commander of the Forces for military aid. Accordingly a party of the Enniskillen Dragoons left Piershill barracks in the course of the afternoon, and proceeded with Sheriff Spiers, Mr. List, superintendent of the county police, and a body of constables, to search the house at Gowkshill for those concerned in the rescue of the prisoner. The search, however, did not succeed, and the dragoons returned to Edinburgh between nine and ten o'clock at night. At five o'clock in the afternoon a detachment, consisting of 100 men of the 53rd infantry, under the command of a captain and two subalterns, were also dispatched from the castle, and reached Lothian-bridge about eight o'clock, having marched that distance. This party was quartered in Dalkeith that night, and arrangements were afterwards made for their being billeted at Gore-bridge and in the neighbourhood of the disturbed district. On searching the houses, a great number of colliers from East Lothian were discovered, and the report was that most of them had stones in their pockets: these were supposed to be delegates from the more distant collieries. On Sunday all was quiet, the immediate presence of the military having overawed the disaffected.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—Monday morning two buildings, forming part of the extensive works of Messrs. Pigou and Wilks, near Dartford, blew up with great violence, carrying away the roof and materials some yards distant. Fortunately, the workmen had not returned from breakfast, or a serious loss of life would have been the consequence. Had the accident occurred a few minutes later, several persons would have been in the works, and thus suddenly blown to pieces.—*Maidstone Paper.*

COTTON-SPINNER'S STRIKE.—It is with deep regret we have to state that on Friday last the cotton-spinners employed in the factory of Messrs. Gregory, Mandley, and Co., St. Rollox, struck for an advance of wages, and we very much fear that, in announcing this fact, we are only intimating the commencement of a general suspension from labour among this body of workmen. It appears that a fortnight ago, a resolution was come to at a meeting of all the operative spinners in the town and suburbs, to demand an advance of wages; and accordingly deputations were sent round to all the employers, requesting them to return to the prices of 1840, which were about 30 per cent. higher than those given at present. The request was, we understand, unanimously refused, and the workmen have since resolved on a trial of strength with their masters, though on a ground somewhat different from that put forth in their first demand. Their intention, it is stated, is to take the factories one by one; and accordingly the first singled out for the struggle is that of Messrs. Cooper, Mandland, and Co., who are asked to raise their wages to a rate corresponding with those alleged to be paid in certain other factories referred to. A meeting of the mill-owners, we understand, was held on Saturday in the counting-room of Messrs. William Sharpe and Co., Glassford-street, when a statement of the demands of the spinners was laid before them, and, after considerable discussion, unanimously rejected. At St. Rollox alone the effect of twelve cotton-spinners striking work will be to throw idle about 300 weavers and other workmen.—*Glasgow Courier.*

RAMSGATE, Tuesday Night, Sept. 27.—It has blown a hurricane for the last two days. This morning, at the usual hour (9 o'clock), the Duchess of Kent started for London. In going out of the harbour she strained and laboured much, and was not off Broadstairs till 10 o'clock, a distance which she usually accomplishes in one-third of the time. After shipping two heavy seas the skipper prudently gave orders to put about for Ramsgate, where she arrived with 60 or 70 passengers shortly before 11 o'clock. It was found on examination that the Duchess had been considerably damaged, and 20 carpenters were immediately set to work on her.

ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING.—During the severe thunder storm on Thursday week a serious accident occurred at the Great Western Cotton Works, St. Philip's, Bristol. The electric fluid struck the meter-house, and completely destroyed the large gas meter, the erection of which has just been completed by the company at a cost of £150. The iron face of the meter was split in pieces, and the gas which was in the cylinder (fortunately it was turned off at the main) being ignited by the electric fluid exploded, and large pieces of iron, one of them weighing above 100lbs., were thrown with such violence against the wall twenty-six feet distant as to produce considerable indentations in portions of the masonry.

DOVER JUSTICES.—Our justices have received a long letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the subject of the late "hair-cropping" case, in which he desires that his "marked disapprobation of the gaoler's conduct in that affair should be conveyed to him by the justices." This unpleasant task was yesterday (Friday) performed by the visiting magistrates reading Sir James Graham's letter to the gaoler. We cannot conceive a greater humiliation than it must have been to the justices to be made the medium of conveying to the gaoler the censure of conduct which, in their gravity and wisdom, they had so recently fully approved; and what a farce the gaoler must have thought it, that he should now have a sentence of condemnation read to him by the magistrates, some of whom so lately declared him *fully justifiable.* In every word of Sir James Graham's letter the magistrates who dismissed Messrs. Fitzjames and Gladstone's appeal for justice must feel their judgment and fitness for their office impugned.—*Dover Chronicle.*

CHARTIST PLOT TO MURDER THE QUEEN.—Bills have just been issued in Southampton, offering a reward of £100 for whoever will give information that shall lead to the conviction of the person who shot at Pierce in the Houndwell, in Southampton, and who was recognised as one of the party engaged in a Chartist plot to murder the Queen. Fifty pounds will be paid by Government and £50 by Pierce himself.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.]

Philip Partridge, who was acquitted on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of Jose Maria Balager, was again placed at the bar on Saturday morning, charged with the wilful murder of Mariana Mandolo.—John Fisher, the chief mate, stated that the deceased was one of four Spaniards shipped at Prince's Island; he was a "stiff-built" man, and was a very good seaman. Shortly after he went on board he was placed at the wheel. Witness was occasionally on watch with the deceased. Had frequently seen the prisoner beat him, at least 50 times; perhaps not quite so many as 50 times, but very frequently. The first time he saw him beat him was about a fortnight after they left Prince's island. The deceased at that

time was at the wheel, and was not steering to please the captain. In his witness's opinion he was steering very well. The captain struck him on the face with his fist two or three blows, and afterwards over his head and shoulders with a thick rope. Should think that he gave him six blows with the rope. On that occasion the beating did not appear to him to have any bad effects upon him. Did not see him again struck that day. About a fortnight afterwards he was again beaten most unmercifully, in consequence of a suspicion being entertained that he had stolen some canvas. He was then flogged by one of the Kroo boys with a thick rope; he was flogged by order of the captain. Heard him say, "Give it him well." Recollected on one occasion hearing the prisoner say that deceased had attempted to strike him; he was then severely flogged. The deceased at the time was at the wheel, but was so extremely weak that he could not work, upon which the prisoner struck him to make him get up. That was about three or four days after the second beating. After he had been at the pump for a short time he left it, for the purpose of going forward; the prisoner, however, followed him, pulled him back, and immediately knocked him down with his fist. The prisoner immediately went to witness, who was at the wheel at the time, and said, "That —— fellow was going to strike me." He (witness) had observed the whole transaction, and was quite certain that the deceased did not attempt to strike him. The deceased was then very weak, and continued gradually getting worse till he died, which he believed was on the 24th of December. A day or two before he died he was at the wheel, when the captain struck him over the face with the log slate, which bruised him very much; he then struck him across the top of the head with the edge of the slate, and broke one frame of it. The same afternoon, after he left the wheel, he saw the deceased, and examined his head, found on his temple a severe wound, and another on his head, from which he was bleeding profusely; that was three or four hours after the blows were struck. A few days before the beating he had just alluded to, the deceased was going to take his turn at the wheel, when the prisoner desired him to take off his pea-jacket; the deceased, not understanding English, did not do so as desired, but was about taking hold of the wheel, when the prisoner seized him, and tore the jacket from his back. He had not then sufficient clothing to keep him warm, and he was afterwards occasionally compelled to borrow a jacket of witness. The day after he was struck with the slate the deceased was at the pump, which he left, and went down into the forecastle; he was missed for some time, and, when found, appeared to be dying. He was hauled upon deck with ropes, and he lay there in a state of insensibility; whilst he so lay in that state the prisoner beat him most unmercifully, over all parts of the body, with a thick rope. Witness was himself at that time very weak, and was unable to assist him. He next saw the deceased at the pump, but he could not work, in fact, he did more harm than good. He died, about eight o'clock in the morning, and after a few minutes' delay looked up to the deceased, and said to some of the men, "Go and fetch that fellow down." He was brought down by some of the men and taken into the forecastle. He appeared to be dead. In the course of the same evening he went into the forecastle and felt the deceased; he was quite cold and stiff, but a slight respiration was perceptible. Whilst there the captain entered and said, "Knock that fellow; I gave him some brandy a little while ago, and he'll soon come round." Witness then left the forecastle, and never saw the deceased again alive. Heard about two o'clock on the following morning that he was dead; and an hour or two afterwards he was hove overboard.—After a protracted trial, during which the foregoing evidence was not materially shaken, Mr. Justice Cresswell summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of an assault.

SPANISH SAILOR (SKETCHED BY A SPANISH OFFICER.)

Mr. Adolphus said there was another indictment against the prisoner, but under all the circumstances it would be unnecessary to proceed with it.—In answer to a question by the learned judge, Mr. C. Jones said the prisoner had already been in custody nine months. Mr. Justice Cresswell told the prisoner, that although the jury had acquitted him of the capital charge, he had been found guilty of a very serious and aggravated assault. Taking, however, into consideration the suffering he had already endured, and a hope that what had occurred would be a warning to him for the future, the sentence would be very lenient, which was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for six calendar months. The prisoner was then charged with the wilful murder of Alonzo Rosalis under similar circumstances.—Mr. Adolphus said he should decline offering any evidence, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of not guilty.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Frederick Shackleford, 36, was respited until next session.

As the session which terminated on Saturday approached to a close, several prisoners were brought up to receive judgment, and some to have their sentences, which were passed instanter, revised, and in some cases commuted. Subjoined are the principal sentences and results in both courts during the sitting:—For life, 1; for fifteen years, 2; fourteen, 1; ten, 10; seven, 21. Imprisonment and hard labour, two years, 1; eighteen months, 3; one year, 31. Several were imprisoned for one month and under, 57 were acquitted, and the judgment upon some was respited.

The court adjourned till Oct. 24.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Recorder, &c.)

Isaac Morgan, aged 70, the father of the man who was convicted of forgery in this court on Friday week, and sentenced to be transported for ten years, was indicted for feloniously uttering a forged order for £11 10s., with intent to defraud Martha Foote.—Martha Foote stated that she keeps the public-house called the Anchor, or Falconglen, in Liquorpond-street, Gray's Inn-lane. Early in June last the prisoner (who was a customer) came to her and produced a check, purporting to be drawn by John Foote for the sum of £11 10s. He told her he was then in want of money, and asked her to advance him £3 on it. He said he could get it cashed, only it was too late in the day. A day or two afterwards she sent a person to get the check cashed at the Bloomsbury Bank. The check was returned as a bad one. Shortly after this the prisoner came to witness's house. She told him that the check was a bad one. He appeared surprised when she told him, and said that it came from a most respectable person. He then went away. Witness saw him again shortly after. She spoke to him on the subject of the check, and he said he would pay her the £3 he had borrowed. He kept putting witness off with these promises until the week of August before last, when she gave him into custody.—James Harfield stated that he is a compositor, residing in the house of the prosecutrix. In June last witness received a check to get cashed at the Bloomsbury Bank. He presented the check, but no such person as John Booth was known at the bank.—Charles Schofield, a clerk at the bank, stated that he remembered receiving the check from the last witness in June last. There was no such person as John Booth known at the bank. An inspector of the Division, who took the prisoner into custody, stated that he searched his lodgings and found several festimonies. The prisoner said that it was all his son's fault.—The Recorder having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, accompanied by a strong recommendation to mercy.—The Recorder said that the hands of the court were tied in these cases. The lowest punishment they could pass was a very severe one. The sentence of the court was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Saturday two young men, named *Edward Bannister* and *Joseph Campbell*, were brought before the Lord Mayor, in the Mansion House, by an officer, and charged by Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor to the Bank of England, under the following circumstances.—Rae stated, that on Friday, at a quarter past five o'clock in the evening, he went, in consequence of information which he had received, to Grocer's Hall-court, and in the back room of the ground floor of a house, he saw the prisoners standing by a desk. Campbell had an engraved plate in his hand; and a packet of notes, apparently bank notes, were lying upon the desk. Witness said to Bannister, "Is your name Bannister?" to which the reply was in the affirmative. "Hollo," said witness, pointing to the notes, "what are you going to do with these?" Bannister, after some little hesitation, said, "If it was not going to do anything wrong with them." Witness then proceeded to search the desk at which the prisoners were standing, and found in it several papers, which he had in his possession, but had not yet been able to examine. (Here one of the notes was exhibited. It purported to be a Bank of England note for £500, but was miserably executed, and in no respect resembling the genuine instrument.) The witness then said, that Bannister stated while the search was going forward, that it was his intention to give one or two of the notes to brokers who travelled through the country, as a kind of attraction. In Bannister's fob was found four £5 notes and one £10 notes, all genuine, and £6 10s. in gold. Campbell had no more than 1d. in his pocket, and nothing of any consequence was found at the lodging of either. The place at which the prisoners were apprehended was a kind of warehouse, and Bannister was a dealer in carpets. The prisoners were then remanded till Monday next.

GUILDHALL. ONE OF THE BUBBLE COMPANIES.—A case which caused a deal of talk in the city some time since Sir Peter Laurie, Knight, Alderman, was summoned by Mr. Robert Gordon, for having induced him to purchase shares in a company which had no existence, and for which shares no price could be had in the market.—The complainant stated that in the early part of 1841 he was in the habit of meeting the defendant at a merchant's counting-house in Leadenhall-street, by whom he was pressed very much indeed to take 200 or 300 shares in a company called "The North West Cotton Company." The defendant spoke in such high terms of the company, and stated that he expected to sell so vast a number, that he (complainant) was induced on the 23d of March to purchase of him 200 shares, at £1 a-piece (a laugh, being also assured most positively by the defendant that in the course of a fortnight they would reach 8*l*., and in the course of a month or six weeks they would reach 12*l*. per share; in fact, the value of the North West Cotton Company held? Defendant: I know nothing at all about it. I have merely sold shares in it at the desire of sellers, as I have sold shares in other companies.—Complainant: I was told me he had sold 1000 or 1500 shares to a gentleman, and I had no doubt of the correctness of the business.—Sir Peter Laurie: Did you ask who the directors were?—Complainant: No; I did not think it necessary.—Sir Peter Laurie: Do you know where the establishment is?—Complainant: No; I saw nobody but the defendant, to whom I paid the sum of £4 3s. 4d. for the shares.—Sir Peter Laurie: Was there a board of directors?—Complainant: No; I never heard of any meeting money under false pretences, Mr. Wilson.—Defendant: I am only an agent, and I am not obliged to know anything about the company.—Sir Peter Laurie: I want a deal of fraudulent dealing has been carried on in companies.—Defendant: No doubt of it; and I believe this company to be without stability. Here are the shares for which Mr. Gordon supposes I have obtained a valuable consideration.—Sir Peter Laurie: To whom did you pay the money you got from him?—Defendant: It is now eighteen months ago, and it is impossible for me to say.—Sir Peter Laurie: From whom did you purchase them?—Defendant: From Mr. ——, a member of the Stock Exchange.—Sir Peter Laurie: Let Brand, the marshalman, go to the Stock Exchange, and tell the gentleman I wish to speak with him.—Brand, in a few minutes, returned to the justice-room, and said, "When I inquired for the gentleman I was told that he had not been seen these twelve months on the Stock Exchange, and the last time he was heard of was himself into the sea from the Chain pier at Brighton" (laughter).—Sir Peter Laurie: Why, Mr. Wilson, how could you let me send for a man who has drowned himself?—Defendant: How could I know it for a fact.—Sir Peter Laurie: Did you know that he had thrown himself from the chain pier?—Defendant: I saw an account of it in the newspapers, but how could I know that he was drowned (great laughter).—Complainant: Why should he tell me the shares would be up to 8*l*. in a fortnight? Defendant: I only told you what I heard others say. Everyone who has had dealings in shares understands the whole business. No doubt, if Mr. Gordon got, or he, a share, he would not care a straw if the lost fell upon the person who purchased of him (laughter). Sir Peter Laurie: It is complete swindling on the part of those who put out such things amongst the public.—Defendant: I have had nothing to do with issuing them.—Sir Peter Laurie: You allowed me to send for a man who was drowned a year ago, and who appears to be the only witness you can call (laughter). How could you engage in the sale of shares at a moment's?—Defendant: Why, I bought 800 shares of the London and Westminster Bank, now one of the first in the empire, at sixpence per share. Sir Peter Laurie: Well, what can you say Mr. Gordon?—Defendant: If he leaves the shares with me I shall see them when they reach a premium (great laughter).—Sir Peter Laurie: The transaction is, I consider, a very discreditable one, but it would appear as if there were no use in exposing things of this kind. Gulls crowd in from all sides.—Defendant: I have had nothing to do with the business, except as an agent, and they may be good stock for what I know, but I say that I have no great opinion of them (laughter).—Sir Peter Laurie: Well, Mr. Gordon, you must seek satisfaction in the Court of Requests, or by an action. I am sorry for you, but I hope it will be a lesson to you. The complainant then left the office, and reckoned the number all right, folded them up and put them in his pocket, after which he thanked Sir Peter Laurie and departed.

BOW-STREET.—FASHIONABLE THIEVES.—*Madame Louise La Grange*, alias *Mordelle*, and *Eugene Ladent*, were brought up for examination, charged with robbing several jewellers of property to a very considerable extent. The office was crowded with well dressed fellows, who have been long known to the police, and who evidently took a great interest in the proceedings.—Robert Simonde Wilson, of 27, Duke-street, Bryanston-square, stated, that on the 1st of August last a person who gave his name Fake, and who represented that he lived in South Molton-street, came to his house, accompanied by the prisoner Ladent, whom he introduced to witness as a person wishing to hire apartments in his house. Ladent afterwards came there accompanied by the female prisoner, and they agreed to take the lodgings. They described themselves as Viscount and Viscountess Le Grange. They immediately took possession, and remained in the apartments about six weeks, during which time they lived together as man and wife. They had a female servant with them, whom they called Pauline. They took possession of the apartments the day after Mr. Fake had called respecting them. The male prisoner was frequently out during the day, and together, and of which conduct on his part the female prisoner sometimes complained. The male prisoner was not in the house during the last three days that the female prisoner was there. They went away without paying the rent, except for the first week. They owed him £11 for rent; the only security he had for which was a couple of boxes that they had left behind them, and which, on being afterwards broken open by the police, were found to contain a quantity of old iron and bricks. (Loud laughter.) The boxes were very heavy; and the witness supposed that they contained a great deal of valuable property belonging to the viscount. (Laughter.) A person named Le Roi frequently called on the prisoners, and always had a large carpet bag with him. Mr. Fake had since called upon witness, and told him that he, in conjunction with the prisoner Ladent, had been employed in the consequence of witness having told him that, as he introduced the prisoners to him, he should hold him responsible for the rent which the prisoners left unpaid.—Pearce, an inspector of the A division, stated that he took the female prisoner into custody on the 10th instant, at the Imperial Hotel, in Sackville-street, Dublin.—This being all the evidence with which the prosecutors were at present prepared, the prisoners were again remanded.

Baron Bourrere Kain was next placed at the bar on a similar charge. He had shaved off his moustachios, and his appearance altogether was very considerably altered since the last examination. The following was the only additional evidence adduced against him:—Louis Donnereau, of 65, Queen-street, and who was examined through the medium of an interpreter, stated that he was a commercial traveller, and that he knew the prisoner, who about a month or six weeks since requested he would pledge two diamond rings for him, which he did, at a pawnbroker's in Oxford-street. He asked £30 upon them, but the pawnbroker refused to advance more than £10 upon them, which sum witness obtained from him, and afterwards handed over the amount, together with the duplicates, to the prisoner. There being no further evidence at present, the prisoner was again remanded for further examination.

MARYLEBONE.—SHOCKING BRUTALITY TO A CHILD BY ITS OWN PARENTS.—On Tuesday a considerable degree of interest was manifested by crowds assemble. in the immediate vicinity of this court, in consequence of its having become known that Barnard Garvin and Mary his wife would be brought up for examination before Mr. Rawlinson, on the charge of having exercised treatment of a most horrid and brutal nature towards Eliza Garvin, one of their children, under ten years of age.—Mr. Potter, one of the board of guardians, and Mr. Messer, the relieving overseer, were in attendance on the part of the parish. The poor little victim of its parents' vengeance was led in by one of the workhouse nurses, to whom it clung in a most affectionate manner, and after the disposal of the night charges the prisoners were placed at the bar. Garvin is a man of most repulsive appearance, and his wife (who carried in her arms an infant) had also ill-nature depicted in her countenance.—Hobbs, 174 S, stated that on Tuesday night last, about half-past nine, a man came to the station-house, and told him she was lost. She had neither bonnet, shoes, nor stockings, and he observed that there were marks on her head and arms.—Mr. Rawlinson: What did you then do?—Witness: I asked her where she lived, and she told me No. 2, Henry-street, Portland-town. I laid hold of her hand, telling her I would take her to her parents; and, as I was going along with her, I met the female prisoner, who said, "This is my child." She (the child) laid hold of my coat, saying, "Pray take me to the station-house; don't let me go home!" I took the mother and child to the station, and afterwards went to the prisoner's lodging, a front kitchen, when she (the mother) took down a leather strap, saying, "This is what I beat her with."—The strap was here produced. It was a thick piece of leather upwards of an eighth of an inch thick, and a yard long; and upon it were several spots of blood.—Witness added, I asked her how the child became in such a state, and she said it was all when it came from Ireland, when it was brought over by its father last March. The mother said she (the child) was a bad girl, and had been corrected for stealing a loaf. I also asked her if the child had had any medical attendance, and she said, "No; it has had some treacle, which I gave it myself."—Wilkes, 94 D, (who occupies a back kitchen, which is separated only by a thin partition from the front one rented by Garvin) was next examined.—Mr. Rawlinson: What do you know of any cruelty towards this poor child?—Witness: My attention was drawn to it eight or ten weeks ago, and she was then almost nearly ill-treated. About four weeks back I saw her father beat her with the strap and his fist. He has beaten her with the strap both before and since. Her clothes being at the same time pulled up behind.—Do you know what was his reason for doing so?—He has a large family, Sir; and I think he hated this child in particular.—Have you ever seen the child on the floor?—No; but I have heard stripes and kicks given by the mother to the child.—Have you upon these occasions heard the child cry out?—No, she was not suffered to do so; had she called out she would have had more stripes. Have you heard the mother say anything when she has beaten the child in this manner?—Yes, I have heard her say, "——, you," and "——your soul," and I've also heard the father say so.—How often, to your knowledge, has the child been thus ill-used?—Generally at every meal, and at night when she has been turned out she has fled for refuge to the privy, where she has remained till one or two in the morning, when the mother has dragged her away and again beaten her; and on my going to the place afterwards I have found the flooring thereof covered with blood. I am now speaking of three or four weeks ago.—Can you mention anything relative to either the father or mother?—Answer: No.—Is the child in the morning the father has called out in a sharp tone of voice, "Eliza, get up," and immediately afterwards I have heard a noise which sounded like a kick upon the child's body?—No; I have not known anything with respect to the child being kept without food?—She has often come to our kitchen and held out her hand, implying that she wanted something to eat; and on Tuesday last I gave my wife part of the food three times. Upon one occasion she got into our window while I and my wife were absent, and took away some meat, but hunger, you know, will make a person bite through a stone wall.—Have you seen marks or bruises upon any part of her person?—About a fortnight ago, when her mother was gone out, she came to me and said, "Oh, Mr. Webb, see how I'm ill-treated; they (meaning her father and mother) have taken hold of my legs and knocked my head against the wall." Red, and also saw, cuts upon her head, and a quantity of hair seemed to have been pulled from it.—Have you ever spoken to either of the prisoners about their conduct?—Yes; two or three weeks ago I asked the father how he came to ill-use his child in such a manner, and I mentioned that I had heard he thought her an idiot, to which he replied, "If she is so (% beat the——idiot out of her."—Do you know the child to be at all idiotic?—Certainly not. Mr. Rawlinson told the prisoners that they would be committed for trial, but in order to complete the case they would be remanded. They both denied the charge, and declared that the statements were false, and they will be brought up again on Tuesday next. They were then locked up, and at five o'clock were conveyed in the government van to Clerkenwell. On their way down the passage from the court they were assailed by execrations, &c. deep from a large number of persons who had collected together to witness their departure, and they would most assuredly have been roughly treated but for the attendance of the officers who were on the spot. The poor child was taken back to the workhouse by Mr. Messer, who, without hesitation, took the whole of the family (with the exception of the infant at the breast) into the establishment.

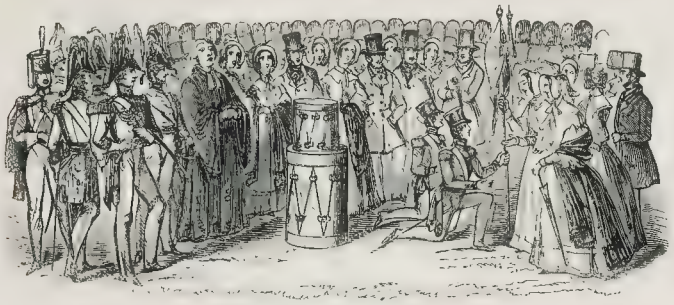
UNION-HALL. On Saturday *John Sabini*, a fashionably-dressed man, 36 years of age, was brought before Mr. Cottingham on a charge of obtaining the sum of £50 from John Rosier, coachman, in the service of Mr. John Knowles, of Streatham, under false representations. The case, from the singularity of the circumstances attending it, excited a considerable degree of interest, during which the court was very much crowded. After a lengthened evidence on the part of the prosecutor, Mr. Cottingham said that a clear case of obtaining money under false representations had been made out against the accused, and he should commit him for trial. The prisoner was then indulged to enter into his own recognizance in £400, and find two sureties of £200 each, to answer the charge.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

ON DEATH IN A CAB.—Mr. Baker held an inquest on Tuesday at the Black Horse, Kingsland-road, on the body of Alfred Butler, aged 36, of Belmont place, Hackney-road. The deceased died in a cab in the Hackney-road, and the driver, John Hawkins, had been ordered by two women and a man to take the deceased, when intoxicated to insensibility, to Goldsmith-row, Hackney. The deceased has been identified as a meat salesman in Newgate-market.—Wm. Naude, a butcher, said, that seeing deceased unable to do his work properly on Friday last, he put him into a cab on Newgate-street, and told the driver to take him home. Mr. Burton, surgeon, said that he had made a *post mortem* examination, and found the vessels of the head and heart gorged with blood. The liver was greatly enlarged, the effects of drinking. Verdict, "Found dead, apparently from suffocation."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER. A long inquiry was gone into before W. Carter, Esq., the Coroner for Surrey, at the Nine Elms Tavern, Battersea, respecting the death of Mr. George James Rogers, aged 29, a partner in the firm of Rogers and Son, of 392, Oxford-street, tobacco manufacturers, who was drowned on Sunday last while rowing in a wager-boat, which belonged to Messrs. Searle and Son, the boat-builders of Stangate.—James Gibson deposed he was Jack-in-the-water at the Red-house. On Sunday evening, about six o'clock, a gentleman, much resembling the deceased, came in a light wherry there. Another gentleman also came there in a funny, and they went into the house together. The boats filled twice while they were there, and he emptied them out. They came back in about half an hour, and witness advised them not to go, as it was blowing so hard. They, however, persisted they would go, and got into their boats. The funny had the start about twenty yards in front of the wherry appeared to be understand rowing. He was quite sober. Gibson went on to say, that he thought the boat might be swamped. The last steam-boat goes down at seven, and he was not one up about the same time. Cannot say whether the steamer had gone down before the two gentlemen. They rowed on the Surrey shore.—George Perkins stated, that about half-past four the gentleman who was drowned on Sunday last was having a dinner at the Red Boats adjacent to the case. As they could not tell what caused him to be upset on the river, he thought the jury were precluded from any inquiry as to the fitness of the boat, as the deceased had expressed his satisfaction at it. The jury, having consulted, returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased was found dead in the river Thames; that there were no marks of violence on the body, but how he came by his death we have no evidence to show."

INCREASE OF DEATHS BY DROWNING.—On Wednesday the coroner for Surrey, held an inquest at the Swan Tavern, Battersea, being the seventh inquest and similar inquiries in the same parish on persons drowned within a fortnight, respecting the deaths of James Whiting, aged forty-eight, and James Harrison, aged twelve. It appeared in the case of Whiting that he was a lighterman, and worked for Messrs. Perkins, of Walworth. On Friday last he and a man of the name of Baker were getting a barge out of the Grand Surrey Canal, dock, when the deceased fell overboard into a ship's side, and not being able to get it out he fell into the water. Baker could not reach him, and in running aft for the oar was so frightened that he fell into one of the empty boats. On the alarm being raised he was got out in about four minutes, and attended by Mr. Murdoch, surgeon, but he was quite dead. In the case of James Harrison it was stated he was steward's boy on board the Waterfly Greenwich steamer. On Saturday week the steamer was at Greenwich, and he was ordered to clean the boat alongside, into which he got, and was soon after missed, but no one saw him fall in the water, and the body was not found for a week afterwards. The jury in both cases returned verdicts of "Accidental death."



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 16TH REGIMENT.

The imposing ceremony of presenting new colours to the 16th Regiment took place on Thursday week, on Southsea-common, in the presence of a vast assemblage of persons, who had repaired from all parts of the country to witness it. It being generally known that the Hon. Lady Pakenham would this day present new colours to the 16th Regiment on Southsea-common, the place appointed for the ceremony, and its neighbourhood, exhibited early in the forenoon a most animated and imposing spectacle. In order to preserve the ground, and secure space for the due performance of the ceremony, a detachment of the Royal Marines, together with a body of the local police, were so posted in front of the battalion as to form with it a large parallelogram, in the centre of which a platform was placed for the accommodation of the Hon. Lady Pakenham and other distinguished guests. For some time the ground was admirably maintained, under the superintendence of Captain Bruce, of the 18th Foot, who passed in such parties as were entitled to admission. Unexpectedly, however, a carriage and four entered the arena, when the mob, following in its wake, perfectly inundated the enclosure. All attempts to confine the crowd within its former limits having proved ineffectual, the ceremony commenced—the regiment receiving the Major-General and his noble lady with the customary honours. The band was then ordered to "troop," at the conclusion of which the grenadiers, under Captain Luxmore, took close order, advanced twenty paces to their front (band playing Grenadiers' March), wheeled to the left, and proceeded to the centre of the line, where they wheeled again to the left, so as to front the old colours. The grenadiers having opened ranks, Ensigns G. Y. and H. A. Macdonald (brothers), sons of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, late of the 16th Regiment, an old and distinguished war officer, advanced, bearing the old colours, within a few paces of the company, when the whole battalion presented arms. The ranks of the grenadiers were then closed, and the company, bringing the left shoulders forward by sub-divisions, so as to enclose the colours, moved off, parallel to the line.—(Band playing Grenadiers' March.) The regiment then formed three sides of a square, which movement, owing to the intervention of the crowd, was executed with the greatest difficulty. Finding that the mob, patrician and plebeian, had beset the vacant side, Colonel Campbell wheeled up the two flank companies, so as to form a complete square. The space having been cleared, an altar of drums was raised, and the new colours, which had been previously brought from a tent in the rear of the line, were arranged by the two Majors for consecration. The colours were consecrated by the Rev. R. Bingham, jun., who delivered an admirable speech on the occasion, for which we regret our inability to find room.

At the conclusion of the prayer the field officer handed the colours to Lady Pakenham, when the brothers (Macdonald)—a happy presage, we trust, of never-failing unity and good fellowship amongst the guardian followers of these standards—advanced to the front, and, kneeling upon their right knees, received the new colours from her ladyship, who, in presenting them, addressed the regiment in the following appropriate and complimentary words:—"I am much gratified at the opportunity afforded me of being present on this interesting occasion. Receive these colours, which I feel confident you, the sons of a distinguished officer, will defend gallantly. As in former days the 16th Regiment fought bravely under Marlborough, and on a latter occasion its colours were seen flying on the heights of Mont Martre, so I doubt not, when opportunity again offers, it will be ready to uphold the well-known character of British troops, and will, with God's blessing, be amongst the most successful in the field, whilst at home, I trust, good discipline and conduct will at all times, as heretofore, be its motto."

At the conclusion of her ladyship's address, which was most impressively delivered, the regiment presented arms, when Sir Hercules Pakenham, assuming the most eligible position he could command, delivered an address commemorative of the distinguished conduct of the 16th Regiment on all occasions when their services were required. Lieut.-Colonel Campbell returned thanks in a very appropriate manner. At the conclusion of the Colonel's address the regiment re-formed lines, the new colours remaining in the hands of the ensigns, guarded by the two majors, at the place of consecration. Colonel Campbell then gave the word, "Grenadiers to the front," and opened the ranks of the remainder of the battalion. The grenadiers accordingly moved out as before (the band playing the Grenadiers' March), and proceeding in front of the centre, brought the left shoulders forward, and halted so as to free the new colours. The ranks of the grenadiers being opened, the whole presented arms. The grenadiers then took close order, and moving off successively by subdivisions from the right, the leading subdivision wheeling to the left at the third pace, proceeded with the new colours between them as before.

Immediately after the parade Lieut.-Colonel Campbell and the officers of the regiment entertained Sir Hercules, Lady Pakenham, and a distinguished party of guests, amounting to about 130, in the King's Rooms, Southsea, where an elegant *dejeuner*, supplied and arranged by Messrs. Gunter and Co., of Berkeley-square, London, was tastefully laid out. The ball went off splendidly. At the upper end of the ball-room the new colours surmounted a military tableau, raised with the drums and arms of the regiment, in which were interspersed silk banners, emblazoned with the ancient achievements of the corps.

COST OF STRIKES.—There has been expended in strikes of late years, among the Glasgow cotton spinners, £47,000; the Manchester cotton spinners, £370,000; and the wool-combers, £400,000; Leeds mechanics, £187,000. The late strike in and about Manchester has probably cost as much as all these put together, and yet been productive of no satisfactory results.

REPLY TO A LAME REMARK.—The week after my grandfather ran away with a lame heiress, "Didn't I manage the matter well, my Lord?" says he to Lord Castletown. "Ye did in troth, Mick; and ye made a grate hit of it, if yer amiable lady was only right upon her pins." "Well, my lord," saye he, "what matter if she is a wee bit lame? Does your lordship suppose that men marry wives to ran races with them?"—*Hector O'Halloran.*

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, GRAVESEND.

These delightful gardens have been opened during the present season, now drawing to a close, by private enterprise, a pier has also been erected for the convenience of London and other visitors. The gardens, themselves, are formed, from an almost barren heath, to a modern paradise, and will well repay the time devoted to an examination of their manifold beauties.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.

This celebrated castle is built on a lofty peninsular rock of considerable extent, accessible only by a narrow isthmus, which has been strongly fortified. This fortress, which was built in the reign of King Stephen, by William le Gros, earl of Albemarle and Holderness, about the year 1136, has been the scene of various memorable transactions, which the limits of this journal will not allow us to particularize. During the civil wars, it was gallantly defended by Sir Hugh Cholmly against the forces of the Parliament, for upwards of a year, and afterwards sustained another siege of five months under the command of Colonel Boynton; since that period, its principal buildings and fortifications have lain in ruins.

The lofty promontory at Scarborough, on which the ruins of the ancient castle are situated, is bounded on three sides by the German ocean, and elevated nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, presenting to the north, the east, and the south, a vast sweep of craggy perpendicular rocks, totally inaccessible. The tremendous appearance from its aspiring summit perfectly assimilates to the description of Dover cliff, by the inimitable pen of Shakspere:—

> ——— How fearful,
> And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eye so low!
> The crows and choughs, that wing the mid-way air,
> Show scarce so gross as beetles.—
> The fishermen, who walk upon the beach,
> Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark
> Diminished to her skiff, her skiff a buoy
> Almost too small for sight.—The murmuring surge,
> That on the unnumber'd pebbles idly chafes,
> Can scarce be heard so high.

In turning from these mouldering remains of antiquity, the eye is relieved and the mind exhilarated by the charms of the surrounding prospect. The diversified scenes of the adjacent country; the romantic appearance of the town; the sands enlivened by various objects, and the unbounded view of the ocean, form an assemblage beautiful beyond conception.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Sept. 28, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Furs will be much worn this winter, not only as a trimming for dresses, but for cardinals, camails and tippets, cloak linings and pelisses. Already has one fashionable warehouse in the Rue Saint Honoré spread forth its rich stores of ermines, sables, and squirrel furs, and every preparation seems to be making to meet the approaching winter in a manner to defy the utmost rigour of its severity. We still await the return of our fashionables from the country before anything new is positively announced, but braidings, embroidery, and lace appear likely to continue their sway, while *barege, poult de soie*, and velvet are the leading materials at the present season. By the drawing I send you it will be seen that the fashion of three years since, in open bodies with lace stomachers, has returned. The dress is cut rather higher on the back, and is trimmed with flounces of embroidered cashmere let into the dress; the sleeves and body being also trimmed with the same material let in. The colour of the dress is a bluish grey, and, as a demi-toilet, is a great favourite with those of our belles who have been compelled *malgre lui* to remain in Paris. I know not whether Oudinot's *pedicrine*, of which I wrote to you, has yet made its appearance in London, but a better material for *le plus jolies chaussures* was never invented. It is positively the poetry of bootmaking, and whether employed for shoes, boots, or gaiters (I mean that elegant and convenient French invention which so speedily converts a lady's shoe into a boot), does infinite credit to the inventor, to whose genius all female Europe is indebted for the discovery and manufacture of the *jupons* crinolines, or horse-hair petticoats.

JULIE.

GLADES OF WINDSOR.

When the sun gleams o'er wood, and brake, and ford,
And the soft skies shine fair and blue above,
Here, young Victoria and her princely lord
By flow'r-crown'd paths take vernal walks of love.

Here, in the hush of nature, when the crowd
Intrude no curious gaze nor deaf'ning cheer,
When all is eloquent, though nothing loud,
And summer's ling'ring beauty crowns the year;

Here, when the breeze's whisper has a tone
As gentle as affection's, and there seems
A melody—the spirit makes its own—
To murmur music from the trees and streams;

Here, in a fond communion of the heart,
They taste a quiet that no cares alloy;
And ramble, from their world of state apart,
Amid a sort of solitude of joy!

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS

STRICKLAND AS BARON STOUT.

Here is a great favourite with the playgoing public—a good actor and a worthy man—Strickland, to wit—more betoken, the dramatic authors have entrusted much wit to Strickland. To say truth, its utterance could not easily be in a more appropriate mouth, or its acting in better hands. Strickland is a very clever fellow, a boy (though not a young one) of unlimited versatility, and nearly the most useful actor on the stage. He can do every thing respectably—and much with a vigour, spirit, and creative faculty, that far transcend mere respectability: we have often seen him exhibit undoubted genius. He is here depicted in the character of *Baron Stout*, a great lord-chamberlain, in the very lively little drama of *Foreign Affairs*. There he is—the pink of pomp and dignity—raised from a lower sphere, and trying to struggle into aristocracy with might and main. Next to Farren, he is the best old man upon the stage. But he is in every *rôle* a capital actor; and whether for his readiness to sustain many parts, or his great capability of sustaining them with credit, a most valuable acquisition to any theatre that may have the good fortune to retain him. As we believe, too, that his private character coincides with his public merit, we have great pleasure in introducing him to our readers, and wishing him a long life—as much as possible of which he has our full permission to devote to their entertainment.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XV.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

Here is her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department—an announcement that in former times would, as regards Sir James Graham, have made some men

" * * * * * stare,
And wonder how the devil he got there."

Now, however, it wakes not even as much "mild surprise" as Aurora Raby bestowed on the ghost story in Don Juan. The fact is that with the progress of events great changes of opinion become visible in the moon of politics, and even the most consistent philosophers do not always find it convenient to live in the same quarter. We do not, therefore, "speak it as a reproach" that Sir James Graham should have been at the Admiralty under the Whigs, and in Downing-street under the Tories, but rather prefer to see him meddling with a secretaryship than with any of the ships of our beautiful navy. We believe he was born a farmer—at least the title of English farmer is one of which he used to be proud—but that does not qualify a man to superintend the *ploughing* of the main. That is quite a different style of agriculture.

Now, although Sir James Graham is, for many reasons, not the man of whom we can afford to write in terms of profoundest reverence, yet he is much more entitled to considerable respect than many people we wot of who have abused him in print "to the length of the tether of a column;" and moreover, he has just now won something like a spark of affection from us for imposing upon the Dover magistrates the pleasant task of reading to their elaborate Cropper of a gaoler the marked dissatisfaction of the Home Secretary at the course which the said magistrates thought him so abundantly justified in pursuing. The gaoler probably only grinned away the punishment of his ruffianism when hearing this new version of the ditty of "Croppies lie down;" but the magistrates must have looked very like people in a pillory while they were singing it. Meanwhile it is clear that Sir James Graham must have perused our enjoinments to the Home Secretary in this affair; and no minister who reads the ILLUSTRATED NEWS can be thoroughly contemptible, let him be assisting to govern for what party he may. We are, therefore, going to stand to the "*In medio tutissimus ibis*" principle, and take a middle course.

It is quite true that Sir James Graham began his career as a politician in what we call "strong terms." He was in love with the last French revolution, and his notions of reform travelled in seven-leagued boots. He was of a good family too, had personal station and respectability to back him, with a great deal of talent to throw into the scale. He was a good farmer and not a bad orator; a baronet, a member of Parliament, a debater, and *l'homme distingué* of the semi-radical party. The *en avant* people placed much hope in him, and put him into the trio with Lord Stanley and the Earl of Durham.

Office, however, is a great queller of political violence; and although we believe that, save in so far as ambition is concerned, it would have as little influence over the opinions of Sir James Graham as over those of any other well-educated and independent gentleman, yet there is no harm in mentioning that, from the moment he took the Whig direction of the Admiralty, he did not, politically speaking, clap on quite so much sail. His tone grew gradually moderate; and it was, we think, very proper that it should. We forget who it was that, speaking of the infirmities of human nature in regard to office, went so far as to declare even of the Radicals that

their patronage of the Charing-cross tailor was entirely attributable to "*their regard for Place.*"

But as Sir James Graham grew more moderate he grew also more firm in his purpose of moderation. He began by withdrawing himself into the snail-shell of Whigism; and when the Whigs wanted to hurry themselves, and were ready to yield to any "element of popularity," they could not draw him out of it again. He would not travel with them on their radical railroad. He left office, or office left him, or both, and one fine afternoon, when some dose was proposed that seemed too strong for him, he and Lord Stanley stalked, *passibus equis*, bang over to the benches of the opposition.

It is only due to say for Sir James Graham, that upon those benches he several times distinguished himself greatly in debate. He made several remarkable speeches, and there was much force and eloquence in what he said upon many questions of important policy. He also delivered a splendid oration in Cumberland, giving a general show up of his former colleagues and their march on the road to ruin, and in this he fairly committed himself emphatically to Conservative principles. In Conservative principles he has since remained, and when the Peel phalanx marched into office, and formed square in Downing-street, there he was, and there he is, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

In this capacity Sir James has, with the exception of two or three *faux pas* in minor points of domestic legislation, such as being too merciful to blundering magistrates, and on one occasion too favourable to a "criminal of condition," acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the community, and maintained the dignity of his position in the eyes of society. But there is one dreadful drawback against any excellence that may attach to his general character as a Home Secretary, and that lies in his obstinate adherence to the cruel principles of the Poor Law Bill—a measure which the election speeches of the Conservative members almost promised us to sweep away, but which the Conservative Ministers still retain in all the glaring enormity of its injustice and oppression.

There never can be any lasting popularity attaching to the memory of a "new Poor Law Home Secretary."

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

In presenting to our readers a portrait of the late distinguished Marquis Wellesley, we take the opportunity of recording also a few memoirs of his memorable existence. The death of the noble marquis took place, after a protracted illness, on Monday, at his lordship's residence, Kingston-house, Brompton, between three and four o'clock in the morning.

Many years have elapsed since there was occasion to record the death of any man who enjoyed a more brilliant reputation than the Marquis Wellesley. Of noble birth, of eminent classical attainments, he was justly admired as an elegant writer, and still more distinguished as an orator of acknowledged ability; but his genius as a statesman is known to have produced results the remote consequences of which it would be presumptuous to calculate, though its more immediate effects have been felt in every quarter of the world.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

The Marquis Wellesley, when by courtesy Viscount Wellesley, was at an early age placed at the most celebrated of English schools, Eton College, and in due time transferred to the University of Oxford. At both those great seats of learning the embryo statesman was eminently distinguished. His brothers (afterwards Lord Maryborough, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, and the Rev. Gerald Wellesley) attained to some honours in the course of their school and university education, but the eldest member of this celebrated family not only surpassed his relatives, but even stood high amongst the great body of his contemporaries at a period when classical attainments were in the highest repute, and when they were to many men objects of an ambition beyond which they indulged no higher aspirations.

His studies at the University being concluded, Viscount Wellesley returned to his native country, but had the misfortune to lose, his father before he attained his majority.

Immediately on attaining his majority the young Earl of Mornington took his seat in the Irish House of Peers, of which body he of course continued to be a member for the nineteen years which preceded the union. It was a theatre of operations, however, which soon proved too circumscribed for his abilities. The young Irish earl frequently visited London, having been returned in 1784 to the British House of Commons, as member for Beeralston; and, owing to the part which he took in the regency debates, as well as on account of the general evidences of brilliant talent which his lordship found many occasions of displaying, the King appeared to take a warm interest in the rising fortunes of the young and ambitious statesman, who would not be content with less than the enjoyment of seats in two Houses of Parliament. At the next general election he was returned for the King's borough of Windsor, sworn in a member of the Irish Privy Council, and elected one of the Knights of St. Patrick, which latter distinction, however, he resigned in 1810, on being elected a Knight of the Garter.

Lord Mornington, soon after his entrance into the House of Commons, was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1793 sworn in a member of the British Privy Council. His lordship made such rapid progress in the favour of the King and the confidence of the Minister, that even the post of Governor-General of India was not deemed a situation too arduous for his powers, or too extended in the nature of its duties for the grasp of his comprehensive and vigorous intellect.

In the year 1797 he succeeded Lord Cornwallis in the Government of India, having been at the same time raised to the British Peerage by the title of Baron Wellesley, in right of which he continued to sit in the House of Lords. The marquisate which he

subsequently received was in the Irish Peerage; but as a British Peer he never attained to a higher rank than that of baron.

In India under the government of the marquis was achieved a series of victories so complete that General Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), in one of his despatches written at that period, and recently published by Colonel Gurwood, says, that he "only waits to know what countries they are which the Governor-General wishes to take possession of," as if all Asia had quailed under his dominion.

The next efforts of the noble marquis were directed to the important objects of enlarging commercial intercourse between India and Europe; in this, however, the naturally jealous spirit of the East India Company opposed itself to his liberal designs, and the attempt was but partially successful. In no respect cooled by this disappointment, he applied himself with untiring energy to the duties of his station, making a viceregal progress through the northern provinces of India, visiting the nabobs and native princes in the full splendour of Asiatic magnificence, redressing grievances, creating friends and allies, repressing open or concealed enemies, and laying upon a broad basis the foundations of an empire which the potentates of Europe regard with envy, and to which our remotest posterity will look back with astonishment and admiration.

In the year 1805 he was, at his own request, recalled from the Government of India, and, as might be expected, everything was done in this country by the East India Company, and by the Ministers of the Crown, to mark the deep sense which they entertained of his splendid services.

With the life of the marquis all the titles which were conferred on himself become extinct, but the Earldom of Mornington, the Viscounty of Wellesley, and the Barony of Mornington, in the peerage of Ireland, descend to his next brother, Lord Maryborough, because these were honours which their father had enjoyed. Lord Maryborough, now Earl of Mornington, is in his 79th year. He assumed the name of Pole on inheriting the estates of his cousin, William Pole, of Ballydin. His lordship's eldest son, the Hon. William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, married, as is well known, the daughter and heiress of Sir James Tylney Long, Bart.; this lady died in 1825, and Mr. Wellesley married in 1828 the third daughter of Colonel Paterson and relict of Edward Bligh, Esq. Mr. Long Wellesley will now enjoy the courtesy title of Viscount Wellesley, or that of Lord Maryborough, whichever he may choose.

The number of families put into mourning by the event is, of course, considerable, including those of Lord Maryborough, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald V. Wellesley, the Earl of Westmorland, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Cadogan, Sir Charles Bagot, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Earl of Winchilsea, &c.

By the death of the marquis a stall in the Order of the Garter falls to the patronage of Ministers, and the office of *custos rotulorum* of the county of Middlesex also becomes vacant. The marquis was a Knight of the Turkish Order of the Crescent, and of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun.

The following is a brief statement in chronological order of the offices held by the noble marquis, the public proceedings in which he participated, and the chief events of his parliamentary and private life:—Born, June 20, 1760. Succeeded his father in the Irish peerage, May 22, 1781. Elected a Knight of St. Patrick, 1783. Sworn of the Irish Privy Council, 1793. Returned to the British House of Commons for Beeralston, 1785. Returned for New Windsor subsequently; created a British Privy Councillor, 1793. Married his first wife, November 29, 1794. Appointed Governor-General of India, 1797. Created a British Peer, as Baron Wellesley, October 20, 1797. Created Marquis Wellesley, December 2, 1799. Returned from India, 1805. Appointed Ambassador to the Supreme Central Junta of Spain, July 28, 1809. Returned, Dec., 1809. Appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, December, 1809. Elected a Knight of the Garter, and resigned the order of St. Patrick, 1810. Resigned the office of Foreign Secretary, June, 1812. Appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the first time, December, 1821. Married his second wife, October 29, 1825. Resigned the Lord Lieutenancy, March, 1828. Appointed Lord Steward, 1831. Resigned, 1833. Appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the second time, September, 1833. Resigned a second time, December, 1834. Appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Household, April, 1835. Resigned the Lord Chamberlainship the same year. Died, September 20th, 1842.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule, when at Taymouth Castle as the guest of the Marquis of Breadalbane, during the Queen's visit to that magnificent seat, wore on the first evening at dinner a superb Highland brooch of considerable value, to confine his plaid on the shoulder. Her Majesty was pleased to admire it, and on the succeeding morning the right hon. gentleman presented it to her Majesty, by whom it was graciously accepted, and both at Taymouth and Drummond Castle the brooch was used by the Queen in the velvet plaid of the Royal Stuart tartan, worn every evening at dinner by her Majesty.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—In consequence of the extremely unfavourable nature of the weather, the rain having continued, with scarcely any intermission, nearly the whole of the day, the review of the 15th Regiment of Foot by his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, which was to have taken place this afternoon in the Home Park, was postponed, and from the very unfit state the park is now in, from the late heavy rains, for a military display, it is more than probable that the intended review by his Imperial Highness will be abandoned altogether.

WINDSOR, Wednesday Evening, September 28.—In consequence of the departure of the whole of her Majesty's royal and illustrious visitors from the castle, the state apartments will be again open as usual to the public to-morrow. During the residence of the Court at Windsor they are invariably closed on Tuesdays and Fridays. Her Majesty has abandoned the intention of leaving Windsor Castle, upon a visit to Claremont, as had been previously arranged, during this week. Indeed, it is now quite uncertain at what period the court will proceed from Windsor to that delightful retreat. It may be observed, that it is not expected the court will visit Brighton till after Christmas, which her Majesty will spend at Windsor. The festivities of the season will be celebrated at the castle with the usual magnificence and splendour which have been observed since her Majesty's accession to the throne. A numerous and distinguished party will be invited to the castle to partake of the hospitality of the Sovereign during that festive season.

His Excellency Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, arrived at Manchester House, on Monday evening, from a short visit to their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, at Eu, near Dieppe. The Ambassador landed at Dover from the French mail packet, and set off for town under a salute from the heights.

LORD MORPETH.—Lord Morpeth, we understand, is not expected to return from his tour in the United States and Canada until the beginning of November, when his Lordship will join the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, who are now at Chatsworth, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire.—*Leeds Times.*

On Thursday week a deputation from the committee of figured silk weavers of Spitalfields proceeded to Frogmore Lodge, for the purpose of presenting to the Duchess of Kent a specimen of silk weaving, new, we believe, to the manufactories of this country, but on a principle which has some time been worked by the manufacturers of France. The subject was the portrait of the illustrious lady to whom it was presented, entirely woven in silk, in a loom and machine of the Jacquard principle. Its dimensions are 14 inches by 10, and the portrait is an exact copy from an engraving published some time since. It is elegantly mounted in a rich gilt frame, and is at once creditable in the highest degree to the skill and industry of the designer and the operative, and well worthy the gracious acceptance of the Duchess of Kent. It has cost in materials, patern drawing, &c., upwards of £100. The deputation was received by Sir G. Couper, through whose hands the portrait was conveyed to her Royal Highness, accompanied by an appropriate address. Sir G. Couper announced to the deputation that her Royal Highness had been pleased minutely to examine the present, and to observe that the work had been got up with admirable skill and ingenuity. Her Royal Highness further desired that the deputation would have the kindness to communicate to the committee the gratification her Royal Highness felt for their kind attention.—*Globe.*

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE TO NEWCASTLE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by a distinguished party, visited this town on Saturday, when they were met according to previous arrangements, and conducted to the hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society, in Westgate-street. The mayor, aldermen, and council, in their robes of office, were here assembled to receive his Royal Highness, and an address was presented with the usual formalities, which his Royal Highness acknowledged in suitable terms. An address was also presented from the mayor and town council of Gateshead, to which his Royal Highness also returned a most gracious reply. The library was crowded by genteel company connected with the town and neighbourhood, and the gallery was well filled with ladies. The Royal Duke visited every portion of the town worthy of note, and seemed highly pleased with the results of his visit.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA.—On Wednesday his Imperial Highness, accompanied by his Excellency Prince Esterhazy, and attended by Baron Lebzeltern, Count Szeczyli, Chevalier Wiltmann Olli, Chevalier Du Mont, Chevalier Kohel, &c., returned to Mivart's Hotel from a visit of seven days to her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle. On his route to town from Windsor his Imperial Highness paid his respects to the Queen Dowager, at Bushey-park, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew. In the evening his Imperial Highness and suite had an early dinner at the above hotel, and afterwards went to honour the performances by his presence at Covent-garden Theatre, his Imperial Highness and retinue occupying the Queeen Dowager's box.

Baroness Lehzen is, we are given to understand, on the eve of departing for Germany, for, it is said, the benefit of her health.—*Morning Paper.*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—His Lordship and Lady Lyndhurst have been staying for several days at Lord Clarence-mansion, on the Marine-parade, Brighton. His Lordship was visited on Monday by Sir W. Follett, who, after transacting business with the noble lord, returned to town the same day.

Sir R. Peel, accompanied by Lady Peel and family, left Whitehall-gardens on Tuesday for Drayton Manor, where a distinguished circle has assembled this week.

EPSOM, Tuesday.—The Prince Albert's prize has been given out. The names stand thus:—French and German—1st, Lambton; 2nd, Dodson. French and Italian—1st, Dodson; 2nd, Bastard. Among the select were Ffolliott, Naper, and Stratton.

THE THEATRES.

The note of preparation has been sounded aloud in every thoroughfare of the great metropolis for the last fortnight. The winter theatres are all about to open on us at once, and fame has found full occupation for her many tongues. Od Drury claims precedence in point of standing, though Covent Garden has taken it in point of time. Drury, however, opens its portals this evening, and a play of Shakspere, *As you like it*, put upon the stage in a style of unexampled splendour, forms the first item in the bill of fare. Mrs. Nisbit plays *Rosalind*, Macready "the melancholy *Jacques*," and the only new name in the cast is that of Mr. Ryder, of whom we know nothing. The *Attic Story*, a farce played once, we believe, with success at the end of last season, winds up the opening night. A constant succession of novelties is promised, *King John* amongst the first, with a child named Newcombe of wonderful promise, if report is to be credited, to play *Prince Arthur*. It is clear, from all we can see, that the lovers of the legitimate drama will be gratified to their heart's content.—Covent Garden bursts upon us this evening also with some new glories. The opera of *Semiramide*, with Miss Kemble in a new part, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw, for the first time, before the lamps of "the Garden." Of Mrs. Shaw much has been bruited; of what she may accomplish we shall, ere long, have to speak. We are soon to lose Miss Kemble, and if we find in Mrs. Shaw one worthy to tread in her footsteps, our triumph and gratification will be complete. The Haymarket presents nightly three novelties. *Alma Mater*, a sketch of Oxford College life, farcical, and though destitute of decided novelty, full of material for laughter, is the first in the catalogue. *The Curiosities of Literature*, a laughable trifle, comes next, and last as to time and first in merit, *Grandfather Whitehead*. Oh! glorious William Farren, first and still most truthful was that picture you left before us! Never yet was nature more clearly delineated on the stage. The tears of the audience, men, women, and children as they were, bore indubitable evidence to the fidelity of the affecting picture of the old man yearning over his recovered grandchild. We verily believe the very actors though "Hecuba was nought to them, or they to Hecuba," wept as we—yes, why should we be ashamed of it?—did ourselves. Reader, see *Grandfather Whitehead*, and you must be good indeed if you do not come away improved as well as delighted. The Adelphi, with sad associations of poor Yates hanging about every one who went into it, opened on Thursday with a characteristic melodrama and a strong corps. We wish it all success. The Olympic, under the management of George Wilde, the best of our low comedians in his particular line, opens on Monday with a piece adapted from *Pelham*, and Blanchard's side-splitting farce of the *Artful Dodge*, and another revival, *Life in the Clouds*. Due care has been taken to improve the internal arrangements of the house. In the bills we perceive the name of one of the "cropped comedians;" that alone would be an attraction. The City of London has added Mrs. Honey and Miss Daley to its corps; and the Surrey, now at the head of the minors, produced on Monday a new piece of "romantic and domestic interest" from the pen of a clever writer, Mr. Albert Smith, before a crowded audience. *Neville Audley* (Mr. Hughes), a young officer, has fled after the affair of his party at the battle of Tewkesbury, and being pursued is arrested while having an interview with his mistress, *Blanche Heriot* (Mrs. Honner). He is protected by the abbot of Chertsey Abbey, but the sanctity of the abbey being about to be violated by a follower of Edward, who is also *Audley's* rival, he consents to yield himself a prisoner on the condition that time shall be given to him till curfew's toll on the next day, for the arrival of a reprieve from King Edward. The messenger who brings the reprieve is belated, and *Blanche* knowing that the first toll of the curfew would be the knell of her lover, finds the bell, and by seizing the tongue of the bell as the imminent moment of its sound approaches, prevents it from yielding any sound. Before the cause of the delay is discovered the expected messenger arrives, and *Blanche* has secured the safety of her lover. There is a slight under-plot involving the courtship of the village doctor's apprentice (Smith) with a pretty and saucy village coquette (Miss Terrey), which, of course, terminates in a union of the parties currently with that of the heroine with *Audley*. The piece is well written and full of striking incidents. It is far above the run of dramas produced at this side of the Thames, both with reference to its intrinsic merits and the correct and tasteful manner in which it was put upon the stage; the scenery, dresses, and all appointments being unexceptionable. Of the actors, Hicks, Hughes, Smith, and Webster played well. Mrs. Honner acted with great judgment, force, and feeling, and it is but just to say that Miss Terrey contributed to the success of the piece by her admirable acting and singing. *The Chertsey Curfew* will, we predicate, toll for many an evening at the *Surrey*.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Duke of Bedford's Oakley, beat Lord Exeter's Abydos. 200 h. ft.

The Buckenham Stakes of 300 sovs. each.

Colonel Peele's b c Murat by Sheerness (Nat)	..	..	..	1
Lord Exeter's br c by Velocipede, out of Galata	..	..	..	2
The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each, for three-year olds, colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 4lbs. A.F.				
Lord G. Bentinck's b c Misdeal (Rogers)	..	..	..	1
Lord Exeter's Revocation	..	..	..	2
Lord Albemarle's f by Plenipotentiary, out of Antiope	..	..	..	3
Mr. Greville's b c Canadian	..	..	..	4
Lord Albemarle's Buffalo, beat Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil among the Tailors.				

Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt received 25 sovs ft from Mr. Osbaldeston's Skipton.

Captain Colquett's Pickpocket (E. Edwards)	..	..	..	1
Duke of Rutland's f by Bizarre, out of Minx's dam	..	..	..	0
Mr. Ford's f. by Poison	..	..	..	0

WEDNESDAY.

For the D. M. Handicap this afternoon only three horses were named, viz., Rosalind, and the Manto colt, and the first two having been scratched within the time prescribed by the conditions, the race was void. The T. Y. C. Handicap did not fill, and Johnny having paid forfeit to Ralph, a list that at one time looked like four races at least was reduced to a match; and a D. I. Plate, with three entrances. The members seem to be reserving themselves and their horses for the Second October and Houghton Meetings, for which great things are promised. Of the two events decided this afternoon the following are particulars:—Match—100, h. ft. T. Y. C.

Duke of Bedford's Magog, 3 yrs, 7st 7lbs (E. Edwards)	..	..	..	0
Mr. Gregory's Una, 4 yrs, 8st 7lbs (Chapple)	..	..	..	0

£50 for 3-yrs-olds.

Mr. Rogers's Bridegroom (Bartholomew)	..	..	..	1
Mr. Petitt's Everilda	..	..	..	2

Match, £200, h. f. Lord Albemarle's Ralph, received ft from Mr. Payne's Johnny.

Cesarewitch Stakes.—7 to 1 agst Bell sauns, 8 to 1 agst Portrait (taken), 9 to 1 agst Blue Bonnet, and 10 to 1 agst Florence.

A match for 100 sovs, h ft, is made between Lord Albemarle's Tickle and Mr. Goodman's Bother'em, 8st 7lbs each, T. Y. C., to run on Monday in the next meeting.

THURSDAY.

The Town Plate of £50.

Mr. Combe's Rosalind (Rogers)	..	..	..	1
Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie	..	..	..	2

The Rutland Stakes of 30 sovs. each.

Mr. J. Sadler's Testy by Venison (Rogers)	..	..	..	1
Lord Exeter's f by Jerry, out of Macrocmme	..	..	..	2
Mr. Treen's Bastile, by Defence	..	..	..	3

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.

Lord Albemarle's c by Plenipo, out of Antiope, 3 yrs. (E. Edwards)	..	..	..	1
Mr. Rogers's Bridegroom, 3 yrs.	..	..	..	2
Mr. Osbaldeston's Woldsman, 3 yrs.	..	..	..	3

Duke of Bedford's John-o'-Gaunt received forfeit from Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil among the Tailors.

LATEST BETTING.

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES. 6 to 1 agst Mr. Sadler's Bellissima (taken); 8 to 1 agst Mr. Jones's Portrait (taken); 10 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Blue Bonnet; 12 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Florence; 13 to 1 agst Mr. F. Clarke's Arcanus; 20 to 1 agst Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie (taken before her race). Bellissima and Portrait have been backed to win large stakes.

It was reported in town this morning (Friday) that Canadian died on Thursday night.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—PLYMOUTH, Sept. 26.—The Pay-Sergeants' offices of the Royal Marine barracks at Stonehouse were plundered on the morning of Sunday last, between twelve and two, by one of the marines, named Norman, whose duty it was to guard that department between those hours. Norman had been about eight months in the corps; he is a Cornishman by birth, and was lately in service as a coachman or stableman at Exeter, the place of his enlistment. For a freak he recently lowered himself from a four story window, assisted only by a small clothes line, into the area, and at the Pay-office he took out the pane of glass so completely that it was not noticed until gun-fire in the morning. About 200 or 300 letters were immediately forwarded to the various police-offices and recruiting-stations, and a reward of £10 has been offered for his apprehension.

COOPER THE CHARTIST.—Some friends of Cooper, the late Chartist leader, have been for some time collecting money twards the cost of his defence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO GROCER'S ASSISTANTS.

AN OPPORTUNITY is now offered to any Young Man having at his command not less than £300, of going into Partnership with a party of long standing, having a shop, well situated, in a populous county town, and also a good connexion. He will be expected to take an active part in the business.—For further particulars, apply, by letter, to B.B., 198, Strand.

FOR INVESTMENT OR OCCUPATION, BERNARD-STREET, RUSSELL-SQUARE, AND RUSSELL-PLACE, FITZROY-SQUARE

MR. TIMS is directed to submit for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, at One, the LEASE of a truly desirable RESIDENCE, No. 11, Bernard-street, within two doors of Russell-square, held for 55 years at a low ground-rent, and let to a highly respectable tenant, at £75 per annum. Also a capital Abode, with premises in the rear, No. 15, Mansfield-place, Fitzroy-square, held for about 35 years, at a low ground-rent, at present in hand, but of the estimated value of 120 guineas per annum.

Particulars of Messrs. Blake and Beaumont, Solicitors, Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent-street; of the Auctioneer, 69, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, and at the Mart.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.

JOHN COX DEAR'S extensive Show Rooms contain Stoves from 4s. 6d. to fifteen guineas.—Kitchen ranges, 2 ft. wide, with oven and boilers, complete (the best), from 2s. 9d. to six guineas. Fire irons, from 2s. per set. Dish covers, in sets of seven, 8s. 6d to 37s. 9d. (the best raised tops). Shower Baths, best quality made, 45s. Hip, 20s. Sponging, 8s. Kitchen furniture, in great variety, equally low. British-plate Tablespoons and Forks, 11s. to 16s. per dozen

Lists, containing the prices of every article, sent free of cost; with engravings of stoves, iron bedsteads, &c. &c.

DEAR'S Builder's price-list (brass, locks, brass-founders, &c. &c., may be had on application, by the trade, free of charge.

MORE THAN FOUR YEARS have now elapsed since W. BERDOE introduced his VENTILATING WATERPROOF; also his well-known WATERPROOF PALETOT, in lieu of the "Macintosh." The host of imitations of both, and the increasingly extensive sale of the latter, among the friends of those who have adopted it, are sufficient proofs of their success. For the coming season W. B. has now ready a large stock of the most modern and appropriate materials. Also of first rate Garments for Shooting, Fishing, Travelling, Riding, Driving, &c., &c., warranted (without confining perspiration) to exclude any description or quantity of rain whatever.

WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproof, &c., 69, CORNHILL, (eight doors from the Bank), corner of Finch-lane.

A MILD CLIMATE BY THE SEA.

TWO INVALIDS requiring Superior Accommodation for the Winter, or for a permanency.—A Gentleman and his Wife, or two or three Ladies, may be received into the family of an M.D., where advantages of high value are offered. The House is handsome and spacious, commanding sea-views and rich scenery; the Pleasure Grounds well laid out and sheltered; hours regular; a Carriage is kept: in fine, everything combines to make it most desirable for the residence of Invalids, or of Persons returned from a Tropical Country, and only requires to be seen to be duly appreciated.

Address to M. D., care of John Parson, Esq., Solicitor, 24, Red Lion-square, London private.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE, Wyeh-street, Strand. Lessee, Mr. G. Wild. By authority of the Lord Chamberlain.

The whole of the interior entirely re-decorated, and a new Gallery, erected by Mr. Mackintosh, capable of holding upwards of 800! Open for the Winter Season.

Monday, October 3, 1842, and during the Week, when will be performed a new Drama (in Three Acts), adapted from one of the most popular works of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart., by the author of "My Man Tom," "Gwynneth Vaughan," and other favourite pieces originally produced at this Theatre, to be called THE ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN. The Music selected and arranged by Mr. Calcott. The new Scenery by Messrs J. W. Beverley, Scott, and Assistants. Sir Reginald Glanville, Mr. Pitt James; Henry Feltham, Mr. Halford; Dr. Hellebore, Mr. Brookes, Tom Thornton, Mr. Baker; Nat Sursingle, Mr. Ross; Job Johnson, Mr. G. Wyld, with a new Song, entitled "The Life of a Vagabond," Gertrude Douglas, Miss Lavinia Melville (her first appearance at this Theatre); Letty Lambswool (Chambermaid at the "Flying Childers"), Miss Lebatt, with a new Song, called "If I were a Lady."

After which, THE ARTFUL DODGE. The Hon. Frederick Flamwell Fitz-Fudge, Mr. F. Fitzjames; Demosthenes Dodge, Esq., Mr. G. Wild, Susan Smudge, Miss Arden.

To conclude with LIFE IN THE CLOUDS; or, OLYMPUS IN AN UPROAR.

Also in preparation, a New Burletta, by S. Lover, Esq., and a variety of Novelties. Lessee, Mr. Calcott; Stage Manager, Mr. C. Baker

Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Second Price, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d., to be had at the Box-office. Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock; the Performances commence at Seven precisely. Price at Nine. The Box-office under the Superintendence of Mr. Watts, and will be open from Eleven till Four o'Clock

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION, extended into CAVENDISH-SQUARE. Excellent Specimens of Machinery just completed, and at work by Steam Power, in the Hall of Manufactures, including Napier's Patent Printing Machine, Amelia's Patent Brick and Tile Making Machine, Taylor's Patent Sound-Headed Pin Making Machine, &c. The Weekly List of Popular Lectures, delivered by Dr. Ryan, Professor Bachhoffner, and the other Lecturers, with the appointed hours for each, is suspended in the Hall. The fine Exterior of St. Peter's, at Rome, and the Interior of the Chapel of St. Helena, at Jerusalem, the Model by Dr. Bonomi, R.A., published by Mr. Moon, are already established.

A Grand Promenade Concert, Vocal and Instrumental, every evening, comprising the services of the following distinguished artists:—Instrumental Solo Performers, Cornet à Pistons, Mr. Laurent; Flute, Mr. Sayner, Concertina, Master Blagrove; Violin, Mr. T. Baker, of the Italian Opera; Pianoforte, Mr. T. Julian Adams; and a full orchestral band. Vocalists, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Thurston, Miss Taylor, Mr. Martin, Mr. R. F. Smith. Chorus Master, Mr. Wilson. Musical Director, Mr. T. Julian Adams.

Between the first and second part of the Concert, the splendid Gas Microscope is exhibited on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and Magical Illusions, Tuesday and Thursday. At the close of the Concert a Lecture is delivered on some subject of popular interest, which is followed by the magnificent Dissolving Views.

The Laughing Gas every Tuesday and Saturday evening.

Admission, One Shilling.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, ST. GEORGE'S-PLACE, HYDE PARK-CORNER. This splendid Collection, consisting of objects exclusively Chinese, surpassing in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world, entirely filling the spacious saloon, 225 feet in length by 50 feet in width, embracing upwards of Fifty Figures, as large as life, all fac similes, in groups in their native costumes, from the highest mandarin to the blind mendicant in his patched garment; also, many thousand specimens, both in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs of more than three hundred million Chinese, respecting whom the nations of Europe have had scarcely any opportunity of judging, is now OPEN for PUBLIC INSPECTION, from Ten in the morning till Ten at night. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.

THIS DAY, PRICE 1s., OR POST-FREE, 1s 4d

SCOTTISH SONG.—The Piano, No. 27 (October), contains "Phemie, or Under the Greenwood Tree," a favourite Scotch melody sung by Mr. Wilson, by Royal command, before her Majesty at Taymouth Castle; arranged with accompaniments for the Piano Forte.

Published in Pianoforte Music, Duets, and Songs; sold also by E. Williams, Milsom-street, Bath; Heywood, Manchester; Robotham, Derby; Guest, Birmingham; Watling, Norwich; Whitaker, Sheffield; Sutherland, Edinburgh; Reeve, Liverpool; and all Booksellers.

WEIPPERT'S ROYAL SCOTCH QUADRILLES.

JOHN WEIPPERT, 21, SOHO-SQUARE, has just published, Price Four Shillings, a new set of Scotch Quadrilles, in honour of the Royal Visit to Scotland, including, also, without additional charge a newly-arranged set of Scotch Reels and Strathspeys, composed expressly for the occasion, and danced before her Majesty in the Highlands.

JOHN WEIPPERT, 21, Soho square, Harpist to her Majesty.

Now ready, price 1s. 6d.,

THE QUEEN'S VOYAGE; or, the Follies of Scotland. A Satire.

By the Hon. * * *, author of "The Peace Martyr," "The Queen's Masque," &c. &c. &c.

W. GILLING, 193, Strand.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE PROOF SAFES, CASH BOXES, &c. CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes form a complete preservation for deeds, plate, books, &c., from fire and thieves. Cash Boxes, and Japan Boxes of all sizes fitted with the New Patent Locks. A large assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

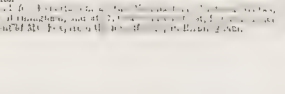
INTERLSTING TO LADIES.

SUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other disfigurements of the Skin, prevalent at this peculiar season, are pleasingly eradicated by that unique preparation ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a balmy, odoriferous liquid, whose purifying and beautifying virtues in completely removing all cutaneous eruptions, and in rendering the complexion delicately clear and fair. It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin smooth and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. per Bottle. Duty included.

CAUTION.—Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and see that these words are on the envelope with the signature and address in red, "A. ROWLAND and Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London;" the same are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the cork.

*** All others are trashy IMITATIONS

Sold by the Proprietors; and by Chemists and Perfumers



THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to command that JOSEPH GILLOTT, of Birmingham, be appointed STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY, dated April 13, 1840.

Joseph Gillott's very superior PATENT and other WEDGE PENS may be had of all stationers, booksellers, &c. in all parts of the United Kingdom.

It is gratifying to the Patentee to acknowledge his obligations to the Public for the best proof they can give him of their approbation, in the continual increasing demand for his Pens.

The number of Pens manufactured at the works of Joseph Gillott,

FROM [illegible] TO DEC. 1840,	AND FROM DEC. 1840, TO DEC. 1841,
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or 4,7[illegible] gross,	or 5,177,324 dozens,
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CAUTION.—All the genuine Pens are marked in full "JOSEPH GILLOTT," and Venders are desired to note that the very few Pens put up in packets of one dozen each, and have a label outside, with a fac-simile of his signature: "JOSEPH GILLOTT."

*** At the request of persons extensively engaged in Public Offices, Joseph Gillott has introduced his Warranted Steel Pens, which [illegible] their use, being of different degrees of fineness, from the fine point to the broad points.

Wholesale and for Exportation only at the Manufactory, Graham-street, Birmingham, and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London, where the public can be supplied with the above Pens, and all other kinds made by Mr. Joseph Gillott.

VALUABLE LEASE, PRODUCING A NET RENTAL OF £36 PER ANNUM.

MR. TIMS is favoured with Instructions by the Executors of the late Mr. Meabry to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, near the Bank of England, on TUESDAY, the 11th OCTOBER, at One, the valuable lease of an excellent Residence, No. 47, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, held for an unexpired term of 39 years, at the low ground-rent of £9, and let on Lease for 21 years, determinable in 7 or 14. The House has been within the last few months put into thorough repair, regardless of expense, under the superintendence of an able surveyor, and is let to a highly responsible tenant, at a rental of £45 per annum.

Particulars may be had of Messrs. Amory, Sewel, and Moores, Solicitors, Throgmorton-street; of Mr. Tims, Auctioneer and Upholsterer, 64, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; and at the Mart.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF NOVELS.

FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY VOLUMES of MODERN NOVELS, in the best condition, and comprising most of the principal works of the first authors, to be DISPOSED OF for £40. A most desirable collection for any person about opening a Circulating Library. The books may be seen and a list obtained at J. Garmerson's Magazine Warehouse, 9, Temple-street, bottom of Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

COMPOSITION FOR WRITING WITH STEEL PENS.

STEPHENS' WRITING FLUIDS comprise the most splendid and durable colours, and the most indelible compositions which art can produce; they contain the fullest proportions of colouring matter—and those so whom economy is more an object than powerful contrast with the paper, may dilute them with water, to the extent of colour they may require, and thus effect a real economy, without paying for the cost and incumbrance of large bottles. Also STEPHENS' SELECT STEEL PENS.

HENRY STEPHENS, 34, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London.

THE COMPLEXION.—GOWLAND'S LOTION removes all impurities and discolourations of the skin, and promptly re-establishes a clear and healthy tone of surface, whilst its sustaining properties, in obviating the effects of variable temperature upon the tint of the complexion, is verified by the continued freshness usually limited to the earlier periods of personal attraction. "Rout, Shaw, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp.—Price 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

GREAT COMFORT TO INVALIDS. The Patent Hermetical Self-sealed Commode Pail, forming, with its mahogany seat and earthen pan, a completely air-tight, inodorous, portable chamber closet, for £1 6s.; in a handsome japanned box, £2 4s.; in an elegant mahogany box, £3, rendering the sick room and lying-in room as fresh and comfortable at all times to enter as a well-appointed drawing-room. Sold only at the Patent Scientific Repository, 25, Tavistock-street, Covent garden; original depot for the improved American Oven, fitted up so as to roast coffee, &c.

Orders from the country, with a reference in London, immediately attended to.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is particularly called to the extraordinary case of cure from the use of that inestimable remedy, PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

From MR. NOBLE, Bookseller, Boston.

"Boston, August 15, 1842.

"To the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

"Gentlemen—Having heard of the extraordinary and unexpected cure of my friend Mr. Somerville, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, I applied to him for the particulars of his case, which he has kindly furnished. To his very kind and striking statements (which I enclose) I can add nothing; they speak for themselves; but I may observe, that on his leaving Lincolnshire it was the decided impression of all his friends, both in Boston and Stamford, where he is well known, that his recovery was entirely hopeless:—in fact, that he was just going home to die, his appearance every way indicating an advanced stage of consumption.

"Please to send me 100 dozen boxes of PARR'S PILLS, small, and 20 dozen large, as my stock is again low. I perceive my sale since last August has been 18,368 boxes.

"Gentlemen, yours, faithfully,

"JOHN NOBLE,

"Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston."

From Mr. PETER SOMERVILLE, of Helensburgh, near Edinburgh, addressed to Mr. JOHN NOBLE, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.

"Spring Bank Cottage, Helensburgh, August 18, 1842.

"My Dear Mr Noble—Your kind letter I duly received, and would have answered it immediately, but for a circumstance I have delayed until now. I can assure you nothing gives me more pleasure than to bear witness to all and sundry. The real, and I am now satisfied, the lasting good I have received from the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; some of my friends observing the wonderful effects produced on me through them, urged me strongly to make my case known to encourage others affected with coughs, &c., to give them a trial, and I was glad to receive from you the same request, as you will be able to manage it for me. I am rather at a loss lest I should fail in giving due justice to the efficacy of these Pills over all the medicines I have tried for my complaint, and you know I have now had nearly two years' trial of Medical Prescriptions for my cough and liability to catch colds, without being one whit better, but I believe worse; and the last physician I consulted laughed at my ignorance when I asked him if there was nothing in physic that would operate as a preventive against taking cold; he shook his head, and said, 'No, no; there is no such medicine.' Now, if he had been acquainted with PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he would have said, 'Yes, yes; there is such a thing;' and instead of recommending Snake-root and Iceland Moss, he would have recommended them as an effectual medicine for Coughs, Pleurisy, and Spitting of Blood, for that was the threefold form of my complaint. The cough had become so much a custom that my sleep was broken by continued fits of coughing; my inability to cold and inflammation was so great, that a change in the weather, or a walk, or any little exertion, would lay me up, and the usual routine of fasting, purging, and blistering, had to be resorted to. This I had four times in the course of two months, and then speaking aloud or reading aloud made me a great deal worse, and my strength was so far gone, that any little exertion in walking or working was quite sufficient for me. Now look at the change; before I had taken two small boxes of the pills, my strength was so far recovered that I commenced to work ten hours a day, and scarcely ever felt wearied, and have done so for these five weeks past; and then as to there being a preventive against cold, I may just mention that the place I went to work in was a school-house, just building, the roof was on it, but as yet, there were none of the windows in it, and the draught was very great, more especially as I had never before wrought under such circumstances; yet I wrought, and am still working there without having taken cold that way.

"When I began to take PARR'S PILLS, I gave up at the same time the use of tea and coffee, which I believe helped me greatly in getting rid of my complaint. I am fully satisfied the use of tea especially, is a very bad thing for a cough, as I always found my cough much worse after taking tea. The great good that I have derived from PARR'S PILLS may be summed up in a few words:—

"1. First, they increased my strength; all other medicines had a weakening effect upon them. I take three, four, and sometimes five pills every twenty four hours, and instead of being weakened by them, they rather in their operation revive the animal spirits, and impart lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly, they go direct to the cough. I had not taken six pills before I felt the cough shaking, its hold upon me became looser and looser every hour I took, and the first, or it may be the second, Sunday after I began taking them, my friends were remarking to me the great and happy change in my cough, as during the meeting I had scarcely coughed any, while previous to taking them I used to be the great disturber of the congregation by my complaint.

"Thirdly, they healed the spitting of blood, and changed completely the nature of the expectoration; this was previously so bad that the doctors agreed from this that my lungs were diseased; and the last advice I got from the doctor was, 'You must take great care of yourself, for your lungs are affected.' Now, what are my lungs affected or? I do not perceive it, and this I say, that by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS the [illegible] symptoms are removed.

"Fourthly, they (PARR'S PILLS) have restored my voice to its proper tone and strength; thus all my friends were remarking who heard me speak in the meeting the other day, and who previously had noticed the weakness of my voice.

"Fifthly, by the use of PARR'S PILLS, my natural colour is restored; before taking them, my eyes were languid and dull, my colour was low and death-like, so much so, that a lady told me last week when she saw me above three months ago she really had little or no hopes of my recovery; whereas now, my colour is healthy, my eyes bright, and the same lady says I am now getting some flesh on my face, the cheeks of which were greatly sunk.

"[illegible] Mr Noble, I am afraid you [illegible] reading this long letter; other particulars I might mention, but will finish by expressing my heartfelt thanks to the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as to them under God I owe the greatest blessing but one—bodily health; the one blessing within no measure can bring, I trust you are continually enjoying—health to the soul, to be found only in the light of His countenance, whose loving kindness is better than life. I remain, most affectionately yours,

"PETER SOMERVILLE."

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THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. X.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.

In selecting another of the churches of the metropolis, to continue the series which we are presenting to our readers, it seems only natural that we should have fixed upon the prominent edifice of St. Clement Danes. The merry peal of its bells almost rung us into the new locality that we have taken up. Full on the right, in fresh and decent order of comeliness, stands our office of the LONDON NEWS, and, when the sun is shining upon it from the opposite heaven, the tall tower of that silent house of God flings its shadow across our windows, and, after a passing cloud has for a moment shrouded the sunshine, comes full upon our presence with an almost startling effect. There is nothing very handsome or inspiring in the ancient building, for its architecture is motley, and its design the reverse of grand; but we seem to have made a new acquaintance with it, that we hope for many years to keep; and it has a kind of association with our readers too, as a sort of neighbourly landmark at the time of our arrival near it, watching over the harbingers of our first great success, and not likely, we hope, to frown upon us, if, by and by, we should be found growing grey in the service of our friends. We give it at once, then, to the public in its old familiar form, with such records of its history as the antiquarians have supplied. Nor even in its modern presence has it been altogether without furnishing a theme for reflection. We have looked out upon the busy, cheerful, bustling world beneath—gazed upon the rushing crowds wending to and fro on the everlasting business of Mammon—peered into the heart of the living throng, and then turned our eye and thought, up to that temple of silence; or, if not silent, only waked by the echoes from the stirring life without, and thought that although no voice spake there, yet there was a holy tenancy within—the sacred presence of the Eternal Spirit, whose will wielded the destinies of every being who passed it upon his worldly way. Soon came the Sabbath, and, if we again looked down upon the broadway before us, the street was silent *then*; but the temple of Heaven had become vocal with prayer and holy song, or there came forth a swelling sound of sacred harmony, breaking with beautiful solemnity upon the awe-struck ear. Every other dwelling around was closed; a reverential decorum pervaded the neighbourhood; and only the dwelling-place of God was open to those who chose to enter in. How then, did the day of rest seem to triumph over the day of world-business—how was Godhead asserted above the infirmities of humanature when the homage of man sought the footstool of Heaven, and within that hushed and holy sanctuary a band of hoping sinners knelt down with faith to pray! To have associated the destinies of a newspaper with the thoughts so inspired by the sacred edifice before us would have been, perhaps, to have trod the brink of blasphemy; but we are willing to believe that we committed no irreverence in breathing an aspiration that, so long as we were pursuing our calling in the public behalf, the responsibility entrusted to us in the conduct of this journal might never be outraged by any violation of the Christian and religious principles which may went into that church to practise or to learn; but that morality and purity of doctrine upon every topic of instruction or intelligence might still and ever characterize our progress, and give our welfare something like the claims of virtue to support.

Now to our history of St. Clement Danes, premising to our country readers that it stands in the heart of one of the busiest thoroughfares of our metropolis, a little west of Temple-bar, and east of the office which we formerly occupied in St. Mary-le-Strand. It would seem, according to William of Malmsbury, that there was a church here before the arrival of the Danes, and that they burnt it, slaying the monk and abbot, and, marching off, continued their sacrilegious fury throughout the land; "at length, desirous to return to Denmark, they were about to embark, when they were, by the just judgment of God, all slain at London, at a place which has since been called the Church of the Danes."

Fleetwood's account is that, when most of the Danes were driven forth of this kingdom, the few that remained (being those married to Englishwomen) were compelled to reside between the isle of Thorney (Westminster was so called) and Cace Lud (or Ludgate), where they built a synagogue, afterwards consecrated, and called Ecclesia Clementis Danorum. This saith Fleetwood the antiquary, and Recorder of London, in a document addressed to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, who resided in this parish in the time of Elizabeth, when the line of the Strand (taking its name from the river's side) was a street of the palaces of England's nobility.

The church of St. Clement Danes is first noticed by historians as a gift from Henry II. to the Knights Templar. On the dissolution of that order the advowson was conveyed to the canon regular of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, near Warwick, whence, in the changes of time, the patronage of the living fell into the hands of the Exeter family, the representative of which, the present Marquis of Exeter, still holds the same. The architecture of St. Clement's is a strange jumble of handsome and incongruous parts. The church was rebuilt in 1682, and the architect, William Pierce, is said in Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum to have "received the directions of Sir Christopher Wren."

Within the church are twelve composite pillars, somewhat gaudily coloured and gilded, extending from east to west. These form a semicircle before the altar, and spring from galleries supported by square Tuscan pillars. The intercolumniations are arched, the largest arch facing the altar, and all most extravagantly overloaded with festoons and drops, while the ceilings are crossed by enriched bands and intersecting arches. The vault of the nave is large and noble, and hence the pillars have a pitiful effect, being disproportionately small. The vault exhibits five panels of unequal size, the smallest full of ornament, the remainder blanks. The *sacrarium* is a semicircular, with a centre and two side windows. There are flowers in the panels, which are gilt, as are all the columnar capitals throughout the church. The altar-piece consists of four Corinthian pilasters, with entablatures, arms, and festoons. The commandments are surmounted by an arch, which supports five candlesticks, and in the tympanum is seen a pelican. The whole is formed of the intercolumniations of four isolated pillars, the entablature of which has attic pedestals and good statues of Moses and Aaron. The table is of porphyry, as are the two steps for candelebra; the frame and rails of wrought iron gilt, and the floor of marble. The pulpit is a sexagon, most magnificently and elaborately carved, its piercing and relieving rendering it a graceful, elegant, and admirable object.

Thus much for the interior of St. Clement Danes; and if we are inclined to cavil at the style of taste displayed upon its embellishments, we are yet free to admit that the parishioners have good cause to be proud of their house of prayer. It is true that, to the educated eye, it is elaborately overloaded with decorations; nevertheless, its *ensemble* is rich and imposing, and the pious feeling which must have prompted this outlay on their sacred temple is creditable to their devotion and their liberality.

The church is 93 feet in length, 63 in breadth, its height to the roof 48, and of the steeple 140 feet. It is thus entered in the last report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners:—"1830, population, 15,142; church accomodation, 1350; net revenue, £518; patron, the Marquis of Exeter; and its rector, the excellent, gifted, and eloquent Dr. William Gurney."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although the receipts of wheat of home produce up to Mark-lane have been very limited this week, and the show of samples has proved scanty, we have to report a sluggish inquiry for all descriptions, and the prices have suffered a further depression of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Upwards of 30,000 quarters of foreign wheat have again come to hand, on a portion of which bone-consumption duty has been paid. Some rather extensive sales have taken place in this article, yet the rates have given way quite 1s per quarter. The supply of new barley has been on the increase, owing to which the quotations have had a downward tendency. For malt there has been little demand. The best oats have maintained their value; but all other grain has proved a mere drug.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2770; barley, 930; oats, 4250; and malt, 3970 quarters; flour, 3880 sacks. Irish: oats, 13,130 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 31,350; and oats, 4530 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 56s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s, grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 52s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 30s to 30s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 34s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. Free wheat, 55s to 60s. *In Bond.* Barley, 30s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 23s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barre.

The Seed Market. During the week the demand for all descriptions of seeds has ruled dull, and the prices have suffered a slight depression. The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 40s. per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 11s 6d; tares, 3s 6d to 4s 3d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 54s 6d; barley, 27s 10d; Oats, 18s 4d; rye, 29s 10d; beans, 33s 0d; peas, 35s 7d.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which govern Duty—Wheat, 53s 10d; Barley, 27s 2d; Oats, 18s 7d; Rye, 30s 9d; Beans, 33s 4d; Peas, 33s 4d per quarter.

Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf

Sugar.—We have had a limited demand for West India sugar this week, in consequence of the late large arrivals, and the rates have given way 6d per cwt. At public sales 100 hhds. Barbadoes went at 62s 6d to 70s for low to fine grocery. By private contract 1800 hhds. and tierces have been disposed of. Very large quantities of Mauritius sugar have been brought to the hammer—viz., 13,000 bags, which have gone off quietly at a decline of 1s per cwt. Good to fine yellow has sold at 62s to 66s, but middling 57s to 61s; good and fine brown, 52s to 55s; low to middling, 48s to 51s per cwt. Nearly 10,000 bags of Bengal have changed hands, at auction, at the above amount of depression—middling to good white selling at 54s to 67s; low 62s to 62s 6d per cwt. More than 1100 bags of Java have been brought forward, but they have commanded little attention. The refined market is dull, and standard lumps are 77s per cwt. Crushed sugar is in request, at 78s per cwt.

Tea.—Much of the attention of the trade is now directed to the numerous public sales. This week nearly 40,000 packages have been offered publicly, about one fourth of which has found purchasers at late rates. By private contract a fair business has been done, at full prices—the clearances from the warehouses having exceeded 500,000lbs.

Coffee. The market is dull for all kinds of coffee, but holders have refused to give way further in price. The public sales have been unimportant.

Cocoa.—The demand is limited for West India, and 113 bags of Grenada, at public sales, went at 33s to 37s per cwt.

Rice.—The market for Bengal is dull; and 1227 bags, at auction, were heavily, at rather lower rates—good to middling selling at 11s 6d to 12s per cwt.

Pepper.—Prices are fair, and the demand good. At auction, 1339 bags good Penang sold at 3¾d to 3¾d per lb.

Oil. Linseed continues scarce, and 33s 6d to 34s are the nearest quotations on the spot. At auction 90 tuns sperm and head-matter were nearly all bought in, the former at £80 to £85 5s, and the latter £85 to £85 5s. 115 tuns southern sold at £35 5s to £40 15s per tun.

Potatoes.—We have had a good supply of potatoes offering this week, which have moved off steadily, at from 45s to 60s. per ton.

Wool.—The imports, this week, have been about 2000 packages. By private contract little is done

Hops. Nearly 2000 pockets of new hops have been received in the Borough market this week, from Essex, Kent, and Sussex, the quality of which has proved good. The demand is active, while the duty is called £150,000. New Kent pockets, 100s to 130s.; Sussex ditto 90s to 100s; and Farnhams, 180s to 190s per cwt.

Corn Market, Tuesday Morning.—Wheat, 58s 6d; Oats, 19s 6d; Barley, 28s 6d; Beans, 34s 6d; Peas, 36s 6d; Flour, 46s 6d per sack.

Mark-lane, Monday Evening.—Wheat, 58s 6d; Barley, 28s 6d; Oats, 19s 6d; Beans, 34s 6d; Peas, 36s 6d; Flour, 46s 6d per sack.

Liverpool, Monday Evening.—Wheat, 58s 6d; Barley, 28s 6d; Oats, 19s 6d; Beans, 34s 6d; Peas, 36s 6d; Flour, 46s 6d per sack.

Manchester, Monday Evening.—Wheat, 58s 6d; Barley, 28s 6d; Oats, 19s 6d; Beans, 34s 6d; Peas, 36s 6d; Flour, 46s 6d per sack.

Chester, Wednesday Morning.—Wheat, 58s 6d; Barley, 28s 6d; Oats, 19s 6d; Beans, 34s 6d; Peas, 36s 6d; Flour, 46s 6d per sack.

Birmingham, Monday Evening.—Wheat, 58s 6d; Barley, 28s 6d; Oats, 19s 6d; Beans, 34s 6d; Peas, 36s 6d; Flour, 46s 6d per sack.

Bristol, Monday Evening.—Wheat, 58s 6d; Barley, 28s 6d; Oats, 19s 6d; Beans, 34s 6d; Peas, 36s 6d; Flour, 46s 6d per sack.

Exeter, Monday Evening.—Wheat, 58s 6d; Barley, 28s 6d; Oats, 19s 6d; Beans, 34s 6d; Peas, 36s 6d; Flour, 46s 6d per sack.

Newcastle and Leadenhall.—We have had an extensive supply of dead meat on offer, with which the trade has ruled dull, at the following quotations:—Beef, from 3s 2d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s to 5s per 8lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.) SATURDAY.

Bank Stock, —
3 per Cent Red., —
3 per Cent Cons., 93¾
3¼ per Cent Red.—
New 3½ per Cent. 100⅝
New 5 per Cent.
Long Annuities to expire
Jan. 1860, —
Oct. 1859. —
Jan. 1860. —

India Stock 247½ pm
Ditto Bonds — pm
Ditto Old Annuities, —
Ditto New Annuities, —
Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 48 pm
Ditto 500l., 50 pm
Ditto Small, 50 pm
Bank Stock for Opg. —
India Stock for Account, —
Consols for Account, 93

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (—p), —
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 46½
Great Western Railway (66 p), 82
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 59½
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 7⅞
London and Brighton (50 p). 34½ ⅜ ½

London and Blackwall (—p), 6⅞
London and Birmingham (90 p), —
Ditto Thirds (3 p), 61 60½
Ditto New Shares (20 p), 21
London and South Western (£42 6s. 10d. p), —

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

At the Court at Windsor, the 24th day of September, 1842, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament be prorogued from Thursday, the 6th day of October next, to Thursday, the 10th day of November next.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 27.

1st Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice Allen; Ensign Thomas George Lord Glaims to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Sir W. W. Wynn. Royal Horse Guards—Lieut. R. H. R. H. Vyse to be Captain, vice Corbet; Cornet C. H. Gordon Lennox, Earl of March, to be Lieutenant, vice Vyse; F. C. P. A. Stuart, gent., to be Cornet, vice Lord March. 4th Light Dragoons—Lieut. W. H. Magan to be Lieutenant, vice Francis. 9th Light Dragoons—Lieut. T. J. Francis to be Lieutenant, vice Magan. 17th Light Dragoons—Assist.-Surg. D. Cooper to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Leslie.

17th Foot—Ensign L. J. M'Pherson to be Lieutenant, vice Baird. 19th Foot—Lieut. F. Deacon to be Adjutant, vice Calley. 26th Foot—Ensign R. F. Synge to be Lieutenant, vice Sweeny; Ensign H. De Quincey to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. W. G. Osborn; F. J. Cresswell, gent., to be Ensign, vice De Quincey. 40th Foot—Ensign F. Huey to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong. 46th Foot—Lieut. A. Maxwell to be Captain, vice Thompson; Ensign A. R. Garrett to be Lieutenant, vice Maxwell; W. Hardy, gent., to be Ensign, vice Garrett. 63rd Foot—Ensign W. G. L. Crowther to be Lieutenant, vice Spier. 66th Foot—Colour-Sergt. M. Reiley to be Quartermaster, vice W. Horahy. 69th Foot—D. S. Miller, gent., to be Ensign, vice Lord Glamis. 70th Foot—Brevet Major L. Greene to be Captain, vice J. J. Graham. 72nd Foot—Major W. H. Sperling to be Major, vice F. Hope. Brevet Major H. Jervis to be Major, vice Sperling. Lieut. J. T. Hyde to be Captain, vice Jervis; Ensign W. Lake to be Lieutenant, vice Hope. J. S. Clark, gent., to be Ensign, vice Parke. 87th Foot—The Hon. R. W. D. Shirley to be second Lieutenant, vice Moore. 93rd Foot—Lieut. Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice M'Carmond. J. H. Hardy, gent., to be Ensign, vice Maxwell. 94th Foot—Lieut. C. D. O'Brien to be Captain, vice Stoddard. 96th Foot—Lieut. J. H. Ford to be Adjutant, vice Rogers. Ensign G. J. Dowdall to be Lieutenant, vice Ford. Brevet Major G. J. Hutchinson to be Major, vice Cannon. 98th Foot—Lieut.-Col. H. Despard to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. G. Le Marchant.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieut. J. Marchington to be Lieutenant, vice Ostheyden; Second Lieut. H. Lucas to be First Lieutenant, vice Marchington; H. Bird, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lucas.

Particular Service.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. Young to be Major, on a particular service in Canada.

MEMORANDUM.—The promotion of Ensign G. J. Dowdall, of the 96th Foot, to a Lieutenancy in the 84th Foot, on the 8th of April, 1842, has been cancelled.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—M. BUCKLEY, Oldham, Lancashire, draper

BANKRUPTS.—R. H. SMYTH, Cornhill, merchant.—W. H. BALL, Kennington-cross, coach-builder.—HANAH SIMMONDS, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, milliner.—J. BADCOCK, Shrivenham, Berkshire, grocer. H. PAYN, Liverpool, master mariner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. MELDRUM, Dunfermline, manufacturer.—W. THOMSON, Kinghorn, Fifeshire, carpenter.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept 30.—3d Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-General F. Newbery to be Colonel, vice Sir J. C. Dalbiac. 1st Dragoons—Lieut. W. Peel to be Captain, vice Burke; Cornet R. F. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Peel; G. Courtenay to be Cornet, vice Jones. 4th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-General Sir J. C. Dalbiac to be Colonel, vice General Lord E. Somerset. 16th Light Dragoons—Surgeon R. L. Sandham, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Harcourt.

20th of Foot—Lieut. E. Brock to be Captain, vice Fraser. 22d Foot—Assist.-Surg. A Campbell to be Surgeon, vice Ore. 25th Foot—Lieut. W. Brunell to be Paymaster, vice W. Dean. 31st Foot—Ensign J. P. Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice Frend; J. Gould to be Ensign, vice Robertson. 40th Foot—Ensign P. W. Miller to be Lieutenant, vice Huey. 41st Foot—T. C. Taylor to be Ensign, vice Matthews. 45th Foot—Lieut. E. O. H. Bridgeman to be Captain, vice Shirrell; Ensign E. Boys to be Lieutenant, vice Bridgeman; J. G. Eggington to be Ensign, vice Boys. 50th Foot—Capt. P. J. Cobban to be Major, vice Rutherglen; Lieut. G. G. M. Cobban to be Captain, vice Petit; Ensign R. B. Bellerby to be Lieutenant, vice Cobban; J. C. Bishop to be Ensign, vice Bellers. 61st Foot—Capt. W. Boates to be Captain, vice F. J. S. Hepburn; Lieut. C. F. H. Mayne to be Captain, vice Boates; Ensign J. J. Hort to be Lieutenant, vice Mayne; C. R. Platt to be Ensign, vice Hort. 62d Foot—J. A. Hore to be Surgeon, vice Sandham. 84th Foot—Ensign W. F. Macbean to be Lieutenant, vice Dowdall. 90th Foot—Cat t. H. C. Johnson, to be Captain, vice J. Wilson; Lieut. J. H. Bringhurst to be Captain, vice Johnson; Ensign H. Lecky to be Lieutenant, vice Bringhurst; Ensign W. Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Lecky. 97th Foot—Capt. C. O'Neill to be Major of the Regiment of the Tower of London.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet-Colonel R. Egerton, late Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to the late General Commanding in Chief, to be Lieut Col.

BREVET.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. H. C. Johnson, of the 90th Foot; Capt. W. Boates, of the 61st Foot; Capt. C. O'Neill, of the 97th Foot; Capt. T. C. Smith, of the 97th Foot.

MEMORANDUM.—The name of the Gentleman appointed to an Ensigncy in the 91st Foot, on the 15th of April, 1842, is George Thorn, not Thorn, as previously stated.

BANKRUPT.—SIMSON, Shirley, Southamptonshire, jeweller.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—G. E. ROTHE, New Broad-street, merchant

BANKRUPTS. W. URQUHART, Wellington-street, Strand, merchant. J. YARRAD, Jun., Spalding, Lincolnshire, Grocer J. FISHER and W. MILNER, Norwich, drapers. H. T. HARRISON, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, Hotel-keeper. F. SANDON, Rugeley, Staffordshire, cabinet-maker. R. LEWIN, Northampton, leather seller. A. BLUMENTHAL, Warwick, wine merchant.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Sept. 27, 1842, is 38s. 9d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

In Grosvenor-place, Mrs. Henry Kingscote, of a daughter.—The Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, of a daughter.—In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Viscountess Jocelyn, of a daughter.—At Wiesbaden, the Lady Rosa Greville, of a son.—At the Priory, near Bishop Stortford, the Hon. Mrs. Wall, of a daughter.—At Collingwood, Kent, the lady of Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Marylebone, Campbell Richardson, Esq., E.I.C.'s service, to Ellen, daughter of R. Aickman, Esq.—At Great Chesterford, W. F. Brewster, Esq., of Cambridge, to Anne, daughter of J. Living, Esq.—At Norwood, Robert Donaldson, Esq., of Madeira, to Alice, daughter of Christopher Jordan, Esq., of Aylesbury.—At Marylebone, John Myple Cock, Esq., of King's Caple, Herefordshire, to Mary, heiress of the Rev Charles Wetherell, of Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, and Rector of Byfield, Northamptonshire.—At Frankfort, the Hon. Gerard Noel, second son of the late Sir Andrew St. John, Esq., of Guyton, Norfolk, and grandson of the Hon. and Very Rev. St. Andrew St. John, late Dean of Worcester, to Catherine, daughter of Colonel Bowyer Smith, Commander of the Forces at Gibraltar.—At Edinburgh, Randal Wilbraham Falconer, Esq., M.D., son of the late Rev. Thomas Falconer, of Bath, to Ann, daughter of John Wood, Esq., of Cove and Brighaved, Carmichaelshire.—At Paris, John Cramer, Esq., Advocate of the King's Council, to Mary, daughter of the late Henry Matthews, Esq., Puisne Justice in Ceylon.—At Arthur's Seat, near Aberdeen, Duncan Davidson, jun., Esq., of Tillychetly, to Katherine Jane, daughter the late Charles Duncan Gordon, Esq., of Abergeldie.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Charlie Hennicker, brother of Lord Hennicker, to Mary, daughter of the late Edward Farnham, Esq., of Quorndon House, Leicestershire.

DEATHS

At his residence, in Strabane, Mr. Patrick Monaghan, sen., aged 67 years. The deceased, amongst many other amiable qualities, was distinguished for his extensive charity, in which he often advanced by a large circle of friends and neighbours, was never known to have made an enemy.—His accidental expiration of his gun, Charles Hamphlen Turner, Esq., of Ingleborough, Yorkshire, in his 40th year.—At Tanland, Wolf Dale, relict of Jonathan Raine, Esq., bencher of Lincoln's-inn.—At Norwich, aged 80, Judith, widow of Thomas Beecroft, Esq., of Saxthorpe Hall. At Brixton, Isaac Wilson, Esq., in his 70th year.—At Brighton, in her 22d year, Emma, only daughter of William Smee, Esq., Chief Accountant of the Bank of England.—Mr. John Poulton, landlord of the Three Tuns Inn, Denbigh-ton, and who, about twenty-five years ago, apprehended and brought to justice Hussey, the murderer of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper, at Woolwich.

At Aberdeen, Jane, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B., wife of John Mitchell, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Harriet, daughter of the late Lieut.-General William Gardiner, and relict of Robert Patrick, of Hermitage, M.D., Inspector General of Army Hospitals. At Exmouth, Sarah Wilmot, relict of Benjamin Wyatt, Esq., of Merton, Surrey.—Near Port Lynch, Ashtah, Ross, Ireland, W. Hille, Esq., of Longlane, Dorset.—At Upper Holloway, Margaret, widow of John Wilson, Esq., of Richard-street, Whitechapel.—At Ripley, near Leeds, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Wilson, Esq., Islington-green, near London.—At Abbotsbury, Dorset, Maria, Countess Dowager of Ilchester.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, October 1, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 22] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE 198, STRAND.

RIOT TRIALS, CHARTIST ARRESTS, AND ITINERANT PREACHERS.

There are two or three points among the social occurrences of the week that seem to require serious attention from the community. They are among the circumstances which influence the condition of civilization, have reference to political liberty, involve considerations religious and domestic, and bear upon the great English question of the preservation of constitutional peace. We say constitutional because the internal peace of a nation may be of two kinds, that of which element is merely order without happiness as preserved by tyranny; and that which is the tranquillity of content engendered by the satisfaction of the people in the laws by which they are swayed, and in the Government which administers them with justice. The points to which we are now going to allude are, first, the proceedings of the Special Commission at Stafford to try prisoners for offences committed during the late disturbances; secondly, the arrest of Feargus O'Connor and several other Chartists upon charges of sedition; and, lastly, the progress of a very dangerous agitation permitted to be violently exercised on the Sabbath day by ignorant brawlers, who, in our parks, commons, and highways, may be heard insolently offending the decencies of society and desecrating the sacred name of God.

Last of the Stafford Commission. We have reason to believe that as much indulgence and leniency as are compatible with the principles of eternal justice, and as may not seem to encourage or protect the commission of the several crimes adduced, will be granted to all the prisoners concerned in the riots, except those who have clearly acted upon broad principles of sedition, with the sole wicked purpose of disorganizing society, and producing anarchical confusion, if not bloodshed, in the land. It cannot be denied that some have done this, and to such we cannot afford palliation. But to the duped, the deluded, the coerced, and the distressed, we would award mercy as large as is our amount of pity for their misery and their misguidance both. The sad prevailing pauperism which everywhere oppressed the manufacturing districts before the recent outbreaks must not be forgotten in the punishment of those who were so easily led by it into the maniac struggle of despair, neither, on the other hand, should the men who goaded the wretchedness of their fellows into crime, be suffered to escape with impunity. The cruelty of forcing men out of work to join in a strike for wages, to which they lend no willing sympathies, is a subject of emphatic observation by Chief Justice Tindal, in his charge from the commission to the grand inquest—"if there is one right," says his lordship, "which, beyond all others, the labourer ought to be able to call his own, it is the right of his own personal strength and skill, in the full enjoyment of his own free will, altogether unshackled by the control or dictates of his fellow-workmen; yet, strange to say, this very right, which the discontented workman claims for himself to its fullest extent, he does, by a blind perversity and unaccountable selfishness, entirely refuse to his fellows who differ in opinion from himself. It is unnecessary to say, that a course of proceeding so utterly unreasonable in itself, so injurious to society, so detrimental to the interests of trade, and so oppressive against the rights of the poor man, must be a gross and flagrant violation of the law, and must be put down, when the guilt is established, by a proper measure of punishment."

It is upon this principle, we presume, that the decisions of the Special Commission will be guided and actuated, and nobody can deny its justice or its truth. The whole temper of the Judge's charge, however, implies that we shall have no unnecessary harshness—no vindictive retributions—in the decisions consequent upon the "Riot Trials," but that example will be made the great teacher, and mercy the interpleading advocate of the deluded men, whom the law is to bring back to its obedience, with only such punishment for its violation as will assert its supremacy with effect.

But coeval with the commencement of the trials commences also the arrest of numerous Chartists, and first in importance that of Feargus O'Connor among the list. This persevering agitator was, we believe, retained in some measure to manage the defences of some of the prisoners connected with the outbreaks, and his being taken into custody was considered by his followers as inopportune, as they doubtless believe it also was arbitrary and unfair. We have only, however, to view it as a mark of just energy on the part of Government if they make good their charges, and can prove themselves to have acted upon reasonable and warrantable ground. If this chief of the Chartists, and those leagued with him and arrested simultaneously, have been really, by word or deed, guilty of fairly constructive sedition in these dangerous times—if they have been swelling the tide of disorder until it promised to crimson as its torrent rolled—then they deserved to be checked decisively in their mid-career, and the Government has only done its duty by their apprehension to society at large. On the other hand, if the arrests are wanton, and justice shall acquit the Chartists upon trial, not only will the state be reprehended for its tyranny, but opinion will gain ground, as it always does, in favour of those deemed to be oppressed, and the cause of Chartism will be strengthened instead of brought to the dust. We apprehend, however, that it is the desire of Government to damp the exertions of those who resort to a violence of agitation which really tends to frightful disturbance, all the time that they are mocking the alarmed portion of the public with a cry of peace. There is no doctrine more majestic than that of "moral power," if it be exercised with truth and reason; but if it becomes only the word of promise to the ear, which is broken with broadest violence by its advocates, we cannot fairly admit it as a protection for all the acts of outrage that are committed under its name. For instance, there is Mr. Thomas Steele: he is designated "O'Connell's head pacificator of Ireland;" he is a moral-power gentleman, and here is some of the language in which he has been this week preaching peace in Belfast:—

Gentlemen the observer to the people there are two ways of repealing the Union—one by a simultaneous and voluntary uprising of the brave Irish millions, with the pike. I say the [illegible] uprising, because such a movement would be utterly irresistible. Did any one tell me, that had the pikes of Ireland been brought simultaneously into operation in the year 1798, the people would not now be free? (Hear.) This, gentlemen, is one mode of repealing the Union.

Of course Mr. Steele then recommends the "other mode," which is gentler; but the style of pacification which offers the "pike alternative" at all, must at least be admitted as peculiarly Irish. We fear, however, that latterly it has been a good deal adopted in England, and that Feargus O'Connor and the Chartists have not been free from an indulgence in the same order of oratory, which Government has a perfect right to check. Let the people and their leaders confine themselves to what is really moral power, and the middle, and even the higher, classes will listen to their complaints with sympathy, and watch their grievances with a purpose of redress. Their cause is injured when they resort to mad violence of either deed or language, and it is weakened when it evidences despair. This axiom must be proved, when we find the most violently Radical journal in the empire—an organ of avowed democracy, in fact—writing in the following strain of the Chartist leader:—

We are not blind to the distresses of the lower classes in this country; we know that the faces of the people are pinched to the most [illegible] and have ourselves, we have not yet to learn, that the people of England are not fairly represented. But [illegible] by breaking up the entire framework of society in the manner proposed by its [illegible]? Is it amidst scenes of revolution, rapine, and bloodshed, [illegible] contemplation of which makes the blood run cold, that the [illegible] perfection is to commence? Yet to this [illegible] have the speeches and writings of the Chartist leaders laboured to drive the nation. They rejected every proposed measure, however beneficial to the country, because it did not go the full length of their wild and impracticable schemes. What they require is revolution, not reform. For this they would shake the foundations of society to their base, and plunge a nation in civil war—provided they might do so without incurring the danger which they so magnanimously recommend their thick-skulled admirers to hold in perfect contempt.

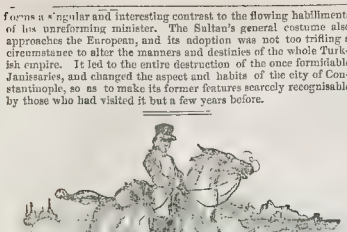
Now, we are far from going the length of all this, and yet we see a paper doing so which, upon nearly every topic of domestic policy, would go ten times the length of our own. It proves that men of extremest opinions in this country do not, so long as they retain reason, seek to arrive at their adoption by any other than peaceful means. The great community is in favour of the principle of peace, and they only want to see it upheld with moderation and justice. Government, we hope, while acknowledging the first part of this assertion in the Stafford Commission and the Chartist arrests, will not forget the latter in their treatment of the prisoners.

And now we have lastly, as the authorities seem inclined to be energetic in vindicating the law, to point their attention to the Sunday blasphemers, who blend politics with religion in the public places, teaching the most dreadful maxims, perverting texts of Scripture with horrible ignorance, breaking down every barrier of morality, and invoking the name of the Deity with familiar profanity, to hallow the most fearful political imprecations, and the most rebellious and brutalizing hatred to whatever is pure and good. These wretches, who infest the parks, and commons, and road-sides, in every district of the metropolis and its suburbs, as well as in every country town, give horrid loose to their passions before the public; quarrel, shout, blaspheme, and riot with a desperate impunity that is not without a mischief proportioned to its crime. Although many sneer, and more hear them with loathing, abhorrence, and disgust, yet there are always some persons ignorant enough to listen and credulous enough to believe. A large amount of fanatic folly, of mad sedition, of wild rebellious opinion, has been promulgated by these itinerant revolutionists, who cloak revolution under religion, and delude their victims with the apparent authority of the word of God. These persons should be put down at once. No respectable person in the community would express one sympathy in their favour. All the moral and virtuous would rejoice in their removal as a pest swept by justice and decorum from the social hearth.

THE SULTAN AND HIS VIZIER.

The beautiful engraving here presented to the reader represents the Sultan Abdul Medjid and Mehmed, his grand vizier, holding a *divan* of public affairs. The sovereign is dressed in the European costume, introduced by his father Mahmoud, and is only distinguished as a Turk by the "fez" or red cap on his head. This attire, the precursor of mighty changes in his decaying empire,

forms a singular and interesting contrast to the flowing habiliments of his unreforming minister. The Sultan's general costume also approaches the European, and its adoption was not too trifling a circumstance to alter the manners and destinies of the whole Turkish empire. It led to the entire destruction of the once formidable Janissaries, and changed the aspect and habits of the city of Constantinople, so as to render the former features scarcely recognisable by those who had visited it but a few years before.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Sunday have reached us by our ordinary express. Their accounts are not, however, of political importance.

The *National* returns to the affair of L'Aigle, the French vessel brought to and "visited" on the coast of Africa by her Majesty's brig Cygnet, which proceeding the *National* describes, of course, as brutal and insulting to the French flag in the last degree. *La Presse* also, as a matter of course, regards the offence as decisive of the question whether or not the treaties of 1831 and 1833 should remain unrevoked. The *National* has, however, the indiscretion to copy from a Marseilles Carlist paper the details of the affair given in the protest of the French captain, the *procès verbal* signed by his crew and passengers, and the reply of Lieutenant E. Wilson, the commander of her Majesty's brig in question; and this shows that the captain's own statement is obviously incorrect, that on material points it is at variance with the *procès verbal*, and that Lieutenant Wilson only gave effect to his orders, founded on the treaties abovementioned, on their fair interpretation. In the paragraphs which precede the documents just referred to the *National* prays its readers to have the goodness to compare them with an article in the *Times*, of which it promises an extract. "Never before," says the *National*, "was the determination of England to domineer absolutely on the seas, as an indispensable condition of her existence, more brutally revealed. The article in the *Times* is on a par with the morality displayed in the documents we are about to lay before the public, and we recommend them equally to the attention of our readers and of the Chambers, convinced that if they call for the dissolution of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 they will find universal sympathy, even, perhaps, in the most elevated ranks of the navy." The French captain states, that (not having hove to, we suppose) when signalled) a cannon was fired across his bows, the shot from which fell a short distance from his vessel. Having purposely declared noticing that summons, or failed to show that he was about to wait for the English brig to come up, another shot was fired from her, which, he says, grazed his ship, but which his crew and passengers state fell at a little distance from her. The captain then proceeds to state, that he was boarded by two men out of uniform, but whom he supposes, from their greasy and dirty appearance, to have been two of the ship's scavengers, and one of whom was drunk. They presented to him an authorization from the French Government to visit and examine vessels of that nation. For the indelicacy of sending ill-dressed persons on such a duty as that of examining a suspected slave-trader Lieutenant Wilson will, no doubt, be severely reprimanded. The imputation that one of those persons was drunk is a falsehood on the face of it. The reply of Lieutenant Wilson, suffering though it does from a double translation, is that precisely which might be expected from an intelligent British officer. Accounts from Eu of the 30th ult. state, that the King, Queen, and royal family walked on that day from the Chateau to the Hotel Dieu to visit the sick. The *Journal des Débats* states, that M. Bourgeot had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, and charged to fill, *ad interim*, the post of Minister of France at Washington, in the absence of M. de Bacourt.

PARIS.—The King, Queen, and royal family arrived at St. Cloud from Eu at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. His Majesty appeared to enjoy excellent health, and at one o'clock presided at a council of Ministers. The letters and journals of the south of France are filled with accounts of the inundations of the rivers of Provence, Dauphiné, Bresse, and Vivarais. Italy appears likewise to have been visited with similar calamities; and on the 20th ult. a frightful hurricane was experienced at Rome, which damaged a number of houses and felled many trees in the vicinity. The charge brought by the Opposition papers against the Government of "pressing forward the fortifications of Paris unnecessarily, while they neglected carrying out the views of the legislature in respect of railroads," is in some degree corroborated by an article in the *Journal des Débats*, which, however, accounts for the non-appearance of contractors for the works of the projected railroad between Paris and the Belgian frontier, by an unfounded report that Government had already contracted for those works with a private company." One private letter, however, states that "no such was not the real or only cause for the non-presentation of tenders for that railway, but the positive inertness of Government, who would see with pleasure the public (or, as in the instance of the Rouen railway, the 'English') come forward with the means for commencing and completing the work. No such propositions having been made, the Government did not press for tenders, but the public must not forget how important, Ministers felt it impossible longer to delay the application of the funds placed in their hands for that purpose, and declare, consequently, that if no tenders be made within a few days, they will themselves commence the work."

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 25th ult. The *Corresponsal* publishes a notice from the Director of the Bank of San Fernando, addressed to the shareholders that they are entitled, in the present year, to a dividend of 4 per cent, which will be paid from the 1st of October. The following is an extract from a letter from Madrid of the same date, with which we have been favoured:—"The *Heraldo*, with a view to annoy M. Arguelles, has published a series of articles, in which it contends that his duties as Guardian of the Queen must cease when her Majesty shall have published her sixteenth year. Little notice was at first taken of the subject, but party spirit, soon perceiving that a question so closely allied with that of the Regency could be made a powerful engine for overturning the existing Government, has given it a certain degree of importance. The Moderados, in particular, first encouraged themselves with the hope that the Queen would appoint both the Regent and Guardian for the same period of years, and that they alone could decide what they had done. Of late, however, a change has been remarked in the tone of those journals, and it is said that Espartero, having had some differences with M. Arguelles, who is extremely jealous of his attributes, would not be sorry to see another chosen in his place. M. Cortina, on the other hand, has never forgiven M. Arguelles for preserving his seat in the Chamber after his election as tutor, and bearing likewise a grudge to Espartero because of his refusing to confide to him the construction of a new Cabinet after the retreat of the Gonzales Administration: he is determined to bring the matter before the Cortes at the next session, in the hope of upsetting the principle on which the present Regency now stands, and substituting in its stead a triple Regency, of which the Infant Don Francisco de Paulo would be the nominal chief, and himself (M. Cortina) the soul. The commercial treaty with Great Britain is again beginning to be talked of, and it is even asserted in some political and diplomatic circles, that the project has been actually discussed between the Regent, his secretary (General Linage), a Spanish statesman, supposed to be M. Gonzales, and Mr. Aston, our Minister. The last correction was said to have been given to it so far back as the 20th of August. It is thought that the Government will present it to the Cortes, together with the projected treaties with Belgium and Holland, and that whilst the discussion is proceeding Zurbano will be kept in Catalonia to overawe the cotton-spinners and manufacturers of Barcelona. M. Cortina, aware of the conclusion of this treaty, and of the plans of Government for carrying it through the Cortes, is concerting measures, not only with his Parliamentary friends, but even with the secret societies of Barcelona, to procure their failure. Although tranquillity prevails throughout the kingdom, the Government nevertheless appears to labour under some apprehension. I have been assured (but I can hardly believe it) that the Regent has secured at the British Embassy some of his most valuable property, and that Mr. Aston himself conveyed it in his carriage from the Palace of Buena Vista to his hotel."

PORTUGAL.—The Tagus steamer arrived at Falmouth on Saturday afternoon with Peninsular mails, having left Gibraltar on the 22d of September, Cadiz on the 23d, Lisbon on the 26th, Oporto on the 27th, and Vigo on the 28th ditto.—Lisbon, Sept. 26. The bank has just concluded another loan with the Government of one thousand contos (£225,000), part of which will go immediately to meet the more pressing emergencies of the State. The claims of Colonel Rose, on behalf of the British officers who served in the Peninsular war, are likely to be immediately liquidated. The amount of them is 160 contos, the half of which the Government proposed to pay in the extinct paper currency, which bears a value in the market, and scarcely any purchasers, of about 20 per cent. This offer was, of course, refused. In regard to the tariff nothing has been decided. The Chambers are closed, and closed are all the energies of the nation. It is now demonstrated how a state of uncertainty affects commerce. In Oporto, British shipping is accumulating, and no freights to be had; the regular London and Liverpool traders have either to remain in the Douro many weeks for a few pipes of wine, or to leave almost in ballast. The same remark is applicable, at the present moment, to this port. The wine merchants will not, of course, subject themselves to present duties, when a few months hence the duties may be lowered in England. It is true, they can allow the wine to remain in bond; but that incurs expense. The English and Portuguese merchants and ship-owners are suffering, while the two Governments appear to take matters very easily.

ROME.—THE POPE AT SEA.—The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 28th ult. contains some particulars of the visit of the Pope on board the French Levant steamer Dante, at Civita Vecchia, on the 19th ult. This vessel had just entered the harbour when his Holiness was sailing out in the brig-of-war of 12 guns, the St. Peter and St. Paul, escorted by the three small steamers lately constructed for his service in England. The Pontifical flag was immediately hoisted on board the French steamer, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Two hours afterwards the Sovereign Pontiff, accompanied by a numerous suite, composed of cardinals, prelates, and superior officers, repaired on board the Dante. The Pope, after visiting the vessel, conversed a long time with the officers of the staff and the French Consul, commended the services rendered to the Legion by the Levant packets, who gave a free passage to missionaries and nuns of different orders, and extolled the virtues of Louis Philippe and the piety of the Queen, whom he pronounced to be a saint. A collation was next offered to the Holy Father, and his health drunk; after which everybody on board was admitted to kiss his slipper, and another salute of twenty-one rounds announced his departure. Before leaving the steamer, Cardinal Fosti distributed, in the Pope's name, valuable medals and beads among the officers, and left a large sum of money to be divided amongst the crew.

VIENNA.—A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A letter from Vienna of the 20th ult., says, "The municipality of our capital has just completed an establishment unique in its kind in Germany, or perhaps in the world—a swimming-school for the winter. The premises of this useful institution are composed of a room of red marble 163 feet long and 46 wide, covered with a vaulted roof of glass, supported by 18 cast-iron columns, with composite capitals. In the middle of the room is the basin, 122 feet long and 40 wide, lined with earthenware, behind which are pipes for conveying steam, in order to keep the water at a certain temperature. Round the room are two rows of closets for dressing, heated, as well as the room itself, by hot air. Twelve huge lustres for gas, suspended from the roof, give light to the place until eleven o'clock at night." —*Galignani*.

A letter from Copenhagen, of September 21, says, "Since the establishment of the reformed religion in Denmark in 1517, the Catholic inhabitants of the capital have been deprived of places of worship, and all meetings for the exercise of that religion being formally forbidden, they were reduced to the little chapel of the Austrian embassy, which contains scarcely 100 persons, and where the service and other acts of religion are given in the German language. For the future this is not to be the case, as the King has decided that the Roman Catholics of Copenhagen are to be placed, in a religious point of view, on the same footing as other dissenters, and in consequence, he has author sed the erection of a Catholic church in the capital. It is probable that the first stone will be laid at Christmas or soon after."—*Galignani*

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Sep. 17.—The day before yesterday Sami Pacha, the Egyptian envoy, was despatched in the Turkish steamer Reschid, to Alexandria, with a superb decoration and imperial firman, investing Mehemet Ali Pacha with the hereditary rank of Sadrazam, or Grand Vizier. This distinction is, *per se*, of little importance, and there are precedents for it in the annals of the Ottoman empire. Mehemet Ali himself would have preferred the title of Khedive, which, coupled together with the Pachalic of Saïde, in Egypt, has been specially the object of incessant importunity for the last year past, has been positively refused to him. On Wednesday last Sir Stratford Canning had a conference with Sarim Effendi on the affairs of Persia, with respect to which he has the perfect security of the result, that the Porte could not be responsible for any loss of merchandise which foreign merchants might sustain in those disturbed parts of the country. On Thursday the representatives of the five powers were invited to a conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at which, though the details of the contemplated arrangements in the Lebanon were not definitively settled, the Porte formally gave its adhesion to the plan and the principle embodied in the communication of Sir Stratford Canning. The popular movement in Servia has at length reached the development and crisis anticipated. The cause of the people, identical in this instance with that of the Porte, has triumphed, and the creatures of Russia, who, by means of her influence, had usurped the administration of the country, with no other view than that of seconding her ambitious projects against the whole of European Turkey, have thus been summarily ejected from power.

UNITED STATES, &c.—LIVERPOOL, Sunday Morning.—The Caledonia steamer arrived in the Mersey this morning at a quarter before five. She left Boston on the 17th, and Halifax on the 19th ult., and has had very rough weather, with head winds almost all the voyage; she has thirty-five passengers. The steamer Acadia arrived at Halifax on the 16th, in 12½ days, and the Margaret steamer from this port, in 14½ days. The Great Western had not reached New York when the latest accounts left that city. There is not much news of importance by this arrival. Various changes are reported in the cabinet of Washington, amongst these the appointment of Mr. Cushing to the treasury, in place of Mr. Forward, and the resignation of Mr. Daniel Webster, whose place will be filled by Mr. Lewis M'Lane, and the resignation also of Mr. Spencer in the war department, to be filled by Mr. Legal. A grand struggle between the Democrats and Whigs will take place at the autumn election in the State of New York, as upon it is supposed to rest the turn of the next Presidential election. In general politics the Whigs appear to be generally losing ground in the country. The stoppage of the Great American Far Company has been announced; their capital, which is of large amount, has been locked up in advances to the Indians who procure them skins, and the vast accumulation of their stock this season, in consequence of the bad trade, has compelled them to suspend. It is said, however, that they will shortly be able to resume. The death of Mrs. Harrison, the lady of the late President, took place at the White House, Washington, on the 13th. Lord Morpeth had returned to Albany, and was going to visit Mr. Van Buren for a short time before his return home. Intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 9th July had reached New York, but it is not important. Business is reported to be moderately good, the packets were filling with cotton and flour at rather better freights. Of flour the supply this season will be enormous. There was a fair demand for bills on London for this packet, the rate of exchange 7½ to 7⅝ per cent. premium. On Paris, 5f. 32½ to 5f. 31¼. The supply of bills was moderate. From Canada the news is not important.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 4.—The Royal Mail Company's steamer Dee, Captain Hemsley, made her appearance this morning about eleven o'clock, having left Vera Cruz on the 13th of August, Tampico on the 17th, and off New Orleans on the 21st, Havannah on the 1st of September, Nassau on the 6th, Bermuda on the 11th, Payal on the 21st, and Corunna on the 1st of October, for which latter place she was obliged to bear up on the 27th ult., from about twenty leagues west of Ushant, owing to strong easterly gales. She has on freight 480,916 dollars and six serons cochineal, independent of seventeen cabin passengers and thirty-three supernumeraries. The Medway steamer left Nassau for the gulf of Mexico on the 6th of September, which vessel had brought up the Jamaica mails. A steamer, supposed to be the Teviot, was going into Corunna on the 1st instant, on her outward passage. The master of the Helen, of Belfast, died at Tampico on the 15th of August; and the roaster and nearly all the crew of the brig Native, of Exeter, had died at Havannah, at which place the fever was prevailing to a great degree.

JAMAICA.—Every thing quiet. Lord Elgin gaining more popularity; he and Lady Elgin had gone into the country for her ladyship's health. The House of Assembly would commence their session on Tuesday this month—and all parties were very harmonious between the governor and the members. The sugar crop was expected to average about 60,000 hogsheads. The 1st of August ships had all sailed, and there was produce at hand to load the vessels in port. The want of labourers was very much felt—the wages not being sufficiently high to remunerate the negroes for their work, which caused a refusal to labour on their part. The Electra had arrived with specie for Carthagena, which ship of war, with the steamer Spitfire, were in port.

LIMA, June 18.—General Lafuente on the part of the Peruvians, and General Bolivians on behalf of Bolivia, had come to conditions of peace at Puno, so that now in those quarters matters are settled. A change was expected in the government, it being anticipated that the ensuing elections would have a majority against the existing administration.

MEXICO.—The day after the Dee sailed from Vera Cruz, 1500 troops were to sail for Campeachy. Three French vessels were engaged to convey them, and they would be accompanied by two sailing Mexican ships of war and the steamer City of Dublin. The Mexican soldiers were suffering very much from the prevailing fever; several had died. The British ships of war Rover and Victor were at Vera Cruz.

HONDURAS.—Nicaragua and the other states which refuse to pay the indemnity required by Great Britain, are still blockaded.

HAVANNAH.—Fever still raging very fearfully. At one time there were twenty-six cases on board the Dee; two seamen fell victims to its violence, and the ships, generally, were severe sufferers by the loss of different members of the crews. Exchange on London, 13 to 15 prem.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Promotions: Commander, F. Boyd (Royal George yacht) to the rank of Captain. Lieutenant J. J. Paulet, of the Royal George, and G. W. Smith, of the William and Mary yacht, to the rank of Commander. Messrs. J. Dawson and A. J. Pechell, fields to be Lieutenants of Lieutenants. C. R. Bryan, M.D., of the Queen, George, and A. Woodcock, of the Racehorse, to the rank of Surgeon. Mr. [illegible] to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Salamander, vice [illegible]. Second Master, R. L. [illegible] to be Master, vice Slaughter. Surgeons, R. L. Birkbeck to the Romney; A. Woodcock to the Volcano; Assistant-Surgeon, Hon. A. A. Cochrane to the Salamander; D. C. O. Slaughter to the Minotaur. Coast Guard: Removal of Officers, Lieutenant E. Hill, from Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Hollesley, in Dorsetshire; Lieutenant [illegible] from Newcastle, Durham, to St. Mary's Lighthouse, near Whitley; Lieutenant [illegible] from Hollesley, to Eastbourne; Lieutenant J. Maxwell, from Wexhaven to Portpatrick; Lieutenant [illegible] to Wexhaven.

CAPTAIN SMITH.—We are glad to perceive by the *London Gazette* that the promotion of Captain Smith, of the 27th Regiment, has been promoted to a brevet majority for his gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of the Umvoti, in Port Natal. This appropriate and well timed reward is, we are sure, the Duke of Wellington's spontaneous and unsolicited act. The gallant officer in question has for many years been conspicuous for distinction upon Captain Smith, and the spirited and exemplary conduct which it is intended to reward, is, we presume to the donor and the recipient, if not, perhaps, by generally known to our readers that Captain Smith commenced his professional career in the navy, from which he transferred his services into the 27th Regiment in June, 1813. At that period his father was surgeon of that corps, and his sister, Mrs. Tucker, married to one of its captains, circumstances which no doubt had their full weight in determining Captain Smith to exchange his blue for a red jacket. The ship in which he last served was the Sapphire. He has had his fair

share of hard fighting, both in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, since he has belonged to the military branch of the service.

LORD HILL'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—We are by no means surprised, although certainly very much gratified, at the promotion of the unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy of Colonel Egerton, late Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Lord Hill.

WEST INDIA AND MEDITERRANEAN DETACHMENTS.—The usual periodical detachments have been placed under orders for Jamaica, the West Indies, and the Mediterranean. Their combined strength is to consist of about 1 field officer, 11 captains, 15 lieutenants, 24 ensigns, 20 sergeants, 4 drummers, and 880 rank and file, who will be selected from the respective depots in the following proportions:—For the West Indies, 1 field officer, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 15 ensigns, 12 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 340 rank and file, to be taken from the 33rd, 46th, 47th, 59th, 77th, and 92nd Regiments. For Jamaica, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 3 sergeants, and 100 rank and file, from the 46th Foot and the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles. For Gibraltar, 2 field officers, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 sergeants, and 120 rank and file, from the 1st battalion of the Royals, the 7th Fusiliers, and the 79th Highlanders. For Malta, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 1 sergeant, and 30 rank and file, from the 88th Connaught Rangers; and for the Ionian Islands, 1 field officer, 2 captains, 2 ensigns, 1 sergeant, and 15 rank and file, from the 13th, 38th, and the 97th Regiments, and the 1st battalion Rifle brigade. These drafts are exclusive of the reserve battalions of the 42nd, 45th, and 97th Regiments, which are to proceed separately to Malta, Gibraltar, and Corfu. No tonnage has yet been provided for the conveyance of any of these officers and men; but arrangements are in active progress ensuring their early departure from this country. The 53rd, 58th, and 61st Regiments are to be augmented to 1200 rank and file each, and to be formed into two battalion corps.

DEVONPORT, October 3.—The Superb, 80, lately launched at Pembroke arrived from that port on Sunday, having been towed hither by the Thunderbolt steam-vessel. The Superb is now alongside the south jetty.—The Thunderbolt, new steam-vessel, will sail to-day for the Excellent, at Portsmouth, to which ship she will take twelve first-class boys from this ordinary. The Dapper, 18, sloop, Captain J. J. Dastley, will sail this afternoon for South America. The Salamander steam-frigate, Commander A. S. Hamond, arrived here from Portsmouth on Sunday. She was fitted out at Chatham, where a number of her men were paid in advance; the remainder will be paid here to-morrow. It is said that the Salamander will embark at this port for the Brazils the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, special minister to that kingdom. The Sanspareil, old sheer hulk, was taken into dock on Saturday.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT LIONEL R. PLACE, AT MALTA.—We announce, with much gratification, the full acquittal, after a four days' patient and laborious investigation, of this promising young officer, from all and every of the other foul charges preferred against him, which the court in its sentence at once pronounced as "false, scandalous, and malicious." Sir Francis Mason, the president, in returning the prisoner his sword, assured him, in the name of every member of the court, that he left the same "without the slightest stain on his character." On returning to his own ship, the Queen, the gallant commander-in-chief, Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, received Lieutenant Place on the poop (where all the officers of the ship had been previously summoned, and after shaking him cordially by the hand, and making an appropriate speech, presented him with his commission to the flag ship, on board of which he had heretofore been a mere supernumerary or additional lieutenant, a mode of proceeding which we cannot too highly laud, since it the more fully makes known to the public in general the restoration of Lieutenant Place to that position in the service from which, with such poignant feelings of regret to himself and his friends, he has been necessarily suspended pending the late proceedings, which have occupied a fortnight. We understand the accusing parties will be sent to England in the Phœnix.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A case of considerable interest, and one [illegible] doubt to arise in a trial of importance in the Court of Admiralty [illegible] between Lieutenant Fynes-court; the boatswain and several of the crew of the Montezuma employed by the mayor for advice under the following circumstances:—The Montezuma had been fitted out at Southampton as a [illegible] ship for the Mexican Government, [illegible] of Texas. [illegible] fered, it was said, to [illegible] and to fit her out as a [illegible] Some days [illegible] to convert her into a mer[illegible]. The crew had previously signed articles for a twelvemonth's voyage, but on the interference of the Government the articles were, of course, put an end to, and the greater part of the crew refused to sign new articles, more especially as Captain Cleaveland had refused to say under what colours they were to sail, taking from that he got the idea he should have that of the Texian [illegible] proper. The Montezuma had sailed, but Mr. Fenton, a solicitor, appeared on behalf of the company, and contended that, as the men had signed articles to other and foreign service, they could not recover their wages. The magistrates said they had no jurisdiction, the applicants must make an application to the Board of Admiralty.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday.—The North steam-ship, belonging to the Royal Steam Packet Company, sailed this afternoon, on her way to Falmouth, where she will receive the 1st of October mails for the West Indies, and proceed immediately on her voyage. The Forth is the first outward ship sailing under the new plan of service agreed upon between the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company and the Admiralty, and which came into operation on the 1st inst. The Forth was crowded with passengers, the whole of her cabins having been engaged several days before her departure. She also carried out a considerable freight of quicksilver.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, Oct. 1.—The Lord Bishop of Salisbury has admitted the following gentlemen of this University into holy orders:—

Deacons.—A. Barnett, of Worcester College; T. H. House, Worcester; E. H. Burnett, Merton; A. P. de Tessier, Corpus Christi; E. A. Ferryman, University; T. Barry, Magdalen Hall; B. B. G. Astley, St. Alban

Priests.—Rev. C. Bedford, of New College; Rev. W. Bas nell, University; Rev. T. G. Clarke, Queen's; Rev. E. W. Pears, Magdalen; Rev. C. M. K. Elborton, Brasenose.

And by the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

Deacons.—R. Archer, of Balliol College; H. Edwards, Lincoln; R. L. Pamphell, Trinity; W. E. Vigor, Worcester; W. C. Clack, Worcester; W. N. Redman, Wadham; F. B. B. Cole, St. Edmund Hall; J. L. Harding, New Hall.

Priests.—Rev. C. F. D. Lyne, of Pembroke College; Rev. S. Johnson, Merton; Rev. W. T. Chave, Worcester; Rev. F. J. Knowles, Exeter; Rev. M. Tyler, St. Edmund Hall; Rev. W. F. Everest, Magdalen.

Colonel H. Vyse has presented the Rev. G. S. H. Vyse, of Christ Church, to the rectory of Pusford. The Rev. W. Pedder, of Brasenose College, has been appointed Vice Principal of the Wells Diocesan Theological College. The Rev. J. M. Knobbs has been appointed to the curacy of Cookstock, Nottinghamshire.

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Charles Bulkeley, Fellow of Jesus College, to the [illegible]. The Rev. Edward Bunnell, of Clare Hall, [illegible]. The Rev. Ashby Blackwood, B.A., of Caius College, to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster. The Rev. Hubert Wynne, B.A., of St. John's College, to the rectory of Rushmere, Suffolk.

CAMBRIDGE.—[illegible] gentlemen were announced as having been elected Fellows of Trinity College:—Henry Augusta Marsh, Richard Jake Mate, Charles [illegible] William King, Robert Watt, Theodore Preston, Edward Cope, Arthur Calvert. At the same time the Rev. George Adam Browne was elected Vice-Master, in the place of the Rev. John Hudson, resigned.

THE BISHOP OF BARBADOES.—The Right Reverend Thomas Parry, D.D., the present Bishop of Barbadoes, [illegible] Archdeacon of Barbadoes, [illegible] Bishop of Barbadoes, [illegible] Bishop of Barbadoes, [illegible] Bishop

PASSING THE CANONGATE, EDINBURGH.

We have here engraved a representation of the passage of her Majesty through an old and highly interesting locality of Edinburgh. In this rather narrow street are situated several buildings famous in history and romance, and among them the house of John Knox the reformer. The clock, which projects from another edifice in our picture, will indicate to the reader the site of the celebrated Canongate gaol.

BOTHWELL BRIG.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert had here an opportunity of gazing on the scene of the famous battle of Bothwell Brig, which took place in 1679, between the royal forces, under the Duke of Monmouth, and the Covenanters, the result of which Professor Wilson has thus described episodically in his poem of the "Clyde":—

> Where Bothwell's Bridge connects the margin steep,
> And Clyde below runs silent, strong, and deep,
> The hardy peasant, by oppression driven
> To battle, deem'd his cause the cause of Heaven;
> Unskill'd in arms, with useless courage stood,
> While gentle Monmouth grieved to shed his blood;
> But fierce Dundee, inflamed with deadly hate,
> In vengeance for the great Montrose's fate,
> Set loose the sword, and to the hero's shade
> A barbarous hetacomb of victims paid.

Many of the fugitives found shelter in the wooded parks around Hamilton Palace.

Great changes have now been made on the scene of the engagement. The gateway, gate, and house of the bridge-ward were long ago removed. The original breadth of the bridge was twelve feet; but, in 1826, twenty-two feet were added to its breadth, the holm which once lay at the Hamilton extremity was filled up, and an alteration was also made in the road, at the other end. The open park in which the Covenanters were posted is now changed into enclosed fields and plantations, and the moor upon which the royal army advanced to the engagement is now a cultivated and beautiful region.

The level grounds, which stretch away from Bothwell Bridge along the north-east bank of the river, once formed the patrimonial estate of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Murray.

HIGHLAND COSTUME.

"The Highland garb, worn by one who knows how to dress properly in it, is, undoubtedly, one of the most picturesque in the world," remarks Mr. Logan, in his History of the Highlanders; and this people, by their enthusiastic adherence to their ancient national costume, show that their opinion coincides with that of the author just named. Indeed, their love for the garb of old Gaul" has existed in undiminished fervour for centuries, in spite of penal enactments of the most rigid kind, which went to prohibit its wear entirely, by not allowing "man or boy, on any pretence," to appear "in the clothes commonly called Highland clothes, viz., the plaid, philibeg or little kilt, trowse, shoulder belts, or any part whatsoever of what peculiarly belongs to the Highland garb; and that no tartan or party-coloured plaid or stuff should be used for great coats or for upper coats." Such were the stringent words of the act of 1747, immediately after the quelling of the rebellion in favour of the Pretender, and which remained unrepealed until 1782, when the Duke of Montrose brought forward his bill for that purpose.

Much has been said on the alleged antiquity of this dress; and great heat has been elicited during the progress of the argument by writers on both sides of the question. Sir John Sinclair and Mr. Pinkerton both denied its claims to considerable age. Sir John declares that "it is well known that the philibeg was invented by an Englishman in Lochaber about sixty years ago (he writes in 1795), who naturally thought his workmen could be more active in that light petticoat than in the belted plaid; and that it was more decent to wear it than to have no clothing at all, which was the case with some of those employed by him in cutting down the woods in Lochaber." Pinkerton, with the same view of the case, declares, that "the Highland dress is, in fact, quite modern; and any improvement may be made without violating antiquity. Nay, the trousers are far more ancient than the philibeg, for that cannot be traced among any of the Celtic nations, Ireland, Wales, or Bretagne, either as an article of dress, or as a word in their language. As to the plaid, there is no reason to believe it more ancient than the philibeg. The tartan, I dare say, passed from Flandors (whence all our articles came) to the Lowlands, about the fifteenth century, and thence to the Highlands. It is never mentioned before the latter part of that century, and first occurs in the accounts of James II., 1474, and seems to have passed from England; for the *rouge tartarin*, in the statutes of the Order of the Bath, in the time of Edward IV., is surely red tartan, or cloth, with red stripes of various shades." He goes on to argue, from the silence of the ancient chroniclers, the impossibility of the existence of such a costume in their day, mentioning that "Froissart, though astonished at the *sauvages d'Ecosse*, as foreigners termed the Highlanders even down to Mary's reign, and though a minute observer, remarks no fixed appropriated dress among them, though the plaid and philibeg, if then worn, must have struck him as most particular;" adding, "Leslie and Buchanan, 1570—1580, are therefore the first who mention the modern Highland dress. The former represents tartan as then confined to the use of people of rank. The latter says the plaids of his time were brown."

Having thus, to his own satisfaction, got rid of the question of its antiquity, he falls foul of the propriety of this costume in terms of unmeasured abuse. "It is not only," says he, "grossly indecent, but it is filthy, as it admits dust to the skin; is absurd, because, while the breast, &c., are twice covered by vest and plaid, the legs and thighs are but loosely clad; is effeminate, being merely a short petticoat, an article of female dress; is beggarly, because its shortness and the shortness of the stockings, joined with the naked knees, impress an unconquerable idea of poverty and nakedness."

The tartan is dismissed very cavalierly in the words, "Nothing can reconcile the tasteless regularity and vulgar glow of tartan to the eye of fashion; and every attempt to introduce it has failed."

After this sample, we cannot be surprised at Mr. Logan's declaration, that Pinkerton was "an author notorious for his anti-Gaelic spirit, and whose learning is sullied by a rancour of feeling and heat of temper;" the more particularly as his assertions against the antiquity of the costume have been thoroughly disproved upon mature investigation.

Mr. Planché, writing on the subject, says, "No rational doubt can exist of the great antiquity of the national costume of Scotland. That the chequered stuff which still forms it is the variously-coloured garment of the Gauls described by Diodorus, at one time the common habit of every Celtic tribe, but now abandoned by all their descendants except the hardy unsophisticated Gaelic mountaineer, is admitted, we believe, by every antiquary who has made public his opinion on the subject. But to the same extent that our credence is given to the fact is our wonder awakened that the existence of so peculiar a habit should have been passed unnoticed by every chronicler and traveller, whether native or foreign, for upwards of a thousand years! yet such is the case as far as we have been able to discover." This Mr. Logan accounts for by allowing it to be certainly difficult for those who were unacquainted with its details to convey a proper idea of it. The old Scots of the low country mentioned it as "the Highland weed," a "light dress, &c.;" and except to those who lived near the hills, or had intercourse with the inhabitants, their peculiarities were little known. Diodorus was unable to describe the singular dress of the Celts, which he thought was formed of cloth, ornamented in flowered work; and Beague, in 1549, from a superficial view of them, describes the Highlanders as going almost naked, and says they wore painted waistcoats!

The plates in the "Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands," by T. R. Meyrick and C. J. Smith, exhibit the ancient Britons in chequered tartan, which is undoubtedly accurate, for the ancient Gauls and Britons, at the period of the Roman invasions, made their lighter or summer garments either in stripes or chequers, the cloth being composed, according to Pliny, of fine wool dyed of several different colours, which, being spun into yarn, was thus woven, and thus we obtain the undoubted origin of the Scottish tartan. "Indeed," says Mr. Planché, "with the exception of the plumed bonnet, and the tasselled sporan or purse, a Highland chief in his full costume, with tunic, plaid, dirk, and target, affords as good an illustration of the appearance of an ancient Briton of distinction as can well be imagined."

This variegated stuff was also called by the Highlanders *cath-dath*, commonly translated, as Mr. Logan informs us, "war-colour," but ingeniously rendered by a friend of that gentleman the "strife of colours," as if they emulated each other in brilliancy, an etymology which has certainly the high merit of being as probable as it is poetical and characteristic. The close trousers anciently worn by the Gauls and Britons, called "bracæ" by the Romans, were made, as the name imports, of their chequered cloth; *breac*, in Celtic, meaning anything speckled, spotted, striped, or party-coloured.

Stirling, in Scotland, has been long celebrated for its manufacture of this cloth, and a very fine web, especially of scarlet, which the Highlanders could not produce from their native dye-stuffs, was known as "Stirling tartan." The native hills of the Highlander afforded him the articles with which he dyed brilliant, permanent, and pleasing colours. The Gauls, by using herbs only for dyeing, produced such beautiful tints that they excited the admiration of Greeks and Romans. The Britons and Highlandmen used alder-bark for black, willow for flesh-colour, corkir or crotil geal, a lichen formed on stone, for crimson, and various other vegetable substances. "Give me bullock's blood and lime," said the Highlander, "and I will produce you fine colours." Every farmer's wife was competent to dye blue, red, green, yellow, black, brown, and their compounds. These woollen cloths were commonly worn of an intermixture of black and white, and the particular pattern of clan tartans must have been fixed for centuries, and by their dress were these clansmen known. The Stewart or royal tartan

STEWART TARTAN.

is worn by all branches of the royal family, and was adopted by George IV. when in Scotland. It is of the richest description, composed of narrow bands of colour united in groups, and crossing each other diagonally, leaving solid square centres of scarlet. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has a pattern peculiar to himself, which is worn for Inverness, of which he is Earl. All regular tartans are made so that in the folds of the kilt or plaid, which are formed in what is called quilled or box plaiting, a particular stripe shall appear. Thus, in the Gordon set it is yellow, in the Mackenzie white, &c., and wherever one of these patterns cannot be formed in this way, the web is irregular: and an error in weaving would equally derange the operation of making up a jacket, which consumes a considerable quantity of cloth, being cut on the bias, and is a work of great nicety and skill. The Gordon tartan is here given: its prevailing colours are green, of different shades, and blue. The stockings of white and red, with shades of buff.

GORDON CHIEF.

Of the five regiments who still wear the kilt, the 42nd is composed of the plainest, darkest, and most common pattern, and is often called the Black Watch, from the old name of the corps, who were so denominated from wearing this tartan only, the red jacket being a late alteration. The regular colours are blue, black, and green, but a red stripe in the middle of the former is often introduced. Our engraving represents a Highland bagpiper in full costume, and dressed in the tartan of this regiment.

The 78th, or Ross shire Highlanders, wear the Mackenzie tartan, having been raised from that clan. The 79th, or Cameron Highlanders, the tartan of their clan, as also does the 93rd, or Gordon Highlanders, the 93rd wearing the Sutherland tartan, which appears only different from the plain set of the 42nd in having the green and blue lighter. The 71st Regiment, or

PIPER OF THE 42ND REGIMENT.

Mackenzie Highland light infantry, when first raised wore their own clan plaid; the 72nd, or Seaforth Highlanders, being also a Mackenzie regiment, wore the same tartan and costume, but the late Duke of York, taking a fancy to this corps after their return from the Cape of Good Hope, called them "The Duke of Albany's own Highlanders," and gave them a scarf plaid and trousers of the royal tartan

It will be well here to note the distinction between the plaid and the tartan, particularly as a confusion in the use of these terms is constantly made by Englishmen. The tartan is the proper name for the chequered dress of the Highlander—the plaid is not the name for the *pattern*, as many suppose, and use it, consequently, improperly; the plaid is the broad piece of tartan which is passed across the figure from shoulder to waist, as shown in our figure of the Gordon chieftain; it consists of a fold of tartan, two yards in width by four or six in length, and it was fastened on the shoulder by a brooch or pin, so as to display the tastefulness of its arrangement and the grandeur of its folds to the best advantage. The "belted plaid" was bound round the loins with a leathern belt, in such a manner that the lower side fell down to the middle of the knee joint, and the Highlander, if he wished to dress with precision, would apparently require some assistance; but in the absence of aid he might lay his plaid upon a box, table, or chair back, and when abroad he spread it on a sloping bank or rock, and, having the belt under it, laying himself on his side, and buckling his girdle, the object was accomplished. He was, however, so nice that he took considerable pains to arrange the folds after it was put on.

THE TREWS.

The trews, or trousers, are also ancient portions of costume, and in remote times formed, with the Romans, soldiers, and writers, a distinguishing mark, by which they named their wearers "breeched barbarians," in contradistinction to themselves and what they considered to be the civilized world. They appear to have been worn pretty commonly about the time when Prince Charles Edward, the young Pretender, headed the Highland army in 1745. In the illustrations to the "Waverley Novels" we find the Earl of Perth thus habited; and a curious portrait of Prince Charles himself is similarly dressed, his tartan jacket being cut in the fashion of that period, with large cuffs to the elbow, and he is enveloped in a capacious plaid. Our engraving is a fac-simile copy of the picture.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE CAPERCAILZIE.

The capercailzies are rare birds of a breed almost extinct in Scotland, until the Marquis of Breadalbane was presented with some of the race from this country by one of the family of Buxtons—of the great brewing firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton—and with these endeavoured to restore the brood. The marquis had met with partial success, and there are now many capercailzies upon his estate, which, however, his lordship's loyalty permitted the gun of his Royal Highness Prince Albert somewhat to reduce in number upon the recent occasion of his excursion to the noble marquis's Highland estate.

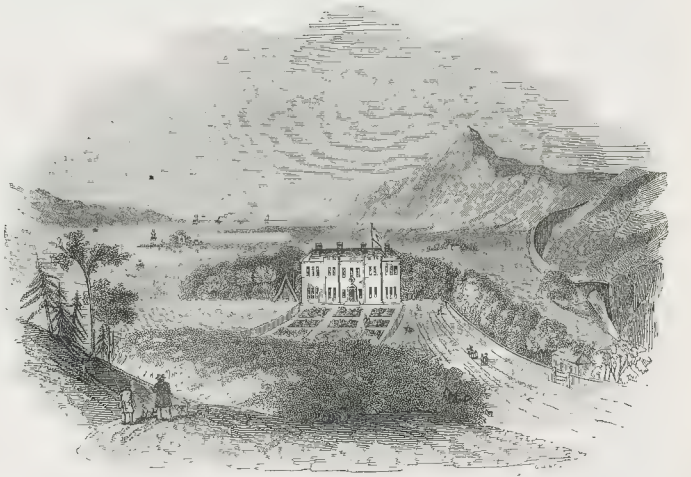
PORTRAIT OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

At the request of many readers, we have had for the last few weeks in readiness for publication the drawing of Derrynane Abbey, which we give in the present number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS; and the expression of a desire from the same quarters that we will not allow it to appear without a portrait of its owner, persuades us also to introduce Daniel O'Connell in *propria persona* to our gentle public, who comprise the great category of his enemies and friends.

On the other hand, as the English and Irish world is made up of these two opposites—as no man had ever *so many* friends or *so many* enemies—as he has left no third party in society to think "neutral thoughts" of him—as neither his worst nor best actions were likely to raise "an army of indifferents"—so there is the more inducement for us to leave the public to the enjoyment of its own extremes, and not to open the question of Daniel O'Connell's political character, for the purpose of setting our readers and ourselves by the ears. There could be no wonderful unanimity in any discussion that we might originate on this head among the many thousands of all classes who take our journal. He is, as you walk through the world, the god of one man's idolatry, and the incarnate fiend of another's execration. One poet writes of him that—

> His labour has its harvest day by day;
> He works for hire and agitates for pay;
> And colder blood than even his might boil,
> While from the poor he wrings his cursed spoil.
> Yes, from the poor, whom it would purchase bread,
> The pining, hungry, naked, and unfed,
> He tribute takes, by which he loves to live,
> Unskilled to pity those who starve to give;
> And who, while giving to obey their priest,
> Go without food to furnish him a feast.

Anon this rhymester, who makes him out the "epitome of all the monsters," is interrupted by a prose admirer, who says, "Whatever faults or vices we may lay to O'Connell's charge, that of being selfish, mercenary, or avaricious, can never be amongst them. He is ambitious, if you will, and has achieved ambition's most wonderful aspirations; but never either loved money, or used it in any form of personal repayment for the exercise of his talents on his country's behalf." Thus do opinions meet. To-day he is idolized by a people—to-morrow he is denounced from a throne. Good and bad fairly joust with each other to call him names: he is patriot — swindler — emancipator — traitor — liberator — tyrant—duellist—coward; and has every other attribute of cardinal virtue or inordinate sin. All this is the nonsense of party, that will not and cannot be impartial in the midst of its strife. The fact is, the man belongs to history, and history will by and by deal with him as her own. It is his prominence as a public man only that induces us to introduce him here, because he is universally known, has a far-spread fame, a name that makes its noise with the million, and is engraven on every page of the book of politics of our time, because he is the achiever of Catholic emancipation—the orator and agitator of all Ireland—the Lord Mayor of Dublin—and the hero of Repeal. He brings with him, in fact, the passport of notoriety, and the credentials are too genuine to be refused. But, although he is all this, we are not going to write an essay about political Daniel O'Connell. No; we take him up socially, because we have his native home of hospitality before us, and the Abbey of Derrynane full in our view. That same Abbey of Derrynane belonged, we believe, to his uncle, what time Dan himself was in the shop of his father, Morgan O'Connell, a huckster in Cahirciveen, and was taken by the said uncle from the said shop, to receive the education of a barrister, and, *par consequence*, of a gentleman. Dan's career in the great world may be dotted like so many milestones on the road of public events; but his "snug lying in the abbey," meaning always the Abbey of Derrynane, is less known unto all but those who have feasted and drunk so well therein, that to have slept away from it were impossible. Dan, though he has given up his tumbler of punch and turned teetotaller, makes a jolly and impartial host, and everybody is free to Derrynane. "The Derby dilly, with its six insides," would be welcome if it went there. Whig, Tory, and Radical are all entertained in the purest spirit of old Irish hospitality; and, to add to this testimony, that the host is merry, amiable, and urbane, is still only to give the devil his due. We once heard an Orangeman declare that "Dan was a capital fellow out of politics;" and this we beg our readers to remember is the only sense in which we are referring to him in this notice. And now, reader, take a glimpse of his castle of Derrynane.



DERRYNANE ABBEY.

On the verge of a narrow creek formed by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south-western coast of Ireland, and in the county of Kerry, is Derrynane Abbey, the seat of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. The mansion itself, which is comparatively of modern structure, derives its name from the Abbey of Derrynane, situated a short distance from it. The architecture of Mr. O'Connell's mansion lays claim to no particular order; it is a plain substantial erection, and is of sufficient dimension to afford accommodation to his large family, numerous retainers, and a constant succession of visitors during the period of the year in which he is a resident there. The approach to Derrynane is by a circuitous route over a range of lofty hills, which completely preclude the view of Mr. O'Connell's residence until the visitor is in close proximity to it; the surrounding scenery is of a bold and romantic character, and its imposing beauties have been described by himself in his own characteristic and exulting manner, in a letter to Walter Savage Landor, the conversationist and poet:—

"I could show you at noontide, when the stern south-wester had blown long and rudely, the mountain waves coming in from the illimitable ocean in majestic succession, expending their gigantic force, and throwing up stupendous masses of foam, against the more gigantic and more stupendous mountain-cliffs that fence not only this my native spot, but form that eternal barrier which prevents the wild Atlantic from submerging the cultivated plains and high-steepled villages of proud Britain herself. Or, were you with me amidst the Alpine scenery that surrounds my humble abode, listening to the eternal roar of the mountain torrent as it bounds through the rocky defiles of my native glens, I would venture to tell you how I was born within the sound of the everlasting wave, and how my dreamy boyhood dwelt upon *imaginary* intercourse with those who are dead of yore, and fed its fond fancies upon the ancient and long-faded glories of that land which preserved literature and Christianity when the rest of now civilised Europe was shrouded in the darkness of Godless ignorance. Yes! my expanding spirit delighted in these day-dreams till, catching from them an enthusiasm which no disappointment can embitter, nor accumulating years diminish, I formed the high resolve to leave my native land better after my death than I found her at my birth."

The principal routes to the remote district of Mr. O'Connell's paternal domain are by Cork and Dublin. The one by Cork leads on through Killarney to Tralee,—the assize town of the county of Kerry,—and Cahirciveen,—a village about ten miles distant,—which is the nearest post-town to Mr. O'Connell's residence. The other route leads from Dublin to Limerick, through Rathkeale, a straggling, dirty village, Newcastle, a small but beautiful town, the property of the Earl of Devon, Abbeyfeale, and Castle Island, to Tralee. The district betwixt Limerick and Tralee was but little travelled over, owing to the badness of roads and want of proper conveyance, until within the last few years. This country is now intersected by as fine a road as any in Europe, and the accommodation of every description for travellers is unexceptionable.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements with one of THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORS OF THE DAY,

to produce in their journal a Work of Fiction,

UPON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN,

to be entitled,

THE NOVEL OF THE MOMENT.

The work will be produced with

EVERY VARIETY OF ILLUSTRATION,

executed in the most expensive style of finish, by ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST REPUTE in their several walks of art. The Novel will be printed in weekly episodes of not more than three columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, including embellishments; and arrangements will be made to prevent any entrenchment by it upon the established departments of the Paper.

*** Prospectuses of the design, with further details of the entire spirit of its publication, will be issued to the public in due course of events.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Sir—In the absence of Mr. De Moleyns from this country, I feel myself called upon—as one of his friends—to notice the unwarrantable imputation put forward by the anonymous writer of the article on Science in the 17th No. of THE LONDON NEWS, to wit, that his Sustaining Battery, and more recently discovered Voltaic Combination, were only modifications of Daniell's "Constant" and Grove's "Nitric Acid" Battery. This, Sir, I emphatically deny; for if Mr. De Moleyns has modified or improved upon any invention—it certainly was the original invention in 1829—of M. Becquerel of Paris, to whom must be conceded the honour of being the first promulgator and constructor of a constant voltaic combination, consisting of two fluids, namely, solution of sulphate of copper and of sulphate of zinc, in connexion with the metals copper and zinc—a diaphragm being interposed (see Annales de Chimie, et de Physique, Tome 41) — add to this, that with the exception of the above general principle of Becquerel, every principle of construction applied in Mr. De Moleyns's combination happens to be opposed to every one in Daniell's (see Annals of Electricity for June); and as to Mr. De Moleyns's late invention, there are elements employed, and combinations formed, and results obtained, which are unknown in Grove's Nitric Acid Battery, and create a very wide difference indeed between the two inventions. It would be well, Sir, if, before your contributor laid claim to the very enviable office of partisan vituperator, *he read more and wrote less.* I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Blackheath, Sept. 23. F. H. DAYROLLES.

[We insert this letter with pleasure, because we find its complaint just; but our previous contributor was also entitled to inquiry at our hands, which having given him, we no longer pause to correct his error. Mr. Dayrolles, however, is anything but courteous in his tone; and when he asks the name of our contributor, he must greatly misappreciate the principle of this journal, if he imagines that we would give it up, however we might be induced to guard against his future comment.—ED. I. L. N.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"O. T. K."—The lines are quite true in their spirit, but we have no space to publish mere truisms.

"T. E." Foot's Cray.—We should say not, but cannot undertake to answer legal questions.

"A Subscriber," Edinburgh.—He is.

"R. G. W."—He can divide it among several savings' banks, or place it in the funds; but the best thing is to procure some profitable investment.

"Thomas Daily," Chichester.—Let us have a letter or two at the terms mentioned. We will communicate according to the result.

We have found it impossible from want of space, to insert "The Kent Survey Agricultural Association;" but our correspondent has our best thanks.

"T. E. K." Any Windsor Guide will inform our correspondent as regards the statue. For the rest it is likely we may oblige him.

"M. M. D.," Ratcliff. We have no room.

"J. S."—We shall be glad to receive the sketches, and will look out the poem for next week. "Forest Life" may be revised.

"S. H. C." Edinburgh. Volumes certainly, every six months, with a yearly index for two.

"Nooks and Corners."—We have received numerous interesting sketches from various sources; they will appear from time to time as we can get them ready.

The correspondent who writes from the London and Westminster Bank, is informed that the fault lies with his news-agent, who should be properly instructed.

"W. M. A."—Yes, he is liable.

"Dove brown," Birmingham.—We cannot condescend to obtain subscribers at the expense of popularity.

"Tenant."—We cannot avoid ourselves of the suggestions.

"A Lover of Accuracy."—In the instance in question we were indebted to an officer (present), not an artist. We take every precaution to get at the truth; but in minute points of art it is not always accessible.

"Quiz" shall know all in due time, and will certainly not be disappointed.

"E. B. B."—Yes.

"A Constant Reader."—The first point has been noticed; the next, with reference to Mr. Fenn, shall have attention.

"J. P. James."—We have no opening at present.

**** The many subscribers who complain of the non-receipt of the paper, are earnestly recommended by us to give their orders to respectable book or news-agents in their neighbourhood. We strongly suspect that much blame and neglect is attributable to the post-office (into which we will duly inquire), and which would thus be avoided. With regard to cases where money has been received, there can be no excuse for the non-receipt of the papers from the person from whom they were ordered, unless the post-office can be clearly fixed with what we do not hesitate to call "a breach of public trust."*

Mr. Little is our present publisher, and letters on the business of the office (apart from the editorial) should be addressed to him only. Mr. Clayton's connexion with the journal has ceased, and any orders that he may be supplying, are in his capacity of general news-agent, and not as publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TO FREEMASONS.

**** We shall next week commence an irregular series of portraits of royal personages, with a fine likeness of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, beautifully engraved, and copied by permission from a splendid work of art executed in Paris. An article in connexion with freemasonry will also be added to our general notice of his Royal Highness and of the work which his portrait adorns.*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

To prevent mistakes that are likely to occur to parties forwarding the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to foreign countries we give the recent Post-office regulations.

FREE. To all parts of the United Kingdom, France, Hamburgh, Bremen, Cuxhaven and Lubeck, Spain and Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, and all the Ionian Islands, and the East Indies, *via* Falmouth, South America, Upper and Lower Canada, Jamaica, and all the British West India Islands.

A postage of 2d. is charged upon papers to the following countries, which must be paid when put into the post-office in this country, either by post stamps or money—viz., Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, all Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt and Turkey *via* France, the United States of America, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c. Cuba and Mexico—all the foreign West India Islands—Guadaloupe, Martinique, Hayti &c.

Papers for St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Australia, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, are charged a postage of 1d. each.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

If there be one thing more detestable than another in the pursuit of public life, it is the contemplation of the occasional meanness of party, no matter in what quarter of the political hemisphere. There live public writers who pause at no amount of degradation—who will blush at no effort of impiety—who will condescend even to blasphemy, for the sake of serving the purpose of the moment—to vituperate an opponent—to vex a minister—to tickle an opposition—or, in a word, to perform any other servile, or partial, or unpatriotic act, without reference to considerations of religion, justice, honesty, or truth.

Now we are no sticklers for any administration that can propel the iniquitous engine of an income-tax, or uphold the cruelties of a poor-law bill—but were we the bitterest and most hating opponents of a government, we would not assail it with false weapons, or grapple with it upon impious and unfair grounds; we would not, at least, attack it for its reverence towards Heaven, and seek to bring it into contempt for enjoining the people to pour out their gratitude unto God. It is really painful to us to find the *Morning Chronicle* devoting itself to this unscrupulous task, and that in a spirit of thoughtlessness and irreligion which has lately characterised but too many of its political tirades. We often go the whole length of the *Morning Chronicle* in some of its arguments of advocacy for the people, and respect their urgency and eloquence beside, but how sadly do we depreciate the value of all it says or does virtuously, when we find it producing a leading article of invective against the Prime Minister and High Primate of the Church, because they have returned thanks to Heaven for its providential bestowal of a plentiful harvest upon the land. The journal in question really attempts to mingle human legislation with the gift of divine mercy and love. It objects to any prayer being offered up to God in the way of thanksgiving for the abundant fruits of the earth, unless that prayer (which ought to express all the boundless gratitude of the human heart—which ought to be pure, perfect, uncomplaining, and sincere) involved the qualification of *cheapness* in its gift, as who should blasphemously cry to Heaven, "Give us not the fruits of plenty, unless we can receive them at our own price." What! because human legislation is imperfect, return no unqualified thanks for abundance unto God! because a Corn-Law may be unequal, iniquitous, or oppressive, not thank Heaven for the corn? Shame! Shame! Is not this sadly unnational? Would the worst enemies of the Corn-Law have the corn fail in this country, merely to create a famine in favour of foreign grain, or would they exclude foreign grain, and rather rejoice in the misery which should afflict their fellow-creatures than in the eternal beneficence which is shed in plenty from above? No thanks to God, unless thanks qualified! It is the first time we have known a public journalist in this country hardly enough to propound so base, so degrading, so unholy, so unblushing a doctrine. Why here is a sentence for the pen of party—"the madness of many for the gain of a few"—to record in an age of Christianity:—

The fastidiousness that finds desecration here (meaning the musical festivals which have been complained of, but which we heartily support), surely should not tolerate the dirtiness or the dulness that eliminates the item of *cheapness* from a public thanksgiving for the harvest. *If not for its consequent cheapness, what is there in a plentiful crop of corn, for which the great body of the people should be thankful? If the cheapness do not result, or be not expected and intended to result, why thank Providence at all?* Why attempt the shabby compromise of cheapness omitted with thankfulness expressed, and thus send devotion into the Creator's presence, halting between the feelings of the monopolist few and the suffering many, and worshipping with the voice of Jacob and the hands of Esau? These tricky compromises are characteristic of the man who now holds the reins of political authority; but we do not want the spirit of Peel in the prayers of the Church.

Can anything be more blasphemously wicked than the sentence we have quoted in italics? As an argument it is simply imbecile. It is not for cheapness that we thank Heaven, but for the plenty which saves us from the affliction of *famine*. The cheapness is the result of human legislation—the harvest is the gift of God. We thank God for the abundance of the supply, and we may blame man as bitterly as we will for the partiality of the distribution:—but as well might we reproach some generous benefactor for leaving us wealth that did us no service, or was perverted to another's use, as turn away the voice of praise from the Great Dispenser of human food, because it did not, through man's injustice or improvidence, fall at once into the lap of the craver. Then the paltry alliterative taunt that "Peel is not wanted in the prayers of the Church." Why what Christian ever dreamed of such an association, in reference to the subject of the "golden grain that Heaven has showered upon the earth." But we will not pursue the train of reflections which all such remarks call up; they seem to us to be of sickening depravity, and we have only to mourn that any man in England would rob Heaven of its praise for the sake of stinging even the meanest or most sinning of its humble thanksgivers.

We have to call the attention of our metropolitan readers to two special nuisances which are just now infesting the City of London. The first of these consists in the street repairs (or destruction); and the second, in the watch or police. The difference between the two being principally involved in the fact that the street obstacles are sure to be found where they are *not* wanted, and that the police are sure *not* to be found where they *are*. As regards the breaking up of pavements, making of sewers, and obstruction of public thoroughfares generally, we have only to complain that there is no discretion exercised as to the arrangement of these sometimes necessary inconveniences. The commissioners, or the corporation, or "what not," are determined that it "shall never rain but it pours," and that if it does pour there shall be plenty of ruts, and sewers, and gutters, to receive the water. All the highways and all the byways are broken up at once, and the confusion of vehicles is not only delaying and annoying, but fraught with difficulty and danger. It is not as if there were "*something* rotten in the state of Denmark," but as if *all things* had decayed together,—not a street sound! There is as much humbug in this simultaneous repairing of the streets of a populous city, as there would have been in the appetite of a Dando who attempted to swallow all his oysters at once, or the ingenuity of the Irishman who took six different cabs to go in six different directions at the same time. Mend the streets, gentlemen, by all means; but mend them as you do your manners—by degrees. Depend upon it, in either instance, you will have always something to mend.

But the police form a still greater nuisance—they are busy, officious, often (and we are sorry to say it) drunken, continually negligent, and, to speak by wholesale, a sadly ill-conditioned corps. We speak this, be it remembered, of the *City* police, not of the force generally. We will not, however, make our aspersions (only too straightforward and just) without an example. In a broad court (principally occupied by printing establishments) in the populous district of Fleet-street, an office has been robbed, during the week, by some person secreted in the house (and who subsequently opened and got out of the window) of a large sum of money in bills, bank-shares, half notes, and cash. On being apprised of the circumstance in the morning, the secretary to the commissioner forwarded the following letter to the firm:—

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Commissioner to forward you the subjoined copy of a report made to him by an inspector of the 3rd division City Police, and to observe that the inattention of servants and others in charge of houses, &c., is found to be a fruitful source of robberies.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WOOD, Sec.

A very good letter, doubtless! Servants *are* negligent, and thieves *are* numerous, because the police are negligent also. But what will the commissioner or his secretary think of the negligence of the particular court in Fleet-street in which this robbery occurred, when we tell him that three or four previous robberies have been committed in it almost within an equal number of weeks; and that still, although it must have been a marked spot, it was not even so well watched as to achieve for it the detection of a thief obliged to break his way out of a window with the new booty which he had gained.

It is pleasant for a commissioner, under such circumstances, to come down and taunt people with the negligence of their service, and the trouble they give to the police.

But, on the other hand, the City police can be just as over-active in vice as they are under-active in vigilance. Here is an authenticated letter from Thursday's *Times*:—

Sir,—The police, by their flagrant transgressions of the line of duty, seem to court the execration of the public. A gross instance occurred about eleven o'clock this forenoon, near Finsbury-square. A cab-driver having met with some trifling accident to his harness, stupidly refused to obey the order of policeman 101, to turn out of the thoroughfare, but his refusal was wholly unaccompanied by any act of violence or menace; whereupon this same policeman dragged the man from his box to the ground, and, using his staff in a murderous manner, would, not improbably, have left his victim lifeless, if the bystanders had not interfered. Two other policemen came up, and the cabman, bleeding profusely at his head, was borne off by them on a litter to some adjoining hospital. Such outrages demand strict inquiry; for though cab-drivers are not, perhaps, of the most conciliatory manners, yet they are equally entitled, I presume, to the same protection as other persons.—I remain, Sir, your obedt. servt.,

October 5. VIATOR.

The *Times* adds to this a sensible comment, which we had not previously seen, but which, now reading, we cannot suffer to escape our readers.

In the case justly animadverted upon by our correspondent, the policeman seems to have mistaken brutality for zeal, and will be, no doubt, severely punished. A zealous activity in the execution of their duties is, however, so very rare a quality among the City police, that the offender in this case might be pardoned without any ill consequences from such leniency. We frequently receive letters from correspondents, who inquire if there is in the City any by-law requiring that the police should go always in pairs; so rare is it to see those gentry except in earnest conversation with each other upon some subject so interesting, that the discharge of their ordinary duty is wholly forgotten.

Every word of this comment is applicable to the lazy, restless, insubordinate condition of the force. We will observe further upon the point of complaint in the letter when it shall have passed the investigation of the police courts, but we are now restrained from pursuing the subject by the intelligence that the person struck by the policeman is not expected to survive, and the consequent necessity for not prejudicing the course of justice by premature remark.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was on Thursday, by royal commission, further prorogued until the 10th of November.

THE OFFICE OF HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK.—The approaching contest for the office of high bailiff of Southwark, vacant by the death of Mr. Holmes, will be, it is expected, a very severe one. Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the commissioner of the city police, Alderman Sir William Heygate, Mr. Pritchard, of Doctors'-commons, and Mr. Payne, the City coroner, are the candidates. It is whispered about that the salary will be reduced, but that report has not diminished the number of candidates, nor induced them to abate a jot of their exertions for victory.

INSPECTORSHIP OF ANATOMY.—Dr. Somerville has ceased to hold the appointment of Inspector of Anatomy, and are replaced by Mr. Bacot and Mr. Rutherford Alcock. We understand that considerable alterations are to be made in this department. The mere procuring of bodies and their removal are to be entrusted to subordinate officers, while the inspectors are to see that proper objects are procured, that the business of dissection is conducted with propriety, and that the remains are interred.—*Med. Gazette.*

THE GREEN PARK IMPROVEMENTS.—The whole of the site of the late Lady W. Gordon's house, with the shrubberies, &c., attached to the late ranger's residence, was on Monday thrown open to the public, the new footpath, which has been formed through the centre of the ground, extending to Lord Coventry's gardens, and other embellishments which have been in progress during the summer, being completed. We hear that the long-projected and desirable improvement of widening Piccadilly from Devonshire House to Hamilton-place has been postponed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests until next year, as an act of parliament must be first obtained to authorise it. The parish of St. George, Hanover-square, has consented to bear the expense of keeping the road in repair after the contemplated improvements shall have been carried into effect.

The first meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for this season was held on Tuesday in Lincoln's Inn-fields,

the Bishop of Gibraltar in the chair. Much business of importance was transacted, and many very interesting letters were read. Among others we may mention those from the Bishop of Madras and from Bishop Alexander. A notice of motion was given, for the November meeting, of grants of £500 each to the Bishops of Gibraltar and Tasmania, and of £200 each to the Bishops of Barbadoes, Antigua, and Guiana.

Another failure was reported on Monday in Mark-lane. Mr. Body is the new sufferer, a gentleman largely engaged in the corn trade, who has been compelled to declare himself, at least for the present, unable to meet engagements at maturity.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The corn averages for this week do not differ materially from those of last week; the import duty on wheat remains at 18s. per quarter.

Dantan, the celebrated French sculptor, is at present sojourning amongst us. He has executed several busts of Miss Kemble, representing her in the most striking passages of *Norma*, for an English nobleman distinguished for his exquisite taste and liberal patronage of the arts. The fidelity with which the artist has performed his task, has been rewarded by an order, from the same high quarter, for a statue in marble as large as life, which is said to be intended for one of the public galleries in London.

Extensive frauds have for some time been carried on in the Customs department in connection with the silk and lace trade, by certain Custom-house officials. An investigation is now pending, and some curious disclosures are expected. The details already published are of too lengthy and involved a character for publication.

MONUMENT.—A number of workmen are employed in the erection of the iron railings, which was determined upon by the city authorities, for the purpose of preventing the possibility of the public mind being again harrowed up by the recital of desperate individuals committing suicide by precipitating themselves from the fearful height.

WATER.—The combination among the water companies to raise their charges for serving the public with water has led to a revival of the old project of bringing a supply of pure water from the Thames above Barnes, where it may be procured free from the filth and pollution which enters into the river nearer the metropolis. The project was supported some years since by Sir Robert Peel, who stood forward in the House of Commons a firm advocate for supplying the public with one of the great blessings of life—good and wholesome water. The intention (according to report) is to convey the water by pipes or an aqueduct to Lambeth and Vauxhall.

THE DAVIS STRAITS' WHALE FISHERY.—A wealthy firm in the City, who had the earliest intelligence of the failure of the above undertaking, and the scarcity of the fish, have purchased all the whalebone they can find; the consequence is an immense advance in the price. It is supposed the parties will realise at least £10,000 by their last month's purchase. This advance has caused a sad consternation among the umbrella-makers.

WINES AND WALNUTS.—There is an immense falling off in the consumption of port wine. The fashionable drink is now sherry, the consumption of which is four-fold what it was a few years ago; it is retailed at a higher price than port. This we never could understand, as it does not require to be bottled or to obtain the age; it is also quite as cheap per gallon as port. Walnuts are now very cheap; this is the time to put them in jars for Christmas use.

STAGE COACH AND OMNIBUS DUTY.—The duty on stage coaches was reduced by a recent act from 3d to 1½d. a mile. This alteration came into operation on Monday, when other duties were imposed. In future, for every original licence for any stage carriage, a sum of £3 3s. must be paid, and a supplementary licence, 5s. By the same act the length of seats for passengers is determined, and power given to measure the same, and a penalty of £5 fixed to any person who shall oppose another, whether passenger otherwise, in the act of measuring the seats.

CONVICT LABOUR.—Government, we understand, have resolved to employ convicts forthwith in repairing the fortifications of Gibraltar, and directions have been received from Mr. J. H. Capper, the head clerk for criminal business in the home-office under Sir James Graham, for a considerable number of convicts to embark at Gravesend for Gibraltar. A detachment of the 7th Royal Fusiliers from Dover disembarked at Gravesend, on Friday week, from the Isle of Thanet steamer, as a guard over the convicts to Gibraltar.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday morning, as the Pearl, Gravesend steam-boat, Captain Pindar, was proceeding up to London-bridge Wharf, to land her passengers, when off the Custom-house, she was ran into by a brig which was dropping down the river with the tide. The collision was of a serious character, carrying away the framework of the starboard paddle-box, with the cooking apparatus, &c., and causing the greatest alarm to the passengers. When the vessels got clear, the Pearl went into dock to be injury repaired.

ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS TO A LARGE AMOUNT.—Mr. De Wolf a diamond merchant of Berlin, went to Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday night, accompanied by two friends, and while sitting in the boxes, he observed close to him a person with whom he had been during the early part of the evening in conversation at a coffee-shop in the city. On his leaving the theatre, with his friends, he missed a tin box containing naked diamonds value £9,000, from his person. Information of the robbery was instantly given to the police, and subsequently a reward of £400 was offered for the recovery of the property, and a further sum of £100 for the apprehension of the offender or offenders.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We announced, in our first edition, the telegraphic dispatch, stating that the Indian Mail had arrived at Marseilles; and also gave a summary of the intelligence so brought: we are now enabled to give details more at length. The following are the principal features of importance:—

Our dispatches in anticipation of the mail from India have arrived, bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 27th, from Calcutta to the 13th of August, and from China to the 6th of June.

The most remarkable fact is the decision taken by the Governor General to send forward the troops from Candahar and Jellalabad to Cabul. There had previously existed throughout India a strong feeling of dissatisfaction, to which some of the journals had afforded a decided vent. The soldiers expressed their eagerness to be led against the enemy, and in particular against the murderer Akbar Khan; but the order for the onward movement had been delayed by Lord Ellenborough. The efforts of the Government had, however, in the interval, been actively directed to supply the troops with every requisite. The force at Candahar, under General Nott, was so well furnished with carriage cattle as to be able in July to move in any direction. The spirit of those troops may be learned from the following anecdote:—When that general was told that he should evacuate Affghanistan, he is said to have inquired "by which route, whether by Quetta backwards, or to Cabul forwards?"

The Candahar army, having on the 30th of July received the welcome notice for a movement, was ordered to form into two divisions: the one under General England to proceed towards Quetta, and the other under General Nott to move to the northward. General Nott's division has taken the battering train, which fact indicates a disposition not to spare the Affghan fortresses, and especially Ghuznee and Cabul. The abandonment of Candahar seems to be decided on, for a general destruction of guns, ammunition, and small arms, which could not be conveniently removed, was stated to have taken place. Among other arrangements, the distribution of warm clothing to the Bengal troops was not neglected.

The position of the force at Jellalabad under General Pollock during the months of June and July had attracted much attention, for the difficulties which surrounded them had been exaggerated. There was abundance in the camp of every necessary, but not of luxuries. The principal want was beasts of burden. The force at Jelalabad was considerable, for besides the "illustrious" garrison, which had withstood the siege of Akhbar Khan, and the troops that stormed the Khyber Pass, a considerable body of Sidkhs, against whose behaviour no complaints were urged, was collected there, and to whose custody it was said that the fortress of Jellalabad and the care of the Khyber Pass were to be intrusted after the retirement of the British.

On the 13th July a new negotiation on behalf of Akbbar Khan was commenced, Captain Troup (who is one of the prisoners) came to Jellalabad: he was accompanied by a Candahar chieftain. The object of his mission was, under pretence of making terms for the restoration of the prisoners, to gain time, and to delay operations until the approach of another winter. But those negotiations tended to no purpose, and several letters brought by Captain Troup from the prisoners, both females and males, have contributed to allay the great anxiety felt on their account. They were then confined in a fortress five miles distant from Cabul. Some of them were allowed to move about the mountains, and to ride in small parties into Cabul. Lady Sale, who occasionally botanised, was always guarded by two Affghans. The officers might perhaps manage to escape, but Akbbar Khan's agent took too good care of the ladies and children, whom he looked upon as his safe hostages. The most accredited report respecting the real position of Akbbar Khan was, that he had appointed himself Vizier under Futteh Jung, the son and nominal successor of Shah Soojah, but that he was not in favour with the inhabitants of Cabul. The Kuzzalbashes, a strong party in that town, were opposed to him; he was therefore compelled to act with some moderation towards the prisoners, for the people of the town and district looked to their being protected by Futteh Jung as the acknowledged representative of his father in the alliance with the British. It was supposed that on the arrival of the British troops from Jellalabad and Candahar at Cabul, the ill-acquired domination of the ambitious son of Dost Mahomed would speedily be terminated. There is no doubt now of his having murdered Sir W. H. Macnaghten, for the fact of his having done so has been admitted by himself.

Most of the Affghans in and around Cabul were stated to entertain great alarm, and were begging written notes and little bits of scribbled paper from the prisoners to serve as tokens for their preservation. It appeared to be expected in some usually well informed quarters that little or no opposition would be made to the advance of the British.

These statements, coupled with the facts that have occurred since the disastrous retreat of last January, serve to prove that the fatalities of November, December, and January were owing more to the want of talent and energy on the part of the British leaders than to the enterprise or patriotism of the Affghans. Captain Troup had declared that no doubt exists, if a single wing of a regiment had marched into Cabul on the 2nd of November the much talked of insurrection would have been completely and effectually put down."

The distance from Candahar to Ghuznee *viâ* Khelat-y-Ghilzie is about 240 miles. In the year 1839 Sir John Keane's army took from the 27th of June to the 21st of July, both days included, to perform that march. Ghuznee and Jellalabad are nearly equidistant from Cabul, each being somewhat more than 90 miles. It was expected that the armies would meet in Cabul before the middle of September.

The transports sent from England with the reinforcements had arrived. The 78th Highlanders and 86th Regiment having made rapid passages, reached Bombay in the beginning of August.

The 28th Regiment, from New South Wales, had also arrived there. The resolution and activity displayed by the British governor on this occasion had infused new vigour into the whole of the Hon. Company's service.

The examination into the causes of the Cabul disasters was continuing under the superintendence of Mr. Cameron, the Law Commissioner.

The news from China was to the 7th of June. It contains the account of the capture of Chapoo, on the 18th of May, which was effected without loss to the British; but when the troops were marching through the town violent resistance was made from a loss-house, from which some Tartar soldiers had retreated, who, fearing that if they surrendered they would be cut to pieces, unexpectedly fired on some British companies. Col. Tomlinson, of the 18th Royal Irish was killed, and Col. Mountain, Capt. Campbell, and Lieutenant Lodell wounded.

An apprehension prevailed in India that but little would be effected this year against China, in consequence of the delays that had taken place. The want of vigour in the prosecution of this war was much spoken of, particularly as the season for sailing along that coast without danger was allowed to pass over. The expedition was, however, said to be preparing to attack Nankin, the southern capital.

Several shipwrecks had occurred: among them were mentioned that of the Adele from Bombay for Mauritius, of the Copeland from Liverpool to China, of the Martha Ridgeway and Two Sisters in the eastern seas.

The removal of the troops from Jellalabad appeared to be necessary, as sickness prevailed, and several officers had died there since the arrival of General Pollock. Every preparation was making at the period of the latest intelligence for a speedy movement. In a postscript it is stated that the troops were to march from Candahar on the 8th, 9th, or 10th of August; and that rumour asserted that Akbbar Khan, whose great object was delay, had sent another of his prisoners, Captain Lawrence, on to Jellalabad, to try to make some further arrangements.

The fall of rain in Bombay during 10 days previous to the departure of the mail had been very great. It was stated that the overflowing of the Ganges had done considerable injury to the Indigo crops.

Mr. Blackburne, the Irish Attorney-General, has been appointed Master of the Rolls, and it is added, that Mr. Smith, the newly chosen Solicitor, is to be the Attorney-General.

Last night's *Gazette* contains an Order in Council, appointing Wellington, Auckland, and Russell, in New Zealand, to be free ports.

ARMY IN IRELAND.—The *Limerick Chronicle* states that Lieut.-Gen. Lord Greenock, is reported as the successor next year of Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, in the command of the troops in Ireland.

The 33rd regiment is to be made a royal regiment, having attached to it Musical Instrument.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 1.—An order has been received for the speedy completion of the Cumberland, 74 guns, now building at Chatham dockyard, so as to be ready for launching in the course of a fortnight. Next Monday week is the day mentioned on which the launch will take place.

Dr. Whitfield, the botanist, has lately returned from Africa, with a large collection of rare plants and animals. They have been consigned to Kennedy-park. The doctor's last voyage was undertaken expressly at the request of the Earl of Derby, who has in his menagerie many objects totally unknown in our public collections.

MANCHESTER.—ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.—A large meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League, took place here on Friday, at the large room in Newall's-buildings. Thanks were voted to Mr. Cobden, M. P., for his past services; to which he replied at some length. Messrs. M'Larea (of Edinburgh), Bright, and Bayley, afterwards addressed the meeting amidst general applause; the assemblage then separated.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL.—Her Grace the Duchess of Atholl died at Dunkeld House, on Monday, in the 81st year of her age.

FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.—The removal of the remains of this accomplished statesman took place on Friday morning, at six o'clock, for Eton. The procession, in accordance with the marquis's latest wishes, was private all offers of attendance having been declined. The remains are to lie in state on Saturday, in the Council Chamber of Eton College, preparatory to interment.

A fine new ship of 1000 tons burthen, and named after Lady Sale, was launched at Hull on Wednesday morning.

The schooner Regina, from Exeter, and the steamer Rose, of Bristol, came in contact off Naas Point, on Tuesday night, when the schooner was so much damaged that she sunk in a short time; the crew, however, were saved.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—The annual meeting and ploughing match of the South-West Middlesex Agricultural Society took place, on Friday, at Hounslow. Buckingham competed with Middlesex in the match, but the latter proved victorious. The parties afterwards dined at Albemarle House, H. Pownall, Esq., in the chair; when the evening passed off very pleasantly.

PASSENGER'S SUICIDE.—Waterloo-bridge was on Friday night a scene of great excitement, a coat and hat having been found in one of the recesses, the party to whom the things belonged having, as it was supposed, committed suicide. The coat and hat were taken to the Bow-street station-house, by Tilt, the toll-keeper. In the coat-pocket was a note: the contents were as follows:—"Distress has driven me to this dreadful act: dear friends forgive me; you will find my body at the bottom.—Thomas Johnson, 14, Richmond-street, Marylebone." The coat was one of the description called a pilot, and the hat a shabby one.

DREADFUL MURDER.—A most inhuman murder has been committed at Stanley, about four miles from Derby. Two elderly maiden sisters, named Goddard, lived in a house some hundred yards from any other dwelling. During the night of the 30th ult. the house was broken into, and one of the sisters dreadfully beaten and left for dead: the other was, with a crow bar or jemmy, brutally murdered. The depredators took what cash they could find, and escaped. Miss Sarah Goddard (the youngest sister), on partially recovering, gave information to the nearest neighbours, and a vigilant search was commenced to trace the parties. 100*l.* was offered by the neighbours, and 100*l.* by Government, for the detection and conviction of the offenders. Two men have been arrested as implicated in the robbery and murder, Bonsall and Bland, and a man (who has since absconded) named Starbuck, *alias* Holmes. The latter person is a travelling chimney sweep, and has frequently been employed in that capacity at Miss Goddard's. This man, together with another named Dowse, with an *alias* (a tinker by trade), lodged in a notorious rookery at Heage, and it appears cohabited with, or are married to, women of the same class as themselves; and it was through these women in the first instance, that information of the real murderers was conveyed. The evidence produced is such as to leave no doubt the parties are the offenders; and there is every reason to believe Holmes will be apprehended in a short time.

POLICE.—BOW STREET.—A brutal, though respectably attired, young man, named *Adolphus Myers*, was charged with an unmanly assault on a respectable female, named Sarah Rudd. As the prosecutrix is not out of danger, he was remanded.

SATURDAY.—*James Myers*, a well-known Tottnes waterman, was charged with having attempted to cut his throat.—Mr. Twyford asked him what had induced him to make an attempt upon his life?—Myers (as if choking with emotion): Distress, sir, distress! I have lost all my things. My furniture has been taken from me. My wife has been carried to the workhouse, and there a corpse (The poor man could say no more).—Orders were then given that the prisoner should be taken to the Brentford workhouse, with directions that he should be received and taken care of. It was stated that this well known waterman had, since he has pitched his tent in Tottnes, been the means of forty persons from drowning. (We sincerely hope that the man, to whose exertions so many of his fellow-creatures have been indebted for preservat on from death, will not be neglected and deserted by a benevolent public now that the extremity of distress has occasioned a temporary aberration of reason.)

Richard Wells, an old soldier, somewhat deranged in his head, was placed at the bar for being drunk and disorderly. When his real state was explained to the magistrate, he told the prisoner he was discharged. "Thank you, Sir, you are a gentleman. But may I say one word before I go?" "Why, Twyford?" "Oh yes, certainly." Prisoner—"Then I'll tell your honour what it is: I don't think the police treated me well. They put me in a cell underground. Now I've been in the army six-and-thirty years. I've been in the Black Hole at Calcutta, but I'll be d—d if I was ever in such a hole as that cell before" (Much laughter.) The old soldier was then removed from the bar, declaring that the magistrate was a gentleman, for he got a decent bed.—In the door closed upon his garrulity as he was by main force [illegible]ty.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—A man, named *Alfred Hall*, was brought [illegible] charge of having upwards of seventy sheets of printed [illegible] in value from 2*s.* to 5*s.* He was ordered to be [illegible] a week, for the attendance of other tradesmen.

WORSHIP STREET.—Fifteen robust men, inmates of the Bethnal-green workhouse, were charged with refractory conduct, and refusing to do the work assigned. They were committed to the treadmill for twenty one days.

KENSINGTON.—*Eliza* and *Caroline Foster* were charged on suspicion of having stolen a valuable ring. The prisoners were remanded for further inquiry to be made.

THAMES OFFICE.—Edmund Still, a seaman, summoned *Captain Robinson*, the master of the ship Orbit, from Quebec, to show cause why he refused payment of his wages. It appeared that it was frequently the custom of seamen to go to Quebec, for the special purpose when there of deserting, and exacting very high wages. This the prisoner had done, and a clause inserted in his articles was quoted to show that he had broken them. Such a proceeding, however, was shown to be at variance with the existing act, under which the magistrates decided that the wages must be paid.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—PARIS.—The *Toulonnais* publishes intelligence from Algiers to the 25th ult., inclusive, by which it appears that General Changarnier, had marched to the western frontiers of Oran, and invaded the territory of some tribes which had not yet been visited by French troops, where he met a vigorous resistance from their warlike population. The Arabs fought during two days with a courage amounting to heroism, and are supposed (no doubt correctly) to have sustained considerable loss. In these conflicts the French confess to have had 150 men killed and wounded, including six officers killed, and amongst other Lieutenant Sebastiani, nephew of Marshal Count Sebastiani.

In his march to Tekedempt, from Mostaganem, the French General D'Arbouille likewise met with unexpected and determined resistance, and was obliged to fall back with the loss of 9 killed and 62 wounded.

The province of Tlemceen was perfectly tranquil. In that of Constantia there has been some fighting. General Sylegue having left the former place to levy contributions among the neighbouring tribes, came up with a large body of Kabyles, whom he attacked and dispersed, with the loss of 100 of their number killed, and many wounded, having had himself 55 men put *hors de combat*. At Bugia, the Arabs made a desperate attack upon the French advanced posts, but after a fruitless attempt they retreated, leaving 100 men dead on the field. The division which was to march to the East, had been ordered to rendezvous in advance of the Maison Carrée on the 20th ult. It was to consist of nine battalions of infantry, 400 cavalry, two sections of mountain artillery, and two of rampart guns, and a detachment of Engineers. The column was to take provisions for 20 days, and to bring with it 500 oxen.

These accounts, which represent the Arabs as unflinching as ever in their hostility to the French, have produced a very unpleasant impression on the public mind.

The Paris Government has received a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, announcing that the Spanish Cortes are convoked for the 14th of November.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. have reached us.—A report was current at Madrid, on the 28th, that Government had received important news from Valencia, which city had been threatened for some time with serious disturbances. It was even asserted that an insurrection had taken place, and that the insurgents had insisted that the Queen's majority should be fixed at eighteen years of age.

A Berlin paper publishes the details of the great fire at Kasan, by which 1300 houses, nine churches, and one convent, were reduced to ashes.

THE BANK PARLOUR.

Yes, reader, that is the entrance to the Bank Parlour, and there are even trees in the way, although you would hardly expect to find "anything green" in the City. The verdure is perceptible, however, and, but for crimson-gowned beadles, "with gold lace bedizened," who are not far away, you would refer to those isolated trees by the great temple of the Dives, and, bethinking you of the heaps of sovereigns within, imagine that Mammon had made up his mind to have a livery of "green and gold" that should outshine all the other liveries east of "the Bar." That Bank Parlour is a sacred and mysterious place; it is, as a reporter might say, just the place to *take notes* in, and, although *parlour* is its nomenclature, how often has it served the purpose of a *drawing-room* to boot. Therein great financiers are privileged to visit great directors, and play their "money-pranks" before high Heaven after the most approved merriment of the speculator's or the usurer's heart. What did the great Rothschild do in the days of his living glory? In that Bank Parlour, when gold was scarce, he borrowed one million of specie, with the promise that in specie it should be returned. When the period of the loan had expired, the Jew Napoleon marched again to that Bank Parlour with one million of money in Bank of England notes. "Gentlemen, I have come to return your loan." "But, Mr. Rothschild, you were to return the money in gold!" "Very well, gentlemen; if you wish to put me to that trouble I will do so. I shall take your notes to your counter and get gold for them, and then I shall bring the gold into your parlour, and so keep my word." The Bank directors were done. From the Parlour let us go and get a glimpse of the business of

DIVIDEND DAY AT THE BANK,

Which a writer in a former "Comic Almanac" has thus descanted on:—

What a crowd! what a crush!
What a row! what a rush!
What screaming, and tearing, and noise,
Of cabmen and footmen, policemen and bus-men,
And poor little run-over boys!
From Lombard-street, Prince's-street, Broad-street, King-William-street,
On they come driving full spank:
Old and young, great and small,
Fair and brown, short and tall;
For it's Dividend Day at the Bank.

The merchant on 'Change
Think it looks *rayther* strange
That his wife should come out all that way—
From Kennington-common—
Such a very fat woman!
And such an "uncommon hot day!"
To meet her "dear duck,"
Her "love" and her "chuck."

The Minister now,
With pre-occupied brow,
On some "secret service" is gone;
While loyal committee,
From borough or city,
Is left in its glory alone.
"Yet he promised to be
Here exactly at three—
Only think! and a man of his rank;
And possessing such zeal
For the national weal!"
But it's Dividend Day at the Bank.

Oh! the poet may sing
Of the beauties of Spring,
In a hymn to the sweet first of May;
The hero attune
To the eighteenth of June
His glorious, uproarious lay;
To St. Valentine's morn
Let lovers forlorn
Write verses in rhyme or in blank;
I'll carol my lays
To the glory and praise
Of Dividend Day at the Bank.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XVI.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

We believe this dangerous person to be—while we deprecate the wild and fierce agitation to which he has lent himself—the least selfish and the most sincere of the leaders in the Chartist cause. His ambition, however, has overreached the legitimate compass of what he is, or ever will be, able to achieve; and only the event of the recent riots, his connexion with the defence of the prisoners, and the circumstance of his having been the other day arrested upon a charge of sedition, combine to create a momentary interest in his destiny, which the placid world in its serenity would not otherwise feel. He is perhaps dangerous, as we have said, but it is more to his party than to the community at large, because he is in point of ability their best leader, in point of purse their strongest, and in point of station their most respectable; and take him away from them, with one or two more who think they approximate to him in these points, and then the game is up with his deluded followers. Without leaders they would be followers no longer, and would, therefore, thus avoid the perils which their conduct, in the present constitution of English society, can entail only upon themselves. We have hinted, however, that there is just now as much interest taken in the fate and proceedings of Mr. Feargus O'Connor as will warrant us in producing him before our readers as a sort of political lion of the moment; and, though we do so to keep pace with the occurrences of the day, we do so with something of the sorrowfulness which a gentleman must naturally feel at finding one of his class not only placed in a painful but a false position.

We believe Mr. O'Connor to have been trained to the bearing of a gentleman in early life. We will not condescend to trumpet the history of the somewhat reckless existence which his father was supposed to have led before him: it is enough to record that there were means with the sire to give education to the son, and Mr. O'Connor had, there can be no doubt, both education and inheritance.

In England the early part of his political and personal career was such as to win for him high opinions from a widely-extended class of Liberals, which have only gradually died away because he himself has made nothing short of revolution the boundary of Liberalism. His first approach to notice by the English people was on his return to the English Parliament, where he sat with more independence and less under the wing of O'Connell than (with one or two exceptions) any of the members of the tail. What won him some personal esteem was a disposition to sympathize on all hands with those whom he was chivalrous enough to believe oppressed. He was the great friend, for instance, of Patrick Grant (brother-in-law of Lord Glenelg) and John Bell, when they were convicted in a Government prosecution, as proprietors of the *True Sun* newspaper, and sentenced to an imprisonment in the King's Bench. Here Feargus O'Connor used continually to visit and advise with them, displaying kindly feelings and generous and disinterested interest in their behalf. It was about this time that rumours were afloat that he was either married or about to be married to Mrs. Nesbitt, and it is certain that they were constantly together, and that afterwards, in answer to some electioneering question put to him in Ireland, he made a little eulogium of that accomplished actress from the hustings, which quite confirmed the conclusion to which the public had arrived. Subsequently, however, Mrs. Nesbitt herself has denied the marriage in print.

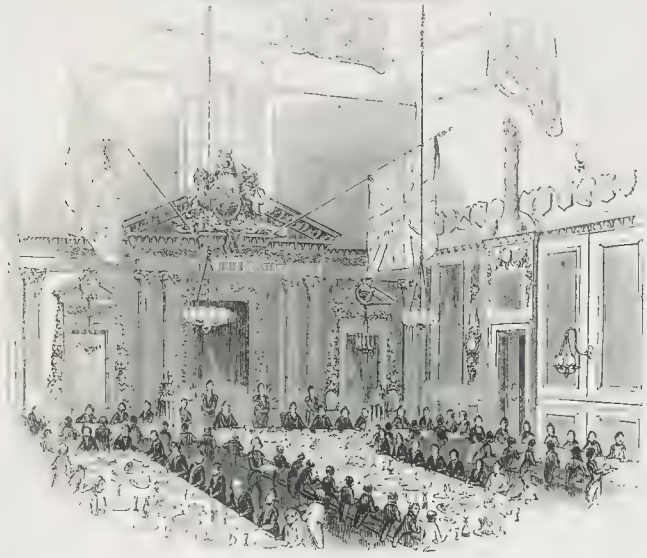
After Feargus O'Connor was returned for Cork, he became unseated upon the ground of want of qualification, he not being able to prove his property equal to a title to represent a county. Having thus, as it were, split with Parliament, he broke away from the tail, disjointed himself in the teeth of O'Connell, and threw himself into the arms of extreme English Radicalism. He committed, in his fresh enthusiasm, a few *faux pas* that bordered strongly enough upon sedition, but were nevertheless quite in the style which the Whigs had been accustomed to encourage, and for these he was duly taken to task, and incarcerated in York Castle by the Government of the day. Here he suffered much cruel indignity, which he might, for aught we know, have deserved, but which was made singular in his case, and was reprehensible because it was unnecessary.

At last, being let out of gaol, Mr. O'Connor set up a sort of steam-engine of Chartism, which, at a tremendous pace, he has been

guiding ever since. He has given his time, his little money, his constitution, and his personal talent to the cause, but he has so out-Herodod Herod that he has only made mischief, and led himself and a great many other agitators into scrapes. He has always had a great idea of the value of the press in political objects, and has endeavoured to work through newspapers upon the public mind. He had the *Northern*, and *Evening Star*, and has aided the work of mischief in both organs.

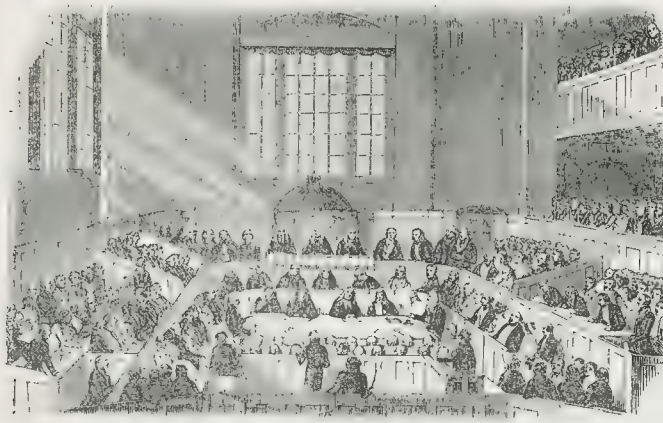
We believe this most unfortunate and self-deluded gentleman to have a point in his favour which we are glad to record. It is that he is not cowardly—which most of the agitators are. He has always sought to resent insult in a manly spirit; and we regretted to hear Mr. Roebuck in the House cast an aspersion upon one who was formerly a brother M.P., which, out of it, he would have been perfectly unable to sustain.

The great wickedness of the man is this—that, with the means to live reputably, he resorts to a course of political life which, in spite of the whispers of ambition, is disreputable entirely—that he heads multitudes to delude them with doctrines which he is quite educated enough to know to be false—that he riots in a desire of power among those classes who, if *they* achieved it, would hold it without responsibility, and wield it without discretion: in a word, that he mistakes turbulence for patriotism, and notoriety for fame—imagining that to be a victim is to be virtuous, and that to incur prosecution is to prove the justice of his cause. He is teaching himself and his followers a hopeless and miserable lesson.



THE INAUGURATION DINNER OF THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AT VINTNERS' HALL.

The new sheriffs (Alderman Hooper and Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher) gave their inauguration dinner on Friday week at Vintners'-hall. The entertainment was not only splendid, but abounded with those comforts which are often looked for in vain at large banquets. Nearly 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner in the great room, in which the banner and the armorial bearings of the Vintners' and Haberdashers' Companies, to which the sheriffs respectively belong, were displayed. Amongst the company were the Lord Mayor elect, M.P., the Cursitor Baron, M.P., the Recorder, M.P., Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P.; Aldermen Lucas, Farebrother, Sir Peter Laurie, Magnay, John Johnson, Sir C. Marshall, Thomas Wood, Sir George Carroll, Sir John Key, Bart., Gibbs, and Farncomb; several mercantile men of eminence, the courts of the companies to which the sheriffs belong, all the principal City officers, Mr. R. L. Jones and the other chairmen of the corporation committees, Mr. D. W. Harvey, the commissioner of the City police, &c. &c. The sheriffs officiated alternately as chairman, very much to the satisfaction of the company. We have not room for the speeches.



STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE—THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Stafford, Monday Evening.—The court was opened at ten o'clock this morning, when the bench and grand jury box were immediately crowded with a numerous and most respectable assemblage of the nobility and magistracy of the county. Amongst them were the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Talbot, Viscount Sandon, and Viscount Ingestre. Chief Justice Tindal occupied the central seat, having on his right Mr. Baron Parke, and on his left Mr. Baron Rolfe.

The usual proclamations having been made, a jury of noblemen and gentlemen was sworn.

Captain Powys, a gentleman who distinguished himself as an active magistrate during the Pottery riots, upon being called, intimated to the learned judges that, as he was subpœnaed as a witness, he supposed he might claim exemption from the duties of a grand juror.—Chief Justice Tindal: In how many cases are you a witness, Sir?—Captain Powys: In only one, my lord.—Chief Justice Tindal: In that case, then, you need not take part in the grand jury; but that circumstance will not incapacitate you from acting in the others.—Captain Powys was then sworn. On the several mayors of the boroughs within the county being called, Mr. Horton, the mayor of Walsall, and Mr. Robinson, the mayor of Tamworth, were fined for non-attendance. Her Majesty's most gracious proclamation having been read, Lord Chief Justice Tindal delivered to the grand jury a charge, explanatory of the English law in the cases about to be brought under their notice, which involved indictments varying from common assault to high treason. On the last-named case the learned judge descanted at some length, defining the precise nature of high treason. In conclusion, the Chief Justice said "Gentlemen, I cannot close the observations which I have thought it right to submit to you without expressing the earnest hope of my brethren and myself, that the administration of criminal justice under the commission which have been specially issued into this county, and into other where similar enormities have taken place, may have the wholesome effect of teaching all who need such warning first, that in this country the punishment of crime will follow the commission of it with a pace so sure, so steady, and so speedy, that the guilty can have no chance of escaping; and secondly, the more important lesson, that whatever attempts may be made by discontented persons to subvert the government, the laws, or the religion of their country, and to establish a new order of things in their stead, they will find the law of the land too strong for them, and that the honest part of the community, the lovers of peace and order, will at all times unite themselves with the established authorities of the government to render their attempts futile and abortive, and to put down such evil-doers with a strong hand; and I would, in conclusion, further suggest that the effectual, and only effectual, method of counteracting the attempts of wicked and designing men to undermine the principles of the lower classes, and to render them discontented with the established institutions of the country, is the diffusion of sound religious knowledge (in which there can be no excess) amongst those classes who are the most exposed to their attempts, and the educating their children in the fear of God, so that all may be taught that obedience to the law of the land and to the government of the country is due, not as a matter of compulsion, but of principle and conscience. Gentlemen, her Majesty's judges will be happy to render you any assistance in the performance of your duty, if any difficulty should arise." The crown counsel retained for the Crown are Sir W. Follett (Solicitor-General), Mr. Serjeant Ludlow, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, Mr. Godson, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Talbot. Mr. F. O'Connor, who is said to be the treasurer of the defence fund, to the great concern and disappointment of many, has not yet made his appearance; but it is understood that Mr. Roberts, the Chartist solicitor of Bath, sentenced at Salisbury to two years' imprisonment, is in the town.

The Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Baron Rolfe, took their seats in the Nisi Prius Court a little before two o'clock, when the grand jury returned several bills. The first case proceeded with was that of the rioters committed for the attack upon the house of Dr. Vale. In all 30 persons were put to the bar, and indicted for destroying the house of Dr. Vale. The Solicitor-General opened the case. The trials were proceeded with, and occupied the attention of the court on Monday, and on Tuesday the case was further proceeded with. In this case the first witness was Mrs. Mary Ann Vale, who deposed that she was wife of the Rev. Benjamin Vale, whose house was burned. She remembered the 15th of August, on that day a man approached the house. As soon as she perceived them she proceeded to close the shutters, but the mob reached the house before she could do so. They demanded some money and drink, which at first she refused. She then gave them her purse, containing about six shillings, and desired the servant to supply them with some drink. They then entered the study, and commenced destroying and burning the books and furniture. A party went up stairs, and forced her from them. Others followed the servant to the cellar with a sheet, which they set on fire in the cellar, and then commenced drinking whisky. Witness fled as soon as she saw the whole house in flames. She took refuge in an adjoining cottage, where Jervase Philips came up, who said, "That they were going to London, to burn and to bring all things to a proper level." The witness here reiterated the other particulars of the burning on the 15th and 16th of August, which have already appeared.—After the examination of a great number of witnesses, the

PARSONAGE HOUSE, HANLEY.

Crown closed the prosecution at a quarter to seven, at which hour the court adjourned to half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the jury were conducted to the Sun Inn, where they were again locked up for the night. The judges entered the court on Wednesday morning at half-past eight o'clock, when the defence of the prisoners was commenced. Mr. Price called their lordships' attention to the indictment, in which he could find nothing that proved that not more than two persons out of the number charged were concerned in the riots. But it was necessary that it should be proved that three persons were so engaged together to bring them within the indictment.—Chief Justice: On the face of the indictment it is stated that twenty-nine persons were together with others. What do you wish us to do? To quash the indictment, which is now a matter of record? Your objection is, that the indictment does not contain distinct allegations, but it puts them together, and states that they assembled with divers others.—Mr. Price: The connexion in the indictment does not say that they assembled together.—Mr. Baron Parke: It says that they assembled together riotously and tumultuously. Mr. Price: But that is mentioned afterwards, and not in connection with the names. Therefore *singuli cum singulis* should be taken.—Chief Justice: That is an objection on merits, and not to acts, to be decided after the verdict of the jury.—Mr. Price made another objection.—Chief Justice: In my opinion the two objections are untenable.

The Solicitor-General said that he had to make an application respecting William Hollins and Thomas Jackson, against whom nothing had been proved. He, therefore, prayed, on the part of the Crown, that they might be discharged. The Chief Justice immediately directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty against Hollins and Jackson. They were accordingly discharged from the dock.

The trials of the other prisoners then proceeded, and occupied the whole of Wednesday, and Thursday till the evening, when Chief Justice Tindal concluded his charge, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.—Sentence was deferred.

Secrecy.—In the debate in the United States Senate on the new British treaty great care was taken to have the doors closed, and to keep everything secret. The weather being very hot, the windows were up, and Mr. Allen, from Ohio, who has a very shrill voice, talked so loud that any one could hear in the public walks outside the Capitol, and, as he went over the whole ground, the details of the treaty were common talk in Washington before it passed the Senate. So much for secret session.

Ancient Coin.—Lately Mr. John Duguid, residing at 1, Pilrig-place, Edinburgh, while at his usual employ in the nursery grounds of Messrs. Dickson and Co., observed an old coin, about the size of our present sixpence, and he had the curiosity to examine it—on the oneside there is the Scotch thistle surrounded with the motto "Nemo me impune lacessit," and date 1077; on the other side is the Scottish Regalia, to be seen distinctly, although apparently 765 years old.

"Save a Thief from the Gallows," &c.—A very singular investigation took place a few days since before the Tribunal of Termehäd (Sweden), arising out of the following circumstance:—A robber having been condemned to death, was hanged, according to his sentence, in the public highway. A miller returning home, perceiving that life was not extinct, and influenced by a very natural feeling of pity, cut him down and conveyed him to his mill. The robber, on his recovery, could not resist his inclination to resume his old habits, and, with unparalleled ingratitude, exercised his dexterity on the man who had saved his life. The miller indignant at such monstrous conduct, restored the thief to his gibbet, from which, this time, no commiserating passenger relieved him. The Court condemned the miller to some months' imprisonment and a heavy fine, to act as a warning for the future not to interrupt the course of law or take the office of executioner in his own hands.

PROVINCIAL.

PRESTON.—The annual agricultural dinner came off last week with much *éclat*.

Report says that the late Archdeacon Strong died worth upwards of £200,000, the whole of which goes to his only son, the Rev. W. Strong, after an ample annuity settled on the widow of the deceased, who is far advanced in years.—*Stamford Mercury.*

A TOURNAMENT.—There was a chivalric display of the ancient military exercise of tilting last week at Airthrey Park, Lord Abercromby's beautiful seat between Stirling and Allan Bridge. The Hon. Miss Abercromby, daughter of his lordship, acted as Lady Paramount, or Queen of Beauty, and awarded the prizes to the most skilful competitors. The premier prize was obtained by Mr. Campbell, of the 42nd Regiment, and Mr. Titwell gained the second prize. The weather was most favourable; and a military band amused the brilliant company invited by playing during the intervals between the tilting.

STATE OF TRADE.—Trade is certainly rather improving, and there is a greater demand. Prices have not advanced; both wool and cotton retain the same value. The manufacturers are now at work again, and we may look forward to a steady trade. Cotton is now so greatly substituted for wool, that the growers would do well to be satisfied with present prices, both for their own interests and those of the manufacturers, as the best means of again restoring trade.—*Leicester Journal.*

THE LATE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Friday, after the ordinary business of the court had terminated, Patrick Doran was again placed at the bar, on a charge of arson. His case excited much interest, and the court was, throughout the day, crowded. Several witnesses having been examined, Mr. Rushton then rose to sum up. In concluding a long, minute, and clear recapitulation of the evidence for and against the prisoner, the magistrate said he was of opinion that there was quite sufficient evidence upon which to commit the prisoner; but, on account of the testimony about his having been at the theatre, he would admit him to bail, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each. After the respective depositions of each witness had been read over, and the parties bound over to prosecute, the court adjourned.—*Liverpool paper* of Saturday.

MID-LOTHIAN COLLIERS.—Considerable uneasiness was manifested in Dalkeith last week, by the contin ued arrival of large bodies of colliers, not only from the colleries in the neighbourhood, but from the more distant ones in East Lothian, who kept pouring into this usually quiet town, until their united numbers were probably not much under 400. They went to the Freemasons'-hall, and there held a meeting with locked doors. The meeting having been anticipated, a company of the 53rd arrived from Edinburgh in the course of the afternoon; and a consultation was held between the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir John Hope, and sundry other gentlemen, as to the steps proper to be taken under the circumstances; and immediately thereafter a party of about 20 special constables was brought together. The military were drawn up in line in the little square or place directly in front of the hall, where the colliers were assembled; and his grace, accompanied by Mr. Moncrieff, his chamberlain, and the special constables, went to the door, demanding admittance. This was at first refused; but by and by, on the door being opened, the Duke entered the room, followed by many of the constables, and called on several rioters immediately to come forth and surrender themselves. None of the parties being disposed to comply, the Duke and his party retired to the door, and waited patiently until the meeting broke up; and, as the whole body filed past, three culprits were successively identified, seized, manacled, and in the instant walked off to gaol, without the slightest attempt at resistance. There can be little doubt the meeting was intended as a demonstration to overawe and defy the authorities, and that they were bent on outrage and riot. Their arrangements, however, were completely anticipated, and their intentions, whatever they might be, frustrated. This is now the seventh week of the strike; and even supposing the masters should so far yield as to enter into some arrangement with them, the loss in wages already sustained cannot be estimated at less than £6 per week, or £10 10s. per family, which will require an augmentation of 4s. per week for a whole year to afford them a compensation for what they have already lost. In the present state of trade there is no chance of the masters making any such concession.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

RAILWAYS.—DOVER AND FOLKESTONE.—The near prospect of having the railway terminus at Dover is highly gratifying to those who have property near the spot proposed. Some of the men employed by the company have been engaged sinking large pits at the very low water in order to ascertain the distance to the solid rock, whereon to lay the foundation of a sea-wall from the Shakspeare Point to the rock in front of Archcliff Fort. The sea-tunnel at Shakspeare Cliff, it is currently reported, will be thrown open in three weeks or less, and the brickwork will not be far behind that time in its completion. —*Dover Chronicle.* PLYMOUTH.—The public meeting, held 30th Sept., at the Guildhall, came to a resolution to adopt Mr. Rendel's line of railway, by Ashburton, Totnes, Newton, and Exeter, with the proviso that sufficient encouragement be offered by the landowners and inhabitants of the district.—*Plymouth Times.*

THE LATE CONSPIRACY AT BRISTOL.—Since the committal of Ann Bryers and Mary Ann Morgan for re-examination for conspiracy, in effecting a marriage between the latter and Mr. Woolley, the Bristol timber merchant, the prisoners have been kept separate in the county gaol; one of them (Bryers) being confined in the infirmary, and her companion in one of the prison wards. As the circumstances relating to their detention are pretty well known in the gaol, they have become objects of curiosity to their fellow prisoners. Ever since their incarceration they have both been living on the gaol allowance, being without the means of procuring any additional comforts. On Monday morning Bryers was visited by a female, the wife of a respectable tradesman in Fore-street, Cripplegate, who has been long acquainted with both parties. The interview, which was in the presence of Mr. Keane, the governor of the county gaol, the visiter asked Bryers what could have been her motive for practising such an imposition upon a person so nearly allied to her as Mr. Woolley, and with whom she had been living in the capacity of housekeeper ever since the decease of his wife, her sister? Bryers, in reply, said that she could not account for it, but said that it came into her head in consequence of Mr. Woolley first mentioning to her the name of Miss Louisa Poole King. That some weeks ago Mr. Woolley told her that he met Miss King in the street in Bristol, that he bowed to her in passing, and that she returned the salute with apparent pleasure; and he went on to say that he was very much captivated with her; that he should use every means in his power to awaken a sympathetic feeling in her breast; and that he expected that he should ultimately succeed in forming a matrimonial alliance with so accomplished and wealthy a young lady. It was subsequently to the above conversation the notion of practising a joke upon her brother-in-law came into her head, and to effect her purpose she wrote a letter to him in the name of Louisa Poole King, in order to create a belief in his mind that that young lady was enamoured with him, and that she was ready and willing to bestow upon the object of her affections her hand and her heart. After she had written the first letter to her brother-in-law, she found that it answered the desired purpose, and that he was absolutely enraptured at its receipt, and from that moment the correspondence took place between them which ultimately led to the matrimonial affair between Mr. Woolley and Mary Ann Morgan. That she (Bryers) was not acquainted with Morgan for some time after the correspondence had been going forward, and that meeting with her in the Corn-market at Bristol, and perceiving that she would answer admirably to personate Miss Louisa Poole King in the affair, she (Bryers) got acquainted with her, and as she said that she had no objection to a husband, the marriage was brought about between the young girl and Mr. Woolley, as already described. Bryers, in conclusion, assured the female who visited her in the gaol, that at first she intended to have a bit of fun with her brother-in-law, but, finding that she had gone too far with the joke, she was afraid to divulge the real secret to him, and therefore carried it on until she effected the marriage between the parties.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON. — YARMOUTH, ISLE OF WIGHT, Oct. 2.—Fine weather, wind N.E. The great yacht match for 1000 guineas (that is, 500 each), between the rival cutter yachts, the Corsair, of 54 tons, and the Talisman, 87 tons, from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, to round the Eddystone and back, started at 3 30 p.m., wind E.N.E., blowing a gale, under trysail, squaresail, and third jib. The Talisman rounded the Eddystone at 3 a.m. on Friday, and the Corsair about 8 min. after, by rocket signals, and arrived at the starting vessel, Yarmouth Roads, at 7 a.m. on Saturday; the Corsair beating the Talisman 4 min., in 39½ hours' sail, after running to the Eddystone, and beating back against a heavy sea with a gale nearly all the way, and is supposed to have sailed more than 400 miles in the time; the nearest and most interesting match ever known. The Talisman kept the lead, after rounding the Eddystone, for within five miles of the Needles, when the Corsair came up and won by 4 min. Two finer vessels of their class were never built. The Corsair was built by Mr. Michael Ratsey, and the Talisman by Mr. Jos. White, of Cowes. The Talisman was sailed by Mr. John Long, the owner, a Trinity pilot, assisted by other pilot friends; and the Corsair was sailed by Mr. Dodds, the master, a Trinity pilot, assisted by other pilot friends.—Oct. 1. The match between Viscount Seaham's yacht, the Fanny, and Harry Barrard, Esq.'s yacht, the Eliza, came off to-day, light wind N.E. After about eight hours' sail, and two slight mistakes made by the Eliza, the Fanny arrived at the station vessel at 7 p.m., beating the Eliza about 10 min. With cheering and good cheer the evening was spent merrily.—Oct. 2, noon. Sailed H.M.S. Salamander, for Rio. Passed, for Southampton, the Tagus steamer, from Lisbon.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has transmitted the sum of £20 for completing the new church at Llanyelynn, Merionethshire

NEW BANKRUPT COMMISSIONERS.—The bankrupt commissioners, including the several new appointments which, it is understood, have been made, will assemble in a few days to agree to certain rules for carrying the provisions of the new act into effect. The act comes into operation on the 11th of November next. It is stated that only ten new appointments will be made, and not twelve, which are sanctioned by the 59th section, and that the new commissioners will have jurisdiction in country districts. The names of the new commissioners mentioned in legal circles are Mr. Sergeant Stephens, Mr. Kenyon Parker, Mr. Wray, Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Charles Phillips. Other names have been mentioned to complete the number, among them H.R. Reynolds, Esq., of the Chancery bar. By the 70th section the commissioners are authorised to make rules, and by the 76th clause the amount of salary is fixed. The present judge of the Court of Review (Sir John Cross), £2500 a year; the London commissioners, £2000; and the country commissioners, £1800 a year each.

STRATHBOGIE PRESBYTERY.—On Wednesday week his Grace the Duke of Richmond entertained Principal Macfarlan, the majority of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, Mr. Graham, of Aberfoyle, and others, at dinner at Gordon Castle, in a style of true Highland hospitality. His grace has taken every opportunity during his sojourn in the north to pay the most marked attention to the majority of the Presbytery of Strathbogie; and all those who assisted at the respective sacraments have, without exception, been received and entertained at the castle. Not a single member of the minority has been shown the least attention by the noble duke.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

PRICES TWENTY YEARS SINCE.—Notwithstanding the fall in the prices of sheep and cattle (about twenty per cent. on all but very fine fat oxen), the markets are much higher than they were some years since. An extensive sheep farmer says to us the other day: "I went to Edinburgh in 1822, to see George IV., and sold my cheviot wethers: the price I got was 15s. 10d. each. I went again this month to see Queen Victoria, and to sell my wethers, exactly the same sort as before, and my price was 24s. 6d."—*Inverness Courier*

ANOTHER CAPTURE OF WHALES.—KIRKWALL, Sept. 19.—Another capture of whales has been made at the Island of Fiday, 50 in number, which have been disposed of to some of our merchants for £102, about £2 each, double the amount obtained for the 671 caught at Westray. A shoal of from 400 to 500 whales appeared close in, in our bay yesterday (Sunday). The 300 old whales already caught, will, it is thought, bring into the country no less a sum than £2000! This will in some degree make up for the bad fishery, which did not exceed, in many instances, more than 40 crans each boat. At Vidlinuce, Shetland, about the same time, an attempt was made to strand some hundreds, but failed. However, in another quarter, we understand about 60 were either forced on shore or stranded by accident. At the Faroe Isles the bottlenose fishery is a matter of considerable importance, and a good deal of dependence is placed upon it by the inhabitants of these bleak regions. *Inverness Courier.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON AND CROYDON RAILWAY.—On Monday evening, shortly after the down train from London, which leaves the terminus at twenty minutes past five, had passed No. 5 bridge, which is situate in a cutting between New Cross and Sydenham, a frightful accident occurred to Richard Crossley, one of the signal-men in the employ of the London and Croydon Railway Company. It appears that immediately after the Croydon train had passed, he was returning towards New Cross, in the middle of the line, where he ought not to have been, when a first-class Brighton train, proceeding to London, overtook him. The guard perceived him some little distance in front, and sounded his whistle as loudly as he could to warn him off the line, and the alarm not being noticed, he continued it, and in a few seconds the buffer of the tender struck him down, and the entire train passed over him. From the position in which the unfortunate deceased was found, it is evident he had been deaf to the signal, as he laid between the rails.

ARREST OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TRIPOLI.—BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday.—This morning a foreigner who represents himself, and has been received here by the clergy, as the Archbishop of Tripoli, accompanied by a young gentleman, a native of Syria, was brought before the magistrates at the public office, charged with the serious offence of obtaining money under false pretences. The archbishop and the young Syrian arrived in Birmingham a few days ago, and obtained an introduction to the Rev. Josiah Allport, minister of Ashted chapel, to whom he presented a paper containing a statement of the object of his visit to this country, which was to collect money for the relief of the Christians which in Syria. Mr. Allport, [illegible] to the object of the mission, and introduced the parties to several of the clergy of the town. In the course of the morning, however, whilst the parties were engaged in soliciting subscriptions in the adjoining [illegible], Mr. Allport received information that the strangers were impostors. Not feeling satisfied with the explanations which he received, the prelate and the young Syrian were taken into custody by the officer. Upon examination before the magistrates the prelate presented his credentials and documents tending to disprove the charges, or at least to afford no ground for detaining the archbishop and his friend, who were accordingly discharged.

The system of solitary confinement adopted at the Bath New Gaol is found to be remarkably salutary, especially among the females. Several of these prisoners, who await their trials, have declared that, in case of their conviction, and being sentenced to imprisonment, they shall beg to be transported as a preferable punishment. One old woman, who boasts of an acquaintance with gaols for the last twenty years, declares her intention of relinquishing her visits to the new establishment as soon as her term of imprisonment shall have expired.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—Considerable gloom was caused in the village of Bingham, near Stockton-on-Tees, on Sunday night, the 25th ultimo, by the melancholy suicide of the Reverend Mr. Gibson, of that place. On that day, after doing the duties in his church at Bilhingham, the unfortunate gentleman retired about nine o'clock into the orchard adjoining his residence, and suspended himself from one of the apple trees. He was discovered very soon afterwards by a member of his family, and immediately cut down. About two years ago the unfortunate gentleman had a severe nervous attack, from which he appears never to have thoroughly recovered.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER FROM THE RIOTS.—One of the soldiers who were wounded during the riots at Halifax has died of his wounds. His name was Francis Williams, and he was only 19 years of age.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Mr. Woolley, who was the unfortunate dupe of his sister-in-law, by marrying the maid instead of the mistress, is so unfitted for business that he has dissolved partnership, and is about to leave Bristol.

ARREST OF ANOTHER CHARTIST.—Mr. J. Arthur, bookseller, was arrested this afternoon by a police-officer from Manchester, on a charge of sedition, and was taken off in a chaise in the custody of Kent, of the Carlisle police establishment. It is understood that the charge against Mr. Arthur is founded on the part taken by him at one of the Chartist meetings in Manchester, when he signed certain resolutions which he described as "dangerous" in one of his letters addressed to the Chartist Association in this city during his sojourn in Manchester as the delegate from the Chartists in Carlisle. The arrest was not known until a few minutes before his departure.—*From a Second Edition of the Carlisle Journal.*

INCOME TAX.—SALARY OF CURATES.—A clergyman, having the assistance of three curates, wrote to the office of Stamps and Taxes, requesting to know "whether, in the returns to be made under the Property Tax Act, their salaries were to be deducted?" The reply is as follows: "In answer to your letter, I am directed by the board to state that the salaries of curates can only be admitted as a deduction in the returns made under the Property Act in those cases in which curates are licensed by the bishop at a fixed stipend."—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

ORDERING A ROCK.—A sunken rock off Stoke Church, Dartmouth, which is not laid down in any chart, and occasions frequent damage to vessels, has been ordered to have its accurate position ascertained.—*Daily Paper.*—[We hope the rock so ordered will comply.—ED. I. L. N.]

WHAT NEXT?—MILKING COWS BY STEAM!—This curious and ingenious application of steam power is due to Mr. Robinson, of Lisburn, already so well known on account of his valuable steaming apparatus. *Belfast Whig.*

THE GIPSIES.—INTERESTING CEREMONY.—A short time since a very remarkable circumstance took place in the New Forest, Hampshire, in the instance of a gipsey of the name of Lee having been received into the fraternity. The spot where the [illegible] took place was at Bolton's Bench, near Lyndhurst. Between 300 and 400 gipsies, belonging to different tribes, including the Lees, Stanleys, and Coopers, were assembled upon this unusual occasion. The concourse consisted of a great many females, and so secretly had the meeting been got up, that scarcely a person residing in the neighbourhood was aware that a circumstance of the sort was about to take place. The offender, a handsome-looking man, apparently between 30 and 40 years of age, was placed in the middle of a ring, composed of the king of the gipsies and the patriarchs of different tribes. This ring was followed by a second, made up of the male portion of the assembly, and an exterior circle was formed by the women. The king, who was one of the Lees, a venerable old man, and one who looked as if he had seen upwards of 90 summers, then addressed the culprit for nearly an hour, but in a tongue that was perfectly strange to the bystanders. The address was delivered in a most impressive manner, as might be conceived by the vehemence of the gesticulations which accompanied it. None but the gipsies themselves had the slightest knowledge of the crime which had been committed by the offender, but it must have been one exhibiting very odious traits to the tribe, as the act of expulsion among them is an exceedingly rare occurrence. As soon as the king had finished his speech to the condemned man, he turned round and harangued the whole of the gipsies assembled, and, expressing himself in English, informed them that Jacob Lee had been expelled from among them, that he was no longer one of the fraternity, and that he do leave the camp of the gipsies for ever. The king then advancing towards him spat upon him, and the circles which enclosed him simultaneously opened to admit of his retreating from among them, whilst they saw him with the branches of trees as he left the ground. The meeting then broke up, and the parties assembled went their different ways, some of them having come to witness the tribunal from a considerable distance. The whole ceremony, which took place under an aged oak in the forest, was a very imposing one, and being, as it almost an unprecedented occurrence in these parts, created an intense degree of interest among the bystanders.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—An attempt at self-destruction was made on Monday afternoon by John Martin, a man who is well known on the Brighton beach, as the master of a pleasure-boat. He had been living for several years with a young somewhat his junior, who on Sunday morning disappeared, and at the same time missed a considerable portion of his portable property, which, on inquiry, he learned had been bestowed by her as a marriage portion on a man to whom she was leaving the house, had immediately got married, at St. Nicholas' church. The loss of his companion, the absence of his hoardings, so preyed on his mind, that on Monday he resolved on self-destruction, by throwing himself down the well of his own house. He was observed in the act of leaping down, and a young man, about an hour, at once volunteered to descend in the bucket. He did so accordingly, and brought up Martin, who, to the astonishment of numerous persons who had by this time congregated around the well, proved to have entirely escaped injury. The well, which is at the back of Chesterfield-street, nearly at the top of the hill above Devonshire-place, is upwards of 120 feet deep, and contained 20 feet of water.

THE GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—Towards sunset yesterday we visited the scene of the late conflagration, and feel that any attempt at description would fail in the magnitude of the area and vastness and diversity of the ruins. Some 200 men are employed in clearing Formby-street, piling the bricks, excavating, and saving the fragments of scorched cotton and some wrecks of the property. Anything like active fire has subsided, but the masses of ruin and foundations are still smoking, and probably will do so for some days to come. A current of water is continually pouring into the lower floors and cellars, from the sewers communicating with the canal, and all the disposable fire-engines are playing on the parts where indications of fire yet appear. A great quantity of cotton is constantly loading from the ruins, but in a sadly damaged condition. Some few bales of turpentine have got out, but the greater part is lost, and, it is believed, principally melted and floated down the sewer into the Mersey, where portions of it are yet cast up on the Cheshire shore. A large proportion of the bar and rod iron belonging to the British Iron Company has been got at, and, though damaged, will be far short of a total loss. But still the salvage will altogether bear an extremely small proportion to the destruction. Through the mass of ruin which remains a road is now cleared down Formby-street. At the lower part of it the two engines were overwhelmed. The wreck of both are now recovered, and satisfactory proof afforded that no loss of life occurred in that quarter. In the excavation from the upper end of the street, one of the first objects which presented itself was one much more melancholy, in the body of poor Hodgson, the policeman. Hodgson was busy at his work, protecting his fresh against the angle of the warehouse which abutted on the cottages, when the building suddenly toppled over, and instantaneously buried him at his post, branch in hand. Mr. Higbton, of the borough gaol, had gallantly volunteered his services in a quarter in which he had much experience when he formerly held a command in the police force, and shared every danger. Mr. Highton was one of the last, if not the last, person who saw him, and the body was found exactly at the spot where he indicated. He was found on his knees, with his arms extended, his branch under him. It is consolatory to know that his death was instantaneous, as his skull, fractures in his limbs, his head was literally crushed to pieces. His body, far advanced in decomposition, was removed to the deadhouse in Prince's Dock, where it now lies awaiting the inquest. Among the many claims on public gratitude, there are none stronger than those of his surviving relations. The great loss of life took place in the warehouse-sheds fronting to Neptune-street. As they were burning at one end, efforts, in a great measure successful, were perseveringly made to empty them at the other. In the further of the two warehouses, occupied by Mr. Knight, a sudden shrinking or explosion involved three labourers, who were employed in removing the goods, in the flames. Their shrieks for help were truly horrifying. Mr. Rushton, our stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Highton, governor of the borough gaol, with Mr. Whitty, and an inspector of the force, were speedily on the spot, and extricated the whole of them. They were sent to the infirmary, where two died almost immediately, and the third survived dreadfully injured.

In a warehouse-shed, further up the same street, but totally burnt, another fatal accident took place. Mr. Whitty, with a party, was busy endeavouring to save the goods, and to restrain the fire, when the end of the building gave way, and the beams fell on those below. One man literally had his head cut off, another had his thighs broken, and both bodies fell into the flames. It is incorrect that there was any effort made to save these poor men—none could be made. The brick floor of this shed is now cleared, and all that was found of their remains were a few calcined bones, and some metal articles about their persons. Mr. Whitty effected his retreat with great difficulty, and this was one of the many narrow escapes of his dreadful day. These are the principal of the unfortunate events which the survey of the ruins recals. The total loss of life, we are happy to state, falls far short of rumour. It certainly does not exceed eight, and may possibly, for any decidedly certain evidence that appears, be only six.—*Liverpool Journal of Mondays.*

THE LATE CROPPING CASE AT DOVER.—Macdonald, the turnkey of the Dover borough gaol, tendered his resignation last week, which the justices accepted, and they will proceed to fill up the vacancy on Friday next.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On the night of Wednesday last, just at dusk, as Mr. Hopton's servant, of Dulas, was driving a gig between Landinabo and Dewchurch, he was stopped by two men, one of them holding the horse's head, while the other got into the gig and took four shillings from him; the servant had some money of his master's, but fortunately they did not find that. One of the men was a short thick man, the other tall, with black whiskers, had a fustian jacket and a black glazed hat on.—*Hereford Times.*

DARING AND EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES.—MANCHESTER, Sunday Night.—Two of the most daring and extensive burglaries have been committed in this town. The parties who have been plundered are Messrs. Solomons and Jacobs, pawnbrokers, Shude-hill; and Messrs. Kendall and Sons, general toy-dealers, Newall's-buildings, Market-street. This morning, about two o'clock, police constable 65, observed the door of Messrs. Solomon and Jacobs' shop half open. He alarmed the inmates, and, upon examining the premises, it was discovered that nearly 200 watches (gold and silver) had been carried off; also a quantity of silver tea and table spoons, snuff-boxes, rings, ear-rings, brooches, pencil-cases, diamonds, pistols, guard-chains, breast-pins, and a variety of other articles of a similar description. The value of the property stolen amounts to about £1000. Between six and eight o'clock this evening, during the absence of the family at church, Mr. George Kendall's house was entered, and completely stripped of almost every moveable article, including wearing apparel, watches, jewellery, cash-box, boots, &c. The value of the property carried off in this case may be about £200.

DEATH ON BOARD A STEAM-BOAT.—On Tuesday week the passengers on board the steamer running between Sheerness and London were thrown into a state of alarm, just as the vessel had left Southend for Sheerness, by the report of a soldier having died suddenly on board. The deceased, with a corporal, had been to London with a prisoner, who was found asleep on his post whilst on guard in the dockyard, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On their return the soldiers drank so excessively of beer and spirits that they became dead drunk, and lay down to sleep, and on their being roused the private was found dead.

ANOTHER DEATH AFTER A PUGILISTIC FIGHT.—On Friday week, the coroner for the county of Radnor and a jury assembled, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of C. Brydges, aged 44 years, dealer in earthenware, who was killed in consequence of fighting with J. Norman. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against the latter; and the said Joseph Norman stands committed for trial at the next spring assizes for the county of Radnor. The death of Brydges occurred from one of those disgraceful scenes, a street fight. The parties fought upwards of an hour; and in that time not one of the town constables made his appearance. *Cambrian.*

ANOTHER FATAL FIGHT.—Wednesday week, G. Sylvester, Esq., held an inquest in Warminster, on the body of Jos. Tucker. It appeared that on the 6th instant the deceased and his nephew, having been drinking at a public house at the village of Chapmanslade, repaired to a adjoining field, called the Warminster Civilian. The combatants, with their companions, were intoxicated; and while fighting the principals fell together into a stone quarry, and, after struggling for some time, the younger released himself from the grasp of his uncle, and walked home. Either in the struggle, or in the fall or his subsequent treatment, many of the deceased's ribs were broken, his thigh was fractured, and he was much injured. After a protracted and careful inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the nephew, Urian Ryall, for whose apprehension the coroner issued his warrant. He has, however, eluded the vigilance of the police.

DESTRUCTION OF MAXWELLTOWN CHAPEL BY FIRE.—We are sorry to have to record this week the total destruction of Maxwelltown chapel by fire, which occurred on Wednesday evening last. We are happy to say that the books of the Sunday school were all got out safe; the library numbers upwards of 200 volumes. The general impression here is, that the burning must have been the work of an incendiary.—*Dumfries Herald.*

HORRIBLE CASE.—SUPPOSED MURDER OF TEN PERSONS BY POISON.—A considerable degree of alarm and excitement was created in the neighbourhood of Folds, Little Bolton, on Thursday week, in consequence of an inquisition held at the Crown Inn, upon the body of William Eccles, a carter, and who has hitherto borne an irreproachable character. The jury were at first summoned with an idea that it was an ordinary case of sudden death, but, from facts which afterwards transpired, the coroner deemed it necessary to have a *post mortem* examination of the body, the result of which proved that there was a large quantity of arsenic in the bowels of the deceased. The evidence already given does not implicate any individual, but, from inquiries made, there is every reason to suppose that the deceased's stepmother has been guilty of the murder. It appears that Betty, then a widow, was married about two years ago to Henry Eccles, a carter, at present working for Mr. Swift, in the service of Mr. Hardcastle, of Firwood, but was discharged on account of some *faux pas* on the part of his wife, and has since been working at Manchester, the family remaining at Little Bolton. Shortly before her second marriage she buried two daughters, one about seven, and the other about nine years of age, within a fortnight of each other, and, from the circumstance of their having died suddenly, it is now suspected that they also fell victims to her extraordinary and unaccountable predilection for poisoning. Her first husband also died suddenly, but having been unwell for some time previously there was no suspicion of foul play, although it is now hinted that he did not die from natural causes; in fact, that all her family, excepting those alive, had received a helping hand. She has been the mother of ten children, and eight of them have died suddenly; and if we add the stepson and first husband, she may be supposed to have poisoned ten persons. On Monday morning week her present husband left home to attend to his work, and remarked, "Now, Betty, look to the children while I am away, and in a week or two we will remove to Manchester." She replied, "I always do look after them," and the man went away contented; indeed, there was no reason for complaint as to harsh treatment on her part, but, on the contrary, she was always very kind to them, so far as appearances went. The following are the short particulars relative to the death of William Eccles, who was not her own child, but that of her husband by his marriage with another woman. On Monday morning week deceased went to his work at the usual hour, and continued in good spirits to work until dinner-time. When he returned from dinner he complained of going pain in his stomach, and of being sick, at the same time vomiting a greenish fluid. He left work about three o'clock, in consequence of being ill, and one of his fellow-workmen, on going home upwards of an hour afterwards, found him lying on his back in a ditch, vomiting to a great degree, and, on being questioned, he complained of pain in the stomach and bowels. He said he had had a plum dumpling for dinner. His fellow-workman lifted him up and supported him towards home, and on their way they met deceased's stepmother. Deceased's companion requested her to take him home and give him something warm, and she replied that she would, as she had some tea ready. This evidence having been given, Mr. Taylor, the coroner, said it was clear the jury upon it could not come to any satisfactory conclusion, and he should, therefore, suggest the propriety of adjourning the inquiry until the body should be opened and the contents of the stomach analyzed. This suggestion meeting with the concurrence of the jury, the inquest was adjourned until the following day. At the resumed inquest the coroner said, in opening the case, that he had, in consequence of information which he had received, directed the body of another child to be examined, which, having been buried some time ago, had to be exhumed. The child was named Alice, and it was suspicious, from what the mother had said, that there had been something foul connected with her death. She (the mother), on being questioned, said that deceased had been attended by a doctor in her sickness, but she did not know his name or where he lived. Mr. Taylor said, the testimony given by the medical gentlemen (Messrs. Denham and Howard) went to show that there was a large portion of arsenic in the stomachs of both bodies examined—in that of the deceased, William Eccles, as much as would cover the face of a shilling. He (the coroner) would wish the inquest to be further adjourned till Tuesday, in order that the evidence might be completed. This was complied with, and the inquiry will take place in the police-office, in order to give the opportunity of the public attending, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock. Yesterday the bodies of three other children were exhumed. The one was named Hannah Haslam, aged six years, and buried on the 9th of October, 1840; the other, Ann Haslam, aged four years, buried the 3d of December, 1840; and the other, Richard Haslam, aged sixteen months, buried March, 1840. The prisoner, Betty Eccles (for she is now in confinement), denies that she ever had a child named Ann. The prisoner in March last was nurse to a child of Mr. James Haywood, of Bradshaw, which, it is to be feared, also met its death by poison. On the Saturday preceding the death of this child the prisoner went to Mr. Haywood, and requested him to let her have two flock beds, as she was desirous to take lodgers, and wished to have this accommodation. Mr. Haywood told her to call on the following Monday, which she did, and received the beds, and the condition was, payment was to be made for them out of what was given for nursing the child. On the following day the child died, and prisoner has not yet paid for the beds, and the presumption is she put the child out of the way to avoid payment. About five or six weeks ago the prisoner purchased a penny worth of arsenic at the shop of Mr. Moscrop, druggist, Folds-road, alleging that it was for the purpose of poisoning mice. Mr. Moscrop, with laudable caution, at first refused to let the prisoner have the poison, and would not do so until she brought with her another person as witness. Prisoner left the shop and shortly returned with another woman, and Mr. Moscrop then supplied her with the arsenic, which he folded in two papers, and wrote in legible characters on the cover "Poison." Search has been made in the prisoner's house, but no arsenic found. Mr. Taylor has been exceedingly vigilant during the inquiries, and too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Inspector Harris for his exertions in finding out and furnishing information bearing upon the inquest. The bodies of the two children interred two years ago were exhumed yesterday, and the contents of their stomachs analyzed by Mr. H. Watson, and we are informed that one of them was found to have been poisoned. The appearances in the other bespoke something of the kind, but no definite conclusion could be made upon the subject. We should suppose that there never was, in this country, such a wanton and wholesale number of murders without cause. She was not in distress; had not quarrelled with them; and, what is more, could not have done it for the sake of money, as they did not belong to any burial society.

On Tuesday the adjourned inquest was held on three of the bodies, when evidence was adduced which satisfied the jury in returning a verdict of wilful murder against the party charged. The prisoner, Betty Eccles, was brought into court. She manifested considerable indifference at the charges brought against her, and did not seem in the least affected by the horrid details of the case. [The evidence on the present occasion was to the same effect as the foregoing.] The coroner then briefly summed up the case to the jury, who, after a consultation of about ten minutes, found a verdict of "Wilful murder against the prisoner, for having caused the death of William Eccles, Alice Haslam, and Nancy Haslam, by the administration of arsenic." She, on being committed, coolly turned to the jury and thanked them for their kindness, and was then removed amid the hooting of the crowd.

THE COAL-MINES OF LANCASHIRE.—It has been calculated that the available coal seams upon Lancashire ground, in weight, to the enormous sum of 8,100,000,000 tons; the total annual consumption of this coal, it has been estimated, amounts to 3,400,120 tons. Hence it is inferred that the coal-field of Lancashire, at the present rate of consumption, will last 2,470 years.—*Preston Chronicle.*

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT NEWCASTLE.—Thursday, Sept. 29.—The grand musical festival commenced on Tuesday morning, and will terminate this day, the performances being alternately at St. Nicholas' Church in the morning, and at the theatre in the evening. It is upwards of 14 years since the last musical festival was held in Newcastle. Their selections of music have been of the highest cast, and the performers engaged have been of standing reputation. The morning performances, consisting of sacred music, took place in St. Nicholas' Church, which had undergone extensive alterations in the interior in order to adapt it for the purpose. The theatre in the evening was not so well attended as was anticipated, but the company was highly respectable. The whole stage was fitted up as an orchestra, and when filled by the various performers it had a very elegant appearance. The theatre yesterday evening was well attended, and the performances passed off with great *eclat*. The company this day was more numerous than on either of the two preceding days. The service in the church did not commence till half-past 11 o'clock, having been deferred for half an hour, in order that the Duke of Cambridge, who is on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, might be present at the performance of *The Messiah.*

IRELAND.

His Excellency the Earl De Grey, and suite, arrived in her Majesty's mail-packet Medusa, at Kingstown, at six o'clock on Monday morning. On the vessel entering the harbour, and on his Excellency's landing, salutes were fired by the Shamrock revenue brig, Lieutenant Keeling, R.N., commander. The distinguished party immediately proceeded to the Vice-Regal Lodge in the Phœnix park.

THE LATE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—A requisition appears in the papers, signed by the most eminent attorneys and solicitors of Ireland, of all creeds, political and religious, convening a general meeting of the profession, to be held on Wednesday, the 2nd of November, being the first day of term, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of the late Sir Michael O'Loghlen. The funeral of this lamented judge will, it is said, be a public one. The procession is to set out from Marlborough-street Roman Catholic Chapel on Wednesday next, and proceed on its route to the burial-ground in the county Clare. The late Master of the Rolls had his life insured for the sum of £23,000. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, now Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, who, although but very recently called to the bar, has given promise of future eminence in the profession of which his father was so illustrious an ornament.

LETTERKENNY, Sept. 28.—An inquiry here respecting the existence of ribbonism in the revenue police is daily being invested with more importance. There is no knowing when this protracted inquiry may close, as Dr. M'Gettigan, the Roman Catholic Bishop, came in yesterday, with twenty-one of his clergymen, from the several parishes in which detachments of the revenue police are stationed, to give testimony for the defence, as the population of the county are alleged to have originated the guilt, and introduced it into the police force. On Sunday, at four o'clock in the morning, Mr. Wood, head Commissioner of Excise, from London, reached here with Colonel Brereton, chief Inspector of the Revenue Police, from Dublin, to watch the progress of the trial.

COMMITTAL OF A POOR-LAW GUARDIAN FOR FORGERY.—Committed to the gaol of Longford, on the 23rd of September, Thomas Bracken, charged on the oath of Thomas Clarke that he forged the name of the said Thomas Clarke to a bill of exchange of £65., and which was passed to the National Bank of Athlone on the 14th or 15th of June last.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

LAWS OF GARDENS.

Annual roots and flowers planted in a garden may be removed by any tenant, and so may young fruit trees and shrubs in the garden or nursery of a person to whom the same has been let for the purpose of sale.—2 *East's Reports*, p. 88. But unless a garden, or orchard, or other land, has been so let as nursery ground, no tenant can, as between him and the landlord, remove any flower, root, tree, or shrub, not strictly an annual, or not usually taken up at one season of the year and replanted at another; and if without authority he should remove the same, he would be liable to an action for the waste. And if a tenant, of any description, has made strawberry-beds, he cannot, either before or at the expiration of his tenancy, and whilst the crop is likely to continue productive, remove or destroy the same, without being liable to an action for injury to the landlord or succeeding tenant. -1 *Campbell's Reports*, p. 237.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than those of the other sex is attributed to the friction of the tongue upon them But, according to the *Hartford Courier*, it is owing to the sweetness of their lips, as it is a fact (well established by every body's saying so), that sweet things rot the teeth.

COINING.

Lord Castlereagh made so many new words that Canning called him the literary coiner. "He has got a mint in his mind," said he. "*Mint* in his mind!" replied Tierney, "would he had *sage* in his head!"

THE LITTLE HOUSEMAID AT NUMBER SIX.

Heaven alone can tell in what bright colours this marriage is painted upon the mind of the little housemaid at number six, who has hardly slept a wink all night with thinking of it, and now stands upon the unswept doorsteps, leaning upon her broom, and looking wistfully towards the enchanted house. Nothing short of omniscience can divine what visions of the baker, or the greengrocer, or the smart and most fascinating butterman, are flitting across her mind—what thoughts of how she would dress on such an occasion, if she were a lady—of how she would dress, if she were only a bride of her cook would dress, being Irishmen, conjointly with her master "in place" at Fu ham, and how the clergyman, deeming them so many ladies, would be quite humbled and respectful. What day dreams of hope and happiness—of life being one perpetual holiday, with no master and no mistress to grant or withhold it—of every Sunday being a Sunday out—of pure freedom as to curls and ringlets, and no obligation to hide fine heads of hair in caps—what pictures of happiness, vast and immense to her, but utterly ridiculous to us, bewilder the brain of the little housemaid at number six, all called into existence by the wedding at the corner!

When somebody asked Sheridan how it was he succeeded so well in the house, he replied, "Why, sir, I had sat there long there before I found three-fourths of the members were fools, and the whole lovers a joke. I resolved, therefore, not to shock them by too much severity of argument, and to amuse them by a sufficient quantity of humour. This is the whole secret of my success."—*Law and Lawyers.*

HOW TO ENFORCE SILENCE.

The officers of the Scotch criminal courts create disturbance by calling "Silence!" to the audience. In Cork they manage the matter better: they write "Silence" in large letters on a piece of pasteboard, stick it into the cleft end of a long white rod, and wave it in the face of any one whose voice is heard rising above a whisper. If this does not produce quiescence, the admonition is enforced by a rap on the head with the rod.—*Phrenological Journal.*

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "LADY."

It was formerly the fashion of those families blest with affluence to live constantly at their mansion house in the country, and that once a week, or oftener, the lady of the manor distributed to her poor neighbours, *with her own hands*, a certain quantity of bread, and she was called by them the *loaf-day*, i.e. in Saxon, the *bread-giver*. These two words were in time corrupted, and the meaning now is the little known as the practice which gave rise to it, yet it is from that hospitable custom that, to this day, the ladies in this kingdom alone serve the meat at their own tables.

ROMAN COURTSHIP.

William, afterwards "The Conqueror," long courted his wife Matilda without success; till at length, provoked by her obduracy, he waylaid her in the streets of Bruges, as she was returning from mass—seized her in his arms regardless of the dirt—pulled her rich garments—beat her most unlovingly—and then rode off. The lady, either moved by this strong evidence of his passion for her, or afraid of a second drubbing, instantly consented to become his wife.

THE BEAUTIFUL STAR.

Where wert thou? where wert thou, thou beautiful star,
When the moon planet first spread her glories afar
Did'st thou rise in thy splendour at night's prime dawn,
And hide 'neath the clouds when first beam'd the bright morn?
Did'st thou cause the deep shadows to flee from the earth,
And shine on its ruin, and smile on its birth?
Did'st thou witness when angels with angels did war,
Or art thou of yesterday, *beautiful star?*

What hast thou beheld, oh, thou beautiful gem,
In the worlds far above us?—Oh! tell us of them!
Tell of those who have left us to dwell on yon sphere,
Leaving MEMORY alone to say *once they were here;*
Tell us what we may hope in those regions above;
How fatal was the crown that was promised by love!
Be a beacon to point to those cloud-realms afar,
Thou lamp of the traveller—*beautiful star!*

Did'st thou shine on the Magi, thou gem of the sky,
Like a flashing of light from the MIGHTY ONE'S eye?
Did'st thou shrink from the darkness that rended the world,
When eternity's standard by death was unfurl'd?
Wert thou first of creation, or wert thou the last?
Wilt thou watch o'er the future, or dream of the past?
Oh! I pray thee, fair orb, as thou sinkest afar,
Be my beacon to-morrow, bright, *beautiful star!*

Leigh Cliffe, Esq.

NINE TAILORS MAKE A MAN.

In the year 1742 a shop of tailors in London subscribed one shilling each for a destitute orphan, and with the gift, nine shillings, he purchased fruit, which he sold in the street and soon got on in the world. When attained to great wealth as a merchant, he never forgot his humble origin, but constantly said "nine tailors made a man of me."—This could not, however, be the origin of the saying, which is more ancient, though it is a very happy application of it. It must have originated in the days of excessive foppery of dress, when it would require *nine* different tailors to rig out a single man in the height of fashion.

ON HUMAN LIFE.

Swift as the arrow's flight
Through the summer air,
Reckless the eager sight,
In its quick path there—
Like the vapours at early dawn,
Dewing the grass with pearl,
Sweeping over the sunny lawn,
One moment, then away.

Marked as the vessel's track,
Or the ocean's breezy plain,
From the billows glancing back,
Then swiftly lost again.
As a flower that the proud sun calls
Into birth, with its first bright ray,
Yet an hour, and its beauty falls
Into quick decay.

Such art thou, life—at best
But a waking dream—
A sleep at night, when none find rest,
Though sweet it seem.
For life is a breathless race,
And all must run a fearful course,
Wantonly tossing in misery
O'er its waste of waters dark.

Afar as the deceiving mirage,
It beams o'er the clouded tide;
And yet the frail barque is sparring
That leads to its fatal guide.
Oh, that is religion's ray—
It shines o'er the foaming wave,
To light and warm the weary way
From danger his barque to save.

Tait's Magazine.

That man at a ball who makes the manner of spirit he is of who knows not that peacefulness, and patience, and mercy, as well as purity, are inseparable characteristics of the wisdom that is from above; and that Christian charity ought never to be sacrificed even for the promotion of evangelical truth.—*Bishop Hurd.*

MILITARY CHIVALRY.

"I heard once," said Father Phil, "a very pretty little bit of anecdote about the way the French behaved to one of our regiments on a retreat in Spain. It's going through a river they were, and the French, taking advantage of their helpless condition, were peppering away at them hard and fast, until some women, the followers of the camp, ran down, poor creatures, to the shore, and the stream was so deep in the middle they could scarcely ford it; so some Dragoons, who were galloping as hard as they could out of the fire, pulled up on seeing the condition of the womankind, and each horseman took up a woman behind him, though they possessed but one power of speed—that of the danger. The moment the French saw this act of manly courtesy, they ceased firing, and gave a cheer for the dragoons; and as long as the women were within gunshot, not a shot was fired, but the moment they were out of the reach, and a fresh cartridge, were sent after the brigade till all the women were over."—*Lover's Handy Andy.*

RESPONSIBILITY OF AUTHORS IN RUSSIA.

What the Russians think of authors may be collected from another plate, in which part of hell is represented. In the foreground are suspended two kettles; in one of them is a rubber, in the other a bad writer. Under the kettle of the latter the devil is busily engaged in making a roaring fire; whereas under the ban lit there is nothing but a heap of dry wood, and he seems to be enjoying a comfortable warmth. The author, who has lifted up the lid of his kettle, casting an anxious glance at the rubber, complains to the devil that he torments him more than so vile a criminal; but the devil fetches him a thump on the head, and says, "Thou wert worse than he, for his sins and misdeeds died with him, but thine continue to live for ages."—*Kohl's Russia and the Russians.*

VIEW OF NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE.

The interest of the public has been, within the last few days, attracted towards Newcastle, in consequence of its having, following the example of Norwich and Worcester, become the animated scene of one of those superb musical festivals which, while they promote the interests of charity, and are conducted with due solemnity and pious reverence, in so far as the religious portion of the ceremonial is concerned, tend also to promote civilisation in their particular locality, and, by drawing visitors to it from all quarters of the kingdom, give an impetus to the action of trade, and a spur to the innocent piety and enterprise of all who reside near. In the instance of the Newcastle Festival, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was one of the illustrious patrons, taking the warmest interest in its success, as he ever does in that of every grand and beautiful musical celebration. We shall perhaps not be blamed for selecting the week in which the event occurred to add to our list of provincial cities—that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Newcastle, at the present day, is a great commercial town, and the centre of an important mining district. An historian has observed that "the coal trade hath made this town to flourish in all trades;" and, in addition to this, it has for several generations been a valuable nursery for hardy and skilful British seamen. Besides coals, the exports are cinders, glass, earthenware, cast and wrought iron and steel; pig, sheet, and red and white lead; lead shot, painters' colours, tar, copperas, sal-ammoniac, lamp-black, grind-stones, flag-stones, fire-stones bricks, canvass, soap, &c. The principal articles of import are corn, clover and other seeds, flax, hemp, linen yarn, wine, spirits, fruit, sugar, tobacco, barilla, butter, cheese, tallow, hides, skins, oak bark, coffee, mahogany and other woods, staves, iron, &c. The manufactures of Newcastle and its vicinity are numerous and extensive—the iron and glass works are the most prominent; the latter particularly are of high importance to the national interest, as they contribute an immense duty to the revenue. The foundries, soaperies, breweries, potteries, roperies, sail-cloth manufactories, and tanneries are of great magnitude. The chimneys of several of the salt, lead, and chemical works are very lofty one of them being two hundred and fifty-seven feet high, and a shot tower one hundred and seventy-five feet high. There are corn, mustard, and paper mills, malt-kilns, and colour and glue manufactories.

No fewer than thirty-six royal charters have been received by Newcastle from various successive monarchs, commencing with the one conferred by William Rufus in 1087—the last was granted by James I. in 1604: all these have been superseded by the Municipal Reform Act passed in 1835, which vested the government in a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors, with the usual assistant officers, under the style of "the mayor and burgesses of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," the same act divided the borough into seven wards, and provided it with a commission of the peace, under which the usual courts are held. The judges for the circuit preside here at the county assizes in March and August. Quarter sessions are regularly held before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen; a court of requests, for disposing of claims under forty shillings, sits monthly; a mayor's court, for determining civil actions between freemen only, is held every Monday; and a county court, before the under sheriff, every fourth Wednesday: a court of common council, court of guild, and a court of admiralty, likewise exercise their functions. Newcastle returns two members to Parliament, and is a polling station at the election of representatives for the southern division of the county. The limits of the borough are by the Boundary Act defined to comprise the town and county of the town of Newcastle, and the several townships of Byker, Heaton, Jesmond, Westgate, and Elswick.

The public buildings, exclusive of those appropriated to divine worship, are the Exchange, on Sand-hill, a spacious stone edifice; the Merchants' Court, at the east end of the Guildhall; the Custom-house, on the quay, presenting a handsome stone front; and the Royal Arcade, erected a few years since: the latter is the most splendid public structure of the kind in the kingdom, and contains a joint-stock bank, savings' bank, post-office, commercial club rooms, news rooms, excise and stamp offices, and numerous well-arranged suites of chambers, occupied by professional persons. The new prison, a massive pile, stands in Carliol-croft, and its appearance is truly indicative of its uses. The places of amusement are the theatre, in Mosley-street; the assembly-rooms, in Westgate-street; the racquet court, behind the assembly-rooms; the circus and riding-school, in the Forth; and the public walk called the Forth, a delightful and healthful promenade. In the middle of June races are annually held on the town moor, about a mile and a half north of the Exchange. The institutions, religious, literary, and philosophical, &c., are numerous in this town—affording by their existence, and the liberal and enlightened manner in which they are supported, ample testimony that commercial pursuits do not exclusively engross the attention of the inhabitants of Newcastle.

SUNDERLAND BRIDGE.

This magnificent work of art is wholly composed of iron, and has, very deservedly, become a boasted possession with the good folks of Sunderland. It was a stupendous undertaking, and evinces the spirit of its daring architect, and the enterprising character of the citizens who suggested the erection. The bridge is thrown over the Wear, and forms one magnificent arch, describing a stretch of 236 feet 6 inches. The arch, at its centre, is elevated 100 feet above the surface of the river at lowest ebb tide; and vessels of 300 tons burthen might safely pass under it by striking their *to'-gallants*. Last week it was the chosen instrument of self-murder to a suicide, whose fate went the round of our broadsheet-contemporaries, and who met his doom by leaping from the highest point of Sunderland Bridge.

PORTRAIT OF GRACE DARLING.

Here is a portrait of Grace Darling, whose heroic nobility of heart and conduct in saving her fellow-creatures in a great crisis of danger from a dreadful wreck will hardly have faded from the recollection of those who are stirred by the contemplation of glorious instances of virtue and courage. The public interest, moreover, has been brought back to the young heroine by a report which has gone the round of the papers that she had lately died. The fact, however, is not so, as the following paragraph (from a correspondent) will imply:—

"This heroic girl is now residing with her father in the romantic town of Alnwick, in Northumberland, which is not very far distant from the scene of her exploit. She is not in possession of good health; indeed the inhabitants of Alnwick say she is 'come there to die.' Judging from her appearance, the 'consummation' predicted by [illegible] not far from accomplishment. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, whose princely domain at Alnwick must be familiar to many of our readers, have shown her many and repeated acts of kindness, and, in any case where advice has been required by her on any particular subject, she has sought and obtained it from the noble duke, whose kindness to her is the theme of much praise. Mr. Darling himself is a man seemingly of much greater respectability than would be supposed from his appearance in the various engravings descriptive of the wreck of the Forfarshire. He himself states that so hopeless did he consider the attempt to save the sufferers, that but from the very strenuous solicitations of his daughter he would have deemed the attempt futile. The circumstance of the late Mr. Yates having offered Grace Darling a considerable sum of money if she would sit in a mimic boat, and be drawn about the stage of the Adelphi Theatre, is well known in the locality of her present residence, and her refusal thus to render herself a public spectacle has tended yet to raise her higher in the estimation of her friends and neighbours."

We need not here go into a repetition of the many affecting circumstances connected with the wreck of the Forfarshire steamer, an event which was recorded in all the forms of public intelligence, poetry, and art; but as we have in our possession a few verses of a poem, by a popular writer, written to illustrate a beautiful painting of the reception of the sufferers into the lighthouse by Grace Darling and her friends, it may not be inopportune to present them here to our readers:—

THE INTERIOR OF THE FERN LIGHTHOUSE AFTER THE WRECK OF THE FORFARSHIRE STEAMER.

The lighthouse, from the heart of storm,
Looks down the dark wild waves.
Where, 'mid a crash of wreck, the sea
Is portioning its graves!
Where mortal hearts are quail'd in death,
By Heaven's avenging rod,
And howl, and groan, and shriek, and prayers,
Mount up the waves to God!

To God, who through the tempest pours
His gleam of mercy there:—
The pillar of the rock sends forth
His answer to the prayer!
A skiff, that two fine spirits guide,
Goes dashing up the wave,
For human love, to sink, or else,
For human love—to save!

'Tis done! around the lighthouse rock
The storm has hushed its din,
And here the painter's master spell
Unfolds the scene within;
As hero deeds exalt the heart,
Or tears bring woe relief,
A group for pity, or for pride,
For glory or for grief!

The gentle girl, of lofty soul
Though of a lowly birth,
Whose proud old father's face shines full
Of venerable worth;
The maiden whose unquailing heart
Storm could not daunt with death;
But when youth, hope, and love, and life,
Hung quivering by her breath—

Cried, "Save or perish!" and went forth,
Call'd by the wail of woe,
Breasted the billows mad, and braved
The roaring gulf below:
She who, amidst the tempest, shone,
The angel of the wave,
Stands, pure and beautiful, to soothe
Whom she was bold to save!

BOASTING.—Make up your mind never to be outdone by a boaster. If such-a-one says, with an air of superiority, that he keeps a yacht, directly affirm that you have a man-of-war of your own private property. It is equally serviceable to drop as much below the mark as to soar above it; and when you hear a "fine" man at an evening party lament aloud that "his fellow has not brought his cab," be very polite, and tell him you expect your private truck every moment, when part of it is entirely at his service.

SCENE FROM THE DRAMA OF GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

Here is a little episode of grouping from Mr. Mark Lemon's pretty drama of *Grandfather Whitehead*, in which Farren is nightly performing with so much exquisite tenderness and natural truth. Our artist has chosen one of the playful moments of the affecting narrative wherein the old man is putting on the "armour of youth," and thinks he can disport it like a kitten with his grandson, and be sprightly as a little child. How he chuckles with delight, and yet trembles with feebleness, as the merry laughing boy imprisons him in his hoop; and is, even with his infant powers, strong enough to drag the unresisting old gentleman, half staggeringly, about the room. And there is as much joyous innocence, reader, in the old man as in the noisy urchin. He loves all the world; he laughs with everybody's happiness; he weeps with everybody's woe; he is always making sacrifices for others; and, although stricken by the world sorely, he seems to have lived in it only to learn the art of being good. There is not one touch of worldliness, wickedness, anger, or revenge in all his human nature. In itself this is a beautiful character; but Farren clothes it in the poetry of the affection, from which the heart cannot break away. He makes around his audience, through the whole performance, one perpetual rainbow of smiles and tears; the emotion of the listener and the gazer never rests; it varies and changes from first to last; it gladdens, touches, sometimes agitates; but to the fall of the curtain it is emotion still. The little drama conveys a good moral too, and teaches one of those lessons that do honour to the stage. One of the next best characters in the piece, after the "old man eloquent," and his gentle grandchildren, is that of *Bob Lincoln*, a clerk in an attorney's office, or, as his master calls him, "a gentleman at a guinea a week." This part is undertaken by Webster, who plays it with much vivacity, and throws into it more spirit than the mere sketch would of itself seem to possess. The portrait of him which we give below is merely introduced as *à propos* to his present performance. We shall, on some future occasion, present him to our readers in a more important character, and with such notice as from his position as a manager, and his merits as an actor, the public will have a right to claim at our hands.

PORTRAIT OF WEBSTER.

PORTRAIT OF CONFIDENCE AT THE WINNING-POST.

THE GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

The great match, between the celebrated American horse Confidence, the property of Mr. Hall, and the American grey, the property of M. North, over two miles in harness, for 100 sovereigns a side, came off on Sunbury-common last Monday afternoon, witnessed by a large and fashionable sporting company. The race was very nearly won by the grey, which kept ahead for the first 1¾ mile, when, breaking into a canter, and Mr. North seeing the impossibility of recovering the ground, pulled up, and walked gently up to the winning post,—Confidence thus winning the match.

Had *Confidence* been owned by *North*,
And pledged by him to trot,
It only proved, ere he went forth,
What *Confidence* he'd got!

But when from *North* to *South* the news
That he had won rang through,
"'Tis odd," to say men could but choose,
"*What Confidence will do!*"

FLORICULTURE.

THE HONEYSUCKLE.
(Caprifolium.)

The Honeysuckle, called also the Woodbine, is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful and fragrant flowers which adorn our land. Its botanical name, caprifolium, or the goat-leaved, is derived from its tendency to climb rapidly over everything which is placed within its reach; and this circumstance, added to the simple beauty of its flowers, and the exquisite fragrance of its blossoms, renders it valuable in the garden, shrubbery, and against walls, arbours, or trunks of trees. In the country the honeysuckle is a favourite decoration to the cottage-door, and confers upon those humble dwellings a character of cheerfulness unknown in other lands.

The Honeysuckle then, or Woodbine, is a climbing plant, belonging to the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, twining chiefly over trees or against walls or arbours. The honeysuckle follows the sun, and has therefore a tendency to climb in a spiral direction from right to left, which requires to be accommodated. It bears pruning well; but is very liable to the attacks of various insects, such as aphides, caterpillar, and hawk-moth, the last frequenting it for the honey which it obtains from the flowers. It commences flowering in May, and continues to put forth its blossoms till the end of autumn.

The honeysuckle may be raised from seeds, but these should not be sown until the autumn, after they are ripe, otherwise they will not come up the first year. It may also be propagated by cuttings, but these are apt to rot from water lodging in their tubular stems. In order to avoid this, some gardeners plant both ends of the cutting in the ground, allowing the portion between the two extremities to bend over in the form of an arch, and this we believe to be the best way.

In the language of flowers, the honeysuckle is the mark of generous and devoted affection. Weakness is fond of strength, and often delights in leading to the latter its own graces. Thus the honeysuckle lovingly entwines the gnarled trunk of an aged oak with its supple and delicate arms. It would seem as if the tender shrub, while climbing upwards, was striving to surpass in height the monarch of the forest; soon, however, as though finding its efforts useless, it droops gracefully down, and encircles the brow of his friend with elegant festoons of fragrant flowers.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Oct. 5, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Imagine a London linendraper offering a lady an inspection of his *album*. Yet such is the case at one of the most splendid establishments at Paris. No sooner has the fair visitant in search of novelties entered the shop of M. Gazelin, where silks, satins, *étoffes de fantaisie*, and stuffs brocaded in gold or

silver throng upon the wondering eye with all the profusion and splendour of the Persian bazaars, as described in the "Arabian Nights"—no sooner, I say, has the fair visitant expressed her wish for new fashions, than a splendidly bound *album*, or *livre des echantillons*, is placed before her by an attendant youth. Here in each page is set down a *categorie* of silks in all shades, colours, and diversity of patterns. Here is a leaf on which you will find the most brilliant *parures*—silks whose richness is fitted to endure the blaze of wax-lights, or those which are as becoming for the morning visits or promenades. As you turn over the leaves you may imagine you see the various changes of life. On this page are a hundred dresses to choose from for a ball; on the next another hundred for dinner parties and theatres; and here, each on their own page and under their own head, dresses *a discretion, pour la promenade, pour les visites, pour les reunions chez soi, pour les robes negligées, les robes de chambre, les toilettes de jeune fille*, &c., &c., &c., through all the multifarious distinctions into which the Parisian belle subdivides the one dowdy word "dress" of the sober-minded and badly-dressed Englishwoman.

But let me select a few of the new fabrics for the benefit of your fair readers, and the enlightenment of the dull minds of your London drapers. Thus, first, *le dernier point d'Angleterre*, which unites the freshness, the coolness of lace to the sumptuousness of damask. It is excessively elegant the lightest, the most vapoury designs of our veils are here worked like a fine net-work over a ground of lilac, rose-colour, or blue. This is one of the prettiest eccentricities of the fashions. Second, le royal Louis XV. is a *tissu croisé* of a blue, rose, or maize-coloured ground, on which are scattered in silk of a silver hue the most beautiful designs of that epoch. Lace of the Louis Quinze period is considered necessary to harmonize with this brilliant *parure*. And so on might I run through a long catalogue; but as you have advised me not to exceed a column, as one twentieth only of your thirty thousand subscribers can be supposed to be interested in flounces, I shall break off here, saying that embroidered silks, brocades, and velvets braided, in the most profuse manner, will form the staple of fashion both for morning as well as evening dresses this winter. Take an instance in the charming *robe de chambre* in the sketch of the fur Hortense de Beauce, which I now send you. It is a morning robe of pearl-grey silk, put on over another morning robe of white muslin. The body opens with *epaulets* from the waist to the shoulder, richly braided, over which falls the lace frill of the body of the robe, cut also to open from the waist to the shoulder. The silk petticoat (shall I call it?) is braided *en soutache* down the sides and round the edge of the skirt, and lined inside with rose colour. There is an edging on the side of bouillons of fringe; the sleeves are braided richly in the same pattern; they are short and open, hooked up to show the rose coloured lining, and worn short, reaching halfway down the arm below the elbow. Thus the sleeve of the white muslin robe, tightened by a band at the wrist and terminating with a lace cuff, peeps out coquettishly, while a lace border to the stomacher of the petticoat, which is shown through the corsage, being open, and the broad lace flounce which flows gracefully round the bottom, give an air of coolness, elegance, and morning ease to this charming costume, which is considered in Paris the perfection of a morning toilette. I hope your fair readers will not forget to notice in the other figure the piquante effect of the coquettish bow under the chin: this is almost the only novelty in the getting up of bonnets. Marabout feathers have, as you see, flirted again into fashion. A red coloured silk dress with four flounces of fringe, and a shawl of Cachemire Lahore, of a blue colour, with a border of a bright pattern, complete this quiet but elegant costume for walking. Black is still the favourite colour for scarfs. Pelerines and cardinals of velvet, richly embroidered, and lined with levantine of bright colour, are fashionable. Camails are worn very large, and for these velvet has the preference. And now reminding your fair readers that the words "for velvet braiding, for silk brocading," contain all that can be said of the fashions for the present.

JULIE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—TUESDAY.
(Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.)

IN RE JOHN STAMFORD

The bankrupt was described as an architect, of Pall Mall, but it also appeared in the course of his previous examinations that he was also a dealer in pictures, and had assigned over his premises in Pall Mall to a person who had immediately let and sold the same, and had not since been heard of. A copy of the assignment was found tied up in a bundle of papers, and the discovery of the circumstances led to the further proceedings being adjourned to this day, which was fixed for his audit, and final adjourned examination. When the case was called on, a turnkey from the Fleet prison handed in a certificate from the bankrupt, stating that, in consequence of ill health, he would be able to attend the court to-day. The learned Commissioner repeated the great dissatisfaction he felt with the conduct of the bankrupt, who kept no books, and produced no vouchers, and furnished no balance sheet that could be relied upon. Under such circumstances, it would be his duty at once to adjourn him *sine die*. From the peculiar connexion of the debts and liabilities, their amount could not be ascertained, although known to be considerable; but there is not a farthing of assets.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—OCT. 1.

AN OXONIAN.—William Hamilton, a graduate of Oxford, was opposed by a tailor in Maddox-street. The insolvent, who was described before the court the previous day, owed £795, the greater portion incurred at Oxford whilst a student. He was at college six years, and left two years ago, being now twenty-six. He admitted that when he contracted the debt with the opposing creditors he owed about £500 at Oxford. At college he was allowed £160 a year by his father, and had made about £70 per annum from scholarships and exhibitions. A creditor complained that the insolvent obtained clothes from them in five months to the amount of £48 18s., which he consumed very extravagant for a person in his situation. He was introduced to them by a customer, and knew no payment. The Chief Commissioner asked the insolvent the reason he had not taken his degree before the time he last mentioned.—The insolvent said his debts at Oxford prevented him. He likewise mentioned the facility of credit afforded to students. The Chief Commissioner expressed his belief in both statements. The present debt with the opposing creditor had been incurred without reasonable means of payment, because the involvement of his party were known to himself and his source of income.—It was urged on the part of the insolvent that the complainant had not made proper inquiries of the insolvent, and the creditor, on being asked by the Court, said he could not think of insulting a gentleman by asking such a question.—The Chief Commissioner said there was a good deal in the answer, and singular enough it was the same made to him by his own tailor, when he had occasioned for forty years, and who readed in the same neighbourhood as the creditor in question. He deferred judgment until to-day, in the hope of an arrangement being made, and it was now stated that the opposing creditor had satisfied his agreement with the insolvent's father. The Court said to a complaint was of a personal character, and the creditor having retired therefrom, the insolvent would be discharged.—In this case the Chief Commissioner stated that he had received a letter from the insolvent's father. He condemned the practice of sending letters to persons who were judicially [illegible]

TUESDAY.

David De Lara applied to be discharged under the act. He was unopposed. The insolvent, who was of [illegible] persuasion, stated that he was a sealing-wax manufacturer in Hoxton-square. He had invented a [illegible] sealing-wax," a specimen of which he had the honour of presenting to her Majesty and Prince Albert, who gave him in return an order for £20, which he presented to Messrs. Royal and Consort. The box in which he presented it cost him [illegible] guineas. He had lost about £30 in bringing the invention [illegible] of it to the trade, but it had not taken [illegible] as it was rather too expensive. After a further examination respecting property, the case was adjourned till Thursday to produce a witness, and the insolvent's bail enlarged.

IN RE JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

John Cunningham was opposed by [illegible] Mr. [illegible], bill discounter; by Mr. Cresswell for Josh Ashenham, a jeweller, of George-street, Edinburgh; and by Mr. [illegible] for Messrs. Lucas and Stephens, the former an ironmonger in Hampton Court, and the latter a [illegible] corn dealer at Hounslow. He was supported by Mr. Messrs. Cooke [illegible] of the insolvent, a young man of fashionable [illegible] entered [illegible] was a lieutenant in the 11th Hussars, and the [illegible] son of James Cunningham, Esq., of Rodney-[illegible], Clifton, near Bristol, an extensive West India merchant and proprietor. His schedule exhibited debts amounting in the [illegible] £7,616 8s. 1d., for £5,333 4s. of which no consideration had been received. Amongst the items were incidental expenses consequent upon his first entry into the army £1500. The great proportion of his debts were incurred within the last two or three years, during which time he has indulged in extreme extravagance, occasionally sporting a four-in-hand drag, keeping race horses, and a numerous pack of hounds, expending about £2400 per annum, while his regimental pay as a lieutenant amounted to only £160 per annum, and his allowance from his father £200 per year. To supply himself with means he applied to several bill brokers, who lent him money at most extravagant rates of interest. In some instances he received in cash about one-half the amount of his promissory notes, and in others not even that. His father, who has a numerous family, paid his debts on several occasions, the last of which was in 1841, and then declared that he never would pay them again, and accordingly when the state of his son's affairs was laid before him, he peremptorily ordered him to sell his commission and take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, both as a punishment to himself and to those who had pandered to and encouraged his reckless extravagance. The father made a distinction between the several kinds of debts due by the insolvent, resolving to pay those that appeared to him to have been fairly and honourably contracted, and which were due caution seemed to have been used by the creditor. The insolvent's commission and the whole of his effects were disposed of, and the produce paid into court to the amount of £1978. After a full investigation of the grounds and circumstances of the debts of the insolvent, Mr. Commissioner Harris said, that of all species of gambling, that of advancing money to young men under circumstances like the present was the worst. In the second opposition, where it appeared that no undue advantage was taken, it was very properly settled. With respect to the other two creditors who opposed, the unkeeper and the other, they should both have presented their bills from time to time, and as they were not paid, they had no business to go on. Extreme extravagance had characterised the conduct of the insolvent. That day would affect all his prospects in life, and no doubt he would remember it with deep humiliation. Taking into consideration all the facts of the case, he should declare the insolvent entitled to the benefit of the act.—The insolvent then deposed to the truth of his schedule in the usual form.—Mr. Commissioner Harris reminded him that the whole of his property to the day of his death would be subject to his present liabilities, and then ordered him to be discharged.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday a big, lazy, able-bodied fellow, named *John Williams*, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having obstructed the passengers on the pavement in the neighbourhood of Bow-lane. A policeman observed the prisoner in the midst of a number of people, some of whom evidently acted as blinds to the fellow, while he sold what he called good sovereigns "for sixpence and a shilling a piece." Those who were in league with the prisoner pretended to be enraptured with the purchases of sovereigns which they made, and said they believed them to be genuine, and pretended to buy more. The number of fools gathered together was still greater than the number of rogues, and men of business were obliged to walk out in the carriage-way to please the idle vagabonds who blocked up the pathway. The policeman, who observed his line of duty, had followed the sovereign-seller to the end of his beat, and finding that the nuisance was by no means abated, and that it was likely, if permitted to continue, to work double injury, took the prisoner into custody. The first witness handed over fifteen counterfeits to the officer, when he informed him that he had been in the habit of disposing of such articles, and of course without considering that there was the least offence in carrying on such a business. The following is a description of the counterfeits:—On the obverse was a very good likeness of the Queen; and on the reverse, a Hanoverian soldier on horseback, trampling on a dragon, with the words "To Hanover."—The Lord Mayor remarked that mischief might be done with the counterfeits among the ignorant.—The policeman said the prisoner, in walking round amongst the mob, recommending his sovereigns, cried out that he did not care whether people would have them or not, and that they were all good sovereigns.—The Lord Mayor: Well, Mr. Williams, what have you to say to this charge of collecting a crowd for the sale of counterfeits?—Prisoner: Say, my lord! why, I get my living by counterfeits.—The Lord Mayor: I have no doubt of it; but you have gone too far here. Prisoner: For the last six or seven years I have got my living by selling articles of the kind; and no person ever complained to me. The Lord Mayor: You are fined £5 for causing the obstruction. The prisoner laughed at the idea of paying £5, and was committed to hard labour in Bridewell for a month.

A young man, named *John Weeks*, was charged with having had in his possession a gallon of foreign brandy, upon which duty had not been paid. The vessel in which the brandy was contained was made of tin, and fitted to the chest as closely as a waistcoat. A tidewaiter saw the defendant go ashore at Presh-wharf from the City of London Calais steamer, and suspected that he was smuggling. On being questioned as to the nature of his cargo, the defendant denied that he had anything of the kind about him, and resisted the officer, who, however, secured him, and deprived him of his treasure. The defendant expressed a wish to throw the officer into the water. The solicitor to the Customs and the commissioners were determined to go for the large penalty of £100 in this case, as the defendant had resisted the officer.—The defendant was then committed in default of the payment of the fine for one month.

Messrs. *Morris*, coal merchants, were summoned by the Lightermen's Protective Society, at the Three Crowns, Dowgate-hill, for the violation of the act 7th and 8th of George IV., cap. 75, by which persons using steam are compellable to register them. Mr. Child, of the firm of Wire and Child, said the defendants were charged with being the owners of, and with having navigated, a barge without registering their names and places of residence, and the name of the vessel, in the books of the Watermen's Company.—The beadle of the Watermen's Company proved, by referring to the books, that the terms of the act had not been complied with.—The defendant's solicitor said he (and no doubt was entertained of the truth of the statement) that they considered they had done all that was necessary by having the number of the vessel entered.—Mr. Child said the act was a very unconditional conviction, as they were convinced the defendants erred unintentionally.

Messrs. *Dalton*, also respectable coal-merchants, were charged with similar violation of the act. They pleaded guilty, being ignorant of the law. The Lord Mayor said the defendants must not take advantage of their error. The want of knowledge of the provisions of the act, and that a nominal conviction would answer in both cases.—Mr. Child said the society he represented wished for nothing else in the cases of such defendants. He then read the clause of the act, which he trusted would in future be particularly attended to, as it was of much greater importance than it appeared to be in relation to the trading matters carried on in the river Thames. The clause stated, that "if any such lighter, barge, or other craft shall be worked or navigated, without being registered, or without the number and names being painted and legible, the owner or owners shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum of money not exceeding 40s."

CROWN-HALL.—THE PRESTON ROBBERY.—*Eliza Bailey*, the woman charged with being concerned in robbing Mr. Harrison, of Ashton-street, Preston, in Lancashire, was brought up for re-examination, on Saturday, and *William Farrell*, charged as an accessary after the fact, appeared upon his own recognizance to answer the charge. Mr. Traill inquired whether any fresh evidence had been collected against the accused parties? The witness from the public-house in Cheshire, where the £100 and the £10 notes were found after the robbery, and which formed part of the stolen money, identified Bailey, yet other parties might have obtained the notes there as well as that woman, and, unless there was evidence adduced against her, he should be compelled to discharge her. [illegible] was no proof to implicate him in the robbery. [illegible] of Stowell, the informer, coming forward and stating how he overheard that person tell another man, at the Elephant and Castle, that the woman (meaning Bailey) had been in for a good thing at Preston, and that she got a good scag. Upon such evidence he (the magistrate) could not send the parties before a jury, because their acquittal would be certain, and would only be entailing expense. Detective constable [illegible] none of the stolen notes were recovered, except the £100 and £10 notes found in the purse of the public-house, at a village in Cheshire, the day subsequently to that on which the robbery was committed. Mr. Traill said that he had no fresh evidence to offer against the parties.—Mr. Traill said that he should discharge the prisoners; and when Bailey left the bar she was [illegible] by a powerful looking man, named *Kirby*, was [illegible] 80 E, and with creating a disturbance, [illegible] several persons. Sadler's Wells Theatre, on the previous [illegible]. The constable deposed that, at half past eleven o'clock, the prisoner, [illegible] thirty others of the most depraved characters, stationed themselves [illegible] the door of Sadler's Wells Theatre, and hustled and insulted every [illegible] that came out without distinction of sex or condition. Several females complained of the violence of their conduct, upon which he (witness) went over and desired them to disperse, and to allow the people to pass [illegible] annoyance; but the prisoner seized him by the stock, and squeezed [illegible] neck so that he thought he would be suffocated. The whole thirty [illegible] round him, exclaiming, "Don't an order for £20 [illegible] back-door him, trample on him." If the other constables had not come to his assistance he believed he should not have left the spot alive. [illegible] 10 and 75 R corroborated this testimony. The former said he received several blows from the prisoner on his way to the station-house. Mr. Combe said he should fine the prisoner £3, or six weeks' imprisonment. [illegible] Waddington, the gaoler, said the prisoner was one of a gang of desperadoes who were the terror of the neighbourhood in which they lived. Most of the gang were outside the door of the court waiting to hear the sentence, and he had no doubt they would, by subscription, pay the money at once.—Mr. Combe: Then, in point of fact, the prisoner would not be punished by fine. He must go to the House of Correction for three weeks without fine.

A respectable-looking woman, named Mary Austen, wife of Mr. James Austen, the proprietor of several houses in Furnival's Inn-court, came before Mr. Combe, and made the following statement: There were eight Irish people, men, women, and children, in one of her husband's tenements in a state of starvation. They were running about the streets on Friday night. When he met them they said they could find no place to shelter them for the night; that they had applied to several workhouses and been refused admission; that they had not tasted any food during the day, and would perish in the street if he did not succour them. Mr. Austen took them into the house and had maintained them ever since at his own expense. On Saturday her husband applied to Mr. Wilkes, the assistant-overseer of St. Andrew's, Holborn, but he refused to give them any relief or to pass them to Ireland; and when her husband said he paid heavy taxes in the parish, and should bring them down to the workhouse, Wilkes said if he did so he would give her husband and them into the custody of the police. The poor creatures would famish, and it would be hard to expect her husband could maintain them longer.—Mr. Combe then directed Mr. Wilkes to be sent for. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Wilkes and the other parish authorities were in attendance, and the whole case was investigated. It appeared that Mr. Austen found these people in the watchmen's part of Furnival's Inn, which is in the city. His empty house was a few doors up, and in the county. Mr. Wilkes refused, because it was the city that should have relieved them, as it was there they were found. (he said) Mr. Austen brought them into the county, it should be at his own expense. Mr. Wilkes admitted having threatened to give Mr. Austen and the poor people into the custody of the police.—Mr. Combe directed the poor people to be sent to Ireland at the expense of the county.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Owing, in a great measure, to the supplies of wheat of home produce offering at Mark-lane having been extremely scanty since our last, a decided firmness has been apparent in the demand for that article, and the rates have been steadily maintained, while the whole of the quantity brought forward has been disposed of without difficulty. Infree foreign wheat several large sales have been effected, at prices fully equal to those noted in our last report. The sale for all kinds of barley has proved inactive, yet we can notice no alteration in the currencies. Good sound malt has commanded full as much money, but other kinds have been much neglected. We have had a fair average supply of oats, which have moved off slowly, at late figures. Both beans and peas have had a downward tendency; but the value of flour has been steadily supported, the nominal figure of the best town-made flour being 42s per 280lbs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 56s; do. white, 51s to [illegible]; rye, 34s to [illegible]; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Grinding oats, 14s to 15s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 46s to 56s; brown do., 50s to 54s. Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feeds, 24s to 26s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to [illegible] do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; [illegible] 36s to 38s; [illegible] per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 47s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire [illegible] per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 60s. *In bond*—Barley, 30s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 32s to 36s; peas, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

Seed Market.—We have a steady inquiry for rapeseed, at full prices; linseed is also quite as dear; canary is again lower, with a slow inquiry. In all other kinds of seeds we have little alteration to notice. The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 40s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 5d; barley, 28s 5d; Oats, 18s 6d; rye, 34s 6d; beans, 33s 4d; peas, 33s 8d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty—Wheat, 53s 3d; Barley, 27s 6d; Oats, 18s 3d; Rye, 30s 6d; Beans, 32s 4d; Peas, 33s 0d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The public sale have gone off heavily this week, yet the merchants have refused to give way further in price. The quantity of tea on the market is much greater than the demand can take off. By private contract very little is doing. The deficiency is falling off. The stocks now are [illegible],000lbs.; at the corresponding period last year they were [illegible],000lbs; and at the same time in 1845, 38,875,315lbs.

Coffee.—West India coffee has been in good demand this week, and the prices have declined about 6d. per cwt. At public sale, of 103 bags. Barbadoes, the rates obtained were 61s 6d to 67s 6d per cwt. for low to fine. The arrivals have not been very large since our last report, yet the show of samples is extensive. 5996 bags of Mauritius have been brought to the hammer, and sold slowly, at rather lower rates. Good to yellow fetched 54s to 62s 6d; middling to fine brown 48s to 53s; and low 46s to 48s 6d per cwt. The demand for Bengal has been limited, and 4440 bags went at a shade less than 42s per cwt., middling to fine white selling at 54s to 58s 6d; yellow 52s to 53s 6d. We have had a fair business going in foreign sugar, and full rates are paid for most sorts. At auction 1960 baskets of Java were all sold at 44s to 48s for brown; 52s to 52s 6d for grey; and 51s to 52s 6d for low white. 500 boxes of Havannah went at 52s to 59s for low and middling yellow, and middling white 30s 6d. 160 chests of Brazil 14s to 17s for low to fine brown; but 3000 bags of Manilla were withdrawn. The refined market is dull. Small lumps are 72s. Crushed is firm, at 73s 6d.

Coffee.—This market is rather dull for home use and exportation. Large quantities have been offered publicly. Ceylon, of which nearly 2800 bags have been disposed of this week, has sold at 52s to 60s for good and fine ordinary, and 70s to 91s 6d for superior, being 1s to 2s cheaper. Most of the other parcels have been bought in.

Rice.—About 2300 bags of Bengal rice have been offered, and mostly sold at rather lower rates, good to fine fetching 11s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt.

Spices.—The demand has been steady for black pepper, at full prices. At auction 1200 bags Sumatra pepper sold at 5½d to 5¾d per lb; 200 bags white pepper partly sold at 5½d to 5¾d for middling white; 120 bags of pimento 2½d to 2¾d; 19 casks nutmegs 3s 1d to 3s 3d; 11 cases cloves 2s 1d to 2s 2d per lb.

Saltpetre.—The market is very dull, and prices have declined 6d per cwt. At auction 1340 bags were only in part sold at 29s for 4½ per cent refraction.

Tallow.—We have a good business doing at 48s 3d to 48s 6d for P.Y.C. on the spot, and at 48s 6d for delivery.

We have a large arrival of Irish butter, on account of which the demand for that article is heavy, at a decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt.; fine Dutch is rather lower, 104s to 108s being accepted for fine Friesland. Good bacon is fully as dear, but other kinds are a mere drug.

Hops and *Seeds.*—Prices of hops and pockets have been fairly supplied with both hay and straw, the demand for which has ruled dull, at the following prices:—meadow hay £3 5s to £4 15s; clover hay £4 10s to £5 15s; oat straw £1 16s to £2 2s; and wheat straw £1 18s to £2 2s per load.

Coals.—Adair's 15s; Carr's Hartley 17s; New Tanfield 14s; West Wylam 15s 6d., Wylam 15s 6d; Gosforth 21s; Lamoton 22s 6d; Hetton 22s 6d; second 22s 6d., Tallies 23s. Ships arrived 13.

Hops.—Although we have a very large supply of new hops on sale here the demand is tolerably steady, at the following prices:—Kent pockets 100s to 130s; Sussex ditto 80s to 105s; and Farnham 175s to 185s per cwt. The duty is £135,000.

Potatoes.—The imports this week have been about 1200 packages. By private contract very little is doing at late rates.

Smithfield. The supplies of stock having been very large this week, the general demand has ruled heavy, at drooping prices. Nearly 100 head of foreign beasts have been on offer. Beef from 3s 8d to 4s 4d; mutton 3s 6d to 4s 8d; veal 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork 4s to 4s 10d per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We have been very heavily supplied with both town and country killed meat, with the demand for which we have been inactive, and the rates have had a downward tendency. Beef from 3s 4d to 3s 10d; mutton 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal 3s 4d to 4s 8d; and pork 4s to 4s 10d per 8 lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE MARKETS.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES YESTERDAY.)

Bank Stock, 169½
3 per Cent Red., —
3 per Cent Cons., 93
3½ per Cent Red., —
New 3½ per Cent, 101¾
New 5 per Cent, —
Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, —
Oct. 1859, —
Jan. 1860, —

India Stock, — [illegible]
Ditto Bonds, —
Ditto Old Annuities, —
Ditto New Annuities, —
Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 82 pm.
Ditto 500l., — pm.
Ditto Small, 83 pm.
Bank Stock for Opg., —
India Stock for Acct., —
Consols for Acct., 93¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (— [illegible]	London and Blackwall (p.) —
Edinburgh and Glasgow (30 p.) 16	London and Birmingham (90 p),
Great Western p),	Ditto Thirds (— p), —
Ditto New (60 p), 60	Ditto New shares (— p), 30¾
Ditto fifth (4 p),	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 36¾	[illegible]

DEATHS.

At Caenby Hall, the lady of John Golden, Esq., of a son.—At Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham, of a daughter.—At Geneva, on the 30th of September, the lady of Thomas Neville Abdy, Esq., of Albyns, Essex, of a daughter.—In Notting hill-square, the lady of Joseph Lock, Esq., of a son.—At the rectory, Ewhurst, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. George Watts, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Joseph Cubitt, Esq., of Great George-street, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-J. Moore, R.N., of Hermonsbury, Robert Walkington, Esq., High-street, Bloomsbury, to Emma, daughter of Richard Poppleton, Esq., Grange-road. — At Edinburgh, Robert Ellis Dudgeon, Esq., M.D., of Liverpool, to Emilia, daughter of the late Lt.-Colonel John Sutherland Sinclair, R.A. — At Pyrehford, Somersetshire, the Rev. John Gaselee, rector of Little Yeldham, Essex, to Sarah, daughter of Henry Mant, Esq., of Bath. — At St. Pancras, George Prince Sealy, Esq., Lieutenant Bombay Artillery, to Anne, daughter of Richard Sealy, Esq., of Gordon-place, Tavistock-square. — At St. Pancras, David Edwards, Esq., of Northampton, to Fanny, daughter of John Simons, Esq., of Camden-town. — At St. Andrew's, North Brixton, Charles Harvey Morris, Esq., surgeon of H.M.S. Racer, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Dr. Clatterbuck, New Bridge-street. — At St. Saen, in Normandy, M. Pascal Bazot, of Belle Vue, to Isabella Henrietta, only daughter of the late Captain W. H. Brisbane, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Admiral Brisbane. — At Bellsbank, Ayrshire, David Woodburn, Esq., M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, to Jane, third daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., Bellsbank. — At Newtown, the Rev. Henry Butler, vicar of Bettus, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Frederic Brandstrom, Esq., of Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

DEATHS.

At his house in Sloane-street, John William Laing, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service. — At Sussex-square, Hyde park, Lieut.-General Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Dunbeath, N.B. — At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Cheyne, late of the 47th Foot. — At Herbert Lodge, near Dublin, Francis Doughas, Esq., aged 70, Post Captain, R.N. — At Hampstead, James Ivory, LL.D., and member of the Institute of France. — In his 81st year, the Rev. W. Kirkbank, a native of Cumberland. — At Maidenhead, Berkshire, the Rev. R. Treffry, supernumerary Wesleyan Minister. Mr. Treffry published several volumes at different times, and was President of Conference in 1833. — At Castle House, Wyvelscombe, Somerset, Major-General Charles A. Walker, of the H.E.I.C.S., and of Whetsleigh House, near Taunton, aged 69. — At Portsmouth, William Butterfield, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, aged 78. — At Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Caroline Montagu, grand-daughter of Robert, third Duke of Manchester. — At Mid-Calder manse, county of Edinburgh, the Rev. John Sunsinic, D.D., in the 76th year of his age, and the 46th of his ministry. — At Hull, F. W. Coe, of Gray's Inn, solicitor, son of W. M. Coe, Esq., of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. — In St. James's-square, Lieut.-Colonel George Thornhill, C.B., formerly of the 13th Light Infantry, and late commanding the lieutenant her Majesty's 14th Foot.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN AND FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE, Wych-street, Strand. Lessee, Mr. G. Wild. By authority of the Lord Chamberlain.

The whole of the interior entirely re-decorated, and a new Gallery, erected by Mr Mackintosh, capable of holding upwards of 600. Open for the Winter Season.

Monday, October 19, 1843, and during the Week, when will be performed a new Drama (in Three Acts), adapted from one of the most popular works of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart., by the author of "My Man Tom," "Gwynneth Vaughan," and other favourite pieces originally produced at this Theatre, to be called THE ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN. The Music selected and arranged by Mr. Calcott. The new Scenery by Messrs. J. W. Brierley, Scott, and Assistants. Mr. Reginald Cannoville, Mr. Pitt-James; Henry Pelham, Mr. Hadford; Dr. Hellebore, Mr. Brookes; Tom Thornton, Mr. Baker; Nat Sursnicle, Mr. Ross; Job Jonson, Mr. G. Wild, with a new Song, entitled "The Life of a Vagabond." Gertrude Dormer, Miss Lavinia Mewis (her first appearance at this Theatre); Letty Lambswool, Mrs. Chamberlain at the "Eying Children"); Miss Lobatt, with a new Song, called "If I were a Lady."

After which, for the First Time, a new Farcical Extravaganza, by the author of "I Artful Dodge," and called JACK ROKES AND DOM STYLES. Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. Turnour; Mr. Newton Vortimer, Mr. Hadford; Jack Rokes, Mr. Wild; Dom Styles, Mr. Parsons' opinion, anybody in the action of the word, and everybody in their own opinion; Tag, Mr. Ross; Rag, Mr. Holeroyd; Bobtail, Mr. Pitt-James; Mr. Debenham, Mr. Brookes; Dame Dorothy, Mrs. Granby; Miss Ellen Tree, Miss Arden; Flounce, Miss Downman.

To conclude with LIFE IN THE CLOUDS; or, OLYMPUS IN AN UPROAR.

Also in preparation, a new Burletta, by S. Lover, Esq., and a variety of Novelties. Leader, Mr. Calcott; Stage Manager, Mr. C. Baker.

Boxes, 3s. 6d., Second Price, 2s. 6d., Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d., to be had at the Box office. Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock; the Performances commence at Seven; Second Price at Nine. The Box office under the superintendence of Mr. Watts, and will be open from Eleven till Four o'clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION, extended into CAVENDISH SQUARE. Excellent Specimens of Machinery just completed, and at work by Steam Power, in the Hall of Manufactures, the adopted Patent Printing Machine, Patent Brick and Tile Making Machine, Taylor's Patent Solid Headed Pin Making Machine, &c. The Weekly List of Popular Lectures, delivered by Dr. Ryan, Professor Scanlon, and the other Lecturers, with the appointed hours for each, is suspended in the Hall. The fine Exterior of St. Peter's, at Rome, and the Interior of the Chapel of St. Helena, at Jerusalem, the latter after Dr. Roberts, R.A. (published by Mr. Moon), are the latest additions to the Enlarged Dissolving Views. The Orrery, Diving Bell, Diver, &c. &c. To the Cosmoramic Views, shown in the Evenings, a beautiful addition has just been made. Leader of the Band, Mr. Wallis.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, half-price.

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, LOWTHER ARCADE, STRAND, Open Daily, from Eleven to Five, and in the Evening from a Quarter before Seven till Half-past Ten o'clock, with a splendid exhibition of paintings by British Artists, brilliantly illuminated by night; upwards of 3000 Models, Sculptures, Philosophical Apparatus, Daguerreotype Portraits, &c.; Popular Lectures and Experiments every half hour; and the most magnificent series of Dissolving Views ever exhibited.

A Grand Promenade Concert, Vocal and Instrumental, every evening, comprising the services of the following distinguished artists:—Instrumental solo Performers, Cornet-à-Piston, Mr. Laurent; Flute, Mr. Sayler; Concertina, Master Hagreave; Vocal, Mr. T. Baker, of the Italian Opera; Pianoforte, Mr. T. Julian Adams; and a full orchestral band. Vocalists, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Thornton, Miss Taylor, Mr. Martyn, Mr. R. F. Smith. Chorus Master, Mr. Wilson. Musical Director, Mr. T. Julian Adams.

Between the first and second part of the Concert, the splendid Gas Macroscope is exhibited on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and Magical Illusions, Tuesday and Thursday. At the close of the Concert, a Lecture is delivered on some subject of popular interest, which is followed by the magnificent Dissolving Views.

The Laughing Gas every Tuesday and Saturday evening.

On Monday next that wonderful [illegible] will make her first appearance at this Establishment, and the "Comic Mirror" [illegible] o'clock, and in the Evening [illegible]

GRAND MODEL of the BASILICA of ST. PAUL, ROME, by ANDREA GAMBASIS. [illegible] Under the Patronage of [illegible] Majesty, Prince Albert, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager, [illegible] Majesty Queen Adelaide, [illegible] Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, [illegible] Majesty the Queen of Portugal, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Saxony, [illegible] Majesty the Queen of Prussia, [illegible] Majesty the Queen of Bavaria, [illegible] Majesty the Queen of Hanover, [illegible] Majesty the Queen of Wurtemberg, [illegible] Majesty the Queen of Naples, [illegible] Majesty the Queen of Sardinia, [illegible] Majesty the Queen of Spain, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Spain, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Sardinia, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Naples, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Holland, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Bavaria, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Hanover, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Prussia, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Saxony, [illegible] Majesty the Queen Dowager of Portugal

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XI.

ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE.

The early histories of the greater number of old buildings in London, both ecclesiastical and otherwise, are connected with so many and such strange events, placing vividly before us a state of society entirely different from what we are accustomed to, that they have the air rather of romantic fictions than of literal records; but serve nevertheless to show the changes which have taken place, and to impress strongly upon us, amongst other lessons, the advantages which have attended the spread of education. This must have been apparent in many of our former accounts, but in none is it more so than in that of the church we are about to illustrate, St. Mary-le-Bow, which, if not originally a Roman temple, as was generally believed, was one of the earliest churches built by our Norman conquerors; has been destroyed by storm and fire; was at one time garrisoned and besieged; and was afterwards the scene of an assassination. To go, however, a little more into detail:—

We first find mention of it as a Christian church in the reign of William the Conqueror. Stow says, it was the first in the city built on arches of stone, and that it was therefore called St. Mary *de Arcubus*, or the Bow; although he elsewhere says, but with less apparent probability, that it took its name from certain stone arches, supporting a lantern on the top of the tower.

In the year 1090, which was during the reign of William Rufus, the roof of the church was blown off by the wind, and four of the rafters were driven into the ground with such violence, that, although they were each twenty-six feet long, little more than four feet of their length was visible, the ground in the neighbourhood being then a mere fen. About a hundred years after this event a tumult of a serious nature occurred in the city, which led to the assault upon the church before alluded to. The ringleader was William Fitz Osbert, surnamed Long-beard, an individual of loose morals, who apparently possessed great talents, and was almost worshipped by the lower orders, on account of his assertions as a professed advocate for the poor, against the oppressions of the rich. An attempt being made to seize him, he took refuge in Bow steeple, together with various followers, and being well provided with ammunition and provisions, was able for a long time to defy the authorities. In order to drive him out, the steeple was fired. This had the desired effect; the rioters were made prisoners, and after a hasty trial were hanged at the Elms, in Smithfield, at that time the usual place of execution. It appears that Fitz Osbert did not lose his reputation amongst the people with his life: for it is said, that after his death vast numbers of persons resorted to Smithfield, expecting that miracles would be performed, and that they carried away as holy relics pieces of the earth on which his blood had fallen.

In 1271 part of the steeple, which probably had been much injured during the attack on Fitz Osbert, fell down, and caused the death of several persons. It seems, however, to have been repaired soon afterwards; for in 1284 we find that one Ducket, a goldsmith, who had seriously wounded a person named Ralph Crepin (under what circumstances is not mentioned), took refuge in this church, and slept in the steeple. While there, certain friends of Crepin entered during the night, and violating the sanctuary, first slew him, and then so placed the body as to induce the belief that he had committed suicide. A verdict to this effect was accordingly returned at the inquisition, and the body was interred with customary indignities. The real circumstances, however, being afterwards discovered through the evidence of a boy, who it appears was with Ducket in his voluntary confinement, the murderers, amongst whom was a woman, were apprehended and executed. On this occurrence, the church was interdicted for a time, and the doors and windows were stopped up with brambles.

The old steeple was not entirely rebuilt until 1469, when the Common Council ordered that Bow bell should be rung nightly at nine o'clock. In 1512 some additions were made to the upper part of the steeple, and Stow says, "the arches, or bows thereupon, with the lanthorns, five in number, to wit, one at each corner, and one on the top in the middle, upon the arches, were afterwards finished with stone, brought from Caen in Normandy." It was proposed that these lanterns should have been glazed and illuminated, to serve as beacons for travellers; but it does not appear that this was ever done. The first rector mentioned by Newcourt is William de Cilecester, presented Feb. 1287; and the earliest monument in the church of which we have any record was in memory of Sir John Coventry, who was Lord Mayor in 1425. Weever gives his epitaph.

The advowson of St. Mary-le-Bow belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury; it is the chief of his thirteen peculiars. By the great fire of 1666 the old church was destroyed; and in 1671 the present edifice was commenced by Sir Christopher Wren. After its erection, the parish was united to two others, namely, Allhallows, Honey-lane, and St. Pancras, Soper-lane; and as the right of presenting to the latter of these is also vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that of the former in the Grocers' Company, the archbishop nominates twice consecutively to the united rectory, and then the Grocers' Company nominates once. The present rector is the Rev. Archdeacon A. Hamilton.

The body of the church is not remarkable as an architectural composition, although in the interior it is bold and handsome. An arcade on either side divides it into a nave and side aisles, and on the face of these arcades rise Corinthian columns, terminated by an entablature which supports a large waggon-headed ceiling, ornamented with bands containing rosettes and foliage. There is a gallery in each aisle, which greatly interferes with the general effect of the interior. At the west end there is a small organ supported on the framing which encloses a doorway below. The altar-piece consists of Corinthian pilasters and entablature, bearing a pediment, surmounted by carved imitations of candles. The interior is well lighted by clere-story and other windows.

Campanili or bell towers, which probably first arose in Byzantium, and were not generally known earlier than the seventh or eighth century, were not originally an essential part of a church; but in those instances where they did occur were at some distance from it, and formed a distinct building. Wren has contrived, in all his churches, to preserve this character for his steeples as much as possible, by commencing them in all cases directly from the ground. In the beautiful example before us, being connected with the main building merely by a corridor, we obtain the campanile, for the most part in its proper shape—distinct and unattached, whereby the effect of its great height is increased, and its form, as the small proportion which the base bears to the height is more apparent, becomes picturesque and striking. To describe, or criticise at length, the steeple of Bow church would now be supererogatory. Opinion has stamped it as one of the most successful works of its class, both as regards design and construction, and with this opinion we perfectly agree.

WALKING DRESS OF THE CLERGY.

The canons by which the clergy of the Church of England are professedly governed, and by which, in fact, they are governed, as far as they are governed at all, require in those "having any ecclesiastical living" a separate and distinctive dress.

The canon in question would be complied with by the clergy wearing a canonical coat or cassock at ordinary times, superadding to it, both on all public solemnities, and on every other dress occasion, the gown of their ministry or degree, the hood, the scarf; and, out of doors, the square cap.

The town clergy might wear the cassock and gown, and the country clergy the cassock alone; and the gown might generally be superadded for warmth, or left off for coolness—omitted at home and worn abroad.

In winter the cassock might be made of cloth, or of any other very warm material. And in summer it might be worn of black cashmere, bombazine, or silk. Indeed in the present day there are so many new inventions for every want—which would extend in this line if what we are recommending were adopted—that there would be no lack of materials, soft and strong, warm and soft, to suit every varied constitution, and liking, and climate, and season. In warm weather, it might probably be worn single-breasted, and buttoned straight up the middle; and in cold, as it is generally now made, double-breasted, it might either be made so loose as to allow for any quantity of wraps to be worn underneath; or, if fitting the body like a coat, the canon provides for a priest's cloak being thrown over it when required. For walking and riding, the cassock might be made the length of an ordinary great coat; and for dress and solemn occasions, it might have that flowing length which seems most proper to it. If these things were attended to, we doubt whether there is any kind of dress worn by any class of persons in this country which would possess equal comfort or healthiness; affording the means of increasing it to any warmth, or depressing it to almost any coolness; and having what are considered the highest requisites of clothing, the qualities of covering entirely, of being warm, and loose. And it may be mentioned, that, when once adopted, it would not be found more expensive, if so much so, as that now ordinarily worn.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 4.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Knight, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the city and garrison of Gibraltar; and her Majesty has been further pleased to appoint the said Sir Robert Thomas Wilson to be Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Henry Havelock, of her Majesty's 13th Regiment of Foot, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following Officers, in the service of the East India Company, to be companions of the said Order:—Brevet-Major James Fraser, of the 11th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry. Brevet-Major Augustus Abbott, of the Bengal Artillery. Brevet-Major C. E. T. Oldfield, of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry. Brevet-Major G. Broadfoot, of the 34th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. Brevet-Major (local rank in Affghanistân) George Hall M'Gregor, of the Bengal Artillery.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 22.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint James Hook, Esq., in the room of Michael Linning Melville, Esq., promoted, to be her Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration in the mixed British and Foreign Courts of Commission established at Sierra Leone, under the treaties and conventions with foreign Powers for the suppression of the slave trade.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 1.—In pursuance of an act passed in the third year of his late Majesty King William IV., entitled "An Act for regulating Schools of Anatomy," the Right Hon. Sir James Robert Graham, Bart., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, has appointed Rutherford Alcock and John Hacot, Esqrs., to be Inspectors of Anatomy in England and Wales; and Andrew Wood, M.D., to be Inspector of Anatomy in Scotland.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 4.

Brevet.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.—Major Robert Pattison, of the 13th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captain Henry Havelock, of the 13th Regiment of Foot. Captain Arthur Philip Savage Wilkinson, of the 13th Regiment of Foot. Captain Hamlet Wade, of the 13th Regiment of Foot. Captain James H. Fenwick, of the 13th Regiment of Foot.

To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies only—Captain Augustus Abbott, Bengal Artillery. Captain Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield, 5th Regiment Bengal Light Infantry. Captain George Broadfoot, 34th Madras Native Infantry. Captain Thomas Seaton, 35th Bengal Native Infantry. Captain Henry Pelham Burn, 1st Bengal Native Infantry. Captain Edward Rowland Mainwaring, 16th Bengal Native Infantry. Captain Julius Brockman Backhouse, Bengal Artillery. Captain Astley George Francis John Younghusband, 35th Bengal Native Infantry.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies only—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Monteath, 35th Bengal Native Infantry.

To have the local rank of Major in Affghanistan—Lieutenant George Hall M'Gregor, Bengal Artillery.

ADMIRALTY, OCTOBER.

Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieutenant John Fraser to be Captain, vice Palliser, deceased. Second Lieutenant David Blyth to be First Lieutenant, vice Fraser, promoted.

This *Gazette* contains notices that the following places have been duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein:—St. Marie's Catholic Church, Bury, Lancashire. St. Mary's Chapel, Llanarth, Monmouthshire. The Caledonian Church, All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. RALEIGH and T. S. GOODE, Manchester, merchants. T. S. GOODE, Manchester, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—S. YOUNGER, Great Tower-street, merchant.—B. J. Wood, Liverpool, optician.—A. MATHE and S. MOORE, Liverpool, merchants.—B. HARGREAVES, Manchester, tailor. R. HARRIS, Birmingham, glass manufacturer.—M. PEARSON, Workington, Cumberland, chemist. S. THORP, Manchester, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—H. DONALDSON, Dunfermline, manufacturer.—G. and J. HYMERS, Galashiels, manufacturers. E. STEVEN and Co., Glasgow, cotton spinners.—J. HUTCHISON, Leith, merchant.—B. FORRESTER and Co., Glasgow, merchants.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 7.

5th Foot: Lieut. J. D. Bourdieu to be Captain, vice Ward: Second-Lieut. G. B. Milburn to be First-Lieutenant, vice Du Bourdieu.—6th Foot: D. H. Robington to be Ensign, vice Bishop. 7th Foot: Ensign T. Bolton to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart. 22nd Foot: J. P. Molnie to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Campbell.—27th Foot: Ensign J. T. D'Arcy Hutton to be Lieutenant, vice Prior. 50th Foot: C. F. H. Barlow, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Bean. 58th Foot: Assistant-Surgeon R. Bannatine, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Denny.—65th Foot: Ensign T. G. Knox to be Lieutenant, vice Wise; G. Meyler to be Ensign, vice Knox.

Rifle Brigade: Second-Lieutenant the Hon. R. Charteris to be First-Lieutenant, vice Ward; the Hon. J. S. Jocelyn to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Charteris.

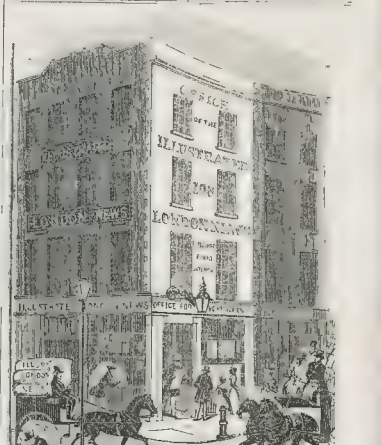
HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces: Assistant-Surgeon W. Denny, vice Cooper, appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons; G. Butler, vice Ross.

MEMORANDUM.—The names of the gentlemen appointed to an Ensigncy in the 36th Foot, on the 27th ult., are Francis Joseph Cresswell, not Frederick, as before stated.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. W. PALMER, Old Buckenham, Norfolk, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—B. HOLMES, Birmingham, bootmaker. W. MATTHEWS, Bushey, carpenter. J. M'CONNAL, Liverpool, tea dealer. J. C. SMITH, Woolwich, Kent, grocer. J. BURTON, Levenshulme, Lancashire, victualler.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 4, 1849, is 35s. 6½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.



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The Royal George Yacht. Woolwich Dock Yard. Her Majesty's arrival, previous to the embarkation for Scotland. Embarkation of the Queen for her northern dominions. Her Majesty going on board the Royal George. Chopping the Hawser. Hauling off the Coal Barge. Passing the Nore. Deer Stalking in the Highlands. The Throne Room, Holyrood Palace, and Ancient Regalia. View of Dalkeith, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Portrait of a Highlander in Ancient Costume. Portrait of a High and Baggage. View of Edinburgh. The Palace of Scone. Carron Water. View of Edinburgh, from the Calton Hill. Edinburgh Castle, from the Grass Market. View of Dunkeld. View of Perth, from Kinnoul Hill. View of Stanley Castle, the Ladies' Rock, &c. Bridge of Earn, Perth. Trafalgar Square. Nelson's Column. Grouse shooting in the Moors of Scotland. View of Loch Erne. Ruins on the Island of Devenish. St. Paul's, Covent Garden. The Fashions. The Queen in Edinburgh, leaving the Royal Institution. The Doncaster St. Leger. The Doncaster Cup. Buck Shooting in the Highlands. Her Majesty leaving the Duchess of Athol's. The Queen entering Perth. Entrance into Dunkeld. Taymouth Castle.—Broadsword Dance. Taymouth Castle.—Highland Reel. The Queen leaving Perth. Her Majesty on board. Group.—Newhaven Fishwomen. The Queen and the Prince viewing "Moose Meg." The Queen and Prince Albert leaving Drummond Castle. Map of the North Eastern Boundary between the British Possessions and the United States. Curraghmore. Portrait of the celebrated Mare, Bessy. Portrait of Lord Palmerston. Tour of her Majesty in Scotland.—Illustrations of seven Triumphal Arches. The Queen and Prince Albert entering Taymouth Park. The Queen and the Prince leaving Taymouth, and passing Kenmore. Her Majesty and the Prince embarking on Loch Tay. View of Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane. Her Majesty at Loch Erne Head, changing horses. The Royal Barge. Steps erected for the Queen's landing at Auchmore. The Royal Ferry on Loch Tay. The Queen and Prince Albert landing at Auchmore. Auchmore House, Kilun. View of Kilin, from the Bridge. Gate at Drummond Castle.—The 42nd Highlanders marching out. Portrait of a Chorus Church Boy. Somerset House Stamp Office. All Souls' Church, Langham Place. Her Majesty and Prince Albert at Granton Pier, besides many other engravings.

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LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, October 6, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 23] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There are several circumstances strongly urged upon our attention, by the immediate events of the times, which almost gather themselves into the nature of an appeal to all good men to consider promptly and seriously the present condition of the great body of the people. Towards the close of the last week a sort of mock-meeting of Parliament took place, for the purpose of effecting by commission its further prorogation until the month of November, and we are now led to express a strong hope that it will then meet, without the usual additional delay, for the purpose of legislating upon the practical moral lessons which have been taught it, in all forms and from all quarters, since the last closing of its sessional deliberations.

The distress, the riots, the revenue, the poor-law, all combine to form an imposing array of legislatorial difficulties with which the spirit and virtue and wisdom of the country must be invoked to grapple without delay. The aspect of affairs has, indeed, grown to a crisis, and, for the sake of the future destinies of England, that crisis must be met manfully and at once.

In the first place, all reflective persons must be seriously struck by the last return of the state revenue. Notwithstanding the levy of £313,844 in income-tax, there is still a deficiency upon the quarter of no less than £67,473. This is an alarming progress in the wrong direction, and in the teeth of the strong and decided panacea by which our difficulties were to be cured. It is alarming, not in a mere pecuniary sense, but only as showing that without the income tax there would have been a falling off of £381,277 in one quarter's revenue—deducted by the *poverty of the country* from the treasury of the state—through the want of means on the part of the people to procure those articles of consumption which determine so much, not only the amount of money resources on the one hand, but of national prosperity on the other. Now, this is a mere fact, though an appalling one; and although it should be discussed independent of party and referred to the acts of no particular Government, yet it is a great confirmation of the existence of a terrible distress which it is the business of the ruling and legislating power to seek to remedy at once.

The riots and disturbances in the manufacturing districts have been, no doubt, terrible drawbacks to the increase of revenue through the Customs and Excise (the case which we printed in a former article from Stockbridge alone would, in a wider application to the entire field of agitation, prove this indubitably); but even these riots have disclosed also a condition of public suffering which the state should alleviate; and they and the new Poor-law combine to impose upon us the necessity of legislating upon some enlarged principles of liberal humanity, to work wholesome and cheering relief, and progressive amelioration in the entire prospects of the labouring poor. It is all nonsense to mix up party in this business—which is the business of Christianity, not of politics, and, although we find the Whigs badgering the Tories, the Tories the Whigs, and the Radicals both, upon this behoof—and although we see the blame beat like a tennis-ball from faction to faction, or from post to pillar of opinion, yet the great truth glares prominent and paramount before us, that the millions are distressed in a paralysing and most afflicting degree, and that their condition must be remedied, as far as human wisdom can remedy it, before the country can hope for any fair and contentful distribution of national happiness.

The evidences upon this head multiply from all quarters—and, among the rest, from the bench of justice, and the carefully qualified admissions of the ever-cautious law. We are just going to quote a sentence from the charge of the unwilling Lord Abinger — a charge, however, which in its general terms we hold to be as reprehensible as that of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, which preceded it, appeared admirable in all respects. We cannot help thinking that Lord Abinger's charge is essentially political, that it is a Tory charge in fact—when it ought only to be Conservative of opinion—that it propounds views when it should only have touched generalities, that it implies an animus when it should have been most scrupulously impartial and pure. We do not mean that it tends to prejudge or harm the case of the prisoners, but that it is clearly a speech of doctrine, and occasionally very bad doctrine too, a political essay that might have excited applause from the House of Lords, but, as having emanated from the bench of justice, will meet with as little favour from the good sense of the community, as did the equivocal taste which conferred upon the unscrupulous pander to the late Marquis of Hertford the dignity and character of "an excellent man." But to our purpose of quoting the truths which we have been thus justified in implying his lordship to have been "unwilling" to admit. *Ecce signum*—"You are aware, gentlemen, that occasional reverses in the tide of prosperity in a manufacturing and commercial nation must occur, and that when they occur they must produce, to a greater or less extent, much distress and privation among the labouring classes. I presume that the state of the country for some months, if not for some years, back may be traced to some of these checks in the tide of commercial and manufacturing prosperity. Much has been said of the privations to which the working classes have been reduced, and I make no doubt they are considerable, for it cannot be denied that many of the usual channels of trade have been interrupted, and that there was existing a general feeling of despondency among commercial men as to the advantage of engaging in commercial enterprises, the result of which was attended with great uncertainty."

Now, here is in itself an acknowledgment of misfortune within misfortune—of calamity rushing from its own source—of the bubble of distress spreading and widening over the waters of society, until it has blended with, and become a part of, the entire stream. And in another sentence his lordship says, "the dissatisfaction of the lower classes does not seem to have originated *in any voluntary feeling*:" implying, in other words, that, if their misery and privation had not been excessive, no existing class of agitators would have possessed the power, at once mischievous and melancholy, of leading them so fatally astray. This neither justifies nor much palliates the disturbances; but it does prove a condition of affliction requiring legislation energetic, immediate, and humane. This condition is most completely affirmed by the startling revenue return of the quarter, which is as the very ghost of the country's poverty spreading its arms before its affrighted face.

Nor can we help thinking with a contemporary, that the state of the Poor-laws is among the proximate causes of the distress which is thus admitted and proved. The *Standard* puts forward a position well worth examining upon this point:—"The excise revenue," it remarks, "and every other branch of revenue which depends upon general consumption, has been *steadily* diminishing since the *new Poor-law Bill came into operation. This surely cannot be the effect of accident*; this surely must demonstrate to all men not utterly stupified by the nonsense of the Malthusian economists, that there is something financially wrong in the change — something that affects injuriously classes which once imagined themselves secure from the reflection of blows administered to mere labourers—classes that lately would feel indignant at the hypothesis of any supposed identity between their interests and the interests of the poor. We have again and again endeavoured to show how it is that the new Poor-law affects all classes except the class of monied capitalists, and to prove that the interests of all classes—with the exception stated—are indeed identical. Whether we have succeeded in our proof it is not for us to say; but they who dispute our proposition are surely bound to show how, if that proposition be false, we see the extraordinary *phenomenon*, that since the new Poor-law came into operation the condition of all classes has steadily retrograded, *as proved by infallible financial tests*."

Now, whether this be the case or not, the subject is worth inquiry—all subjects, indeed, are worth inquiry—Corn-laws, free trade, any, every thing, the discussion of which will either point to the reasons or the remedies of the distress that is spread abroad.

The fact disclosed by the revenue returns that the people, as a multitude, are fearfully retrograding in their means of procuring the necessaries of human life is a humane question; and its consequence,—that the national treasury is proportionably diminishing in its natural resources,—a financial question which no country can afford to tamper with, and no Government can dare to neglect. The call of all classes should be for prompt, vigorous, and Christian legislation upon this all-absorbing interest, the personal (and, as in some measure bearing upon it, we may add, the religious and educational) condition of the people.

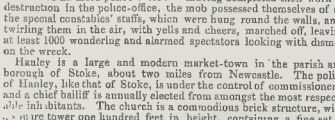
MARKET-PLACE, HANLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.

We last week presented our readers with a view of the Parsonage House, Hanley, the residence of Dr. Vale, which was burned to the ground, during the late unhappy riots in the Staffordshire Potteries, and for which a number of misguided wretches (as will be seen by a report of the trials, to be found in another part of our paper) are now undergoing the various penalties which the law awards to this aggravated and alarming species of crime. Above all other parts of the disturbed districts, the misguided mob of Staffordshire have acquired a "bad eminence" for being foremost in the work of misrule, and establishing a reign of terror, by the perpetration of atrocities to which the people of this country are happily not familiar. These circumstances invest the scenes of these disorders and outbreaks

with more than usual interest, and it is therefore that we have been induced to lay before our readers the above sketch of the town of Hanley. It will be remembered that at this place the mob first commenced those daring violations of the law which threatened for awhile to inspire the most frightful terrors in the minds of the orderly and well-disposed. The following description of the outrage, during the progress of the mob, may not be uninteresting:—

About ten o'clock the cry was raised, "To the lock-up!"—"Release the prisoners!" and in about five minutes they had effected their work, having released some half-dozen prisoners, not one of whom was confined on any charge arising out of the turn-out, or connected with recent disturbances of the peace. Behton, one of the Hanley police, who was at the lock-up at the time of the attack, was roughly handled, and with some difficulty made his escape. After their successful attack on the police station, the mob became more emboldened, and forthwith commenced an attack on the police-office itself, smashed the windows, and completely ransacked the place—tearing up many of the papers and books, with which they strewed the streets; and one fellow was heard boastingly to exclaim, "We shall have no more police-rates!" Having completed their work of destruction in the police-office, the mob possessed themselves of all the special constables' staffs, which were hung round the walls, and, twirling them in the air, with yells and cheers, marched off, leaving at least 1000 wondering and alarmed spectators looking with dismay on the wreck.

Hanley is a large and modern market-town in the parish and borough of Stoke, about two miles from Newcastle. The police of Hanley, like that of Stoke, is under the control of commissioners, and a chief bailiff is annually elected from amongst the most respectable inhabitants. The church is a commodious brick structure, with a square tower one hundred feet in height, containing a fine set of bells. There are various other places of worship belonging to dissenters of all denominations. There are two markets in the week (on Wednesday and Saturday), and four fairs in the year. We trust it may be long ere Hanley is again disgraced by such scenes as those to which we have already alluded. [We shall give an engraving in our next of the burning of Albion House, Shelton, the residence of William Parkes, Esquire, Magistrate.]



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.—The *Times* of Wednesday contains the following significant paragraph with regard to the Celestial Empire:—"*On dit*, that overtures have been made by an influential party in China to the British authorities in that country, the objects of which are to depose the Emperor, to establish another form of government, and to enter, should the revolution succeed, into terms of amity with Great Britain, both political and commercial."

FRANCE.—The *Journal des Debats* informs us that the Algerine war may last three years more, which is not surprising, Jugurtha and others having resisted the Romans much longer, and that, consequently, the 75,000 men demanded by General Bugeaud must be granted him.

The differences between England and America being settled, the American Ambassador to France, General Cass, has signified to his Government his wish to return to the United States, and will leave Paris as soon as he shall have received his letters of recall.

The Egyptian steamer, the Nile, containing the presents from Mehemet Ali to his Majesty Louis Philippe, arrived at Marseilles on the 4th instant. These presents consist of eight beautiful Arabian horses, and several magnificent shawls. His Excellency Artin Bey, the Viceroy's Secretary, who is charged to present them, arrived in the steamer.

By the Paris papers of Sunday it appears that M. Guizot has undertaken to avoid the difficulties of the right of search treaty, by proposing altogether a new treaty, in which France engages to exert herself energetically to repress the slave trade. If so, she must change her commanders, crews, ships, and orders on the coast of Africa. This M. Guizot is prepared to do. But, as General Cass has been consulted in the concoction of the new treaty, it is feared that it is not likely to be altogether to English taste.

The passive resistance of the vineyard owners in the south of France, and the quarrel between them and the revenue officers, continue some disquietude. M. Duchatel is said to have gone expressly to Bordeaux to see into this business. The American tariff has much increased the depression of the vine-owners. Accounts from Lyons and Marseilles are equally gloomy, especially from the former, where the American tariff strikes severely at the manufacture and export of silks.

The new penal code and code of criminal procedure, which, by order of the Pope, have been drawn up by a committee composed of the most eminent legists in Italy, presided over by Cardinal Bernetti, have just been published. These two codes, entitled *Regolamento Organico di Procedura Criminale*, and *Regolamento organico sui delitti sue le pene*, are a real work of improvement, and bear the mark of an enlightened philanthropy. By them all the privileges and exemptions hitherto enjoyed by the higher classes are abolished. They establish the perfect equality of all citizens before the law, that no person can be withdrawn from his natural judges. They maintain no exceptional tribunals, except the ecclesiastical ones, and those only for persons in orders, and for crimes and misdemeanours committed in the exercise of their functions. The punishment of death is preserved, but restricted to a very small number of crimes. All other punishments evidently have for object the amendment of the individuals on whom they are inflicted. As to foreigners, the enactments which bear on them are exceedingly liberal. After a delay of two months together in any part of the Pontifical States, they are no longer to be amenable in criminal matters to the police authorities, but to the ordinary tribunals, and in all cases in which they shall be found guilty of misdemeanours, or slight offences with extenuating circumstances, they are to be condemned to the smallest amount of punishment.—*Galignani*.

Queen Christina of Spain on Monday arrived from Malmaison at her house in the Rue de Courcelles, for the purpose of receiving the distinguished Spaniards who were desirous of paying their respects on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth-day of her daughter, Isabella II.

The Belgian journals announce the departure of the King and Queen of the Belgians on Sunday morning for Paris. Their Majesties were to arrive on Monday evening at St. Cloud.

The *Quotidienne* having stated that when the royal family were leaving Eu, the officer who commanded the escort fell from his horse, and was subsequently run over by two of the royal carriages, and so much injured that he died on the following day; the *Messager* asserts that the officer alluded to, after having fallen from his horse, immediately remounted, not having received the slightest injury, and resumed his place at the head of his detachment.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, Oct. 3.—Notwithstanding the promptitude with which the Bank of Lisbon has again come forward to assist the distressing urgencies of the Government, and the financial arrangement which has just been entered into with some of the first houses of Oporto, the greatest discontent and panic prevails amongst all classes of the public *employés*, and those immediately interested in the transactions of the money market. Two hundred and twenty-six contos have been already paid for British claims, the holders of these papers are, therefore, unwilling to advance a farthing more till some arrangement in the shape of reimbursement takes place on the part of Government.

On Friday last Count Stroganoff, Chargé d'Affaires of the Emperor of Russia, was presented in all customary form, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to their Majesties.

The convention for the settlement of all claims betwixt Brazil and Portugal is about to be immediately brought to a termination.

In the *United Service Gazette* we read with no small degree of astonishment, "that her Majesty's schooner Lynx, Commander Burslem, had left the river to assist at the wreck of a vessel bound to Falmouth with a cargo of *cotton goods*!"

GERMANY.—BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The Rev. Messrs. Tydow and Von Gerlach, who have been to England to make themselves acquainted with the nature and ordinances of the English Episcopal Church, are said to be convinced that the German Protestant Church cannot be united with it.—*Hamburg Papers*, Oct. 7. Oct. 3. Their Majesties the King and Queen have returned from Neufchatel, and Princess Albert and her children from Kamonz. Oct 6.—The marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Mary, daughter of his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, to his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Bavaria, was solemnized yesterday in the Royal Palace. The marriage took place by proxy, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia representing the august Bridegroom.

LUBECK, Oct. 4.—The British war-steamer Rhadamanthus arrived yesterday evening at Travemunde, and put to sea again this morning; it is to convey to Cronstadt Lord Stuart de Rothesay, British Ambassador at the Russian Court, and his lady.

LIMBURG, Sept. 19.—The diet of Galicia was opened to-day. A much greater number of members than usual was present. We hear that his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand will go to the frontier to meet the Emperor of Russia on his journey from Wosnosensk to Warsaw.

The Austrian Government has issued an order relative to the employment of children in manufactories. No child is to work younger than nine years old, nor none then, unless they have been three years frequenting school, and receiving religious instruction. From nine to twelve years, children must not work above ten hours. From twelve to sixteen, children must not work above twelve hours, with one hour's interval. No boy or girl under sixteen to work at night.

FRANKFORT.—The accounts from Leipsic respecting the commencement of the Michaelmas fair are on the whole favourable. Very large wholesale purchases have been made. The *Leipsic Gazette* contains a letter from Berlin, which says—"It is reported here that the King has rejected a bill relative to the press which was presented to him, observing that it was his firm intention to give the people a measure really founded on the liberty of the press. We are the more tempted to believe this statement, as the King has more than once declared that the liberty of the press, far from being injurious to the existence of a true monarchy, constitutes one of the essential conditions of its existence."

The *Frankfort Journal* states, under date Zurich, the 3rd inst., that a collision had taken place in the Val de Travers the day on which the King of Prussia had visited that district, in consequence of the *exaltés* having pulled down the triumphal arches erected on the passage of his Majesty. In reference to this incident, the correspondent of the *Times* observes—"Although certain of the ultra-Radicals of Switzerland committed, as detailed in the above paragraph, an outrage which would indicate their disapprobation of a trifling act of courtesy paid in the Val de Travers to the King of Prussia on his late visit, his Majesty seems not to have been deterred from pursuing the liberal course upon which he had entered. The Suffragan Bishop of Treves having refused to pledge himself by oath, on the eve of his consecration, not to correspond directly with the Court of Rome, and to send to Rome, as was the case under the Hardenberg ban, all the correspondence, bulls, and briefs, the King of Prussia, who was then at Cologne, ordered that clause to be expunged from the oath."

MUNICH, Oct. 2.—THE INDIAN MAILS.—The negotiations of England with the Austrian and other German Governments, for the transit of the overland Indian mails by way of Trieste, &c. &c., we are assured, nearly concluded, and an English courier, with the mail, has either already taken, or will very shortly take, this route. *Leipsic Gazette*.

A letter from Copenhagen states that a peasant of Bornlund, in the Island of Zealand, whilst ploughing, discovered two gold urns filled with ashes, classed with following articles, and buried in the top of the cover a figure of Odin, the Jupiter of the Scandinavians. This figure is represented standing, bearing on one shoulder the two crows Hunin (Thought) and Munin (Memory), and, at its feet, two wolves, symbols of his power. The urns are exactly alike, in good preservation, and richly ornamented. The gold is exceedingly thin except at the edges; they are about nine inches in diameter, and nine inches in height from the foot, but not the figure, and their weight is a little more than 2lbs. The peasant has delivered them to the Government, which paid him the value of the gold, and ordered them to be deposited in the museum of Copenhagen. They are supposed to belong to the 10th century.

Some serious differences appear to have broken out between the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Canton of Argau, in Switzerland. It is even apprehended that all communication across the frontier may be broken off.

RUSSIA.—ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—As soon as his Imperial Highness was informed, while on his journey, of the disaster at Kasan, he immediately resolved to give 50,000 silver rubles from his privy purse towards the relief of the sufferers. The other members of the imperial family have given 15,000 silver rubles. We hear that the department of finance is authorised to allot 100,000 silver rubles to the same purpose. Large contributions are making here for this benevolent purpose, and will doubtless take place throughout the empire. The Emperor immediately resolved to change the plan of his tour, and visit the unfortunate city, which he did not at first intend.

The *Morning Post*, in speaking of the speech of Mr. Featherstonehaugh, one of the commissioners appointed by the late Government to survey the disputed boundary on the sides of Maine and New Brunswick, delivered last week at the Cornwall Polytechnic Association, says:—"Mr. Featherstonehaugh maintains, that though Great Britain has *insisted upon* less than her right, *she never claimed more* than she was entitled to under the treaty of 1783. This will be made matter of charge against Lord Ashburton by those who think that a nation ought to be always extreme in asserting her right, though the thing claimed should be worthless or even burthensome. For our part we were gratified to know that Great Britain never made an unjust claim, and our gratification is not in the slightest degree diminished by knowing, also, that she has not burthened herself with a useless and dangerous addition to her already too little compact North American possessions."

AMERICA.—An American paper says, that copies of the British treaty and correspondence, published first in a certain paper, were stolen from the files of the United States Senate, with the connivance of a United States senator, sworn to secrecy until the injunction was removed. It was then sent to New York and published, for the purpose of depreciating the President and Mr. Webster. We learn further that the whole transaction will soon be brought to light.

AMERICAN NEWS.—ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN CANADA.—By the Great Western, Lieutenant Hosken, R.N., which vessel arrived at Kingroad, Bristol, on Wednesday night, at half-past eleven o'clock, we have received New York papers to the 29th ult., being 14 days later than previous advices. The Great Western brought 37 passengers, amongst whom was Lord Morpeth, who, we are happy to state, returns to his own country in good health and spirits. The news from the United States is of a very inanimate character. The newspapers are chiefly occupied in discussing the prospects of the contending parties for the next Presidential election. Mr. Clay is to be the Whig candidate, and Mr. Tyler will have the support of the democratic party. The Americans appear perfectly satisfied with the Ashburton treaty.

If the intelligence from the United States, however, be unimportant, not so the news from Canada, by which we learn that the Governor-General, finding it difficult or impossible to carry on affairs with his late advisers, had resolved to try a change, and introduce into the Council, and into public offices, some of the leaders of the French Canadians and the British Reformers. At his urgent request, therefore, Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin, with several of their political friends, had joined the Council. The reasons for this proceeding were expressed in a letter, addressed by Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Lafontaine, who accepts the office of Attorney-General of Lower Canada, in the place of Mr. Ogden. Mr. Draper, the Attorney-General of Upper Canada, has given in his resignation. This appointment, with a seat in the Council, was to be offered to Mr. Baldwin. These changes have given great offence to the Tory party, who are quite furious. Some of them even go so far as to threaten another outbreak, in consequence of yielding to the French party and ultra-Radicals.

Mr. Girouard, who is proposed by Governor Bagot for a seat in the Council, was one of the active movers in the events of 1837-8, and a reward of £500 was offered and paid for his apprehension.

The following, from the *Rochester Democrat*, shows that the dissatisfaction with the late appointments by the Governor, has extended to the Parliament of Canada:—There is trouble in the Canadian Parliament. The Governor-General, in trying to administer the government upon "conciliation principles," is likely to find himself entirely unsupported. By calling into his cabinet men of liberal principles, he has offended the Tories and a portion of the so-called Reformers, who together command a majority in Parliament. Mr. Draper, one of the highest officers of Government, has resigned; and it is expected that there will be a general breaking up of the cabinet. It is also rumoured that Parliament will be dissolved. If so, there will be another general election, which will be attended with unusual excitement.

NEW ORLEANS.—A duel was fought near the Sugar Refinery, between our postmaster and a gentleman connected with the St. Louis cathedral. The weapons used were small swords. Both parties received flesh wounds. The difficulty grew out of the late controversy between the bishop and members. Two more duels are on the tapis, and these "affairs of honour" will not cease until a *frost* comes, which always destroys affairs of this kind, as well as the yellow fever.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 18, 1842.—Letters from the capital, by yesterday's mail, are without anything of interest, except that the murderers of Mr. Egerton and his wife have been, it is thought, discovered, and are now in prison, undergoing their examination. If the persons arrested are really the murderers, the perpetrators of this horrid deed are natives, not foreigners, as was generally supposed at first.

A prolific vein of gold, extending nearly twenty miles, has been discovered near the Bay of Francisco, in Upper California.

The Mexican manufacturers are clamouring loudly for protection duties on coarse cotton and woollen cloths.

The new Mexican tariff goes into operation on the 1st of November. The duties are reduced about one-half.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the whole suite, attended divine service in St. George's Chapel. The Rev. C. W. Knyvett read the first part of the service, the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford and the Rev. W. Cavendish officiated at the altar.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty walked out in the royal pleasure grounds, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe and the Hon. Miss Hamilton. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, in a carriage and four, attended by Lord Rivers, General Bowater, Captain Duncombe, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. The royal party drove to Swinley, where they had some excellent sport, shooting in the royal preserves. In the afternoon his Royal Highness drove her Majesty out in the park in a pony phaeton, followed by a carriage and four, in which were the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe and the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton. Colonel Arbuthnot and General Sir Edward Bowater attended on horseback. Her Majesty and the Prince called on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore on their return to the Castle.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out in the royal pleasure grounds in a pony phaeton, her Majesty driving. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by Lady Lyttelton, rode out in a pony carriage and four, followed by the Countess of Dalmore and the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, in another pony carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lord Byron, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Sir E. Bowater, rode on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady C. Dundas, took walking exercise in the morning, and in the afternoon rode out in a carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert did Mr. F. Newenham the honour of sitting to him for a full-length portrait for the Junior United Service Club.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out in the Little Park, in a pony phaeton, her Majesty driving. In the afternoon her Majesty, attended by the Countess of Dunmore, rode out in a pony carriage and four, attended by her usual suite.

The Duke of Wellington, on his return to town from attending the funeral of the Marquis Wellesley, did not stay longer than half an hour at Apsley-house, but departed at a quarter-past two for Walmer Castle.

The Archbishop of York and Lady Harriet Harcourt respectively gave the magnificent dinner and ball at Bishopthorpe Palace, on the occasion of those parts of York Minster recently restored and completed by her.

We regret to learn that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has for some days been confined to her apartments. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have visited her Royal Highness daily, besides making frequent inquiries.

His serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, nephew of her

LIGHT BREAD.—An intelligent individual, who signs himself "A stranger in London," has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor on the subject of the Bread Act, in which he points out the following facts, which will be found well worthy the attention of housekeepers generally. "The last Bread act makes it obligatory on bakers to sell certain descriptions of bread (those in general use) by weight, and to keep scales and weights in their shops, for the purpose of weighing it. If I am not mistaken, the act further obliges them, when they send out bread for delivery at their customers' houses, to send weights and scales with it. This part of the act is not, I think, complied with here, though I have observed it in other parts of the United Kingdom. I understand from those who get their bread weighed at the counter, that most of the loaves are found deficient in weight, and require a piece of bread to be added to make the loaf full 2lb. or 4lb., as the case may be. I have no doubt of this being so, having observed it myself. From this I am warranted in concluding that the greatest proportion of the bread carried round by bakers' servants to customers is under weight. I therefore take the liberty of calling your lordship's attention to the matter, and if such clause be in the Bread act, having it enforced."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER THE BANKRUPT LAW.—A printed circular has recently been published by a Mr. John Dufrene, complaining of the injustice of an imprisonment in the Queen's Bench prison, of which he has been the victim upwards of thirty years. Whatever may be the merits of Mr. Dufrene, or whatever may be the causes which have led to his imprisonment, it is sufficiently apparent the case demands, without delay, an investigation that shall give him his liberty, or if he have acted dishonestly, define his punishment and inflict it. The very fact of a man having been thirty years in prison upon anything but a final adjudication of his case, is a disgrace to the laws of the country, and an evil that should at once be remedied.

ALARMING FIRE IN WESTMINSTER.—Shortly after two o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out at a Mr. Streak's, baker, Horseferry-road. Several engines soon arrived and subdued the flames, but not before property nearly £200 in value was destroyed. On the outbreak of the fire the turncock of the district was sent for, and on his way was observed to stumble and fall; having regained his feet he proceeded to the spot, cleared the plug, and turned on the water, when he instantly fell back and almost immediately expired—from over-excitement, no doubt.

THE LATE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE. On Tuesday the reward of £4.30, which had been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of the extensive and singular robbery of diamonds, to the amount of £2000, which was committed in Covent-garden theatre on the evening of Wednesday, the 6th inst., upon the person of a foreign gentleman, was augmented to the sum of £1000. The most strenuous exertions have been made by the police to discover the perpetrators, but without effect. The general opinion of the police is, that they have escaped with their valuable booty to the Continent.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY. On Monday a special general court of proprietors was held at the New Zealand House, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the company's stock. In the absence of the Governor (Joseph Somes, Esq.), H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P., took the chair. Among those present were, Sir Isaac Goldsmid, Bart., Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, Charles Buller, Esq., M.P., Ross Donelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., Captain Nairne, Mr. Sheriff Pilcher, Messrs. Hibbert, Vincent, Clare, Wills, Young, &c. The minutes of the previous meeting, which contained a resolution recommending an allowance of £1500 a year to the directors and auditors, as a remuneration for their services, were read and confirmed. After which the secretary (Mr. Ward) read the report, from which it appeared that a diminution in the sales of the company's land had arisen during the last few months, owing to the depressed state of the shipping, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the country. The report concluded by recommending a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the half-year ending the 1st inst., being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—From all that transpires respecting the investigation now going on into the Custom-house frauds, there is every reason to believe that the inquiry is not carried on with that caution which the importance of the case deserves. The testimony of one of the witnesses who was himself engaged in the fraud, but who saved himself from the consequences by giving evidence against his companions, is said to be taken without reserve, though it is obvious that such testimony should be most rigidly scrutinized. Every day, it is said, there are new victims by his word alone; for, as the charges he brings forward extend over a period of five years, it is found impossible even for an innocent man to disprove them. It is even reported that a few days ago a landing-waiter was suspended merely upon the version which the witness gave of a conversation held four years ago. The greatest alarm is felt among the different officers in the Custom-House, for not only can they feel no security while evidence is so unscrupulously taken, but it seems that matters are so managed that the informing party makes a profit of his informations, and is therefore interested in making them as numerous as possible. If these evils exist to such an extent as is thus reported, it is surely an argument against the board being a close court.

INCREASED POLICE FORCE IN THE PARKS. On Wednesday night, in consequence of the numerous recent attempts at highway robberies and extortion from persons passing through the Green-park, Hyde-park, and the Regent's-park, a double number of police constables were placed in the various parks for the protection of the public, and the detection of a gang of offenders who are supposed to be lurking in those neighbourhoods.

THE CONVICT BEAN.—The deformed lad, John Bean, who was convicted of a misdemeano ur at the sessions of the Central Criminal Court, for shooting at the Queen, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, Millbank, has been attacked with illness since his incarceration. He is of a weak constitution, and has been put to tailoring. By the prison regulations his relatives are not permitted to see him more than once every four months, and in the event of a prisoner writing to his friends, the period for visiting is limited to every eight months. It is said that a petition to the Secretary of State is in the course of a matter, praying for a commutation of his sentence.

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—A CAUTION.—Information was received on Wednesday at the different station-houses of the metropolitan and city police, that on the previous day, about six o'clock in the evening, a person of most gentlemanly appearance went to the shop of Mr. Davis, silk mercer, No. 55, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, and on the purchase of some trifling articles, passed a forged Bank of England note for £5. He stated that his name was Kennigham, and that he resided at No. 3, Manchester-square. He appeared to be about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion and has a small whiskers. He was dressed in a dark Chesterfield wrapper, dark trowsers, and black hat, and wore one or more gold rings on his fingers. It has also been ascertained that a man answering the above description has during the last few days passed several similar £5 notes at various shops at the west end of the town, and tradespeople should be cautious from whom they take £5 notes numbered "1827," and dated "June 4, 1842," which is the number and date of that passed to Mr. Davis.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The vicinity of Bermondsey Old Church was at an early hour on Monday morning last much shocked by a tragical occurrence which took place in Osmond's-buildings, Bermondsey New-road—a labouring man having murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then laid violent hands upon himself. The name of the wretched man was Jessop, and he had, up to the previous Saturday, been in the employ of a tanner in that neighbourhood, but was discharged on Saturday night, and had intended to "go on the tramp" for work next morning, having procured what is called a "tramp ticket." Both the man and his wife had been married before, and each had children by their former marriages. A son of the wife's had caused some unpleasantness between them, and Jessop, it is said, had forbid him the house; notwithstanding which his mother from time to time received him, and gave him food, in the absence of her husband. Both the man and his wife bore a very good character among their neighbours as quiet, honest, and industrious people. On Monday morning, between five and six, shortly after they had got up, a wildness in the manner of his father attracted the notice of one of the children, and seeing him with a razor in his hand, it exclaimed, "What! are you going to murder my mother?" The next moment the miserable man rushed upon his wife, cut her throat from ear to ear, nearly severing the head from the body; and instantly attempted to destroy himself in the same manner. The cries and screams of the child brought in the neighbours and a police-constable, who found both the man and his wife lying on the floor weltering in their blood. The poor woman died almost instantly; but the man was immediately removed to Guy's Hospital by the police, where he expired on Wednesday morning, at half past one precisely. He gradually sunk during Tuesday, having had repeated and violent bleedings from the throat; nevertheless, he was able that night (nine o'clock) to express by signs that he wanted to write. Mr. Cock, the surgeon, instantly handed to him a pencil and paper, and he was just able to write one word, which was "knife." Mr. Cock having asked what he meant, he made a motion with both his hands, giving him (Mr. Cock) to understand that he wanted his fleshing-knife, a knife used in his business as a fleshier. It was quite evident from this that the man was *non compos mentis*. He gradually got worse after that, displaying much uneasiness by moving his arms and legs about in a very violent manner. He was attended by police-constable Weaver, 277, till death ended his sufferings. It is supposed that the poor fellow was in a state of insanity when he committed these dreadful acts; and that, although he had not shown any symptoms of madness previously, the fact of his being thrown out of work on Saturday, and the destitution which stared him in the face, had deprived him of his reasoning faculties. On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate woman, by Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, and a respectable jury, when, after hearing several witnesses, a verdict of "Wilful murder" against William Jessop was returned.

SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Friday week a cargo of Dutch butter was landed at Brewer's-quay, Lower Thames-street, from a trading vessel, and the landing surveyor, Mr. M. Vickers, proceeded to prick the firkins with a spit in the ordinary manner to ascertain if the contents were really what they purported to be. On pricking into one firkin the spit was prevented entering far by something harder than butter, and upon removing the lid he found the contents to be compressed leaf tobacco, in weight above 80lb. A very close examination of the other firkins took place, and six more were found to contain tobacco, which had been substituted for butter in Holland, the shippers not being aware that in consequence of recent transactions and the extensive frauds that have been committed in the Custom-house, the vigilance is now practised to prevent the importation of contraband tobacco of any description. The seven firkins of tobacco weighed 620lb, and they were removed to the Queen's warehouse in the Custom-house.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Morning.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent we are happy to state, has entirely recovered from her late indisposition, and will join the royal circle at the Castle this evening.

The Queen and her illustrious consort rode out this morning in the Home-park in the favourite small pony phaeton, her Majesty driving.

BRIGHTON.—THE COURT.—Mr. Henry Saunders, Inspector of her Majesty's Palaces, and Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, arrived at Brighton on Thursday morning, to make arrangements for her Majesty's reception at the Pavilion, which is expected to occur immediately.

ACCIDENT TO MR. G. E. ANSON.—On Thursday last, as Mr. Anson was proceeding with his Royal Highness Prince Albert and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater from the Castle to the Great Park to hunt with the Prince's beagles, his horse stumbled and threw him, severely injuring his right hip.

The vacancy in the Order of the Garter, occasioned by the death of the Marquis Wellesley, will, we are assured, be supplied by the nomination of the Earl De Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The French Ambassador, who has been indisposed with a cold since the return of the countess from Paris, was yesterday able to leave his room. His excellency's grandson, the Duke de Glucksberg, a young diplomatist, is now French Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Madrid.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Butler will be appointed to the Deanery of Peterborough, which will be vacated by the nomination of Dr. Turton to that of Westminster. Dr. Butler was for several years the head-master of Harrow School.

We have reason to believe that the postal treaty between Great Britain and France is on the point of completion; and that a considerable reduction in the rates of postage between both countries will be immediately announced. It is stated that the postage to Paris from London, and *vice versâ*, will be about one-half its present rate.

The Tay steamer is arrived with the Mexican and West India mails; the dates are from Demerara the 24th August, Barbadoes the 3rd September, and Jamaica the 8th September. There is no news from any quarter; all remains quiet. The Jamaica papers, for want of other subjects, have begun to agitate the question of claiming the right of colonial representation in the British Parliament, as being a constituent part of the British Empire. They assume that the West India colonies ought to send forty members to our Parliament. The Tay brings little short of one million of dollars on freight. We hear also that her Majesty's ship Curacoa, which is on her way home from the South Pacific Ocean, will probably bring a freight of four or five millions of dollars, which she has collected at various ports.

Mademoiselle Celeste has met with a most enthusiastic reception in America. Upwards of 3000 persons visited the theatre on the night of her first appearance, after an absence of two years. The entire dress circle was occupied by ladies, a compliment peculiar to America. She has been offered 10,000 dollars for her first ten weeks' engagement, a sum amounting to £3000 sterling.

DIVIDEND-DAY AT THE BANK. Thursday being the first day for the paying of the October dividends, the Rotunda was crowded to excess from the opening of the Bank until the close, by old maids, dowagers, young widows, stockbrokers, and country fundholders, all anxious to receive their independent stipends.

ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BRIGHTON HARRIERS.—On Wednesday the Brighton harriers had a very narrow escape of destruction. In chasing a hare, ten of the hounds rushed over an embankment into a cutting upwards of thirty feet deep. In the fall several of them were lamed, but not one of them killed. The huntsman immediately called the dogs off, and came back to Patcham.

CONSPIRACY TO BREAK OPEN STAFFORD GAOL.—STAFFORD, Thursday.—Yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the authorities of this county and the parties in charge of the gaol, in consequence of the governor, Mr. Brutton, having detected a deep-laid and well-concocted plan of the rioters confined in it to effect their escape. At an early hour a letter, said to have been written by a prisoner named O'Neill, who is under sentence, was put into the governor's hands. This letter disclosed the plan of the prisoners, and informed the governor of the time when the plan was to be carried into execution. The governor has sent off an express to the Secretary of State, detailing the whole conspiracy, and requesting that immediate instruction may be forwarded. At this moment the gaol is in a state of siege, and is guarded on all sides, so that any attempt to escape on the part of the rioters will be promptly and effectually met. There are four pieces of cannon within the gaol, and all the sentries within the walls are doubled, and constantly visited by the governor. It is supposed that the detection of this conspiracy will hasten the departure of the convicts sentenced to transportation.

On Tuesday evening two lunatics, of Bethlem Hospital, one named James Gardner, and the other not known, escaped through the window of their cell, after sawing the bar apart with an old knife. Gardner was recaptured, but his companion has escaped.

THE MURDER AT STANLEY.—Holmes, the sweep, the third man involved in the atrocious murder of Miss Goddard at Stanley, has been captured at Heage, and has made a confession, in which he endeavours to exculpate himself from the actual murder.

DISTRESSING CASE.—A poor man and his wife, of the name of Slater, both in their 90th year, on returning from the Bank on Thursday to their humble residence, 4, Chapel-street, Waterloo-road, after receiving a dividend of £20 and a few shillings, had the misfortune to lose their little all, as they believe, in getting out of a cab which the poor old couple had taken to convey them home. They are thus deprived of the means of subsistence for the next six months, and must, unless they should recover their money, or be assisted by the benevolence of the public, be consigned to the poor-house until the return of the next dividend-day, in January, 1843.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.—STAFFORD, Wednesday.—TRIAL OF COOPER AND ANSON.—The Solicitor-General having concluded his address, which occupied about an hour, the Chief Justice summed up, and the jury, after deliberating for about fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The prisoner said: You are right, gentlemen, my wife is as true as gospel. My lord, I thank you for your great kindness and I beg pardon for having interrupted you in your address to the jury. The prisoner was then removed, there being an indictment against him for sedition, which, it was arranged would be tried next day.

George Wilcox and *Adam Wood* were placed at the bar, charged with being concerned in the demolition of Mr. Parker's house. The jury found the prisoners Guilty, and the learned Judge sentenced Wilcox to twenty years' and Wood to ten years' transportation.

STAFFORD, TUESDAY EVENING.—At a quarter past nine o'clock, when the court was about to sojourn, Arthur O'Neil came into the dock, and entered into recognizances, himself in 400l., and two sureties in the sum of 200l. each, to appear this day week, the next assizes.

A number of prisoners having been convicted, on the clearest testimony, of burglary, during the riots, were sentenced to various degrees of punishment—some to transportation, others to imprisonment with hard labour.

EXETER. (Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.)—Thomas Murray, Henry Hosk, John Goodman, and William Pearn, convicted, on Monday last, of the murder of the house of the Rev. Robert Eliot Aitkens, were sentenced: Thomas Murray, Henry Howard, and Hills, to transportation for twenty one years; the others for seven years.

LANCASHIRE, Thursday Night.—A number of prisoners were this day convicted of various offences, and sentence passed upon them according to their degrees of guilt. Several prisoners pleaded guilty, and were ordered to enter into recognizances to appear for judgment when called on. When all the cases in this court had been disposed of, Lord Abinger, addressing the counsel for the jury, said he was happy to inform him that they were now discharged. He expressed himself satisfied with the patient attention they had given to the several cases, and concurred in the propriety of a little pecuniary remuneration between them and the sum of twenty guineas was awarded.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—*Margaret Angus, Alexander Johnson,* and *Hugh Steele,* were placed at the bar, on Friday, on the charge of stealing eight sheets of notes, the property of Thomas Farwell and Co. All the notes were produced, and identified as being the same as those lost by Mr. Farwell. Several other witnesses were called, who connected the prisoners together in a variety of private transactions; and a letter from Steele to Johnson, in which a knowledge of the transaction was given in and proved to be in his handwriting. Mr. Twyford committed the prisoners to take their trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are nearly unanimous in their assertion that an obvious coolness between France and England exists, and to remove which, it is now suggested, is one of the causes to which the visit of the King of the Belgians may be ascribed. It was said on the Bourse that "the French Government had demanded of the English Cabinet the motive for the activity now observable in the dockyards of Great Britain, and that the reply had been favourable to the maintenance of the existing good understanding between the two countries."

The *Barcelona Constitutional* absurdly insists that French intervention in Spanish affairs had only been prevented by the death of the Duke of Orleans, and the decision of Zurbano in clearing Catalonia of the Carlists.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—It is said that the King has not entirely recovered from the illness which seized him at Dusseldorf, but still feels himself very weak. Those about him are not without uneasiness on his account.

INDIA.—With pain, but without hesitation, we lay before our readers the following extract, from a hurried letter written on the 27th August at Bombay, by Major Messiter, of the 56th Regiment. The Colonel is going away in command of a brigade. That therefore fall into the command of a regiment. We take the field immediately. Most disastrous news [have] arrived [from] the interior. The 41st cut to pieces. [A reference to some private affairs follows.]

Yours, &c., JOHN MESSITER."

There is no doubt of the authenticity of this letter, and it is certain that the writer, well known as a gallant and able officer, would not make such a communication without a full conviction of its truth. The Bombay journals, however, of the 27th of August, the date of Major Messiter's letter, are wholly silent, not only as to the disaster spoken of, but as to any immediate probability of such a disaster; and it has not hitherto happened that the Indian press has, with respect to information, been in arrear of the Government. Major Messiter's position was such as to expose him to be misled; he had but just arrived, probably but a few hours, from Sydney; and though it is nearly impossible that he could have been so ignorant of the events of last winter as to confound the 41st with the 44th, Candahar with Cabul, still he was in circumstances to be very easily imposed upon by any fabricated or exaggerated story. Such is the state of the case, and such are the considerations on both sides. Our own opinion—an opinion to which the reader is entitled—is, that Major Messiter has been misinformed, and that his melancholy statement is either altogether groundless, or the gross exaggeration of some trifling reverse. At the Horse Guards returns from the 41st have been received to the 1st of July. The last advices, which represent the 41st as detached from the main army on the way to Quettah, are of the 20th July. —*Standard, Friday.*

PORTRAITS OF ROYAL PERSONAGES.

PORTRAIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

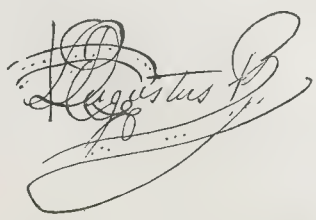
We believe we may say, without the arrogance of a boast, that we are presenting to our readers not only a speaking and characteristic likeness, but a beautifully-executed portrait, of the Duke of Sussex—one of the most honoured of the uncles of our Queen, and perhaps, as far as political principles are interested, the most liberal prince that ever stood in relation to the throne. The portrait is copied, by permission, from one of a splendid series of drawings executed in Paris, by S. Diez, an artist who has been peculiarly patronised by the condescension of the English royal family, and in no instance more so than by the facility afforded him of making so faithful a resemblance of the *contour*, bearing, and aspect of the countenance and person—as is undeniably given to our readers—of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the spirited picture before them.

The public life of the duke is fresh in the memory of the world, but it is not in reference to that that we shall now address society. He is known to be a favourite uncle of the Sovereign, by whom he has been invested with the colonelcy of the Honourable Artillery Company, a dignity hitherto only appertaining to the Crown. He is also acting Grand Master and first and principal Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. These, however, are military titles, and we now prefer to speak of the Prince with reference to the cause of Christianity, the progress of civilization, and the arts of peace. Of these (we mean always in a public sense) he has been an enthusiastic and industrious patron. He has loved science, and promoted literature and art: he has accepted and maintained, as long as the condition of his finances would allow him, the Presidency of the Royal Society and the Society of Arts. The former he avowedly abandoned from considerations of retrenchment and expediency. But there is no dignity in which he more rejoices, or in which many thousands of persons are more proud to do him honour, than in that of

GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

These letters are perhaps his purest and best emblazonment of Christian renown—they are in themselves the symbols of a brotherhood—the most beautiful in its foundation the most widely extended in its influence—the most enduring in its stability—the most binding in its principles of love and charity—the most thoroughly affectionate in spirit, and pervaded with the warmest impulses of the human heart—of all the speculations of mankind for promoting the sympathies of our nature, or adding to the crime-curtailed pittance of man's happiness upon earth. More and more do the beauties and virtues of Freemasonry impress or rather impose themselves upon the world of brethren whom it has gathered within its glorious circle. In all emergencies of difficulty and danger—in war, in plague, in prison—they have softened the asperities of tyranny, and quelled the cruelty of revenge—they have set up "Brotherhood" as the sign of succour, and made peace smile in havoc, in bloodshed, at the mouth of the cannon, and upon the edge of the sword. More life has been saved by Freemasonry—more assistance rendered to distress and misery—more violent passions conquered, and more malice humbled into shame, than by any other foundation short of the divine one of Christianity itself. To be at the head of so grand, so vast, widespread, and philanthropic an institution, in a mighty country like our own, is almost to hold the spring of the fountain from which its beauty and its goodness flow. The Prince whose portrait is before us occupies that noble position in the eyes of our English Brotherhood of Freemasons, and to them we dedicate it, with feelings of veneration and respect. If it should take a place or find a record in the lodges of the empire, we shall rejoice in that little "freemasonry of our own" which has set up in the heart of excellent institutions the honoured likeness of their excellent chief.

Let us turn now in fairness to a general mention of the work from which we have been permitted to make the above admirable engraving. It is published by Messrs. A. H. Baily and Co., and is entitled "Portraits of the Royal Family and most distinguished Nobles and Commoners of Great Britain," and executed in lithography from the drawings of S. Diez. The artist is portrait-painter in ordinary to his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, under whose immediate patronage he has visited this country, and whose letters have procured him the most flattering notice and great personal encouragement, as well of her Majesty the Queen, and her illustrious consort, as of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Not only have their Majesties and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Diez with sittings for their own portraits, but they have personally interested themselves to procure him the notice and co-operation of those to whom he could not, otherwise, have hoped to obtain such favourable access. An anecdotal instance of this sort of interest in the success of the portraits is told us of that of the Duke of Wellington (an excellent one in point of character), who, during his sitting, was honoured by a visit from Prince Albert, who endeavoured for a long period to keep him in conversation, in order that the artist might have the benefit of the animation which the act of speaking upon interesting subjects might arouse.



The Prince himself has been well taken, her Majesty better, and the Duchess of Kent best of all. Lord Hill's likeness is admirable, Lord Lyndhurst's hardly so faithful, while that of the Duke of Sussex will speak for itself in the columns of our ILLUSTRATED NEWS. All the portraits are beautifully lithographed, and the work is got up with much grace, elegance, and enterprise. It can hardly fail to be popular.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

On Saturday the mortal remains of the late venerable head of the Wellesley family—which had previously been lying in state in the council chamber of Eton College—were consigned to their final resting-place in the chapel of that noble school. The occasion created a universal feeling of sympathy; and the arrivals during the morning included several of the nobility, who, while prevented by the express wish of the family from taking part in the proceedings, were still anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased nobleman. All applications on the part of the public for admission to the chapel during the performance of the ceremony were necessarily refused, it having been arranged that the pupils of the ancient college (640 in number), of which his lordship had been so distinguished an ornament, should occupy their customary places in the choir. A number of tickets were, however, issued for the organ-loft and the ante-chapel, both of which were crowded with spectators long before the commencement of the ceremony.

THE COFFIN.

In the course of the morning the following distinguished connexions of the deceased arrived at the Provost's lodge, where they were received by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D.:—The Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, ambassador to the court of the Tuileries,

ETON COLLEGE—THE BURIAL PLACE OF THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

landed at the royal dockyard, Devonport, and was brought home in the Wellesley. Our readers will perceive that the iron crossing, instead of being at the *top* of the anchor, as in all our anchors, is fixed to the *bottom* of the Chinese anchor. The arms are but imperfectly welded to the shank, and are kept secure in their position with the aid of two hoops, secured in their hold and in their places with iron bolts driven into a shaft under the hoops. The weight of this anchor, altogether, is 4 cwt. 11 stone. As may be readily seen, it is, at best, but a clumsy article, when compared to the British anchor.

CHINESE MERCHANTMEN.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TINTERN ABBEY.

We give below an engraving of the celebrated ruin of Tintern Abbey, estimated with its appendages one of the most beautiful and picturesque views in the kingdom. The chronicle of Tintern Abbey states that William Fitzosbert, Earl of Owe, in Normandy, was presented by the Conqueror with the manors of Tidenham and Woolastone for the maintenance of a garrison and forces to effect conquests over the Welsh. He left a son, Richard, who had the same privileges; and Richard had issue Walter. This Walter founded Tintern Abbey in the year 1131. Mr. Gilpin says, "Tintern Abbey occupies a gentle eminence in the middle of a circular valley beautifully screened on all sides by woody hills, through which the river Wye winds its course; and the hills closing on its entrance and on its exit leave no room for inclement blasts to enter. A more pleasing retreat could not easily be found. The woods and glades intermixed; the winding of the river; the variety of the ground; the splendid ruin contrasted with the objects of nature: and the elegant line formed by the summits of the hills which include the whole, make, altogether, a very enchanting piece of scenery." The rule of the Cistercian monks, who were great agriculturists, was to choose sequestered spots of exquisite picturesque beauty. The resemblance between this church and that of Netley, of the same era, is very striking. The west window (shown below) has the mullions perfect, and most beautiful they are in pattern. The length of the church is 228 feet, and the breadth 150. When the door of the abbey is thrown open the sudden effect is astonishing. The grand background, seen through the east window, is truly sublime; ivy, especially on the right side of the nave, clusters in a manner which no scene of the kind ever surpassed, perhaps never equalled, and all this in a spot around which nature has spread an awful holiness. Such, even in ruin, is "holy" Tintern; what would it be if entire, and, as anciently, "with storied windows richly

VIEW OF TINTERN ABBEY.

dight"? The moon in a cloudless sky, shedding her beams through the painted glass on the dim shrines and fugitive memorials of the dead in the immense nave, would form an imposing combination with the glimmering altars of the Deity. The whole would acquire a nameless character from the stillness of an hour broken only by the echoes of a solitary foot-fall or the melancholy cry of the birds of night.

> "In such a place as this, at such an hour,
> If aught of ancestry can be believed,
> Descending angels have conversed with man,
> And told the secrets of the world unknown."

FORREST HILL, OXFORDSHIRE.

On a rising ground to the left of the road from Oxford to London, through Wycombe, and at the distance of four miles from Oxford, stands the little church of Forrest Hill; its gable bell turret, containing two bells in open arches, rising above the surrounding foliage, forming a conspicuous and highly picturesque object. Forrest Hill is a long, straggling village, built on a ridge of land beyond the church, which occupies alone the brow of the hill. The churchyard is small, and surrounded and overhung with trees: the hollies, the yews, and weeping willows, all in the utmost luxuriance, forming a beautiful contrast with each other, and giving to the graveyard that spirit of quiet and holiness which always ought to be the characteristic of sepulchre grounds. The church, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas the Confessor, on the 6th July, 1273, is small and compact, being composed of one aisle, divided into nave and chancel. At the west end is a fine early English bell-gable, and two singularly large buttresses standing out in bold projection.

But it is to its association with the name of Milton, that sublime and immortal poet, and stern republican, that Forrest Hill owes its celebrity; for in this church, in 1643, he was married to his first wife, Maria Powell, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Powell, of the same place, "a justice of the peace, and a gentleman of good repute in the county." In the register is her baptism, as follows, "Maria Powell, the daughter of Richard Powell, baptized the 28th day of January, 1625." The marriage with her does not, however, appear to have been a very happy one—whether on account of the Powells being staunch royalists, or from private reasons, does not appear; but before they had been married a month she, at the invitation of her friends, and with his consent, returned to Forrest Hill, promising to return at Michaelmas; but, instead of returning, she treated his messenger with contempt, and sent him her determination to remain there altogether. He resented this behaviour, and, having published several tracts in defence of his conduct, he began paying his addresses to a daughter of Dr. David. This frightened his wife and her family, and it determined them to seek a reconciliation, which was brought about as follows:—He had a relation, named Blackborough, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, where he frequently visited, and it was contrived one day, when he was visiting there, that his wife "should be ready in another room, and, as he was thinking of nothing less, he was surprised to see her whom he expected to have never seen any more, falling down upon her knees at his feet, and imploring his forgiveness with tears. At first he showed some signs of aversion; but he continued not long inexorable; his wife's entreaties and the intercession of friends on both sides" soon brought about a reconciliation. It is supposed that this incident was the groundwork of that beautiful part of "Paradise Lost," where Eve,

> Now at his feet, submissive in distress,
> is praying Adam's forgiveness.

FORREST HILL CHURCH.

After this, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, with their sons and daughters, were received into his house by this generous and noble poet during their troubles. After having two or three children, she at length died in childbed in 1653.

The house in which Mr. Powell resided was adjacent to the church, but has been nearly all destroyed. There was, until the last few months, a fine specimen of pargetting, representing Adam and Eve, &c., on the end of one of the outhouses, but it has also been destroyed; there is, however, yet remaining at the end of a building now used as a pigeon-house a gable ornamented in the same way, with a rose, a thistle, some fleurs-de-lis, vine leaves, grapes, &c., and on which also are the traces of stairs and balustrades, leading to an upper apartment, which tradition states to have been the poet's study while at Forrest Hill.

Another celebrated poet, William Julius Mickle, is intimately connected with this place. He married the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Tomkins, of Forrest Hill, and he is buried on the north side of the church, and on his gravestone is recorded, "William Julius Mickle, born Sept. 29th, 1734; died 25th Oct., 1788."

> Mickle who had the strong poetic tide
> Roll o'er Britannia's shores in Lusitanian pride.

A NEUK IN SCOTLAND.

OLD HOLYROOD ABBEY.

Leaving the west wing of Holyrood House, of which we gave our readers a view in No. 17 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the visitor is conveyed to the opposite or east wing of the palace, where he is shown the ruins of the old Abbey Chapel. The abbey was founded by David I. of Scotland; and, to this day, affords shelter to those debtors who seek its safety as a "house of refuge," by confining the hunted *corpus* within the limits of this sanctuary, which extend from the foot of Canongate to the eastern extremity of the royal grounds. Tradition asserts, that Scottish King David "having been out hunting, the royal person was placed in the utmost danger by the attack of a stag. When defending himself from his rude assailant, a cross miraculously slipped from heaven into his hand, upon seeing which the uncourteous stag fled!" The sequel is more credible:—"In a dream which visited the monarch in his slumbers, the King was commanded to erect an abbey on the spot now rendered sacred in being the scene of his remarkable preservation; and, in obedience to the mandate, King David founded the Abbey of Holyrood House." Whether such is the real origin of its institution is matter of less moment to the poor insolvent, than the fact of the asylum being still effective in keeping back hungry creditors, wrathful with the spirit of vengeance, and the law myrmidons who show but little mercy to their crouching victims. According to the authority of a late writer, the chapel "was fitted up by Charles I. as a chapel royal, that it might serve as a model of the English form of worship, which he was anxious to introduce into Scotland. He was himself crowned in it in 1633. James VII. (II. of England) afterwards rendered it a model for Catholic worship, to equally little purpose." It has also been rendered sacred by being made a receptacle for the bodies of sundry Scottish kings and queens, and other illustrious persons. In the preserved list of names whose mortal remains have been consigned to the earth in the old chapel of Holyrood Abbey the following names occur—David II., James II., James V., with Magdalen his queen, and Henry Lord Darnley. Visitors are admitted within the sacred precincts of the palace, and, on payment of a trifling *douceur*, admittance may be readily obtained to view the crumbling ruins of this last remnant of the old abbey.

VIEW OF HOLYROOD ABBEY.

COCKNEY SPORT.—A gentleman on a visit at Brighton being desirous of enjoying some pheasant shooting on the 1st of October, applied to a friend to obtain permission to sport over a farm. His friend apprised him of the danger he would run if he went out without a license, and he forthwith armed himself with a licence, for which he paid £4 0s. 10d., and he sallied out to Cowfold, where a day's sport was guaranteed to him by the farmer for a consideration, namely, the payment of 30s. After trudging about the farm for several hours without finding a pheasant, he let fly with both barrels at a bird, which turned out to be a fowl from the farmyard, strayed some distance from his proper home. The bird, with which the cockney returned to the farmhouse in high glee, turned out to be a cock of a rare breed, which the farmer had purchased for 30s., for the purpose of improving his breed of fowls. The farmer was of course remunerated for the loss of his bird, and the cockney returned to Brighton without a head of game, his day's sport having cost him £7 0s. 10d.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Early in August last the chief clerk or cashier of the establishment of a great Manchester house at Montevideo absconded from South America with cash and bills to the amount, it is said, of £19,000. It being considered probable he would go to France, the British Ambassador communicated a description of the delinquent, with a request to the French Government that he might be arrested if he entered the country. The Prefect of Police issued orders accordingly, and the fugitive has been recently secured at Bordeaux, being recognised by the description at the Custom-house within a few minutes after his landing. He was in possession of nearly the whole of the property, which was deposited in the hands of the English Consul.

SHAKSPERE'S TOMB.

> Within this silent sepulchre is tomb'd
> That which was once the very shrine of soul,
> And home of the mind's treasure;—all control
> Had genius in that tenement of clay,
> Though its most free abundance had consumed
> The lamp it burned in, but that ray on ray
> Kept flashing on the world with brilliant play
> Ever to live in its own lustre doomed.
> And so the body that such soul illumed
> Hath found a resting-place, to which men like
> As on some pilgrimage to holy ground;
> For even his *mortal* power will not die,
> Who took *im*-mortal genius from the sky
> By Heaven's sweet will, with wondrous glory crowned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Our Colosseum Print is in full progress, and will speedily be ready for all our subscribers for six months. The next number of our Journal will contain a full description of the entire design of this superb "Illustration," together with the plan of its publication, and the method that subscribers must adopt to ensure its delivery.

The removal of our Office has been the cause of throwing our Literature in arrears; but we shall bring up all our reviews in our next number.

"*A. Z.*"—*The interest of the letter, although involving principles, is too local.*

"*A Reformer of substantial Abuses.*"—*His drawing is left at the office. We cannot see it; but perfectly agree with him upon the question of the National Gallery being a failure as a work of art.*

The writer of the letter to Sir Robert Peel, has sent us too long a paper for our columns. The instances are very rare in which we can admit political essays.

"*G. F. C.*"—*The observations on the new Poor-law Bill, with the proposals on an agricultural subject, are reserved by us for separate consideration.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Birmingham.*—*See the "Court Guide," to be had at any respectable bookseller, or apply to the Admiralty.*

"*F. F. W.*" *The MS. is left at the office.*

"*V. V.*—*The project has been contemplated, but that is all.*

"*H. W. G.*"— *Will not suit.*

"*Timothy*"—"*The Cold Water Cure.*" *Yes; it is what is vulgarly called "a sell."*

"*W. S.*" *Cantab.*—*Not adapted to a newspaper; more interesting to purely literary journals.*

"*Rigidum Feudes,*" *Newcastle.*—*We are glad of our friend's approval, particularly in reference to the "spokes in the wheel."*

"*W. H. Rapier.*"—*Can our correspondent send us any drawings of the subjects in question? or refer us to proper sources for engraving or description.*

"*B. J.*"—*His letter, and the institution referred to, shall receive our attention.*

Mr. Wyld's admirable sketch of the North Eastern Boundary deserves our best acknowledgments.

"*M. H.,*" *Reading.*—*No. The old creditors can claim nothing until the new ones are paid.*

"*H. R. G.*"—*It is impracticable.*

"*Alpha Beta.*"—*We shall be obliged by the fulfilment of our correspondent's propositions. The paper will be sent.*

"*T. K.*"—*We shall give an index to the original articles and subjects of illustrations.*

"*Episcopal.*" -1. *He is entitled.* 2. *It will most likely be given.*

"*John Johnston.*"—*The subject will shortly be treated by this journal both in matter and illustration, upon a liberal and extensive scale*

"*R. B. R.*" *is thanked for his information, and the kindly spirit of his letter.*

"*Alathos.*"—*We approve the suggestion, but fear to bring these wretches into notice. Holywell-street is, generally speaking, a sad den of infamy.*

"*Jaques,*" *Liverpool.*—*Although not a six months' subscriber, will be entitled to the Colosseum Print at the time it is printed, by his taking all the Nos. from the commencement.*

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 11, are again reprinted.

The Colosseum Print.—*We again distinctly announce that to none but subscribers who have taken this paper from its commencement, and regularly for six months, will this elaborate engraving be presented. Those who have not all the numbers complete, had better immediately complete their sets; by this plan they will be equally entitled to the engraving, as though they had taken the paper weekly.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

Two morning contemporaries have, during the week, directed public attention to the treatment of persons imprisoned for civil and criminal offences against the laws. One, the *Times*, treats at length the report of an inspector of prisons, together with evidence elicited in reference to particular establishments, and in a way to open the whole question of prison discipline, as having now become a most important subject for the consideration of the community. This field is too wide for us to survey in the present number, but the particular branch of the whole topic which is treated by a correspondent of the *Chronicle* is too pressing in its appeal to our common human nature to admit of its being passed without immediate and indignant comment. A gentleman of the name of Pigou, writing upon the system of solitary confinement, proves, by the evidence of an American physician, that it demented, in one penitentiary in Philadelphia, no fewer than twenty-six lunatics, and that our own penitentiary at Millbank furnished a proportionate number of mad patients to the lunatic asylum at Hanwell. Mr. Pigou next directs attention to the enactments of a recent measure (the 5th of Victoria) for establishing a model prison at Pentonville, and, in reference to some of the clauses of that act, we shall allow him to speak in his own earnest terms.

> Some of these are of incredible severity, but the twenty-third clause contemplates, with horrid foresight, the generation of madness; and it directs that, when a prisoner shall be reported insane to the Secretary of State, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to remove him to some lunatic asylum, and he shall remain in it til of sound mind. Then, if his sentence be not expired, he shall be conveyed a second time to Pentonville, and there undergo the remainder of it—the Secretary sending his warrant to the keeper of the madhouse for that purpose. No provision is made for the treatment of those incurably insane, nor any remission of punishment in favour of those who had been already driven to madness. Now I challenge the annals of the Inquisition to produce an instance of more deliberate cruelty than this; search its records in Valencia and Madrid, and read all that Florenté has written, for a greater act of rigour than this. You first drive a prisoner mad by your treatment—you restore his reason, and you a second time bring him to the stake. Again, what more inhuman, what more likely to bring on insanity, than a return to the same cells, the same diet and discipline, the same exhortations from the same zealous chaplain, as those that first engendered the mental malady. What unspeakable horror must seize the convalescent who a second time finds himself on the same spot, beset by the same instruments, under which he first felt his reason stagger. Is not such a shock capable of producing incurable mania? Would not humanity dictate the liberation of any person who had once been subjected to an experiment that deprived him for a season of his reason, and which perhaps shook its throne for ever?
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> Did not Sir Robert Peel, in 1824, when Home Secretary, dismiss the whole body of prisoners in the Penitentiary, when a dreadful disease had broken out among them, caused *by low diet*, deeming—justly deeming, that their sufferings had made ample compensation for their crimes; and shall *dimentia*, brought on by the prison discipline, be treated with less mercy?

Really there is no resisting a conviction of the wicked injustice of this bad enactment; of its unchristian and dehumanizing spirit; of its antagonism to the law of mercy which is delegated to us from above; of its outrage to the principles even of simple justice in our moral punishment of crime. This is a flaw in our social system which civilization will cry aloud to repair. Our present notice of the enormity here is rather to prepare our readers' minds for future disclosures and discussions upon a subject so powerfully interesting to the friends of humanity, than to attempt to reflect the impressions and emotions by which we have been actuated by the perusal of many frightful details of which the instance we have selected is only one pressing and appalling example.

Our intelligence from India by the overland mail is of that indefinite kind which still leaves a degree of uncertainty in the public breast with reference to the real nature of our operations in the Affghan territory. The fact is, that the curiosity of this country cannot yet be satisfied with details which circumstances necessarily control, and surmises, which time alone can affirm or contradict; and, in the meanwhile, it is only fair to wait the issue of events, so far as the initiative of active proceedings is concerned. But the public press is fierce enough in its controversial articles upon the whole subject, and the reasoning on either side is of a bold and determined character. The *Chronicle* attacks the Government functionary upon pure party grounds, and whatever the truth of its position, the spirit in which it vituperates is contemptible enough, but the *Herald* has, upon grounds of humanity, condemned the whole war; it denounces past and present administrations both, and perhaps in its premises it is mainly right, although circumstances may have tended to defeat the justice of its conclusions. We too sadly fear, however, that blood, treasure, and national honour have been unnecessarily wasted, and we await the fiat of the future with the hope that it may absolve our rulers from any needless continuation of a calamitous war. May it be terminated with justice at all events, and if with justice and triumph both, so much the more consoling will be the issue to our national pride.

The business of the Special Commission is, at length, rapidly drawing to a close, and although it has been found necessary in some instances to enforce, for sake of example, the most rigorous penalties of the law, yet it is admitted on all hands that never were Government prosecutions conducted in a more laudable or perfect spirit of clemency and justice. One regret, however, appears to pervade the public mind in reference to the riots which so lately disturbed the manufacturing districts, and that arises from the timid, vacillating and pusillanimous conduct of the authorities in certain populous districts, where the mob were allowed to occupy the most advantageous positions for the furtherance of their lawless objects without let or hinderance, when to have dispersed them by the strongest means at the disposal of the magistracy would have been an act of common charity towards the deluded people themselves, would have saved many a case of orphanage and ignominious slavery. Regret, however, is neither a safe nor a proper feeling to entertain towards such delinquent cowardice; the circumstance is rather calculated to awaken contempt and indignation in every manly breast; for, had the executive of the present day been disposed to pursue with the vengeance of the law its criminal and besotted violators, in the sanguinary and relentless spirit that has sometimes characterised the public prosecutions of this country, the scaffolds of the north would now be dripping with the gore of thousands who were suffered to make the law "their perch and not their terror." We observe that this subject has already attracted the attention of the Government, and we are not without hope that, through the exertions of the public press, these functionaries who so dastardly compromised the powers of the state may be held up to exposure and execration, and such other punishment as their treason deserves. In the report of the proceedings of the special commission at Chester a few days ago, the Attorney-General in his speech is reported to have made use of these words:—"On the 9th of August the 'turn-outs' marched to Manchester. Their numbers were very considerable, amounting to several thousands. They marched in something like military array, six or seven abreast, and if any lagged behind, there was a cry of 'fall in,' clearly indicating that they wished to give to the procession the appearance of a regular force. They went on to the end of Pollard-street, Manchester; and there they were met by a party of the military, who, having seen what had occurred in other places, thought it exceedingly dangerous that they should be permitted to enter the town. It unfortunately happened, however, that some of the civil authorities of Manchester entered into a sort of parley with the chief persons who were at the head of the mob. They said that their motto was 'peace, law, and order.' They professed to pledge themselves that no breach of the peace should be committed—that they had no desire but to march through Manchester, and that anything like making any mischief, or creating any alarm, or stopping any mills, was far from their intention. *In the evil hour the authorities unfortunately gave way to those assurances, and permitted the mob to continue their march.* They entered Manchester, and parties of them divided at the cross-streets; they stopped labour of every kind throughout the town; they demanded bread, and, in some cases, money; and for some days the town was entirely at their mercy. The authority of the magistrates was at an end."

This must have been a painful and humiliating picture for the first law-officer of the Crown to draw of the Government functionaries at Manchester; and it clearly behoves them to give such an explanation of the circumstances (if they can) as will tend to relieve them of the fearful responsibility which her Majesty's Attorney-General so unequivocally casts upon their shoulders. Already a noble and high-minded British officer, Sir Charles Shaw (whose official connection with Manchester, as head of the police force there, has just terminated in consequence of the act of Parliament by which his office was created having expired), has stepped forward to vindicate his character from the odium of having participated in the proceedings which the Attorney-General so pathetically deplored, and, in doing so, has delivered "a round unvarnished tale," which not only completely exonerates him from the slightest blame, but puts upon the stipendiary magistrate all the onus of mischief which vacillation, indecision, and incompetence are in every crisis of difficulty so fatal to achieve.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISITATION.—On Monday morning the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London commenced the triennial visitation of his diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral. One third of the metropolitan clergy attended; another portion assembled on Tuesday, and the remainder met his lordship on Wednesday. The Bishop then proceeded to other parts of his diocese, according to the following arrangement:—October 13, at St. Alban's; October 15, at Woodford; October 17, at Bishop's Stortford; October 18, at Saffron Walden; October 19, at Dunmow; October 20, at Chelmsford; October 21, at Halsted; October 24 and 25, at Colchester; October 26, at Maldon; October 27, at Southend; October 28, at Brentwood. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Bishop arrived at the cathedral, and was met by the prebendaries and canons, who conducted his lordship to his stall. Full cathedral service was performed, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. At the conclusion of the sermon the Bishop took his seat within the altar rails, supported by his chaplains, the prebendaries, and the canons residentiary. The names of the clergy were then called, after which his lordship proceeded to the delivery of his charge, for even a description of which our limits will not allow us space.

The barristers appointed to revise the lists of voters in the various electoral districts of the metropolis have been busily employed in their avocations during the week, but the proceedings were totally devoid of public interest.

ASYLUM FOR AGED FREEMASONS.—A quarterly general meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The chairman stated that as the meeting had been convened for a special purpose, he could only announce that the affairs of the institution were in a very satisfactory condition. A new Masonic Benevolent Institution, for annuitants only, had recently been established in connexion with the society, which rendered certain alterations in the bye-laws necessary. A resolution empowering the governors to make the required modification was then passed, and the meeting was dissolved.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—That part of Leadenhall poultry market, belonging to the Corporation of the City of London, is now in course of being pulled down, preparatory to the erection of a new and more convenient building. The new building is to be entirely of iron, having a concrete flooring; the roof will be lofty and light, the benches are to be re-arranged, so as to allow of greater advantages to the salesmen and poulterers, and also to the public who may visit that part of the poultry market. It is calculated that the yearly returns for poultry, game, and rabbits, in this market alone, are equal to £500,000 per annum.

REOPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—This splendid edifice, which has been closed to the public since July last, is now reopened for divine service. During the time it has been closed the interior, which had become in a most dirty state from the effects of the carbonic atmosphere and dust, has undergone a thorough cleansing. The choir, which is constructed of solid old English oak, has been well scrubbed and newly varnished, and the drapery of the pulpit and seats renewed. Many of the monuments had become nearly covered with soot, so as to prevent the public distinguishing the beauties of the sculptor's talent. They have been so well cleansed that they have the appearance of just coming from the statuary's. The whispering gallery, the interior of the dome, and the magnificent *basso relievi* are now seen to the greatest advantage, which previously presented but one mass of dust and black. The fine columns have now the appearance of their masterly architecture, which had been for years lost to the view. The whole of the centre and the aisle, which had been enclosed with bars, is thrown open to the public gratis during divine service, from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 till 4 p.m. A notice has been put up requesting visitors not to write their names on the monuments, or otherwise deface them, under penalty of the severest punishment the law can inflict against Vandalism. Great complaints are made that the charge of 3d. entrance is exacted at the door, except during service.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Lord Mayor and the Navigation Committee have come to the determination that Captain Fisher, R.N., the principal harbour-master of the port of London, shall, in May next, commence the work of clearing away the wrecks of the Apollo and the Waterwitch, which it will be recollected were sunk in the Thames about five years ago. It has been found necessary to direct such operations, as a bank of considerable extent has risen about 120 feet above the wrecks, and between 12 and 15 anchors and chain cables are now foul of them. If Captain Fisher fail in lifting up the wrecks (and a great difficulty may occur in consequence of the decayed condition of the vessels) he is to proceed to remove them by explosion. Downes, the celebrated diver, has already surveyed the engine-rooms.

THE ROYAL MINT.—The *employés* at the Mint are daily at work in striking the new coinage, both in gold and silver, in order to meet the demand that has been made upon the Bank of England for bullion in the course of the payment of the October dividends, which commenced on Thursday, the 13th inst. The average quantity of specie struck at the Mint since the light gold panic has been £300,000 per week. The Bank has received no less a sum than £6,500,000 sterling in light sovereigns and half-sovereigns since the royal proclamation. In consequence of the demand for bullion, the new half-farthing coinage cannot be issued from the Mint until the commencement of 1843.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL FOR THE DESTITUTE SICK, GREVILLE-STREET.—The quarterly general meeting of the governors of this charity was held on Tuesday evening, for, probably, the last time in the rooms of the institution in Greville-street. The Rev. R. C. Packman, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the committee had great satisfaction in congratulating the governors, after the continued exertion on the part of the charity was now making upon public opinion and support. The correspondence between the secretary of the Hospital and the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the conference between the managers and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had been published; and after the Government had ultimately determined to decline advising a grant, from the fear of its being construed into a precedent, while they emphatically acknowledged the great utility of the charity, the noble offer of Lord Robert Grosvenor to endeavour to effect the same object by public and private subscription was set forth. The result had been that those large premises in Gray's Inn-road, formerly the barracks of the City Light Horse, had been purchased, which will allow of about 500 beds, instead of the limited number in the present building. Already Lord Onslow has sent 100 guineas; a lady, anonymously, £100; Lord Southampton, 20 guineas; Lord Sherbourne, £20; Mr. Dickie, £50; Mr. Jeremiah Olive, £50; and others, making the receipts of the three months upwards of £420 beyond those of the corresponding quarter of last year. The number of patients during the last quarter was 4014. This report was exceedingly well received, and there is now reason to hope that the sick and friendless poor will be much more largely and adequately provided for than has hitherto been the case. Thanks were voted to the chairman and secretary, and the meeting separated.

Majesty the Queen Dowager, left Dover on Friday week for Holland. His Royal Highness has obtained leave of absence from the Horse Guards, to be present at the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Hereditary Duke of Sake Weimar and the Princess Sophia of the Netherland, daughter of the King of Holland.

DRAYTON MANOR.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, attended by Captain Jurkow, in waiting on his Imperial Highness and suite, after a visit of several days to Sir Robert and Lady Peel, has taken his departure for Chatsworth, to honour the Duke of Devonshire with a visit previous to his Imperial Highness and suite going to Wynyard Park. His Excellency Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister, has been passing some days with the distinguished circle staying with Sir Robert and Lady Peel.

The French Ambassador, we are sorry to state, has been suffering severely from a cold for many days; he is still confined to his bed

THE NEW ROYAL GARDENS AT FROGMORE.—The workmen, under the direction of Mr. Phipps, the architect, have fitted up in the Lead gardener's house, which is a very pleasing erection in the Elizabethan style, a small suite of rooms for her Majesty's use wherever her Majesty may feel disposed to visit the gardens. The south front will be an entire range of vinery, greenhouses, &c., terminating with two conservatories. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, unattended, visited the gardens last week, and inspected the works now proceeding there.

PRESENT TO MR FOX MAULE BY PRINCE ALBERT.—A beautiful silver powder flask, enclosed in a handsome morocco case, was presented by Prince Albert to Mr. Maule, upon his Royal Highness leaving Taymouth Castle. Upon one side of the flask is the letter A, with an imperial crown (and accompanying motto), very finely executed and on the other side has been engraved the following inscription:—"The gift of H.R.H. Prince Albert, to the Right Honourable Fox Maule, M.P., Taymouth, September 16, 1842.

Her Majesty, on the morning of her departure from Drummond Castle, presented Lady Willoughby d'Eresby with a bracelet richly set with diamonds, of most exquisite workmanship in design, the emblem of eternity.

Count Colorado, who is confidently spoken of in diplomatic circles as the successor of Prince Esterhazy in the Austrian embassy, is a Hungarian nobleman of great wealth, and nearly related to Prince De Colorado Mansfeldt, grand marshal of the imperial court.

DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.—On Tuesday Dwarkanauth Tagore had an audience of Lord Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control, at which the noble lord delivered to Dwarkanauth, by command of her Majesty the Queen, a gold medal, as a special mark of her Majesty's royal favour, and of her high appreciation of the public and private worth of the distinguished Baboo. The noble president accompanied the presentation by a complimentary address, distinguished by the kindest feeling, and the most enlightened regard for the interests of the great empire with whose progress Dwarkanauth Tagore is identified.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, with his Royal Highness Prince George, and their Royal Highnesses Princess Augusta and Mary, and their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, &c., visited the Colosseum on Wednesday, and spent an hour in viewing the panorama of London, the conservatories, the sculpture, and the artificial ice. The royal party all expressed their great astonishment at the resemblance of the artificial to the natural ice, and its complete applicability to skating.

THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA AND SUITE left Mivart's hotel on Wednesday morning at [illegible] to visit the Marquis of Westminster, at Eaton Hall, Cheshire. His Imperial Highness understand has Imperial Highness is continuing at Eaton Hall, Cheshire. His Imperial Highness is on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry at Wynyard Park, near Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, premier secretary to his Excellency Lord Cowley, at Paris, left Mivart's hotel on Tuesday last, on his return to the French capital.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

This house has produced not less than three novelties since our last. One an opera (revived), another a new farce, and the third a new Irishman. The opera was Gretry's *Richard Cœur de Lion*, originally produced in Paris about the year 1786. It was a success upon as far above the common average, and had a fame so great that two versions of it were in a short time produced in London at two different theatres. The version revived on Monday at Covent Garden was by General Burgoyne. In addition to Gretry's music were supplied fresh orchestral accompaniments by Mr. Adolphe Adam, with which the opera has been recently played in Paris. The plot is founded on the escape from imprisonment of the Lion-hearted *Richard*, through the instrumentality of *Blondel*. The music is charming. The airs are mostly of a pastoral and romantic cast, and the choruses and concerted pieces masterly and effective. The little air, "O, would the night my blushes hide," sung by Miss Rainforth, in the character of the country girl, *Laurette*, is a perfect gem; and equally beautiful is the duet "The god of love a bandeau bears," —sung by Miss Rainforth and Harrison (who personated *Blondel*), and vehemently encored. *Blondel's* famous air, "O, Richard, O, my king," is the greatest musical feature of the opera; it is a magnificent song, requiring, however, more dramatic power than Mr. Harrison threw into it. This song has acquired an additional celebrity from its being associated with one of the most remarkable scenes of the French revolution, when, at the memorable banquet of the *gardes du corps*, the loyalty of the assembly was roused to a burst of enthusiasm by the band performing "O, Richard, O, mon Roi!" The song fell like a spell upon the walls of the castle, and responded to by the royal prisoner within, is a sweet melody, and makes a very effective duet. The whole of the music was listened to with much pleasure, and greatly applauded.

Miss Rainforth sang charmingly. Mr. Travers, who was the *Richard*, had almost nothing to do as an actor; he sang with a sweet but rather feeble voice. Miss Poole was exceedingly clever in the little part of *Antonia*. The orchestral accompaniments were excellent and nicely executed. The scenery and decorations were beautiful in the extreme.

The new farce is called *Cousin Lambkin*, and its merits rest chiefly upon the *contretemps* consequent upon a set of people assuming each other's names. It was well played by Bartley, W. Lacy, Hartley, W. H. Payne, and Mrs. Humby. To the new Irishman we must devote a few words, though he appears to have excited very little attention amongst our contemporaries as yet. This gentleman's name is Hodson, a son of the ci-devant music-seller of that name. He appears to be a very young man; and, from what we saw we have no doubt he will in time become a very fair representative of low Irish characters. His brogue is good, though he occasionally forgets it, and falls into that lamentable mistake so invariably committed by cockney Irishmen, of pronouncing street *strate*, priest *prastc*, and so on. Now an Irishman of the lowest class calls a street a street, and a priest a priest, all the world over. Mr. Hodson sang two songs neatly, as far as voice was concerned, but they were rather overdone in point of music and accompaniment. During the week the *Jealous Wife* has been revived, and the *Haunched-back* has been played, with Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff sustaining the characters of *Master Walter* and *Julia*. Their performance was highly respectable, but Miss Vandenhoff's voice, when strained to a certain pitch, jars most painfully on the ear. This is a defect which, if she cannot cure, she ought to endeavour to qualify. The opera of *Semiramide* continues to draw crowded houses, and its accessories form the theme of general admiration.

THE OLYMPIC.

This house is doing a better business than it has done since the management of Madame Vestris. It is crowded every night. On Monday a new piece, called *Jack Noakes and Tom Styles*, was brought out, but was not so successful as the previous productions of its author, Mr. E. L. Blanchard, father of the *Artful Dodge*, &c. The plot is in this wise: *Mr. Twigs*, a retired grocer, has a stage-struck sister, *Deborah Drawlington*, and a daughter, *Ellen*, whose name, to satisfy her aunt, is changed from *Twigys* to *Tree*. *Mrs. Drawlington*, in her affection for the stage, makes it a condition of her niece's inheriting her fortune that she shall marry an actor. She has, however, already provided herself with a lover, one *Valentine Volatile*, who determines to secure the old lady's consent to his union with her niece by a stratagem. He, therefore, procures two travelling showmen, who have just completed their engagements at Camberwell Fair, named *Jack Noakes* and *Tom Styles*, to personate Macready and Sir E. L. Bulwer, whom *Mrs. Drawlington* has expressed a great desire to see; and through their means, in their assumed characters, the required consent is procured.

THE ADELPHI.

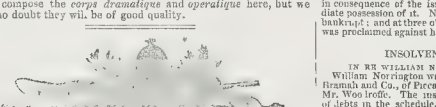
For the purpose of giving greater variety to their entertainments during the necessary preparations for an announced forthcoming novelty, the proprietors of this theatre have been induced to borrow from a larger rival a drama and a ballet, which are now produced here. The first, called the *Hazard of the Die*, is what the bills describe it to be—"a drama of deep domestic interest. Its two principal parts, *David Darrigue* and *Katner*, were powerfully sustained by Lyon and O. Smith. The ballet of the *Daughter of the Danube*, which of old was an established favourite at Drury, where the *Imp*, or rather its representative, Wieland, helped much to make it so, reintroduces her to this their present being his first appearance this season. He was received with great favour, which his subsequent performance tended very greatly to increase, until, at the end, he was called for, and gave out the piece for repetition during the remainder of the week. Besides Wieland, this ballet served as an introduction, for the first time to those boards, of Madame Proche Gubilei, in the part of *Fleur des Champs*, which she supported with her usual graceful agility. Her reception was a warm one, and her performance elicited frequent applause. The house was well attended.

THE SURREY.

The management has judiciously revived, with appropriate dresses and scenery, the interesting nautical drama of *Black-Eyed Susan*, in which T. P. Cooke has played from time to time over a thousand nights. The characters are well supported by T. P. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Honner, Walton, Smith, &c.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

This theatre, in Oxford-street, will shortly be opened, under the management of Mr. Maddox, who is in Paris engaging a *corps de ballet*. He has engaged Templeton, beyond comparison the best British tenor. We are not as yet aware who the others may be that are to compose the *corps dramatique* and *operatique* here, but we have no doubt they will be of good quality.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING. MONDAY.

A match for 100 sovs, h ft; st 7lb each; T.Y.C.

Lord Albemarle's Tiarco (Robinson)	.. ..	1
Mr. Goodman's Bother'em (Rogers)	.. ..	0

Even betting. A dead heat.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, for three-yr-olds, &c. T.Y.C. (11 subs)

Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb (Wakefield)	.. ..	1
Mr. Bowes's br h Hymen, dun by Perchance, 3 yrs, 7st	.. ..	2
Mr. Ridsdale's colt [illegible] ran the best running he could, followed by Peto's, Camelion, and Rapture, the others being closely tailed up; they kept so to the cords, where the Duke's colt declined, and the lead was taken by Jeremy Diddler, who won in with the running to the end, and won easy by a length; the three first came in at the last	was placed second; Camelion, the Tragedy colt, and Rapture, were well up. Won by a length.	

Match, 2,500, h ft.—Lord Eglinton's Dr. Caius, 5 yrs, st (Lye), beat Mr. Petit's St. Francis, aged, st 7lb; 6 to 5 on St. Francis. Won easy by a length

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; First half of Ab. M. (3 subs.)		
Duke of Bedford's Nag of the Peak, 5 yrs, 8st 3lb (Edwards)	.. ..	1
Mr. Thornhill's Menalippe, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb	.. ..	2

11 to 8 on King of the Peak. Won by three parts of a length.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Four o'Clock. The Cesarewitch, decided this afternoon, although from the indifferent grade of its competitors, the worst, in the estimation of sporting men, that have been run since the race was established, has not been less attractive with the public, from which we may infer, that a thorough racing and betting race never was run in hand together for so many years as it is at present identical with each other, the existence of the turf is not necessarily dependent on "the ring." Whether this is a source of congratulation or not we leave others to settle; sufficient for our present purpose is it to state that the Cesarewitch has assembled on the point of issue when this despatch was made up, proved indisputably that "the race"—as a betting one incomparably had not now of its interest with "the million." The town and neighbourhood have been in a state of bustle and excitement from an early hour, and an excellent day's sport has been made the more enjoyable by weather delightfully bright and warm.

The Cesarewitch Stakes, of 25s sovs each, 15 ft, with £300 added by the Grand Duke Cesarewitch; the second to receive £50. Cesarewitch Course, two miles and a quarter.

Mr. F. Clarke's Arcanus, 3 yrs, 3st 4lb (T. Day, jun.)	.. .. ..	1
Duke of Grafton's Florence, 3 yrs, 7st 5 lb	.. .. ..	2

Betting—7 to 2 agst Bellissima, 10 to 1 agst Arcanus, 10 to 1 agst Portrait, 10 to 1 agst Blue Bonnet, 13 to 1 agst Lord Kelburne's colt, 14 to 1 agst Rhodanthe, 14 to 1 agst Ile Shadow, 20 to 1 agst Ma Mie, 20 to 1 agst Rosicrucian, 20 to 1 agst The Gleaner, 20 to 1 agst Florence, 15 to 1 agst Rapin, 40 to 1 agst Bumbo.

Won by a neck.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. The settling for Tuesday's races took place at [illegible] o'clock, and proved rather heavy. To give time for the Jockey Club meeting, the races commenced early. They were decided as follows:—

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Rogers's b c by Hornsea, out of Antelope's dam, 2 yrs (Bartholomew)	.. ..	1
Mr. G. Clarke's Amelie, 2 yrs	.. .. ..	2

The Town Plate, of £30.

Mr. Rogers's Prosody, 3 yrs (Bartholomew)	.. .. ..	1
Mr. Dawson's The Biddy, 3 yrs	.. .. ..	2

THURSDAY.—Lord Kelburne's Give Him a Name beat Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest.

Lord Eglinton's Pompey beat Lord Kelburne's He has a Name.

Handicap of £100, for three yr-olds and upwards. A.F.

Mr. Stephenson's Mameluke, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb	.. .. .. (Hall)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthe, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb	.. .. ..	2
Mr. Charlton's Lasso, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	.. .. ..	3

Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt received forfeit from Mr. Payne's Johnny.

DERBY.—Betting—7 to [illegible] st's 5st; 100 to 60 agst Sir G. Heathcote's colt (taken freely), 11 to 1 agst Mr. Blacklock's A British Yeoman (taken), 20 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Colt estone (taken freely); 25 to 1 agst G. Clark's Pinprick; 33 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Mutrah (taken); 33 to 1 agst Col. Anson's Napier (taken); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Wimsour (taken freely); 33 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Progress colt (taken freely); 40 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Rosicrucian (taken); 40 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's [illegible] (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Mostyn's Queen [illegible]rumps colt (taken freely); 50 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Sirloin (taken freely); 50 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Amorno (taken freely); 50 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Voltaire colt, 1000 to 30 agst Mr. St. Paul's Chivalot (taken), 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Bowes's Auld Lang Syne (taken freely); 1000 to 10 agst Mr. Bowes's Baldersale (taken freely); 1000 even, 600 to 300, and 500 to 400 on the field against Scott's and Colonel Peel's lots and A British Yeoman.

A match was made for the First Spring Meeting, 1843, between the Caster and the Cæsar of the Colonel, for £300, h ft, st each. R.M.

OAKS.—300 to 100 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken).

FRIDAY.—Lord Eglinton's Mulier beat Lord Albemarle's Nuncio, 200 h. ft. Lord Albemarle's Adelphi beat Lord Eglinton's Dr. Caius, 200 h. ft. The Duke of Bedford's Oakley beat Lord Rosslyn's Cancionera, 100 h ft.

The Prendergast Sakes of 50 sovs each, h ft.

Colonel Peel's Mutrat	.. .. (Nat)	1
Colonel Anson's Napier	.. ..	2

Match, 200 h ft.—Lord [illegible]'s [illegible] received forfeit from Mr. Thornhill's Gringo.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Mr. Etwall's Discord, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb	.. .. .. (J. Day)	1
Mr. F. Clarke's Canrobert, 3 yrs, 7st 12 lb	.. .. ..	2

Lord Eglinton's Pompey received forfeit from Mr. Payne's Ch. I

Match; 100, h ft.—Lord [illegible]'s B. filo and Mr. Payne's f by Muley Moloch ran a dead heat.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.

Mr. Etwall's Palladium, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb	.. .. .. (J. Day)	1
Mr. Petit's Ends and Odds, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb	.. .. ..	2

Mr. Elmore's Solomon received forfeit from the Duke of Bedford's Mr. [illegible]nton's Angury received forfeit from Lord Kelburne's He has a Name.

The attendance this afternoon was very full, the weather favourable as ever, and the racing, which lasted from noon until four o'clock, excellent. The Houghton week is expected to be unusually brilliant.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY. TUESDAY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Fane.)

ROBBERY OF FRENCH BANK NOTES.—IN RE LOUIS COQUERELL.

This day was fixed for the final examination of the bankrupt, who had, for about the last four years, been the proprietor of the Hotel du Commerce, Leicester-street, Leicester-square. Our readers may recollect that some months ago a French gentleman, of the name of Sadler, on his journey from Paris to London, permitted one of his fair countrywomen to inhabit him of a sum of £180, but at what particular part of the journey he could not tell. On his arrival in London he obtained the assistance of the police in order to apprehend the lady, and on going to the police-office was accompanied by the bankrupt, to whom he stated that he then had French banknotes about him to the amount of 15,000 francs (£600). On their return to the hotel from the police-office, Monsieur Coquerel warned M. Sadler as to the danger he ran of carrying so much money about him, particularly in London, where the most dextrous pickpockets abounded in every direction; but added, that if his friend and countryman would confide the money to his care, everything would be secure. This was acceded to, the bankrupt obtained the money, and in a few hours afterwards was already upon his voyage to New York. The debts already proved to this day's meeting, were about £1200, and the assets are the furniture, &c., of the hotel, which was for some time after the bankrupt had absconded carried on by his wife, but, in consequence of the issue of the fiat, the assignees were put into immediate possession of it. No balance-sheet was produced on the part of the bankrupt; and at three o'clock, not having surrendered to his fiat, outlawry was proclaimed against him in the usual form.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—MONDAY.

IN RE WILLIAM NORRINGTON (SUED AS WILLIAM MORTON).

William Norrington was opposed by Mr. Cooke for the firm of Messrs. Bramah and Co., of Piccadilly, and other creditors. He was supported by Mr. Woo Iroffe. The insolvent was examined by Mr. Cooke. The amount of debts in the schedule, incurred since 1840, was £2350. The insolvent had no property to give up. He was of no business. For a short time in 1837 and 1838 he was a collector and managing clerk at Messrs. Chapel's coal wharf, with a salary of £120 a year. He was discharged for embezzlement, to the amount of £400. All the debts he owed were in his schedule. Messrs. Howell and James, and other tradesmen not in the schedule, had transacted him at the Old Bailey, and he conceived there was an end of all debts. He was indicted at the Old Bailey sessions by the keeper of the Carlton Hotel and other parties, and they obtained a conviction. He resided in the Penitentiary from the trial in January, 1839, till January, 1840. He took the name of Morton on quitting that prison. He had no reason for assuming that name. He was brought up at Faversham, in Kent. He had received winnings at races to a considerable amount. He began to contract debts in January, 1840. There were eight jewellers creditors in the schedule for various sums, to the amount of £334 altogether. There were four dressing case makers to the amount together of £219 16s., and six wine-merchants to the amount of £154 10s., and for cabs and cabriolets, &c., £161. It appeared, in the course of a lengthened inquiry, that the insolvent had pledged some part of his plunder, gambled away other portions of it, and disposed of the remainder to females, and in various ways. The insolvent said if he had not been arrested he should have been married to a lady of considerable property, and would have paid all his debts. Mr. Cooke commented upon the aggravated circumstances of the case, and Mr. Woodroffe replied. Mr. Commissioner Bowen said—In the case a regular system of plunder and fraud has been pursued, and therefore it was not necessary to make any observations. The insolvent was then declared to be entitled to the benefit of the act after he should have been imprisoned for a period of two years from the time fixed upon allowed by the act of Parliament within the walls of the prison, and not to be allowed the range of the rules thereof.

TUESDAY.

IN RE REUBEN MICHAEL.

Reuben Michael appeared to receive the judgment of the court. The learned commissioner declared the insolvent entitled to the benefit of the act, after he should have been imprisoned for a period of six calendar months, at the suit of Thomas Joseph Severn, for vexatiously defending an action.

IN RE JOHN EVANS.

This insolvent, a tailor and draper, was opposed by Mr. Woodroffe. It appeared that the arrest was a friendly proceeding, and that he was examinally called to an action. Mr. Commissioner Harris said that the insolvent had been guilty of a breach of trust with respect to the opposing creditor. He had also caused an unnecessary accumulation of costs by defending the action; his conduct had been of a most aggravated nature. He should be entitled to the benefit of the act after he had been imprisoned for a period of six calendar months.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.—MONDAY.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams, Chairman.)

The session paper for the present month contained the names of only 16 prisoners, 13 of whom were charged with felonies of a trifling and unimportant character. The court broke up before two o'clock, and the details of the trials were devoid of public interest. There are at present 485 prisoners confined in the Westminster Bridewell, and there have been 911 committments since the last session, notwithstanding the light state of the calendar.

TUESDAY

(Before Mr Sergeant Adams and a full Bench of Magistrates.)

This being the day for the hearing of applications for music and dancing licences, at the opening of the court licences were granted to several establishments, amongst which were the following:—The Hanover square Rooms, Hanover-square; the Thomas Martin; the Lyceum Assembly-rooms, King William-street, Strand, by John Blake; the Prince's Theatre, Kingstreet, St. James's, by John Braham.

The report of the visiting justices of the New Bridewell, the report of the committee for accounts and general purposes, and the annual statement of the chaplain of the Bridewell of the condition of the prisoners, were read and received by the court. An application from Lieutenant Tracey, the governor of the New Bridewell, for an addition to his salary, was read to the court. The application was referred to the visiting justices.

Mr. Beckwester, the chairman of the board of guardians of the West London Union, and proprietor of the Swan Tavern, Hungerford-market, applied under the following novel circumstances for a music and dancing licence.—Mr. Prendergrast stated that the house in question had been licensed previous to last year, but at the latter period Mr. Buckmaster neglected to attend the court, and he (Mr. Prendergrast) was requested by some person to move for the renewal of the licence, which he did. Mr. Beckmaster knew nothing of it until he saw by the next day's newspapers that it had been granted, and not being aware that any further proceeding was necessary, he had let it during the last year to the tenant of the certificate. He now had to solicit the court for a licence.—Mr. M'William said he had been going on illegally for a whole year, he had better try another (Laughter). After some discussion, Mr. Beckwester swore to the facts above narrated, and the bench waived the informality of the application, and granted the licence.

A Liverpool paper gives the following account of the intellectual acquirements of the chartist prisoners:—"Of the hundred and twenty prisoners, who are to take their trials before the special commission, now sitting in this town, there are only six who are described in the calendar as being able to read and write well; whilst thirty-seven are unable either to read or write at all, and the rest of them are only able to do so very imperfectly. These poor ignorant creatures" it adds, "many of whom are mere boys in age, are just the persons to be led astray by designing agitators."

The new royal summer-house or garden pavilion, now in process of erection in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, is rapidly approaching to completion, and the works for the new Chapel Royal, on the site of the conservatory, at the south wing, will shortly be recommenced, as it is to be completed and consecrated by next Easter.

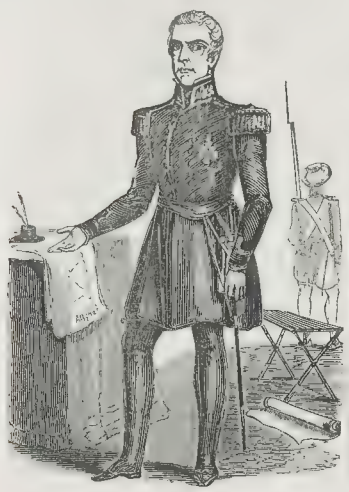
Anti-Corn-Law meetings during the past week have been held at Hounslow, Wapping, and Marylebone.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Clarence Railway was held, on Wednesday, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill. The state of the finances was considered with closed doors.

Glandier, the end theatre of the Laffarge tragedy, has been sold before the civil tribunal of Tuil to M. Bonnel Laborie, a notary at Vigeois, for 81,000f.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

INDIA.—BRITISH CAPTIVES IN AFFGHANISTAN.—We have been favoured with many extracts from letters received from the captives in Cabul. All the letters we have yet seen breathe one feeling of gratitude towards Akhbar Khan for his treatment of the prisoners, and it is but fair that he should have the full benefit of so honourable a proceeding. One of the communications contains the following passage:—"The Sirdar's treatment of us has been, from first to last, most kind; no European power could have treated prisoners of war better. There is a feeling abroad that we have been ill treated; but it is very erroneous, and Akhbar has enough to answer for without this being added to his sins." We are very willing, as we have always been, to allow the full credit for the actual good treatment of the prisoners, and have never doubted the fact, but not so the motive. The prisoners are allowed to walk in a spacious garden, and bathe in the river or canal, though attended by a guard, and the following is the daily bill of fare:—10 ladies, 19 children, 15 officers, and 2 soldiers' 2 sheep, 72 seers atta (this is all for servants), 6 seers ghee, 3 seers oil, 6 seers rice, 6 seers milk, firewood, and, last, not least, tea and sugar if required. The conduct of all the ladies is spoken of as beyond praise, and such as to make every Englishman prouder still of his countrywomen. Lady Sale and Mrs. Sturt continue to afford examples of magnanimity and patient suffering to those of weaker mould. Since writing the above we have learned that all the prisoners are assembled in the Balla Hissar, and that on the 12th inst. the military



PORTRAIT OF GENERAL POLLOCK.

secretary to General Pollock gave public intimation that any one wishing to send letters could do so, as an opportunity had occurred of forwarding them. Captain Lawrence had returned to Jellalabad, and is expected to remain there some time. We have also seen a letter from one of the prisoners, no doubt brought to camp by Captain Troup. Although of so old a date as to afford little news, we cannot refuse doing the chiefs the justice they deserve by giving the following extract. The letter is dated "Mountains, near Tezeen, May 20, 1842.—We are all excessively kindly treated by the chiefs, and are in a fine climate, where, in the evening, I am glad to put on a fur cloak. Troup left us at the commencement of this month for Cabul, where he now is with Mahomed Akbbar Khan. I believe all the folks at Cabul are at loggerheads, and, had our army come up a month ago, they would have done so without a shot being fired. The city is almost destroyed."

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from Jellalabad, on the 29th July, says:—"The Affghan certainly has a respect for female character, for no account has ever reached us of any having been ill-used." We hope that this lesson will not be thrown away. The Affghans, monsters though they are said to be, appear to have one redeeming virtue—they do not visit the offences of their enemies upon the helpless women who fall into their hands—they do not carry out their schemes of retribution by ravishing the wives and daughters of their enemies. We deeply grieve to think that, in this important respect, our army—an army which ought to command the respect of the world as much for its humanity as for its valour—should require to be taught a lesson of forbearance by its barbarian foes. We hope that we shall hear no more of such excesses as those perpetrated at Ali Baghan; for that which is in itself disgraceful becomes doubly so when contrasted with the different conduct of those who, though less is expected from them, have set an example which we shall do well to imitate. We trust that General Pollock will make a severe example of some of the men who have disgraced their colours and their country by their excesses at Ali Baghan. Wellington would have done so; and in the present case it is most imperative upon those in command, not only with reference to our national character, but to the policy of such an act, to testify in the strongest possible manner their abhorrence of the excesses which have stained the lustre of our arms. Let it not be said that crimes which the Affghan shrinks from find acceptance amongst us.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH FORCE FROM AFFGHANISTAN.—In reference to the painful rumours, so freely circulated for some time past, with regard to the above subject, our daily contemporary, the *Morning Post*, has the following: "A correspondent at Calcutta, who has access to the best sources of political information, has favoured us with a communication which enables us to assert, in the most unqualified terms, that the Governor-General of India never gave an order either to General Pollock, or to any other officer, for the evacuation of Affghanistan by the British troops; and to assert, moreover, that Lord Ellenborough, from the moment of his arrival in India to the date of our correspondent's letter, never used any language privately or officially—no single word by tongue or pen—importing that his lordship contemplated the withdrawal of the British force from Affghanistan, until every thing had been done that the honour of Great Britain and the maintenance of her character, authority, and pre-eminence in India could be supposed to require.

"We learn from the correspondent above referred to, upon whose information we implicitly rely, that whatever military movements may recently have taken place at Candahar and Jellalabad, and whatever may be their object, those movements are not the result of immediate instructions from London, but of the deliberate, coherent, and unvacillating system of policy adopted by the present Governor-General, and pursued without the slightest deviation, even for a moment, since his lordship's arrival in India—a policy always in harmony with the wishes and the determination of the British Cabinet, with which his lordship's mind was so fully imbued before he left England, that he could feel no difficulty, and incur little risk of error, in giving to those wishes and that determination their due application and proper force in every conceivable emergency."

The *Morning Chronicle* reiterates its charges against Lord Ellenborough, that he did issue the order for the withdrawal of the troops, which, it says, all parties at length agree in stigmatising as disgraceful to the character of the British nation; and adds that the disclaimer rests entirely on the unsupported authority of the *Morning Post*.

GENERAL VIEW OF PEKIN.

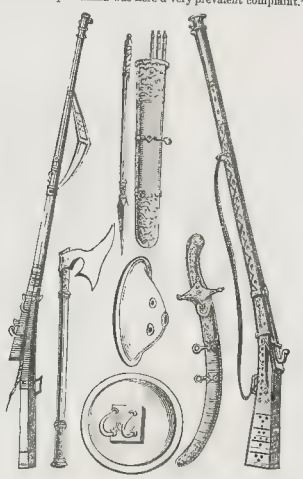
CHINA.—DESCRIPTION OF CHAPOO.—As Chapoo, or rather Shapoo, the town which has been recently taken by the British in China, is not to be found in our best maps, some information respecting it, scanty as it may be, may not be unacceptable at the present moment.

Shapoo is situate on the northern shore of the gulf which receives the river Tsiang-tang-Kiang, opposite to the Chusan Islands, in about latitude 30 degrees 35 minutes north. It is a flourishing place, and the emporium of a great foreign trade. In order, however, to give a nearer and more lively view of Shapoo and the neighbouring coasts, as well as the manner of our introduction to the orderly and ceremonious inhabitants, we extract the following description from the notes of a journal written by an officer of one of the opium traders which visited the coasts of China a few years ago:—

"On going into Shang Hai (in latitude 31 degrees 12 minutes orth), the forts saluted us with three guns each. We were astonished at the great number of junks; 200 came in to-day (21st of December), all of the same size, four-masted vessels, and belonging to this port. The number of wild fowl, ducks, teals, geese, &c., along the shore, is astonishing. Towards the town, as we ascended the river, the junks were so thickly crowded, that I never saw anything like it. There could not have been less than 2000 in the port. The mandarins agreed to trade privately with us, at two per cent. commission. The people were very friendly; the women fair, with small feet. They seemed to admire European clothing, particularly linen shirts. The country is fertile, and beautifully cultivated. December 28.—Finding the gates of the city closed, we climbed over the walls, much to the amusement of the populace, who must think us an odd sort of people; but we could not persuade the respectable merchants to show us the best kind of silk goods. The next day, the gates being still closed, we again scaled the walls, after which the gates were politely opened to let us out. The shipping in the harbour daily increased; of one class of junks (from 100 to 300 tons) I am confident that there were at least 3000 lying there, and there were also some immense junks of 600 tons, and having 400 people on board.

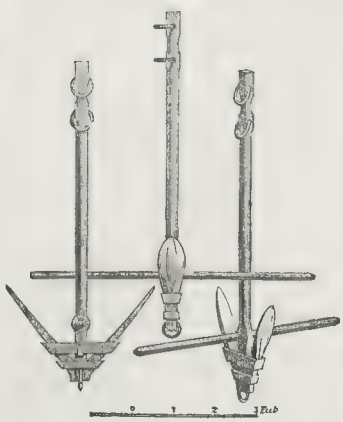
CHINESE SHIP OF WAR.

"We sailed from the Shang Hai river on the 5th of January, and came in sight of Shapoo on the 8th. Here there are six imperial junks in the Japan trade, which make, each of them, five voyages in three years. At Shang Hai, at full and change of the moon, the tide rises only eight or nine feet; here, at so short a distance, it rises twenty-four feet. The town walls are too high to be scaled. From the hills near the town the views are most enchanting. There is an immense extent of low land, intersected by canals, and dotted over with innumerable villages. The country around is all in the highest state of cultivation. Shapoo is not a small town, though yet not equal to Shang Hai, but its celebrity is owing to its being the emporium of the Japan trade. The suburbs are as large and as well built as the city itself, which is surrounded by a wall and deep moat. Altogether it is a very pretty place, and nothing can equal the beauty and regularity of the surrounding cultivation. Ophthalmia was here a very prevalent complaint."



CHINESE ARMS.

Our engraving represents the arms at present in use with our eastern foes. It comprises the following weapons: two matchlocks, spear, quiver, battle-axe, cavalry sword, and shields.



CHINESE ANCHOR.

The anchor, of which the above is a faithful engraving, was

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XVII.

LORD MORPETH.

This gifted scion of our nobility landed on Wednesday last upon our shores, after a long absence in America, whither he travelled, partially, perhaps, to escape from the disappointments of politics, and partly to enrich, in a new sphere of travel, a mind, and intellect, already in considerable esteem among men of all parties in his native land. In America his lordship received all the honours of a hearty and convivial welcome, though there was something picturesque and droll in the idea of large bodies of the citizens of a democracy getting up high festivals to do honour to a member of that English aristocracy which, as an institution, they so thoroughly hated and despised. The spirit, however, in which the feasts were dictated was a good one; and, as the guest of honour of his liberal American friends, Lord Morpeth delivered several eloquent orations, which were highly creditable to the people of both countries. His lordship, who is now rather more than forty years of age, is of the best blood of the Howards, being the eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle. He is Whig -perhaps we ought to say Whig-Radical -at all events he was a very liberal champion of the recent administration, under which he held office as Secretary of Ireland. In this capacity, although, like Lord Normanby, he drew upon himself the violent opposition of the Conservative party, he must have made for himself a very important popularity—a fact strongly proved by the circumstance of his having been voluntarily proposed for Dublin, at the last election, although it was known that he intended to pursue his travels on the other side of the Atlantic. His career in Parliament has not been particularly brilliant, his oratory being rather of the "small order," although indicative of general talent and educational polish of mind. He was elected for Morpeth in 1826, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1830. In 1835 he first accepted office under the Whigs; and was then re-elected by an immense majority over his opponent.

In the last great political contest for power he was, however, thrown out; and the event produced the most memorable and, what most won will consider, the most graceful episode of his political life. The new Poor-law had operated fearfully in the West Riding, and that and other causes had produced a complete change in the feelings of the constituency with reference to the members of the last administration. The result was that Lord Morpeth was defeated by a majority nearly as large as that with which he had been accustomed to triumph hitherto; and it was his conduct under that defeat (which it would have been useless to have glossed over, or to have characterized as any other than galling and mortifying in the extreme) which won him the respect, the admiration, and the regard almost of every generous and sympathizing nature in our community. He came forward upon the hustings with the high bearing and deportment of an English nobleman, but with an aspect of sorrow which he could not but acutely feel; he condoled with himself, however, while addressing those of his constituents who had adhered to him, and then made a beautiful oration, in a spirit of the purest generosity, in favour of the opponent who had won the battle-ground from under his feet. Nothing could be finer than this incident — it redeemed half the malice and meanness of the election contests in every other quarter of the kingdom. It raised the nature of the young nobleman in the minds of all parties, and the universal press paid its tribute of respect to the chivalrous manliness of conduct which his lordship had displayed. To crown all, a well-known literary man and avowed political opponent addressed to him a copy of verses, which (as not more than two or three hundred of them were ever circulated) we have the opportunity of presenting almost exclusively to our readers.

LORD MORPETH.

Defeated in the strife for power,
In the mid haunt of his renown,
He proudly brook'd reverse's hour,
And did not wince at fortune's frown.
He stood with sadness on his heart,
At having miss'd an honour'd goal,
But nobly threw all acute regret,
And proved the brightness of his soul!

There, in the place of former pride,
He f humbled with a manly woe,
Dash'd envy's poison'd shaft aside,
To play the fair and generous foe.
To own a rival's triumph grand,
Bow to the gainer of the race,
And give him, with a liberal hand,
The winning courtesies of grace!

While thousands gather'd round to hear
How he would greet his fallen fate,
Warm, earnest, solemn, and sincere,
He charm'd the men who came to hate!
And, while his lofty spirit shone
Al jealous meanness high above,
Bound still more closely to his own
The hearts of those who came to love!

Then, when his eloquence grew still
And admiration's voice rose loud,
There rush'd the warm and generous thrill
Of kind emotion through the crowd.
And strong, 'mong foes, and friends, as round,
The gentle inspiration ran,
All felt that his "farewell" had crown'd
An honoured and honest man!

While quoting this tribute to his honour, we may mention that Lord Morpeth is himself a poet of no ordinary ability and grace. The lines which were recently published on the Falls of Niagara had about them a fine stirring and descriptive spirit; and he has contributed on several occasions to the Annuals for his fashionable lady friends. He has always had a fondness for literary pursuits, and in the outset of his career at Oxford obtained the university prizes for English and Latin verse, and a first class in classics. He will probably on his return from America publish some of the "impressions of his travel," and the world will probably give them quite as hearty a welcome as they are likely to bestow upon the new lucubrations of Boz.

In person Lord Morpeth is slight, and rather tall and thin. His countenance is plain but expressive, and has been compared strongly with that of Liston, the actor—a fact which, we believe, has not proved very pleasing to his lordship, although we do not see why it should be objectionable if it be true. His dress savours slightly of the *petit maitre*. In disposition his lordship is represented as an amiable and playful person. An instance of this was observed during an adjourned debate, when he played leap-frog with Spring Rice in the lobby of the House, to the astonishment of that business-like gentleman, who, however, joined in the laugh which the "Morpeth jump" created, and walked with him arm in arm to the arena of debate.

FLORICULTURE.

THE PASSION-FLOWER.

(Passiflora.)

The Passion-flowers are a genus of twining plants, so named from a fancied resemblance between the parts of the flower and the emblems of Christ's crucifixion. In the five anthers the Spanish monks saw his wounds; in the triple style, the three nails by which he was fixed to the cross; and in the column on which the ovary is elevated, the pillar to which he was bound; a number of fleshy threads, which spread from a cup within the flower, were finally likened to the crown of thorns. "There are cuts," says Sir James Smith, "to be found in some old books, apparently drawn from description, like the hog in armour upon our signs to represent the rhinoceros, in which the flower is made up of these very things themselves." The implicit believer in the resemblance thus described will be disappointed when he examines the flower, and finds that, like the constellations, it requires no small stretch of imagination to find the semblance of that he seeks.

The genus *Passiflora* comprehends a large number of species, chiefly found in a wild state in America, and within or near the tropical parts of that continent. They are all twining plants, often scrambling over trees to a considerable length, and in many cases are beautiful objects on account of their large gaily or richly-coloured flowers. Miss Lawrence, in her beautiful delineations of these handsome flowers, enumerates eighteen varieties of Passiflora, viz.—the *serratifolia*; the *maliformis*, or apple-fruit; the *quadrangularis*, or square-stalk; the *laurifolia*, or laurel-leaf; the *perfoliata*, or honeysuckle; the *rubra*, or red-fruited; the *vespertilio*, or bat-winged; the *punctata*, or dotted; the *hetirophylla*, or narrow-leaved; *minima*, or dwarf; *suberosa*, or cork-barked; *holoserica*, or silky-leaved; the *fœtida*, or stinking; the *celiata*; the *adianifolia*; and the *carulea*, or common. In this country they are favourites only from the extreme beauty of their flowers; but in countries where they grow wild they are valued for their fruit, in consequence of the pulp, which envelopes the seed, being cool and refreshing. Thus, for example, the *passiflora quadrangularis* is well known in Brazil under the name of *granadilla*, its fruit being as large as the head of a child. The water-lemon of the West Indies is the produce of the *passiflora laurifolia*; the *maliformis* bears the sweet calabash; and the pulp of the *passiflora edulis* furnishes a delicious material for flavouring ices.

The Passion-flower may be propagated from cuttings of the young wood planted in sand under a glass, and placed in some warm atmosphere. The cuttings are liable to damp off, unless the accumulated moisture be occasionally wiped from the glass. In this country the Passion-flower never yields fruit, unless in the stove, and, as this manner of treating it is of too practical a nature for our columns, we here terminate our notice of this most interesting and beautiful flower.

We understand that the convocation at Stuttgardt of the delegates of the Germanic Customs Union has now broken up, and to our no small gratification we find that, thanks to the enlightened views of the principal state, the many strenuous and vigorous attempts to raise the import duties on some of the most important British export articles have failed, and that consequently these rates remain unaltered for at least three years to come. We allude, of course, to cotton twists, the total imports of which into the Germanic Union from Great Britain amounts annually to 54,000,000lb. weight, and iron, of which the quantity manufactured in pigs now exported from Scotland far exceeds the general estimate.—*Times.*

AFRICAN CHAPELS.—It is a fact which must be gratifying to every individual who rejoices at the downfall of slavery, that out of twenty-six Wesleyan chapels in Sierra Leone, the roof-timbers, the flooring, and other wood work of twenty, are composed nearly exclusively of slave-ships, which have been taken by her Majesty's men of war on the coast, and condemned by the mixed commission court. *Sierre Leone Watchman.*

CHEAP FOOD FOR HORSES.—A proposition has been made to the French Minister of War by a M. Longchamp to try a new method of feeding horses, which he asserts will produce a vast saving in the amount of forage necessary for the army. This gentleman proposes to make a sort of bread, three fourths potatoes and the rest oatmeal, with which the horses are to be fed in place of oats. The average quantity of oats for a horse per day, M. Longchamp estimates to be 10lb., costing about 13 sous. He proposes to replace this food by 10lb. of the bread made with oats and potatoes, the price of which will be only 5 sous, leaving a saving of 8 sous a day.

CHESS.

Second game of the match played between the clubs of London and Edinburgh. Begun by the London club, April 28th 1824:—

	WHITE (LONDON).	BLACK (EDINBURGH).
1	K P two	K P two
2.	K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
3.	Q P two	K P takes P
4.	K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
5.	Q B P one	Q to K 2nd*
6.	castles	P takes P†
7.	Q Kt takes P	Q P one
8.	Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to her 2nd
9.	Q Kt P two‡	Q Kt takes P
10.	Q Kt takes Kt	K B takes Kt
11.	K Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K R 3rd
12.	Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K to K B sq.
13.	Q to her Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
14.	K Kt takes K B P	K Kt takes Kt
15.	Q takes K B	K Kt to K 4th
16.	K B P two	Kt takes K B
17.	Q takes Kt	Q to K B 2nd
18.	Q to her B 3rd	Q B to K 3rd
19.	K B P one	Q B to his 5th
20.	K R to K B 4th	Q Kt P two
21.	K P one	P takes P
22.	Q takes P	K R P one
23.	Q R to K sq.	K R to K R 2nd
24.	K B P one§	K Kt P two
25.	K R to K B 5th	Q R P two
26.	Q to her B 5th ch	K to his Kt sq.
27.	K R takes P ch.‖	P takes R
28.	Q takes P ch.	K to B sq.
29.	B to Q 4th	B to K 3rd
30.	Q to her B 5th ch.	K to his Kt sq.
31.	Q to her K Kt 5th ch.	K to B sq.
32.	B checks¶	K to his sq.
33.	Q to her 5th	Q R to his 3rd
34.	Q to her Kt 7th	Q to K R 4th
35.	K B P one, ch.	K takes P
36.	R to K B sq. ch.	K to his Kt 3rd
37.	Q to K 4th ch.	B interposes
38.	Q to K 8th ch.	R to K B 2nd
39.	Q to K Kt 8th ch.	K to his B 3rd
40.	K Kt P two	Q R to his sq.
41.	Q takes Q R	Q takes K Kt P ch.
42.	R to his R sq.	R to Q 2nd
43.	B to Q R 3rd	K to his B 2nd
44.	Q to Q B 6th	R to Q 8th
45.	Q takes Q Kt P	Q to K 5th ch.
46.	K to his Kt sq.	K to his Kt 3rd
47.	Q to her K 2nd	Q to K Kt 5th ch.
48.	Q to her K Kt 2nd	Q takes Q ch.
49.	K takes Q	B to K R 6th ch.
50.	K takes B	R takes R
51.	B to K 7th	Q R P one
52.	Q R P one	R to K B 4th

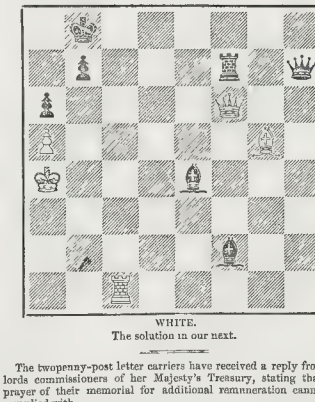
* Badly played. Black gets into difficulties by this move.
† This is also weak. P to Q 6th would be better.
‡ A good move.
§ White should have checked with queen at her B 5th.
‖ The following note to this move is to be found in Mr. Lewis's edition of these games: "It may seem unaccountable to the reader how the committee on the part of the London club could have made so great an error as sacrificing the rook. The following statement of facts will in some measure explain it. The 26th 27th and 28th moves were sent on the same day to the Edinburgh club—this was done in order to save time. It so happened on that day, that the secretary, whose duty it was to write the letter, had an engagement which compelled him to leave the club two hours earlier than usual; the letter was therefore put into the post office at three instead of five o'clock; in the mean time one of the members discovered that the second move had not been sufficiently examined, an application was immediately made at the post-office for the letter, which was refused; in consequence a second letter was transmitted by the *same post* to the Edinburgh club, retracting the *second* and *third* moves, abiding only by the *first*. The Edinburgh club in answer gave it as their decided opinion that the London club were bound by their letter, and that no move could be retracted; they therefore insisted on the moves being played; the London club conceded the point, though they differed in opinion.
¶ It is rather surprising the London players did not avail themselves of the opportunity of drawing the game.

Solution to Problem No. 7.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to K Kt 8th ch.	K to Kt 2nd
Kt to R 5th ch.	K to Kt 3rd
R to Kt 6th ch.	P interposes
R takes P, mates	

PROBLEM, No. 8.
White to move, and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

The twopenny-post letter carriers have received a reply from the lords commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, stating that the prayer of their memorial for additional remuneration cannot be complied with.

An old man of Couse (Dordogne), who, notwithstanding a great appearance of misery, bore the character of being the possessor of money, committed suicide a short time ago. He disappeared suddenly, and a few days afterwards his body was taken up from the bottom of the Dordogne, into which he had thrown himself, with a bag containing 10,000 francs round his neck.—*Galignani.*

That well-known seat of gastronomy, the Thatched-house Tavern, in St. James's-street, is nearly levelled to the ground. On its site is to be erected a new club-house for the Junior United Service.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.—The freedom of the city of London, and indeed of England generally, was presented last week to Mr. Jones, on his emerging from the Fleet Prison. He received it with becoming pleasure, not having enjoyed anything like freedom for some months.—*Punch.*

THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

STAFFORD, Monday, Oct. 10.—The three courts opened at nine o'clock and were more than usually crowded. A great delay occurred to the business in all the courts from the non-attendance of witnesses and persons on bail. To prevent, in future, such an unseemly interruption of the public business, the Judges resolved to extract the recognizances of all parties not in attendance at the proper time.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

Thos. Rowley, John Rowley, Thos. Smith, Mark Baugh, and *Cornelius Hicken*, were arraigned for a riotous assembly and riot, and for an unlawful assembly, on the 3d of August, in the parish of Tettenhall, South Staffordshire. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

John Rowley, Thomas Rowley, Mark Baugh, Samuel Smith, Matthew Hart, Michael Breese, Joseph King, and *Cornelius Hicken*, were arraigned for a riot, an unlawful assembly, and an assault on the 13th of August. All the prisoners, with the exception of Matthew Hart, were found Guilty.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11.—The trials of *Henry Bithell* and his companions for the burning and demolition of the house of the Rev. R. E. Atkins were yesterday proceeded with.

The jury made the following return:—Elijah Simpkins, John Owen, Thomas Murray, Henry Howard, William Ellis, A. Wood, Elijah Clay, Joseph Greene, Richard Croxton, John Rathbone, William Denner, Thomas Roberts, William Pearce, and Nicholas Nicholas, Esqrs.; George Kelsall, Philip Deane, and William Spooner, Not Guilty. Ellis burst into tears when he heard the verdict pronounced.

The court then adjourned to the following morning.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

John Brown, John Hobbs, H. Simpkins, Robert Cliff, James Mason, and *Francis Taylor*, were found Guilty at night. Upon being asked what they had to say, all the prisoners declared their innocence. Mr. Baron Rolfe sentenced the prisoners to transportation for life.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

Joseph Linney, aged 33, a man who appeared much superior to the general class of his co-prisoners, and *Michael Byrne* were arraigned for an unlawful assembly, riot, and assault on the 27th of August, in the parish of Kingswinford. Mr. Sergeant Lodlow stated the case. He described Linney as one of the itinerant Chartist orators who travelled from place to place poisoning and polluting the minds of the working classes, and making them discontented with their condition by their heated and inflammatory harangues. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty for an unlawful assembly against the prisoners.

The court then adjourned.

This morning the twenty-six prisoners convicted of demolishing and burning the Rev. Dr. Vale's house were brought up for judgment. At half-past eight o'clock the three Judges took their seats upon the bench in the Nisi Prius Court. The Lord Chief Justice addressed the prisoners in a most solemn and impressive manner, and then proceeded to sentence the prisoners as follows, having first desired the prisoner Sampson to sit down:—John Harris, Edward Wright, William Cartledge, John Wilson, Joseph Whistons, Thomas Cotton, and William Cartledge, to be transported for twenty-one years. Jervase Phillips, transported for fifteen years. Thomas Wagstaff, Philip Saunders, Benjamin Whitehouse, Richard Gilbert, Thomas Banks, and Eli Smith, transported for ten years. John Powell, Henry Dimmock, Wm. Toft, and Joseph Hurst, to be confined in Stafford gaol for twelve calendar months, and kept to hard labour for the twelve months. James Millington, Samuel Eaton, and Richard Edge the younger, to be confined for four calender months, and kept to hard labour. James Hurst, in consequence of his extreme youth (twelve years old), was sentenced to only two months' imprisonment and hard labour. His lordship said that he had not sentenced the prisoner, Joseph Saunders, as he had been convicted on another indictment before his learned brother Baron Parke, who would sentence him.

The Judges then separated, the Lord Chief Justice continuing to preside in the Nisi Prius Court.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.)

Mr. Lee applied for liberty to be granted to Arthur O'Neill to traverse to the next assizes, upon the ground that he was indicted on a charge quite different from that for which he was committed. Mr. Worsley Harrison, in the absence of the Solicitor-General, opposed the application. The Lord Chief Justice would take the affidavit of the prisoner, and a copy of the depositions and indictment, and consult his learned brothers, and he would give his decision to-morrow.

Thomas Cooper, of Leicester, a Chartist lecturer, and twelve others, were charged with assembling and riot on the 15th of August, at Stoke-upon-Trent, on the 15th of August. Mr. Parker is a magistrate. Cooper objected to be tried with the others, and claimed to sever in his defence. Mr. Waddington objected to the prisoner's application, after some conversation with the Lord Chief Justice, consented to Cooper's severing his defence. The prisoner was then placed at the bar and the others were removed. He pleaded Not Guilty, having first challenged the jury to the full number of twenty.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

BURNING OF LORD GRANVILLE'S OFFICES.—*Thomas Roberts, W. Turner, James Slack, Edward Smith, Joseph Wild, Hen y Gibson,* and *Isaac Colclough* were indicted for a riot, and demolishing by fire the offices of Lord Granville, on the 26th of August. Mr. Spooner, on the part of Colclough, and Mr. Neale, on the part of Slack, exhausted their challenges. In consequence of the great difficulty there was to empanuel a jury, the learned Judge directed the prisoners to be put to the table, with the exception of Thomas Roberts, who was put upon his trial, and pleaded Not Guilty

CHESTER FRIDAY, Oct. 7. The Judges, being determined to deliver the gaol of Chester as early as possible, the Hon. Sergeant Lord Abinger in the Crown Court, Mr. Baron Alderson in the Nisi Prius, and Sir C. Cross well in the Grand Jury-room.

Thomas Winterbottom, Turner Fry, John Smith, Hugh Winterbottom, and *James Kinder*, were placed at the bar, charged with rioting at Brookfield, and feloniously demolishing the mill, and dwelling-house of Samuel Shepley. The defendants were all much injured, two seemed to suffer still from the wounds they had received when making the attack.—The Attorney-General stated the case. Several witnesses having been examined, Mr. Yardley, for the defence, submitted that there was no case against Kinder and Hugh Winterbottom. The Lord Chief Baron concurred with the counsel for the defence; and the Attorney-General said he would not press the case as against these prisoners. Kinder and Hugh Winterbottom were acquitted, and the other prisoners were found Guilty. The Attorney-General expressed his hope that, with respect to the wounded defendants, his lordship would, in passing sentence, be as lenient as possible.

The court then adjourned till a quarter past nine o'clock on Saturday.

SATURDAY.—The court having met at the usual hour, *James Thorpe, Samuel Foxe, George Taylor, William Wylde,* and *James Hayne*, were placed at the bar, charged with conspiring to prevent her Majesty's subjects following their lawful employments. Ferns and George Taylor pleaded guilty, the others not guilty. The defendants were all found Guilty.

James Derbyshire was then tried, and found Guilty of a participation in the attack on Stockport workhouse. The prisoner, having been previously convicted of felony, was sentenced to transportation for life.

Wm. Turner, Samuel Kay, and *Robert Robertson* were placed on their trial for conspiracy to prevent persons following their lawful employment. The case having been opened by the Attorney-General,

Joseph Smith, Amos Smith, Wm. Rock, John Webb, and *Martha Baker*, were put upon their trial for stealing money and provisions from the Stockport union. The paupers were all convicted.—The Lord Chief Baron, after a suitable exhortation, sentenced each to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour.

His lordship then proceeded to pass sentence on the other prisoners who had been convicted during the present commission. After a few observations, his lordship sentenced Robert Wild, Moorhouse, Fanhurst, Lees, and James Wold, to be imprisoned for two years each; S. Shirt was sentenced to eighteen calendar months; Taylor, Ferns, William Wilde, Thorpe, and James Hague, one year each; S. Kay and Robinson one year; and Buckley, Winterbottom, and Smith, who had been wounded in the attack on Mr. Shepley's mill, were, on the latter's account, respectively sentenced to only three months' imprisonment; Lees and Buckley one year each.

All the cases in the Crown Court having been now disposed of, the Lord Chief Baron dissolved the court, observing that the remainder of the prisoners in gaol would be tried at the ordinary assizes.

In Mr. Justice Cresswell's court his lordship, in passing sentence on the prisoners, addressed them in a most impressive manner, observing that they were indebted to the leniency of the Government for not being prosecuted for high treason. They had been found guilty of a very serious offence. They were weak enough to submit to the dictation of others—they were held and daring when they broke the laws and committed plunder. Their offence was also one of great cruelty towards those who were obliged to seek parish relief, for they had gone to those who knew stores were provided, and plundered the stores, and thereby deprived their more unfortunate brethren of their food. It was, therefore, necessary that a severe example should be made of them, and the sentence of the court was, that they should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

John Smith, William Mellor, James Smith, Joseph Cohen, and *John Nuttall*, to be transported for ten years each.

Mr. Baron Alderson passed sentences on the prisoners convicted yesterday in his court. The prisoners being placed at the bar, the learned Baron, addressing them, said they had all been found guilty of a felony, and found guilty of different offences against the public peace. All of them were bad examples of the misfortunes into which evil counsel led young men. Many of them, he perceived, were very young, and he feared very ignorant, and they were now abiding the punishment of the law for the violent outrages they had committed against the peace of the country. What possible good could they have contemplated to obtain for themselves by the course they had pursued? They earned by their labour their daily bread; and when it was said they desired freedom (which, indeed, would be a most admirable and virtuous aspiration, if they properly understood what freedom was), why had they refused to others the same liberty they claimed for themselves? If they had understanding they would see that they had been misled by wicked and foolish men; though he could scarcely call them foolish, for [illegible] the most active cause, at the expense of [illegible] and then [illegible] to avoid [illegible] assembled [illegible] and [illegible] assembly, [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and

tends greatly when the weather is fine, as it fortunately is on the present occasion, to enhance the appearance and value of the stock and attract purchasers. The show was splendid, and the supply abundant and of fine quality. There was a depreciation of seven shillings per head on an average as compared with any of the last ten preceding years, during which period stock in this county has borne but a middle price, and had it not been that the fair was crowded with speculators from all parts, who calculated on getting stock for nothing, matters would have been much worse. Although the best days is called the show day, it is the greatest selling day also, and those who do not dispose of their stock on that day have a sorry chance on the three succeeding days, when the fairs is held on the common fair green.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—The quarrel and assault at took place at the town of Westport some days ago between Lord James Browne and the second son of the Marquis of Sligo, and Mr. George Ousley Higgins, was disposed of by a duel between those gentlemen, at a place called Carrowmore, in the same county. Lord James Browne was attended by Mr. Moore, of Moore Hall, who acted as his immediate friend, and was also accompanied by his brother-in-law, Colonel Knox; and Mr. Higgins had for his acting friend the Hon. Frederick Cavendish, the proprietor of the *Castlebar Telegraph* newspaper. The parties having taken their ground, Lord James Browne discharged his pistol at his antagonist without effect, when Mr. Higgins fired in the air; and the affair having thus terminated, the parties left the ground without any reconciliation.

In this said town of Westport a very imposing and interesting ceremony took place in the profession of two young ladies of family and fortune, two of the sisters-in-law of the Lord Bishop of Killala

HIGHLAND COSTUME.

(Continued from p. 341, in our last number.)

Caps, or, as they are more correctly termed, bonnets, of the Highland fashion are of great antiquity, and were, at one time, very common in England, where sumptuary laws enjoined their use, in order that the woollen manufacture might be encouraged by their consumption. In the reign of Elizabeth it was ordained that every person above seven years of age, except lords, knights, and gentlemen, should wear them of native manufacture, under the penalty of 3s. 4d. for every day's neglect. They consequently became the distinguishing mark of citizens and tradesmen, and the "City flat caps" were often used as a term to denote their wearers. They are alluded to by one of Shakespeare's characters in sufficiently remarks of another, that "better heads have worn plain *statute caps*," a name they received from the circumstance of the statute so strictly enjoining their use. In the engraving of the Stewart chieftain he is represented in a similar round flat bonnet; the Gordon wears his bonnet cocked, which was done by means of padding, the broad sort being distended by a hoop. The chieftainer wore upon their bonnets the eagle's feather, and the badge of the irrespective clans, thus the Stewart wears the thistle, the national badge; the Gordon the ivy, Cameron the crowberry, Cummin the *cummin* wood, Forbes the broom, Fraser the yew, Campbell the fir-club moss, M'Donald the heath, Rose the wild rosemary, &c. &c. The inhabitants of Badenoch, Strathspey, Strathdon, wear the bonnet cocked; the Strathdee men are distinguished by having it flat, of this fashion.

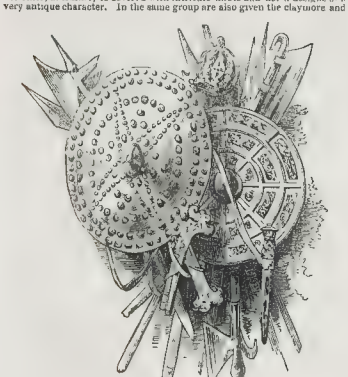
TWA BONNETS.

The military bonnet is depicted in the engraving given above of the bagpiper of the 42nd Regiment. Its undress form is that of a tall round cap; it is, in fact, only denuded of its side feather and the overhanging group of black ones.

The stocking of the Highlander may find its prototype in the ancient Saxon leg-bandages or cross gartering, so common among them, and which give the legs of these people, as depicted in contemporary pictures, much of the appearance of those of Highlandmen. They wear bands of different coloured cloths, linen, or leather, which, commencing at the ancle and terminating a little below the knee, cross each other sandalwise, and reminds one strongly of the Scotch stocking, which, from its similarity, may probably be a relic of the ancient Saxon or Danish dress. The garters worn now are chiefly red, but the native Gaels wear them like their forefathers, striped in various colours. In tying them considerable taste is displayed. In the 42nd Regiment it is fastened in a handsome knot; in the 92nd this ornament is formed like a rose, by the needle, and is attached to the garter, a mode unknown to the genuine Highlander. The 78th, or Rossshire Buffs, leave both ends depending from a tasteful knot. The engraving shows one of these picturesque and ingenious ties.

The purse or sporan of the Highlander is one of the most characteristic features of his dress: it was formed into several distinct pockets for the various articles of convenience to be carried by the wearer. Those worn by the higher classes were frequently richly ornamented, the tassel heads of silver, they were worn by Prince Charles Edward, are still in existence, and are very beautifully enriched

Of their arms the most peculiar are the shields, which are round, and ornamented with raised knobs or inlet ared ornaments of very ancient form, which has been retained from the earliest period, for shields of a similar kind, and which were manufactured by the ancient Britons, have been discovered both in Wales and England, and which are identically the same in taste and arrangement. Two curious specimens are here engraved from Mr. Logan's book the one of metal, showing the arrangement of the ornamental knobs the other, of leather, is covered with intricate knots and flor d designs of a very antique character. In the same group are also given the claymore and



GROUP OF TARGETS, ARMS, &c.

dirk, with its ornamented handle, and the Jedburgh axe; that of the ancient Highlander completes the selection.

Of their arms a few words may suffice. The guns of the old Highlanders were long, and of a peculiar construction, like the one represented in the hand of the Gordon previously given, which is drawn from one in the Tower, taken in the rebellion of 1745, where is also preserved that which belonged to the unfortunate Earl of Mar, curiously and richly ornamented with pearls, &c. The pistols of the Highlanders were also richly decorated, and were formed entirely of metal. In battle they were accustomed, after they had discharged them once, to throw them with full force at the heads of their enemy; then drawing their swords, and grasping them sinewdis, they fought hand to hand with great dexterity; and thus they had at Culloden. By slashing at the heads of the horses they were able to rout and defeat numerous bodies of cavalry; and their blows, aimed at the heads of the infantry, rendered steel caps a very necessary article of the costume of their opponents, without which much greater slaughter would have been effected in the British ranks during the rebellion. Mr. Logan relates that Macpherson of Cluny, not aware that the cavalry of the royal army of Falkirk were head pieces of iron, declared with astonishment that he never met with skulls so hard as those of the dragoons, for he had struck at them until or was tired, and was scarce able to breast one!

The female costume of the Highlands was also formed of the venerated tartan. Mr. Logan says—"A favourite pattern of stuff for female dresses was crimson and black, the stripes of three or four threads in the woof, the warp being all black; besides which there was a sort much worn by women and children. It was made partly coloured, by tying cords very tight round the heaps of yarn when undergoing the process of dying; thus, supposing the colour blue, the spots preserved white by the ligatures would appear, irregularly throughout the web, forming a motley texture, or cloud-figured pattern.

"The upper garment of the females of former ages, throughout the north and west of Scotland, was the fu. plaid, which usually contained three yards in length, and two in breadth, for which purpose the narrow webs of the curtain or white sort, but in the Low Country was an manner of showy patterns, either worsted or silk. This garment is worn over the head, and fastened under the chin with a brooch or pin, like the shawl of modern times or otherwise only over the shoulders, as the state of the weather may permit. From the change of manners, the use of the plaid is now almost confined to the elderly females, but was formerly worn by the married, and the young or old." This costume is excellently represented in the accompanying figure, from one engraved in the illustrated edition of the Waverley Novels, now publishing by Mr. Cadel.

"Those who have been in the brae country of Scotland," adds Mr. Logan, "cannot forget the picturesque effect of the congregation of a kirk on Sunday, loitering in the churchyard until the commencement of worship, or moving along the mountain paths, the men in their varied tartans and smartly-cocked bonnets, the married women in their gaudy plaids and snow-white *mutches*, or caps, the girls with their auburn hair neatly bound up in the snood."

HIGHLAND WOMAN.

An amusing anecdote of the love of a Scotsman for the peculiar garb of his native country is given in Earle's "Journal of a Residence in the Island of Tristan d'Acunha," in the South Atlantic, where a small settlement exists for the purpose of preparing oil from the fat of marine animals, and the chief person of which community was a native of Roxburgh, named Glass, who, to his other accomplishments, added a considerable proficiency in tailoring. "I proposed to him," says Mr. Earle, "when my clothes were completely worn out, to make me a full-dress suit out of my tartan cloak. He agreed to do so; but still my clothes were not forthcoming. One evening, on my return from a fatiguing day's ramble, Glass came to me with a most melancholy face, and began—'It is no use holding out any longer, Mr. Earle; *I really cannot find in my heart to cut up that bonnie tartan.* I have had it out several times, and had the scissors in my hands, but I cannot do it, Sir. It is the first tartan that was ever landed on Tristan d'Acunha, and the first that ever I have seen since I left Scotland, and I really cannot consent to cutting it up into pieces.'"

Thus exquisite touch of pure native feeling was met by Mr. Earle in the proper spirit, by presenting him with the cloak, and getting made instead a pair of trousers, the front of sailcloth, and the back of goat-skin, with the hair on, the only materials then to be obtained; and in the endurance of which he was consoled by his host's declaration, that "his Majesty himself, God bless him! if he had been left here, as you were, could do no better."

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

CHARLES KEMBLE AS DON FELIX.

We had this week intended to present to our readers a beautiful representation of the scene and grouping of the *finale* to *Semiramide*, as now so gloriously performing at Covent-garden Theatre. The drawing, however, has been found too elaborate to get engraved with justice in the time, and we therefore reserve it until our next publication, presenting in its stead one of Lane's spirited portraits, in character, of the respected lessee of the theatre, within whose walls the genius of his daughter and of another gifted vocalist is just now eliciting so much homage and applause.

We do not know if Mr. Charles Kemble will again hazard the fatigue of the stage—he has suffered terribly, and can be hardly physically equal to the energies required by performance, although, mentally, we have no doubt that he will be young to the last. It was, however, astonishing to see, only a year or two ago, how he rallied himself into the sustaining a whole round of his former characters, bringing back to the old playgoers all their memories of his grace, finish, and gentlemanly bearing, and adding freshness to their recollections of the bright effervescence and sparkling comedy of his younger days. If he do not resume this arduous trial, and so enable us to give him as he is still, we have him as he was, and in no more faithful form and presence than in his favourite character of Don Felix, in which he is here represented, and which is from a beautiful series of eighteen different portraits of him, by Lane, which Messrs. Colnaghi and Puckle have just published in a collected form. There is the dash and character about this Don Felix which marks Charles Kemble to the letter; but it is only one of the phases which his genius in its versatility was wont to take. He was, indeed, great in many things beside; for, setting apart the characters of the highest rank which he so ably filled, but in which he had rivals for public favour, there were a multitude of parts which for the first time assumed an importance in his hands which they will now, perhaps, never recover. Who can conceive Marc Antony, except in the very form and figure which Mr. Kemble lent to him, and which made the character as exclusively his own as Brutus was his brother's? Who can separate the actor from the part in Cassio, or think of Falconbridge otherwise than as he represented him? When to his was added a *universality* of power, a capacity to excel in every branch of his art, from the profoundest walks of tragedy even to broad farce, the one became still less easy to repair. And or what other actor on record can it be said that he filled so many and such heterogeneous characters, and filled them so well? Or where shall we find in the annals of the modern stage a man who could with equal grace, deep thought, and cultivation, venture upon Hamlet and Macbeth, Othello and Iago, Cassio, Romeo, and Mercutio? Who was as much at home in the deep pathos of Octavian, George Barnwell, and Beverley, as in the manners of the light and *degejé* man of the world, Mirabel, Captain Absolute, Charles Surface, Petruchio, Benedick, the gentleman and soldier; who could lend grace and dignity to Archer and Friar Tuck; could make us feel for the parental tenderness of Shylock, even though we rejoiced that his deep-laid plan of revenge for national oppression was foiled; and let us see that, with all his rich roguery and somewhat loose sense of morality, Falstaff was yet a gentleman, born and bred in courts, the page to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk?

If it be true that he has retired from the stage, we wish him every happiness in his declining years; and, whether it be true or not, we wish him also every prosperity in the management of a theatre which may be almost said to have been hallowed by his own genius and that of his kindred.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Oct. 12, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Considerable activity still continues to exist here in the greater part of our fashionable ateliers, and we shall doubtlessly soon see that fashion will draw aside the slight veil which still covers the caprices and coquetries of the present season.

It is not very likely that any material alterations will be made in the capotes and hats now worn, and which will most likely remain in vogue during the winter, with perhaps some slight modifications.

We have lately seen several of these elegant articles in straw, lined with lilac crêpe, and trimmed with a ribbon embossed with green velvet. Others we have observed of *poult de soie* of a myrtle green colour.

Elegant hats of white *gros d'Afrique*, with small moss roses round the crown, of rose-coloured crêpe, and of *paille de riz*, are also exceedingly fashionable.

It is rumoured that we shall have this winter sleeves *a la* Louis XIV. and *à la* Richelieu, round full skirts made still longer than those now worn, and garnished with three rows of gathers and flounces, having the space between them filled up with lace and flounces alternately. There will be no change in the bust, but the skirts will be so much lengthened as to remind us of the trains formerly worn,—a fashion from which may Heaven and good taste preserve us.

We have been favoured with a sight of two most beautiful *toilettes de ville*, and two equally charming evening dresses, of which we send you a description.

The first of these is a robe of chamois *poult de soie*, having a skirt of the same material. The corsage is made high and quite plain, with a triple seam, and is worn with a sash. It has pagoda sleeves, puffed below *en batiste*. A double puffing of crêpe runs round the neck, and the waist is worn long. The hat is of orange *poult de soie*, ornamented with a russet plume on the side, and with small-sized flowers on the interior.

The other is a robe of grey foulard, ornamented up the front of the skirt with a wide wreath *en passementerie* to resemble a redingote. The corsage, which is plain, is brought down to a rounded point, and is trimmed down the centre with a wreath which joins that of the skirt. The sleeves are quite plain. A very short cardinal is worn with this dress, edged with a similar trimming to that which forms the garniture of the robe. The collar and ruffles are of lace. The hat is of *paille de riz*, ornamented with a small bunch of ostrich feathers.

The evening dresses are, first, a redingote of grey *poult de soie*, with skirts of the same material. The corsage, which covers the shoulders, is made open in front, with plain sleeves, and is edged round with small lace frills. The chemisette is of batiste, richly embroidered. The waist is long, and is worn with a sash of rose-coloured taffeta. The cap, which is without a crown, is formed of a single piece of broad lace, plain on the middle of the head, but gathered in at the ears, and trimmed at the sides with three unequally-sized bunches of rose-coloured ribbon.

We have also remarked a robe of shot *gros de Naples*, trimmed at the skirt with a broad biais, disposed in festoons round the skirt, and returning on each side of the breadth in front, thus forming alternate intervals.

This garniture is fixed upon the skirt by a pretty simple biais, looped up on each side and hanging in festoons, but laid the contrary way.

The corsage of this dress, which is high, is made plain below, but *bouillonné* towards the top. The sleeves are demi-large, are *bouillonné* for half the length of the arm, and trimmed at the top with *crèves* of the same.

The collar and frills are *en guipure*.

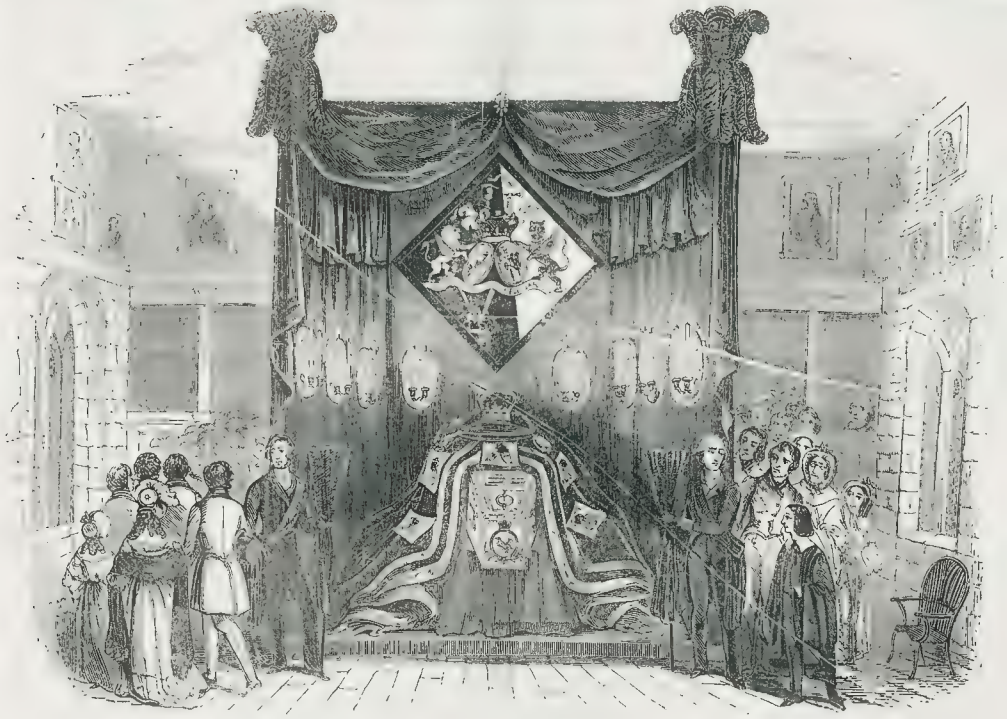
A cap is worn without a crown, garnished with two rows of lace, and relieved towards the centre by a small garland of blue flowers.

HENRIETTE DE B.

It is reported that some of the Masters in Chancery, who are entitled to retire from length of service, will avail themselves of their privilege, and, consequently, we may look for new appointments in these desirable offices.

A metrical translation of Pope's works is now, strange to say, for the first time presented to the German public. It is the joint production of Adolph Boettger and Theodor Oelkers; the former the successful translator of Byron, the latter of Moore. The execution is creditable.

A paragraph has gone the round of the papers stating that Sir Robert Peel has honoured Mr. Moon, of Threadneedle-street, by presenting his son to King's College.



THE LYING IN STATE.]

the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., Lord Herbertton, the Marquis of Douro, the Rev. Henry Wellesley, R. Wellesley, Esq., Charles Cullen Smith, Esq., the Hon. Gerald Wellesley, &c.

The funeral procession left the Election Hall, and proceeded through the cloisters, entering the quadrangle under the clock-tower, and passed into the chapel at the south-west entrance in the following order:—

The Undertaker.
Two Mutes
Twelve Choristers, in white surplices.
Provost of Eton, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson — Vice-Provost.
Head Master of Eton, Rev. E. Hawtrey. — Under Master.
Other Gentlemen of the College.
Page. — Pages of Honour — Page
Two officiating Clergymen.
2 Pages. — The Coronet, Sword, and Arms — 2 Pages.
THE COFFIN,

richly covered with crimson velvet, and surmounted by a magnificent pall, the ends of which were emblazoned with the emblematical orders of the family, consisting of the arms of Mornington, Wellesley, Cowley, &c. &c. The pall was supported by the following noblemen, all of whom are among the senior pupils of the school: Lord Hatley, Lord Bagrave, Lord Darnley, Earl of Dunkelin, Lord Burghley, Lord Brownlow Cecil.

The coffin was immediately followed by the Earl of Mornington

THE PROCESSION IN THE CHAPEL.

as chief mourner, supported by the Right Hon. O. R. Blake, her Majesty's Chief Remembrancer; and Alfred Montgomery, Esq., the deceased's private secretary.

The Duke of Wellington	Hon. Gerald Wellesley, D.D.
Lord Cowley	C. C. Smith, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Hatherton	Rev. H. Wellesley.
Marquis of Douro	Hon. G. Wellesley.
R. Wellesley, Esq.	
John Thornton Down, Esq., sole executor to the deceased.	
E. J. Smith, Esq.	W. Stevens, Esq.
R. Montgomery Martin, Esq.	Fortescue Bate, Esq.

Five of the deceased's upper servants.
Four of the deceased's footmen.

In this order the procession entered the side hall of the college, and proceeded through the sanctuary into the body of the chapel, on entering which the choir commenced chanting the beautiful service for the burial of the dead. The mourners occupied the stalls usually filled by the heads of the college. The service was Croft and Purcell's, and the organ was presided over by Mr. Mitchell. The lesson was read by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson. The coffin, upon being taken into the choir, was set in the centre aisle upon trestels, upon which was placed the coronet of the deceased, the illustrious relatives of the late marquis taking their seats in the stalls appropriated for them near the coffin.

The whole of the Etonians (between six and seven hundred) had previously entered the chapel, and taken their places, with the numerous friends of the college authorities, who were admitted by tickets, and by whom the chapel was nearly filled.

At the conclusion of the burial service, Mr. Mitchell performed the "Dead March" in the sacred oratorio of *Saul*, and the mournful cavalcade then retired from the chapel, and proceeded to the provost's lodge in the same order in which they walked to the place of interment.

At the conclusion of the service the Provost received the personal thanks of Lords Mornington and Cowley, and the Hon. Gerald Wellesley, D.D., and the Duke of Wellington shook hands with the rev. gentleman on leaving the chapel.

The coffin remained exposed for some time, in order to give the pupils an opportunity of viewing it, after which it was lowered into the vault, and placed close to that of the late provost's, the Rev. Dr. Goodall. The deceased nobleman is the sixth person who has been interred in the vault, the others being the late Dr. Goodall, Provost Briggs, Miskeate, and Provost Bland and his lady. The coffin was elaborately decorated, and bore the following inscription:—

Richard Colley Wellesley,
Marquess Wellesley,
Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c.,
Died 20th of Sept., 1842.
Aged 83.

The arms of the deceased were engraved on a silver-gilt plate over the above, the whole surmounted by the memorable motto borne by the late marquis in honour of his exertions in the Eastern empire—"Super Indos protulit Imperium."

The Duke of Wellington and the other members of the deceased's family left Eton immediately after the ceremony, proceeding, as on their arrival, through Slough and Drayton.

The whole of the arrangements connected with the funeral were under the entire superintendence of Mr. W. French, undertaker, of No. 7, Edward-street, Portman-square; they were most efficiently made, and ably carried into effect.

'Neath that old classic roof to-day,
In marble vault of death,
Shall lie his form of torpid clay,
In whose old bosom not one ray
Of life now lingereth!
Its beauty dead,
Its glory fled,
Mute all its voice of love;
Its soul gone up, that soul of fire,
That wisdom's word or virtue's lyre
Would still with glowing truth inspire
On holy wings above!

Here sinks to his last resting-place,—
The death-home of his noble race,—
His mortal form, who once did fill
A world with admiration's thrill—
Who bore within God's image-frame
All elements of human fame—
Who wore in life, as meek as now,
The scholar's wreath upon his brow—
Who sang in smooth and gentle lays,
And twined it with the poet's bays—
Who turned from arts of peace afar,
To wield the flaming sword of war;
Nor e'er its unsheath'd glory stayed
Till victory blushed upon the blade—
Who stirred the senate with a voice
That made old wisdom's soul rejoice—
Who sat on a vice-regal throne,
Calm, self-reposing, and alone,
In silent greatness, till he found
Vast-spreading empires circling round,
And England's realms, grow day by day,
More limitless beneath his sway—
Who ruled with splendour, and resigned
With fine simplicity of mind,
Embracing friends and baffling foes,
With calm, unruffled, grand repose
Of spirit, that bespoke to all the state
A patriot hero, good as well as great!
At last, when all ambition's voice was mute,
The silver warrior grasped again the lute,
Bade life away in minstrel numbers glide,
And, when its pulses ceased, on learning's bosom died!

Now his body sinks to gloom
In the everlasting tomb—
Now his spirit takes his rest
In the palace of the blest:
Beautiful in radiant birth
Of light that cannot glow on earth—
More bright in that angelic sphere
Than even in starlike glory here!

He lies in holy ground—
With classic scenes around—
Where first his fresh aspiring youth
Was taught to tread the pleasant paths of truth.
Where first he met, in learning's happy strife,
The sweet companionships of after life;
And some of those who shared his fortunes there
Now to his grave repair,
And pay the tribute of affection's tears
From aged eyes that time has dimm'd with years!

Lo! yon old mourner—so convulsed with woe—
Whose sobbing sorrows half refuse to flow
Up from the heart in that wild gushing rain
Which robs the soul of grief of half its pain;
But rather—as an earthquake—shake his frame
With an emotion that seems all too deep
To let him weep—
His name?
That is the brother of the honoured one—
The glorious sharer of his earlier doom—
The sorrowing mourner by his marble tomb—
And pilgrim to his grave in grief and gloom—
The warrior Wellington!

Respect the heart-wrung sob—the stifled groan—
He mourns a nature kindred with his own:
Kindred in love, in brotherhood, in name,
In honour, glory, goodness, greatness, fame;
All that can bless the virtuous, wise, and brave,
And bring such grievers round a mortal's grave!

No more! The warrior's brow is clear.
No more the mourners linger near—
For they have seen the drear vault close
Upon its tenant's dark repose—
Deep covered in the silent sod,
Whose soul is now at peace with God!

But earth holds memories of the dead—
All warmly glowing yet—
Of him around whose living head
Honour such lovely lustre shed
As fame shall ne'er forget.
He claims new life of an eternal kind,
For Wellesley's life is now—the Life of Mind!

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Bank of Manchester.—Mr. Edward Burdekin, the managing director of the Bank of Manchester, who for many years has enjoyed the entire confidence of the directors of that establishment, has suddenly disappeared from the bank, from his house, and Manchester, and reports state that he is now on his way to America. A few days ago the newspapers published the particulars of an extraordinary case of bankruptcy (in re Raleigh v. Good), in which Mr. Burdekin and the Bank of Manchester were peculiarly interested, and on Saturday last Mr. Burdekin should have again met the commissioners on the re-examination of the bankrupts. He, however, appears to have absconded on the evening previous. The Bank of Manchester has recently incurred bad debts to an immense amount, but in most cases it has been in some way connected with the business of the parties who have failed in its debt. No blame is attached to the directors for having in the first instance appointed Mr. Burdekin manager of the bank, but the whole evil is attributed to his having subsequently become a director also, which, of course, made him at once a master and servant in the same institution—a position of almost unlimited power, and which never ought to be tolerated in any joint-stock company. A person, signing himself a "Shareholder," published some time ago a circular, addressed to his associates, in which he called attention to the present state of the company, which for some time has paid no dividend, and the shares of which are now unsaleable at £3, while £10 have been paid upon them. The losses of the bank, according to this circular, amounted to £700,000, of which, £170,000 was advanced to Messrs. Joseph Raleigh and Co., since bankrupts. This advance the "Shareholder" considers to have been perfectly unjustifiable. This circular is dated the 15th ult. We are glad to learn that, owing to the considerate forbearance of the London agents of this bank, and an exceedingly liberal advance from the Liverpool and Manchester District Bank, the directors have been enabled to effect an arrangement for promptly meeting all the demands that can be made upon the bank in the ordinary course of business; and that the calamities arising from its present situation are not likely to be increased by any failure in the repayment of deposits, or in providing for current bills.

The Victoria Arch, Perth.—On Monday the proposal to erect a stone arch at the southern termination of Prince's-street, where her Majesty was received by the civic authorities, and presented with the keys of the city, came under the consideration of the Perth Town Council, and was most favourably entertained. The contemplated arch will serve both to ornament the burgh, and to commemorate, in a very elegant and appropriate way, the first visit of Queen Victoria to as fair a city as Scotland can boast.

Consecration of the New Catholic Church of St. Bede, at Masbrough.—The interesting ceremony of consecration of the church of St. Bede, on a site liberally presented to the Catholics, at Masbrough, by B. Badger, Esq., was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, vicar apostolic of the district, on Wednesday week, when the proceedings were throughout of a very impressive character, and appropriate to the occasion. The new ecclesiastical structure is an interesting object, not very far from the Masbrough station, and will strike every beholder as being characteristic of the purpose for which it is erected, being in a style of English architecture very prevalent about the end of the fourteenth century, and calculated to impress more by its aptness than many edifices do by either bulk or magnificence.

Maxwelltown Church.—The origin of the lamentable fire which destroyed so completely this edifice still remains a mystery. Nothing has transpired tending in the slightest degree to throw any light on the subject. The managers have already received from the Friendly Insurance Office the amount of the £1000 policy insured with that establishment, and have come to the determination of erecting a new church. We have no doubt that their efforts will be liberally aided by subscriptions.

The Glasgow Wellington Testimonial.—In consequence of an application from the sub-committee of the Wellington testimonial, the directors of the Royal Exchange have agreed to give a site in front of that building for the erection of the equestrian statue in honour of the duke. We understand that the statue is expected to be finished and in Glasgow by the 1st of May next, the birthday of the noble duke.

Opening of the New Docks at Newport, Monmouthshire.—The public opening of these docks, which are remarkable, as including the largest lock in the known world, took place on Monday, in the presence of a concourse of at least 25,000 persons, including most of the leading inhabitants of the county. The event was celebrated by a public dinner. [We shall give an engraving illustrative of the above event in our next number.]

Strange and Dreadful Accident to Sir William Geary.—A dreadful accident happened to Sir William Geary, early on Thursday morning se'nnight, at Oxonhoath, in Kent. It appears that the hon. baronet, on entering his dressing-room, fell over a glass screen, which was broken to pieces, and a large fragment, presenting a very sharp tapering point, inflicted a frightful wound on the right side of Sir William's neck, behind the lower jaw, within the smallest possible distance of the carotid artery, and dividing one of its principal branches. Lady Geary, who was in the next room, instantly ran to Sir William's assistance, with her maid, and the sight that presented itself to her agonized gaze may be more easily conceived than described. Sir William was stretched on the floor, his life's blood gushing out with fearful violence. At her ladyship's suggestion, her maid, a Swiss, courageously seized the wound, and tightly compressing it with her hands, stayed the frightful effusion of blood. In the mean time messengers had been despatched for Messrs. Starling and Vine, of Hadlow, and Dr. Taylor, of Maidstone. On their arrival it was found that the only chance of saving the patient was by performing the important and difficult operation of tying the carotid artery in order to prevent hemorrhage, the least renewal of which must have been fatal. The operation was most skilfully performed by Mr. Starling, assisted by his partner, Mr. Vine, and Dr. Taylor. It was unattended by the slightest additional bleeding, a point of the highest importance in this extreme case, and was borne with extreme fortitude by the previously well-nigh exhausted sufferer. On Sunday evening Sir William appeared to be as low as it was possible to be—still alive, but rallied a little during the night. The last report was, that he had not gone back during the preceding twelve hours.

Extensive Robbery at Bath.—On Tuesday afternoon information was circulated throughout the metropolitan police district, that a youth, named Moses Harding, had, on Monday morning, committed an extensive robbery at No. 41, Guy-street, Bath, and had been traced to London with the stolen property, consisting of a carpet-bag, red pattern on green, with a considerable quantity of plate, comprising spoons and forks of different sizes, an antique fish-slice, silver sugar-spoon and sifter, &c. Some of the articles marked "B.," and others "J. M. B.;" a great variety of valuable jewellery, amongst which were a diamond pin, three enamelled studs, a gold chain with two clasps, representing a hand; numerous rings, brooches, &c., set with pearls, topazes, and other jewels; a perforated antique silver basket, of small size; a silver-gut round snuff-box, with chased representation of the ghost scene in *Hamlet*; a large round single silver watch, marked "M. B.;" a Spanish silver medal, a copper French ditto, a medal descriptive of the history of Napoleon, and several other silver medals; five guineas of George III., and a quantity of fourpenny pieces. The fugitive is described as sixteen years of age, five feet five inches high, fair complexion, slender, and wore a blue frock coat and brown cloth waistcoat. He, and a young man who was with him, aged about twenty-one, with dark hair and full face, are stated to have arrived in London on Tuesday morning, by the luggage-train, from Chippenham.

Earthquake in Scotland.—On Saturday, the 24th ult., two rather smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Comrie, one in the morning, at five minutes to six, and the other at one minute to seven in the evening. In the usual scale the former is registered at three for shake and four for sound, and the latter as two for tremor and three for sound. By the first the inverted pendulum in the steeple was moved to the N.W. 1-8th inch, the horizontal pendulum about 1-16th inch, and the spring pendulum ranged W. 1-8th and depth 1-16th. In the second shock none of these seismometers were sensibly affected; but the sand-glass (one of which happened not to be set for the first shock) sunk on the latter occasion fully 1-10th inch, which is almost the same effect that a heavy carriage passing the house where it was placed has upon it, and a very delicate spring pendulum attached to this instrument vibrated E. and W. 1-8th inch, with no perceptible dip. The barometer and thermometer, which were strictly watched, seemed neither of them to be in the least affected. The former stood at 29.328 inches, and the latter at 55.10, for more than three-quarters of an hour after the last shock.

Hydrophobia.—About five or six weeks ago, William Thorp, aged 77 years, was bitten by a dog, at Maltby, at which place he resided. The dog, as we understand, turned out to be mad, and in a day or two afterwards the animal died. The wound inflicted by the bite was immediately over the left eye, and, being only a small one, speedily healed, the old man refusing to consult a surgeon, and saying that he should take no harm. At the beginning of last week, feeling unwell, he came by the coach to Sheffield, with the intention of obtaining medical advice, but neglected to do so, and on Thursday week decided symptoms of hydrophobia presented themselves; the unfortunate man frothed at the mouth, became very violent, and died in great agony, on Friday week, about three o'clock, at the house of his son-in-law, in New-street.

The Preston Robbery of £2000.—Birkenhead, Wednesday.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that Eliza Bailey and a male acquaintance were examined on several occasions at Union-hall before Mr. Traill, when she was eventually set at liberty, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant a committal. She was brought to this place, where she has undergone three examinations at the Town-hall, Birkenhead, the last of which took place last evening, and ended in her committal for trial.

The shipwrights and their employers at South Shields have now come to an amicable agreement.

The Colliers' Strike.—We are informed that, with one exception, all the collieries in the Holytown district have commenced work at the rate of wages insisted on by the men when they struck. The colliers in the neighbourhood of Airdrie, Coatbridge, &c., have likewise generally returned to their work, and are paid at the rate of about four shillings per day. The iron-miners, however, still remain out, and there is little appearance of adjustment, for the men are determined on the one hand, and the large stocks of iron-stone which are understood to have been accumulated make the masters equally so on the other. The Lothian colliers are, we observe, to have a great delegate meeting on Wednesday, to try and arrange for an adjustment in that county.

Robbery at the Railway Station, Derby.—On Wednesday evening, during the absence of the clerk, in the locomotive department of the North Midland Railway, the office was entered, and a desk robbed of a sum of money, the exact amount of which is not known, but it is believed to be from £60 to £70.

IRELAND.

Dublin, October 11.—It is stated that the various law appointments in the gift of the Government are at length definitively arranged, and in a manner calculated to give satisfaction both to the profession and the public. The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne goes to the Rolls Court, in succession to the late lamented Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Mr. T. B. Smith is appointed Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-Generalship has been conferred on Mr. Sergeant Greene, a gentleman who had the strongest possible professional claims on the Whig Ministry. Mr. Brewster is to receive the coif vacant by the promotion of Sergeant Greene; and Mr. Keatinge, Queen's Counsel, is mentioned as the former's probable successor as the law adviser at the Castle. This, however, is not yet decided upon. Mr. Litton has at length been offered, and has accepted, the office of Master in Chancery, in succession to the late Mr. Curry, thereby causing a vacancy in the representation of Coleraine.

The order for the removal of Mr. Nicholls, Chief Commissioner of Poor-laws, from Dublin, to Somerset-house, London, has been received, and he takes his departure in a few days from Ireland. He will be succeeded either by Sir E. Head or Mr. Hall, son-in-law of Chief Justice Pennefather.

Ballinasloe Fair.—The great fair of this place, which occupied the minds of all classes in this part of the country and, indeed, in Ireland generally, commenced last week with the show day. This show means an exhibition of the sheep for sale during the three succeeding days, grouped upon this occasion for show in flocks, as they belong to the various owners, hemmed in and tended by their respective shepherds. The grouping runs of between 60,000 and 70,000 sheep in the beautiful domain of the Earl of Clancarty, which is close up to the town, and let for this purpose, has a most pastoral and picturesque effect through the numerous vistas and plantations, and

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, ST. GEORGE'S-PLACE, HYDE PARK CORNER.—I ns spelendid Collection, consisting of objects exclusively Chinese, surpassing in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world, entirely filling the spacious saloon, 225 feet in length by 50 feet in width, embracing upwards of Fifty Figures, as large as life, all fac similes, in groups in their native costumes, from the highest mandarin to the lowest in social position, and accompanied by many thousand specimens, both in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs of more than three hundred million Chinese, respecting whom the nations of Europe have had scarcely any opportunity of judging, is now OPEN for PUBLIC INSPECTION, from Ten in the morning till Ten at night. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION, extended into CAVENDISH-SQUARE. Excellent Specimens of Machinery just completed, and at work by Steam Power, in the Hall of Manufactures, including Napier's Patent Printing Machine, Amsler's Patent Rack and Pin Making Machine, Taylor's Patent Solid Headed Pin Making Machine, &c. The Weekly List of Popular Lectures, delivered by Dr. Ryan, Professor Hoffmeister, and the other Lecturers, with the appointed hours for each, is suspended in the Hall. The fine Exterior of St. Peter's, at Rome, and the Interior of the Chapel of St. Helena, at Jerusalem, the latter after Dr. Roberts, R.A. (published by Mr. Moon), are among the latest additions to the Enlarged Dissolving Views. The Orrery, Diving Bell, Diver, &c. &c. To the Panoramic Views, shown in the Evenings, a beautiful addition has just been made. Leader of the Band, Mr. Wallis.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, half-price.

THE MISER'S DAUGHTER.
Published this day, in 3 Vols. post 8vo.
THE MISER'S DAUGHTER. By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq. With Twenty Illustrations on steel, by George Cruikshank.
London: CUNNINGHAM and MORTIMER, 3, Adelaide-street, Trafalgar square.

This day, circularly printed in royal octavo, price 2s.
THE COUNT DE FOIX:
A Tale of the Olden Times.
By THOMAS POWELL.
"Mr. Powell has selected one of the most graphic and interesting of Froissart's narratives as the ground-work of his poem, which, we trust, will meet with the success it deserves. It must be read to be appreciated."—*Church of England Quarterly*, October.
EFFINGHAM WILSON, 33, Bishopsgate-street Within.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO HAVE GARDENS.
THE First Monthly Part of THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST will be published October 1st, containing information on upwards of fifty articles connected with the management of a Garden. With Illustrations. Price 1s.
London: R. GROOMBRIDGE, 5, Paternoster-row; may be ordered of any Bookseller.

Ready on Wednesday next, price 1s., profusely Embellished,
DEDICATE ? TO THE QUEEN,
A GUIDE TO KNITTING, NETTING, AND CROCHET, containing the most clear and luminous directions on all kinds of work now in fashionable use, and examples of the different styles in which it can be executed. By the Authoress of that highly popular Work, a new and improved edition of which is now ready, price 1s., entitled
A GUIDE TO FANCY NEEDLEWORK AND EMBROIDERY.
Also now ready, a new and much-improved edition, being the 33th thousand,
A GUIDE TO THE BALL-ROOM.
If any difficulty arises in obtaining the above authentic works, the Publisher will willingly send one or all, and pay the double postage, upon his receiving a pre-paid letter enclosing the published price, or Postage Stamps of equal value.
Published by C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet street, London.

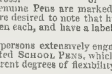
AFGHAUNISTAN.
Now ready, and may be had of all Book and Printsellers in the kingdom,
HAGHE'S BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHIC WORK of the PASSES, FORTS, and CITIES of the Scene of War in INDIA, drawn on the spot by DAMES ATKINSON; including Views of CAUBUL, CANDAHAR, all the celebrated PASSES; PORTRAITS, from life, of SHAH-SOOJAH, DOST MAHOMMED, Sir WILLIAM M'NAGHTEN, &c. &c.
Price: 26 Plates, half morocco .. .. £4 4s.
Coloured and mounted in folio .. .. .. £10 10s.
London: Published by H. GRAVES and Co., her Majesty's Publishers in Ordinary, 6, Pall Mall.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.
THE situation of Schoolmaster at Priestcliffe having become vacant, the Trustees will proceed to a new appointment on the 8th of November next. He will be expected to teach the Latin and English languages, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Accompts.
Candidates, being members of the Church of England, and not above thirty-five years of age, must send in their names, age, and testimonials, on or before the 1st of November, directed "To the Trustees of Priestcliffe School, Taddington, near Bakewell, Derby." The present salary is £76 per annum. There is no house.
N.B.—Those candidates whose letters remain unanswered must consider themselves as not selected.

NOTICE! TO SPORTSMEN.
A CARTRIDGE has been invented by the advertiser, which, by most severe trials, proves to be equally as effective as any patent cartridge now used—killing at astounding long distances, and warranted not to ball. The contrivance is so simple that any person can make it; and the extra expense is barely 1s. on every 500 more than the charge of shot. Directions to make it may be obtained by enclosing a post office order (post paid) for 5s., made payable at Staines, to A.Z.B., Egham.

AN IMMENSE SAVING TO THOSE WHO KEEP HORSES.
IT is not generally known that a cheaper and more nutritious food than oats to feed horses on has been discovered, and proposed to the French Minister of War, whereby a saving is made of 4s. 6d. per week, or £11 5s. 8d. per year, on each horse. By this receipt any one can make their own forage; and may be had on enclosing a post-office order (post paid) for 5s., made payable at Staines, to A.Z.B., Egham.

COMPOSITION FOR WRITING WITH STEEL PENS.
STEPHENS' WRITING FLUIDS comprise the most splendid and durable colours, and the most indelible compositions which art can produce; they contain the fullest proportions of colouring matter—and those to whom economy is more an object than perfect contrast with the paper may dilute them with rain-water, to the extent of colour they may require, and thus effect a real economy, without paying for the cost and incumbrance of large bottles. Also STEPHENS' SELECT STEEL PENS.
HENRY STEPHENS, 54, Stamford-street, Backfriars-road, London.



THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to command that JOSEPH GILLOTT, of Birmingham, be appointed STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY, dated April 13, 1840.
Joseph Gillott's very superior PATENT and other METALLIC PENS, may be had of all stationers, booksellers, and other dealers in Pens throughout the United Kingdom.
It is gratifying to the Patentee to acknowledge his obligations to the Public for the best proof they can give him of their approbation, in the continually increasing demand for his Pens.

The number of Pens manufactured at the works of Joseph Gillott, FROM OCT. 1838, TO OCT. 1839, AND FROM DEC. 1840, TO DEC. 1841,
was 14,654,702, was 65,126,928,
or 5,721,225 dozens, or 5,177,244 dozens,
or 310,102 gross. or 431,437 gross.

CAUTION.—All the genuine Pens are marked in full "JOSEPH GILLOTT," and Venders are desired to note that no cards of Pens are made up in packets of one dozen each, and have a label outside, with a fac-simile of his signature: "JOSH. GILLOTT."
*** At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his Warranted SCHOOL PENS, which are specially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points.
Wholesale and for Exportation, at the Manufactory, Victoria Works, Graham-street, Birmingham, and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London, under the management of Mr. FOX, from the manufactory in Birmingham.

WATERLOO DISTILLERY.
MESSRS. WM. YOUNG PELL and Co. having considerably EXTENDED their PREMISES, can now supply the public with any quantity of the purest COGNAC BRANDY at the unprecedentedly low price of 32s. for 2 gallons, with a liberal allowance to the trade.
2?, Friday-street; and Distillery, Waterloo-road, Lambeth.

THE VERY BEST BLACK TEA IMPORTED. Rich Pekoe Souchong full flavoured strong tea, 4s. per lb.; pronounced at the price, 3s. per lb., Green Tea, Gunpowder, close twisted round leaf, rich delicate flavour, 6s. per lb. Also the best Coffee, rich mellow flavour, better cannot be obtained, 2s. per lb.; Ceylon ditto, 1s. 4d. per lb. Raw Sugar, 7d. per lb.; Refined, 9d. per lb. Delivered in all parts of London daily.
HAWKINS' Tea Warehouse, 14, Whitechapel High-street.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE PROOF SAFES, CASH-BOXES, &c.
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire proof Safes and Boxes form a complete preservation for deeds, plate, books, &c., from fire and thieves. Cash Boxes, and Japan Boxes of all sizes, fitted with the New Patent Locks. A large assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

MORE THAN FOUR YEARS have now elapsed since W. BERDOE introduced his VENTILATING WATERPROOF; also his well-known WATERPROOF FROCK, in lieu of the "Macintosh." The host of imitations of both, and the incresingly extensive sale of the latter, among the friends of those who have adopted it, are sufficient proofs of their success. For the coming season W. B. has now ready a large stock of the most modern and appropriate materials. Also of first-rate Garments for Shooting, Fishing, Travelling, Riding, Driving, &c.; &c., warranted (without confining perspiration) to exclude any description or quantity of rain whatever.
WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, CORNHILL, (eight doors from Bishopsgate-street).

GREAT COMFORT TO INVALIDS. The Patent Hermetically Sealed Commode Pail, forming, with its mahogany seat and earthen pan, a complete, air-tight, inodorous, portable chamber closet, for £1 6s.; in a handsome japanned box, £2 8s.; in an elegant mahogany box, £3, rendering the sick room and lying in room as fresh and comfortable at all times to enter as a well appointed drawing-room. Sold only at Fyfe's Scientific Repository, 26, Twistock-street, Covent garden; original depot for the improved American Oven, fitted up so as to roast coffee, &c.
Orders from the country, with a reference in London, immediately attended to.

IRONMONGERY
JOHN COX DEAR'S extensive SHOW-ROOMS, contain Stoves from 4s. 6d. to 15 guineas. Kitchen-ranges, 3 feet wide, with oven and boiler, £4 (three feet, £5). Fenders from 8s. 9d. to 5 guineas. Fire-irons from 2s. per set. Dish-covers, in sets of seven, 8s. 6d. to 37s. 9d. (the best raised tops.) Shower baths, best quality made, £5; hip, 20s.; sponging, 8s. Kitchen furniture in great variety equally low. British plate table spoons and forks, 11s. to 16s. per dozen.
Lists containing the prices of every article sent free of cost. Iron bedsteads and stove engravings sent *free*.
Dear's builders' price list of nails, locks, brass-foundry, &c. &c., may be had on application (without cost, at the Manufactory, 102, High-street, and 5, Great Barlow street, Manchester.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
63, Thregmorton-street, Bank.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament.
THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
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PHYSICIAN—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury square.
SURGEON—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
CONSULTING ACTUARY—Professor Hall, of King's College.
In addition to the subscribed capital of 300,000 £., the assured have the security of the Company's income of upwards of 30,000£. per annum, yearly increasing, and an accumulating Assurance Fund invested in government and other available securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company.
The rates of premium are reduced to the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the assured and the stability of the Company, thereby in effect giving to every policy holder an immediate and certain bonus, without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical division of profits.

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE £100.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years	For Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	0 19 7	1 0 7	1 15 1
30	1 1 8	1 2 1	1 19 10
45	1 7 8	1 10 9	3 4 7
60	1 13 6	1 19 0	5 19 3
60	3 1 1	3 15 5	6 0 10

Insurances for advances of money, as security for debts, or as a provision for a family, when the next present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive Tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the assured.
A Board of Directors, with the Medical officers, attend daily.
EDWARD BAYES, Resident Director.
A liberal commission to Solicitors and Agents.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTRIFICE. This is an efficient White Powder for the Teeth, solely prepared from Oriental Herbs of the most delightful odour, and of sovereign virtue for strengthening, preserving, and thoroughly cleansing the teeth. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it gives a pearl like whiteness; and, above all, from its disinfecting properties, gives sweetness to the breath. As an anti-scorbutic, the gums also share in its transcendent powers. ROWLAND'S ODONTO has now for a long series of years occupied a distinguished place at the toilets of the sovereigns and the nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held by the public at large.
Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.
*** Notice.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each. Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S ODONTO."
Sold by the proprietors, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
PREPARED under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for upwards of thirty years by the Profession, for removing Bile, Acidities, and Indigestion, restoring Appetite, preserving a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in Gravel and Gout; it also is an easy remedy for Sea Sickness, and for the febrile affection incident to childhood it is invaluable.—On the value of Magnesia as a remedial agent it is unnecessary to enlarge, but the fluid preparation of Sir James Murray is now the most valued by the profession, as it entirely avoids the possibility of those dangerous concretions usually resulting from the use of the article in powder, and in the over dosed liquids of the detective imitators.
Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Hannay and Dietrichsen, 63, Oxford-street, London; and all respectable Medicine Venders, price 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.
*** The Acidulated Syrup in bottles, 2s. each.
N.B.—Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label in green ink, as follows:—"James Murray, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant."

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—Read the following Letter; it must convince every one of the wonderful efficacy of this Medicine.
Horncastle, September 30, 1842.
GENTLEMEN,—From the high recommendations I am daily receiving, I have pleasure in informing you that PARR'S LIFE PILLS are effecting wonders in this neighbourhood. Last night, Mr. Grounsell, machinemaker, came to my shop for a packet of pills, as his brother, who is to sail in a few days from Liverpool to New Orleans, Mr. G. having derived more benefit from those pills than any other medicine, health being one of the greatest blessings we enjoy, he is convinced, at present will be found equal to PARR'S PILLS. My last order of 50 dozen boxes have come to hand, being the third lot since the 19th of March, making 150 dozen, or 1800 boxes, for my retail trade in this article.
I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
Messrs. Roberts and Co. D. CUSSON.
Purchasers may secure the right medicine if they will be careful to observe the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS, on the Government stamp, in white *letters on a red ground*, and also the signature of the Proprietors on the directions wrapped round each box, T. Roberts, & Co., Crane-court, London. Sold in boxes, price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes, 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.
The Life and Times of Old Parr, containing remarks on Disease, Health, and the means of prolonging Life, 32 pages, with engravings, anecdotes, poetry, &c., may be had gratis of all agents.

TO GROCERS.
AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, with not less than £300, or the BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, situated in a populous County Town, possessing a good connexion. There is a certainty of doing an excellent business, with a small capital. To a young man this is a desirable opportunity.—Apply by letter to R. W., 98, Strand.

WANTED, a GOOD PONY GIG, or FOUR-WHEEL.—Any person having a good second-hand one to dispose of may hear of a purchaser (if not more than £15), by applying to B. W., 198, Strand, London.

TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—400 Wrought Iron FOLDING BEDSTEADS, six feet and a half long, twenty-seven inches wide, with bed-pieces all complete, and in excellent condition, weighing one cwt. and a quarter, for sale, at Eight Shillings each.
Apply to LEMUEL GODDARD, Walpole, London.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON.
PURIFY your Blood and Health must be the consequence—It is the Hygeian system of medicine. 300,000 cures by Morison's pills, published since 1825, have established the truth of the above.
No chemists or druggists are authorised to sell Morison's Pills.

TO GENTLEMEN'S SERVANTS, BROKERS, TINMEN, AND OTHERS.
TO BE DISPOSED OF the BUSINESS of a BROKER and TINMAN, in an increasing neighbourhood, and surrounded by the first families in the county. Satisfactory reasons will be given for leaving.
For particulars apply to J. WALLER, Chinaman, Trafalgar-road, Greenwich.

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air-street.—Postage Envelopes, 1s. per dozen; Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Mourning Envelopes, 2s. per 100; good Letter Paper, 2d. per quire, 4s. 6d. per ream; Foolscap, 6d. per quire, 3s. per ream; Satin Note Paper, 2d. per quire, 3s. per ream; Ruled Bill Paper, 9d. per quire; Blotting Cases, 6d. each; Superior ditto, lock and key, 2s. each; the best Sealing Wax, 10 sticks 1s., 3s. 6d. per pound; the celebrated Magnum Bonum Steel Pens, 6d. per dozen, 3s. per gross; Albums, from 1s. each; splendid Scrap Books, 4s. 6d. each; Copy Books, 4d. each; Bibles, handsomely mounted, 2s. each; Prayer Books to match, 1s. 6d. each; Testaments, 1s. each; Rosewood Ink Stands, 1s. each; Pearl Paper Knives, 1s. each; the newly-invented Pencil Case, containing 12 distinct articles, only 1s. 6d.; new Patent Blotting Pads, 1s. each; Capital Music Cases, lock and key, 3s. each; Club-house Cards, 1s. 6d. per pack, 6 packs 7s. 6d.; Cumberland Lead Pencils, 6d. per dozen; Inland Wafers, 3d. per 100.
Please to copy the name and address.

SURREY AND SUSSEX COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, OPPOSITE STAMFORD-STREET, LONDON.
JOSEPH MILLER most respectfully informs the Public, that having furnished and rendered this a new establishment replete with convenience and comfort, he has opened the same on most liberal principles and in strict accordance with the present order of the day—economy. He trusts, by unremitting attention to those who may honour him with their commands, that this old established house will meet with the patronage which extremely moderate charges, and a convenient, central, and cheerful situation will be proved to deserve. Handsomely furnished apartments for families and gentlemen, numerous private sitting-rooms for visitors, lofty bedchambers, &c. Dinners in the coffee-room daily, from 12 o'clock, at 1s. 6d.; half a pint of splendid sherry 1s. Tea or coffee 1s.; bed and breakfast (plain) 2s. 6d. Choicest wines and spirits, and a spacious club and smoking room.
N.B. A person in attendance all night to receive visitors from the country by night trains.—Good stabling.

CARDINAL CAPES AND CLOAKS.
BAILEY and MILNER beg to inform their friends and the public that they have purchased several cases of CARDINAL CAPES and CLOAKS, which they can offer at the following prices:—India cloths, and checked woollens, lined and wadded, with collars, at 2s. each; Genoa velvets and satins, lined and wadded, &c., from 5s. to 50s. each. Several last season's cloaks reduced to one-fourth of their value. In addition to this stock will be found an unlimited assortment of the clan checks for dresses, in a variety of materials; printed velvets, for dresses; an unusual large stock of furs, Welsh flannels, Irish linens, sheetings, blankets, counterpanes, &c. Milliners will find a superb stock of new materials for bonnets, with ribands to match, and every new style, in ties, handkerchiefs blonds, &c.
P.S. The very best India silk handkerchiefs, town printed, full yard square, at 2s. 6d. each; usual price 4s. 6d.
Observe.—Bailey and Milner, Albion-house, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Church yard, near Ludgate-street.

THE BOCCIUS LIGHT.

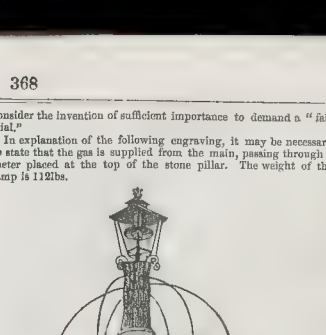
We are generally disposed to look with considerable distrust on any new discovery or invention which comes recommended to us by a peculiarly outlandish designation; and we readily admit that this was the first impression we were susceptible of on opening the prospectus, commencing with the luminous and somewhat startling announcement, patent "Boccius Light." On going through the document, however, we found that the invention derives its name from that of the patentee, who signs himself "Gottlieb Boccius;" and dates himself from Duke-street, in the Adelphi; and, certainly, if only half the advantages may be derived from its adoption which are set forth in the prospectus, Mr. Boccius's discovery would be well worthy the experiment. It is but justice, however, to the patentee to state that he has submitted his invention, which professes to effect an economy of 83 per cent. in the burning of gas, whilst in point of purity and brilliancy the intensity of the light is greatly increased, to the fairest tests and examinations to which scientific discoveries can be properly subjected. It is proposed to apply it not only to purposes of street illumination, but also to introduce it into churches, halls, public and private buildings, shops, manufactories, &c. &c.; and an experiment has been already made, on an extensive scale, to show its capacity for affecting the first-mentioned purpose, by the erection of a lamp in the Strand, opposite Northumberland House. If all that the patentee says of his invention be true, the advantages to the public will be great, and, therefore, we subjoin a sketch of the tasteful erection in the Strand, which may not be unacceptable to our country readers.

The lamp is cited as a practical specimen not only of the brilliancy, softness, and power of the light, but of its economy, and adaptation to this and other uses. It is found, in practice, to require about 90 cubic feet of gas per hour, which is equal to the consumption of about 16 or 18 common street burners, according to the usual contracts; whereas the light afforded, as ascertained by Messrs. Brande and Parkes, to whom it was submitted for examination, is equal to the concentrated effect of at least 100 such burners. Thus, six times the illuminating effect is produced by this single lamp, with the same quantity of gas; which is tantamount to an economy of 83 per cent. "It is therefore demonstrated" (says the prospectus) "that a hitherto unequalled degree of *space-penetrating power*, as well as of *local intensity of illumination*, is to be procured by means of this invention, in places of great public thoroughfare. These important advantages are obtained without any increase of expense to parishes and rate-payers, as a number of common lamps, at least equal in cost of gas to a single "Boccius light," may be dispensed with in such situations; and the public will gain the benefit of additional safety and convenience from the vastly increased amount of light. Lamps suitable to the illumination of areas of greater or less magnitude are constructed on the same principle, and with similar effects, according to the degree of power desired."

Without pledging ourselves to the truth of all the details, we

consider the invention of sufficient importance to demand a "fair trial."

In explanation of the following engraving, it may be necessary to state that the gas is supplied from the main, passing through a meter placed at the top of the stone pillar. The weight of the lamp is 1 1/2 lbs.



THE BOCCIUS LIGHT, CHARING CROSS.

A MAD BULL IN THE THAMES.—A bull of the Scotch breed, purchased on Monday morning in Smithfield by a dealer in Silver-street, St. James's, had nearly reached its place of destination, when the animal broke away, making the passers-by fly in all directions. The animal continued its career down Regent-street, followed by a crowd, such a one as is only to be met with when a mad bull is found. On reaching the steps leading from the Duke of York's column into the Park the animal paused for a few moments, uncertain whether to proceed or make a retrograde movement, the mob at the same time keeping at a respectful distance; the animal chose the Park and down the steps, and, dashing through the gateway at the Horse Guards, crossed the road, through Whitehall-yard, taking water at Whitehall-stairs, that is, he would have done so, but unfortunately it was low tide, and, instead of water, he floundered up to his middle in mud. His pursuers arrived, but he could not get at them, nor they at him. After he had been in the mud about half an hour, a cartload of slaughtermen arrived, and by means of ropes succeeded in dragging the now almost exhausted animal near enough for slaughtering. Two strokes were given with a polexe and the poor animal ceased to exist. He was then dragged in triumph to the cart, which drove off amid the shouting of the mob. Although several persons were knocked down by the animal, no one was dangerously hurt.

On Monday forenoon, shortly after twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the flax-mills belonging to Mr. Chaplin, Great Guildford-street, Southwark. When discovered by one of the machine-boys it presented a most serious aspect, the principal apartment in the mill being filled with flames. The alarm was immediately given, and in the course of a few minutes an engine and a party of firemen arrived from a station of the brigade force, situate about 200 yards distant, in Southwark-bridge-road. From the nature of the premises, and the inflammatory nature of their contents, considerable anxiety was manifest, in the event of the fire spreading to the houses that surrounded the building; but owing to the prompt exertions of the workpeople, both men and women, aided by the firemen, the flames were subdued. The damage to the building is very slight, but a great mass of flax in its raw state was consumed. The fire was caused by the friction of the "devil," a curious piece of machinery used in dressing flax. The premises have frequently fired with it before. Mr. Chaplin has several times endeavoured to insure the mills, but the offices refused to accept them on account of their dangerous character.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The woman who was the mother of Bill Sheen, who some time ago escaped the consequences of a capital indictment laid against him for the murder of his child from a flaw found in it through the legal subtlety of his counsel, Mr. Clarkson, has breathed her last. Some time after the escape of her son Mrs. Sheen fitted up two houses in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, in which robberies were frequently committed. She, however, managed to keep herself out of "trouble," and by the most nefarious practices, in the interim, made some money, until about two years ago, when she was apprehended as an extensive receiver of stolen property, and fully committed for trial. On her trial it was proved that she had purchased a waistcoat from a youth, who had stolen it from his parents, for 6d., which a few days before cost 15s.; and, on an officer going to her house, a quantity of stolen property was found there. She was tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Previous to her trial, however, she made over her property to her favourite son, "Bill," so as to secure it from the grasp of the sheriff in the event of conviction. The property, consisting of Bank Stock and houses to a considerable amount, was taken possession of by Bill; and Mrs. Sheen, being considered too old to be sent "over the water," was transmitted to Millbank Penitentiary, instead of New South Wales. Owing, it is said, to the prison discipline, and being deprived of those luxuries she had been in the habit of enjoying, her health gradually gave way, and at length her illness assumed so alarming a character that, about a fortnight ago, her sentence was wholly commuted, and she was discharged from prison. She was taken home in a cab to the house of her son, gradually got worse, and expired on Saturday last.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Up to Mark-lane the arrivals of wheat of home produce since our last report have been on a moderate scale, and of fair average quality. On each market day the attendance of buyers has been tolerably numerous, while the finest parcels of both red and white have been taken off on terms quite equal to those obtained last week, but the middling and inferior kinds have sold at a slight abatement, say 1s per quarter, and clearances have not been effected. In foreign wheat a large amount of business has been transacted at about stationary prices. The supply of barley being on the increase, that article has met a slow inquiry, and the rates have had a downward tendency. In malt next to nothing has been doing. Although the receipts of oats have been scanty the sale for them has proved dull, at late rates. In beans, peas, and flour next to nothing has been passing.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3180; Barley, 3720; Oats, 8090; and Malt, 5010 quarters; Flour, 6320 Sacks. Irish: Oats, 7330 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 2800; and Oats, 2000 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 56s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feeding oats, 21s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 38s to 34s; white, 30s to 33s; boilers, 32s to 37s. Per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, 50s to 60s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; malt, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 24s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel

Seed Market.—We have had very little passing in any kind of seeds during the week, and the prices have undergone very little variation. The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 40s: per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 9l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 6d; barley, 28s 8d; Oats, 18s 6d; rye, 30s 0d; beans, 33s 0d; peas, 33s 10d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 52s 8d; Barley, 27s 9d; Oats, 18s 6d; Rye, 30s 8d; Beans, 33s 2d; Peas, 33s 3d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The public sales this week, at which nearly 43,000 packages have been brought forward, have been well attended. Comparatively few breaks found buyers, at about previous rates. By private contract little is doing, and the deliveries this week have not amounted to 400,000 lbs.

Sugar.—West India.—There has been a steady demand this week for this kind of sugar, and full prices have been paid for the best qualities, while other sorts have been purchased rather lower. Privately about 1800 hhds. and tierces have found purchasers. At auction 700 hhds. Barbadoes went off at full currencies, or from 61s to 68s 6d for low to fine yellow. Mauritius. Two parcels have been brought to public auction, and all disposed of without alteration in prices, except for the low qualities, which are a shade lower. Good middling and good yellow went at 62s to 65s 6d; middling, 61s to 61s 6d; low and soft yellow, 56s 6d to 60s; inferior, 54s to 55s 6d; and brown, 48s to 53s 6d per cwt. East India. The demand for Bengal sugar is steady, but the prices are rather low. At public sale 850 bags, duty paid, have gone at 60s to 63s 6d per cwt. Refined Sugar.—The market is flat. Standard lumps may be had at 67s per cwt.

Coffee. This market is very quiet. At auction, most of the parcels brought forward have found purchasers. Ceylon, of fine ordinary to mid. sizing, has fetched 83s 6d to 87s; and ordinary to fine do. 75s 6d to 82s.

Rice.—Little has been doing in rice. Madras good fair boil yellowish is selling at 10s to 10s 6d.

Pepper.—240 bags Sumatra were offered at public sale, and bought in at 2 1/2d to 3 1/2d per lb. for fair light.

Saltpetre.—560 bags Calcutta have sold at 28s 9d.

Wool.—The imports this week have been very scanty, while the demand for all descriptions of both English and foreign is heavy at barely late rates.

Hops.—In the Borough the supply of new hops is very large, in consequence of which lower prices have been paid in some instances. The duty is backed freely at £155,000

Oils.—This market is very firm, and a fair amount of business has been doing. At public auction, southern oil realized £43 per tun; sperm £79 10s to £80 15s.

Hay and Straw.—The metropolitan markets have been but moderately supplied with hay, and straw this week, yet the demand has ruled heavy. Meadow hay is selling at from £3 to £4 12s; clover hay £4 to £5 15s, and straw £1 18s to £2 per load.

Provisions. In Irish butter very little business is doing, and the rates are still drooping. Foreign butter has again given way in price, with a heavy inquiry; the best Friesland selling at 102s per cwt. Old bacon continues saleable.

Tallow.—Notwithstanding the large arrivals of tallow during the last three weeks, the market here is very firm, and in some instances higher prices have been paid. At the Corn Exchange on the spot last quarter, 44s per cwt. As most of the tallow is passing into first-rate hands, we think prices will be obtained for some time.

Coals.—Adair's 15s; New Tanfield 14s, Ord's Redheugh 13s 6d; West Wylam 15s 3d; Killingworth 20s; Lamoton 22s; Russell's Hetton 22s, Adelaide 21s 6d; Cowpen 17s 6d per ton. Ships arrived 14.

Smithfield. We have been heavily supplied with fat stock of late, while the general inquiry has ruled heavy at the following prices. Beef from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork 4s to 4s 10d per 8 lbs., to sink the offal. About 100 foreign beasts have been on sale.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the large arrivals of country killed meat hither, the inquiry has ruled inactive. Beef from 3s to 3s 6d; mutton 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal 3s 6d to 4s 4s; and pork 4s to 4s 10d per 8 lbs., by the carcass.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes on offer in the various markets are large, whilst the demand is heavy at from 35s to 70s per ton

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 165	India Stock 251 pm
3 per Cent Red , 92¾	Ditto Bonds 47 pm
3 per Cent Cons. 93¾	Ditto Old Annuities, 90
3¼ per Cent Red., 100¼	Ditto New Annuities, —
New 3½ per Cent. 101¾	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 57 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, — pm
Jan. 1860, 13 5 16	Bank Stock for Account, —
Oct. 1859, 12¼	India Stock for Account, —
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Account, 93¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (—p), —	London and Blackwall (— p), —
Edinburgh and Glasgow (81 p),	London and Birmingham (90 p), —
Great Western Railway (63 p), 82½	Ditto Thirds (2 p), 61
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 60½	Ditto New Shares (50 p), 31
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 7½	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 87.	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 57½

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY. J. ALLIN, Much Wymondley, Hertfordshire, dealer in cattle.

BANKRUPTS.—J. T. BOOR, Lower Thames-street, coal-merchant's clerk. —G. RIDLEY, Minchin-lane, wine merchant. —T. M'CONKEY and A. HOWIE, Lambeg, Downshire, and of Lancashire, bleachers.—S. THOM and T. THORP, Manchester, merchants.—J. THORP, Manchester, merchant.—R. G. B. THOMAS, West Shrubland-place, grocer.—A. JACOB, Manchester, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—E. HENDERSON, Edinburgh, wine merchant.—R. TORRANCE, Edinburgh, tin-plate worker.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

1st Dragoons—Capt. C. P. Arnold to be Major, vice Farrell; Lieut. R. Wardlaw to be Captain, vice Arnold; Cornet G. Gough to be Lieutenant, vice Wardlaw. Lieut. W. H. Mayne, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Cornwallis. Lieut. A. H. D. Tynte to be Captain, vice Gough.

3d Foot—Brevet-Major G. L. Christie to be Major, vice Rochfort; Lieut. L. Desborough to be Captain, vice Christie. 7th Foot—Ensign R. Dudgeon to be Ensign, vice Alleyne. 8th Foot—Major J. Forster to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Wheeler to be Major, vice Messenger, who retires upon half-pay. Lieut. A. Anderson to be Captain, vice Wheeler. To be Lieutenants—Lieut. H. Dane; Lieut. C. Thompson; Lieut. W. G. Meacham; Lieut. G. F. Moore; Lieut. L. N. Maclachlan; Ensign S. Rawson; Ensign S. Cottins; Ensign Eyre Coote Grant. 24th Foot—Ensign H. T. Medge to be Ensign, vice Coote. 44th Foot—Brevet-Major C. Wilkinson to be Major, vice Scott. To be Captains—Lieut. D. Young, vice Swayne; Lieut. E. Woolhouse, vice M'Crea; Lieut. G. E. Turner, vice Leighton; Lieut. W. Evans, vice Robinson; Lieut. T. A. Souter, vice O'Neil. To be Lieutenants—Ensign E. R. Fulton, vice Young; Ensign H. J. White, vice Woolhouse; Ensign W. Swayne, vice Turner. Ensign A. Cary, vice Evans; Ensign H. H. J. Massy, vice Souter. 46th Foot—Major J. Maclean to be Lieut.-Col., vice E. H. E. Napier. 75th Foot—Lieut. J. S. Ireland to be Lieutenant, vice Brunell. Ensign E. J. Dawson to be Lieutenant, vice Ireland; Ensign C. Couche to be Ensign, vice Metge; W. M. Keats to be Ensign, vice Dickson. 79th Foot—Ensign W. F. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Balfour; W. Forbes to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 87th Foot Capt. W. Boyd to be Captain, vice Harris. 89th Foot—Ensign A. M'Gwechy Alleyne to be Ensign, vice Dudgeon; 97th Foot Capt. R. R. Harris to be Captain, vice Boyd.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BRYANT, West Strand, bookseller. R. KEEN, Old George-yard, Snow hill, cheese factor. E. GOODMAN, Tetford in Lincoln-road, draper. J. C. RAWDON, Huddersfield, wool merchant. E. MANSELL, Chippenham, upholsterer. H. BRAND, Cambridge, slater. W. CASTLE, Wanborough, Wilts, farmer. E. BURDEKIN, Manchester, banker. B. JONES, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, banker.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 11, 1849, is 34s. 11¼d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

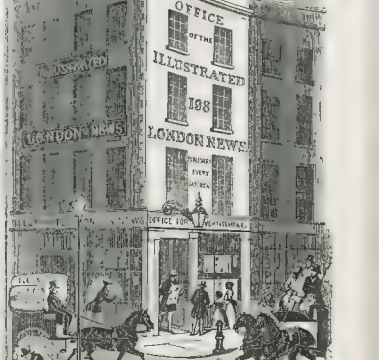
At Glendarnel-house, Mrs. Campbell, of Glendarnel, was safely delivered of a son.——At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. W. Hope Johnstone, of a son.——At Peckham hall, Middlesex, the lady of W. Sheffield, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, of a son.——At Paris, Mrs. John Hegan, of a son.——At Formose, Cookham, Berks, the lady of J. G. Bergman, Esq., of a son.——In Chester-square, Mrs. William Stopford, of a daughter.——In New Bank buildings, Mrs. Powles, of a son.——At Longford Castle, near Salisbury, Viscountess Folkestone, of a son.——In Calcutta, on the 4th of August, the lady of Lieut. R. Price, of the 67th Native Infantry, of a son.——In Melbury terrace, Dorset-square, the lady of W. Plunkett, Esq., of a son.——At Streatham, the lady of Mr. Gaskell, of a son.——At Bedford-row, Islington, the lady of J. Brown, Esq., of the Middle Temple, of a daughter.——In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the lady of K. S. Parker, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Queen's Counsel, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Walcot Church, G. H. Richards, Esq., M.D., eldest son of the late Colonel Richards, to Kate, second daughter of the late A. Mason, of Stonbrook, county of Dublin, Esq.——At All Saints, Southampton, C. J. Longcroft, Esq., of Hilliard, to Mary Longcroft, eldest daughter of the late R. Hilliard, Esq.——At All Saints, Wandsworth, T. Dyke, Esq., of Monmouth, to Harriet Ward, eldest daughter of J. Howell, Esq., of Wandsworth.——At Guernsey, M. R. Daniell, Esq., to Fanny, third daughter of W. P. Cornish, Esq.; and at the same time W. Hutton, Esq., of the 50th Regt., to Matilda, fourth daughter of W. P. Georges, Esq.——At St. Hubert's, K. Pennefather, Esq., of Golden and Knockaderra, in the county of Tipperary, eldest son of the late Rev. John Pennefather, rector of Newport, Tipperary, to Jane Catherine Patricia, eldest daughter of Thomas de Granier de Soulanges, R.N., her Majesty's Consul-General in Servia, and grandaughter of the late Lord Barrymore.——At Wateringbury, the Rev. G. R. Foulson, M.A., rector of Addington, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Elwyn, M.A., of Watermgbury.——At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Captain E. Bond, 53rd Regiment, to Arthen Duke, second daughter of the late Rev. Duke Yonge, of Anthony, Cornwall.—— At Mickleham Church, E. H. Parry, Esq., youngest son of the late J. H. Parry, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Mary Emily, second daughter of the Rev. John Warneford.——At Northfleet, Samuel Gould Pratt, surgeon, of that place, to Caroline Amelia, second daughter of Admiral Pratt, Esq., of Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, and grandaughter of H. Heath, Esq., of Orme-house, Northfleet.——At Paddington, H. Lovell, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, to Caroline Anne, widow of the late J. J. Gregory, Esq., R.N., and sister of Sir E. Palmer, of East sutton-park, M.P. for West Kent.——At Cheltenham, Edward James, Esq., of West-hall, Northumberland, to Theodosia, youngest daughter of S. W. Peile, Esq., late of Scott's-house, Durham.

DEATHS

At Chartley, in the county of Stafford, in the 82nd year of his age, the Right Hon. Washington Curzon Shirley, Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth.——At his residence, Southwark-bridge, Borough, T. W. Fry, Esq., in the 50th year of his age.——At Dover, in his 8th year, Francis William, eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Channell.——John Shewen, Esq., aged 70, of New Inn, St. Clement Danes.——At Vale-place, Hammersmith-road.——At Bayswater, at the house of his nephew, the Rev. C. Sunsley, Mrs. Anne Tierney, aged 81. Killed at Sadoo, in the retreat from Cavul, Lieut. G. W. Cunninghame, 54th Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, aged 23, only son of the late Major G. Cunninghame, Bengal Artillery, and grandson of General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.H.——At Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, Major E. Molesworth, eldest son of the late R. Molesworth, Esq., of Swords, county of Dublin, and grandson of the late Hon. Major E. Molesworth.——At Bombay, Captain C. L. Bennett, 86th Regiment, aged 31.——At his residence, Wargrave, Berkshire, the Rev. R. Gedley, M.A., aged 62.——W. L. F. Scott, Esq., of Woodhall, Yorkshire, Registrar of Deeds for the West Riding, in the 62nd year of his age.



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LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LLOYD, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, October 13, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 21] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

OUR PRISON TYRANNY.

THERE is no duty which society more imperatively demands from its administrators of public justice than a proper apportionment of punishment to the various criminals who offend against its laws. The scale of retribution should in some measure resemble the quicksilver in a thermometer—ascending or descending, so as to indicate the different degrees of crime; but in all cases the punishment should be abstract—a simple infliction complete in itself, not heightened by accessories of circumstance; not subject to be either mitigated or increased by the prevalence of a bad or good system, or by the exercise of indulgence or tyranny on the part of those entrusted to see it sternly and solemnly carried into effect. Every system of justice, in a word, should be purely equalised; and the fact that a punishment for the same crimes can be, although identical in terms of sentence over all England, stringent and terrible in one quarter of the country, and lenient and gentle in another, is to strike at the root of honesty in jurisdiction, and to lay the axe to the tree of human wisdom and philosophy with an unscrupulous recklessness, which not even the mercy of Christianity should be mild enough to defend. When, therefore, we find that a fearful *inequality* is avowedly bringing into contempt and obloquy the prison discipline of the land—that what is here a crime is there a mockery—that the sentence which wins from one criminal the sneer of impunity, sounds in the ears of others as the tocsin of disease or death—that the punishment awarded is *itself* not the subject of a thought, but only the *place* in which it is awarded and the *people* by whom it is fulfilled—that what is meant as a partial infliction in one place is undergone without regret, while in another it despoils life of its strength and energy, and cripples or palsies those who are not coffined by its tyranny—when, we say, we find such unequal destinies awaiting the same events of crime and sorrow (for the two are often confounded), we should, at least, raise a voice against the enormity, and denounce the infamy of a practical injustice so derogatory to the character of the people, and so adverse to the natural spirit of the constitution, among whose codes they register the happiness and liberty of their lives.

There have been within the last few days two or three deaths recorded, of persons committed to prison for minor offences (vagrancy being among them), whom, upon investigation, their imprisonment has been found to have killed. The victims, however, did not die under the natural punishment of the law, but under the *illegitimate* causes of starvation—low diet, damp cells, and a brutalizing system of inhumanity never contemplated by Christian legislation. This fact is a dreadful one to acknowledge. The lives of prisoners belong as sacredly to the community as the lives of legislators; and, so long as they are fairly expiating their crimes or errors, it is the province of justice to see that they be saddled with no extra-judicial tyranny, and, above all, with no unmerciful cruelty or neglect. Yet the public mind has been shocked during the week with the details of a coroner's inquest, in which a sickening account has been adduced of what seems almost like the moral murder of a wretched fellow-being in a prison, to which he had been committed for a crime far less in its enormity than that which its punishers were inflicting upon himself. The poor fellow who gave evidence of the sad cruelty gave it almost in the presence of his God. It was his dying testimony, and he had ceased to bear malice even against those who had brought him to his grave. The inquest *upon his own body after death* elicited its report from a gentleman of the name of Hollis, to whom he had feebly deposed it. Mr. Hollis, one of the guardians at Cheltenham (Charles Beale, the victim in question, died in the Northleach House of Correction), instituted the coroner's inquiry as a matter of duty, and testified thus:—

He appeared sensible that his end was near. I asked him a great number of questions, and he stated, as a dying man, that what he had previously told myself and two other members of the committee was true. He said his death would be caused by his treatment in prison. I asked him if it was true that he had been kept in a cold damp cell? He said it was, he was kept there for fourteen hours a day, for two successive days. He called it the cellar used for placing the potatoes in, and said he was employed in picking them. He said he was placed there when he was too ill to work on the treadmill. I then asked him if this was the cold cell he had before told the committee of, as having been forced into when hot from the mill? He said, "No, it was not; that was the one appropriated for taking his meals in, and the cold he sustained there was the first cause of his illness." I also then asked him, with reference to the gaoler and surgeon, to whom it was that he attributed blame? He replied, "First and principally to the surgeon, and next to the governor." I asked him why he blamed the surgeon? He replied, that the surgeon, he considered, had the power to prescribe for him medicine and food suitable to the circumstances, but all he did was to allow him half a pound of mutton daily extra, but his stomach was so bad that he could not take it. The governor would not allow him (deceased) to see his father, who had come from Cheltenham for that purpose, but this was counteracted by his not having a visiting magistrate's order. He said he was quite well when he went to gaol. I did not see him again until he died.

A fellow-prisoner, who declared that he had never been in prison before, nor charged before a magistrate in his life, and who stated that he and the deceased were "convicted for selling a stolen board" (we presume with a supposed guilty knowledge), swore as follows of the deceased:—

He was partner-sawyer with me for a long time, and was strong and healthy. He was kept on the wheel at Northleach for two months at first. It was not so laborious as sawing, but more irksome, as we had no ease or rest, and it was harder to us. I was weak while there for want of sufficient food, which brought on my subsequent illness. I went on the wheel when I was not able; but I preferred it to being in the cold damp cell, as I was starved there. The cells are all of cold stones, seat and all, and a brook runs under them. In one of the cells we had an iron bedstead to sit on. It ceased and myself got warm on the wheel at first. We were often removed, with our shirts as wet as dung, to a cold cell. They were so wet with perspiration that we could wring them so that it ran on the ground. Deceased was taken ill after we had been there about two months. He had a yellow appearance, as if he had the jaundice. He was taken off the wheel, but put on again long before he had recovered. To my knowledge he was then taking medicine. He walked two turns instead of one, which made it light, for about a fortnight. He was then put on again to his full work, but was soon taken worse again; he had more medicine, continuing his full work; but getting still worse he was taken off the wheel and locked up in the cell for some time, after which he was removed to the hospital. He was employed when ill in the potato-bin, which is on a level with the brook. That was previous to his going to the hospital, from which he was discharged in three weeks, having served his full time of imprisonment. We could neither of us walk, and our friends took a cart for us. This was on the 1st of September. The governor, instead of letting us out at six o'clock in the morning, did not do so until eight. He knew we were very weak. Beale told me when I shaved him that he was so famished he had eaten nearly half a peck of raw potatoes while in the cellar. Deceased had applied several times to the two surgeons (who are brothers) for medicine, who made the remark, "You don't get very fat," but gave him none. He coughed very much at nights, and was very ill at those times. I have often made the same application when I have been ill, but they would not attend to it. I have heard him complain to the surgeons of a pain in his chest. He had medicine for his cough. I heard the surgeon tell him to mind and not take cold, and this was just before they put him in the potato-cellar. When he was taken to the hospital he was laid, and had a blister on his chest and side. I went up to shave him, and had then an opportunity of speaking to him. I have known deceased obliged to leave the wheel in consequence of weakness before his proper time. I have seen many faint and fall down in the yard from the wheel. I never was in prison before, or ever charged with any offence before a magistrate in my life. I was convicted with the deceased for selling a stolen board. In rainy weather the wet often runs down the walls.

The evidence of the surgeon went to show that the deceased died of inflammation of the lungs—that, in a predisposed habit, such disease might be initiated by hard labour, aggravated by damp and cold, and brought to a climax by low diet and starvation—in a word, not to mince plain English or compromise the honest truth, that "the man came by his death by the usage he had received in gaol." The coroner, upon the plea of consulting the authorities (what business had he to consult any other authority than his jury?), postponed his inquiry until this day (Friday), and to-morrow, we presume, we may know the result, though too late to descant upon it in this week's paper.

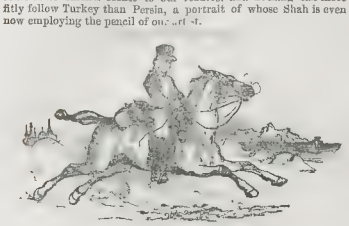
In the mean while, we have thought it right to place the case prominently before our readers, and to preface it with such remarks as may aid the inferences of the charitable and humane upon a subject which is not the less momentous because it refers only to the correction and well-being of the "stray and erring" of the social fold. If a murderer attempts suicide (one has done so latterly with a razor), we sew up his throat, take him to an hospital, and treat him with every care and delicacy that may bring about recovery, in order that we may try and hang him afterwards, as speedily as the law will allow. If a man turns vagrant, or sells a stolen board, we sentence him to a few months' imprisonment, with a particular sort of labour, as sufficient retribution; and, instead of confining ourselves to that retribution, we starve, rheumatise, sweat, chill, and grind him to death. We kill one man for a minor offence, and save the life of another for a major one, by way of setting off the humanity of saving to kill against the humanity of killing to save. Is not this question of prison discipline and the inequality of our distribution of justice, one deserving of the strong and earnest observation of the public?

VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE—"THE CITY OF THE SULTAN."

Two weeks back we introduced our readers to the Sultan of all Turkey and his non-reforming Vizier. We now give the City of the Sultan, throned on her many hills, with the Bosphorus lined by palaces flowing at her feet. The first view of Stamboul is like the embodiment of a vision of fairy-land: the gilded palace of Mahmoud—the buildings of the Seraï—Galata, with its mouldering walls and warlike memories—and, above all, the graceful outline of its tapering minarets, cut sharply against the sky, and contrasted with the ample domes of the mosques to which they belong. To an European the novelty of the scene vies with its beauty in impressing a recollection of "Queenly Stamboul." The close vicinity of the houses to the sea is a striking feature of the scene; and the shipping of all nations, bearing the natives of many lands, add

another dedtional attraction. The "Shin-a-ka," (?) Turkish sentimental ditties with the shrill cry of the Greek, while at intervals the full, rich strains of the Italian contrast with the monotonous chant of the Turk. Graceful caiques, with their sharp prows and gilded ornaments, pass, occupied by turbaned Turks smoking in luxurious idleness—next, perhaps, the nautilus of the Greeks, whose dark eyes flash under the unbecoming *fez*—then a boat, whose sturdy rowers are soon recognised as *Franks*—mingle to form a picture not easily to be forgotten. We purpose introducing some other eastern scenes to our readers, and nothing can more fitly follow Turkey than Persia, a portrait of whose Shah is even now employing the pencil of our artist.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Saturday last contain comments on the last British revenue returns, which by no means conceal the chuckling of the writers at what they please to consider the decline of Old England. The *Presse* has made a remarkable discovery, namely, that monks are the best civilizers, and it therefore approves of the establishment of an order of Trappists in Algeria, who are to effect *sub silentio* what the sword has failed to achieve with artillery *obligato*. Should this experiment prevail, it will certainly exceed anything that has been hitherto achieved by the Quakers.

The Paris papers of Monday, on the authority of a London journal, indulge in some speculations as to the rumoured renewal of the negotiations for a commercial treaty between this country and France. The *Constitutionnel* intimates that, unless the advantages are all on the side of the French, there will be no prospect of the treaty being relished by our neighbours.

Mr. Henry Bulwer had arrived in Paris, and his Excellency Lord Cowley was expected in a few day.

Some sensation was caused at the Paris races on Sunday by a man (name unknown) ascending an eminence and blowing out his brains with a pistol, in the sight of thousands of spectators.

The last advices from Algiers prove that the Arabs carry on the war with undiminished ardour.

By the Tuesday's accounts from Paris it would appear that some absurd rumours have been current of a change of Cabinet, consequent upon dissensions relative to the treaty with Belgium, now negotiating at St. Cloud between the King of the French and King Leopold. There is not the most remote chance, however, of a change of Ministry.

Reports were also afloat of renewed negotiations as to the treaty of commerce between France and England, and it was said that Mr. Henry Bulwer, who has just returned to his post, was on the eve of departure again for London, to take instructions from the English Cabinet and fresh propositions.

Lord Cowley arrived in Paris on Sunday night. The widow of Marshal Ney was received by Louis Philippe on Sunday evening.

Sir John M'Neill, the British Minister to the Persian court, is now in Paris.

Paris is now very full of English, on their way to Italy for the winter.

The Honourable Charles Manners Sutton, the eldest son of Viscount Canterbury, who met with such a frightful accident some time since whilst out shooting, the contents of the gun of his friend having been lodged in his breast and face, and one eye injured, is fast recovering.

SPAIN.—We learn from our Madrid correspondent, that party feeling was running very high in that capital, and from the differences between the Regent, the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo, the Republicans, the Ayacuchos, and the patriarchs of the progressive party, some new collisions were shortly to be expected.

We learn also that a commission had been appointed by the Government to draw up a fresh project of law relative to the press.

The miscreant Maroto, the signer of the Bergara convention, having lost his property at the gaming table, was preparing to leave Madrid for Cadiz, with the intention of embarking, it is said, for South America, to try and retrieve his fallen fortunes.

Mahon letters of the 18th ult. in the *Corresponsal* express apprehensions as to the continued presence of French ships of war in that port. An English frigate arrived on the 16th, after a long absence of the British flag.

The Queen's birthday went off after a dull fashion, the weather being unfavourable for the review and illuminations, the only signs of rejoicing ordered by the authorities.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 13th confirms the statement that the Porte had disregarded altogether the European diplomacy on the Syrian question.

By letters from Madrid, dated 11th October, it appears that a joint-stock company, under the title of "Spanish Commercial Society," has been formed, to last twenty years, the object being to increase the external and internal trade of Spain by means of capital and of commissions, and to publish a newspaper to effect this object. The capital of this association is to be five millions of reals, divided into 5000 shares, advantages being assigned to the original shareholders, as well as a premium of 10 per cent. to the takers of the first thousand shares.

The Brussels papers assert that the new Belgian loan has been taken at 104½, less commission, &c., but it is believed that Messrs. Rothschild, the contractors, will not receive subscriptions nor issue certificates for any portion of it at present, either in Brussels or Paris, not wishing to bring it on the market before the new year.

Our readers will, we are sure, participate in our satisfaction, when we announce that the Marseilles road is now definitively open for expresses, and that for the future no impediments will be thrown in the way of London newspaper couriers. We owe it to the spirit and enterprise of our daily contemporaries the *Post*, *Chronicle*, and *Herald* to thank them for the great pecuniary sacrifice they have made in this struggle with the French Post-office Harpies, and for the perseverance and determination with which they successfully contended against such powerful opponents as the underlings of the Finance Department. M. Berryer's powerful and eloquent speech before the Boulogne Tribunal was the basis of the ultimate victory—a victory obtained over combined corruption and ignorance.

HOLLAND.—THE HAGUE, October 17.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands opened the ordinary session in person with the usual solemnity. His Majesty's speech did not contain any points of very particular interest. At one o'clock the King left his palace, accompanied by the Princes and a brilliant staff. A salute of artillery announced his departure from the palace. The inhabitants, who crowded the streets through which he passed, received him with the loudest acclamations.

RUSSIA.—RIGA, Sept. 29.—A multitude of reports are in circulation here respecting the fire at Kasan, which the alarmists ascribe to a conspiracy of the Tartars against Russia. Some troubles have taken place in the Ukraine, where it is said a conspiracy against the Russian authorities has also been discovered. In our German provinces in the Baltic the discontent of the peasants continues, but it is kept in check by the military occupation.

TURKEY.—The Egyptian news received by the Levant mail, which brought letters and papers dated Constantinople the 27th, Alexandria the 24th, Malta the 6th inst., Smyrna the 30th ult., and Athens the 1st inst., is the same which reached us by the overland mail already published. The Turkish intelligence is interesting, inasmuch as the anticipations we have held out, that the Persian dispute with the Porte would be fully arranged by diplomacy, are realized. Sir Stratford Canning's interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 20th, led to the forwarding of despatches to Teheran, on the 2nd, on the part of the Porte.

The *Journal de Smyrne* of the 29th, in its Constantinople correspondence of the 27th, announces that it was then positive that the Ottoman Government had accepted the mediation of England and Russia in the Persian differences. On the 21st ult. one of the Sultanas gave birth to a Prince, who was named Abdul Kaimed, and was announced the next day to the capital by the customary Mussulman ceremonies. The Kyzler Aga, Chief of the Eunuchs, transmitted the Imperial *hatt*, or certificate, of the birth, and general illuminations took place. Mr. Bankhead, the British Secretary of Legation, had his audience of leave on the 26th, and had arrived at Malta on the 5th, on his way to this country. The British squadron was seen off Malta on the 2d inst., but disappeared the same night.

The *Castellana* has Algeciras letters of the 5th, mentioning the refusal of the captain of the English ship-of-war which lately captured a Spanish smuggler to give it up, unless he received orders from the admiral.

AMERICA.—We had barely space in our last number to acknowledge the receipt of letters and papers by the North American mail steamer Acadia, which arrived at Liverpool on Friday night, and which brought a lengthened report of the speech of Mr. Webster, on the occasion of his flattering reception at Boston, a meeting of the inhabitants having been convened for the purpose of welcoming their townsman and former representative in the Senate. Mr. Webster touched upon the new-fashioned, but most unprincipled, doctrine of repudiation, and entered with much feeling on the subject of the deplorable state of the public credit, describing what he believed would be the concern of such men as Washington, Madison, John Adams, and others of the same eminence in the history of the country, could they have an opportunity of witnessing it. He then proceeds to characterise the new system in language well calculated to shame his fellow-citizens into a more honest and reputable line of conduct, declaring the doctrine of repudiation "a stain which they ought to feel worse than a wound." Mr. Webster next professes to be ready to co-operate with those who have the patriotism to join him in resenting as much as possible the foul stigma from the name of America, be the party to which they belong what it may. The hon. gentleman alluded, though somewhat briefly, to the treaty lately concluded with Lord Ashburton on behalf of the British Government. There is a calm and self-satisfied tone in the expressions made use of by Mr. Webster with regard to his own share in the negotiations that have been recently carried on, and he takes credit for having been what he significantly calls "a match" for one whom he terms, we presume ironically, "a cool and sagacious statesman."

WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the *Commercial*, under date of the 27th ult., writes that Mr. Fuller did not resign, but was removed by the President. He adds, "We have nothing new in addition to what I have already stated in your columns, in relation to the movements of Mr. Webster. It is understood on every hand that he returns no more to Washington in a public capacity."

Mr. Papineau is said to be in New York on his way to Canada. Mother Rumour, the old hag, with a thousand tongues, gives him a birth as Deputy Postmaster-General of Montreal.—*Halifax U. S. paper.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—We learn by the *Charleston Patriot* of the 24th ult., that the valuable block of stores on the east side of East Bay, known as Prioleaux's Range, containing much valuable property, were entirely consumed on the evening previous. They were occupied by John C. Burkmyer, Mr. John S. Jones, and Mr. F. Lamotte. Insured to the amount of 70,000 dollars. Loss upwards of 100,000 dollars.

ST. JOHN'S.—By the steamer North America we have received St. John papers to the 28th ult. The Lieutenant-Governor had issued his proclamation proroguing the Legislature to the second Monday of November. It is not expected that the Assembly will then meet, but that a dissolution will take place and writs will be issued for a new general election.

CANADA.—The change of Ministry continues to be the theme of general discussion.

The Solicitor-Generalship of Canada East has been conferred upon T. C. Aywlyn, Esq., member of Parliament for Fort Neuf—the appointment having been declined by Mr. Girouard, to whom it was first offered.

The proceedings in Parliament have been of no general interest since the change in the Cabinet. It is expected, however, that there will be something said on the arrival of Mr. Ogden, late Attorney-General for Canada East, at Kingston. He arrived from Europe the other day, in the Acadia, and first heard of his displacement when he reached Albany.

By the last advices from Canada, intelligence has been received of the failure of the following firms at Montreal, all of whom, we believe, were engaged in the timber trade, namely—Messrs. C. G. Holt and Co.; Messrs. W. Smith and Co.; Messrs. Robert Froste and Co.; Mr. H. Murray; and Messrs. Orlin, Bostwick, and Co. The old-established firm of J. H. Wichman, at Stettin, also engaged in the timber trade, has been obliged to suspend payments.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BECCLES.—On Friday morning week the inhabitants of the town of Beccles, Suffolk, were aroused from their beds by a cry of "Fire." They soon learnt that a portion of the premises of Mr. Brundle, a farmer, residing at Gillingham, not far from the town, was in flames, and lost no time in despatching two engines to the scene of the conflagration. There being a good supply of water, and the engines being worked with great spirit by all present, the fire was prevented from reaching the corn stacks, but the flames spread so rapidly that a large barn containing about 80 coombs of unthrashed wheat fell a prey to the fire, in addition to most of the other outbuildings and the dwelling-house, which were all reduced to a heap of ruins. A portion of the furniture was saved by the exertions of the neighbours; but the family barely escaped with their lives; and one of them was a lady 82 years of age. It is suspected, from the manner in which the fire broke out, that it was the act of an incendiary. The whole of the property was insured.

BIRMINGHAM.—THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, held on Thursday last, the recognition of this hospital was granted, and "such recognition is understood to take date and commence from the 1st October, 1841." His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously consented to accept the office of president, and has contributed the munificent donation of £50 towards the funds of the charity.

The trials of White, the Birmingham chartist, appointed to take place at Warwick on Tuesday last and at the Birmingham sessions on Friday, have been removed by *certiorari*, and will not come on before the next assizes.

BRISTOL.—HORRORS OF THE INCOME-TAX.—The following is from a Bristol paper:—"We have heard of a tragical event having recently occurred at Portishead, resulting from the imposition of this tax. An elderly man, unmarried, and without any incumbrance, whose income amounted to about £170 per annum, was so much annoyed and irritated at finding that he should be obliged to contribute towards the tax, as frequently to declare that he knew it would be the cause of his death. Being determined to claim an exemption, if possible, he applied to an attorney to make out his return; and, on being questioned as to the sources of his income, he was obliged to acknowledge that he had such and such sums of money out on mortgage, the interest to amounted to upwards of £150 per annum. He was then told it was impossible he could avoid the tax, as the persons from whom he received the interest would be sure to deduct it. Finding there was no chance of escaping the payment, it appears that he determined to sacrifice his life rather than submit to part with his money, and which determination he appears to have carried into effect, for his body was last week found drowned in the neighbourhood of his residence."

HOBHOUSE AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—At a meeting of creditors of the separate estate of Mr. H. W. Hobhouse, held at the White Hart, in Bristol, on Saturday last, the commissioners declared a dividend of twenty shillings in the pound. We understand that after this dividend is paid a handsome surplus will be left for the benefit of the creditors of the joint estate.

CARDIFF.—SUSPECTED MURDER.—Cardiff for the past week has been greatly excited in consequence of the death of Captain Carter, whose body was found in an erect position, between the lock-gates under the railway bridge, used for letting in and out canal barges to and from the old Glamorgan canal, at the junction to the new Bute ship canal. The singularity of the position of the body, together with the finding of a pocket-book outside the dock, gave rise to reports that the deceased had been murdered, robbed, and thrown in. A coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—"We find, from the evidence adduced, that the unfortunate deceased was drowned in the canal; but how or by what means he came there we have no reason to adjudge, otherwise than by accident. We fully concur, however, in the mysterious and suspicious appearances touching the absence of the money known to have been in his possession, and consider there is every probability of his having been robbed."

INCENDIARISM.—On the night of Friday se'nnight a great number of ricks of corn were burned at Llanllear, near Talsarn, the property of Captain Lewes, one of the county magistrates. Several persons have been apprehended on suspicion, and we understand that a blacksmith at Talsarn, a tenant of Capt. Lewes, but under notice to quit, has been committed to Cardigan gaol, to await his trial at the next Lent assizes.

DERBY.—CURIOUS EXPLOIT OF A RAT.—At one of the subterranean exhibitions at Matlock Bath the guide went into the grotto with a gentleman, leaving the candles burning as usual, and on his return was surprised to meet a sedate-looking grey old rat walking leisurely off with one of the burning candles, as if in the act of lighting himself about his business. On being observed, he quickly disappeared under a ledge of rock, taking his light with him.

CRIME IN DERBYSHIRE.—Last week's *Derby Reporter* contains notices of nineteen burglaries and robberies, several attempts at burglary, and one attempt at highway robbery, in and around Derby, This week the same paper contains an account of one highway robbery and four burglaries in that neighbourhood.

On Monday evening last an attempt was made in Bakewell Churchyard, by two men, to disinter a corpse lately buried. They had succeeded so far in their revolting design, but were discovered just as they got to the coffin. The guilty parties are Joshua Birley, the assistant sexton, and a man named Robertson. Mr. Owen, a respectable cordwainer, has his residence near to the graveyard, and was the first to give the alarm, his family being disturbed by the noise made by the resurrectionists. They both fled, but have since been taken into custody.

EXETER.—The arrangements for running the new mail between Falmouth and London, to facilitate the transmission of the West Indian, South American, and Mediterranean mails, are now completed. The new mail from London will reach Exeter soon after six in the morning, and will run the distance between this place and Falmouth, by the way of Okehampton, in about nine hours and a half. It will pass through this city on its way to London late in the evening, so that it will leave Falmouth full half a day after the present mail leaves that place, and arrive in town at the same time.

IPSWICH.—ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—On the removal of the prisoners from the Town Hall, at the close of the sessions on Friday se'nnight, a convict, William Harrison, on whom sentence of transportation for seven years had just been pronounced, contrived to elude the vigilance of his keepers and make his escape. Harrison, when within a few feet of the van slipped his handcuff, and, mixing with the crowd which pressed round the prisoners, got clear off. The van moved off towards the borough gaol, nor was Harrison missed until it arrived at the place. The borough and county constabulary have scoured the country in all directions, but all efforts for his apprehension as yet have proved unavailing.

The Countess of Clare, the new convert to the Church of Rome, attended high mass in the Roman Catholic chapel, at Ipswich, on Sunday, the 9th instant.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—The period that intervenes between the close of one season and the commencement of another usually borders upon dulness at most watering-places; and a dearth of fashionable amusements is admitted just now to exist at Leamington, although the town is by no means devoid of company, as the lists of arrivals during the last month sufficiently testifies. Among those who have joined the circles of *haut ton* since my last communication are the Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscountess Milton, Lady Anne Scott, Baron and Baroness de Steinberg, Hon. and Rev. James Douglas, Lady Caroline Copland, Sir John and Lady Campbell, Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, Sir James Williams, Sir Chapman and Lady Marshall, Hon. Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. General Orr, Rev. Dr. Parnell, Major Hurst, Captain Parker, Captain Spencer Cooper, Hon. and Rev. T. L. Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Biddulph, Mr. and Mrs. Sturch, Mr. and the Misses Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. St. Quintin, Mr. and Mrs. Gurney Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Parnell, Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert and family, &c. Lady Brougham is still occupying apartments at the Regent, and Lord and Lady Montagu at the Landsdowne. Lady Elizabeth Monicreiffe left her residence here, in Binswood-crescent, in the course of last week, for Norwood, in consequence of the dangerous illness of her ladyship's daughter the Countess of Bradford, which terminated fatally at that place on the 12th inst.

LIVERPOOL.—THIRD OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, about half-past six o'clock, the inhabitants of Liverpool were alarmed at the report that the property saved from the late great fire in the Waterloo-road had again ignited, and was burning with great fury. Shortly afterwards that part of the town was illuminated, the fire bells were rung, and the engines proceeded immediately to the spot. On arriving at the scene of the disaster the report was found to be true, the premises of Reymer's cotton-shed, in the cellars of which were large quantities of turpentine and cotton, having again taken fire, the flames ascending in immense volumes. In the course of a few hours, under the able direction of Mr. Whitty, the chief constable, it was got under. A large quantity of the turpentine and cotton, however, was destroyed. On the first outbreak some hundreds of barrels of turpentine in the shed, ready to be carted away were saved. When the latest accounts left the fire was still smouldering. It is now three weeks since the first outbreak. About the same time as the above fire two others broke out, the one in Fleet-street and the other in Leeds-street, but they were both speedily subdued.

MANCHESTER.—THE BANK OF MANCHESTER.—The peculiar position in which the Manchester bank and other parties connected with it are placed, and the recent absconding of the managing director, Mr. Burdekin, continue to create considerable interest in the mercantile world, and Friday week being the day of annual meeting of the proprietors, the result of the day's business was looked to with much anxiety. The meeting was convened to be held at the York Hotel, but, in consequence of the great number of shareholders attending, it was adjourned to Heyward's large room in Bridge-street. Mr. William Smith, the managing director of the bank, and a number of other directors, were present. Mr. John Spencer, one of the directors, occupied the chair. The chairman said that the costs of the past year had been of a most unsatisfactory nature. Many bad debts had been incurred, some of them to a very serious amount, by which the bank has sustained considerable loss, and its present condition was most disastrous. For this state of things the directors did not claim to be exempt from blame; one remark, however, might be made in their behalf; it was this—if the money of the shareholders had been lost, the money of the directors was lost also. They had resisted every inducement to dispose of their property in the bank; not a share of any director had been sold, and the gentlemen constituting the present board of directors were at this moment holders of nearly 11,000 shares themselves, independently of the number they held in their character as trustees for other parties. The chairman then called upon Mr. Earle, the present solicitor to the bank, to read the report; which request being complied with, the report, which pledged the directors to spare no exertion to bring Mr. Burdekin (the late manager who had absconded) and his confederates to justice, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Three new churches, one erected and endowed by the "Ten [illegible] officers by the "Manchester and Eccles [illegible]ciety," were consecrated last week by the Lord [illegible]. The first is dedicated to St. Silas, to the incum- [illegible] Rev. W. Butler, B.A., has been appointed. The [illegible] St. Thomas, and is situate at Stretford, near [illegible] the Rev. J. Clarke, M.A., has been nominated to the [illegible] The third, St. [illegible], is situate at Pendlebury. The [illegible] ecclesiastical Rev. R. Wilmer, B.A., to the incumbency. Several other churches are in course of erection in the neighbourhood of Manchester.

NORWICH.—Two accidents from guns have recently occurred near this city. The gun of an officer of the Light Dragoons now in barracks here burst, and his hand was dreadfully shattered.—A gentleman of Attleborgh, returning from sporting, incautiously laid his hand on the muzzle of his gun, which accidentally went off, and carried away the greater part of two fingers. The woodcocks have arrived some days. One was shot at Heringham on Friday, October 7th. A nest was this year hatched off in the covers of Mr. Fellowes, of Haver and.—Four gentlemen, [illegible] Sir Richard Sutton, killed 433 head of game at Buckenham, on Saturday, October 1st., amongst which there were only three rabbits; the greater portion were pheasants and partridges.

READING.—"A COURTEOUS POACHER."—A fellow who was convicted of poaching last week at Reading made his escape from custody while on the coach which was conveying him to Abingdon [illegible] and [illegible] the custody to return the handcuffs which enabled him to Reading gool in a parcel. We have also ascertained that this most considerate of depredators had the grace to pay the carriage of the parcel by rail. It was directed to Mr. Hewett, one of the officers of the gaol.

FOR[illegible] NAVIGATION OF THE ROYAL CANAL. Owing to the unprecedented drought at this period it became necessary to close the whole navigation of this canal on Wednesday last. The stoppage of this water conveyance, at this particular season, is of some consequence to exporters to the Baltic, as, in case of the frost setting in early, there may be some difficulty in landing ships at Hull, but for the facilities now afforded by the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.

STOCKPORT.—PREVALENCE OF FEVER.—We are sorry to announce that fever, though not of a malignant or infectious character, is very rife in Stockport. It is not confined to those localities most inhabited by the Irish, or the lower class of labouring poor, but is very general throughout the better-conditioned operatives. It is induced, we believe, through the great privations sustained by the presence of the times and of the late turn-out, which, combined with the greater coldness of the weather within the last week, has affected their enfeebled constitutions.

WAKEFIELD. —FAILURE IN THE CORN TRADE.— The *York Herald* announces the unexpected failure of a gentleman of the highest respectability in the malt and corn trade in Wakefield. The liabilities are about £7000. The excise claim an extent in aid for £2000. The [illegible] has done considerable business in Lancashire, and has suffered heavy losses.

IRELAND.

The Bishopric of Meath is at length disposed of, and the appointment has devolved upon the Venerable Edward Stopford, Archdeacon of Armagh. The new bishop has for many years been engaged in all circles and all measures introduced into Parliament with reference to the Irish Church, and is on the most confidential terms with the Lord Primate.

On Monday evening accounts reached town of the death of Mr. Pollock, Clerk of the Crown for twelve counties, which will now be conferred on twelve different individuals. The situations average £900 a year each, but it is understood that this office will be consolidated with the clerkship of the peace under a new bill to be brought forward next session.

Mr. W. Stanley, who had filled the office of secretary to the Poor-law Commission in Ireland, has just been appointed secretary to the Police Commissioners of Dublin.

William R. Collett, Esq., M.P. for Lincoln, and owner of the Killaloe slate quarries, has signified his intention of carrying out the projected canal from Nenagh to the Shannon, by using his best endeavours to obtain a bill in Parliament next session for the undertaking.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—The remains of the gallant Sir Lowry Cole [illegible] were immediately conveyed to the chapel of the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, where the body lies in state. The troops in garrison were under orders yesterday to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the remains from the steamer to their temporary resting-place; but, from the advanced hour at which the vessel arrived, their attendance was dispensed with.

[illegible] death of Thomas FitzGibbon, Esq., formerly collector of [illegible]ick, a pension of £250 per annum reverts to the Crown.

SIR M. O'LOGHLEN.—It will be gratifying to the admirers of this gentleman, and to those of his friends who are about to erect a statue to his memory, to know that a cast from his head was taken shortly after his death by Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, and that the likeness made from it is exceedingly correct and perfect.

The provisions of the New Election Act are about being enforced by the gentry of every county in Ireland. The gentry of Meath have recently associated themselves for the purpose of carrying the law into effect on the Boyne, where, heretofore, an indiscriminate slaughter of salmon was carried on by every description of nets, weirs, [illegible] and that to such an extent as almost to destroy the fishing of the river.

The Treasury have appointed William T. Mulvany, Esq., civil engineer, a commissioner of drainage under the new bill; he has therefore resigned his office of acting engineer to the Shannon Commissioners. This appointment gives general satisfaction, as there is not, perhaps, in Ireland a gentleman of greater experience and professional talent, or one who possesses a more intimate or practical knowledge of the evils which the Drainage Bill is intended to remedy. To carry the required success, however, it will be necessary to have the cordial co-operation of the landlords.

OCTOBER 18.—NEW LAW ARRANGEMENTS.—It is very generally rumoured to-day that Lord Lyndhurst is about to retire from the Chancery bench in England, to be succeeded by Sir Edward Sugden; that Mr. Pennefather, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, is to get the Irish seals, as the successor of Sir Edward; that Mr. Blackburne is to be the new Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. Sergeant Warren Master of the Rolls. Tuis is the report amongst the Tory barristers here; but it stands greatly in need of confirmation.

Mr. Beamish has declined the office of Mayor of Cork for the ensuing year. The reasons assigned are the reduction of the salary to £300 a year and the non-allowance of an official residence.

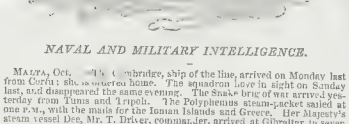
The Kilkenny race-ball was the best attended and best arranged that has taken place in Kilkenny for many years. Amongst the company present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Earl and Countess of Desart, the Earl of Howth, Sir Wheeler and Lady Coffe, &c.

SCOTLAND.

A ROYAL YACHT.—There is, at the present moment, a merchant vessel of a very handsome build lying in Greenock harbour, close to the Custom-house, which in its time played many parts. At one period it was a favourite pleasure yacht of that most extraordinary man, Napoleon Bonaparte. Finding there was need for all the vessels that could be procured to keep up the demand, the French converted the yacht of the "Grande Empereur" into a ten-gun brig; but, as a matter very much of course, it was soon captured by the British. After various ups-and-downs, it is now quietly engaged on the peace establishment, and sails under the modest title of the Thomas.—*Ne travail gloria mundi.*"

THE SYNOD OF MORAY.—[illegible] against the General Assembly. On Tuesday and Wednesday last two motions were made in the Synod—the one not to admit to their places those members of Synod who were suspended by the sentence of the last General Assembly; the other relating to the independence of the Church, as affected by the decision of the House of Lords in the Auchterarder case. Both motions were lost. The suspended ministers were admitted by the majority of 81 to 71; the majority in the other case was 74 to 64.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN DUNDEE. -EDINBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 19.—We learned last night (Friday) the following particulars relating to a case of murder perpetrated in Dundee on Thursday night, which for cold-blooded atrocity has had few parallels in this part of the country. On Thursday morning two men, who gave their names as M'Kenzie and Duff, and who appeared to be substantial north-country grazers, on their way home from the Falkirk Tryst, called at Mr. Croall's coach-office, Prince's-street, here, and inquired into various particulars regarding the starting of the Dundee coach, which leaves here at ten o'clock. As they had business to transact with the banks, which does not open till ten o'clock, they requested that the coach might be delayed a few minutes, which was promised. About five minutes after ten, Duff, who was a short stout man, returned by himself, and asked whether the coach could not be delayed a little longer till his friend, M'Kenzie, finished their mutual business, although [illegible] This could be accorded to, and the coach set off without either of them. M'Kenzie, who is taller than his companion, and remarkable for one or two projecting front teeth, joined his friend at the coach-office soon after the coach had gone, and both took an omnibus and joined the steamer just as she was about to leave Newhaven. It would appear that M'Kenzie had received Duff's money at the bank, and had it in his possession. They were [illegible] sitting across the water at the same time, and it is remarkable that M'Kenzie took the wrong one; but, as they both shared Petycur at the same time, the mistake was of no moment, further than that it gave rise to much excitement on the part of Duff, who expressed great anxiety lest he should be [illegible] him. [illegible] sat on the outside of the Dundee coach, near the guard, and proceeded in this way to Cupar Fife, without having had much intercourse with each other, M'Kenzie employing himself during the greater part of the way in a low chant or muttering, of which, however, nothing could be made. At Cupar a change of position took place. Both parties came down from the coach, and, on resuming, M'Kenzie took his seat near the driver, while Duff kept his place beside the guard, and continued so to Newport. On crossing the Tay ferry M'Kenzie's manner was observed to be somewhat agitated, so much so that a person who knew him recognised another that that was Mr. M'Kenzie, an extensive cattle dealer, but that he seemed to have got a slap over the fingers, thus referring the strangeness of his manner to some supposed loss he had sustained. The coach arrived at Dundee about four o'clock in the afternoon, and our information regarding them from that time is not so precise. What is certain is, that in the evening two men, answering in all respects to those persons, and of whose identity with them our informant had no doubt, were walking out of Dundee; and when beyond the Law, on the northern extremity of the town, and close to the Newtyle railway, the short man was shot from behind with a pistol, and, it is supposed, left for dead on the road. The poor man, however, recovered a little and was able, we are told, to crawl to some house in the neighbourhood, or otherwise obtained assistance, and had sufficient strength left to tell the whole story, and to fix upon his companion as his murderer, charging him at the same time with having 61000 of his property in his possession. Information was immediately sent to the Dundee police-office, and a search being set on foot, the other was apprehended at eight o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, in one of the carriages in the first train of the Dundee and Arbroath Railway. The murdered man died at five o'clock yesterday morning. The rumour in Dundee is that our informant left was to the effect that the two parties had dined together in Dundee, and that Duff asked his companion for his property; that he evaded the request under the pretence that that was not a proper place for settling their accounts, but proposed that they should both proceed to a friend of his a few miles out in the country where they would get a bed for the night, and might settle their affairs quietly. To this in an evil hour the unhappy man consented. This horrid case has excited, as well it might, a great sensation in Dundee, both from the respectable parties in which both parties had previously been moving, and from the deliberate villany with which the murder must have been perpetrated.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MALTA, Oct. 6.—The [illegible]rbuder, ship of the line, arrived on Monday last from Corfu; she [illegible] Admiral Codrington hauls down his flag, and will be superseded in the naval command at Portsmouth on the 22nd of next month by either Sir Charles Rowley or Sir Josh. Talbot, and, should a vacancy occur with either of the present members, Sir Charles, who is deservedly popular, is very likely to be elected a member of Parliament for the borough.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 18.—A court-martial was held to-day on board the St. Vincent (of which Rear-Admiral Sir Byam Martin was the president), for the trial of Mr. John Evans, gunner of the Jaseur, for absenting himself without leave, and neglecting his duty. After evidence in support of these charges had been read, the following sentence was pronounced:—"The court is of opinion that the first of the said charges against the said John Evans hath been proved, but that the second of the said charges against the said John Evans hath not been proved to the satisfaction of the court; and that the good character which the said John Evans hath so long borne in her Majesty's navy, as appears by the certificates read to the court, and especially by the certificate given to him by Commander Wm. Jas. Pounder Wilby, on the 30th day of September last, the day of the paying off of her Majesty's ship Jaseur, the court doth only order and adjudge that the said John Evans shall be severely reprimanded, and shall not be promoted to any time hereafter to rise above the third class of gunners in her Majesty's navy; and he, the said John Evans, is hereby severely reprimanded, and so otherwise sentenced accordingly."

WOOLWICH, Oct. 17. Colonel A. Creagh, C.B., late of the 81st Foot, has been appointed Barrack Master of the North District, Gibraltar, vice Captain Claudine, retired on half-pay.

THE FOOT GUARDS. An impression prevails, in quarters generally well informed, that Woolwich will shortly be added to the metropolitan stations of the Foot Guards, and that a permanent body of the regiments of the service will occupy the barracks recently vacated by the 73d Regiment.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 18.—The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., was inspected yesterday by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. She went out of harbour early this morning, and remains at Spithead. It is understood that General Sir Robert Wilson, appointed Governor of Gibraltar, will embark in the Warspite this week, and proceed by her on the first. Dr. Tomlinson, the Bishop of Gibraltar; and his Excellency Sir Alexander Woodford will return to England in that vessel.

The Thunderer, 84, Captain Prince, and the Phœnix war steamer, Captain Richardson, are hourly looked for from the Mediterranean.

We learn that the Wasp corvette has been commissioned at Chatham by Captain Drew, who so gallantly distinguished himself during the revolt in Canada.

The corps of yeomanry employed in the north and midland districts, in co operation with the regular army, in quelling the recent disturbances, have been relieved from permanent duty by his Grace the Duke of Welling[illegible] Secretary of State for [illegible] The Secretary of State (Sir James Graham) also expresses his approval of their behaviour and discipline.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a circular, signed by the Adjutant-General, approving of general officers commanding districts in Great Britain granting leave of absence to officers, and furloughs to non commissioned officers and soldiers, under certain restrictions and restrictions.

Major-General Sir Wm. Warre, second in command of the Canadian and midland districts of Great Britain, changed his head-quarters from Manchester to Chester on Wednesday last, the 12th inst.

The 16th Regiment move to Scotland on the arrival of the 75th from the Cape at Portsmouth. The 70th Lave gone to Quebec, the 32nd and 71st to Montreal; the 89th to Chambley; the 83d to Toronto; the 74th to La Prairie. The 11th Regiment expect to move to Botany Bay. The first division of the 25th have arrived at Madras.

On Friday week his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, as Colonel of the 17th Lancers, reviewed that fine cavalry force at Woodhouse Moor, in the presence of the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who had previously arrived at Leeds on a visit to his R[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DREADFUL STORMS.—NASSAU, N.P., Sept. 10.—The brig Ann and Leah, of and from Philadelphia, with a cargo of flour, experienced on the 2nd, in lat. 24, longitude 73, a hurricane, in which she lost her sails and rigging, and otherwise sustained severe damage. Captain Sidman reports that [illegible] the several gales he has experienced. At Acklins found a Spanish schooner named La Palmira was totally lost, together with her cargo; and, as nothing has been heard or seen of her crew, it is feared that all on board perished. At the same place a smack was lost with three persons on board. One or two small wrecking vessels have returned to port [illegible], and it is probable that other accidents have happened, not yet [illegible]

September 17.—The brig Ann Elizabeth, of Halifax, Smith master, put [illegible] 11th inst. The captain reports the [illegible] before upon Concepcion Island, but was not near enough to distinguish them, so as to ascertain what they were. The blow here and about the Islands was very severe on the 2nd and 3rd. Every house at Rum Key suffered more or less, and a large portion of them were entirely blown down. Several wrecks [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Turks Islands, mostly from the United States, who had just come on the coast for business. Another letter, dated Nassau, Sept. 17, states that the news from the out islands is rather more disastrous than was expected. Most of the plantation houses and the salt crop at Rum Key have been almost destroyed, and the same at Green Key and Watling's Island. Harbour Island has also suffered severely. Several vessels have gone ashore on the island, with their crews, were lost. The schooner Franklin was lost off Eleuthera Island, with all on board except the captain. In the number of passengers lost was a person named Sankey, a performer, and late a resident of the States. He had several hundred dollars' worth of property on board.

SOUTH SEA FISHERY.—The following whalers were at New Holland on February 9: The George and Martha, Bennett, of London, 400 tuns; sperm, and 1400 whale; Plato, Baker, of London, 1600 barrels; the Arabian, Sweetser, of London, with 250 barrels sperm oil.

The British Queen, which sailed from Cowes last month for New York, encountered a most terrific tempest on the 10th ult., which lasted for ten hours. She is now on her voyage to this country, and is expected about the 25th.

By an arrival at Monte Video, from the Falkland Islands, it appears that Captain Biscoe, with his two discovery ships, Erebus and Terror, was at Port Louis. They were refitting, and are again to attempt the voyage south in the tract of Captain Wendel, who passed to the latitude of 74, where he left land, with a sail on board except the captain. In the number of passengers lost was a person named Sankey, a performer, and late a resident of the States. He had several hundred dollars' worth of property on board.

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SHIP ST. LOUIS, OF BOSTON, DESTROYED BY FIRE.—WRECK, &c.—We learn by the schooner Eagle Exchange, from Turk's Island, that on the 30th August the brig Impulse, of Baltimore, fell in with the ship St Louis, of and for Boston, from Orleans, on fire—took off 24 persons. She burnt to the water's edge before they could get clear of her. The fire was discovered in the ladies' cabin at 7 A.M. on the 29th August; and on the 3rd Sept. the brig Impulse was cast away on Caicos Reef vessel and cargo a total loss. All on board were saved, and have arrived at Turk's Island.

RONNE (ISLAND OF BORNHOLM), Oct. 5.—The Helen Mar, from Havannah to Lubeck, laden, grounded on a reef of rocks to the southward of this place on the 30th ult., was got off on the 3rd and into Ronne on the 4th inst., after discharging part of her cargo; the following day a gale sprang up from the northward, when the vessel drove from her moorings, took the ground during the night, and filled; the cargo is now being discharged in a damaged state, and, should the weather moderate, it is expected she will get off and into the harbour.

TRISTED, Oct. 6.—The Pieta e St. Michaele, from Galipoli to St. Petersburg, was stranded on the coast on the 3d inst.; crew (except two) saved. The vessel went to pieces immediately: only 90 to 100 casks of oil saved, part in a damaged state.

GOTHENBURG, Oct. 5.—The Ceabria or Celerias, of Uddevalla, from Cadiz, homeward bound, was stranded on the 1st inst. on the Ne ler Scheere, near Heno, during a gale at N.W.; crew saved; vessel [illegible] damaged.

STETTIN, Oct. 9.—The Phœnix, from Riga to Rotterdam, has put into [illegible] during a heavy gale on the 25th ult.: part of cargo (rye and [illegible] damaged.

LLANELLY, Oct. 11.—The Auckland, hence to Dublin (and not the Oxwell, as reported), foundered on the 6th inst. near St. Govan's Head, after being in company with the John Daniel, from Youghal to Swansea: crew saved.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 15.—Sailed this day the [illegible] for the West Indies, taking out ninety-four [illegible] thirty of whom are for Malaga, joining the full fare to St. Thomas's. In consequence of the number of passengers who at the last hour are obliged to refuse the bay, which arrived here on Thursday, will sail as an extra packet in the course of next week, 60 berths having already been engaged. The steamer Montrose sailed this afternoon for Gibraltar with a full complement of passengers, among whom are Sir C. Napier and family for Lisbon. Sunday, October 16. The Oriental steamer, from Alexandria, was this morning released from quarantine, and arrived here from the Mediterranean, and landed her passengers, 20 in number, who proceeded from hence per railway. Arrived this morning the steam-packet Royal Tar, with full cargo of fruit, 12 passengers, and 30 oxen. A sailing vessel left Vigo on the 3rd inst. with 30 bullocks, and owing to adverse winds has not yet arrived. The cost of beasts at Vigo averages from £5 to £7; freight and railway expenses, £4; and they fetch on an average £10 to £15 each; some have fetched as high as £25.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE BELLONA, AUSTRIAN FRIGATE.—ANCONA, Oct. 13. The Austrian frigate Bellona, of 50 guns, commanded by Archduke of Austria, found from Portsmouth for Holland, is [illegible] letter from the Texel of the 12th of this month to have stranded [illegible] on a thick fog, on the Lauwerse Deep, and that masts were [illegible] afterwards cut away, and the guns thrown overboard, but soon afterwards her back was broken, and the frigate partly went to pieces during the night. Out of the crew, including 11 officers, [illegible] on shore by the [illegible] boat, but the remainder of the crew were drowned. [illegible] one of those singular "*fanfe*" with which newspapers are [illegible]. The Archduke has been [illegible] half over England, passing his time pleasantly in various *fêtes*; and his good frigate, the Bellona, has been lying snug at Portsmouth harbour these twenty days!!

ABERDEEN, Oct. 13.—The schooner Fawn, of and from Sunderland, with [illegible] coals for this town and in the North Harbour, part [illegible] has been saved, and measures taken to extinguish the fire.

BARNSTAPLE, Oct. 18.—The wreck of the Betsey from Chester to Newport which was run down by the Rose steamer, was seen on the 13th inst., floating with her keel on above water, Foreland S.W., about eight miles.

SWANSEA, Sept. 20.—The Lady, of Carnarvon, from Waterford, was driven on shore on the 18th inst. at Oxwich, and became a total wreck. Crew saved.

The Lady was a vessel of 79 tons burthen, and was built at Carnarvon in 1826.

GREENOCK, Oct. 15. The Christian, from Jamaica, arrived here to-day, with loss of main and mizen masts, and decks swept. The Chalcedony, from St. John's, New Brunswick, to Dundalk, was abandoned [illegible] 30th ult., in a sinking state.

WATERFORD, Oct. 15.—The Kirby, from Doddon to Youghal, with coals, put into this harbour in a leaky condition, and is now [illegible] with all hands, except one man, who has arrived here in the Maid of Morven.

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.—The Nancy, of Cutch Harbour, was wrecked on the coast of Labrador on the 26th ult.: crew, materials, and cargo, saved. The Mary Jane, of St. Mary's, was wrecked on the coast of Labrador on the 4th ult.: crew saved.

ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 24. The Petrel, of this [illegible] was driven ashore during a gale in St. Mary's-bay, and became a total wreck. crew saved. The Loyalist, from Pictou to Hull, went ashore on the [illegible] of Langlees on the 30th ult., and became a total wreck.

LERWICK, Oct. 11.—A sterin-board, 15 feet long, [illegible] with "Amity of Douglas" on it, has been picked up at Grutness.

SUNDERLAND, Oct. 11.—The Isabella and Jane, of this port, sailed hence on the 6th of April for Newhaven, United States, passed the Pentland Firth on the 11th, but has not since been heard of.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BOWMEN IN FLINTSHIRE.

ARCHERY.

This once famous mode of British warfare, long the theme of many a minstrel lay, when

"Bold Robin Hood was a forester good,"

has been for ages shamefully neglected, and allowed to dwindle into a mere childish pastime—ejected from the merry greenwood to take shelter in the squalling nursery, and turning the winged bolt that had ere while pierced many a costly coat of mail into a paltry plaything, the terror of doating granddames and bright-eyed nursery-maids. We are happy to perceive, however, that archery clubs have been numerously established throughout the country, and that a great effort is being made to revive the science of archery, not for purposes of human slaughter, but as a healthy, invigorating, and manly British sport.

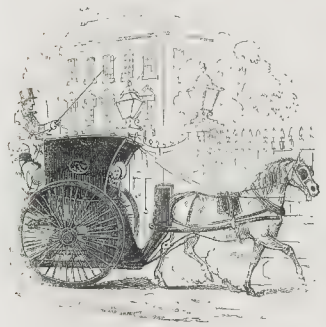
The above engraving represents an archery meeting of the Royal British Bowmen, in the neighbourhood of Overton, in Flintshire; and it will be seen by the costumes that the fair sex are not excluded from participating in this really graceful and attractive amusement. The concession of this privilege to the ladies, however, gives them an unfair advantage over the "lords of the creation," considering that they are already well skilled in the archery of the eyes (those fatal quivers that send forth many a deadly shaft) and the doctrine of chance, that

"Many a shot at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant."

Dear, delightful creatures! may Cupid instruct you in your every lesson, and may you never want arrows so long as you can find *beaux!*

It will be seen that a marquee is an indispensible requisite on "field-days;" these light, elegant, and portable structures being easily obtainable, and affording equal protection against heat or rain. The marquee before us was erected by Mr. B. Edgington, of Southwark, who ought to represent that borough in Parliament, seeing that he is the very prince of *canvassers.*

CABS.



Motto—"*De cabibus rebus.*"

Not de *omnibus* rebus, as learned Thebans are wont to write, when *olla podrida* wooes the public to its mixture of paragraphs, which are to be well shaken before taken—not de *omnibus*, we say, but de cabibus, write we. *Oui!* we! Right well write we.

Cab!! Why, it burst upon the astonished ears of the metropolitan Jehu like thunder on the tympanum of a flea! The jarvey of old was dumfounded; to the hackney coachman there was something cab-alistic in the sound. It warn't English—it was a dirty French abbreviation—it was a "one-hos innovation upon a two-hos privilege"—it was cabriolet cut down—it was

C..urs'd provoking to be sure,
A..rter spending years in driving,
B..eing scattered like manure,
R..otting just for others' thriving
I..n this most ungrateful town.
O..h! though men knew we did our best endeavour,
L..ondon, without remorse, gives *setting down,*
E..ven to us, enough so long deem'd clever,
T..o keep on takin' London up for ever!

C. A. B. R. I. O. L. E. T.

It's not only a stick the jarveys would have beaten the cabmen with, but

A cross stick,

or acrostic, which you will. It was like flooring the old race of charleys with an influx of the new police.

The original cab was, however, a scurvy affair after all. You mounted it as you best could, found yourself on a dizzy travelling height, with a sort of bird's-eye view of the ground, and a faint hope that it might

"Grow soft at the receipt of human bones."

Close at your side was a projecting box of companionship, so that you and your accelerator might hold confab without contact; or, like Pyramus and Thisbe, with a wall between; and, so as he bumpily jolted you along, you could contemplate all the delights of your arrival at that terminus of abuse or imposition, or both, at which you were certain to find yourself as soon as you were set down. Soon, however, "the voice of Reform sounded the tocsin of rebellion;" the old cab was voted "of the past," and there sprang into existence a light, thin, slim affair, with a driver, like William Roof-us, perched up aloft, but not like the sailor's angel, to

"take care of the life of poor Jack"—

rather on the "long run" to endanger his own, for no game was ever played more frequently than the game of "pitch and toss" between this sort of cab and its cabman. It was a slice vehicle, which you entered at a back door, and in which you rode only to be reminded of the days of Swing: the couchmen said it looked as if "you had been prigging the fag end of a bus." It soon went out, however; and then appeared a new regiment of cabs and commanders—the disposers of the destinies of the Hanson and the four-wheel; human examples of the beau ideal of the calling of conveyancer of the hackney-coach-dreading, leg-saving, and bus-disposing populace of never-ending London. Look at, or look upon, the like of this genus.

Is he not the impersonification of a lazy, idle, dissolute, and disordered race? There is a redeeming spice of good-nature about the creature we have selected, because he is supposed to be driving ourselves, and therefore knows that he has got a good fare. The time of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is too precious to be wasted upon a dispute about the "odd half-crown." Besides, if we stopped to listen, his argument about expedition would seduce us into cruelty to animals, and tempt us to pay for unnatural speed. But, apart from circumstance, is he not a disreputable, lazy-looking dog? He has unfitted himself for every other calling but grooming, dog-stealing, or prize-fighting; but he can drive; he is flash and *au fait* to the ribauds; he will turn out into the theatre of life, "take a private box" upon a public vehicle, and live upon society—to cheat, to bully, or to beg. When Whittle Harvey was Cab Commissioner, it was his boast that he could never starve so long as he had "that plate of Wittles." Even now you see he can afford to carry his whip like a four-in-hand club-man, and

"Smoke his light cigar."

There are exceptions to the rule of wrong; but, generally speaking, the cabmen form the most dishonest, desperate, dissolute, and irreclaimable class of a metropolitan community, whose lower orders are pretty extensively abandoned.

At the head of these rambling strictures we have the modern Hanson—"not *Handsome,*" said a rival builder, "because I say 'handsome is as handsome does;' and this here hinnowater is a

running on us hoff our legs." These Hansons are patent, and do go easily and pleasantly over stones and wood; moreover, they have good horses, and speed fleetly. The name upon them is that of "William Greathead Lewis," once City correspondent to the *Morning Herald* newspaper. But, as we began with "Hanson," so will we conclude with "four-wheel"—the most popular of its kind of the modern vehicles of London; its form and fashion having been set by Brougham in the days when he found that it might be philosophical to substitute a cab for a woolsack, seeing that he could sit in the one, and sit the other was denied him. Broughams, so called, are now even, as private carriages, quite the rage.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON CHURCH.

Stratford-upon-Avon Church is a chief ornament of the quiet rural nook in sylvan Warwickshire, which is hallowed by one of the holiest of England's memories. Its appearance and architecture are thoroughly English. Its square tower and pointed windows, its mullions and tracery of the 14th century, its graceful spire tapering above the tall elms which surround it, and the avenue of lines arching overhead the graveyard path to the old porch, are all exactly in accordance with what an Englishman regards as the beau ideal of an old country church. It was formerly a collegiate, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In the plain chancel rests the "poet of all time," Shakspere. The Avon's ripple, as the pilgrim to the poet's tomb stands in the quiet chancel, may be heard murmuring the same placid music which it sang in Shakspere's ear some two centuries ago. The place of sepulture is marked by a flat stone bearing the oft-repeated and quaint lines which the poet himself left for the purpose —

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbeare
To d..g the dust enclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones!"

Turning to old Dugdale, we find the history of this church and of Stratford, from "above CCC years before the Norman Conquest," but that we have no space for here. Few who go to the church regard the monuments of the good old families which it contains in common with most of our country churches. Shakspere, and Shakspere's tomb, receive, as fitting they should do, all reverence. The wall above the tomb contains a bust—the antique marble, albeit lacking the "golden lustre of the eye," displaying the fair and ample space of forehead, "seeming a palace framed for the habitation of all glorious thoughts."

The church and graveyard are almost as Shakspere left them, except that many of the tombs are now half sinking into earth, as if approaching, from long kindred, the remains of those whose memories they were charged to rescue from oblivion.

CHESS.

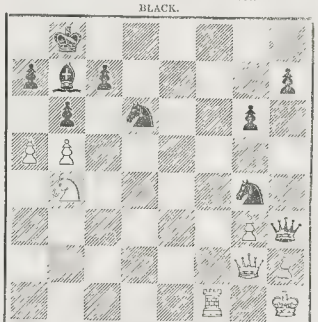
Solution to problem in our last.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to Q B 8th ch.	K to R 2nd
Q to her Kt 6th ch.	B takes Q
P takes B ch.	K takes P
B to K 3rd checkmate	

PROBLEM, No. 9.

White to move and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

THE FLOATING ISLAND.—This curious formation has nearly all sunk below the surface of Derwentwater, although the lake is unusually low at this time.

HONESTY.—At a party lately several gentlemen contested the honour of having done the most extraordinary thing. A reverend D.D. was appointed to be the sole judge of their respective pretensions. One produced his tailor's bill with a receipt attached to it; a buzz went through the room that this would not be outdone, when a second proved that he had arrested his tailor for money lent to him. The palm is his! was the universal cry; when a third observed, "Gentlemen, I cannot boast of the feats of either of my predecessors, but I have returned to the owners two umbrellas that they left at my house." "I'll bear no more," cried the arbitrator, "this is the very *ne plus ultra* of honesty and unheard-of deeds; it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any person capable. The prize is yours."

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Oct. 19, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—No material alteration has taken place in our fashions since my last communication, as the return of some few sunny days has retarded our winter preparations; I have, however, sent you such news as I can gather upon the subject of our present novelties. Amongst them I must class some very new and very pretty things for half mourning made of silk and woollen, and which are called Cashmere de Tunis, and a woollen stuff of extremely rich patterns. Mittens also are becoming much worn; they are made in thread embroidered in Algerine patterns of great elegance, and which give to the arm an appearance of being covered with a splendid bracelet. Furs make their appearance upon the slightest indication of cold weather, and large pelerines of ermine are already to be frequently met with, as well as muffs of the same kind. A [illegible] of a perfectly new fashion, and which is called the Venetian mantle, has been just sported by one of the most elegant women in Paris, and we doubt not that this most charming innovation will find numerous imitators among the circle of our *bon monde*. Winter flowers are also coming into fashion: the *reine marguerite* of those are purple dahlias in velvet, and interspersed with roses. These flowers upon hats of velvet or of satin are exceedingly beautiful. The great fashion which will, no doubt, predominate during this winter will be redingottes of cloth; but our ladies here are perfectly aware that it requires the talent of the opposite sex to obtain a perfect article of this description. We have, however, seen several from the *atelier* of Espenetter, of extreme elegance, and of a pattern at once beautiful and convenient: they are made tight, and seem as though they were moulded on the bust. The same observations also apply to the pal[illegible] of [illegible] which are [illegible] now worn on horseback. I had almost forgotten to mention the gloves which [illegible] large, and which [illegible] once elegant pretty. Those [illegible] matching, chiefly of rose-colour or [illegible] citron colour is also much [illegible] your *soirées*; while [illegible] promenade, violet, deep [illegible], and other dark [illegible] preferred. I have been favoured by a sight of some articles of [illegible] which is an embroidery *en tête* is about sending to the Court of Russia, and I assure you they are about the most beautiful things I have ever seen.

HENRIETTE DE B.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday evening last contains a despatch and inclosures from Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, from which we have made as lengthened extracts as our space will permit, and which we have no doubt will be read with intense interest by the British public. The despatch is dated from the head-quarters at Chapo, from which place we have been favoured with a series of beautiful sketches, by an accomplished amateur of considerable rank in the British army, illustrative of Chapo, Naukin, and various other places in China, rendered interesting as the theatres of war, and which we shall shortly have the pleasure of presenting to our readers

"Head-quarters, Chapo, May 20, 1842.

"My Lord—My despatch to your lordship of the 18th April will have led your lordship to expect my present communication, announcing the attack on and capture of Chapo by her Majesty's military and naval forces.

* * * * *

"I shall now beg leave to detail with as much brevity as possible our military movements since the evacuation of Ningpo.

"Having had but imperfect information we could not exactly ascertain the position and defences of the city of Chapo, but we had a very satisfactory examination of the defences of the heights which command it, and which extend from three to four miles to the eastward, as well as of the batteries which defend the suburbs, and apparently a branch of the Imperial Canal, which runs almost round the walls; these heights were strengthened by several breastworks, both in their gorges and along their sides, and small inclosed mud houses crowned their summits. On the extreme right appeared two batteries commanding the anchorage. On these heights, and within the breastworks and batteries, some thousands of Chinese soldiers showed themselves, but not a shot was fired at the steamers, although they passed and repassed within very short range.

"The troops were directed to be prepared to go on board the steamers at daylight on the morning of the 18th, and the whole force, including the light field train, was successfully landed at eight o'clock, under the able superintendence of Commander Richards, of her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, to whom I feel much indebted for his judicious and effective arrangements and zealous exertions.

"The right column, which I accompanied, landed first, and occupied a commanding height, without opposition, covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the force; when the whole were landed and formed, I directed Col. Schoedde, supported by the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie, in furtherance of the views I have already announced, to move as rapidly as possible round the base of the heights, so as to get in rear of the enemy, and cut off his communication with the city, which now appeared within the ranges of heights already described, while the right column was directed to mount the summit, successively attacking the several works and josshouses as they proceeded. The combined attack on both flanks commenced at the same moment, the steamers shelling the breastworks in the centre. It afforded me the greatest satisfaction, as I crowned each succeeding height, to find my most sanguine hopes realized by the rapid but collected movement of the left column, under Colonel Schoedde, passing between the heights and the city, and obliging the enemy, instead of retreating on it, to move along the heights, which were now, one after another, carried by the right column, with the usual spirit displayed by the corps composing it. The whole of the enemy's troops soon became a mass of fugitives, throwing away their arms, and flying in every direction, with the exception of three hundred, who, finding themselves surrounded, took possession of a josshouse and enclosure, which they defended with wonderful obstinacy, and would not surrender until the house was in flames from our rockets and breached by powder-bags, judiciously placed by Capt. Pears, when not above fifty, and those mostly wounded, could be induced to submit as prisoners

TIRING FROM THE JOSSHOUSE.

Perceiving that the enemy had destroyed the bridge leading to the east gate, I directed the left column to occupy a height close to and commanding the south-east angle of the city wall, and Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie, with his usual good judgment and alacrity, soon brought his guns into action, effectually covering our advance on this point. I directed the Rifles to occupy the houses close to the wall, to cover the grenadiers of the 55th, and the Sappers, who were directed to ascertain the depth of a canal that intervened. Lieutenant Gordon, attached to the Sappers, fortunately found a small boat, with which he crossed (finding the canal not fordable), and secured two others of considerable size at the opposite side, with which we crossed over the grenadiers of the 55th, under Brevet-Major M'Lean, and a body of Sappers with scaling ladders, and the walls were soon in possession of the left column. Perceiving a body of the enemy in retreat towards Hong-chow, I directed the 55th to pursue and bring them to action if possible; but having had to make the circle of the walls (three miles), as I did not wish to move the force into the city until the gates were occupied, the Chinese had got so far in advance, that Major Fawcett could only come up with the stragglers; but it had the good effect of obliging most of this body to throw away their arms and disperse.

"Notwithstanding, we have found several arsenals, with all kinds of arms and ammunition, together with a foundry and a gunpowder manufactory, which, of course, I ordered to be destroyed, merely taking off the few (eleven) brass guns. The Chinese appear to have placed all their reliance on the positions on the heights, and, possibly, on the supposition of the impracticability of landing a large force within the influence of such extraordinary currents.

"Chapoo hast his peculiarity, that about a fourth of the city is separated from the rest by a wall, within which alone the Tartars reside. This has much the appearance and arrangement of our native cantonments, but that the houses are infinitely superior. Every male adult would appear to be a soldier, as in every house two or three matchlocks, with a quantity of swords, bows, and arrows, were found. This would appear to be a Mantchoo privilege, as the Chinese troops have theirs collected in arsenals.

"The strength of the Chinese force it is difficult to estimate. From the best sources of information, I would say they had about 8000 men in the city and on the heights, 1700 of whom were Mantchoo Tartars. I calculate their loss to be about from 1200 to 1500 men.

"I regret to feel obliged to remark that my loss is greater than I had anticipated, though small when the strength of the position and, for a time, the obstinate defence of the Chinese is taken into consideration. I beg to enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

"The conduct of the whole force calls for my marked approbation. I received the most effective assistance and support—*all* having accompanied me throughout the operations, in a country where every order has to be conveyed by an officer on foot over most difficult ground, and frequently to a considerable distance. I have particularly to express my obligation to Major Gough, who had, combined with his duties as Deputy Quartermaster-General, to act for Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, for the (I trust temporary) loss of whose services I have already expressed my regret. My best thanks are also due to Capt. Pears, field engineer, who afforded me every assistance; and I beg to bring to your lordship's notice my senior aide-de-camp, Captain Whittingham. I shall now, my lord, conclude with the assurance, although I am aware as a British soldier it is superfluous, that the force entrusted to my command has but one common object in the bright career which I anticipate for it—an anxious wish to do their duty to their Sovereign, and to meet the expectations of their country.

"I am, &c.,

(Signed) "H. Gough, Lieutenant-General,

"Commanding Expedition Land Force.

"The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, &c. &c. &c."

In a general order, issued by the Lieutenant-General, congratulating his brave comrades on their brilliant achievement, he says he cannot deny himself the melancholy gratification of recording the deep feelings of regret he has experienced at the loss of one of our brightest ornaments, Lieutenant-Colonel Tomlinson, 18th Royal Irish, who fell at the head of his corps, nobly doing his duty.

Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, K.G.C.B., at the attack of the Fortified Heights and capture of the city of Chapo, on the 18th May, 1842.

Head-quarters, Chapo City, May 19, 1842.

Staff—1 officer wounded.

Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 26th, Cameronians—2 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 49th Regiment—2 rank and file killed, 2 officers, 11 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 55th Regiment—1 officer wounded.

Madras Sappers and Miners—1 officer wounded.

Rifle Company 36th Madras Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 42 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—9 killed, 51 wounded—60.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded—Lieut.-Colonel N. R. Tomlinson, 18th Royal Irish, killed; Lieut.-Colonel A. S. H. Mountain, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General, severely wounded; Captain Colin Campbell, her Majesty's 55th Regiment, dangerously wounded; Lieut. A. E. Jodrell, her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment, slightly wounded; Lieut. A. Murray, her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment, slightly wounded; Captain T. S. Reynolds, her Majesty's 49th Regiment, slightly wounded; Lieut. and Adjutant W. F. R. Browne, her Majesty's 49th Regiment, slightly wounded; Lieut. J. G. Johnstone, Madras Sappers and Miners, slightly wounded.

T. B. Gough, Major, Deputy Quartermaster General, acting for Deputy Adjutant-General, Expeditionary Force

HELIOCOPTERS PROFESSIONALLY EMPLOYED.

The engraving represents a group of Muzarees, a Beeloochee wild tribe, occupying the western bank of the Indus. The plunder-

ing disposition of these people having, for some time, engaged the attention of our Government Sir A. Burnes made it a point of ex-

press stipulation with the authorities in Scinde that they should suppress it, in order that peace might be maintained on the river. The description given of this tribe by Dr. Pritchard in his "Natural History of Man" is, that they are a very numerous people, of simple pastoral life, who dwell under *phedans*, or tents, made of black felt, and spread over a wicker frame, with which they wander with their flocks over the vast upland of Kelát; and inhabit most of that great region of eastern Persia, which is included between Affghanistan to the north and the Indian Ocean to the south, reaching westward from the Indus to the great Salt Desert. They are a race of Persian Illyahs, and speak a dialect of the Persian language. These men are large-boned, and of considerable stature, for Asiatics; they have dark complexions, and are of a bold and martial bearing. The treaty which has been lately concluded between the Ameers of Scinde and the British Government provided for the dismemberment of the Beeloochee army, supposed to amount to 20,000 men, horse and foot, and for a subsidy of 5000 British troops being kept up in their stead. The Beeloochee chiefs owe a sort of feudal service to the Ameers, and hold, in return for military service, to be rendered as occasion may require, certain grants of land or jahgirs.

Great alarm was occasioned in London, and, indeed, throughout the country, last week, in consequence of a painful rumour which had got afloat that fresh disasters had occurred to our troops in Affghanistan, and that the 41st Regiment had been literally cut to pieces. This intelligence was apparently so authentic (having been conveyed in a letter, dated Bombay, August 27, from Major Messiter, through the house of Messrs. Cox and Co., the eminent army agents) that, for a few days, it was generally believed, and, of course, as generally deplored, until a letter, from which we give an extract below, which contains a gratifying contradiction of the alarming rumour, appeared in the columns of an evening contemporary, which set the matter at rest.

The letter, which is from Captain Wetherall, of the 41st Regiment—which the *Standard's* correspondent represents as "cut to pieces"—who is in command of a detachment of his regiment at Bombay, is dated "Bombay, Aug. 24," and is addressed to Mr. Wynn Williams, of the Temple:—"We are about to make an attack on Hyderabad after the monsoon, with 5000 men under Sir C. Napier. I shall have about 400 or 500 men of the 40th and 41st, I expect, under my command. The Ameers are possessed of immense wealth, and the place, though strong for natives, cannot resist cannon long, the walls being very high, but weakened by being so much loopholed. We expect to go from this about the 10th of September."

By the late accounts from India it appears that three large armies were in progress of formation, a circumstance which speaks of more extended operations than a mere march on Cabul, or of a campaign in Affghanistan. We have long been of opinion that the treacherous conduct of the Ameers of Scinde would require the presence of a large force in that country, to secure the safety of our commerce and communications with those countries through which the Indus flows. Sir Charles Napier, lately commanding the Poonah division of the Bombay army, has been nominated to the command of the troops about to be assembled, according to the last accounts, in Lower Scinde. Our private letters confirm us that the 2nd Bombay Regiment, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, H.M.'s 22nd, 78th, 79th, and 86th Regiments would compose the European force, together with a proportionate body of Horse and Foot Artillery. This army was to be brigaded near Carrachee by the first week in November. Already we have seen the detail of the large army of observation to be assembled at Peshawur, under the Commander-in-Chief: and we have also learned that General Nott is to proceed to Der ismi Khan with 8000 of his force, and will probably be met in that neighbourhood now under Pollock and Sale. To us it appears quite evident that Hyderabad, in Scinde, Lahore, in the Punjab, and Cabul, in Affghanistan, will before long be in the possession of the British.

Several private letters have reached town from the prisoners at Cabul, by which it would appear (naturally enough) that although upon the whole they are very well treated, yet their hearts are sore to be among their own people again. They are obliged to dress in the Affghan style, and the males are obliged to wear long beards.

An additional volume of travels has just appeared from the pen of the lamented Sir Alexander Burnes, C.B., &c., entitled "Cabool: being a Personal Narrative of a journey to, and Residence in, that City," from the frontispiece to which work the preceding illustration has been engraved, and for which we are indebted to an exceedingly interesting publication, now completed and collated into volumes, entitled "The London Saturday Journal." We are the more readily induced to give a place to this sketch, because we are assured that any fresh information respecting the people of the country in which the British arms are now striving to recover their fame must be acceptable to our readers.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements with one of THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORS OF THE DAY, to produce in their journal a Work of Fiction, UPON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN, to be entitled,

THE NOVEL OF THE MOMENT.

The work will be produced with

EVERY VARIETY OF ILLUSTRATION,

executed in the most expensive style of finish, by ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST REPUTE in their several walks of art. The Novel will be printed in weekly episodes of not more than three columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, including embellishments; and arrangements will be made to prevent any encroachment by it upon the established departments of the Paper.

*** Early specimens of the design, with further details of the entire spirit of its publication, will be issued to the public in due course of events.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** We have now the pleasure of fore-claiming the attention of our subscribers to the advertisements which will immediately be issued with respect to the publication and distribution of

OUR COLOSSEUM PRINT.

It will be found, we trust, to more than vindicate the most liberal promise that we have made—whether for the general interest of its commanding subject, its admirable drawing as an achievement of reflection and design, or its exquisite delicacy and finish as a work of art. The whole detail and description of the style of the engraving—the objects embraced, and the plan upon which it will be issued to the public, will form a prominent feature in our next week's announcements; and will yet, we believe, not excite the expectation of our friends and subscribers beyond a point of hope, which we are assured most triumphantly to realize in fulfilment.

"*A constant Reader,*" *Yarmouth.—We are thankful for the attention, but the contribution does not suit our columns.*

"*Regator,*" *Marlborough.—No.*

The communication signed "X * *," Knightsbridge, is too lengthy for insertion. We sympathise in the hardships endured by the linen drapers' apprentices, and should be glad to see them employed in some more manly avocations.*

"*Leon,*" *Newport, is thanked. His future contributions shall receive attention.*

"*Mr. Bridgeman,*" *Chesham.—This gentleman's communication has been referred to our "botanist."*

"*J. B.**,*" *suggestion is impracticable.*

"*O. T. K.*" *has been received, but we have no room for favours of the description.*

Our Borrash correspondent, who signs himself "A Subscriber," would find his attention more profitably employed in the study of the English grammar.

"*R. H. B.,*" *Reading.—Yes.*

"*Index,*" *Inverness, might have been sufficiently disinterested to pay the postage of his letter, which contained only a mare's nest after all.*

"*Janina*" *is quite right. It was an error of the artist.*

"*Mr. Packer's*" *does is too strong for us to swallow.*

"*P. O.,*" *Chichester. The style of communication does not suit.*

"*Plato,*" *Liverpool.—Yes, through the booksellers. To be leaf of the King's printer at a very small cost.*

We shall always be happy to hear on any subject from Dr. Waneborough, who, if we mistake not, was the last faithful attendant of poor Theodore Hook.

"*R. H.*"—*Mr. Loop.*

"*R. H.*" *Eyre, present our compliments to her ladyship, and say we shall have not be, by to comply with her desire, should Lord Lowther voluntarily afford us an opportunity.*

"*T. E——s.*"—*Like Victorine, we shall "sleep on it."*

"*Ignotus.*"—*From*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Warrington.—Apply to Wyley and Putnam, Stationers' hall court.*

"*C. T.*"—*We really cannot decipher those portions of his MS. which are keys to the whole subject.*

While a Subscriber who writes on the subject of fish oil, allow space to dictate for us in the long response of "very like a whale?"

"*Lucinda B.*"—*We shall, in gallantry, try to oblige all our lady friends.*

"*C. D.*" *Hale's Place, will appear.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*His letter is referred to Mr. R. Herbert.*

"*A. B.*" *We should be glad to receive the "nook," with description.*

"*Scopus,*" *Sheffield.—Please send description of Beauchief Abbey.*

*** *The many subscribers who complain of the non-receipt of the paper, are earnestly recommended by us to give their orders to respectable book or news-agents in their neighbourhood. We strongly suspect that much blame and neglect is attributable to the post-office (into which we will duly inquire), and which would thus be avoided. With regard to cases where money has been received, there can be no excuse for the non-receipt of the papers from the person from whom they were ordered, unless the post-office can be clearly fixed with what we do not hesitate to call "a breach of public trust."*

Mr. Little, 198, Strand, is our present publisher, and letters on the business of the office (apart from the editorial) should be addressed to him only. Mr. Clayton's connexion with the journal has ceased, and any orders that he may be supplying, are in his capacity of general news-agent, and not as publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

To prevent mistakes that are likely to occur to parties forwarding the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to foreign countries, we give the recent post-office regulations.

FREE. To all parts of the United Kingdom, France, Hamburg, Bremen, Cuxhaven and Lubeck, Spain and Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, and all the Ionian Islands, and the East Indies, via Falmouth, South America, Upper and Lower Canada, Jamaica, and all the British West India and Channel Islands.

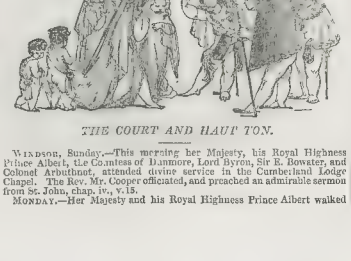
A postage of 2d. is charged upon papers to the following countries, which must be paid when put into the post-office in this country, either by post stamps or money—viz., Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, all Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt and Turkey on France, the United States of America, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c. Cuba and Mexico all the foreign West India Islands—Guadaloupe, Martinique, Haiti, &c.

Papers for St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Australia, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, are charged a postage of 1d. each.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1842.

We have some hope that our anxious aspiration in regard to the meeting of Parliament, expressed in our last number with reference to its recent prorogation, may be in some measure realized by the good sense of the Ministers, and that legislature may progress upon the hundred subjects of national interest before the community, with something of the business-like activity which imperative necessities demand. We learn that to this end Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and the principal Cabinet Ministers will return immediately to town, no doubt for the purpose of weighing momentous questions of public policy, and making arrangements for the immediate discussion of legislatorial enactments that may tend to relieve the general depression of affairs, and provide more security for the rich and better and happier destinies for the discontented poor. The recent disturbances have read to our rulers a memorable lesson, the quarter's revenue has struck deeper still into the convictions of public men, the belief that we have an unsound political economy, and that the new poor-law is baffling financial ingenuity; the corn-laws are broadening over even wider fields than they ever occupied before; the tariff is working with a peculiar influence upon the separate interests of commerce and agriculture; the income-tax has failed to serve the purpose of revenue accumulation, and thus there are combinations of difficulties to be grappled, which we have every reason to believe the Ministers will exhibit no disposition to resist. The Government has in a word given up its leisure, and will now rally its members in the metropolis to resume the stern duties of the state. There are measures in contemplation that may yet startle our readers, and tend to the inspiration of confidence, in the vigorous legislation which the ensuing session is likely to produce. Let not the public, however, confound in our columns the circumstance of "exclusive intelligence" *from* with "exclusive advocacy" *of* any set or party of public men. We may discreetly indicate a future event without indiscreetly supporting a present Government.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Countess of Dunmore, Lord Byron, Sir E. Bowater, and Colonel Arbuthnot, attended divine service in the Cumberland Lodge Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Cooper officiated, and preached an admirable sermon from St. John, chap. iv., v. 15.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out in the royal pleasure grounds in the morning. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir E. Bowater, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves in the Great Park. In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir E. Bowater, rode out on horseback. His Highness Prince Esterhazy, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir H. Wheatley, and Captain Francis Seymour of the Scots Fusilier Guards, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and the Hon. Mrs. Anson joined the royal dinner party in the evening.

TUESDAY.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out in the royal pleasure grounds. In the afternoon her Majesty rode out in a pony carriage, attended by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Countess of Dunmore, and Lady Lucy Byron, with the usual attendants. His Highness Prince Esterhazy, and Sir H. Wheatley took their departure. The following were included in the royal dinner party in the evening. Covers were laid for twenty-one:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Byron, the Countess of Dunmore, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Lady Lyttelton, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, General Sir W. Lumley, Col Arbuthnot, Sir E. Bowater, Lord and Lady Hadlo, Sir W. Fremantle, Sir C. Rowley, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove her Majesty out in a pony phaeton. The Countess of Dunmore and the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton followed in another pony carriage. General Sir W. Lumley, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Captain Seymour, rode on horseback.

THURSDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove, attended by Lord Byron, in a pony phaeton. The Countess of Dunmore and the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton followed in another pony carriage. General Sir W. Lumley, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Captain Seymour, rode on horseback.

The Earl of Wilton arrived at the Castle to pay his respects to her Majesty on his return from Saxony. His lordship joined the royal dinner party in the evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has taken her usual airings.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by Baroness Ahlefeldt, honoured the performance at Covent-Garden Theatre on Monday evening with their presence.

Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador, returned to town on Tuesday, from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Col. Lord Charles Wellesley joined his regiment, the 15th Foot, at Windsor, on Tuesday morning.

In consequence of the fatal cases of fever which occurred at Esher a few weeks since, her Majesty has abandoned, for the present, the intention of leaving the Castle for Claremont. This circumstance has caused her Majesty to determine upon paying a visit to Brighton before, instead of after, Christmas, as had been previously intended. The period mentioned for the departure of her Majesty for the Pavilion is about the 1st or 2nd November. The Court is expected to remain at Brighton about a month. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will accompany their illustrious parents to the coast. (We shall treat our readers to two beautiful engravings representing the town of Brighton and the Royal Pavilion on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to her marine place.)

CHRISTENING IN HIGH LIFE.—The infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wilton was taken to the baptismal font on Wednesday morning, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, and there received the name of Alice Grey Egerton, Lady Alice Peel being one of the sponsors. The ceremony was delayed until the return of the Earl of Wilton from Saxony on Saturday, as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Wellington, were to have been present.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE ALBERT OF PRUSSIA.—Prince Albert of Prussia has been laid up on account of an accident, to attend any of the grand entertainments given on the marriage of the Princess Max with the Prince Royal of Bavaria. On entering the Opera House at Munich from the palace, he happened to meet him, and, in his precipitation, having missed his footing on the staircase, he fell, and received a severe contusion on one of his knees.

Viscount Duncannon has at present the Earl and Countess Cowper, the Hon C. Spencer, Augustus Ellis, Esq., M.P., &c., on a visit to his lordship at Bessborough, in Ireland. The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir John Macdonald (the Adjutant-General), &c., are expected.

Lord Palmerston has recovered from his late severe attack of illness, and is now able to receive several of his most intimate friends.

The Lord Lieutenant has written, by command of her Majesty, a letter to Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Dublin booksellers, ordering two handsome copies of each of the engravings which are to be sent to her Majesty for the use of herself and children, per Magnet steamer.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as the Patron of the Fine Arts Island School Society, has been graciously pleased to present that national charity with the munificent donation of £50.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield proceed to the Continent in about a fortnight. They intend to winter at Rome, and pass the spring at Naples.

Viscount and Viscountess Falkland have returned to Carlton Gardens, from Broadlands, in Hampshire.

Viscount de Cramayel, Chargé d'Affaires from the French Court to Texas, arrived at Manchester House on Monday.

The Grace the Duke of Wellington rode into Dover on Thursday week, accompanied by Lord Mahon; and, after looking at the new wharf and the excavations of the Pent-road, returned to Walmer Castle.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia continues residing at Boxhill-stairs, where she intends remaining until November. It is in contemplation to erect a jetty at this place, which is likely, from the influx of fashionable visitors, to be restored to its previous gaiety.

The Earl of Carlisle continues indisposed, from an attack of gout, at Chatsworth, where Lord Morpeth joined his noble parents on Thursday last.

The Earl of Lauderdale, we are sorry to understand, was very much indisposed in the early part of last week at Dunbar House. We are now happy to state, however, that the noble earl is convalescent.

It is said that the Count Rossi, the husband of Mdlle. Sontag, is about to be named Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia to the Prussian Court, where the lady will be called to enact the stately part of Ambassadress in the scene of her first scenic triumphs, eighteen years ago.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ACCIDENT TO ADMIRAL SIR C. NUGENT.—We regret to announce that a serious accident has happened to Sir C. Nugent. As the gallant Admiral was leaving Messrs. Drummond's, Charing-cross, on Monday afternoon, he stopped to take a view of the Nelson monument erecting in Trafalgar-square. While in the act of minutely looking at the column, his foot slipped, and the gallant officer fell on the kerbstone, the effect of which was a serious fracture of the thigh bone near the hip. He was immediately conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where the most prompt surgical attendance was given, and every attention paid, and we are informed that the gallant officer is going on very favourably, but, from his advanced age (85), no sanguine hope of a perfect restoration to health can be entertained. We ought, perhaps, to take this opportunity of stating that in this truly excellent institution there are apartments in which individuals who may unfortunately meet with accidents, but who are in a situation of life able to maintain themselves and pay expenses, can be admitted without at all infringing on the public contributions raised for the relief of the unfortunate poor.

THE AUSTRIAN FRIGATE BELLONA.—The story respecting the wreck of this ship, which we copied from a Dutch paper, and which will be found in another column of our paper, appears to be entirely without even the shadow of foundation, she never having left Portsmouth harbour since her arrival in our waters. Our Dutch contemporaries, therefore, must have been strangely deceived.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN BANKRUPTCY. The following gentlemen have been appointed the new Commissioners of Bankruptcy:—Mr. John Balguy, Queen's Counsel; Mr. Walker Saltram, Queen's Counsel; Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, Mr. Sergeant Stephen, Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, Mr. Nathaniel Ellison, Mr. Martin West, Mr. Edward Dunlell, Mr. W. T. Jemmett, Mr. C. Phillips, Mr. Montagu Bere, and Mr. Richard Stevenson.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Wednesday next, at half-past two o'clock. The summonses for holding the council were issued on Thursday morning.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer returns to town on Monday from the Isle of Wight. Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham are also expected in town, the beginning of the week.

ADMIRAL NUGENT.—We regret to state that this gallant officer passed a restless night, but the answer to enquirers at Charing-cross Hospital on Thursday morning was, that Sir Charles, on the whole, was going on favourably.

SIR WILLIAM GEARY.—No accounts had been received in town on Thursday respecting this worthy baronet. It was therefore presumed by his friends, that he was going on favourably.

Mr. Hardinge (eldest son of Sir Henry Hardinge) is so far recovered from the effects of his late dreadful accident as to be able, with assistance, to leave his bed for a short time. The operation of cutting off the foot above the ankle-joint was most successful.

ADDRESS TO LORD PALMERSTON.—On Tuesday last an address was presented to Lord Palmerston, at his residence, by a numerous deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, expressive of their views of the eminent services rendered by him to the anti-slavery cause, whilst occupying the distinguished office of Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His lordship received the deputation most courteously, and returned a suitable reply.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—The steeple of the above church, which was struck by lightning about three months ago, and suffered such extensive damage as to render it necessary to be taken down, has just been rebuilt, and was finally completed on Tuesday last. The expense of the repairs, amounting to £1000, was defrayed by the Phœnix and sun fire-offices.

DEPTFORD PIER.—The property purchased by the Deptford Pier Company for the purpose of making improvements in the neighbourhood of the pier has been formally claimed by the parish officers of St. Nicholas, Deptford, who, accompanied by their constables, proceeded a few days since to the ground, cut down the gates, levelled the posts, and claimed the several streets as they originally ran through the property.

The Greenwich Railroad Company on Monday adopted the experiment of raising their fares; those of the first class 33 per cent., and the second class 25 per cent. As a novelty, doubtless, smoking is permitted in the second-class carriages. [A word or two anon with regard to this same railway.]

Great complaints have been made by persons traversing the Parks, from Pimlico and Westminster, that the gas-lights are so diminutive as to give little more light than the old oil-lamps.

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES FUND.—We understand that as soon as the committee for carrying into effect the building of a number of almshouses for the reception of infirm and decayed letter-press printers shall have raised the sum of £2,000, the Worshipful Company of Stationers have kindly promised to give them a site of ground for the above praiseworthy object.

Last week's loss to the Blackwall Company by the raising of their fares was £122, the number of passengers being 24,567, as compared with 41,091 in the corresponding week of 1841.

On Wednesday evening the Dutch steam-packet Batavier, Captain Dunlop, arrived alongside the St. Katharine's Steam-packet wharf, from Rotterdam, with several cows and a quantity of poultry, chiefly geese, besides a general cargo of merchandise. The cows appeared to be inferior in quality to those previously imported from Rotterdam and other foreign ports since the passing of the New Tariff bill.

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAMER.—A report was prevalent in the City on Wednesday that the Great Western steam-ship would not leave for New York this day, as advertised; but we have reason to believe there is no foundation for such report. The Great Western was offered for sale by public auction on Monday, at Bristol, and, after some very spirited bidding, she was bought in to be sold by private contract at £40,000.

THE BERMONDSEY TRAGEDY.—On Sunday last the remains of Jessop and his wife were buried in the churchyard of Bermondsey Old Church. Although the matter was kept quite secret, there was a great crowd to view the melancholy spectacle. The children will be taken care of by the relatives.

An anonymous contributor, hiding his benevolence under the initials "A. B.," has forwarded the munificent donation of £200 to the Charing-cross Hospital, through the hands of the Rev. C. Bewes, the rector of Covent-garden.

THE WEATHER.—For some mornings past fogs have been threatening, and occasionally made themselves manifest in the vicinity of the Thames. On Monday morning last a fog, which had been gradually growing in intensity, settled down on the Strand, and the gas-lamps were obliged to be lighted in the shops.

Mr. Gregorie, the senior magistrate of Queen-square police court, died on Saturday at his residence in the vicinity of the office. The appointment of his successor is in the gift of Sir James Graham as Home Secretary.

Cornish, the secretary of the Oriental Club, who absconded with £1000 belonging to the funds of that establishment, has not yet been apprehended. We find, by reference to military authority, that he was formerly Deputy-Purveyor to the Forces, and is at present on half-pay of that rank.

A medal has been struck to commemorate the completion of the Thames Tunnel. The obverse presents a profile of Sir Isambart Marc Brunel, the architect. On the reverse is an inscription mentioning the length of the tunnel, and its cost in the proportions paid by the shareholders and the country, with the dates of its commencement and recommencement. The size of the medal is about two inches in diameter.

WINTER ASSIZES.—It was stated on good authority during the late special commission at Stafford that it is intended by Government to have a general winter assizes throughout the kingdom, to commence in the early part of December.

It appears, on certain returns laid before the magistrates of the Westminster Sessions on Monday, that the rental of the county of Middlesex increased in the last year £81,282, the whole rental now amounting to within a trifle of *six millions sterling!* It is remarkable that this increase of rental has been concurrent with a diminution in the return of the assessed taxes.

SURREY QUARTER SESSIONS.—The General Quarter Sessions for the county of Surrey commenced at Kingston on Wednesday last, before E. Penrhyn, Esq., chairman; Mr. Denison, M.P., Mr. Komble, M.P., Mr. Trotter, M.P., Mr. Hawes, M.P., and a numerous bench of magistrates. There were only 16 prisoners for trial, 14 in a and two women. None of the offences were of a serious character. On Wednesday the court proceeded to renew the licences to the different places of public amusement in the county, and to hear applications for fresh ones. Upon the application of Mr. Chambers, licences were granted to the Victoria Theatre, in the names of John Adolphus Young, William White Smith, and D. W. Osbaldiston; to the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall; to the Castle Hotel, Richmond; the Duke's Arms, Stangate; and to the Jamaica Tavern, Bermondsey. Mr. Wilmanger applied for a renewal of the licence for the Surrey Theatre, in the name of Frances Davidge, the widow of the late lessee.—Granted. Mr. Connor applied for and obtained a renewal of the licence to the St. Helena Gardens, Rotherhithe. Mr. Chambers applied for a licence for Astley's Amphitheatre, in the names of John Chevalier Cobbold and William Batty. The learned counsel said that the name of Mrs. Astley was included in the former licence, but her interest in the theatre had now ceased. The application was granted.

On Saturday evening a fire broke out in the warehouses of Mr. Alderman Humphery, situated in Montague-close, on the Surrey side of London-bridge. In a short time, however, it was extinguished, without any damage being done to the building.

At the late examination of the sixth form collegers at Westminster, Ingram was placed at the head of the senior election; Bedford of the second election; and Randolph, of the third election.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning, about a quarter past eleven o'clock, the neighbourhood of Clarendon-square was much alarmed by a report that Dr. Peter Kenny, residing at No. 3, Charles-street, Seymour-terrace, had destroyed himself. The following are the facts relating to the shocking occurrence:—About eleven o'clock a gentleman named Prendergast, residing in Pedrington-terrace, Westbourn-green, Paddington, and who is a friend of Dr. Kenny, called to see him. He was informed he was dressing. On going to Dr. Kenny's room (the back parlour), he knocked and then opened the door. On entering, he saw his friend standing before his dressing-glass with a washing-basin on the table, which appeared nearly full of blood. He thought he had been bled, and himself in the arm at first; but seeing blood on the upper part of his shirt, Mr. Prendergast instantly ran out for the assistance of Mr. Fraser, surgeon, of the Polygon. On their return the deceased was then found lying on the bed, which was also saturated with blood, with his throat cut in a shocking manner, to the extent of several inches, the carotid artery and jugular vein being completely divided. The unfortunate gentleman expired a few minutes after. He had evidently cut his throat, and then held his head over the washhand-basin to catch the blood; a razor, covered with blood, was lying close by the side of it. The deceased gentleman is said to be very highly connected; but pecuniary embarrassments, it is alleged, led to the commission of the fatal act. The deceased was about 42 years of age. An inquest was held to-day (Friday) on the remains of this lamented gentleman at the Coronation Tavern, Somers-town, before Mr. Wakley. The only new facts which came out were, that he was for years in the habit of taking doses of morphine, and that latterly he appeared more desponding than usual. Verdict, Temporary insanity.—[Poor Kenny! This was, indeed, melancholy termination to such a life as his. We have often met him in the world—in public converse and at the social board. He was an Irishman, jovial and joyous beyond compare; eloquent, and with a flooding, exhaustless, resistless humour; witty and pungent, and full of the spirit of retort in the drollest figure into which it could be shaped. There was nothing but good-nature, nevertheless, in his composition; and the man's contentedness of bearing seemed to typify a perpetual flow of happiness and fun. He was the last being in the world whom we could have marked for the contemplation of such a deed as that which took him out of it. By profession he was a physician, and one of undoubted cleverness and skill. He had travelled half the world over, and faced every kind of vicissitude. It is dreadful to think that he should so have died.—ED. I. L. N.

MORTALITY IN HIGH LIFE. It was last week our painful duty to allude to an alarming prevalence of disease amongst distinguished foreigners at present sojourning in this country, and since then we are sorry to observe that a most unusual mortality has been ravaging the circles of our native nobility, thus proving the truth of the adage, "*Pallida mors æque pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres.*" Amongst the most recent demises are those of the Countess of Bradford, Earl Ferrers, the Duchess of Atholl, Lady Mary Ross, and General the Honourable John B. Hardwick.

Our masonic friends will be glad to perceive, by the advertisement in our pages, that the foundation stone of the Reading Cemetery will be laid on Wednesday next. We intend to present our readers with an engraving of this interesting ceremony.

The Right Hon. Lord Prudhoe has directed, with his characteristic generosity, that 10 per cent. should be returned to his Prudhoe tenants on their half-year's rents, being the same reduction as was allowed to the Stanwick tenants on the event of his lordship's marriage.

Another importation of foreign oxen arrived at Falmouth on Monday last, by the schooner Sarah, from Corunna; they are considered to be of a finer description than any before landed, and another cargo was hourly expected.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—During the passage of the Princess Royal, Captain Brock, from Madras to Calcutta, on the 23d of July, the carpenter, who was working on a stage over the side of the ship, by accident fell into the sea; Mr. Burgess, a cadet, who was on the poop, instantly took hold of a rope and jumped overboard, and succeeded in reaching the man (who was quite insensible), and supported him until the boat took them both up in a very exhausted state.

During the week, from the 7th to the 13th inst. inclusively, the number of passengers between France and England who embarked and landed at Boulogne was 1239. At Calais the number during the same period was 737.

The *Leipsic Gazette* says that Naples has made a treaty with England for lowering the import duties on English manufactures 15 per cent.

SUMMARY OF LAST WEEK'S POSTSCRIPT.

BRIGHTON. THE COURT.—Mr. Henry Saunders, Inspector of her Majesty's Palaces, and Earl Delaware, the Lord Chamberlain, arrived at Brighton on Thursday morning, to make arrangements for her Majesty's reception at the Pavilion, which is expected to occur immediately.

NEWS FROM AMERICA. LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, Three o'clock. The Acadia arrived at this port last night, bringing papers from New York one day, and from Boston two days, later than those received by the Great Western. The only additional intelligence with which they supply us is a speech of Mr. Daniel Webster, delivered at Boston on the 30th ult., and in which he makes many allusions to Great Britain, and developes the foreign policy of the American Government. The Acadia has brought home thirty-six passengers. The Columbia arrived at Halifax on the 2nd inst., from this port.

A letter dated New York, Sept. 29, says:—"I send this with a new novel, published in London, called 'Percival Keene.' The first copy was received by the Great Western, and republished in *thirty-three hours* after its arrival here, and sold for 12½ cents (about 6d.) all over our city, in a paper called the *New World*."

THE MURDER AT STANLEY.—Holmes, the sweep, the third man involved in the atrocious murder of Miss Goddard at Stanley, has been examined on the charge, and has made a confession, in which he endeavours to exculpate himself from the actual murder.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—Lord Huntingtower's case of bankruptcy was heard on Friday, and much dispute took place about his lordship's *bona fide* debts—the total is said to amount to 250,000*l.*! The meeting was adjourned to the 2nd of December.

FOREIGN.

PARIS.—The following changes are announced as about to take place: Marshal Ondinot is to quit the office of Chancellor of the Legion of Honour to become Governor of the Invalides. Marshal Gerard is to replace him in the Legion of Honour, being in his turn succeeded by General Pajol in the command of the National Guards of the department of the Seine.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert rode out in the Park in a pony phaeton, her Majesty driving. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have taken their usual airings. The Court, it is expected, will leave the Castle for Brighton on the 1st of November, and remain there for a month.

THE HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.—We have very high authority for announcing the important and highly gratifying fact that our most gracious Sovereign is in that delicate and interesting situation, the intimation of which cannot fail to be received with the most heartfelt interest by every loyal subject in the dominions of her Majesty. Sir James Clark, one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty of late, at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has not taken any equestrian exercise for some time past.—*Morning Herald.*

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE. The preliminaries for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge have been finally arranged, and the nuptial ceremony will take place at no very distant period. The future husband of the Princess is his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the eldest son of the reigning Duke, George V. It is expected that the ceremony will take place on the Continent. The bridegroom elect was born on the 17th of October, 1810, consequently his Royal Highness has just entered his 24th year. The Princess Augusta of Cambridge is in her 21st year.

OXFORD, Oct. 20.—In a Convocation holden this day, the Rev. Thomas Shadforth, M.A., Fellow of University College, was nominated a Master of the Schools, in the room of the Rev. David Melville, M.A., of Brasenose, resigned.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Lord Aberdeen to the Board of Admiralty on the subject of the conduct of our cruisers on the coast of Africa, which has just been published, confirms in some degree the complaints made by the French papers of the British officers cruising on that coast. His lordship informs the Admiralty that, under the advice of the Queen's Advocate-General, "the blockading rivers, landing and destroying buildings, and carrying off persons held in slavery in countries with which Great Britain is not at war, cannot be recognised by the law of nations," and must, therefore, be discontinued.

BUSINESS HOURS IN THE CITY.—The committee appointed at the public meeting of the merchants held last week published a formal notice this morning, that, agreeably to the desire then so generally expressed, the 'Change hours will henceforth be from three to four o'clock. We understand the committee have further agreed upon recommending that on foreign post days all bills should be sent in by six o'clock in the evening, and some of the leading houses have expressed their determination not to receive any bills later than that hour.

The failure of Messrs. Evans, Foster, and Langton, a house of great respectability and long standing in (of late) the Ceylon trade became a matter of conversation on 'Change on Thursday afternoon. The circumstance is much regretted by the commercial world. The stoppage of the Liverpool firm of Gordon and Greenwhale also became known in the City in the course of the day. This house was in the Buenos Ayres trade.

THE INCOME TAX.—We understand that an evasion of the payment of the income-tax on the dividends on foreign bonds is going on on a most extensive scale.

A detachment of the 60th rifles embarked on Thursday at Dublin, on board the Premier transport, from Dublin, for the West Indies, consisting of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, and 100 rank and file.

THE DEATH OF THE HON. AND REV. G. RUSHOUT BOWLES.—This gentleman was second son of the late Lord Northwick, and heir presumptive of the present noble peer. The deceased, who was in the 71st year of his age, married, in 1803, Lady C. Stewart, daughter of the seventh Earl of Galloway, by whom, who died in 1818, he leaves two sons and three daughters.

DEANERY OF FERNS.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry Newland, D.D., to the deanery of Ferns, some time vacant by the demise of the Very Reverend Peter Browne.

The Hon. Louisa Clifford, youngest sister of Lord Clifford, died on Thursday last at Middle Llanfrist, Herefordshire. The deceased lady was in her 42nd year, having been born 14th of May, 1801.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.—BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 18.—Passed, the Bristol Queen, from Quebec; she spoke, on the 8th inst., lat. 50, long. 11, the Dominica, from Jamaica to London, short of provisions and water, and two of the crew dead; and supplied her with provisions.—NORTH SHIELDS.—The Margaret and Ellen, from Leith to London, sank last night off Whitby, having been in contact with the Dispatch steamer (crew all saved except two) saved.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—On Thursday Colonel T. Wood, M.P. for Middlesex, and Mr. Stratton, of Poyle, county magistrates, were employed investigating the circumstances connected with a most daring burglary and extensive robbery of valuable plate and other articles committed on the night of Friday week, at Hampton Court Palace. The portion of the Palace which was entered was that occupied by Mrs. Sheridan and Lady Dufferin, and the persons in custody are, Henry Grover, aged 30 years, a jobbing gardener of dissolute habits, living at Hampton-wick; Martha Grover, his wife, aged 31 years; and Mary Ann Goatly, aged 19 years, formerly cook in the service of Mrs. Sheridan, who, it is said, were charged with the burglary and robbery. The prisoners were fully committed for trial, and in about an hour afterwards conveyed to Newgate.

DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSION. SCARBOROUGH, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19. An occurrence of an awful description took place at Middlesbrough yesterday (Tuesday, 18th) morning, at a quarter-past nine o'clock, the steam-boiler belonging to the iron manufactory (principally used for making rails for railroads) of Messrs. Bulcho and Co. exploding, which blew the roof of the building up, and, sad to relate, the principal part fell upon the men at work, who had just arrived from breakfast. About 100 men are employed, but to my latest information it could not be stated how many were on the premises at the moment; two hours, however, after the accident, I had some conversation with a respectable gentleman (resident in the town) who had then left the ruins, and had seen about 14 bodies taken out most sadly mutilated and scalded, of course quite dead. The same manufactory had an explosion about six months since, when one life only was lost. Middlesborough is a town on the south bank of the River Tees, about nine miles from Stockton; the two towns are connected by a railway.

FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain no news of public interest. A report prevailed that the King's sister, Madame Adelaide, had lately given 1,500,000f. for a fine estate in Brittany, called Carheil, and had presented it to her nephew, the Prince de Joinville.

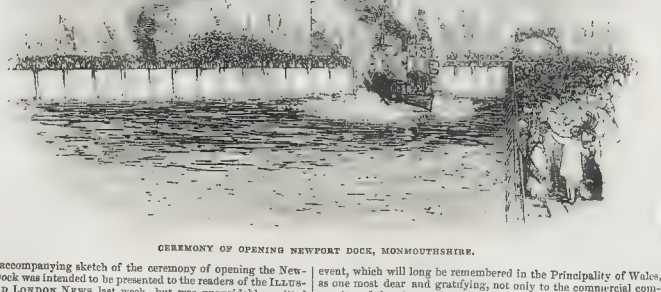
Accounts from Leipsic state that during the last week of September the business of the fair was extremely active. Upwards of 10,000 foreign dealers had arrived, but it was difficult to calculate the full number of buyers. The total number of strangers at Leipsic was estimated at between 80,000 and 90,000.

The *Morning Post* mentions, on the authority of a Paris correspondent, a report said to be current in political circles, that the celebrated Madame Lafarge, who has been long a resident in the French capital, will shortly be removed to Canada, and appointed to a high station in the Executive.

FINE ARTS

THE NAPOLEON OF DE LA ROCHE.

Those who love to watch the progress of the fine arts in the branch of historical portraiture will hardly have failed to have made themselves acquainted with the existence of the beautiful picture of Paul de la Roche of the Emperor Napoleon. A fac-simile of this noble work of art, engraved by Aristide Louis, has been published in this country by the Messrs. Graves and Co., who issued it to the world of London coincidently with its publication in Paris, thus, by an arrangement made with the foreign printsellers, securing the copyright both in England and France. We believe this was the first instance of a foreign work of art obtaining a copyright in this country. The published engraving, which is in the line manner, is "beautiful exceedingly" and of striking spirit and character, and the kind permission of the proprietors now enables us to place before our readers as faithful a transcript of it as the difference between wood and copper will admit of being realised. Perhaps, were we inclined to be hypercritical with our artist, we might say that some point of resemblance is lost in the character of the nose, which is given with such distinct fidelity in the engraving of Louis; but in all other respects, in port, bearing, expression, the likeness is perfect indeed, and must sure bear the credit of being executed with a blended boldness and delicacy seldom indeed equalled upon wood. It will readily be conceived from the contemplation of this spirited copy that nothing can exceed the fine character of the original print, which a writer in the *Art-Union* has cleverly described. The portrait of Napoleon is an identity of the man in person and character. De la Roche has read his subject more accurately than any of the artists of all nations, even with Canova at their head, who have given to the world their various semblances of this extraordinary man. French artists generally have painted him in a style too epic—rather as a hero of romance than as an actor in grave history; and, in making him at all times play to the national vanity, they satirize themselves, and give their great captain no credit for greater capabilities. He was adored as the mere soldier, and, consequently, painted as such; and, to express sufficiently the profound devotion of his followers, he was constantly represented surrounded by men expiring in the act of embracing his knees, or saluting him with their last breath. Such circumstance is too dramatic for a portrait of Buonaparte, although no portrait otherwise treated would have been so popular during the tide of his success: it is also too superficial, as pertinent only to the relations between the soldier and his leader. As a despiser of dull ceremonies, the Imperial robes of France become him less than the "*redingote grise*" which he wears in the Place Vendome; and this, perhaps, he himself was aware of, since he took pleasure, when even surrounded with crowned heads, of reminding them that they were in the society of a *quondam* lieutenant of the regiment of La Fere. The head of this portrait was painted by De la Roche during the hundred days, and finished by him afterwards, by desire of the Buonaparte family. He is represented in his closet, but standing, and in the position in which he has already so often been drawn. His left hand is clasped behind him, and holds the snuff-box, to which he frequently applied under excitement, or when occupied in deep thought; and the right hand rests within the waistcoat, which is unbuttoned to admit it. The costume is, as usual, the closely-buttoned coat, faced with white; but the entire interest centres, as it ought, in the head, and never was head invested with more character. Writing materials are before him, and he is undoubtedly occupied with the plan of his last campaign; and the anxiety of his position is written in every feature. Nothing can exceed the intensity and power lying within the shadow of the eye; every muscle of the countenance is braced; the entire expression is fully up to the occasion; for "Europe in Arms," and "Waterloo," are distinctly written there. The original picture, in possession of the Countess of Sandwich, and the extreme popularity of the engraving, we believe induced the Messrs. Graves to apply to De la Roche to paint a companion portrait of Wellington. The answer of the French artist was national and characteristic—"No, not for millions!"



CEREMONY OF OPENING NEWPORT DOCK, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The accompanying sketch of the ceremony of opening the Newport Dock was intended to be presented to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last week, but was unavoidably omitted owing to an arbitrary press of matter. We have great pleasure, however, in this day laying before the public the particulars of an event, which will long be remembered in the Principality of Wales, as one most dear and gratifying, not only to the commercial community of that interesting portion of the British dominions, but to all grades and classes of the inhabitants generally.

Newport has for many years suffered great inconvenience for want of proper accommodation for the vessels which crowded to the port, and which each succeeding month increased in numbers, for the purpose of taking in cargoes of the staple commodities of the place—iron and coal, of which large quantities daily poured in from the surrounding neighbourhood. To obviate this inconvenience, many of the principal proprietors of the coal and iron works came to the resolution of forming a capacious dock; and, to carry out that object, a company was formed, to consist of 170,000 shares at £100 each, and a committee chosen to carry the plans into operation. In 1835 the dock was commenced, under the auspices of a company of shareholders formed of gentlemen resident in the immediate locality, and to these gentlemen Monmouthshire must ever feel grateful, for laying the foundation of a commercial prosperity which must render the port of Newport, from the great mineral resources which the neighbourhood possesses, second in importance to none in the kingdom.

The area occupied by the dock company is 24 acres, a portion of which is to be laid out with warehouses, sheds, cranes, &c. The dock is 795 feet by 240 feet, and is capable of affording accommodation to upwards of fifty vessels of the largest size; a reservoir of the same dimensions adjoins it, and it is intended, should the expectations of the company be realised, to convert that into a second dock, or to throw it into the first, which may be done, we are informed, at a small cost. The depth of water is 37 feet, and the gates are sufficient to admit a ship of any size, being 64 feet in width; the length of the lock is 200 feet from gate to gate. A neat and commodious residence has been erected for the dock-master and the clerk of the works.

It may be easily imagined that the completion of this stupendous undertaking was a source of no ordinary rejoicing to the inhabitants of Newport; and so accordingly on Monday, the 10th inst (the day appointed for the ceremony of opening the dock), countless thousands of spectators from afar, as well as the local population, had assembled to do honour to the occasion. At an early hour of the morning, R. Blakemore, Esq., M.P. (chairman of the dock committee), arrived at Newport from Usk, attended by a numerous *cortège* of public and private vehicles, where he was met by the Mayor and Corporation, and the members of the dock committee, who were in waiting to escort the hon. gentleman to the docks, and the procession, which had been arranged there, opened a space between, through which Mr. Blakemore and the carriages passed, after which it moved forward in the following order:—

The Mayor and Corporation in Six Carriages and Four,
the Postboys in splendid Liveries
The Dock Committee in Six Carriages, the Postilions in handsome Liveries
Carriage and Four, containing Sir C. Morgan, Bart., and family.
Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of the County, and a party,
including P. Jones, Esq., Capt Jones, &c., in a Carriage and Four,
the Postilions in superb Court Livery
Numerous Carriages and Four, with the Resident Gentry.
The Freemasons, in the Dresses of their respective Lodges; the Officers
bearing the various insignia
Two splendid Flags, Inscribed
"The Harbour Commissioners," and "the Shipping Interest."
The Shipwrights, carrying the Implements of their Trade
The Hibernian Society, with several handsome Flags and Banners.
The Charity Boys of the Church school.
Band of Music
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with Flags, Banners, and Insignia.
The Teetotallers, with handsome Flags, &c.
Inhabitants of the Town, &c. &c.
Carriages from distant places, crowded with Persons.

The procession passed up High-street, and along Commercial-street, to the Docks, the whole way being lined with spectators, and the windows of the houses filled with elegantly-dressed ladies—many of the former testifying their approbation by loud huzzas—and the latter by the waving of handkerchiefs. Almost from every house banners and devices were suspended—some remarkable for their beauty, some for their originality, and others for the appropriate devices and emblems which they bore. Amongst many others which excited great admiration, the following were exceedingly attractive:

"Prosperity to the Trade and Dock of Newport."
"Commerce is the pacific bond of Nations, the cause of Mankind."
"May every prosperous gale waft to
The sight of Albion's port
With Gods and Men far nearer,
And a speedy return our town to cheer."
"Irish potatoes—
Union will cherish;
Strife must cease,
And Commerce flourish."
"Long live the Projectors and Promoters of the Newport Ship Dock!—the supporters of Arts and Sciences, and friends to the Poor."

At the Parrot Hotel—The model of a Foreign ship in full sail, the needlework of a lady.

A spacious pavilion had been erected at the end of the basin, capable of holding several hundred persons, which was filled with ladies, the friends of the directors and proprietors. Every house, and indeed every place which could command a view of the ceremony, was crowded with spectators. The number of persons present has been variously estimated from 25,000 to 50,000; but the computation of the military officers placed it at 20,000. All the vessels in the harbour were gaily decorated, and their yards manned; and, with the band of the 73rd Regiment playing lively and national airs, and the repeated discharge of cannon, rendered the whole one of the most pleasing and animated scenes we ever remember to have witnessed. The ground was kept by the 73rd Regiment, and there was not the slightest confusion during the whole of the ceremony.

The Dock Committee were on board the Henry; and, on the gates being opened shortly after ten o'clock, that ship entered the dock, towed by the Usk steamer, amidst the shouts of the assembled thousands, the roar of cannon, and the band of the 73rd playing "Rule Britannia," and closely followed by the Great Britain, the Eirene channel mission ship, the Samson steam-tug towing the Springfield, then the Eagle, and last the Hercules, in charge of the Rothschild, of 1000 tons. The whole of the vessels entered the dock in magnificent style, and not the slightest accident occurred either to the vessels or to any person on board. To Mr. Green was entrusted the management of the dock gates, while Captain Parfitt superintended the entrance of the vessels.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, a very numerous party of the fashionables, including Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., adjourned to the dock-house, where a very elegant *déjeûné* was laid out, and at which success to the undertaking was drank.

Various amusements, such as boat races and other manly and athletic sports, filled up the interval between this period and the dinner-hour, when an immense assemblage of persons sat down to a sumptuous entertainment laid out in the national school-room, which was decorated with great taste; festoons of evergreens being relieved by a display of beautiful flags and some excellent models of vessels and other appropriate devices. The large banners bearing the inscriptions of "The Shipping Interest," and "Harbour Commissioners," were displayed at either end. The 73rd band was stationed in the gallery and played during dinner. We regret that our limited space precludes the possibility of giving even an outline of the after-dinner proceedings, which were conducted throughout with the greatest unanimity and cheerfulness.

A brilliant display of fire-works on Rodney Wharf and a large beacon fire on Twm Barlwm closed the festivities, which passed off on the whole with great eclat, the arrangements reflecting the highest credit on the Company and the local authorities, and we trust that day may be remembered in future years as the commencement of a continued prosperity to the county of Monmouth.

*ORIGINAL POETRY.**

THE SONG OF *LIAROSA*,

FROM A MS. DRAMA, BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

The songs he taught me (*he* that's far away,
Perhaps entomb'd) I cannot sing to day!
In all sweet music there's a memory
That brings his presence back most mournfully!
Look, look around there are gay throngs enow
To sing of joy leave, leave *me* to my woe!

Wouldst have the faded flow'r again to bloom,
Or wake a song from out the night-bird's tomb?
Wouldst bid a heart with early joys to burn,
When ashes now are all that fill its urn?
Go—seek around: there are light spirits here
Whose careless minstrelsy may please thine ear!

There's not a page, as I turn o'er my books,
But from his hand a portrait of him looks;
For they are trac'd with many a gentle line,
Telling his love, in secret wak'ning mine!
Oh, yes! I feel I'm like a broken lute
That must make discord let me thrum as I may!

HANDEL'S BOOKCASE AND AUTOGRAPHS.

THIS precious relic of the great *maestro* was recently bequeathed by Dr. Ireland, late Dean of Westminster, to his friend, Mr. Brownsmith, lay-vicar of Westminster Abbey, and organist of St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the above sketch. The case contains sixty-seven MSS. volumes of Handel's compositions, in the handwriting of his amanuensis, Smith, consisting of thirty-three operas, twenty-two oratorios; the Chandos, coronation, and funeral anthems; Te Deums, jubilates, serenatas, grand and organ concertos, the water music, &c. &c., for which the King of Prussia offered, in vain, the sum of two thousand guineas. This valuable memorial of departed greatness is invested with an extraordinary degree of interest, as belonging to the most eminent genius the musical world ever saw, and therefore a short description of it may not be unacceptable to our readers. It is formed of solid mahogany, of excellent material and workmanship, and its dimensions are eight feet six inches high, four feet wide, and sixteen inches deep. Its history, from the time of possession by Handel, is very simple and brief, for the documents and letters we have politely been permitted to inspect by its present fortunate possessor plainly furnish the chain to its identity, in the following manner:—Handel bequeathed it, with his music, to Christopher Smith, his amanuensis and old schoolfellow, at whose death it was bought jointly by two gentlemen well known in the musical world, Messrs. Harrison and Greatorex, late conductor of the ancient concerts, and organist of Westminster, with the understanding that the survivor should ultimately possess it, who proved to be Mr. Greatorex. At his death it was purchased by the late Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, and from him it has been willed to Mr. Brownsmith, its present owner, and organist of St. John's Church, Waterloo-road.

MISS MARTINEAU AND THE CIVIL LIST.—We learn from a correspondence between Mr. Charles Buller and Miss Martineau, which has now been published, that Lord Melbourne, previous to his going out of his office, was desirous to place this lady's name on the civil list, with a pension of £150 a year, as a proof of his respect for her writings and her character; but that Miss Martineau declined the offer, on the ground that those who provided the means of bestowing the gift had no voice in its appropriation.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—A letter from Dresden informs us that, on the 4th inst., the Earl of Wilton, Colonel Wellesley, and Mr. Mellish, the secretary of the special mission for investing the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter, had the honour of dining with his Majesty. The insignia, consisting of the garter, the ribbon, and badge, the cap and sword, were sent to the palace in four carriages, escorted by a double line of infantry. The ceremony of investiture took place on the following day, in the lesser hall of the palace. The King was seated on his throne, attended by the Queen, Prince John, and the Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who went to Dresden expressly to be present, and surrounded by his ministers. The Hon. F. R. Forbes, the British resident minister, was also present. On presenting the diplome, the Earl of Wilton delivered an address to his Majesty in French, to which the King made a reply in the same language. The ceremonials having been performed, the usual proclamation was made. In the afternoon there was a grand court dinner in the throne-room, during which toasts were given in honour of Queen Victoria and the King and Queen of Saxony.

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THE WELSH BARDIC FESTIVAL.

THE ABERGAVENNY CYMREIGYDDION SOCIETY.

On Wednesday the 12th instant, the ninth anniversary of this celebrated Literary and Musical Festival was held at Abergavenny, attended by the usual demonstrations of enthusiasm becoming this great national event. Peals of merry bells gave early note of preparation, and at the appointed hour of eleven o'clock a strong muster took place opposite the Sun Inn, and shortly after the members of the society, &c., moved off in full procession to receive the president, who met them at the Spitty, on the Monmouth road, attended by a numerous body of friends in carriages. An address was here presented to him, and immediately after his reply the procession returned to town in the following order:—

The Secretary and Officers of the Society.
Band of Music, playing National Marches, the performers attired in Scarfs of National Hue.
Druids' Banner.
Druids bearing Regalia of their Order.
Banner.
Dadgernad
Committee and Members of the Society.
Several Banners of the Society, emblazoned with the Red Dragon of Cadwallader, the Plume of Feathers, &c
A Platform carriage, bearing Six Harpers, drawn by Four Horses, the Positions dressed in Welsh Woollen Plaid Caps and Jackets.
Officers of the Order of Ivorites.
The President's Carriage.
A long line of Private Carriages.
Ivorite Banner.
Officers and Members of Ivorite Lodges, bearing Banners and Regalia.

The line of march extended nearly through the whole of the town, as the place fixed for the meeting was nearly opposite the New Church, in the Groffield; the windows throughout were filled with ladies, who evinced the most lively interest in the proceedings, and the streets were crowded to excess in every part.

On the president entering the room and taking his seat, he was received with a grand chorus of harps, which having ceased, the Eisteddfod was opened by sound of trumpet. Mr. Powell was supported on his right by Lord James Stuart, Sir B. Hall, &c., and on his left by the Indian Prince, who appeared to attract much attention. He was dressed in the picturesque costume of his country, and seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. The marquee was one of Edgington's extensive structures, furnished for the occasion, and was very tastefully fitted up and decorated. The president's chair was stationed at the centre of one side, and the platform for the bards and singers occupied the opposite, while one half of the pavilion was fitted up as a platform for spectators, and the other half with seats to which a lower price was affixed. The interior of the marquee was profusely decorated with the flags of different nations, the stars of various orders of knighthood, together with harps and national devices beautifully formed of dahlias. A splendid crown, mounted on a velvet cushion, occupied the centre pillar, and a superb mistletoe bough hung over the platform.

The company being seated, the president opened the proceedings by giving a short history of Eisteddfodau up to the present time, followed by a history of the triumphant progress of the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion.

Several bards then recited Englynion, in honour of the occasion, after which, the Rev. Thomas Price gave an animated and interesting history of the progress of the society, the institution of which had been described by Chevalier Bunsen as the commencement of a new era in European literature, and predicted that it would open new fields of research to the scholars of the Continent. The Rev. Gentleman expressed a conviction that, by stimulating persons of spirit and attainments, the society was likely to effect a great revolution in the literature, not only of their own country, but perhaps of the world.

Mr. John Thomas, of Merthyr, and his talented party, gave a specimen of Penillion singing after the manner of Gwent and Morganwg, in their usual skilful manner.

Mr. Taliesin Williams said, that had he not considered it his duty to address the meeting, he should not have thrust upon their notice an anti-climax to the brilliant addresses in which the last reverend speaker threw a light upon the opening of each anniversary of this society. Mr. W. then noticed the favour shown by our gracious Sovereign to the northern branch of the Celtic family, and expressed a hope, at some future period, of a similar honour to Wales—(Cheers.) He then reviewed the influence of the national customs upon the national character of the different people of Europe. He then referred to the awakened attention of the Irish to their national literature, and said it was a curious fact that England, who furnished literary missionaries for the whole world, could not afford a single critic of our Welsh language. He next alluded to a volume, which he held in his hand, containing the Voice Conventional of the Bards, with the genealogies of Siluria a nation so highly spoken of by the Romans, and relating to whom Mr. Price had on former occasions adduced such interesting facts. Much had been said by the honourable chairman with regard to former Eisteddfodau held under the authority of the royal sign manual; but he could assure them that in the earlier ages the power which convened them was superior to that of the prince himself, who, equally with the peasant, was bound by the authority received from the sanction of those assemblies. At those meetings the Druids conferred their degrees "Yan gwyneb Haul a Llygad Goleu;" and, though they might be ridiculed for imitating those proceedings now, still he would maintain that, in recognizing their principle of seeking knowledge at the source of light, they could not be far wrong. Degrees were now given in colleges; and here we have room to claim priority, for the college of St. Iltutus existed in the fourth century, before Oxford or Cambridge dispensed their learning; the tomb of Iltutus was still legible in Luytwit churchyard, and the present generation could there discern the very characters which Arthur himself had read. Mr. W. then pursued this subject at great length, referring to other monumental stones still in existence, and concluded by stating that the work he produced brought to light the names of several lost Welsh worthies, and thus rendered clear the etymology of several places in the principality.

A poem in honour of the bards of Wales was read by the chairman, who stated it to be the production of a fair unknown.

The Rev. W. Williams (Coleafryn), of Caernarvon, then came forward and announced the awards for the Welsh national compositions, of which he was the appointed judge.

VIEW OF ABERGAVENNY.

The first prize was for the best poetical composition to the memory of Llwydlas, adapted to the Welsh air of "Cwympiad y Dail," to be sung to the harp.

For this prize, consisting of a piece of plate £21 and a premium of £9, there were eight competitors, and the prize was awarded to "Camedyddap Iau," the Rev. John Jones (Tegid), of Nevern, Pembrokeshire.

A duet, "Hob y Deri Dando," by Eos Fach and William Morgan, next followed.

The Rev. T. Price stated that it was the immemorial custom to place the successful competitor for the first prize in the bardic chair, but as he was not present it was the rule to do so by deputy, and he trusted that their illustrious visitor would honour them by acting as such, and by taking a seat which had been occupied by men of rank, as well as talent, in every age.

The noble Indian at once consented, and was installed amidst loud cheers.

The Rev. T. Price, addressing him, said,—"Illustrious Chieftain, in the name of the society, I beg to address you in the aboriginal language of our country. (The reverend gentleman then spoke a few words in Welsh.) He proceeded in English to dwell on the affinity of the Hindoo and Celtic families. He said, if the tradition of the migration of the Celtic tribes from the "summer country" and the coincidences of the Sanscrit and Welsh were worth anything, they clearly proved the relationship. Under this impression he could not but have a opportunity with peculiar pleasure, especially as the individual he had the honour of addressing was himself an instance of the high intellectual attainments so successfully cultivated by many of his countrymen of similarly elevated rank, which were also adorned by divine virtues, which secured him the affection of his countrymen and the esteem of all who were favoured with his acquaintance. It was a sacred duty among our ancestors to speed a departing guest, and in pursuance of that custom he begged to wish him a happy return to his native shores; and, if circumstances should permit, a renewal of this visit, they should ever greet him with the most hearty welcome. He then handed him a written address to his uncle, Dwarkanath Tagore.

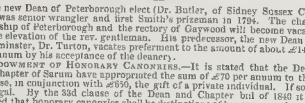
The young Brahmin returned thanks in good English, but slightly touched with a foreign accent, and said that he was quite unaccustomed to address a public meeting, particularly so large and imposing an assemblage as the present. He regretted that his uncle had been prevented by circumstances from being present, but he should carefully convey to him the address with which he had been honoured, and the flattering sentiments they had expressed towards him.—(Loud cheering).

Caledfryn delivered an impromptu Englyn on the occasion, and Mr. John Thomas, of Merthyr, recited the following impromptu:—

A foreign prince now occupies the chair
A Cambrian utterance would ers! not scorn to share.
O let us hope the time is now at hand
This chair may hold a prince of our own land.

After this interesting portion of the proceedings a number of other prizes for the best essays in the Welsh language were distributed, after which "God save the Queen," in Welsh, was sung by the whole musical strength of the society. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, when the bards and poets assembled to compete for the various prizes awarded to their performances. Prizes were also awarded for specimens of national manufacture.

The dinner took place at the Angel Hotel, where a large party of gentlemen sat down at six o'clock to an excellent dinner, served in Mr. Morgan's usual style; Rhys Powell, Esq., of Wonastow, in the chair, and J. Llewellyn, Esq., of Aberearne, vice-president. After the usual public toasts had been drunk, speeches in reply to their healths given from the chair were delivered by Lord James Stuart, Lord Ebrington, Captain Gore, Sir B. Hall, the Rev. T. Price, and several other gentlemen.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The new Dean of Peterborough elect (Dr. Butler, of Sidney Sussex College) was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1794. The chancellorship of Peterborough and the rectory of Gayw ood will become vacant by the elevation of the rev. gentleman. His predecessor, the new Dean of Westminster, Dr. Turton, vacates preferment to the amount of about £1400 per annum by his acceptance of the deanery.

ENDOWMENT OF HONORARY CANONRIES.—It is stated that the Dean and Chapter of Saru have appropriated the sum of £70 per annum to this purpose, in conjunction with £950, the gift of a private individual. If so the is illegal. By the 33d clause of the Dean and Chapter bul of 1840 it is enacted that honorary canonries shall be distinctions of honour upon deserving clergymen, who shall be entitled to rank in the cathedral church next to canons, "provided that no emolument whatever shall be taken or he d by any honorary canon in virtue of his appointment as such canon." Such was the compact between Church and State.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have presented the Rev. Dr. Vivian, of All Soul's College, Oxford, to the rectory of Peter-le-Poer, Broad street, London

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. James Hargreaves, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Rectory of West Tilbury, Essex, value £288. The Rev. Robert Wake, B.A., of St. John's College, to the Rectory of Wendon Lofts-cum-Elmdon. The Rev. R. Morewood, B.A., of Queen's College, to the Vicarage of Barton-in-Kendal, Westmoreland. The Rev. Wm Lucius Coghlan, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Swindhurst, in the county of Gloucester. The Rev. Henry Everard Butleyant, B.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, to the Vicarage of Lobberham, Leicestershire. The Rev. George Searle Bissemth, M.A., of Corpus Christi, to the Vicarage of Ilkestone, Derbyshire, value £[illegible]. The Rev. Wm. Lonsdale, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Ashby, Leicestershire, value £170. The Rev. James Watson, M.A., of Caius College, to the Perpetual Curacy of Marr, near Doncaster, value £198. The Rev. John Cresswell, M.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, [illegible] Curacy of St. Paul's, Werneth, Cheshire. The Rev. William Sherwin, B.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. James's, Bradford. The Rev. Robert Frost, M.A., of St. Catharine's Hall, to the new church of St. Matthias, Salford. The Rev. R. M. Chatfield, M.A., of Trin. College, to the Rural Deanery of Sarum. The Rev. Charles Lawson, M.A., of St. John's College, to be Archdeacon of Barbadoes. The Rev. Owen Davys, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Vacant Stall in Peter Lovegrah Cathedral

The Bishop of Gloucester confirmed upwards of 1000 children of both sexes on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at Gloucester Cathedral and the parochial churches of Bristol.

The Bishop of Lincoln consecrated Leuton new church, Notts, on Wednesday week.

The Bishop of Exeter has given the vacant prebendal stalls in Exeter Cathedra to the following clergymen within his diocese:—The Rev. George Hole, Rector of Chulmeigh; the Rev. George Cornish, Vicar of Penryn; the Rev. J. Johnson, Rector of Wekeathy; the Rev. Chas Ayne, Vicar of Tywardreath; the Rev. John Medley, Vicar of St. Thomas, Exeter; and the Rev. R. Luney, of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. The stalls are now wholly unendowed.

ALARM OF FIRE AT BALLIOL COLLEGE.—Last week an alarm that Balliol College was on fire spread rapidly through the city of Oxford, and in a few minutes hundreds were seen rushing into Broad-street. It appeared that a servant had laid beds and linen before the fire to air without having taken the proper precaution to prevent accident, and that a spark or coal fell on the linen and communicated with the beds and furniture in the room. The flames were soon extinguished, with no other damage than the loss of the furniture in the room.

OXFORD, OCT. 15.—There will be an election at Lincoln College on Friday, November 11, to fill up a vacant fellowship on the foundation of T. Rotherham, Archbishop of Lincoln, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor. This fellowship is limited to natives of the old diocese of Wells. One of the scholarships founded by Thomas Dyke is vacant. Candidates must be either of the name or kindred of the founder, or born in, and inhabitants of, Somersetshire, whose parents are unable to provide for and maintain them in the university without assistance.

The following heads of houses are appointed Pro Vice-Chancellors to act during the necessary absence of the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Marsham, Warden of Merton College; Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College; Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College; Dr. Humphrys, Master of University College.

Dr. White's Professorship of Moral Philosophy is vacant by the resignation of Dr. Stocker, of St John's College. It is endowed with a salary of £100 per annum, tenable for five years.

The Rev. W. S. Escott, of New College, has been presented to the rectory of Brompton Ralph, Somersetshire. The Rev. L. Louse, of Lincoln College, is appointed curate of Illingworth, Yorkshire. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have presented the Rev. Dr. Vivian, of All Souls' College, to the rectory of St. Peter-le-Poer, Bread-street, London

OCTOBER 18.—Yesterday the Rev. George Denville Wheeler, M.A., and the Rev. Charles Nevinson, M.A., Scholars of Wadham College, were admitted Actual Fellows of that society.

The Rev. John Hodgson, the curate of St. Anne, Westminster, has been appointed to the living of Pa grave, Suffolk. As a testimony of respect to the rev. gentleman, who has been eight years curate of the above parish, the parishioners have determined to present him with an elegant tea-service of plate.

The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar left town on Wednesday morning for Portsmouth, to embark on board the Warspite, on which vessel the new Governor, Sir Robert Wilson, proceeds to Gibraltar. The bishop will be accompanied by his two chaplains, the Rev. Philip Bailey, M.A., of Exeter College, and the Rev. James Lonsdale, M.A., of Balliol College.

CAMBRIDGE.—THE REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY.—We hear that the following rev. dignes are likely to be candidates for the important office of Regius Professor of Divinity: The Rev. John Graham, D.D., Master of Christ's; the Rev. Samuel Lee, D.D., Queen's Professor of Arabic and Prebendary of Bristol; the Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D., Trinity, late Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta; and the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Trinity, and Head Master of Harrow.

CAMBRIDGE, OCT. 14. CAPUT.—The following gentlemen have been appointed the Caput for the following year: The Vice-Chancellor; Rev. H. Hodgson, St. Peter's College (Divinity); Dr. Le Blanc, Trinity Hall (Law); Dr. Haviland, St. John's College (Physic); Rev. J. W. Blakesley, Trinity College, senior non-Regent; Rev. J. Woolley, Emmanuel College, senior Regent.

FRESHMEN.—The number of admissions this term amounts to 426, the chief portion of which were, as usual, at Trinity and St. John's: the former having 134, and the latter 111. Clare Hall had but 2, and King's 1. On the whole, the admissions have been more numerous than those of last year, which were an increase on those of the previous one.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At the weekly meeting of the Marylebone vestry on Saturday a proposition was made to grant a site for the erection of a monument to the memory of Scotch Reformers of 1793, which occasioned some argument and questioning, but on which the vestry came to no decision. It appears that certain persons have entrusted to Mr. Hume the sum of £500 for the erection of the said memento, probably supposing that he would make the money go further than others.

PARISH OF MARYLEBONE.—On Saturday, pursuant to notice, a special meeting of the Marylebone vestry took place at the Courthouse, for the purpose of considering the correspondence which has recently taken place between the directors and guardians of the poor and the Poor-law Commissioners in the case of Thomas Phillips and his family; to receive the statement of the relieving officer in that case; and to express their opinion as to the course the board of guardians had pursued, and the right of the Poor-law Commissioners to interfere in the affairs of that great metropolitan parish. The facts of the case having been stated to the vestry, Mr. Locke moved the following resolution:—"That as this board are very anxious that the funds of the parishioners should be distributed with a due regard to economy, as well as to the moral advantage of the applicants themselves, they find, in the above case, those principles fully carried out by the board of directors and guardians, with whose decisions any interference on the part of the Poor-law Commissioners is wholly unnecessary and uncalled for." (Loud cries of "Hear.") Mr. Nisbett, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Biers, Mr. Gomm, and others, supported the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

ALTERATION OF 'CHANGE HOURS.—On Monday a meeting of the merchants of the City, of Exchange dealers, brokers, and others interested in obtaining an alteration of the hours during which business is usually carried on, was held at the London Tavern. Mr. Joshua Bates, of the firm of Baring, Brothers, and Co., was called to the chair, which it was expected would be filled by the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The chairman having explained the objects of the meeting, Mr. Lionel Rothschild proposed the first resolution, which was to the effect that, in consequence of much inconvenience having arisen from the late hour of meeting and remaining on 'Change, it was desirable that henceforth the Exchange be holden from three o'clock precisely to close precisely at the last named-hour. Mr. Moffat seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. It was then moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted, that the committee should consist of the following gentlemen, viz.: Mr. Joshua Bates, Mr. Lionel Rothschild, Mr. Heath, Mr. Huth, Mr. Silem, Mr. Doxat, Mr. Moffatt, and Mr. James Cook. Mr. Simpson asked if the meeting was aware that there was a Treasury minute for keeping open 'Change till five o'clock? Mr. Moffatt—Oh, we shall get over that. Sir Robert Peel will immediately acquiesce in the wishes of the merchants to alter the hour. (Hear.) Mr. Doxatt said that much time would be saved to the merchants if the foreign bills were delivered earlier than they were at present. (Hear, hear) The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the chairman, who expressed his acknowledgments, and the business of the day was closed.

THE LATE EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION TO THE DIRECTORS AND GUARDIANS OF MARYLEBONE.—At the weekly meeting of the directors and guardians of the poor of St. Marylebone, held at the workhouse, New-road (Mr. S. Grange in the chair), Mr. Thorne, the secretary, read to the board several letters he had received in reference to the extraordinary application of Dr. Smith, described as an LL.D. of Oxford, in Cheshire, at the previous meeting of the board, for permission to adopt three children from the female pauper school, to fit them, by teaching them a system of education peculiar to himself, for governesses in private families of public schools. Amongst the letters the most important was that from a gentleman named Craven, living near Nottingham, detailing the history of a boy who had run away from the Radford union, being met by a Dr. Smith, who offered to place him in a good school near to Derby. Finding the boy had a master in service, application was made by the Dr. Smith for his consent, and two sovereigns were required for him to fit him out. The poor girl raised the money by borrowing, and the boy was taken away by the Dr. Smith. Hearing nothing of her brother for some time, inquiries were made in the neighbourhood of Derby, but no school whatever of the kind described could be found. After a further lapse of time the girl heard from her brother, who had then in a destitute condition, at a great distance, and in want of the means to bring them away. Upon his return the poor boy stated that Dr Smith had exhibited him at three schools as a sort of prodigy, and then applied to two captains of vessels to take him to sea, but, being too small for them, his "benefactor" left him finally destitute, and he is again an inmate of the Radford union. A letter was also read from the Rev. Mr. Emerton, the minister of Hanwell, to whom it will be remembered Dr. Smith referred as having known him for two years. The letter was expressive of the Rev. Mr. Emerton's surprise and annoyance at being referred to by Dr. Smith, of whose moral character he had not the slightest knowledge. The board proceeded to consider Dr. Smith's application, and, on the motion of Mr. Anderson, it was carried unanimously, "That the board cannot entertain the application of Dr. Smith." Dr. Smith was then called in and informed of the determination of the board. He complained of the publicity given to his application by the public press, without his having an opportunity of giving a complete refutation. After attempting to vindicate his conduct, which he contended was suggested by the most benevolent motives, he retired, and the meeting broke up.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday a quarterly general court of the directors of this charity, established in 1739, and incorporated by royal charter in 1838, was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, when Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., took the chair. The expenditure, in grants and general expenses, for the past quarter, was £370, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £1212, out of which £630 would be paid away in grants. The society's votes to the Adult Orphan Institution, besides a gratuity of £20, had been given to the daughter of the late Lieutenant Pim, who was struck overboard and nearly killed, by a blow from a handspike, when boarding a Portuguese slaver, and who subsequently fell a victim to the African fever, after six years' service on the coast, while commanding the celebrated cruiser Black Joke. Upwards of eighty applications for relief were then read, from the widows and relicts of officers in the navy, which were dealt with as far as the finances of the society would permit, and gratuities from between £10 to £20 awarded. A vote of thanks was then passed to the gallant admiral for presiding on the occasion, and the meeting broke up.

WATER COMPANIES.—On Monday evening a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth and neighbouring parishes was held at the White Hart Tavern, Kennington-cross, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Lambeth and Vauxhall Water Companies, in raising their rates for the supply of that necessary article of consumption to a most unjustifiable extent, varying from 30 to 50, and even, in some instances, 130 per cent, and to adopt such resolutions as might be deemed expedient. W. Baker, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. The first resolution, moved by Mr. T. Cooper, was as follows:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the conduct of the Lambeth and Vauxhall Companies, in raising the rates for the supply of that necessary article, without assigning any reason, is arbitrary and unjust." After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting in favour of the resolution, it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Chubb then moved, and Mr. Bird seconded, the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to establish a company for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of this large and populous district with cheap and wholesome water upon principles that will effectually screen them from being subject to any monopoly." Messrs. Blanche, Orr, Bird, Cooper, Hunt, and others addressed the meeting; they all concurred in condemning the course of the Vauxhall and Lambeth Water Companies, in suddenly and unjustifiably raising the rates, from which it was palpable that both companies had formed a coalition. The resolution was carried unanimously. After some further discussion, resolutions for the appointment of a committee to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions were adopted; and a committee of eighteen gentlemen were then appointed.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the *Academie des Sciences* of France a Monsieur Cornay read an essay on a new and very singular mode of preserving dead bodies. This is termed the Galvanoplastic method. The inventor proposes to cover the body with a metallic layer, in the manner commonly used for the Galvanotype. The body of an infant so covered was submitted to the Academy. M. Gannel, whose name is popularly known in connection with this branch of science, prepared two rams' heads according to this process; one of these was injected, the other coated with copper. M. Gannel states that he had been long in the habit of coating portions of the body in a similar way.

LITERATURE.

AMERICAN NOTES FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION. By CHARLES DICKENS. 2 vols, post 8vo. London: 1842. Chapman and Hall.

A new work by Boz, and probably the most dangerous and graceless book which could well have been produced in England at the present time. It is the most inopportune publication we ever encountered. When poor Doctor Maginn (a man gifted with the shrewdest perceptions of mental *ctitlure*, and one of the finest scholars of the age) perused the productions of Boz in the days of the Pickwick *furor*, he predicted that their author would "go up like a rocket, and come down like the stick"—a sort of prophecy of the eventual

Procumbit humi Boz,

which the two volumes before us will take the first step to fulfil. We have a great respect for much of the previous beautiful writing of Mr. Dickens; but this new book inspires in us the sort of painful feeling which actuates a warm-hearted man when he sees a friend going obstinately and wilfully wrong. We do not like to blame a favourite any more than the old Roman liked to sentence a son to death:—but we do it nevertheless. We cannot afford to mince the truth in an act of public duty like that which is fairly thrust upon us in the publication now under our review.

There seems something ominously unpropitious in this production. It is conceived, nominated, dedicated, written, and finished in a spirit of evil taste. The title of "American Notes for General Circulation," is ambiguous, if not worse, upon the financial condition of the country. The dedication conveys an idea that the volumes are full of "unpleasant truths," if truths they really be; and the conclusion announces the fact, that the author has bad warning, that his book will not "be tenderly or favourably received by the American people." All this is unfortunate. Lord Ashburton has just arrived with a treaty concluded, an old sign of quarrel closed, the Americans banishing old hostility, and breaking out into new and generous aspirations for our friendship, all discordant jars silenced, and a carpet of good feeling spread for the feet of both nations—and in the teeth of these new and good impulses, an English writer, who for his eminence in literature has been crowned with all the hospitalities of the land he has left, comes back to his native soil laden with sneers, vituperations, ignominious sarcasms, and every other element of dissatisfaction and discord, and pours them out in one endless stream through the columns of flippancy, compared to which the black feathers in Mrs. Trollope's wing, are as the snow upon the bosom of Alp. Moreover we are sorry to be obliged to regard the volumes in the light of a literary imposition. They are a book of small offshoots from a large diary. There is all through them an effort to be smart, a straining after humorous effect, which reminds us of Boz, but does not enlighten us upon America. A sort of vein of ingratitude seems to pervade the book, and it is not honest in its quantities; it is swelled, bladder-blown, eked out by all sorts of advertitious and extraneous matter. It is set in a large type, in a small form, with some twenty-two lines to a page, and a sea of margin around it. The matter itself is of the most flimsy gossip, except when certain pretty episodes of writing creep gracefully in to relieve the incessant flippancy.

In the first volume, the pages from 73 to 95 are occupied with a *quoted* description of a deaf, dumb, and blind girl, in a Boston

asylum; and the pages from 239 to 268, with an account of the solitary prison of Philadelphia, which is something in the nature of an official report —as if Mr. Charles Dickens had been employed upon a commission of inquiry. In the second volume many pages are occupied with reprints of American advertisements. And although all these plagiarisms bear upon some point of political or philosophical conformation, yet the point itself is always too important and elaborate to hold any consistency with the frivolous character of the general work. These "American Notes" are but one day published, and we have perused them with infinite regret; but we now proceed as briefly as we can to vindicate the impressions which they have created in our mind.

The first chapter of the first volume is entitled "Going away;" and Mr. Dickens sneers at the civility which has considerately marked "Charles Dickens, Esq., and Lady," as persons of distinction for the voyage—we need not say that the sneer is also touched with ostentation. Take the author upon the third day of his voyage:—

I am awakened out of my sleep by a dismal shriek from my wife, who demands to know whether there's any danger. I rouse myself, and look out of bed. The water rushes in mirror and breaks like a lively dolphin; all the arrangements are adrift, except my shoes, which are stranded on a carpet-bag, high and dry, like a couple of coal-barges. Suddenly I see them spring into the air, and behold the looking-glass, which is suited to the wall, sticking fast upon the ceiling. At the same time the door entirely disappears, and a new one is opened in the floor. Then I begin to comprehend that the state-room is standing on its head.

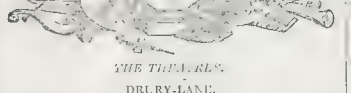
Of course this is the mere nonsense of book-making exaggeration, written to kill time and tickle the reader. The American houses of legislature are so small compared to the English, that to view them is like "looking at Westminster through the wrong end of the telescope." The American people are so inquisitive, that rudeness and curiosity meet you at every turn. So says Boz, vol. I. p. 46. At p. 49 the *crooking* of American frogs is compared to "a million of fairy teams with bells travelling through the air." The Hudson is a canal-boat is converted into a library, of which the passengers are the books. Let us see what sort of an odd volume Boz made in the collection:—

But the shelf being a bottom one, I finally determined on lying upon the floor, rolling gently in, stopping immediately I touched the mattress, and remaining for the night with that side uppermost, whatever it might be. Luckily, I came upon my back at exact y the right moment. I was much alarmed on looking upward, to see, by the shape of his half-yard of sacking (which has weight and bent into an exceedingly tight bag), that there was a very heavy gentleman above me, whom I at once seemed quite incapable of heading; and I could not help reflecting upon the grief of my wife and family in the event of his coming down in the night. But as I could not have got up again without a severe bodily struggle, which might have aroused the ladies—and as I had nowhere to go to, even if I had I shut my eyes upon the danger, and remained there.

Upon the question of brutal and stupid curiosity which Boz implies to be an American characteristic, we have an example, in reference to Mr. Dickens's fur coat, and the person who took an admiration for it.

Finding that nothing would satisfy him, I evaded his questions after the first score or two, and in particular declined information respecting the name of the fur where it or coat was made. I am unable to say whether this was the reason, but that coat fascinated him ever afterwards; he usually kept close behind me as I walked, and, moved as I moved, that he might look at it the better, and he frequently dived into narrow places after me at the risk of his life, that he might have the satisfaction of passing his hand up the back, and rubbing it the wrong way.

Is not this sort of writing contemptible enough? But the volumes abound in the most illustrative [illegible] of character, which, although individual, are meant to have a general application, and are, we have no doubt, so many libels upon the nation impugned. There is not one course or disgusting feature in the society of the country, that is not almost gloated over by our author; he lingers at every weakness, he sneers at every ill-conditioned want of civilization, he quizzes the slang, and quite riots in the expectoration of the entire people. We have not room to adduce the thousand instances of half venemous flippancy which the book contains. Indeed the imperative claims of space now warn us—as it were in mid-article—to conclude, and we therefore thus suddenly suspend our criticism till a future number.



THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Holcroft's comedy, *The Road to Ruin*, was revived at this theatre on Tuesday evening, and met with that success which ever attends legitimate dramatic writing, when upheld by an

Ingenium par materæ

on the part of the performers. To criticise the play on its wakening from an undeserved oblivion would be only to repeat the eulogies that were bestowed upon it at its birth; but perhaps a brief inquiry into the causes why some dramas, like old pictures, can bear *cleaning up* and reproduction with a fresh influence on our senses as that which impressed admiration on its first beholders may not be altogether amiss in these days, when again, as in the time of Pope,

"Our scene precariously subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song."

Drama, if it would be a picture of life, must confine itself to objects and manners not merely within the immediate reach of its own consideration, but of that of its spectators also. The Greeks, the fathers of the drama, never produced a subject on the stage with which the audience were not conversant, at least as regarded *manners*. *We* now-a-days link up the customs of the kingdom of the earth into such collision and confusion, that individual portraits, national or personal, are totally lost in the general contrast. The consequence is that the life of a modern stage-production is ephemeral in nineteen cases out of twenty; and for the desire, on the part of the public, for mere novelty, as is constantly seen on the production of a new play, is generally satiated or disappointed with its first representation. They go in the hope of finding something homely—something congenial to their moral habits and associations, and meet with nothing but foreign incidents and characters violently naturalized to the scene of their own *native and superiorly intellectual drama*. Whenever this last-mentioned consolatory chances to be produced, as in the instance of *The Road to Ruin*, how cordially it is welcomed! Taste at once recovers her tone, and unbiassed moderation (that health of the judgment) follows as a matter of certainty. Holcroft had a keen eye for the perception of the various and conflicting lights and shadows of human character and situation; and opposed or mixed them with the skill of a consummate artist—to use a painter's [illegible]

A varied scene of colour, life & dress."

Moreover, he found the prototypes of his *dramatis personæ* in the land of his language, and

"Dar'd to have sense himself."

The acting of this comedy was excellent [illegible] Mr. Farren's *Sophia* as splendidly bodeinlike, [illegible] rounded with a most pleasant levity, without offence. Mrs [illegible] was admirable; Mr. Charles Mathews buoyant and bustling, occasionally reminding us of his father's excellence; Mr. Lambert improves upon acquaintance; but *Silky*, was the gem of the cast. There are certain characters which this gentleman personifies better than any of his contemporaries—nay, perhaps better than any of his predecessors. His Shakspeare's clown (why does he not play *Touchstone* and his Messinger's *Mirrall* are the authors' conceptions [illegible] died forth." We recollect Munden, and have no hesitation in [illegible] as to that sectional actor, with a better economy of [illegible] but it is hardly [illegible] or to attempt to judge of an actor with the lively recollection of Kean (particularly in the part of *Sir Giles*) before our eyes, or expect to remove the early impressions made by a great man, even when another even man succeeds him. The other characters of the piece [illegible] *ornamente*. There was much to applaud, and so little to censure, that it would be invidious to point out the few trifling defects, or rather interiorities, that here and there presented themselves.

The house, we are sorry to say, was not so well attended as on the nights of *Semiramide*. By the way, why in the English version of this opera is the Italian termination of his title adopted? Why not *Semiramis*? If Zingarelli's opera of *Romeo and Juliet* were adapted to the English stage, we surely would not write *Romeo e Giulietta* at the head of the bills. *Otello* would also sound oddity to English ears.

THE HAYMARKET.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Buckstone made his first appearance since his return from America in the character of *Mr Done*, in his own comedy of *Married Life*, and was most warmly received by his [illegible] friends and patrons. There is no [illegible] in his walk of acting since we last had the pleasure of seeing him on these boards, and we might add that [illegible] he would have been for the worse, for, personally recognisable as he is in dissimilar parts, he is one of the few actors whose identity does not spoil his assumptions. The character of *Mr. Done* is not one of the most prominent in the piece, but as played by the author, who with praiseworthy modesty ceded better parts to others, it stood forth with as much claim to distinguished notice perhaps as [illegible] other of the cast. At the fall of the curtain, being loudly called for, Mr. Buckstone came forward and addressed the audience as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen.—The warm and generous welcome home that you have this evening given me has been a most [illegible] assurance that absence has not entirely banished me from your memories, and though in the United States I have met with every kindness, troops of warm-hearted friends, and all that success that I could expect, yet the regret that every one must feel at parting with those that regard us is pleasantly lessened by this welcome from my old friends in London. Many things have been named as worth crossing the Atlantic to see, but, believe me, I have thought it worth while to cross the Atlantic to hear once more a hearty English laugh. I have heard it this evening and with delight; and, in return, ladies and gentlemen, I sincerely hope that you have enjoyed, and may long enjoy, the best of health and prosperity; and I also hope there is in store for us many, many evenings at the little theatre in the Haymarket." We need hardly say that such an address, from a favourite author and actor on his welcome home, was most universally and heartily responded to by every one present.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Princess's Theatre. Mr. Madcox has engaged [illegible] principal dancers, and a *corps de ballet*, in Paris, for the theatre in Oxford-street, which will be opened on the 26th of December. [illegible] opera in English. The principal singers already [illegible] Mr. Manuel Garcia, Mr. Templeton, and Mr. Balfe. The idea of performing Italian operas has been abandoned.

Mrs. Alfred Shaw will sing at Blackheath on the 27th inst. Mr. John Parry's morning concert, who has also engaged Miss [illegible], Miss Rainforth, Mrs. A. Toulmin, Madame Dulcken, Messrs. Young, Lazarus, Negri, and H. Phillips. The *beneficiaire* himself will sing a new song, called "Anticipations of Switzerland."

Thalberg will commence a professional tour through the provinces, at Brighton, on the 31st inst., accompanied by Signor and Madame Ronconi, Mrs. A. Toulmin, and John Parry. The party will pay Ireland and Scotland a visit. Brighton is quite full of company.

[illegible]rts on a very extensive scale will be given by some influential [illegible]s of the musical profession, at the Lyceum Theatre, in the [illegible]

The German papers speak of the serious indisposition of the great Standish; and even go so far as to entertain doubts of that great artiste ever appearing [illegible]

[illegible] quite [illegible] Comique.

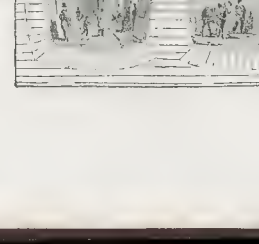
Mr. [illegible]te of Queen Victoria is here (Paris), but has not [illegible] her admirals as yet by any public performance.

[illegible] of the Academie Royale, has renewed his engagement for [illegible],000 per annum, and two months leave of absence each [illegible]

[illegible] Sale Fauvart there has been a very successful production of a new opera, by Adolphe Adam, composer of the *Chalet*. *Postillon de Lonjumeau*, *His First Campaign*. *Le Toreador ou le Portefeuille*. *Giralda*, &c. It is in [illegible] *Le Roi d'Yvetot*, and the libretto is by M.M. Leuven and Brunswick. Couret is excellent as the hero, and the music is very pleasing throughout; not very profound, but light and [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] applied to [illegible] who appeared at her Majesty's theatre in 1840, and subsequently [illegible] with the unrivalled Lind in his provincial tour in the country, has created quite a *furore* in Italy by her admirable performances in [illegible] all the operas which at present *jouissent de la vogue* in that land of song. At San Carlo, in Naples, she repeated the airs from *Lucia* no fewer than twenty-seven times, and [illegible] at the conclusion of the last, in the same opera [illegible] with the lady, made his *début* here in the opera of *Torquato Tasso* and whose genuine merit, now in the highest reputation in his native land, was here opposed and insulted by an ill-behaved faction. It is rumoured that Madame de Varny, *soprano assoluto* [illegible] Italians style her, will again visit this country, and appear at the Queen's Theatre, with Madame Maria Goldsmith [illegible] distinguished artistes in the course of the winter.

Thames Tunnel. The subjoined [illegible] the entrance to the Thames Tunnel we offer to the notice of our readers in the form of an illustration of it [illegible] as a specimen of the new system of surface [illegible] Mr. Peto [illegible] street, [illegible]



EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "YANKEE."

The current American term, Yankee, was a cant or favourite word with one Jonathan Hastings, a settler at Cambridge, North America, about the year 1713. The inventor used it to express excellency. For instance, a "Yankee good horse," or "Yankee cider," meant an excellent horse and excellent cider. The students of a neighbouring college were accustomed to hire horses of Jonathan; their intercourse with him, and his use of the word on all occasions, led them to adopt it, and they gave him the name of "Yankee Jonathan." It was dispersed by the undergraduates throughout New England, until it became a settled term of reproach to all new Englanders, a [illegible]

MONUMENT OF MOREAU.

Not much more than a mile from the walls of Dresden stands the lonely mound, about 30 feet high, on the spot where he fell. It is merely a square block of granite, surrounded below by large unhewn stones, and bearing on its upper surface a helmet, a sword, and a laurel chaplet. The brief inscription, "Ihr hero Moreau fiel, here by the side of Alexander," is worth mentioning, merely to notice the audacity with which some ungenerous spirit has dared to violate it. An unknown but deliberate hand has tried to efface the word "hero," and has carved above it, as regularly and deeply as the rest of the inscription, the word "traitor." So professionally has it been pronounced, that it has not been possible to obliterate entirely this degrading epithet of cowardice and meanness.

IMPURITIES AND POLE.

What is a pole? That is a question, oh, benevolent reader, to which the answer varies every ten years! A few decades ago, in the days of Hayley, a pole was a very precise, rather old maidish sort of a gentleman, who carried manuscript epics about with him in his pocket when he was invited to tea, and read to the admiring spinsters, who had been asked to meet him, twelve cantos of his poems, and refreshed himself with a cup between each. Wonder in those days was divided between the powers of his body and mind; and, although the aforesaid spinsters affected to be astonished at his intellect, the highest object of their admiration was, in reality, his unequalled capacity of drinking slops.

MAHOMET'S TOMB.

The Greeks and Latins have invented and propagated the vulgar and ridiculous story, that Mahomet's iron tomb is suspended in the air at Mecca, by the action of equal and potent loadstones. Without any philosophical inquiries, it may suffice, that, 1st, the Prophet was not buried at Mecca; and, 2nd, that his tomb is at Medina, which has been visited by millions, is placed on the ground.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a western lawyer, "would you set a rat trap to catch a bear? Would you make coils of yourselves by endeavouring to spear a dolphin with a knitting needle? Or would you attempt to swim out the Mississippi with a gourd? No, gentlemen, I know you would not. Then how can you be guilty of the [illegible] my client guilty of manslaughter for having the life of a [illegible]

HOSPITALITY INCULCATED AMONGST THE IRISH.

Many generations of the Irish peasantry, as will be supposed, inculcate the old virtue of hospitality. On a guide at Killarney, "Sir!" Richard Courtney, gave us one. A traveller one day went into a cottage, where he saw a very great man sitting by the fire. The owner of the house told him not to be frightened at anything he might hear or see. "For," says he, "that's my old father; he's been dead twenty years; and when the nights are cold he comes to his cabin to get an air of the fire; but he goes away when the morning dawns. My mother sits outside under the thorn-bush waiting for him; but she daren't come in; and the reason, ye see, is this: the old man, when alive, was always kind to the wanderer, and would give the bit and the sup for God's sake; but the old woman grudged every morsel he gave, and used to send the hungry stranger away when her husband was not by. So both have their recompense."

"Jack, your wife's not so pensive as she used to be." "No, she's left off hand farmed tarnation ex pensive."

THE TITLE OF ESQUIRE.

The number of persons who by birth are legally entitled to the designation of esquire far exceeds any possibility of calculation; for they include the [illegible]sons of peers, the eldest sons of peers by parent, the eldest sons of [illegible]s, and all the eldest sons of these three classes in perpetual succession, [illegible] the sons of baronets; hence tens of thousands of gentlemen who [illegible] this affix, apparently as a matter of courtesy, really enjoy a legal [illegible], though it be more frequently used than any other courtesy distinction, yet the right to it is more extensively possessed than readers are [illegible] in the habit of supposing. There can not be a more vulgar error [illegible] affix of esquire, any more than the prefix of sir or lord, is dependent [illegible] the world calls "respectability."

MAKING IT UP.

Reporting soon is an amusing routine at sea, and exemplifies [illegible] great authority of the captain, for he actually assumes the power which Joshua possessed, of making time stand still. It is usual for the master when he has ascertained that the sun's ascension is at its height, to salute the captain, or officer of the watch, informing him that it is "twelve o'clock." If [illegible] ready, he replies, "Make it so, and pipe to dinner;" but, if [illegible] remains to be done which requires a few minutes' labour, he resists not to suspend the event until such is accomplished: and when ready, and not before, he declares his pleasure that it shall be noon.

THE GERMAN SECRET TRIBUNALS.

In Germany (in the fourteenth century) the Secret Tribunals exercised an awful and mysterious sway. There was no one whose rank was too exalted, or his vassals too numerous, to save him from the judgment of the Secret Tribunal. These trials were held in secret—their sentence pronounced in secret—and the execution of their sentence generally performed in secret. None dare withstand its behests, and none to disobey its summons. He who did so was declared to be "out of the law, and exposed to every lawless attack; his wife a widow—his children orphans—his property consigned to his heirs—his body and his flesh to the beasts of the woods, the birds of the air, and the fishes of the waters; peace and safe conduct everywhere were forbidden;" and, to use the words of one of their solemn decrees of death to its victim, it said, "we denounce you in the four corners of the world, in the name of the devil." Such were the terms of the dreadful doom of a "frey-stahl" and all shuddered when [illegible] lest they should hear such pronounced against themselves.

A TENDER HUSBAND.

All who know young Sniffkins know that he married old Miss Betty Bluchet for her money—that he cannot touch it till she dies, and that he treats her very badly on account of what he calls her "unjustifiable jealousy." The other day Mrs. Sniffkins, finding herself unwell, sent for a doctor; and, in the presence of Sniffkins and the medical man, declared her belief that she was "no longer," and that he (Sniffkins) "done it!" "I didn't do it!" shouted Sniffkins; "it's all gammon, she isn't poisoned. Prove it, doctor—open her upon the spot—I'm willing."

Although great brewers of whom history takes notice, from Odin and Camalader, down to Tarrie and Sir Felix Booth, are prone to hospitality [illegible]

A foolish fellow, when addressed by a man of rank, [illegible] "Thank God an't your lordship." "How many children have you, honest man?" "Nine, by the grandeur to him." "For shame, fool, and your lordship!"

Mary Queen of Scots, writing to Lord Bothwell, on the murder of the [illegible] the following words: "Spare not to kill the king I hold good," [illegible] may be read two ways; either "Spare not to *kill* the king I hold good," implying her wish that he should die; or, "Spare; *not* to kill the king I hold good." [illegible]

An undertaker is an ill-willer to the human race. He is by profession an enemy to his species, and can no more look kindly at his fellows than the sheriff's officer; for why, his profit depends upon the number of the dead of the community. He is the death-look on a falling man so doth he, and with the same hope, namely, to take the body. To be friends with an undertaker is as impossible as to be the enemy of a reconcilable. He is by trade a hypocrite, and deals of necessity in mental reservations and equivokes. Thus he drinks to your good health, but hopes secretly it will not endure. He is glad to see you so hearty as to be unpleasant, and rejoices to see you so cut-and-withered look. He bids you beware of your cold gout, and recommends a quack doctor. He laments the malignant fever so prevalent, and wishes you may get it. He compliments your complexion when it is sallow or yellow; admires your upright carriage, and hopes it will break down; wishes you good day, but means everlasting night; and commends his respects to your father and mother, but hopes you do not honour them. In short, his good wishes are treacherous, his inquiries are suspicious, and his civilities are dangerous, as when he proffereth the use of his coach, or to see you home. [illegible] To conclude, he is a personage of ill presage to the house of life: a raven on the chimney pot—a deathwatch in the wainscot—a winding-sheet in the candle. To meet with him is ominous. His looks are sinister, his dress is loglorious, his speech is prophetic, and his touch is mortal. Nevertheless he hath one merit, and in this our world, and in these our times, it is a main one—namely, that whatever he *undertakes* he *performs*.—*T. Hood in the New Monthly.*

PAUPERISM IN EUROPE.

Among the 178,000,000 individuals who inhabit Europe there are said to be 17,500,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community without contributing to its resources. In Denmark the proportion is 5 per cent.; in England, 10 per cent.; in Holland, 14 per cent.

The whole world is put in motion either by the thirst after fame—the sayings of ambition—the desire for riches—or the dread of poverty.

GOING DOWN OF THE BRIGAND STEAMER, OFF THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

LOSS OF THE IRON STEAMER BRIGAND.

The above sketch represents the loss of the Iron steamer Brigand, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., off the Scilly Islands. We cannot better convey an idea of this lamentable catastrophe than by giving the subjoined narrative, written by an eye witness, of the awful event:—"We left Liverpool at two, P.M., on Monday last, and proceeded on our voyage, without any thing particular happening until a quarter before five, a.m., on Wednesday, going from 11 to 12 knots an hour, with a strong current, light wind from the north-east, the morning being hazy, when she suddenly ran foul of the breakers, and struck twice; the first time right abreast of the foremast in the bluff of the bow, and the next blow was of such great force that it carried off her paddle-wheel, and drove it right into the engine-room. We saw the St. Agnes light, but in consequence of the haziness of the weather we considered it was at least 15 miles off. Soon afterwards we saw the breakers, but too late to avoid them. We put the helm hard aport, however, to endeavour to do so, and immediately received the shocks on our broadside. Where she struck was in lat. 49. 56. N., long. 6. 16. W., on the Crim Rock, near the Bishop's Rock, about three miles and a half from the spot where the Thames was lost, and 67 hands, in January, 1841. Both compartments of the vessel were stove in, and she began to fill rapidly. The captain and crew immediately exerted themselves to the utmost to save the vessel. The carpenter placed a board against the side, and placed stays against the cylinder, and stopped up the crevices with "waste" and grease; but these efforts were ineffectual, as were likewise the endeavours to lighten her by throwing the fuel overboard, which we continued to do till the hold filled with water. The engines had become completely useless, and the fires were out, but the crew continued to exert themselves for nearly two hours, when the captain ordered all hands on the quarter-deck, and ordered out the jolly-boats. At this time she had drifted about seven miles from the breaker, and after waiting a quarter of an hour we got into them, the captain and mate still remaining on the quarter-deck; the boats stood by the vessel another quarter of an hour, and then, as she was sinking fast, the captain and mate got into one of them and we shoved off. In about half an hour after we saw her go down by the head, in about 45 fathoms of water. We rowed for the Rock, and got on it, to see how the land lay; the other boat came after us, and we joined in a small bay leading to St. Agnes light, where two boats from the shore came out to us, having seen our lights, and took us in tow for the harbour, St. Mary's, which we reached about three o'clock. The same night we went in the Antelope pilot-boat to Penzance, and from thence to St. Ives, where we got a passage to Bristol in the Herald."

The Brigand has only been built about two years since, by Messrs. Grantham, Page, and Co., of Liverpool, for Mr. Redmond, of Wexford, at a cost of £32,000, and intended to trade from Liverpool to Bristol, calling at Wexford, which she continued to do till a short time since, when she was superseded by the Troubadour, another iron steamer, of 250 horse-power, and she was now on her voyage from Liverpool to London, having merely 200 tons of fuel to carry her to St. Petersburg. She was an elegantly-built vessel, and fitted up in the most elegant style. She was 600 tons burden, and 200 horse power, and built with bulk-heads, having four compartments, and had she not been struck a complete broadside, so as to stave in both compartments, she would have been saved. We understand she was not insured.

BURNING OF ALBION HOUSE, SHELTON—THE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM PARKER, ESQ.

Instead of wishing to perpetuate the recollection of the frightful excesses which disgraced the manufacturing districts during the recent disturbances in that quarter of the kingdom, we should rather feel disposed, with the removal of their causes, to consign them to oblivion, in the hope that the lenity which has been shown to the guilty but misguided rabble might not be altogether without its effect in restoring them to a state of sanity and compunction. There is something, however, so painfully humiliating in the degraded condition to which the working classes allowed themselves to be reduced by the wily but dastard influence of a band of wicked and mercenary traitors, that we have felt it a duty which we owe the country to convey to posterity in the most imperishable way we can, a record and delineation of some of the most striking events of these troublous times, convinced that it will act as a beacon to the labouring population in future ages to resist, the infamous blandishments of hollow patriots and trading and deceitful politicians. The subject of our present sketch is the destruction of Albion House, Shelton, the residence of William Parker, Esq., an excellent and upright magistrate of Staffordshire. From the history given of this lawless and sanguinary outbreak by the local papers we give the following extract:—

"An intimation had been given to Mr Parker of the design of the populace, and he left his house in the care of his son and a servant, having barely time to secure a few valuables. About half past eleven the first body of incendiaries made their appearance, approaching by way of Pall mall, deliberately, as if engaged in perfectly lawful business. Once or twice they stopped, and conversations took place, as if they hesitated to perpetrate the deed, which was overruled by some of the more daring spirits. As they approached the front of the house, signals were given, and small bodies of men advanced with equal deliberation from several directions, till the premises were nearly surrounded. Some few of these fellows were persons who, from their general carriage, self-command, and abstinence from indulgence in the drink which was freely poured out soon after, were evidently a superior to the wretches whom they made their instruments. Some were disguised by dress, some had masks, some painted faces, and the conduct of all was either that of calculating villains, or ferocious savages. Here we may appropriately mention that between nine and ten, while Mr. Forrister's premises were burning, a man in women's clothes—a black gown and bonnet—was observed near to the King's Head, led by a tall man, looking like a groom: they went along Bethesda-street. The party who afterwards came from nearly the same direction to commence the attack in front of the house, consisting of about a score, had amongst them three women, or men personating women. Silence was imperatively ordered by one of them, on a noise occurring in the party. They afterwards raised a shout, and whistled, which being answered, a rocket was discharged, and soon brought the whole mob. In a moment the front gates were forced, and an entrance was effected through the back door at the same time. The front door was entered by bursting in the upper half, which consisted of glass; the back door was forced by violent blows from some heavy instrument. Lights were seen in the outhouses before the dwelling was entered, but, in a moment after possession was gained, lights appeared in all the upper rooms. After the house was once fired, most of the gang walked off, leaving five or six only to complete the work. There was comparatively little pillage of the premises, but the wine and ale were brought out, and most of it poured down the streets, though some was distributed amongst the crowd, many of whom evidently rejoiced in the fearful spectacle, while most looked on in silence. As the roof and floors fell in—as the flames shot up, and the sparks showered around—the joy of many who did not assist in the outrage seemed almost boundless. Shouts of exultation and fearful yells rent the air; while the flames, pouring from the windows and doorways of the edifice, shed a horrible glare on all surrounding objects, lighting up countenances disfigured by every evil passion. The sight was awful in the extreme. Not a hand was raised in opposition. The town fire engines even were not fetched, nor was any effort made at any moment to save the property, or drive back the ruffians by whom it was destroyed. We are told that, when the news reached Etruria, Mr. Wedgwood's engine was despatched, but it was stopped by a band of men at the toll-gate, and sent back. Everything, indeed, bespoke organisation among the rioters. When the attack commenced, a body of colliers, apparently strangers, mistook the house, and commenced breaking the windows of Edward Ridgway, Esq., Bank House, near by opposite, but they were called off, and their fury directed to the intended object. The whole of the interior of Mr Parker's house was destroyed, with the furniture, valuable paintings, books, &c., to a,worth several thousand pounds. So complete was the havoc, that scarcely a piece of timber was left unconsumed throughout the building. Amongst the plunderers the women were conspicuous."

The history of this event would be incomplete without the following just and appropriate appendix:—

STAFFORD COMMISSION.

(Before Chief Justice Tindal.)

George Wilcox was put to the bar, and indicted for having, together with others, on the 15th of August last, demolished the house of William Parker, at the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. A witness named Jefferies, a hairdresser at Shelton, stated that, hearing of an attack on Mr. Parker's house, he went there with a friend, and, approaching the house, saw one of the upstairs rooms on fire. There were hundreds of persons looking on, and about 20 persons inside, who were afterwards joined by 50 or 60 others. The prisoner was seen in one of the rooms to take off the bed-furniture, then go to a wardrobe, open it, and strew its contents on the floor; and, having piled the things into a heap, he then went into the next room and did the same, piling up the furniture also. He was then seen to go into the first room and set fire to the heap with a piece of ignited rope, which some of his confederates held ready for the occasion. The prisoner had been in the habit of coming to the house of the witness to be shaved, and he went there on the following morning to have his hair cut. The witness asked him if he was not sorry for what he had done last night, and the ruffian replied, "No, I am not; *all I am sorry for is that we could not find the old parson Aitkens, as we intended to have put him in his little chair and frizzled him. We looked in every room of the house, but could not find him, and then looked for the steward, to serve him in the same way.*" (Mr. Aitkens, it appeared, who is 70 years of age, is in the habit of going about in a Bath chair, and, from what the prisoner said, he seems to have been implicated in the attack upon Mr. Aitkens's house as well as Mr. Parker's.) The prisoner also told the witness that when he was at Parker's he had "picked up a slap-up gold repeater."—The evidence as to the conversation was corroborated by the testimony of another witness, the apprentice of Jefferies. The prisoner called a witness to character.—Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty. He was sentenced to transportation for 21 years.

Adam Wood was next placed at the bar on a similar indictment. The prisoner, who is only 18 years old, was seen by two boys, one of whom had known him two years, and the other six or seven, coming out of Mr. Parker's house after it had been set on fire, and he threw two chairs through a window near the door on the fire. Two witnesses were called, who gave him the character of being of a peaceable disposition. He was found Guilty, and the Lord Chief Justice said that he would so far tender his youth as not to send him out of the country for so long a period as he might have done, but leave it the prisoner must. His lordship then sentenced him to 10 years' transportation. The prisoner had been previously convicted of the attack on the house of Mr. Aitkens.

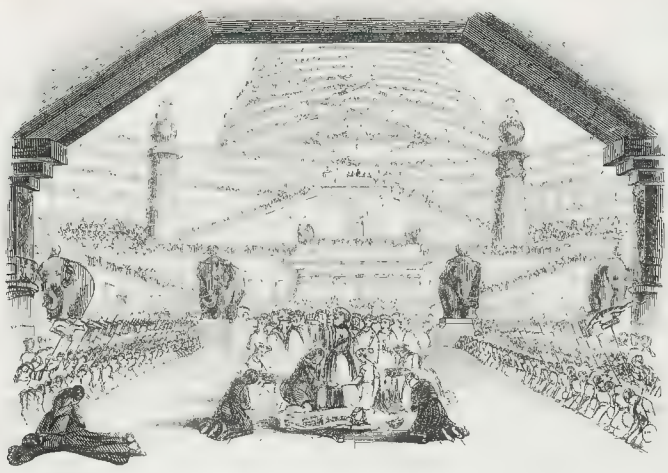
Elijah Simpson was indicted for setting fire to the house Mr. Parker. Witnesses clearly proved the offence against the prisoner. The prisoner said he never knew the house of Mr. Parker, and was consequently never in it at all. Verdict, Guilty.—The Judge said the prisoner had been already found guilty of assisting in the destruction of Dr. Vale's house, but he was unwilling to pass sentence upon him until he could ascertain the full extent of his participation in the outrages which were then being inquired into. Beyond all doubt he was a guilty person; and he should order him to be transported for twenty-one years.

Thomas Turner was charged with destroying Mr. Parker's house. The witnesses in this case were the same as in the last, and equally conclusive. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner loudly craved for mercy, saying "My Lord, I have a wife and small family." The learned Judge pitied his situation, but he could not, in discharging his duty, sentence him to less than twenty-one years' transportation.

John Sutton was indicted for a similar offence and found guilty. Sentence, twelve months' imprisonment.

Edward Ellis, charged in the same indictment, was proved to have been actively engaged at the demolition. An *alibi* was set up. The jury found the prisoner guilty. The learned Judge said, he considered the attempt to set up an *alibi* under such circumstances an aggravation of the offence. He should sentence him to ten years' transportation.

MERCHANT MEN-OF-WAR.—The Queen, East Indiaman, 1360 tons, built in Blackwall-yard, and launched on the 21st July, was fitted out for Calcutta in the East India Dock, which she left on Friday, the 9th of September, commanded by Donald M'Leod, Esq. This beautiful vessel is built on the principle of a frigate and pierced for 50 guns; and measures 208 feet from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the taffrail, and 40 feet in extreme breadth. She has been fitted with every accommodation, and carries out a great many passengers. In her passage through the Downs she was struck by a sudden squall, which carried away her fore and main topmast and flying jib-boom, and was obliged to put into Deal to refit, and finally sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday, the 18th of September. She is a sister ship to the Prince of Wales, which was launched from the same yard a fortnight previous, and is, in every respect, as near as possible of the same dimensions. It will be seen from the foregoing description that this vessel is built to suit either the public or private services, and it is expected by the owners, should the Chinese war continue, she may be "taken up" and commissioned by the Government; a tolerably significant hint of the state of the war question in that country.



THE CLOSING SCENE IN THE GRAND OPERA OF "SEMIRAMIDE," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

LAST ACT OF SEMIRAMIDE.

Those who have witnessed the splendid scene as well as artistic *denouement* to the opera of *Semiramide*, as produced at Covent Garden Theatre, will, we trust, have their memories lively refreshed by the above graphic and powerful sketch. In the absence of moving multitudes, graceful but excited individual forms, and the soul that animates the *ensemble*,—Rossini's immortal music, the artist, it may be said, has given a catotype representation of a still but faithful depiction of one of the most beautiful scenes that ever were produced upon any stage. The magnificence of the architecture (and oh, what superior grandeur there is yet, even in the ruins of the mighty structures of antiquity!) the gorgeous dresses, most faithfully adhered to with antiquarian skill—the immense masses of prostrate slaves and soldiers in the foreground surrounding the principal picture-group—the middle distance, and "though last, not least," the mystic tower in perspective, whose head seems to be as hidden in the skies, as its story is wrapt in the gloom of antiquity—all combine to form the beau ideal of scenic perfection.

Though the music of the finale to this opera might very independently stand by itself, like

"Beauty unadorn'd,"

still it is pretty to see the sister arts go hand-in-hand together, "giving and partaking," as the old glee says, and kindling a harmless jealousy between the eye and ear.

The whole of the music of *Semiramide* is remarkable for a new species of originality—namely, that of being, for the greater part, composed of common-places turned into elegancies hackneyed phrases removed from familiarity by the addition of new idioms, and a daring violation of the proprieties—the relationship that ought to exist between sense and sound; yet, with all these faults, and faults (however ingenious) they certainly are, there is something irresistibly captivating in the strains of the *gran maestro*, indebted as he may have been for his first thoughts to contemporaries or precursors. *Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*; and who is there that would not prefer the finished statuary of a sculptor to the first rude chiselling of his apprentice or assistant?

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XVIII.

RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, M.P.

Here is little Lalor Sheil, member for Dungannon, ex commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, ex-promoter of Catholic emancipation, ex-counsellor for the Beresfords in Ireland, ex-vice president of the board of trade; find still a scion of her Majesty's privy council, although finding the dignity a sinecure, under the administration of Peel. Sheil is one of the "memorable men" of his day—sharp, clever, bustling, ambitious, eloquent, sagacious, and full as much alive to his own interests as to those of country or kindred, family or friend. Sheil is a man of whom the public have blended less personal admiration with their political than of almost any other of the public characters within their ken. We never yet heard of any body either loving or hating him; but able men have paid tributes to his talent—have been caught by his shrewdness, startled by his enthusiasm, or dazzled by his brilliancy—and in conning the newspapers, during a session of Parliament, have "turned their ears to *his* voice in the debate." Beyond this no great amount of either public or private respect has ever been paid to him; and a lurking suspicion seems to have found its way into the general apprehension that he is not a pure patriot, nor altogether without a touch of the mercenary and the mean. His consistency was more proved in the struggle for emancipation, when he was comparatively poor, than at any period since he achieved competency and wealth. He is said to have played his literary fried Banim a shabby trick, in regard to his tragedy of *Damon and Pythias*, brought out under Sheil's auspices in Dublin with so much success. He did not come with clean hands out of the celebrated "who is the traitor" question with Lord Althorp. O'Connell had some trouble in vindicating him for his defence of the Tory Beresfords in Waterford; and there is no denying that he has displayed to his warmer and more generous countrymen a decided predilection for place. On the occasion of the Waterford election, when he took the Beresford retainer, he was reminded, by a bootmaker of the name of Maher, of a former stirring oration of his, in which he wound up the feelings of his auditory with a beautiful description of that picturesque spot of loveliness in the scenery of Ireland which elicited from Cromwell the ejaculation to his army of "Oh! men of England, this is a country worth fighting for." "Arrah! ye little scoundrel," said the bootmaker, "thin, if it was worth fighting for, why did ye desert it? I wish I had the making of a pair o' boots for ye; by Jakers, I'd put pegs in the heels o' them that 'ud make ye tramp light." The feeling for O'Connell at the worst ebb of his popularity was never akin to this; but the truth is that Sheil has not won the affections of his party, although he has grasped with a vain success and a successful vanity at a large share of its applause.

It is impossible, however, not to arrive at a conclusion that there is something contemptible about this Liliputian of Hibernian oratory. His studious getting up and rehearsal of speeches (he was foiled by accident of one speech in the House which he had been observed practising, and the non-delivery of which not a little amused the detecters of its preparation); his sensitiveness over the publications of the press and readiness to write down his declamation for certain of the newspapers; his avidity in pursuing the substantial things of the world, and making his patriotism subservient to them beyond a doubt; the contrast of his steady, sure, "tak' tent" personal conduct with the florid exuberance of his political professions; his avoiding the Repeal question and his not avoiding place—all indicate interestedness and insincerity, and leave him in the shade of public opinion upon all occasions but those where his talent admits no shadow, and his natural genius hides his defects in the blaze and effulgence of immediate and transcendant light.

But, having indicated what we believe to be the general impression of Lalor Sheil as a man and a patriot, we now turn to the "bright side" of him as exhibited by his friend, countryman, and brother of the bar, who has, depicted him in glowing colours, that have caught a tinge of his own eloquence, but which our readers will take *cum grano salis*, as we have given it above, and rather regard it as being *couleur de rose*, than in strict accordance with justice in portraiture.

Speaking of one of the earlier meetings of the Catholic Association, and immediately after an oration of O'Connell's, the writer says:—

When Mr. O'Connell had ended there rose loud calls for Mr. Sheil. A little man started up to the right of the chair, with a low, prominent brow, hair rather inelegantly arranged, small but sharp features, the mouth strongly expressive of passion, and an eye meteoric and instinct with life. There is in every human countenance a history or prophecy which the thinking observer may read; the eye, particularly, is the symbol of the spirit; and none could have looked a moment on the deep and troubled lustre of his, burning with

That fierce vivacity which fires the orb
Of genius fancy-crazed,

without a conviction that there was a power within which kindled and animated it for high and daring purposes. * * * He commenced in tones intended to be slow, but they resembled more the caravanses of a reined-in blood-horse than the gentle hesitation which the most eloquent must occasionally adopt, until the mind, heated in its progress, stretches forward on the course—his tongue seemed impatient of the imposed restraint, and glowing for a full sweep round the hippodrome: and indeed he did not remain long under the yoke of the irritating repression, for before half-a-dozen periods were exhausted he was off at the full bent of his speed. His eye kindled, dilated, burned; his gesture, before adapted to the elegant and dignified gracefulness of the stage, increased in irregular vehemence; his words went forth in a tornado; and, when the action was suited to the word, the reader may form an estimate of the unsteady energy of the former—his whole frame shook with terrible convulsions. I read of the inspired priestesses of antiquity. Mr. Sheil alone gave me a notion of the impressive reality. No orator, living or dead, ever had a more omnipotent command over an audience. * * From the moment Sheil rose until he resumed his seat the audience appeared to be touched with frenzy, reason or judgment was nowhere, no man had the power of thought, all were hurried away in the rapid torrent of his oratory; and the universal inflammation he excited attested the maddening influence of an eloquence rarely surpassed in the intensity of its effects. I was of course one of the infected Thracians, and the alternating motions which vibrated through me left impressions on my mind which the utmost stretch of imagination could scarcely have reached: his harsh but not unmusical tones penetrated like lightning; and his strong passion, robed in a beautiful phraseology, pleased while it absorbed me. Sometimes his fiery energy slackened, and then he indulged in the diamond corruscations of a playful and pungent wit, that covered the enemies of liberty with cutting scorn.

Mr. Sheil was born in Waterford. His father at one time possessed considerable property; but his circumstances became subsequently embarrassed from a failure in some commercial speculations. Mr. Sheil was originally intended for the church, and, to promote that object, was placed at early age under the superintendence of M. le Prince de Broglio, conductor of a Jesuit establishment at Kensington. From thence he went to Stoneyhurst, at that time an institution of great celebrity, where the Catholic nobles of England, and the most aristocratic of that persuasion in Ireland, completed their course of philosophy and philology. Even then Mr. Sheil displayed emanations of that splendour and originality which his more mature years exhibited; his reputation had no slow dawning—celebrity gathered round him from the beginning—his boyhood was a brilliant anticipation of his distinguished career. He accordingly devoted himself with a laudable voracity to the accumulation of the material which afterwards nurtured the prodigal blaze of his genius. His great rival in composition at Stoneyhurst was Mr. Beaumont, whose style was more cold and correct than strong and impassioned, and consequently not pleasing to the balanced regularity of jesuitical judgment. On one occasion, when the prize had been awarded to his adversary, he seized his own composition, tore it in pieces, and gave vent to his anguish in a flood of indignant tears. Age never altered that feeling. The fountain of tears is dried; but the same irritable impatience of opposition, the same headlong precipitancy, the same sallies of acid indignation, stamp and individualize his character.

Mr. Sheil entered Trinity as a fellow-commoner, and, of course, took an active part in the debates of the Historical Society, which, after a glorious existence of half a century, was then in the last stage of exhaustion—Plunket had given way to Phillips, Burke to North, and Curran to Sheil. He was often a successful competitor for the annual compositions.

He became a student of Lincoln's-inn in 1811; and, while preparing for the bar, he composed his first tragedy, *Adelaide, or the Emigrants*, which was produced at Covent Garden with great success. Mr. North said that "Mr. Sheil erred in the choice of a profession; for, had he applied himself to the study of the drama, he would have ranked with the great tragic writers of England." His first great distinction was his celebrated reply to Dr. Dromgoole on the Veto question, when, in opposition to the Pope's wishes, conveyed through Cardinal Quarantotti, the Irish clergy daringly declared their independence of the Conclave. Mr. Sheil gave his most ardent aid to the Vetoists, and was its most brilliant supporter.

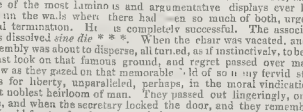
The doctor, having reprobated, in a strongly-worded resolution, any "innovation or alteration to be made by authority of Parliament," was opposed by Mr. Sheil, in a speech which, even in those days of eloquence—when Grattan, Curran, Plunket, Burke, Burroughs occasionally revived the recollection of their ancient glory—called forth the following eulogy from the *Dublin Evening Post* of that day: "We shall not pronounce upon certainly one of the most brilliant harangues ever delivered in a public assembly: it is a proud honour to his country, although we cannot help thinking it directed against his country's dearest interests."

This speech led to an angry recrimination of speeches and letters between him and Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Sheil retired from the Catholic Board. He then produced in rapid succession *Bellamira, The Apostate*, and *Evadne*. In 1814 he was called to the bar.

In 1823 O'Connell and Sheil met by accident (for ten years a coldness had existed between them) at the house of a mutual friend in the County Wicklow, and became reconciled; from which place they immediately issued an address full of fire and spirit, and directed it to the most influential of the Catholic body, which led to the formation of the Catholic Association.

From the commencement of the association till its close, his appearance was always hailed with a piercing cry—half exultation, half enthusiasm. His biting and bitter satire; his fascinating and dazzling poetry, conveyed in a luminous pomp and prodigality of words, his elegant balance of sentences of an artificial construction, sufficient not only to satisfy but attach the ear; his ever-springing profusion of imagery and fancy like the energy of vegetation; the exaggeration of his sentiments, and fervid inflation of his style; his earnest labour under the paroxysms of patriotic inspiration, until he seemed to vibrate on the very verge of delirium, all produced such an effect on the sensitive minds of an Irish audience, that they seemed more like a crowd of maniacs than men gifted with reason. O'Connell was the incarnation of Irish wrong—Sheil of Irish feeling. When he shook his torch of lava the angry elements of combustion were plentifully scattered underneath. He knew the sensitive material he had to operate on—how and when to fire the train; and accordingly a fierce outburst of indignant feeling never failed to respond to his cutting sarcasm and scorching brilliancy. In the association he was the author of the plan for taking the census by means of the Catholic clergy, and for holding simultaneous meetings. On the 21st January, 1828 (Sunday), the whole population arose for the first time as at the call of an enchanter. Meetings were held in 1500 chapels, and 2,000,000 men assembled at the same hour before the altars of their worship, and bound themselves never to relax until all stood citizens on the same elevation of liberty. In this blow the association conquered. Then was a meeting of the association (the last day of the

association). It was the last. There was a vacant space at the right of the chair where the Jupiter Tonans of the association was wont to issue his thunder and lightning. Mr Shiel was there all smiles, and a flame of pride and exultation darted from his quick intellectual eye. A debate commenced—a stormy one—on the propriety of continuing or dissolving the body. Opinion was divided until he arose, and, in one of the most luminous and argumentative displays ever heard within the walls where there had been so much of both, urged its final termination. He is completely successful. The association was dissolved *sine die* * * *. When the chair was vacated, and the assembly was about to disperse, all turned, as if instinctively, to bestow a last look on that famous ground, and regret passed over many a brow as they gazed on that memorable field of so many fervid struggles for liberty, unparalleled, perhaps, in the moral vindication of that noblest heirloom of man. They passed out lingeringly, one by one, when the sexton locked the door, and they remembered their old feasts of enthusiasm and eloquence, all were touched with a shade of melancholy. When Shell reached the outer door, a few thousands of the old life-guards of the association leaders were in attendance, and accompanied him to Leinster-street with shouts of acclamation, as the noble Roman, after leaving his dictatorship in the street, was accompanied home with the applauses of every lover of liberty in Rome. He next appeared as the agent of the Beresfords at Waterford. He refused to join the Repealers in 1832. He first sat for Milbourne Port in the Imperial Parliament.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ROWING MATCH FOR ONE HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS.

The long-pending match between Coombs, of Vauxhall, and Newell, of Battle-bridge-stairs, came off on Saturday morning. These men have for weeks ago contested for the same sum, when, owing to the rough state of the weather, an accident occurred to Newell off Wandsworth, his boat getting swamped, and himself narrowly escaping by jumping into his cutter, where he was a hundred yards ahead of Coombs, who was awarded the money. A second contest was made to row for fifty a-side, and that it should be from Westminster-bridge to Putney-bridge, with the tide, and start from either place at the option of Coomb

On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, it was agreed that the start should be Westminster-bridge. At half past ten they took their stations. Bets were in favour of Newell; and the tossing for stations gave him the favour. Newell took the outside, and his opponent the Middlesex shore. They went off in good style, and continued nearly equal up to Millbank, when it became evident that Coombs was gaining slightly ahead of his adversary, who was, it appeared, loosing his confidence, as he appeared to row rather wildly. Coombs, however, still kept to his work, and succeeded in going through Vauxhall-bridge about a boat's length ahead, and continued to gain gradually on his adversary, and, arriving at Battersea-bridge Coombs was at least eight boats' length in front of Newell, and ultimately came in first at Putney, being the winning man by some minutes. Newell, upon his coming in, seemed very distressed, and to suffer much in his right arm. The match, considering the time of year, was well attended.

RACING IN FRANCE.—Notwithstanding the death of the Duke of Orleans, it seems to be determined that every thing shall be done to keep up with spirit the amusement of horse-racing in France, and, in consequence, to encourage the breed of horses. The King has given his patronage to racing; the government supports it by liberal donations; the aristocracy, in imitation of the King, favour it with their patronage, and the mass of the people follow the general example. At Chantilly the races went off with spirit, but the attendance of fashionables was not large, owing, however, to the very unfavourable state of the weather. On Sunday last the Paris races took place on the Champ de Mars, and, the day being beautiful fine, there was a good attendance of all classes of people from the aristocracy down to the small tradesman. In the midst of the course were the carriages of the ex-Classes of ton, and many dashing equestrians on noble steeds; and around were the people in circles of two and three deep, kept back by a goodly array of soldiers, armed with sword and bayonet. The racing was exceedingly good, and excited the very highest interest, and altogether the affair went off to the great admiration of the gay and unwonted Parisians. One of the races was for £120, and was won by M. Lupin's Augora, ridden by Hardy, an English jockey; and another race for £120 was won by Muse, to be ongiug to the Baron De Rothschild. At the Chantilly races one of the Baron De Rothschild's own horses won the splendid silver plate which the Baron De Rothschild presented—a piece of luck which the donors of racing cups rarely meet with, especially as in addition to the plate, the Baron came off the winner of the amount of the entries.

The *Racing Calendar* contains the following official announcement:—"At a general meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket on Wednesday, the 12th of October, 1832, it was unanimously resolved—'That the Jockey Club, and stewards thereof, will henceforth take no cognizance of any disputes or claims in respect to bets. That they would recommend all persons having disputes thereupon to decide the same by referees, one to be chosen by each of the parties, and the two to select a third.'"

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

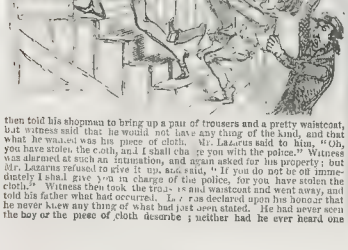
MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. Serjeant Adams, Chairman, and a Bench of Magistrates.)

The only case of importance tried before this court was that of *Bernard Gorman*, who was convicted of barbarous cruelty to his own daughter (a child nine years of age), and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction. The mother of the child was also put on her trial for the same offence; but, owing to some discrepancy in the indictment, the prosecution failed

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A Jew named *Lewis Lyons*, who keeps a clothes-shop at 107, Houndsditch, was charged before the Lord Mayor with having robbed a boy named Alfred Billing of two yards and a half of cloth, value £2 12s. 6d. Alfred Billing sworn, said, on Friday, the 30th of September, as he was going along Houndsditch with a piece of cloth which his father had given to him, Mr. Lazarus, who was touting at his door, asked him what he had got under his arm? He replied that he had a piece of cloth, and Mr. Lazarus, without any more ceremony, snatched the cloth from him and ran up stairs, and witness followed him and demanded it. Mr. Lazarus



then told his shopman to bring up a pair of trousers and a pretty waistcoat, but witness said that he would not have any thing of the kind, and that what he wanted was his piece of cloth. Mr. Lazarus said to him, "Oh, you have stolen the cloth, and I shall charge you with the police." Witness was alarmed at such an intimation, and again asked for his property; but Mr. Lazarus refused to give it up, and said, "If you do not be off immediately I shall give you in charge of the police, for you have stolen the cloth." Witness then took the trousers and waistcoat and went away, and told his father what had occurred. Lazarus declared upon his honour that he never knew any thing of what had just been stated. He had never seen the boy or the piece of cloth describe; neither had he ever heard one word uttered about the transaction.—The Lord Mayor: What! do you deny that you ever had any transaction of the kind with this boy. Lazarus: I wish to know whether the boy means to say I am the person who had the dealing with him?—Alfred Billing: Certainly you are. You know it perfectly well. You snatched the cloth from under my arm, and you threatened to charge me with a robbery if I did not go.—Lazarus: I do assure you, my Lord, that I know nothing at all about the business. I have been a respectable tradesman for twenty years in the neighbourhood, and it is dreadful to have a thing of this kind said against a person by a boy that nobody knows any thing about.—The Lord Mayor: Oh, Mr. Lazarus, I have examined this boy, and I have no reason whatever to doubt his statement. I must commit you for trial.—Lazarus: I hope you won't do that, my Lord.—The Lord Mayor: Indeed I will not, Mr. Lazarus. I think it a very gross case of felony.—Lazarus: Oh, dear me, it is quite a mistake. I know nothing about it; nothing at all. Really, my Lord, this is very hard. If a man of character is to be subject to the persecution of every person that chooses to come forward in this way, we are all liable to be ruined.—The Lord Mayor: Now, really, Mr. Robbery, this is ridiculous. Alfred Billing said it was quite impossible that he could have mistaken any other person for Mr. Lazarus. Mr. Lazarus knew that himself well.—Mr. Lazarus: Not at all; I don't know you.—The Lord Mayor: Well, Mr. Lazarus, you must find out to answer this elsewhere.—Mr. Lazarus: I can get forward my shopman, my Lord, to contradict this boy.—The Lord Mayor: No doubt you can bring forward the person who brought up the trousers and the pretty waistcoat to supply the place of the cloth.—The prisoner then made some strong efforts to get out of the difficulty by showing a readiness to compromise the matter, but the Lord Mayor declared the case was too glaring, and directed that the prisoner should be bound over to prosecute.

On Thursday *Joseph Walton*, driver of the Cambridge [illegible] was brought up before Mr. Alderman Gibbs, who sat for the Lord Mayor, charged with robbing a fellow-passenger, named Frederick Kitchen, about six years of age, and [illegible] him on the spot. The prisoner said it was entirely accidental, and he was very sorry for what had happened. He had several witnesses to prove it. Alderman Gibbs remanded him for the inquest. Bail was offered, but refused.

A man named *John Green* was charged with having received a silver watch from two boys, knowing that it had been stolen. It appeared that [illegible] had given the watch to the prisoner to pawn, and had he read them over this [illegible] he would not have been apprehended in consequence, but he was detected while [illegible] the boys. The prisoner said he merely gave them a little [illegible] and [illegible] he was ignorant of the offence. Committed for trial.

CLERKENWELL.—*William Edwards*, a clumsy, vulgar-looking fellow, who was described as a medical student, and who seemed much amused whilst listening to the details of his own audacious, was charged on suspicion of having committed several robberies in dwelling-houses during a pretty extensive course of medical practice. The case was of a remarkable one. [illegible] number of medical practitioners, resident in the district of [illegible] attended to hear the case and identify the prisoner. From the [illegible] a servant of Mr. Burrowes, corroborated by that gentleman's [illegible] appeared in the prisoner called at their house, No. 1, Parkstreet, Islington, on Thursday, the 6th inst, saying he wanted to see Mr. Burrowes, as something was the matter with his thumb. He was left in the surgery about a minute and a half, when he went saying that he would return in the evening, and he did not. When Mr. Burrowes returned home he missed a case of medical instruments that he had left in the surgery in the morning. No stranger had been in the house in the interval except the prisoner. Several other cases of a similar nature were established in evidence, and, from the testimony of one medical gentleman, it would seem that the prisoner had a power of acting upon the joint of the thumb so as to give it the appearance of dislocation. Some of the parties were bound over to prosecute, but the prisoner was remanded for further evidence. Prisoner I wish to have my money restored to me that I may fee counsel.—Mr. Combe: When you restore all the articles to the owners the money will be returned.—The prisoner was then removed.

On Tuesday *Joseph George Isop*, police-constable [illegible] having neglected his duty, was brought up [illegible] conveyed to the station-house. The case was [illegible] and Mr. Greenwood, superintendent of the prisoner's division, [illegible] on the part of the commissioners. The prosecutor having given his evidence, which went to show that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of the affray, the accused called as a witness on his behalf John Halford, the pot-boy of the Cock public-house, who said that the prisoner did not strike the prosecutor. The prisoner was then committed, and witnesses were examined so much forbearance, when the sergeant acted with such violence. A gentleman fetched half a pint of beer to the constable. Witness did not know that it was poisoned. He had never seen the prosecutor in a state of drunkenness. Mr. Combe said, there was a fine of £10 for so doing, and directed Superintendent Greenwood to lay an information against the house forthwith.—Halford, on being cross-examined, stated that he had been in the habit of admitting that the prisoner was drunk, and at another time insisting that he was quite sober. Mr. Combe said that the witness called for the [illegible] had rendered himself liable to a penalty of £5 for each offence, and, should he succeeded, the poor man would have been ruined for ever. Subordination must be enforced, and policemen must be taught their duty to their superiors. If a policeman in the road, and he was carried in a cart drunk, which in itself was a gross offence in one who had so responsible a duty to perform, but the offence was much aggravated by his subsequent conduct, and still more by the line of defence which he thought proper to adopt. He would, therefore, fine him £5, or one month's imprisonment. [illegible] was locked up in default of payment.

On Wednesday *Thomas Read* and *Edward Waddilove*, who had been twice remanded, were brought up for further examination, charged with having conspired to defraud, and with defrauding, several tradesmen of goods to various amounts. *Samuel Woodhouse*, who had been admitted as evidence, was also placed at the bar, charged with being implicated in the conspiracy. A number of additional cases were taken, and the witnesses bound over to prosecute. The prisoners were further remanded to Tuesday next, when several other charges, it is expected, will be brought forward.

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday *William Russell*, a general-post letter-carrier, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Twyford, for final examination, charged with stealing a letter, containing a sovereign and a half sovereign, the property of the Postmaster-General.—Mr. Peacock attended on behalf of the prosecution.—It appeared that in consequence of a great number of money letters, addressed to persons residing in the district which the prisoner was employed, not having been delivered, a letter was made up at the Post-office, in which a sovereign and a half-sovereign (which had been previously marked) were placed, and handed over, with others, to the prisoner, for delivery. Finding that the letter in question had not in due course been delivered, the prisoner was taken into custody, when, upon being searched, the marked sovereign was found in his pocket.—The prisoner was fully committed.

Thomas Holloway, a letter-carrier, was next placed at the bar, charged with embezzling and secreting upwards of fifty letters, and also with embezzling the postage thereof.—The prisoner was committed to take his trial upon four charges of the first description.

LAMBETH-STREET.—On Tuesday *Frances Rugg*, *Charles James Rugg*, alias *James Lesson*, alias *James Mollead*, *Henry Rugg*, *George Nathaniel Stephens*, and *Thomas Morris*, were placed at the bar before Mr. Henry for further examination, on a charge of conspiring together, and by means of forgery and perjury, defrauding the Accountant-General of the Court of [illegible].

A clerk from the office of Mr. Maule, solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. Wellington, the barrister, were present, on the part of the Crown, for the prosecution, and Mr. Hunt appeared on behalf of the prisoners.—Several witnesses having been examined in support of the charge, the prisoners were again remanded for a week.

On Wednesday *Miss Martha Ann Layell*, charged with being accessory, with her brother, in uttering a forged bill of exchange for £100, underwent a final examination. It was considered that there was sufficient ground for the case when should go to a jury, upon which the prisoner was committed for trial, but bail accepted.

Two cases were heard on Wednesday at the Thames Police-office, in which the free watermen and lightermen of the river prosecuted individuals for invading their privileges on the river. They were respectively fined.

MARYLEBONE.—On Wednesday *James Redmond*, residing at No. 18, Brown-street, Grosvenor-square, was charged with having intermarried with Lucy Withers, his former wife, Mary Redmond, being still in existence. Lucy Withers stated that about a year and a half ago, at which period she was a widow, the prisoner proposed marriage to her; and on the 31st of August last they were united at Christ Church, Marylebone. She had previously been informed that he had a wife living, but on her taxing him with it, he denied that such was the case. A certificate of his marriage with Mary Gay, in 1837, was here handed to the magistrate.—The prisoner, who said that he was willing to support the prosecutrix, and that she was aware, at the time she went to church with him, that he was a married man, was remanded till Wednesday next, in order to afford time for the production of further evidence as to the former marriage, and for proof of the existence of the first wife at the period of the second unlawful connection.

UNION-HALL.—POOR-LAW CHARITY.—On Tuesday 11 men, the chief part of whom were without shoes or stockings, were brought before Mr. Traill, charged, under the new Poor-law Act, with refusing to break stones and chop wood for four hours in return for a night's lodging and breakfast provided for each of them in Newington workhouse. Mr. Traill questioned the defendants individually. One said that he came up out of the country in quest of work; but, failing in his attempts to obtain any, was driven to the necessity of applying at the workhouse for shelter for the night, as he intended to make the best of his way back into the country again. Mr. Traill asked him why he refused to work for the four hours, as it was on those conditions he was provided with bed and breakfast the next morning?—Defendant: The bed I had was some dirty straw, and no covering, in a place where a number of us were stowed away together. I felt so ill in the morning, my limbs shook under me; and I found that, instead of being refreshed, I was as bad, or worse, than when I lay down, so that I could not work. As for the breakfast I got, it was a piece of dry bread and some thin gruel that ran through me very soon after I had eaten it, and that was no support for a man to commence work in [illegible] and after being three hours there, then to be turned out without [illegible] farthing to get it; and, being knocked up, I could not go on the road towards home, but was compelled to linger about town and apply again at the workhouse. Mr. Traill said that he should commit the defendants for four days each to the House of Correction, and, should they be rescued there, at the expiration of their imprisonment, to make the best of their way to their respective homes.

GREENWICH.—On Saturday, *Henry Wheat*, a man about 35 years of age, very respectably and superiorly dressed in his appearance, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jeremy, charged with having broken one of the public lamps in Greenwich. It appeared that the prisoner had given himself into custody for breaking a lamp in order to get sent to prison.—Mr. Jeremy: What have you to say to the charge? Prisoner: Why, your worship, I was destitute and starving, and I preferred going to prison. I have walked miles and miles day after day, and could not get work.—Mr. Jeremy: But why did not you apply to the relieving officer?—Prisoner: I did, sir, and he gave me an order to go into the Greenwich Union; but when I got there they told me the place was full, and I must go back again to the relieving officer, and he must find me a bed. I went back to him and took the order, on which, I believe, he was told to find me a bed. but he told me he could not find me a bed at any lodging-house I must do the best I could for myself. I then went to the station-house, and begged for a shelter there; but I was turned away, and being quite exhausted through wandering about, I committed the offence I am charged with.—Mr. Jeremy: Whatever your distress might have been, you had no right to injure the property of others. This kind of offence is now so common, that I shall enforce the law in every case. You must pay a fine of £5, or be imprisoned three months. The worthy magistrate, addressing Mr. Stronger, one of the relieving officers, said that sore stop must be put to the ground of complaints so frequently made, and he would not sit there to be made an engine to carry out a system, if that system was unreasonable. The chief cause of all the difficulty was misconstruing the law. The guardians, or some of the officers, had begun taking in common vagrants, and as they had begun so they must go on—they must now build 20 more vagrant wards, if necessary. He did not complain of the relieving officers, but the system.—Mr. Stronger: Shall I be justified, then, in giving these vagrants in charge to the police when they come to me?—Mr. Jeremy: Certainly not; they are coming to you for a legal purpose, to ask you for relief; and if they are actually casual poor, being on their way home, you are bound to give it to them, and you must not turn them on the wide world to starve, or drive them to vagrancy. It is the idle wanderers who go about from parish to parish and never work, but whom you admit over and over again, that I speak of.—Mr. Warman, the relieving officer, who had refused to find the prisoner a bed, having been sent for, arrived at the office, and said, the fact was, so many applications were made for admission at Greenwich, that, when the out-parishes sent, the answer was that the ward was full; but it was clear that under the new law the vagrant ward was part of the union-house, and if they could not be accommodated there they ought to be admitted.—Mr. Jeremy: Something must be done. Suppose now, for instance, Parliament had limited down exhausted at your door, and had died because he had not been relieved, how would you have answered it? I do not like to be continually complaining, but the poor people are driven backwards and forwards to get relief. The system is wrong, and you had better apply to the board of guardians on the subject.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SUICIDE OF A CABMAN. An inquest was taken on Saturday at the Ship, Tottenham-place, Tottenham-court-road, on the body of Robert Potter, aged 33, residing at 27, Tottenham-place. It appeared that the deceased had been labouring under inflammation of the lungs, and on Wednesday night he had 35 leeches applied to his stomach, and was bled; he became delirious, and was put to bed at half past ten o'clock in the evening by the nurse who attended him, and she left him laid down by the side of him and got into a doze. She was awoke by his hand falling upon her, and she got up and saw some blood on the pillow; she aroused his wife, who was in a child-bed in the next room, and it was discovered that he had removed the razor, by reaching out of bed, from the washhand stand drawer and inflicted a wound in his throat. A surgeon was sent for, who sewed up the wound, but he was dead. The surgeon was unable to say whether the wound was the cause of death, or the disease of the lungs, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

On Tuesday the circumstances of a death was held before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., at the sign of the Three Jolly Gardeners, Hammersmith, on view of the body of Thomas Smith, an omnibus driver, aged 43 years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was in the employ of Mr. G. Cloud, omnibus proprietor, of Hammersmith, and on the night of Friday week, when at the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, on the return journey, told the conductor that his head is very giddy, and asked him to drive, saying that he (deceased) would act as conductor. At about half-past eleven o'clock, while passing Earl's-terrace, Kensington, the deceased was observed by some of the passengers to fall from the curbstone to fall from the back of the vehicle, and they endeavoured to make the coachman acquainted with the circumstance, but were unable to make him hear until the omnibus had got nearly to Hammersmith turnpike. Assistance was then immediately rendered the deceased, who was found lying insensible in the road, and he was carried in a cart to his residence at Hammersmith. Medical assistance was instantly called in, but the deceased never rallied, but gradually sank, and expired on Saturday night. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from the rupture of a vessel on the brain, but whether occasioned accidentally, or by natural causes, there was no evidence before them to show."

The Bishop of Jerusalem, in a letter to a friend in England, dated the 1st of August, states that every one of his household (himself and lady included), excepting only the native servants, has had an attack of fever, more or less severe.

Saturday last a person named Bates, of extraordinary size and weight, though only 38 years of age, was buried at Brussels. He was no less than forty stone, within five pounds. His coffin was three feet nine inches in breadth, and seven feet nine inches in length. As no hearse of sufficient magnitude could be found to contain it, he was carried to the grave by twelve bearers.

THE GUADALOUPE IRON WAR STEAMER.—Many of our readers will remember this beautiful iron war steamer, built by Mr. John Laird, of North Birkenhead, for the Mexican Government. She was manned by an English crew and engineers, and commanded by Lieut. Charnewood, R.N. On arriving at Vera Cruz, she, with the old City of Dublin steamer, formed the leading vessels in an expedition, consisting of 2000 men, against Yucatan, which had thrown off the Mexican yoke, and set up as a republic on its own account. The expedition, mainly owing to the efficiency of the steamers, was completely successful. Yucatan was deprived of her navy, and the whole coast placed under the command of Mexico. From steam-vessels of war are thus playing as conspicuous a part in the naval wars of the western as they are in those of the eastern [illegible].

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—MEETING OF SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—On Monday an adjourned meeting of the Spitalfields weavers took place at the Duke of Gloucester, Sebright-street, Bethnal-green-road, for the purpose of determining what course they should adopt in consequence of the discovery of the frauds which have been committed at the Custom-house, on the importation of foreign silks and other goods, Mr. Forster in the chair. The committee having made their report, to the effect that some immediate plan should be adopted, [illegible] to prevent the [illegible] of French and foreign silks through the Custom-house, added that a notice had appeared in the public journals, which had the appearance of being official, intimating that it was the intention of Government to prosecute the inquiries into the fraudulent transactions at the Custom-house, under the authority of a special commission. They wished for advice. A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which it was stated that very important information had been obtained of the practices at the Custom-house; when it was resolved for the present not to call any meeting of the trade, but to wait to ascertain the result of any investigation instituted by the Government. It was also resolved that the committee should continue to act, and, if necessary, call a meeting of the trade. They were also to make inquiries as to the extent of the frauds in the importation of French silks, and the mode adopted by which foreign silk goods were brought into the home market. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Absence of mind appears to be gaining ground all over the country. A young married woman the other day threw her infant into the cooking-stove, while she very affectionately nursed a leg of mutton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE

GRAND PUBLIC CONCERTS.—The Public is respectfully informed, that a series of CONCERTS will be given at the above Theatre, under the direction of a body of Professors, whose object is to perform works of the highest order in both Choral and Instrumental. The first Concert will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely, and to be repeated at Nine. In the course of the series, the following works will be introduced:—Rossini's STABAT MATER; Beethoven's celebrated Oratorio, THE MOUNT OF OLIVES; Spohr's new oratorio, THE FALL OF BABYLON, for the first time in London, as performed at the last Norwich Festival, and conducted by Professor Taylor. Principal Vocalists—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of 140 Performers, including the following eminent Professors:—Messrs. Willy, E. Perry, Hill, Lucas, Howell, Carte, Barrett, Lindley, Blagrove, Piatt, Harper, W. L. Phillips, H. J. Banmister, C. Severn, Card, Hill, Kearns, H. Westrop, Payton, C. Betts, Irwin, J. Jewell, Griesbs, H. Graves, Godwin, &c. &c. Leader—Mr. Willy. Conductor—Professor Taylor. Acting Manager—Mr. H. Westrop.

Doors open at Seven o'clock. Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 3s. 6d. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d., and £2 2s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On Friday Evening, November 4, will be performed Handel's oratorio, ESTHER. Principal Vocalists—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Lodger, and Mr. Phillips. Band and chorus will consist of 500 performers.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had of the principal music-sellers; of Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; of Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; of Mr. Hill, Exeter-hall; and at the Institution.

T. BREWER, Hon. Sec.

Attendance will be given at Exeter-hall on the two next Friday evenings from 8 till 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renewing subscriptions due at Midsummas, and for receiving applications from persons desirous of becoming subscribers for the ensuing year.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS. The first Concert will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening next October 30th. Principal vocal performers, Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Miss Hassard, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw; Mr. Bennett, Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. Jones, Mr. Parry, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Phillips. Solo performers, Madame Dulcken and Mr. Willy. The Band will contain a grand and extensive scale, and will consist of no less than—first Violins, Mr. Willy, and sixteen others; Second Violins, Mr. Dando, and sixteen others; Violas, Mr. Moralt, and seven others; Violoncel los, Mr. Lucas, and seven others; Contra-Basses, M. Howell, and seven others; Flutes, Messrs. Card, Schmidt, and Pratten; Oboes, Messrs. Barret and W. Keating; Clarionets, Messrs. Lazarus and M'Donnell; Bassoons, Messrs. Baumann and Cocking; Horns, Messrs. Platt, Rae, C. Harper, and Calcott; Trumpets, Messrs. Harper and T. Harper; Trombones, Messrs. Smithies, Mason, and Albrecht; Ophycleide, Mr. Ellison Serpent, Mr. Standen; Drums, Mr. Camp. The Chorus will comprise the whole of the members of the Lond Professional Chorus Society. Leader, Mr. Cooper. Conductor, Mr. G. F. Harris. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had at all the principal Music Shops. Doors open at half-past seven; chair to be taken at half-past eight.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, extended into the CAVENDISH BUILDING, in the Hall of Manufactures, including Napier's Patent Brick and Tile Making Machine, &c. The Week's List of Novelties:—Professor Brande's Lecture, Professor Faraday, and the other Professors, at the usual hours for each, as suspended in the Hall. Dissolving Views, by Dr. Ryan, and the Interior of the Cavendish Building, at Jerusalem, by Mr. Roberts, R.A. (in this Building only). Models are among the latest additions to the Exhibitions. Admission, One Shilling; Schools, half-price.

TO SCULPTORS.—ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The Committee have to notify that they will be ready to purchase, for THIRTY POUNDS, a FIGURE or GROUP, 18 inches high, in Gutta Percha or Plaster, carefully finished, fit for Public Exhibitions by [illegible]

GEORGE GODWIN, jun.,} Hon. Secs.
PUGIN,

Office, 4, Trafalgar-square, 10th October, 1849.

TO ARTISTS.—ART-UNION OF LONDON. SIXTY POUNDS will be given for the next Consecutive Series of TEN DESIGNS IN OUTLINE, size 12 inches by 9, the subject is left at the option of the artist, but must be [illegible] which may be taken from the Works of some English author. Simplicity of Composition and Expression, severe Beauty of Form, and pure, correct Drawing, are the qualities which the Committee are anxious to realise in this series. It should be deemed expedient to engrave the compositions selected, the artist will receive a further remuneration on to superintend the publication. The Designs, accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name and address of the artist, must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretaries on or before Lady-day, 1849.

GEORGE GODWIN, jun.,} Hon. Secs.
LEWIS PUGIN,

Just ready, price 1s.

WHIST; its History and Practice. By AN AMATEUR, Author of "Illustrations Deslignes Humoristiques" by Meadows, and engraved by Smith and Linton.

"The play's the thing"—Hamlet.
London: BELL and WOOD, 76, Fleet-street.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—T. S. BARTON has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public throughout the county of Lancaster, that he has been appointed by the proprietors of the above elegant and talented news [illegible] AGENT for Manchester and the neighbourhood; and that he can now supply all of the previous numbers, whole sets, or month y parts.

Published weekly, and may be had [illegible] every Saturday morning [illegible] 6d.—The trade supplied, and prospectuses forwarded when required.

Office, 4, Dean-place, Deansgate.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES:

A [illegible] country [illegible] presenting to a dear [illegible] friend, the means of cultivating a branch of elegant [illegible] among the Loves to [illegible] and delightful [illegible] in lieu of suffering from the accumulated [illegible] of *ennui* and idleness.

Now ready, Dedicated to the Queen, price 1s., finished.

A GUIDE TO KNITTING, NETTING, AND CROCHET. By the Author of that highly popular Work, a new and improved edition of which is now ready, entitled

A GUIDE TO FANCY NEEDLEWORK AND EMBROIDERY.

The two form a useful, elegant, and indispensable appendage to the workstable, not only on account of its portable size, but also by reason of these illustrative appendages, which can never be misunderstood.

Also now ready, a new and much improved edition, being the 36th thousand, of

A GUIDE TO THE BALL-ROOM.

Many disappointments in obtaining the above authentic works, the Publisher will gratefully avoid one [illegible] upon his receiving a pre-paid letter enclosing the published price in Postage Stamps of equal value.

Published by C. MITCHELL, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
[illegible]

WE insert a letter from our Printer, stating the number Printed of the above Paper. It will require no doubt as to its being decidedly the most medium for Advertisers of all the Weekly Papers, being the first as regards respectability, and second in circulation to only one in the Kingdom:—

"2, Crane-court, Strand, Sept. 15, 1849

"SIR,—For the satisfaction of our Advertising Friends, we should be obliged by your stating the number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS since its commencement to No. 18. Please to state also the average number of the last Four Weeks.—Yours, respectfully,

"THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"To Mr. R. P. Brewer, 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street."

"10, Crane-court, Sept. 16, 1849

"GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I beg to state and positively to say, that to the best of my belief the number of stamped sheets printed for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from No. 1 to No. 18 inclusive, is 329,330; and that the number of the last four weeks' papers

AVERAGES 23,488 PER WEEK

The Stamp-office returns, when published, will bear out the above statement. I am, Gentlemen, yours very obediently,

"To the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand."

The charge for Advertisements is 6s. 6d. for Ten lines, or under, 5s., and 6d. per line after. Advertisements must be sent to the Office, 198, Strand, on Thursday at latest.

All the numbers are now reprinted. Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen in the Kingdom.

THE ROYAL ALBUM! The most elegant and unique Periodical ever attempted; which, when completed, will be a facsimile of an Album in the possession of her Majesty! Publishing in weekly numbers, each comprising not less than four pages of brilliant literature, with costly illustrations in lithography, and engravings on steel, copper, and Wood. Price threepence. Office, 1, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Country booksellers will receive specimens, free, on forwarding two penny stamps.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FREEHOLD TENEMENT, in the neighbourhood of London, within Six Miles of St. Paul's. The purchase not to exceed £400.

Letters addressed I. L. N., 198, Strand, will be attended to.

THE GERMAN FLUTE which formerly belonged to His Majesty FREDERICK II., of PRUSSIA, which was among the effects of his Privy Treasurer. Its authenticity can be proved by an official document. For further particulars, amateurs will be pleased to apply to Mr. CONRAD, Post Director, at Trier, on the Moselle, Germany.

THE METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY, Offices, No. 1, CRAVEN-STREET, STRAND, London

Comes are granted by this Company to persons of [illegible] of reasonable householders, in sums of 10l. 10s., 15l., 20l., 30l., 40l., and 50l., for periods, at the option of the borrowers, of twenty-six or fifty weeks: to be repaid by weekly instalments.

Forms of application and particulars may be obtained at the Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London; which are open daily from Eleven to Three o'Clock: and the money is granted, if the securities be approved of, without delay.

OLD HAT INN AND TAVERN, EALING.

ROBERT EMERSON respectfully announces that he has re-opened this ancient Inn, and most tastefully fitted it up for the accommodation of gentlemen and families travelling on the Uxbridge road. The resident gentry of the neighbourhood may confidently rely upon having Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, of the same quality as at the best houses in London, and their patronage is earnestly solicited. Dinners and Suppers will be on the table. The house is delightfully situated within a short walk of the Ealing station, from whence passengers are conveyed to Paddington in a quarter of an hour.

WELSH FLANNELS.—To Purchasers of Welsh Flannels.—The largest and best STOCK of WELSH FLANNELS of every quality, width, and substance, in the possess on of any retail house in the kingdom, will be found at BROWNE and SON'S, Household Drapers and Linen Factors, 61, High-street, Islington. The double milled and fine wove Welsh flannels and coatings, as well as real German flannels (sold by very few houses), will be found here.

COMPOSITION FOR WRITING WITH STEEL PENS

STEPHENS' WRITING FLUIDS comprises the most splendid and durable colours, and the most indelible composition which art can produce; they contain the fullest proportions of colour, [illegible] and the [illegible] to whom economy is more an object than powerful [illegible] with the pauper, may obtain the same [illegible] matter, to the extent of [illegible] per [illegible] a real economy, without [illegible] [illegible] incumbrance [illegible] Also STEPHENS' SELECT [illegible] INKS

HENRY STEPHENS [illegible]

PELL'S CHINESE [illegible] VARNISH [illegible] gent's Quadrant, [illegible] per dozen; Envelopes, 4d. [illegible] Letter Paper, 4s. per ream [illegible] per ream; Satin Note Paper, 2s. per quire [illegible] 9d. per quire, Blotting Cases, 6d. each; [illegible] each, the best Sealing Wax, 10 sticks [illegible] per pound; fine [illegible] Benham Steel Pens, 6d. per dozen [illegible] per gross; Albums,

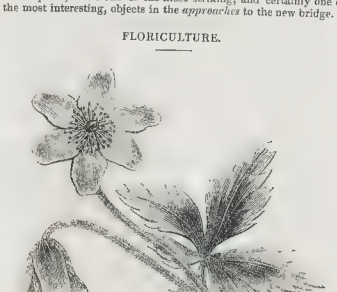
THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XII.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

Crossing London-bridge to Southwark, the church of St. Mary Overy, or St. Saviour's, on the right hand, divides attention with the first glimpse of the noble Hospitals which attest so proudly the charitable munificence of our country. Southwark, as early as any accounts exist of London, was a place of some importance; and on the marching of the Conqueror to the metropolis it had the misfortune to be selected for burning, by way of example to the inhabitants on the London side, who were somewhat disinclined to favour the pretensions of William. The site of the present church was, at an early period, that of the Priory of St. Mary Overy; of this considerable remains still exist, and, indeed, portions of the present building formed a part of it. The priory was twice destroyed by fire, and the present church was most probably (there are no positive records) built in the reign of Henry IV. At the dissolution of monasteries it was surrendered to Henry, purchased from him by the good folks of Southwark, and converted into a parish church. An act of Parliament afterwards united it with that of St. Margaret-at-Hill, and changed its old Saxon name of St. Mary Overy into that of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

It is a beautiful Gothic pile, built like a cathedral, with nave, side aisles, transepts, and a choir, the last also with side aisles. It has two chapels—that of St. John, and the far-famed specimen of its peculiar style, the chapel of the Virgin Mary—the LADYE CHAPEL. The massy clustered columns which support the roof of the nave are very much like those in the cathedral at Salisbury. There are many monuments—amongst others that of Gower, one of the fathers of English poetry; another to the memory of the pious Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, who died in his palace, then close by, in 1626. A third is to the memory of Alderman Humble, and stands near the entrance to the Ladye Chapel. But the monuments are numerous, and the entire building one of the most interesting of the many interesting ones which London boasts. The Ladye Chapel is admitted to be an unique specimen; beautifully correct in all its proportions—admirable in its detail—in fine, a school for the student in Gothic architecture. It is a pure, chaste specimen of the style of the thirteenth century. When the approaches to the present London-bridge were forming, it was proposed to demolish this architectural gem to give room for *the improvement*. Fortunately, sufficient taste and public regard for the relics of antiquity existed to prevent this outrage, and the site which was devoted to destruction, having been repaired by public subscription, forms one of the most striking, and certainly one of the most interesting, objects in the *approaches* to the new bridge.

FLORICULTURE.



THE ANEMONE.
(*Anemone Hortensis.*)

This elegant flower, a beautiful illustration of which graces our columns, derives its name from a Greek word, signifying wind-flower; and this appellation has been given to it for the reason that it is found in its native colonies growing wild in elevated places much exposed to the wind. All the varieties are showy, flowering plants, with white or purple, scarlet, or even yellow blossoms. Many members of the genus are met with growing in a wild state in this country; but the only one which may be looked upon as a garden flower—the anemone hortensis—is a native of the south of France, Italy, and Greece. A curious anecdote, relative to its introduction into this country, is related. An individual residing in Italy had devoted many years to the cultivation of the flower, but would on no account part with any of the seeds. A visitor, however, resolved to possess himself of the treasure; and, to effect his object, dropped his cloak, as if by accident, on the anemone bed in passing. He apologised for his awkwardness, recovered his cloak, and thus obtained the seed which had adhered to it.

The garden anemone has long been cultivated in England, and is much valued, both for its hardy nature, and for the reason that it will flower at almost any season, according to the time that the roots are kept out of the ground, and the season when they are replanted. The colours are white, red, and blue in different shades. The flowers are single, semi-double, and double; and those that are semi-double are nearly as valuable as the double. The root is a solid flattened mass, and the propagation of the plant is effected by the division of the root. They may also be multiplied by seeds; but in selecting the seed some little care is necessary. It should, if possible, be saved from semi-double varieties, with petals broad, thick, and in three or four rows. At all events, the plant should possess always two rows of petals, and form a noble cup-like flower. The usual time for planting is in October, but, if they be required to flower early, they may be set in September. We have already said that the anemone will flower at almost any season. If, therefore, it be required to have a bloom every month, it is but necessary that the root or seed should be placed in the ground each month. The soil best adapted for favourable growth is fresh loam, with as great a proportion of stimulating manure as they can be made to bear. They should never be exposed to the severe frosts, but should be protected by a covering of some kind. It is true that they are hardy enough to exist and flower without this care; but the beauty of plants protected is infinitely greater than that of such as are left exposed in the open border. Like all other roles relative to horticulture, these rules may be modified and departed from without any great evil; but, if the object be to cultivate the anemone in perfection, these directions will be found too important to be materially neglected.

MR. BUCKSTONE, IN "MARRIED LIFE."

Here is our friend Buckstone—the merriest little actor and author of modern time—once more before his hearty Haymarket patrons, performing with his wonted *gusto* and triumph in his own lively comedy of *Married Life*. We give him cordial welcome; and our readers will find all the particulars of his reappearance before us, after his return from America, under our general department of theatrical criticism.

THE FRENCH REGALIA.—The general inventory of the diamonds, pearls, and jewels of the crown of France was first made under the empire in 1810. A verification of that inventory took place under LOUIS XVIII., on his return from Ghent, whether those jewels had been carried during the hundred days, and all the different pieces having been taken asunder, the diamonds, pearls, and jewels which composed them weighed and valued; it was found that those jewels amounted in number to 61,312; that they weighed 18,761 7-32 carats, and were worth 20,020,260f. A new verification was lately made, in virtue of the law of the 2d of March, 1832, by Messrs. Bapst and Lazare, the jewellers of the crown, and no change was found either in their number, weight, or value.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to Mark-lane since our last, coastwise, as well as by land-carriage and samples, have been very moderate, but of fair average quality. On each market-day the stands have been fairly supplied with samples, the demand for which has ruled inactive. However, the finest descriptions have sold at full rates of currency; but all other sorts have declined quite 1s per quarter. Foreign wheat has been pressing upon the market in large quantities, owing to which the sale for it has ruled heavy, at an abatement of 1s per quarter. The supply of barley has been large. The best malting sorts have fallen 1s; other kinds, 2s per quarter. The supply of malt has been good, while very few transactions have taken place in it, at about late rates. In oats scarcely anything has been doing, and the quotations have suffered a slight decline. Beans, peas, and flour, have been a mere drug, the highest or nominal price of the latter being 47s per 280 lbs.

ARRIVALS.—*English*: Wheat, 3090; Barley, 3050; Oats, 570; and Malt 9120 quarters; Flour, 3930 Sacks. *Irish*: Oats, 17,310 quarters. *Foreign*: Wheat, 8470; and Oats, ——quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 56s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s, brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23, to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 60s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 29s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 20s; peas, 25s to 27s, per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed we have a steady inquiry, at full rates of currency; but caraways and tares have a downward tendency. In all other kinds of seeds scarcely anything is passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 37s.; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 40s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 16s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30f to 32f per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10f to 10f 10s; do. foreign, 7f to 7f 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5f 5s to 6f per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 51s 1d; barley, 28s 10d; Oats, 18s 0d; rye, 31s 7d; beans, 32s 4d; peas, 33s 3d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 52s 4d; Barley, 28s 0d; Oats, 18s 3d; Rye, 30s 3d; Beans, 34s 0d; Peas, 33s 5d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn—Wheat, 18s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—At the public sales this week the biddings have been rather brisk, and prices have undergone further depression. On the whole, however, the sales have gone off heavily, and, of 44,000 packages offered, only 15,000 have been actually sold. The deliveries by private contract have been about 460,000 lbs this week.

Sugar.—We have had a steady inquiry for this description of produce, and the rates have been fully sustained. The private transactions have comprised nearly 2800 hhds. and tierces for the week, while the public sales have comprised 109 hhds. Barbadoes, which went off with spirit, at 62s to 68s 6d per cwt. for low to fine colours. The imports have exhibited a decided falling off, compared with those of some preceding weeks. Mauritius.—The inquiry for this sugar is tolerably steady. A very inferior parcel, consisting of 2260 bags 188 casks, has been offered by public sale, the whole of which sold at full prices, except for some of the low samples, which went a little easier. Good middling colourey yellow sold at 61s 6d; strong middling yellow, 59s to 59s 6d; low and dingy yellow, 52s to 54s 6d; grey, 56s; and brown, 46s to 51s per cwt. East India.—Three parcels of Bengal, comprising nearly 1100 bags, went off steadily, and the whole sold at previous rates. Middling yellowish white produced 65s to 66s; middling good strong white and colloury yellow, 64s 6d to 65s; middling bright yellow, 62s to 63s; dingy yellow, 58s to 61s; low yellow, in casks, 52s to 54s, and damp brown, 47s to 49s per cwt. Foreign.—A parcel of Bahia, of 350 chests greyish white, went at 19s to 23s 6d per cwt., being rather stiffer prices. 200 boxes yellow Havannah sold at 16s 3d to 20s per cwt., or at full rates.

Coffee.—This market has remained rather inactive, yet prices are very firm. At auction an advance of 1s per cwt. has been obtained for Ceylon. Foreign is dull.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have gone on steadily, and the prices have maintained their advanced position of from 8d to 1s. Nearly two thirds of the quantity offered have been sold.

Pimento.—This article is in steady inquiry, at full prices. 200 bags offered at public sale were disposed of at 2¾d to 2¾d for low and middling quality.

Rum.—We have a fair sale at previous rates. Sales of Jamaica, at 32 to 36 over proof, have been made at 2s 3d to 2s 7d; and superior marks, at 3d to 4s 4d per gallon. Proof Leewards, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per gallon.

Fruit.—Valencia raisins are dull, and have declined to 36s per cwt., at which prices not a large business has been done, the time of year considered.

Oils. This market is very firm, and the prices are well maintained, as well at public sale as by private contract.

Tallow.—A public sale of 63 barrels Canada pot, and 183 barrels ditto pearl has taken place. The former sold at 39s to 39s 6d for first sort, and the latter at 36s 6d to 39s 6d for first.

Yellow.—A fair business has been done in tallow. Holders are firm P.Y.C. on the spot 46s 9d.

Provisions Irish butter is still dull, but holders do not seem inclined to force sales; hence no further abatement has taken place in prices. Foreign butter is in steady request, and quite as dear; fine Dutch selling at 106s to 108s. New bacon, landed, is in good demand, and all the arrivals cleared off at full prices. All other kinds of provisions are unaltered in value.

Coals Adair's, 15s 6d; Old Tanfield, 14s 6d: New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Townley, 14s 6d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Hilda, 19s; Kilmarnorth, 19s 3d; Lambton, 21s 6d; Stewart's, 22s; Caradoc, 22s; Adelaide, 21s 3d; Evenwood, 18s; Gordon, 18s 3d; Wemyss, 14s. Ships arrived, 25

Hops.—On account of the supply of hops being large, and the reports of the great district markets and fairs unfavourable, the demand here is excessively heavy, and the prices are barely maintained. The duty is called £100,000.

Wool.—The imports of wool this week have been very scanty, yet we have no variation to notice in the prices of either British or foreign, the demand for which is excessively inactive.

Potatoes. From Scotland, Yorkshire, various other parts of England, and the Channel Islands, nearly 2000 tons of potatoes have arrived in the Borough and Spitalfields markets this week. The demand being dull, many of the holders have been compelled to land their supplies to prevent demurrage. The best Scotch reds are selling at only 70s, while other sorts vary from 40s to 65s per ton.

Smithfield.—The supplies of stock on offer in this market have been again moderately good, but of very inferior quality. Although a slight improvement has been apparent in the general demand, no advance can be noticed in prices. We have had about 120 foreign beasts brought forward this week. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 4s to 4s 10d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been heavily supplied with each kind of meat, the demand for which has ruled inactive at the following prices:—Beef, from 3s to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 2d, veal, 3s 0d to 4s 4d; and pork, 4s to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the carcase

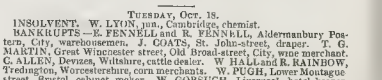
ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 164¼	India Stock, —pm.
3 per Cent Red., 92¾	Ditto Bonds, 49 pm.
3 per Cent Cons., 93¾	Ditto Old Annuities, —
3½ per Cent Red., 103¾	Ditto New Annuities 93
New 3½ per Cent, 101¾	Ex. Bills, 1000£, 56 ; 58 pm.
New 5 per Cent, —	Ditto 500£., 58 pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 58 pm.
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Bank Stock for Opg. —
Oct. 1859, —	India Stock for Acct ,
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Consols for Acct., 93¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (p), —	London and Blackwall (p.) 5
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), —	London and Birmingham (90 p),
Great Western 65 p), 83	Ditto Thirds (p), —
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 60¼	Ditto New shares (p), —
Ditto Fifth (4 p), —	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 36¾	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 57¾



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

INSOLVENT.—W. LYON, jun., Cambridge, chemist.

BANKRUPTS.—E. PENNELL and R. PENNELL, Aldermanbury Postern, City, warehousemen. J. COATS, St. John-street, draper. T. G. MARTIN, Great Winchester street, Old Broad-street, City, wine merchant. C. ALLEN, Devizes, Wiltshire, cattle dealer. W. HALL and R. RAINBOW, Tredington, Worcestershire, cotton brokers. W. PUGH, Lower Montague street, Bristol, cabinet maker. W. GORSUCH, Liverpool, hotel keeper. J. C. HAWDON, Leeds, wool merchant. H. BARTON, jun., Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. HALKET, Affleck, Forfarshire, dairyman. A. STEEL, Blacksideend, farmer. W. NEILSON, Hamilton, spirit retailer. W. SIM, Glasgow, merchant. D. FORBES, sen., and D. FORBES, jun., Blairhallunag, Perthshire, graziers. C. GIBB, Dunfermline, baker. W. ALLAN and Co., Leith, merchants.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 18.—Corps of Royal Marines: W. E. Farmer, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant: J. F. Herring, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant; J. C. D. Morrison, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.

INSOLVENT.—J. BREAKENBRIDGE and J. REID, Liverpool, tailors.

BANKRUPTS.—W. STARLE, Cutler-street, Houndsditch, Carpenter. S. SIMSON, Shirley, watchmaker. W. EAST, Spalding, Lincolnshire, builder. H. BARTON, jun., Liverpool, merchant. C. O'NEIL, R. SALKELD, and G. S. DIGBY, Brinder Works, near Margam, Glamorganshire, iron-founders. D. BRANDON, Barbican, shoe manufacturer. J. COOPER, Liverpool, provison dealer. M. HARRIS and S. A. HART, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, merchants. W. ROWORTH, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, confectioner.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 18, 1849, is 25s. 0d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst, at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. John Daintry, rector of Patney, Wilts, the Rev. Edward Elton, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, to Harriet Vasliea, younger daughter of the late Rear Admiral Volant Vasbon Ballard, C.B. On the 8th inst, at Trinity Church, Bath, by the Rev. John Acres, Edmund Lloyd Bagshawe, Esq., son of the late Sir William Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire, and of Bath, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of John Acres, Esq., of the same place. On the 13th inst, at Penrith, J. W. Prust, Esq., M.A., Oxford, barrister, to Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Preston, Esq.——On the 14th inst., at St. Mark's, Stydd-square, Pentonville, Thomas Walter, eldest son of Benjamin Alder, Esq., to Margaret Elizabeth Louise, third daughter of Major T. G. Alder, Bengal Army.——On the 12th inst., at St. George's, Everton, the Rev. Samuel Smith, Rector of Barrowford, Lancashire, to Frances Jane Matilda, third daughter of the late Major Joseph Brooke, Hon. East India Company's Service, of Everton.

DEATHS.

On the 10th of June, on board the Nith, on his passage to Calcutta, of a rapid decline, Isaac Oakley, son of the late Colonel Oakley, and Ensign of her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot, in the 17th year of his age. On the 13th inst., at his seat, Crowcombe-court, Somerset, deeply and universally lamented, George Henry Carew, Esq. He was descended from the ancient family of Broughton, and by marriage with Miss Carew, the lineal descendant of Sir Coventry Carew, of Antony house, Cornwall, he became possessed of the Somersetshire property, and also of Carew-castle, Pembrokeshire. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Warrington Carew, Esq. At Paston Hall, Northamptonshire, on the 14th ult., Captain John Madden of Holywich, East Grinstead.—On the 14th of October, at Brighton, whither he had been removed for the recovery of his health, Lieut.-General Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. and G.C.H., Colonel of the 24th Regiment.—In his 59th year, J. H Kearsley, Esq., late M P for Wigan. On Monday, the 17th instant, at Sandford passonage, Wilts, aged 25, Thomas Bolton Girdlestone, Esq., R.N., first son of the Rev. Henry Girdlestone, and grand-nephew of the illustrious Nelson. Following the example of the Lord of Trafalgar, he entered the navy in 1831; and after serving eleven years as midshipman and mate, in the West Indies, East India and China, and the Coast of Africa, he invalided from the latter station, to die in the bosom of his family, a victim of consumption and disappointed expectations.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, October 22, 1849.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 25] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE 198, STRAND.

RECREATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Next to the all-important question of provision for the people—of the means of finding them subsistence for labour there is no subject that should more occupy the attention of society than that which involves their health and recreation—two of the most fertile and beautiful physical sources (the highest moral source is virtue) of all the happiness of mankind. Public writers have latterly found a hard topic in the extent and misery of prevailing distress; and the question of food has been, as it will be ever, most paramount and absorbing. But there are other spokes in the wheel of social destiny that should be marked as it revolves; and among them the sanatory condition and recreative enjoyments of the lower classes are of very primary consideration and consequence. With regard to the subject of health, we shall make it the theme of a separate article. The recently-published report of commissioners—the powerful appeals against metropolitan burial in graveyards—the fresh instances adduced to us of desecration and corrupting influences in the crowding of coffinless human bodies into narrow dens of death—are so many features of the great question which require "ample room and verge enough" for discussion; and in resuming them we the more readily turn to the consideration of popular amusements, as elicited from us by the immediate events of the time.

The recent meeting of the Middlesex magistrates, to discuss the propriety of granting licences to the purveyors of recreation to the lower classes, has provoked some disquisition from the public press, in which we are not disinclined to join. And let us first set out with the declaration that we would put no limit to the innocent diversion of the lower classes, so long as industry is not infringed nor morality degraded. Abroad we have witnessed with delight the *abandon* of the people to their holiday pleasures—the genuine joyousness with which they give themselves up to the participation of quiet happiness with their friends and families—the relieving excitement of spirit which takes all alloy from toil—the pleasurable gaiety which for its season wins the world into sunshine, by filling the place of care. This abroad. But at home we gaze on popular enjoyment with something like a national feeling of pride. Our English have such a homely domestic character about them in their pastimes of peace. They go thronging into the parks and public places with a sort of smiling consciousness upon them that they are the spirit of the holiday and the cheerful life of the scene. They give themselves up at the theatre, the concert, or the dance with a hearty earnestness of purpose, a kind of honest independence of heart and voice which is, under different aspects, the essential characteristics of the whole community. They give an idea of the bone, muscle, and sinew of a nation. They are, to speak of them generally, a people who labour diligently, and cannot be too well recreated with that sort of happiness which extends beyond the fireside. We are, therefore, glad to know that, independent of a larger demand for public parks and promenades, as viewed in a healthy sense, the progress of civilization has produced a desire for innocent evening diversions, which may include whole families in their little treat of pleasure, and wean the labouring classes from the alehouse and gin-palace to places where the nature of the amusement has a blending of instruction, and tends to raise the relish for mental and rational over animal and sensual enjoyment. The position has been granted by all parties in the State, that the cultivation of music among the lower classes has an elevating and civilizing tendency, and the love of that "sweet sister art" is fast growing amongst them. We forget the name of the political philosopher who said, "Get your people after their daily labour to gentle and humanizing pleasures during the evenings of six days of the week, and you will find them at church upon the seventh." One of the virtues of happiness is that it makes people good, and deserts them only when they cease to be so. Let us hear the address of Mr. Sergeant Adam to his brother magistrates upon this interesting subject. The learned Sergeant observed that, "It had been well said by George III., that he hoped the day would come when every one of his subjects would be able to read his Bible. No person could more cordially join in that sentiment than himself, but it should be borne in mind that, whilst they gave every one the means of reading the Bible, they at the same time gave them the means of reading other works. (Hear, hear.) The result of this was, that the great mass of the people had become more intellectual, more intellectual in mind, more intellectual in inclination, more intellectual in spirit, and more intellectual in the nature and character of their pursuits. (Hear, hear.) The people, then, having become more intellectual, it became the duty of those who had the means of doing so to provide them with some intellectual amusements. (Hear.) If such amusements were not thrown open to them, the court might rely upon it that the people would seek and find it for themselves. (Hear, hear.) The old system of sitting and sotting in a public-house was, thank God, happily being abandoned by the lower orders of society, and rational and intellectual entertainments must, therefore, be provided for them. (Hear.) The great evil was, that there was no act of Parliament authorising the opening of proper places only for the performance of music, except that which compelled the magistrates, on regular application being made to them by respectable parties, to grant these licenses to taverns and public-houses. (Hear, hear.) What they wanted was a proper act of Parliament—an act suited to the exigencies of the day. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to name any particular place, but it at that moment occurred to his mind that some such room as that of the Music-hall, which was, he believed, entirely devoted to music and musical purposes, was the sort of thing that was required. They wanted those places separate and distinct from public-houses. (Hear, hear, hear.) He derived much delight upon one or two occasions in having witnessed the vast multitudes who had flocked to the Musard concerts at the theatres. The crowds he had seen there had filled him with wonder, but not more so than had the excellent conduct of the mass who were present. But this was one of the admirable results of education (Hear, hear.) All, therefore, they had to do was to find places where the large masses of the intellectual inhabitants of the country could be accomodated with a view to their rational and moral edification and amusement. (Hear hear.) Let them, now that they had removed the blinkers from the eyes of mankind, take care that they were provided with such food, in the shape of entertainment and profitable amusement for their minds, that the day might never arrive when that which had been intended to be a blessing to the people—namely, their education and enlightenment—should lead to evil results (Hear, hear.)" Now, these remarks embody the precise point, with reference to popular recreation, which we would wish to have met by the legislature. We want to see a whole host of temples of amusement rising up in the metropolis and the country towns, uncontaminated by the associations of debauchery and drink. We are far, however, from believing that the magistrates have at all accomplished the *desideratum* of drawing the line between dissipation and intellectual pleasure, in the disposal of their licences to the various noted taverns in which allurement and mischief are combined. On the other hand, we know how difficult it is to draw, and would rather tolerate the exercise of indiscretion than of tyranny in this regard. We therefore view with some regret the refusal of a licence to the "Hall of the National Association" in Holborn. We would not for a moment uphold a meeting-house for sedition; but, let Chartism (which we oppose) play what pranks it will, music and dancing form no part of its danger, but rather engender the "feeling social," which might drive the "feeling political" away. The *Chronicle* has well remarked, that "to most people it might have seemed a very good thing, and deserving of all possible encouragement, that the Chartists and working people were disposed to employ their winter evenings in song and dance, rather than in the mutual excitement of recounting their wrongs and sufferings. Mainzer is a less perilous leader than Feargus O'Connor, so far as peace and quietness are concerned. A choral class is the most innocent sort of conspiracy. What would be the damage to the state if every Chartist in the land could sing at sight? Of all staves, the musical is the least obnoxious." And to these remarks it should be added, that the withdrawal of the "licence musical," does not fetter the "licence political" in any degree. Multitudes may still spout Chartism there as long and loudly as they please; but, be they ever so harmonious, they may not sing. This example, however, is only noticeable as a symbol of the tendency of even the most inflamed and grievance-goaded of political agitators to resort to innocent and relaxing diversion and enjoyment. The worst human nature is not all made up of bitterness and strife. On the other hand, the tavern licences, and that sense of the occasional profligacy of these places of resort which provoked divisions among the magistrates while granting them, exhibit glimpses of the evil of immorality creeping in among the amusements of the people; and prove that while it is deemed more prudent to run a partial risk of this mischief, than to debar the enjoying public of more than counteracting advantages, there is an imperative necessity for creating independent places of resort, where happiness may be engendered without the alloy of crime, and relaxation cheerfully communicated to the toiling million without one demoralising influence, one bad example, one regretful association with depravity or shame. Educate, but do not dissipate, your working poor.

CUMBERLAND LODGE, WINDSOR PARK.

We have here one of the lodges of the Windsor Park, appropriated as the residence of the Hon. George Anson, the private secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, whose stables for hunters immediately adjoin, and some half mile from which are erected the new kennels for the different packs of hounds. The buckhounds of her Majesty had, by the way, two private meet during the past week. Upon each day the field was pretty numerous considering the usually necessary private nature of the arrangements previously to the commencement of the regular season. On Tuesday the meet was at Swinley, in the forest, where a fine deer

was uncarted, which afforded an excellent run, making for Bracknall, on to No-man's-land, to Hawthorn-hill, where it was taken after a good one hour and twenty minutes' run. On Friday the locality selected for uncarting the stag was near King's Beech, but, from the severe pace maintained throughout the run, and other little drawbacks, very few of those present at the start were up with the hounds at the take. Numerous ups and downs occurred during the first twenty-five minutes. The stag bounded off at starting as if bent on mischief, going to the right of Ascot, on to Hardiman's-gate, in the Great Park, by St. Leonard's and Spital, to Surley-hall, where it was taken after a splendid run of fifty minutes. The day for the first public meet has not yet been fixed. As her Majesty has postponed visiting Brighton until the 8th of next month, it is not at all improbable that his Royal Highness Prince Albert may honour the opening gathering" with his presence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Saturday did not contain any news of consequence. His Majesty Louis Philippe continued to enjoy excellent health and spirits, and took, daily, horse and carriage exercise, by visits of inspection to the fortifications, the Versailles Gallery, and Sevres Collection. The Duke de Nemours gave frequent audiences in Paris to military officers. On Friday M. Guizot went to St. Cloud to present M. de Ribeaupierre, formerly Russian Ambassador at Berlin. The Belle Poule frigate, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, the corvette Coquette, and the steamer Asmodée, sailed from Brest on the 16th, for Gibraltar. The Duke d'Aumale, who accompanies his brother, will there embark for Algiers, whilst the Prince de Joinville will proceed to Lisbon, and from thence to the Brazils, his presence at Rio Janeiro, according to rumour, not being unconnected with a projected marriage with a sister of the Emperor of the Brazils.

The changes in the command of the National Guards of the Seine department (Paris) are officially confirmed in Saturday's *Moniteur*. The Duke de Reggio succeeds Marshal Duke de Conegliano as Governor of the Invalides, and Marshal Count Gerard leaves the command of the National Guards to replace the Duke de Reggio as Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. Marshal Gerard has for successor Lieutenant-General Jacqueminot (a Deputy and one of the leaders of the Conservative party). Lieutenant-General Jacqueminot was long Chief of the Etat Major under Gerard. The ordonnances are dated October 21, and are countersigned by Marshal Soult (Duke de Dalmatie), President of the Council and Minister of War.

The *Moniteur* announces that a royal decree of the 5th instant grants rewards for the arrest of every individual who manufactures secretly, and sells without license, gunpowder. This ordonnance has reference to the machinations of the secret societies, which have lately caused the police authorities to be on the alert.

Lord Cowley had a long conference with M. Guizot on Saturday, on the subject, it was presumed, of the commercial treaty.

The Paris journals of Sunday comment with great severity on Lord Aberdeen's letter with regard to the right of search. It is evident that an attempt will be made in the Chamber of Deputies to compel the Government to annul the treaties of 1831 and 1833, by refusing to grant warrants to the English cruisers, and to demand from the English Government a new treaty similar to that which has been entered into with the United States

The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday were utterly destitute of news, being chiefly occupied with disquisitions on subjects of local interest merely. The review which was to have taken place on Monday was postponed on account of the weather, the King wishing to spare the soldiers the pelting of the pitiless storm. His Majesty arrived at the Tuileries at noon, and received the officers of the staff; a proof that his Majesty was not indisposed, as had been rumoured.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles states that a stranger of the very worst reputation has lately visited that town, from Brazil. During the voyage the individual in question remained so quiet that the passengers did not even suspect that they had such a companion on board. It was only on the arrival of the vessel, and when the cargo was being unshipped, that this terrible personage was observed. It was a serpent of the most dangerous kind, lying in a heap of Campeche wood. The operations of unloading were suspended, and no person has since ventured on board the vessel which contains so formidable a passenger. The approach of cold weather would, it was hoped, reduce this visitor to such a state as to enable him to be destroyed without danger to his captors.

SPAIN.—The *Heraldo* and *Posdata* of the 15th, Christino organs, appear in mourning, that day being the anniversary of the execution of General Diego Leon. The *Castellano*, *Correspondal*, and *Trono*, have articles on the shooting of this unfortunate insurgent, by no means flattering to the Regent. The church of St. Louis, where a mass was celebrated to the memory of Diego Leon, was crowded by *Moderados* of all ranks. It was reported that Espartero had resolved on prosecuting some of the journals which had attacked him so violently, as well as the *cura* of the parish, for not having informed the authorities that a religious manifestation was to take place.

The *Heraldo* states that a soldier was executed on the 14th, for having assassinated a traveller. He gave as a reason for the act, "that it was long since he had killed a man."

The Ministerial *Patriota* positively declares that no speech from the throne would be delivered on the opening of the Cortes.

The *Posdata* (Moderado) organ was found guilty on the 15th, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and 500 reals fine, by eight against four, of a libel on Senor Don Antonio Gonzalez, the ex-Minister, by accusing the latter of corruption.

A St. Sebastian correspondent writes on the 13th, that orders had been given by the Spanish Government to demolish the fort constructed by Lord John Hay on the heights commanding the Port of Passages. This order is general, and all field-works erected in Spain during the civil war are to be razed. Many people deprecate this sweeping proclamation; for by it Government deprives itself of many *points d'appui*. It may be that Espartero wishes to show the Spaniards that Queen Isabella relies more upon their affections than on the strength of fortifications. There may be another reason, viz. that these fortifications, if taken possession of by enemies, would serve to protect rebels and annoy legal subjects. As it is, many of them have afforded lurking-places to robbers.

The Madrid journals and letters of the 16th are almost without interest. They confirm all that has been said lately of the excessive penury of the Spanish Government, and mention that the Minister of Finance, on the 14th inst., endeavoured to revive the negotiations for a loan with some capitalists whose terms he had previously rejected. The attempt was unsuccessful; he was offered 5 per cent. less than in the first instance.

BELGIUM.—BRUSSELS, Oct. 20. -We learn, from good authority, that whatever may be the result of the commercial negotiations which are now on foot at Paris for a custom-house union between Belgium and France, King Leopold will leave the French capital about the 3rd or 4th of November, at the latest, so as to be at Brussels at least three days before the opening of the session of the Belgian Chambers. Scarcely a day passes without an exchange of despatches between the Belgian Ministry and his Majesty.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—On Wednesday, the 19th inst., an affair of honour took place upon the Belgian frontier, between Mr. P. Simpson, of Cloncorrick Castle, county of Leitrim, and Mr. H. Griffiths, Port Royal, county of Sligo, the former attended by Major Orde, Jamestown Lodge, the latter by Mr. R. Fawcett, Willsborough, Sligo. Upon the first exchange of shots, Mr. Simpson received a slight graze on the leg. The parties exchanged second shots without effect, when Mr. Fawcett withdrew his friend.

GERMANY.—We learn from the German papers that the works for the fortifications of Ulm and Germersheim are actively promoted by the Wirtemberg and Bavarian Governments.

The anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, and the bestowal of a free constitution on the free city of Frankfort, were duly celebrated on the 17th and 18th inst.

Great political agitation continued to reign in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Dr. Grune, a Prussian by birth, and editor of the opposition *Manheim Gazette*, had been expelled the Baden territory.

The *Cologne Gazette* has Berlin letters of the 16th, announcing that the Emperor of Russia had arrived on the 15th; but that his Imperial Majesty left instantly by a special train for Sans-Souci, where the King of Prussia was expecting him.

On the 10th inst., says a letter from Stettin, a steamer from Lubsin to Stettin, with about thirty workmen of the railroad on board, went down, and nearly all were drowned.

HAMBURG, Oct. 18.—The Post Office has just found out an extensive fraud by its boatman, who takes the ships' letters on board, by pocketing the postage. Some 6000 or 8000 letters have been destroyed in this way, and their non-arrival of course the means of detection.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 21.—We learn from Berlin that his Majesty the Count of Nassau left that city on the 17th to go to the Hague. We learn that the convention with Belgium was signed the day before yesterday by the respective plenipotentiaries, and that it now wants only the ratification to be binding on the two governments.—Oct. 22. There is no foundation for the report given in some foreign journals of a projected marriage between one of the Dutch princes and a French princess.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—A person (said to be an English missionary) went in a vigilante to the Breestraat, inhabited by the Jews, and distributed papers in the Hebrew and English languages, the object of which was to convert the Israelites to Christianity. The missionary was, however, not well received, and was obliged to take flight. We believe that we may affirm that this Englishman has already left the city.

RUSSIA.—WARSAW, Oct. 14.—His Majesty the Emperor went yesterday to the fortress of Nova Georgiewsk. Oct. 15.—The Emperor set out yesterday afternoon to return to St. Petersburg. His Majesty's brother, the Grand Duke Michael, arrived here last night. The Prince of Warsaw, who accompanied the Emperor to Nova Georgiewsk, returned yesterday, to receive the Grand Duke, in whose honour the city was illuminated.

THE EAST.—We have received advices from the East, brought by the Levant mail of the 21st inst. The dates are Constantinople and Alexandria the 7th inst., Smyrna the 9th, Athens the 11th, and Malta the 15th.

The Egyptian political news is of little interest. The Cyclops steamer left Alexandria on the 6th for Malta, having been replaced by the Medea. The Cameleon French steamer-of-war had arrived from Algiers, with pilgrims for Mecca. Ibrahim Pacha left Alexandria on the 27th ult. for Cairo, where Mehemet Ali, his father, who had been out at Mehemet Bey's, near Alexandria, was to join him about the 14th, a sign that the Viceroy was going to Upper Egypt to avoid diplomacy.

Our Alexandria correspondent mentions the discovery of a coal mine near Suez. When it is considered that £4 10s. per ton is now paid at that port for coal to supply the Bombay steamers, and that if it be supplied on the spot it will cost only 7s. or 8s. per ton, the magnitude of this discovery will be appreciated.

The accounts from Syria describe the outrages of the Albanians as being past all endurance, the Europeans being robbed or assaulted in the most barefaced manner.

There is no news of consequence from Malta. The Malta papers are making a grievance of the dismissal from the navy of Lieutenant Alston, of the Cambridge, tried and condemned by a Court-Martial on the 13th inst. for manifest indifference in the execution of the orders of his captain and commander, and for having been and abused a volunteer of the first class at Besika. The Court-Martial was composed of some of the most distinguished officers of the naval service.

The Great Liverpool left Malta on the 14th for Alexandria, to fetch the Bombay mail of October 1. The Ajaccio arrived at Malta on the 13th from Marseilles, with the London (India) mail of the 4th.

The Greek news is unimportant. The King and Queen were making the tour of the Cyclades in a war steamer, and were not expected in Athens before the end of October.

The news of a revolt in the island of Samos, given by the German papers, is not confirmed by the Levant advices, which are of a later date.

The Vanguard, after visiting Suda, Beyrout, Athens, Syra, Besika, and other places of interest, arrived at Corfu on the 22nd, *en route* to Malta.

From Constantinople we learn that the Ottoman Government is in possession of positive proofs that Prince Michael had excited the rebellion in Bulgaria, at the suggestions and instigations of the Russian Government.

Every mail from Constantinople brings additional evidence of the increasing influence of the Pacha of Egypt in Ottoman councils. Sami Pacha, who had been sent by the wily old viceroy to return his thanks for the appointment of Grand Vizier, had been extremely well received at the Turkish capital.

The quarantine establishment at Constantinople is to be transferred to the Dardanelles, a measure which will be productive of great annoyance and inconvenience.

The *Smyrna Journal* of the 9th states that the news from Persia continued to be of a pacific nature.

The Grand Vizier presided at a Council on the 3rd, to consider the reply of the representatives of the five great powers on the subject of the communication dated the 26th ult., made to them by the Porte, as to the government of the Lebanon. England, France, and Austria have protested, it is said, against the decision of the Porte.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By an arrival from the Cape of Good Hope we have papers to the 6th August, which bring news of the termination of the insurrection at Port Natal, and the return of part of the expedition under Lieut.-Colonel Cloete, after he had completed the pacification of the colony. The emigrant farmers having made a solemn declaration of their submission to the Queen; having released the prisoners, whether soldiers or civilians; having given up the cannon captured, as well as that belonging to themselves; and having restored all public as well as private property seized by them; the lieut.-colonel granted a general amnesty, or free pardon, to all persons who might have been engaged in resistance to her Majesty's troops and authorities, with the exception of the ringleaders. Prinsio, A. W. Pretorius, J. J. Burger, M. Van Breda, and S. Van Breda. All private property to be respected, and the emigrant farmers to be allowed to return and keep possession of their farms. The existing administration and civil institutions to be retained till the pleasure of her Majesty should be made known. The arrival at Simon's Bay, *en route* for Graham's Town and Cape Town, of a part of the troops employed in this arduous service furnished occasion for much congratulation, and a testimonial of some kind to mark the sense entertained by the colonists of the admirable conduct of the party was, it appears, in contemplation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ARUNDEL.—THE ARUNDEL BANK.—Monday a meeting of creditors in this bankruptcy took place at Arundel, for proof of debts, audit of accounts, and declaration of a dividend. The auditing of the assignees' accounts, since the last dividend meeting, was then gone into. On the joint estate the accounts showed a balance in hand amounting to £8206 8s. 5d., out of which a dividend of 4s. in the pound was declared, making on the joint estate 14s. in the pound. On the separate estates of both the bankrupts 20s. in the pound has been paid.

BRIGHTON.—DREADFUL STORM.—During the whole of Saturday last Brighton was visited by a tremendous storm of wind and rain. From twelve to three o'clock it blew a dreadful hurricane, and the greatest anxiety existed amongst the fishermen, as a number of boats were out at sea, and it was thought impossible that they could weather the storm. Two boulden boats, with two men in each of them, endeavoured to enter Newhaven harbour, but in their attempt went down, within a short distance of the shore, and the four men perished in sight of a number of persons who had assembled on the pier, but were unable to render the slightest assistance. In the course of Sunday the whole of the Brighton fishermen returned home; they fortunately succeeded in running ashore in various parts of the coast between Brighton and Worthing. The poor fellows' boats were almost knocked to pieces.

A young man named Treherne, whose father has carried on the business of an upholsterer in Oxford-street, London, for more than twenty years, underwent an examination on Monday before the bench of magistrates in Brighton, charged with stealing five £5 notes of the Bank of England from the Crown Inn in Grafton-street, where he lodged. The prisoner was committed for trial.

CHELMSFORD.—Little Coggeshall, in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, was last week the scene of a very interesting spectacle—the lying in state and funeral of a gipsy girl, named Cecilia Chilcott, who was said to be a very beautiful creature, and of great distinction and consideration amongst her tribe. No expense was spared in giving splendour and effect to the obsequies, which were attended by upwards of 5000 persons. The watch of the deceased and a purse of money were deposited beside her corpse in the coffin.

CHELTENHAM.—THE NORTHLEACH CASE. ADJOURNED INQUEST.—At eleven o'clock on Wednesday the jury proceeded in the custody of the officer left in charge of them to the Bellevue Hotel, where the coroner was, and delivered the following verdict:—"That Charles Beale died of disease of the lungs, brought on and aggravated by the punishment and mode of treatment he received whilst a prisoner in Northleach House of Correction, and the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surgeon, Bedwell, and the under-turnkey, Harding." A memorial to the Secretary of State, Sir James Graham, praying him to cause an investigation into the treatment of prisoners confined in, and the discipline of Northleach House of Correction, and the other prisons of the county, was signed by all the jurors, and was to be forwarded by the next mail to the Home Office.

CHELTENHAM.—A daring robbery was committed between this place and Brunington last week on the person of a man named Elret, a clerk in the Stavely Iron Works, whom the villains deprived of a quantity of gold and silver, and maltreated in a shocking manner. Three men have been since apprehended on suspicion, and fully committed for trial.

COLCHESTER FAIR.—For the last twenty years there has not been so little business transacted as at this fair on Thursday week. Out of 8500 sheep and lambs penned, no more than about 1500 changed hands, and the sales effected were at such prices that the dealers sustained a considerable loss. Several dealers left the field without even an offer for their sheep.

DOVER.—Saturday and Sunday the weather was very boisterous, with heavy showers of rain and hail. On Saturday afternoon it blew a perfect hurricane from the west, and the packets from Calais and Boulogne were, in consequence of the heavy swell, unable to enter the harbour. Same day an inquest was held on the body of a young female, a stranger, who had poisoned herself on the previous night by swallowing laudanum, when the somewhat extraordinary verdict of "*Felo de se*" was returned—amongst the arrivals were the Marchioness of Douro and suite, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Judge Ball and family, Sir E. Smith and family, Viscount St. Vincent, Viscount Tamworth, Major-General and Mrs. Arnold, Colonel Chichester and family, and Major Cox and suite.

DURHAM.—A stranger, who stopped at the Temperance Hotel, in the city of Durham, committed suicide last week by cutting his throat in the bedroom where he slept. George Moukhouse, butcher, stated that he saw deceased on the preceding night, and showed him to the hotel. Witness inquired as to how far he came, and deceased replied from Hull, and that he had not tasted anything for two days. He appeared to be very depressed in his mind. Verdict—"Temporary derangement, from want of the common necessaries of life."

HEREFORD OCTOBER FAIR.—We do not remember to have ever witnessed so large a number of Hereford cattle in this city, with so few inferior animals among them, as we witnessed on Thursday se'nnight; nearly every street was crowded with the most splendid description of stock. Nevertheless, we hear on all hands that it was one of the worst fairs that has been held in Hereford for the last twenty years.

HULL.—At the Hull sessions, on Thursday se'nnight, Francis Fortune, late cashier of the Agricultural Bank at Hull, was found guilty of having stolen a parcel containing £870, in bank notes, which he had been entrusted to take to the post-office at Hull, to send to York, in July last. He was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

ISLE OF THANET.—The anniversary meeting of the proprietors of the steam-vessels, shipowners, merchants, and agriculturists, took place at Ramsgate-gardens, in the centre of the Isle of Thanet; John Wilkin, Esq., in the chair. The dinner was served up in excellent style by Mr. Cramp, the lessee of the gardens. About eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner, among whom were many of the most respectable inhabitants of the island.

LANCASTER. FIRE ON THE LANCASTER RAILWAY.—On Wednesday night, as the mail train was passing from Lancaster to Preston, a spark or flake of fire from the engine fell upon the top of the third carriage, and ignited the cover thrown over the luggage. Damage to the amount of £300 was done to the property upon the carriage, but the flames were extinguished before they communicated any further.

LEAMINGTON.—This fashionable watering place is fast filling with company; and the winter galeties and amusements will commence immediately and continue throughout the season. Among the attractions of this nature during the ensuing month of November may be mentioned the morning and evening concerts, at which Thalberg, Signor and Madame Ronconi, Mrs. A. Toulmin, and John Parry, will perform.

LEEDS.—We understand that the magistrates of this borough have received an intimation from Government that all the military and other expenses connected with the late riots, incurred within the borough, will be defrayed by the Government, except the payment of the police and special constables. A special county rate to the amount of £2000 was laid at the West Riding Sessions at Knaresborough on Tuesday, to defray the extraordinary expenses connected with the riots in the West Riding. The cost of the late Bolton insurrection will form no inconsiderable item in the next year's budget.

LEICESTER.—On Saturday last George Copser was charged before the Rev. J. P. Newby, at the County-office, Leicester, with stabbing John Kenny, his uncle, with intent to murder him. The prosecutor owns some houses at Wherstone, one of which the prisoner had occupied for some years without paying any rent, and having at length issued a warrant of distress, he went to have it executed, when his nephew no sooner caught sight of him than he rushed towards and stabbed him in the left side with a clasp-knife, inflicting a wound three inches in depth and an inch and a half in width, penetrating through a fustian coat, waistcoat, and belt. The prisoner had withdrawn the knife, and was in the act of repeating the blow, when his arm was arrested by another person of the name of Copser, who secured the prisoner. Medical assistance was forthwith procured, and the attendant said, that, had not the knife taken an oblique direction, death must have been instantaneous. The prisoner was fully committed to the assizes on the capital charge.

LIVERPOOL.—CHARGE OF ARSON.—A limeburner, of Liverpool, named Thomas Henry, has been twice examined at the police court

of that town, upon the charge of having set fire to his own shop, and stands remanded for a third examination. The case at present only amounts to one of suspicion. The accused had premises insured for £1000 in the Phœnix, and immediately made a claim for the full amount of his policy. Some discrepancies were shown between his statements to the officers and to the insurance agents, and it was testified that his stock and furniture were of little value; neither were the remnants of the goods burned such as he had represented his stock to consist of.

MARGATE.—So vast and unprecedented have been the shoals of herrings this season upon our coast, that the Jane, one of our fishing smacks, arrived at the jetty on Sunday morning, with a cargo of the miraculous number of 50,000; the whole of which the crew disposed of to a fish-curer for £50, being less than a farthing each.

MONMOUTH.—A flock of wild geese were seen at Hadnock on Monday last, flying in a southerly direction. We believe it to be a very unusual circumstance at this period of the year. Snow fell at Monmouth and its neighbourhood on Wednesday evening.

NOTTINGHAM. FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lamentable and fatal accident occurred near Chesterfield on Friday se'nnight to Mr. George Stirling, a respectable inhabitant of Nottingham. On Friday night he started from the George Hotel, Sheffield, in a state of intoxication, against the advice of his friends. He got through Chesterfield safe, but about a mile from that town was thrown out with great violence on to the road. The wheel had gone over a heap of macadamizing stones. He had just strength left to crawl to an adjoining house and crave admittance; but it being a lonely place, and they thinking it was a *ruse* of some robber to get in, refused to open the door, and the unfortunate man lay upon the road four hours in the greatest suffering before he was discovered. He never spoke after he was found, and died shortly afterwards.

OLDHAM.—On Thursday se'nnight Gen. Sir Thos. Arbuthnot, and Major-General Sir William Warre, visited Oldham, and had an interview with the magistrates and head constables, for the purpose of inquiring in what respect the late strike has affected the conditions of the working class of Oldham, &c. Amongst the military officers at present stationed in Oldham is a nephew of Sir Robert Peel and a son of Colonel Sibthorp.

WARRINGTON.—On Monday morning Edward Knight, well known in Warrington, Lancashire, as the landlord of the Eagle and Child, and as a confidential servant to Messrs. Smith and Dutton, maltsters, was placed at the bar of the police-court, charged with embezzling various sums of money to the amount of nearly £1000, the property of his employers. He had been apprehended at Wigton, in Cumberland. Having absconded from Warrington on the 2nd of September, he then set up in the business in the name of Pickering, at Wigton. He was fully committed for trial.

IRELAND.

CLARE.—Jonas Studdert, Esq., of Atlantic Lodge, Kilkee, captured an enormous shark on the western coast of Clare on Saturday last. It was with great peril and amid terrific difficulties that he and his men succeeded in bringing the animal safe to shore. He at once forwarded it to Kilrush, for Limerick, to be prepared and deposited in the museum of the Philosophical and Literary Society.

COLERAINE.—Two candidates have now formally addressed the electors of Coleraine, namely, Sir Henry Hervey Bruce and Dr. Boyd, both on Conservative principles.

DUBLIN.—Mr. Baron Pennefather has sustained a domestic affliction in the decease of Mrs. Pennefather, who died on Tuesday, the 18th inst., after a long illness, at Arley Cottage, the seat of her son-in-law, the Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell, in the 64th year of her age, and 45th of her wedded life.

The price of the 4lb. loaf, of first quality, in Dublin, is 7d.; second quality, 6d.

The works upon the new line of railway (to be travelled over by atmospheric propulsion), from Kingstown to Dalkey, are proceeding with great rapidity, and several hundred men are daily employed in sinking and clearing the road.

At the head police-office, Robert Lyndsay Crawford, who claims to be entitled to the earldom of Crawford and Lyndsay, was brought up in the custody of a policeman, charged with having returned from transportation before the period specified by his sentence had expired. The prisoner was fully identified by Mr. Lambert, the governor of Enniskillen gaol, and late governor of the hulk. The magistrates committed the prisoner for trial.

The Marquis of Drogheda entered Trinity College during the present term. His lordship, who is in his 17th year, is the first *nobilis*, or *filius nobilis*, who has been a student here for many years—the last members of the nobility who received their education in our University having been Lord Mountmorres and Adair and the Hon. Randal Plunkett.

DUBLIN.—We learn from a well-informed quarter that Sir Robert Peel, in reply to representations made on behalf of the "Church Education Society"—which is patronised by Primate Beresford—has stated his unwillingness to interfere with the national system of education, established upon the basis laid down by Lord Stanley, when Chief Secretary for Ireland. But the Premier also intimated that he was disposed favourably to consider an application from the "Church Education Society" for a separate grant of small amount, with the distinct understanding, however, that the national system should be continued to be administered in the present form.

The new Bishop of Meath (Dr. Stopford) is cousin to the Duke of Buccleuch.

The annual meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland will be held this year on Tuesday, the 8th of November next, in Dublin.

Sir Edward Sugden, accompanied by Lady Sugden, and other members of his family, arrived at his residence in Stephen's Green on Sunday last.

Col. Acton, M.P., C. B. Baldwin, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen, members of a deputation, attended a meeting in Drogheda, on Thursday, with a view to establishing a branch of the London and Dublin bank in that town.

KILKENNY.—An alarming accident occurred at the residence of Captain Helsham, in Kilkenny, on Monday evening. Three of his children were playing in his dressing-room, where there was a fire, and having got access to a powder-horn filled with powder, commenced amusing themselves by igniting small portions of it. A spark, however, reached the interior of the horn, when a tremendous explosion took place, which was heard at a great distance. A table, at which the children were gathered, was driven to the extremity of the room; one child was dreadfully scalded in the arm, and another lacerated seriously in the hand; nevertheless, their escape with life under the circumstances was almost miraculous.

SCOTLAND.

BUTTESHIRE.—We understand that the Hon. James A. Wortley, third son of Lord Wharncliffe, will come forward for the representation of this county, vacant by the death of the Lord Advocate.

EDINBURGH.—ASSEMBLY HALL STEEPLE.—The last stone of the spire of this superb and towering edifice was fixed in its place about half-past three o'clock on Friday se'nnight, and the event was announced by five or six workmen at the top, who stood up on their topping he gat, lifted their caps, and gave three loud cheers. The vane, which is ten feet high, and in the form of a cross, was placed on the top on Monday morning.

PAISLEY.—ATTEMPTED PRISON-BREAKING.—On Saturday morning an attempt was detected to smuggle a parcel, containing gaol-breaking instruments, into Paisley prison. The parcel was neatly made up, and consisted of saw-blades for cutting iron, and some other things, with a letter accompanying them, containing directions for their use, and for guiding the conduct of the prisoner when he made his escape. The package was addressed to a prisoner of the name of Young, who is commonly denominated the "Laird," and who is at present under sentence of transportation. The letter was evidently written by a companion in crime, and subscribed with a slang signature.

Mr. Smith, of Deanston, is commissioned by a son of the Duke of Dalmatia, Marshal Soult, to send to him from Scotland a considerable number of breeding stock, to consist both of cattle and sheep.

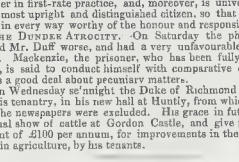
PRESBYTERY OF STRATHBOGIE.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Strathbogie on Wednesday se'nnight, the Rev. D. Dewar, of Bellie, gave so far obedience to the Presbytery's citation as to appear before them. The reverend gentleman, however, instead of answering to the complaints against him, gave in a protest denying the status of the Presbytery, and its competency to deal with him, and upon this protest took instruments in the hands of the Presbytery clerk. It is understood that Mr. Dewar acted by legal advice from head-quarters. Mr. Dewar was again cited to appear before the Presbytery on the 9th of November, to answer to the complaints against him; and a new complaint was given in, charging him with having intruded himself on a late occasion into the parish of Rhynie.

CAPTURE OF WHALES IN LOCHRYAN.—On Wednesday week two whales of the hottle-nose species were seen disporting themselves in the loch, but no one was found adventurous enough to attempt the capture of the polar visitors till they approached Wig Bay, the scene of destruction to some of their congeners on more than one occasion within the last three years. They were first observed approaching the bay, by a son of Mr. Robertson, farmer, Clendrie, who on being informed of the circumstance, as he was *par excellence* the whaler of Lochryan, immediately equipped himself with musket and balls, and hastened to the shore, where he procured a boat, and with two men boldly launched out toward the monsters of the deep. Captain Osborn, of the Hero, Mr. Robertson's son, and another man, took a second boat, and proceeded to the assistance of Mr. Robertson, who soon put three balls into the larger whale, and one into the smaller. The large fish, evidently wounded in a vital part, immediately made for the shore, where it soon expired; but the small one was not to be so easily mastered, and passing under the boat in which Captain Osborn was, upset it; but fortunately the crew escaped with a good ducking and fright. This fish too, however, got on shore, where it floundered about, lashing the water into foam for more than an hour. It was ultimately despatched with knives, &c. Mr. Robertson, with the aid of his horses and about 50 men, got the animals drawn on shore, where they were soon cut up, and 16 barrels of blubber taken from them. The value of the blubber alone is between £30 and £40; and the carcases are very valuable as manure. Our readers may remember that two whales were captured in the same bay, by Mr. Robertson, three years ago. From these 190 gallons of oil were obtained, and it is expected that more will be got from the two now taken. The larger whale was 27 feet in length, by 16 in girth, the tail 8 feet in breadth; and the smaller one 18 feet by 12. An old woman, on hearing of Mr. Robertson's fortunate capture, observed to him, "Weel, Clendrie, the Lord put it into your head to get up a subscription for the puir lately, for a pickle meal; but noo, he has put it in your power to gie them some licht in the dark winter nights."

SCOTTISH LAW CHANGES.—Amongst the changes already announced, it is rumoured that the Government have it in contemplation to raise Patrick Robertson, Esq., advocate, to the bench. He is a lawyer in first-rate practice, and, moreover, is universally esteemed as a most upright and distinguished citizen, so that all will consider him in every way worthy of the honour and responsibility.

THE DUNDEE ATROCITY.—On Saturday the physicians considered Mr. Duff worse, and had a very unfavourable opinion of his case. Mackenzie, the prisoner, who has been fully committed for trial, is said to conduct himself with comparative composure, and talks a good deal about pecuniary matters.

On Wednesday se'nnight the Duke of Richmond dined about 200 of his tenantry, in his new hall at Huntly, from which the reporters for the newspapers were excluded. His grace is in future to hold an annual show of cattle at Gordon Castle, and give premiums to the extent of £100 per annum, for improvements in the breed of cattle, and in agriculture, by his tenants.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 22.—The Resistance troop ship, Commander Patey, arrived on Tuesday, from Quebec, with the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards. The Resistance came into harbour, and this morning the Guards disembarked, and proceeded by railway to London. The Calcutta, 84, arrived at Quebec the day the Resistance sailed, on the 1st of October, and will bring home the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards. The following is the list of officers who came home in the Resistance:—Colonel C. F. R. Lascelles, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Crauford; Captains C. W. Ridley, Hon. W. Leveson, C. A. Lewis, R. B. Coulson, R. H. Gunn; Lieutenants H. B. Powell, J. T. Oswald, J. Reeve, R. Bradford; Captain Hon. J. Lindsay, Adjutant; Assistant Surgeons E. G. Blenkins and C. R. Nicoll; Quartermaster C. [illegible]; other with 23 Sergeants, 14 Grammers, 550 rank and file, one private [illegible] women, 40 children total, 710.

The Racer, 16, Commander Harvey, arrived this morning from Quebec, which she left on the 8th ult., and on the following day passed the Calcutta going up the St. Lawrence; and on the same night, at midnight, passed a man-of-war frigate, which must have been the Pique, of 36 guns. Colonel Codrington, of the Coldstream Guards, came home passenger in the Racer.

The Volcano steamer, Lieut. Featherstone, arrived on Thursday from [illegible] and Hollins. She left the former place on the 22nd of September, [illegible] after on a visit of October. Captain Denison, of the Royal Regiment, returned in her. Lieut. Cumberlege, of the 64th Regiment, was also a passenger.

The old Sans Pareil, of 80 guns, long used as a sheer hulk, at Plymouth, has been broken up.

The Belgian steamer, British Queen, was not to leave New York till the 10th or 12th instant.

The Java transport, Lieut. Imrie, agent, now in the harbour, is to take out to the Cape of Good Hope the 91st Regiment, and recruits for other corps in that island; she will then proceed onwards to China, with [illegible] for the expedition.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants—W. G. Buchanan and Dougl[illegible] to the St. Vincent; Donald Mc. L. M'Kenzie and H. B. Beresford to the Excellent; Charles Seaver to the Shearwater. Surgeons—Dr. Alexander Stuart, from the Orestes to Haslar Hospital; John Andrews to the Orestes, vice Stuart. Mas[illegible]ones Matthews (from the Queen) to be Acting Second [illegible] Musshipman—F. P[illegible] Owen to the St. Vincent, Volage, [illegible] Peters to the Warspite.

DEVONPORT, Oct. 24.—The Thunderer, 84, Captain D. Pri[illegible] is yet at anchor in the Sound. Her defects are ordered to be repaired [illegible] present at Devonport. The party of workmen [illegible] until they are [illegible] Her destination is not known, but it is supposed to be Halifax or Quebec. Lieutenant Colin C. A. Kane is appointed [illegible]

WOOLWICH, Oct. 25.—The Dee steam-vessel, Master [illegible] Driver, is expected to sail from Woolwich about the last [illegible] for the West Indies, and will embark at the Dockyard here Captain Trevor's company, 2nd battalion, and other troops from the Island of Mauritius, for a passage to Barbadoes, to relieve Major Haultain's company, 77th [illegible] and Captain Griffith's company, 3rd battalion, then [illegible] station having expired. The former having left Woolwich on the 8th of March, and the latter on the 1st of May, 1837, rendering their services in the West Indies about nine years and a half.

The Salmon, Arab ship-of-war, undergoing a complete renovation in the basin in the Woolwich Dockyard, is now nearly completed, and is expected to sail about the end of next week. This is the vessel which brought the beautiful little horse and other presents from the Imaum of Muscat to her Majesty some time ago. The Imaum or mate has got married to an Englishwoman and [illegible] this country, and the Sultan or native captain went to the parish church of Woolwich this morning to be married to a young girl from Deptford, with whom he had become acquainted at the time his vessel was lying there. The Rev. Mr. Greenlaw put several questions to the girl, and ascertained that she was an orphan, and had no relations alive, and, therefore, he at once declined to perform the ceremony, as the bridegroom could not speak one word of English. In answer to a question put by the pilot captain, one of the natives stated that the Sultan had two wives in his own country already.

The Rhadamanthus steam-vessel, Master Commander Thomas Low, arrived at Woolwich at five o'clock this afternoon from St. Petersburg, and has brought despatches from the Court of Russia, which were immediately forwarded to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MINING EXPERIMENTS AT CHATHAM.—Some very interesting experiments, illustrating the methods of blowing up stockades, bridges, counterscarps, &c., and also exhibiting the mode of attack with hand grenades, &c., were exhibited on Wednesday on the ordnance ground for field practice at Chatham. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, there was a large company of spectators assembled, and a very strong muster of military men. The whole of the arrangements were under the direction of Sir Frederick Smith, Lieutenant Colonel of the Engineers, to whom it is only justice to say that they were excellent, both for the practice intended to be afforded to the military employed, and for the facility given to the public of witnessing what was going forward.

Three squadrons of the 4th Light Dragoons, consisting of 350 men, have arrived at Brighton from Canterbury. The officer chief in command is Colonel Daly. The 19th Foot have taken their departure from the same place.

Monday the four-company depot of the 99th Regiment marched from Chatham to Sheerness; the 77th depot from Sheerness to Tilbury Fort; and the 75th at Tilbury Fort are ordered to Chatham. Wednesday the 97th depot, 600 strong, under the command of Captain Colvel, marched into their barracks; they are under orders to embark for the Mauritius. 500 rank and file belonging to the 98th Regiment will embark for Bombay the beginning of next month.

Henry Franklin, Esq., surgeon, has been appointed Deputy Inspector-General of the Forces at Bombay.

No definite arrangements have yet been made for filling up the vacant colonelcies occasioned by the decease of General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole and Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyon; but we believe the Commander-in-Chief intends removing Sir John Maclean from the 60th to the 27th Regiment, and that Lieutenant-General Middlemore and Major-General Reeves will succeed to the vacated offices.

THE GUARDS FROM CANADA.—The 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, 800 strong, arrived on Saturday last at the Wellington barracks, Birdcage-walk. The men appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—We have seen letters from Bombay which state that the greatest difficulty was experienced there to quarter the regiments lately arrived. The rains were at their height when the 28th, 78th, and 86th, with numerous detachments for the other regiments in the Presidency, landed at Bombay. Part of the 28th are quartered on the Island of Colaba, and part in the Fort of Bombay; the 78th had been marched up to Poona, and the 86th were huddled together in the barracks at Colaba, where the men were suffering severely from cholera morbus. As soon as the season would admit, the troops were to embark for Scinde. Sir George Arthur, the Governor, had quite recovered and was deeply engaged in investigating the affairs of the late expedition. Sir Thomas M'Mahon and Sir Charles Napier were making arrangements for the army about to be assembled in Scinde; which we learn with pleasure is to be equipped in a superior manner, and that nothing will be spared to make the force perfectly efficient and worthy of their able and zealous commander.

We are led to understand that it is the intention of government to place all available disposable pensioners, who are willing to assist the civil authorities, under drill at stated intervals: and that arms and accoutrements for 200 of these aged veterans are shortly expected at the barracks in Birmingham. This is as it ought to be: a force like this upon the spot is worth ten times a greater one at the distance of forty miles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BRIDPORT, Oct. 21.—The Mayflower, from Jersey, after taking in ballast, fell over and filled, but has righted, without sustaining much damage.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Evelina, of Dunkirk, from St. Pierre, Martinique, was wrecked near Fort Royal on the 1st ult.

BERWICK, Oct. 20.—The schooner Betsy Ann Deas, from Shields to Dundee, got on the rocks at Eyemouth in a gale on the 18th inst., and has become a total wreck. Crew saved, with part of materials.

FORELAND, Oct. 18.—It has blown a gale from the northward the greater part of to-day. The Good Intent, of this port, arrived here from Aberdeen, got on the rocks, and is expected to become a wreck. The Favourite, Sunderland, which took fire on the 13th inst., had it extinguished, but it has again broken out, and it is expected the vessel will be consumed. The William, of Sunderland, in taking the harbour struck on the rocks at the mouth, but got off with little damage.

The Jane and Emma, from South Australia, landed by a pilot-boat off Brighton, four boxes of specie and newspapers. In consequence of the regular mail coach being taken off, and the mail-bag conveyed in a cart from Brighton to London, it was necessary to hire a special conveyance for the bags.

DEAL, Oct. 23.—The Mandingo, from London to Jamaica, and the Venice, bound to Genoa, in running for the Downs, got ashore between Deal and Walmer Castle, but were assisted off with loss of rudder, &c., and proceeded to Ramsgate. His Belgian Majesty's brig Comte de Flandre, put back from Beachy Head, with loss of foremast, &c., and proceeded to Ramsgate. A water cask, marked Nassau, has been washed on shore.

RAMSGATE, Oct. 23. The Diligence, from Newport to Stockton, has put in here leaky, with loss of bowsprit, &c., and other damage, having been in contact with the Hope Emma, from Hoodstone. The Fame, from Ramoski to London, is totally lost on the Goodwin Sands: crew saved.

LYDD, Oct. 23.—The Rebecca and Eliza, of Newcastle, from Rouen, in ballast, got on the bar Beverley, and is expected to go to pieces: the cargo ashore this evening during a gale, and are expected to become total wrecks.

HARWICH, Oct. 22. The barque, City of Jerusalem, from London, foundered during a gale: crew saved.

COWES, Oct. 23.—The Laddell, from Quebec, arrived in the Channel, 20th inst.: has the crew of a Dutch ship on board which had foundered at sea.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—The schooner Charles Cobbs, from Senegal, laden with gum, went on shore on Burbo Bank, off this port, early this morning. She has filled with water, and will become a total wreck. Crew taken off the bank by H. M. steam-vessel ——, hence to Dublin, with the mails, and afterwards transferred to the Magazine life-boat, which landed them safely at Liverpool. It was blowing fresh at the time from the northward.

BERMUDA, Oct. 20.—The Havre, M'Kown, of New Orleans, lying in this port ready for sea, bound for New Orleans, took fire this morning, is now burning, and it is said will be entirely consumed. The masts and rigging have been cut away and saved.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 23.—It has blown a gale from W.S.W. to N.W., with heavy squalls, for the last 36 hours. 1 P.M., wind at N.W., heavy squalls. A brig or schooner, with stern above water, was passed on the 20th inst. by the June and Betsy, arrived here.

BRISTOL, Oct. 22.—The Pacquet, arrived here from Zante, passed on the 3d inst. the wreck of a vessel (supposed to be foreign), bottom up, off Cape de Gatt.

The following whalers have arrived in the Downs: The Defiance, Resolution, and Recovery, all from the South Seas.

HAVRE, Oct. 24.—A French brig (supposed the Victorine), from Marseilles to Rouen, is totally lost near here: crew saved.

CHESTER, Oct. 25.—The St. James sailed from the Clyde for Quebec on the 21st April, and has not since been heard of.

DOVER, Oct. 25. The long-boat of the Hope of London, lost on the Goodwin Sands, has been picked up and landed here.

HASTINGS, Oct. 25. The Watt of Plymouth, from Quebec, laden with timber, has gone ashore on the Bonder bank, Eastbourne, and expected to become a wreck: crew saved. The vessel had been picked up at sea, and six men and one boy put on board to navigate her.

ILFRACOMBE, Oct. 21.—The boat of the William Wilberforce have been found under the cliffs, stove to pieces.

PADSTOW, Oct. 24. The Timbuctoo, from Africa to Bristol, was driven on shore yesterday at Port Isaac, during a heavy gale at N.N.W., and is injured: crew saved.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 13. The Henrietta schooner, of Rotterdam, got in contact with a Spanish or Italian brig (unknown) on the 30th ult., and carried away the bowsprit, &c. The former, it is supposed, bore up for Carthagena, and the latter was subsequently discovered a wreck by the Edmund Castle, arrived here. The wreck of a large vessel of about 350 tons name unknown, on her beam-ends, sails in the water as if upset in a squall, long-boat in its place, but no boat astern, was passed off Cape de Gatt on the 1st inst., by the Fortuna, arrived here. The Belina, from Marseilles to Cork, put in here on the 10th inst., leaky.

SHIPWRECKS OF RAMSGATE.—On Saturday morning last, at nearly one, the town of Ramsgate was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement on account of two large vessels being wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, during the storm which raged furiously the whole night from the south-west, unequalled in violence since the hurricane of November, 1824. The first proved to be a barque called the Hope, belonging to London, commanded by Captain Steel, on her homeward voyage from Quebec. She had struck on the outside of the Goodwin sands. It appears, from the accounts given by the crew, that the ship struck shortly after midnight, when running for the mouth of the Thames. The wreck has since entirely disappeared. Her loss is estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000. The crew were all saved. The other wreck was a barque, nearly of the same size, named the Nancy. It took place close to the Light of all Nations. Much is reported to have been destroyed about the same time: it was supposed by the ship passing over it. From the fact of the boats being still attached to the wreck, there is little doubt but the entire of her crew perished, as none of them have since been heard of. The ship is valued at £8000.

NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday an imposing ceremony took place at the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church, at Woolwich, on ground granted for that purpose by the Board of Ordnance. The new church is dedicated to St. Peter, and the ground was consecrated by Dr. Griffiths, titular bishop of the London district.

CATCHING A WHALE, OFF DEPTFORD PIER.

A WHALE SPECIES IN THE THAMES.—On Sunday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, several watermen on duty at Bell-water-gate, near the Deptford pier, observed a huge dark substance projecting above the surface of the river. The animal was moving down the river between the pier and the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital-ship. Five of them put off in their boat, and one of them, armed with a large bearded spear, commenced the attack upon the monster, which soon showed symptoms of weakness, and threw up large quantities of water from the aperture on its back. The other boats surrounded the animal and pushed it along with their boat-hooks close under the pier, where they finally despatched him, and with strong cords and pullies raised him, with much difficulty, upon the pier. In a short time afterwards such immense numbers of persons congregated to gratify their curiosity, that Mr John Taylor, the high constable of Deptford, was compelled to call for the aid of the R division of the police to keep order. The fortunate captors, having measured him, state that his total length is 14 feet 5 inches, and that he weighs about two tons. His mouth is 3 feet 10 inches long, and his tail measures the same length from point to point. (The following sketch of the monster was taken by our artist on the spot.) At daybreak on Monday morning, a large number of carriages being procured, this enormous fish was, after great labour and time, removed, and secured by chains to it, and conveyed, by means of several horses, to the premises adjoining Mr. Williams's, the Bull and Butcher, Old Kingstreet, and placed upon a stand erected for the purpose. The animal is what is known by persons accustomed to the whale fishery as a fin back or fin fish. The following is an accurate description of the prize:—The fin fish is as long as a whale, but is two-thirds less in bulk. It is distinguished by a fin on its back next the tail, and by spouting up the water more violently and higher than the whale. The bunch on the head is divided according to its length, that is, at the blowing-hole through which it spouts the water. The back, which is black, is more straight than that of the whale, and the lips are of a brown colour, appearing like a twisted rope. The whalebone hangs from the upper lip, as it does in the whale; but it does not hang out of the mouth at the sides, as in that animal. The colour is like that of a tench, and is of a perfectly india-rubber texture; the body is long and slender, and not so fat as the whale, for which he is generally neglected. He is much more dangerous to kill than a whale, because his motion is quicker, and he beats more with his tail, so that seamen dare not approach too near in their boats. The tail is flat, like that of a whale, and he seldom appears until the whale is gone off. The belly is of a white colour. He is supposed to have gone blind in the river while in pursuit of herrings.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CAISSON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—The destruction of the caisson lately formed on the Goodwin Sands, by Mr. W. Bush, and the loss of life which attended the event, are a subject of much regret to the commercial body. Great benefit to the public, especially the shipping and trading interest, had been anticipated from Mr. Bush's contrivance; and the circumstance that it should have been run foul of and annihilated by that for the protection of which it was invented, namely, a ship in distress, is rather an aggravation of the disappointment felt at the unfortunate issue of Mr. Bush's active and persevering exertions in bringing his undertaking to the requisite point of efficiency. The merits of the work, as a practical instance of what may be attained by the application of genius and science to objects of this nature, are in no way touched by the calamity just communicated from Deal, regarding the embryo "Light of all Nations." The caisson has, it seems, totally disappeared.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING.—A few days since, on the arrival of the Caledonia steam-ship off Horselydown, two custom-house officers, named James Jordan and Henry Bayley, who had received information that an attempt would be made to run a great quantity of contraband goods ashore, boarded the vessel, and after a very diligent search succeeded in seizing a large quantity of tobacco and cigars. The net weight of the tobacco, which was of a very superior description, was 500lb., and of the cigars 176lb., the whole of which, being foreign manufacture, was liable to a duty of 9s. 6d. per lb. The Caledonia, which has become liable to forfeiture under the law of Customs, was put under seizure by the revenue officers, but has been since restored to her owners (the General Steam Navigation Company), on their giving bond to pay any fine that may be imposed.

EXPLOSION AT THE CITY GAS WORKS.—On Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, an immense body of flames and smoke, which had the appearance of a burning volcano, was seen issuing from a portion of the City Gas-works, which is situate near the bridge. The alarm quickly spread, and the engines from Farringdon-street and other stations were seen in attendance; neither the firemen, however, nor any other person were permitted to enter the premises. On inquiry it was ascertained that the apparent conflagration rose from an escape of gas from one of the cast-iron retorts which had burst, having ignited. The flame continued for about half an hour, when it gradually disappeared, without any material damage having been sustained.

"The King will knight you," said Anson to Campbell, as they were proceeding to Court. "I ken nae use that will be to me," was the reply. "But your lady might like it," said Anson. "Weel, then," rejoined Campbell, "his Majesty may knight her if he pleases."—*Memoirs of Keppel.*

VACANCY IN THE COURT OF ALDERMEN.—The death of Sir John Cowan, Bart., occasions a vacancy in the Court of Aldermen, which, it is rumoured, will probably be filled by Mr. Pilcher, the present sheriff.

FARRINGDON-STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—It is not expected that the buildings to be erected in the new Farringdon-street will be commenced before the ensuing spring, for which purpose two plots of ground have been taken by contractors. The houses are to be second-rate, having a frontage of about 18 feet, by a depth varying from 50 to 60 feet. They are all to be of a similar elevation, and to be erected according to plans and specifications at the Office of Works, Guildhall. During the next session of Parliament it is intended to apply for an act empowering the commissioners appointed to carry into effect the City improvements to extend the line of street to Cow-cross, by which there will be an open communication with Clerkenwell-green, and from thence to Islington, and which will be the means of removing a very dense and closely-populated neighbourhood.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The medical officers and lecturers of St. Thomas's Hospital gave their first *conversazione* for the season last week in the Grand Hall, when upwards of 800 individuals were in attendance. Mr. R. D. Grainger, lecturer on anatomy and physiology, read an interesting paper, giving a summary of recent discoveries, by means of the microscope, relative to the ultimate structure of muscle, after which the company adjourned to the theatre, to witness the exhibition of the powerful oxy-hydrogen microscope, constructed by Mr. Ross. The spectators were delighted with the splendid effect of the crystallization of tartaric acid, as seen by means of polarised light.

WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SOCIETY. The first meeting for the present session was held on Saturday evening at the rooms of the society in Exeter Hall. The officers and committee for the present session were put in nomination, Dr. Reid being proposed as president, and Dr. Robt. Willis as vice-president. A paper was read from the president, on a disease of the bronchial gland, in which the most decided symptoms of consumption were developed, but without any emaciation, which is so constant a feature in this disease.

ALARMING FIRE.—On Monday night, between nine and ten o'clock, an extensive fire broke out in the workshops of Mr. Robert Walker, carpenter and builder, Marylebone-passage, Wells-street, Oxford-street. The damage done in amount is very considerable, including a large quantity of the workmen's tools. It appeared to have originated from leaving a lighted candle burning on one of the benches after the workmen had left. Mr. Walker is insured in the Sun Fire Office.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WILFORD CHURCH.

Wilford is a delightfully picturesque and secluded village on the banks of the river Trent, about a mile from the town of Nottingham; and though so short a distance from a populous manufacturing district, it yet retains all those rural characteristics which poets, and topographers delighted to describe centuries ago. Sir Juckes Clifton, Baronet, of Clifton Hall, is the lord of the manor; his ancestors have been seated at Clifton, two miles' distant from Wilford, ever since the reign of Henry the Third; but they held lands in this district long before that period. Sir Gervase Clifton was created a baronet in the ninth year of James the First. Wilford was anciently a Roman station, and some years since many Roman coins were discovered there, most of which were of the latter emperors. It was an eminent manor in the time of Edward the Confessor; and "did belong," says Thoreton, "to the famous Godes the Countess." When the great survey under William the Conqueror was made, his natural son, William Peveril, governor of Nottingham Castle, had possessions there; and the village in those days had a "priest and a church." The population is now about 600. The present rector (the Rev. Thomas Thorp) was instituted in 1819; and the annual value of the living, according to the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £574. The church, which is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, presents, to the north-east, an interesting and handsome appearance; but the southern side is disfigured by an unsightly porch, and several pieces of patchwork, which the hand of "modern improvement" has introduced. It has a low tower and clerestory, a rather spacious nave and aisle, and a good chancel, which, as the village chronicle says, was "beautified by the Rev. Mr. Carter, rector of this parish," who also founded and endowed a charity school, and left several bequests to the poor of the village. This benevolent clergyman died in December 1732. The church contains a fine old baptismal font; but the most ancient date that can be discovered within the walls of this sacred edifice is 1585, inscribed upon a flat stone in the north aisle, no further record on it being discernible. The churchyard is sheltered by a range of noble elm trees; and the silvery Trent flows close past this hallowed enclosure with a rushing stream.

When we visited this sequestered and sacred retreat, there was a pensive softness in the hour favourable to meditation. It was a fine autumnal evening, and no sound broke the solemn stillness of this sanctuary of the dead, save the gurgling of the waters as they rushed over their pebbly bed, and the cawing of the rooks from the "tall ancestral trees" which shadow the rectory adjoining the churchyard. Many a memorial of the frailty of life and the vanity of human expectations does this rustic cemetery afford. Here are headstones and sepulchres which tell

> Of beauty wither'd in her fairest bloom,
> The lovely in their loveliness—the proud
> In grandeur's pomp—the strong man in his strength.

VIEW OF WILFORD CHURCH.

Here "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep" by the sides of men who, having borne "the battle and the breeze" in their country's cause, have repaired hither to close their earthly pilgrimage in peace. Here, also, is a most touching record of domestic sorrow, in a sepulchral inscription to the memory of two brothers of the name of Gill, sons of a former rector of Wilford; one of whom was killed at the assault of Gohud, in the East Indies, on February 21st, 1806, at the age of 21 years; and the other, aged 34, died on his passage home from the same clime in October of the same year. While the various gravestones exhibit many a "holy text," not only to "teach the rustic moralist to die," but also to live, as becomes a Christian, who looks for a better and an abiding country. If, as poets say, at such a place, and such an hour,

> The dead, the distant, then are nearest,
> And joy is soft, and sorrow sweet;"

if, as our immortal Milton sings,

> Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,
> Both when we wake, and when we sleep, unseen;

no wonder that our thoughts should revert to one, who has long since exchanged the minstrelsy of this world for the seraphic harmonies of heaven; but the memory of whose genius is as much associated with this his favourite retreat, as the legend of the fair maid of Clifton with that lovely grove which forms the south-western boundary of the landscape as seen from Wilford churchyard. For here it was that the gifted Kirk White delighted to hold converse with his God; and here, when just recovered from a debilitating sickness—a warning prelude to his early death—he poured forth the following apostrophe:

> Here could I wish to sleep. This is the spot
> Which I have long mark'd out to lay my bones in:
> Tired out and wearied with the riotous world,
> Beneath this yew I would be sepulchred.
> It is a lovely spot! The sultry sun,
> From his meridian height, endeavours vainly
> To pierce the shadowy foliage, while the zephyr
> Comes wafting gently o'er the rippling Trent,
> And plays about my wan cheek. 'Tis a nook
> Most pleasant. Such a one perchance did Gray
> Frequent, as with a warmer muse he wanton'd.
> Come, I will sit me down and meditate.
> * * * * *
> Grant, heaven, that here my pilgrimage may close!
> Yet, if this be denied, where'er my bones
> May lie * * * * yet still
> (For why should sober reason cast away
> A thought which soothes the soul?) yet still my spirit
> Shall wing its way to these my native regions,
> And hover o'er this spot.

As we were ruminating on the possibility that the spirit of the departed White might then be "hovering" over the solemn haunt, we were roused from our reflections by the appearance of a lady, who had some flowers in her hand, and who looked (or we fancied

so) as if she thought our presence an intrusion; we, therefore, retired to a remote corner of the churchyard, when she knelt beside one of the graves, and having remained there for a short time, walked pensively away. On resuming our ramble among the tombs, we observed that she had adorned with pale roses a neat grassy mound, beneath which, as the headstone informed us, sleeps all that is mortal of an infant cherub, whose spirit now rejoices in the "climes of bliss." The incident was romantic and touching; and, though some may scoff and some may sneer at such tributes to the memory of the departed, we could not do otherwise than respect the feeling which dictated such remembrances. There was an allegory in the transaction of nature's teaching, for, as "the leaves around us falling" seemed to speak of earthly sorrow and decay, the roses on the grave told of a glorious immortality; and we retired from the house of prayer, and the resting-place of the dead, again to take our share in the busy avocations of life, muttering to ourselves the beautiful lines of Mrs. Hemans:—

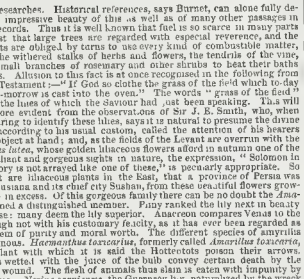
Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the bier to shed
A crown for the brow of the early dead
For this through its leaves hath the white rose burst,
For this in the woods was the violet nurst:
Though they smile in vain for what once was ours,
They are love's last gift—bring flowers, pale flowers."

Bring flowers to the shrine where we kneel in prayer,
They are Nature's offering—their place is *there;*
They speak of hope to the fainting heart,
With a voice of promise they come and part
They sleep in dust through the wintery hours:
They break forth in glory—bring flowers, bright flowers."

FLORICULTURE.

THE AMARYLLIS.

To carry out a plan which has been for some time in contemplation, a new series of botanical illustrations is this week commenced. The contempt which is said to be the certain consequence of familiarity was too liable to attach to our previous pictures of objects well known, no matter how intrinsically valuable they may be, or how highly prized, or what amount of art and ability may have been devoted to their delineation, pictorial as well as literary. The ensuing series will comprise plants in many instances new in most cases rare, and at all times such as are not popularly known. It is proposed to give a type of every family in the modern botanical nomenclature, so that our journal will present in this section of natural history a book of reference, as valuable in effect as the design is original and unique. The subject of our present sketch is a member of the varied and resplendent family of lilies and a species of the *Amaryllis* tribe, known to the floriculturist as *Amarillus aulica platypetala*. For the purposes of illustration we have judged it better to give a drawing of a solitary flower than of the five which usually form the fine crown of flowers surmounting the stalk. The foregoing figure is reduced about one-third from the natural size. The lily family appears to have attracted notice at a very early date. The word lily is supposed to be derived either from an eastern root, or from the Celtic *Lil*, from the latter of which clearly comes the Gallic *Lili*, signifying whiteness, and has been applied to plants of different kinds. The term has been variously extended and restricted, and has been employed by the ancients and moderns. Solomon uses *lily* in a collective sense, and also distinguishes among lines the lily of the valley; and the Saviour, when he directed his hearers to "consider the lilies of the field," seems to have used the term in the same comprehensive way, as may be shown from the context and from



THE AMARYLLIS.

modern researches. Historical references, says Burnet, can alone fully develop the impressive beauty of this as well as of many other passages in ancient records. Thus it is well known that fuel is so scarce in many parts of the East that large trees are regarded with especial reverence, and the inhabitants are obliged by turns to use every kind of combustible matter, such as the withered stalks of herbs and flowers, the tendrils of the vine, and the small branches of rosemary and other shrubs to heat their baths and ovens. Allusion to this fact is at once recognised in the following from the New Testament:—"If God so clothe the grass of the field which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven." The words "grass of the field" included the lines of which the saviour had just been speaking. This will appear more evident from the observations of Sir J. E. Smith, who, when endeavouring to identify these lilies, says it is natural to presume the divine teacher, according to his usual custom, called the attention of his hearers to some object at hand; and, as the fields of the Levant are overrun with the *Amaryllis lutea*, whose golden lilaceous flowers afford in autumn one of the most brilliant and gorgeous sights in nature, the expression, "Solomon in all his glory is not arrayed like one of these," is peculiarly appropriate. So abundant are lilaceous plants in the East, that a province of Persia was named Susiana and its chief city Sushan, from these beautiful flowers growing there in excess. Of this gorgeous family there can be no doubt the *Amarillis* formed a distinguished member. Fany ranked the lily next in beauty to the rose: many deem the lily superior. Anacreon compares Venus to the lily, though not with his customary felicity, as it has ever been regarded as the emblem of purity and moral worth. The different species of amaryllis are poisonous. *Hæmanthus toxicarius*, formerly called *Amarillus toxicaria*, is the plant with which it is said the Hottentots poison their arrows. Weapons wetted with the juice of the bulb convey certain death by the slightest wound. The flesh of animals thus slain is eaten with impunity by the natives. *Nerine sarniensis*, the Guernsey lily, naturalized by the wreck of a vessel from the Cape, is said to be poisonous; *Amaryllis ornata*, to be astringent; *Astroemeria salsilla*, diaphoretic. In the West Indies and South America the last-named is cultivated for the sake of its root, which is eaten as the tubers of the potato are elsewhere. It is a curious fact that flowers of this class lose much of their fragrance when they become double, while flowers of the rosaceous class acquire more intense odour by the multiplication of their petals.

In speaking of the amaryllis as belonging to the lily family, we, of course, merely use the term in the comprehensive sense that time has sanctioned. In strict botanical phrase, the flower is a type of a family to which it gives the name, and of which the following are the essential characters:—Calyx and corolla superior, regular, coloured; Stamens 6, arising from the sepals and petals, sometimes cohering by their dilated bases into a kind of cup; sometimes an additional series of barren stamens is present, often forming a cup which surmounts the tube of the perianth; anthers bursting inwardly. Ovary 3-celled, the cells many-seeded, or sometimes 1 or 2-seeded; style 1; stigma 3-lobed. Fruit either a 3-celled valved capsule, with loculicidal dehiscence, or a 1 3 seeded berry. Generally bulbous, sometimes fibrous-rooted. Leaves ensiform. Flowers usually with spathaceous bracts.

The six stamens readily distinguish these from Iridaceæ, and the inferior ovary from Liliaceæ and Melanthaceæ.

Intelligence has been received of the illness of the Right Hon. John Nicholl, M.P., Judge-Advocate-General, in Switzerland.

Deck passengers are now taken from Dublin to Liverpool by the steamers for 1s. each!

It is stated on good commercial authority that the Marquis de Lavalette, the nobleman who recently married Madame Welles, the widow of the opulent American banker and merchant at Paris, is coming to England partly on an excursion of pleasure, but more particularly on a mission of some kind from M. Guizot, probably to conduct a negotiation on the right of search question just now so much before the public.

THE CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE.

We this day present our "gentle public" with a spirited sketch of the Corn Exchange, which we think will be pronounced by those of our readers who have the opportunity of viewing the original to be a truthful and characteristic delineation of a familiar scene in that busy mart; while to those at a distance it will convey some idea of the manner in which they transact business at Mark-lane. We would draw attention to some of the magnates who figure above, but our space prevents our doing so. Leaving, then, for the present unnoticed the "fine young English gentleman," luxuriating in the spotless purity of his immaculate white cords and mahogany tops, to continue his inspection of samples,

"In a light and careless way,
As men who with their purpose play,"

we shall not, Cobbett-like, pause to have a fling at that hawk-eyed Quaker, such an one, mayhap, as called forth from the irate William the following. Speaking of the corn trade, he says:—"They (the Quakers) carry on the far greater part of this work—they seem, as to the products of the earth, what the Jews are as to gold and silver. How they profit, or rather the degree in which they profit, at the expense of those who own and those who till the land, may be guessed at if we look at their *immense worth*, and if we at the same time reflect that they never work. One would think that their religion bound them *not to work*. They make no thing; they cause nothing to come; they breed as well as other sects, but they make none of the raiment or houses, or cause none of the food to come; they are base usurers, who would grind money out of the bones of their own fathers." This, in our opinion, is much overdrawn and exaggerated; for we are rather disposed to take a more charitable view, and imagine, with Wordsworth, that their

"Fearless virtue bringeth boundless gain;"

or that some of their number are

"Men who can hear the Decalogue and feel
No self-reproach."

The truth is, apart from their little ingenious devices for "working the averages," we think they are an exceedingly ill-used race. Even Mr. Dickens, whose universal benevolence for idiot boys, doting grandfathers, and very little children, has laid his sympathies excited in the following extraordinary manner by a proximity to the straight-haired:—"The collar of my coat appeared to stiffen, and the brim of my hat to expand, beneath its Quakerly influence. My hair shrunk into a sleek short crop, my hands folded themselves upon my breast of their own calm accord, and thoughts of taking lodgings in Mark-lane, over against the market-place, and of making a large fortune by speculations in corn, came over me involuntarily." Having left our "Friends" in such good hands, we shall now proceed to take a hasty glance in the history of those laws and ordinances which at different times have been considered necessary for the regulation of this important traffic.

In 1549 a proclamation was issued which prohibited corn-dealers from having more than ten quarters in their possession at one time; and it directed justices of the peace to look into the barns, and so much as to them seemed superfluous was to be sold at a reasonable price, persons being appointed to attend in every market to see that this was done. Two years afterwards the substance of the above proclamation was embodied in a statute, which subjected persons buying corn to sell again to heavy penalties. Farmers buying corn for seed were required to sell an equal quantity of their corn in store. When wheat was under 6s. 8d. the quarter, it might then be bought by dealers; but they were not to enhance the price or prevent the supply of the market. Corn "badgers," licensed by three justices of the peace, were permitted to buy in open fairs and markets for the supply of cities and towns. In 1562 there was another statute passed which affected them, and which seems to have been framed with the sanction of the ladies; they were to be householders, not less than thirty years of age, and either *married* or *widowers;* and the licence was to be only an annual one, to be granted by the magistrates in quarter sessions. The dealers were also to give securities not to be guilty of engrossing or forestalling, and not to buy out of open market, except under an express licence.

For upwards of two centuries the authorities of the City were accustomed constantly to provide a store of corn against seasons of scarcity, and when prices rose the City granaries were opened, for the purpose of keeping them moderate. This was doing nothing more than individuals would have done: still it was perhaps wise as well as benevolent in the City looking with a provident eye towards the means of mitigating the dearths which were so frequently occurring. Sir Stephen Brown, in 1438, appears to have been the first Mayor of London who established a public granary. Sir Simon Eyre, about this time, established another at Leadenhall. But we find, nearly a century afterwards (1521), a succeeding Mayor found the City granaries almost empty. "There were not," says Stow, "one hundred quarters of wheat in all the garners of the City, either within the liberties, or near adjoining, through which scarcity, when the carts of Stratford came laden with bread to the City, there was such press about them that one man was ready to destroy another in striving to be served for their money; but this scarcity lasted not long, for the Mayor in short time made such provision of wheat that the bakers both of London and Stratford were weary of taking it up." In 1546 two aldermen were appointed, weekly, in rotation, to purvey, and to see that the markets were well supplied. Soon after the commencement of the seventeeth century, the difficulty of keeping up the ancient practice of providing a store of corn appears greatly to have increased. In 1631, when the companies were ordered to buy wheat and rye from abroad, they refused; and in the following year the wardens of some of the companies who had neglected to store their granaries were committed. With the Tudors had departed many of those restrictions which, perhaps, had some use in their day, but the greater freedom of trade no longer rendered it necessary for the authorities to supersede the transactions of private dealers. At length the Great Fire destroyed the granaries, mills, and ovens, at the bridge, and in other parts of the City, and the custom of providing stores of corn was not again resumed.

The Corn Market on Cornhill, which, gives its name to one of the City wards and that of St. Michael-le-Quern, even the ancient Corn Markets of the City, Stow speaks of the one on Cornhill as having been time out of mind. The other was at the west end of Cheapside; and the parish is now united to St. Vedast in Foster-lane. The other ancient Corn Markets were those at Leadenhall, Newgate, Queenhithe, Grasschurch, and Southwark. At the beginning of the last century the metropolitan Corn Market was held at Bear-quay, in Thames-street; Queenhithe was the great market for flour and meal; and the White Horse Inn Meal Market, near Holborn-bridge, is doubtless the one alluded to by Strype as appointed to be held near the River Fleet.

The present system of factorage in the corn trade is stated to have existed only about a hundred and fifty years. The traditional report of its origin ascribes it to the custom of a number of Essex farmers, who frequented an inn at Whitechapel, leaving with the landlord or waiter samples of the corn and grain of which they had small parcels unsold, with a commission to sell for them, and thus they were not compelled to attend the next market. The predecessor of one of the oldest houses now in the trade, in beginning to sell by commission, had a stand on Tower-hill, and, in the course of a few years, the number who were profitably engaged in the same way had so much increased, that the old Corn Exchange in Mark-lane was projected, and opened in 1747. Eighty years after a second Corn Exchange was contemplated, and was opened in 1828. The new Corn Exchange, the subject of our illustration, is in the Grecian Doric style. It is favourably situated for so narrow a locality, being placed at the bend of the street, so that the stranger comes upon it unawares, and it presents several features of originality in design and other points of interest which our limits prevent us noticing. The interior is

lighted by a lantern with vertical lights in the centre spaces within the columns, and the compartments on each side have skylights in their ceilings. The stands of the corn-factors, to the number of eighty and upwards, are along the sides of the building. On them are placed small bags and wooden bowls, with samples of different kinds of grain, and behind is a desk for the factor or his clerk, with something of the counting-house. Lightermen and granary-keepers have stands as well as corn-merchants, factors, and millers. The market-days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the first being by far the busiest day of the three; and the hours of business being from ten till three. A bargain does not become valid until an hour after the commencement of business on next market-day. The commercial reader will, perhaps, be interested in knowing that wheat is paid for in bills at one month, and all other descriptions of corn and grain in bills at two months. The Kentish "hoymen" are privileged, by the custom of the market, to sell for ready money; they have stands free of expense. The Essex dealers also enjoy some privileges, owing to their having continued to supply the City at a time when it was ravaged by the plague.

The total importation of corn, grain, and seeds into London averages at the present time about three and a half million quarters, or about 28,000,000 bushels annually, besides about 50,000 tons of flour and meal, the weight altogether being 500,000 tons. What a vast amount and variety of industry is involved in the creation of this large quantity of agricultural produce, and in the preparation of it for consumption! What ploughing, and sowing, and reaping—what thrashing, winnowing, and measuring—before a single grain leaves the spot where it is produced, and how variously are these processes conducted in the different countries which supply London! Next to coal the trade in corn gives the most extensive employment to shipping in the port of London of any other commodity. In the months of July and August, 1841, there arrived in London 787 vessels from foreign parts laden with foreign corn, 306 being British and 481 foreign.

The week in which the duty falls to the lowest point is the harvest of the speculator, to which he has long looked anxiously forward. The arrival of ships from abroad is now an object of the utmost solicitude, as a few hours may make a difference of several thousand pounds to a large importer. The number of corn vessels which do arrive is so great, that warehouses, granaries, and the river itself in many places, is completely blocked up; but the large quantity suddenly brought into the market depresses prices, the duty mounts again, and a vessel which arrives on a Friday, instead of a Thursday, not only loses the advantage of the low duty and high prices, but the cargo may have to remain for months in the granary.

Though there is, it must be admitted, a good deal of chicanery carried on here, we know few places more likely to impress the visitor with a high opinion of our agricultural relations. Here, through all the changes that have occurred, are still to be met with, "plenty as blackberries," specimens in abundance of the English yeoman—that good-humoured, good-looking race of men to whom, in the olden time, our country owed so much of her prosperity, and who yet form the bone and sinew of the nation.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 30th Oct.—20th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 31st. Allhallow Eve.
TUESDAY, 1st Nov.—All Saints.
WEDNESDAY, 2nd.—All Souls.
THURSDAY, 3rd. St. Winifrede.
FRIDAY, 4th.—St. Charles Boromeo.
SATURDAY, 5th.—

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW—to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artists and advisers, reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however, required official authority to enable us to reach.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or South view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping, on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which skirt the river, grow upward from their far distance to the gazer's eye, until they are closed with, and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as it were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fort-like Tower, and 'mid all and above all the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture, that they are not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gazer upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and mansions of our nobility; involves the finest streets in the world, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and the superb gathering of aristocratic clubs; and, in a word, concentrates within its focus all the palatial magnificence of western London to contrast with the staid and solid greatness of its commercial aspect; endless wealth-accumulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness might startle kings.

Such are the two sections of the UNRIVALLED PICTURE which we are about to present in all good-will to our readers, and now the only other points connected with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

ITS UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH.

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun.

M. Claudet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a *Daguerreotype apparatus*, whereby we have obtained a series of drawings that are as it were "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

Such is the prospectus of

OUR COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which we shall (we hope before Christmas) have the honour and gratification of presenting to our SIX MONTHS' SUBSCRIBERS. And to extend still more liberally the means of its possession to the public, we are induced to advertise the following

NOTICE.

*** The circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS having risen by many thousands during the Queen's visit to Scotland, and the majority of the fresh readers having indicated a desire to possess the COLOSSEUM PRINT, the proprietors have come to the resolution of presenting a copy to all such of them as shall

SUBSCRIBE FOR SIX MONTHS, COMMENCING FROM No. 20;

and to include the general public in this arrangement for the gratuitous distribution of that

UNRIVALLED WORK OF ART.

*** All particulars of the Mode and TIME of publication will be forthwith announced.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Rodney*," *Dawlish.—Such things will appear on occasion. See the Nelson Statue in this number.*
"*Abergavenienus.*" *Will our correspondent send us a drawing?*
"*J. Stillwell.*" *Declined, with thanks.*
To "*H. S.*," *Norwich, we return our acknowledgments.*
"*W. B.*"—*We will examine the communications, and report upon them in our next.*
"*Finley Fraser*," *Dalton.—The suggestion is under consideration. Part of it, it will be seen, is anticipated on our first page*
"*A. Z. F.*"—*The grandchildren are second cousins. In the other case the degree of relationship is doubtful.*
"*P. R.*"—*We will do so at the earliest opportunity.*
"*An Antiquarian*" *is thanked for his trouble. We shall keep his account and perhaps print it with suitable illustration.*
"*H. Q. T.*" *is clearly entitled to the Colosseum Print.*
"*R. M. C.*"—*We have given games, and may yet do so occasionally when space will permit. We shall be happy to receive the contributions.*
"*A Subscriber*," *Yarmouth.—Yes; an error of the press. There is an* 0 *wrong either in the price or number of the shares.*
"*H. S.*"—*Thanks; but we must hardly trouble our correspondent for the future, as we have always the solution prepared.*
"*Bombastes Furioso.*" *Send some heroics of your own.*
"*D. D. D.*"—*The first question is too frivolous. To the second we have only to say that the lady is married; but we know not if her retirement from the stage be permanent or temporary.*
"*T. R. D.*," *Plymouth, will have the print without getting the paper through our office.*
"*Contrast*" *and* "*Sunday Exercises*" *have been received.*
"*A Subscriber from the first*," *Pimlico.—We will take notice of the company when in full plen.*
"*A Subscriber.*" *Actors are not denied the right of burial in Catholic countries.*
"*Elgar*," *Ramsgate, is thanked for his good wishes. The business part of his note is referred to our publisher.*
"*L. P.*"—*We are obliged at the general tone of the letter and its contents.*
"*B. Lewis.*" *The nature of the proposed communication will not suit us.*
"*C. T.*"—*We will take leisure to read his note, which really requires time to decipher.*
"*Another.*"—*We may possibly find room for this poem in a future number.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Avoid all such societies as you would a pestilence. We will give no information about them.*
"*An Engraver*," *Brighton.—The note is referred to our printer.*
"*W. B. S.*"—*We shall at the end of the year be glad to receive the list.*
"*C. P. Delaney.*"—*We find we have not room for the dry detail of commercial statistics as a matter of regular communication.*
"*T. W. S.*" *will be entitled to the engraving.*

Part 5 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing an attractive series of highly finished engravings, is this day ready, and now publishing Oct. 29th, 1842.

☞ We beg to announce to our advertising friends that Thursday is the last day for receiving Advertisements

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

It is much to be lamented that hardly a day passes without the public mind being vexed and annoyed with details of cruelties and persecutions practised against the poor by the officers of our public institutions, legal, charitable, and social. We last week referred, at considerable length, to the subject of the prison inquiry then being prosecuted at Northleach, which terminated on Wednesday last by the jury bringing in a verdict implicating the governor, surgeon, and turnkey of the gaol as accessories to the death of the foully used and unfortunate lad Beale; and since then we have had our feelings harrowed up by recitals of human suffering and torture endured in various other parts of the country, under circumstances which cannot fail to excite general indignation wherever they are known, and call loudly for some immediate legislative remedy. What renders this state of things the more appalling and extraordinary is, that these proceedings are not mere instances of individual tyranny arising from vindictiveness or any of the other bad passions to which "flesh is heir," but are for the most part enforced at the instigation of public bodies, who coolly and systematically set about the concoction of rules, by-laws, and restrictions, compared with which the code of Draco may be considered merciful and humane. We need hardly at this time of day premise that first and foremost in the van of these abused and mismanaged institutions stands out in bold relief the abhorred Poor-Law, which may shortly boast of more victims than any plague that has ever ravaged the land; and to the example of this accursed law we verily believe may be traced almost every instance of petty tyranny and brutal inhumanity on the part of magistrates, gaolers, policemen, and *soi-disant* "relieving" officers, that daily occur in the metropolis and throughout the country. We have been unwillingly drawn into this train of observation by reason of some occurrences in the metropolis during the past week, which, in our opinion, deserve the strongest reprobation of the public generally, and of the public press in particular. We have not space to enumerate the whole of these cases, several of which will be found in another department of our paper devoted to the relation of casualties and offences. It will be seen by a report of the proceedings at a coroner's inquest, held before Mr. Payne, on Saturday last, on the body of a poor man named Gorman, that it came out in evidence that a City police constable, finding the above-mentioned wretched individual lying on the stones in a state of insensibility, carried him to the station-house, where he locked him up (most unnecessary precaution) in that condition in a cold, damp, filthy cell, where he was left for several hours without the slightest solicitude being evinced for his fate by his captor, who thought proper to believe, in the absence of all evidence of the fact (for he admitted that the man did not smell of liquor), that he was drunk. Ultimately, however, it appeared that, at the suggestion of the inspector, the unfortunate man was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he soon after died. The evidence of Mr. Shaw, the assistant apothecary to the hospital, invests the occurrence with something frightfully mysterious regarding an ominous bruise on the temple, which the policeman appeared unable to account for, and which rather puzzles one when it is compared with the verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" returned by the jury. Of course, we have not the slightest notion of impugning the result of the investigation; but our readers, we have no doubt, will agree with us that the visitation was a most unusual one.

Mr. E. Shaw, assistant-apothecary of the hospital, said that the deceased was admitted on Friday morning last, at half-past one o'clock, in a state of collapse. It was the opinion of the policeman who brought him that he was intoxicated; *but witness could see no appearance of that, and could not help expressing his surprise and regret that he had been allowed to remain for so many hours in such a state. He did not look like a person in liquor.* Witness immediately attended to him, and at six o'clock heard that he was dead. Witness had since examined him, *and found a considerable bruise upon the right temple, about the size of a crown piece*, which must *have been caused by a blow or fall.* Disease of the brain was the cause of death, and it *might have been aggravated by the blow on the temple* or the stimulus of drinking intoxicating liquors. The bruise had been received within a few hours. Deceased might have been at first mistaken by the police for a drunken man; but before he had remained for so many hours in an insensible state he should have been taken to a surgeon, who would at once have seen what was the matter with him.

Bridget Gorman said that she was deceased's daughter. Witness did not know how he got the bruise, but she did not see it when he left her. *He was a very sober man, and witness had never seen him intoxicated.*

We have neither space, temper, nor inclination to pursue this subject, at present, beyond the obvious impression which the above narration must make upon our readers.

We are extremely happy to perceive that the subject of the Health of Towns has at length succeeded in arresting the attention of the public generally; and we look forward with great anxiety, but without any apprehension, to the next session of Parliament for the passing of some enactment to remedy the grievous evils that arise from the shocking and disgraceful condition of the grave-yards in the large and populous towns of the kingdom, but particularly the grave-yards of London. We will not now venture to excite the disgust of our readers by detailing the horrors of the burial system as at present practised in the metropolis, and which have been very fully described in the evidence of familiar witnesses taken before a committee of the House of Commons.

It is now clearly established that pillage of the dead has been carried on to a most incredible extent. Coffin ornaments, brass nails, lead, dead-clothes—everything that could excite the cupidity of the thieving grave-digger—are proved to have been, in some burying vaults, systematically carried away by these midnight marauders; and even where the corpses were interred in the clay, it was no check to their propensities; for (to quote the language of one of the witnesses), "Most grounds in London, about the churches and chapels, are so full, that occasionally bodies are buried *within* 18 *inches* of the surface."

We beg to press this subject again and again on the attention of the public, and trust that no exertion will be spared to remedy this enormous evil.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—There appears to be a very general opinion at the west end of the town that Parliament will assemble for the despatch of business early in January. Of course nothing definite can be known until after the next Privy Council, which will be held at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday, the 2nd of November.

THE LONG VACATION.—On Monday the long vacation ceased, and the offices of the several Courts resumed business.

SURREY SESSIONS.—The adjourned Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county of Surrey commenced on Monday before Mr. Puckle and a full bench of magistrates, at the Court-house, St. Mary, Newington. The number of prisoners for trial exceeded 70, but the cases were all trivial and unimportant, consisting principally of petty larcenies of no public interest.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Saturday morning, containing an official report of the investiture of his Majesty the King of Saxony with the insigns and habit of the most noble Order of the Garter, on the 8th inst., at Dresden, by the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Wilton, under commission of her Majesty's royal sign manual.

MONUMENT TO THE SCOTCH REFORMERS.—The monumental column proposed to be erected to the memory of the Scotch political martyrs is to be placed in the Regent's Circus, Oxford-street. This site was chosen by a majority of the Marylebone vestry at their last weekly meeting.

We regret to have to announce the death of Sir John Cowan, Bart., alderman of Broad-street ward, which took place at his residence on Forrest-hill, Sydenham. The hon. baronet was the son of Mr. R. Cowan, by the daughter of Bailie Rintoul, of Perth, and was in his sixty-sixth year. He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1831; was elected alderman in February of the same year, and chosen Lord Mayor of London in 1837.

The improvement of the communications between China and Bombay is one that should occupy the attention of the East India and China Association, and of the merchants trading with that part of the world. The last mail from China was 120 days, and that now expected to arrive cannot be much less; yet it has been done, through the employment of a steam-vessel, in 73 days; and an instance occurred in the beginning of the present year, in which, by employing a fast-sailing vessel, it was accomplished in 87 days, and such vessels are generally to be had, if steamers are not. It is to be hoped, seeing the general anxiety on the subject, that the Government or the East India Company will avail themselves of the mail of the 4th of November to send out instructions for a steady and improved mode of communication between India and China.

THE GREENWICH RAILWAY AND THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Wednesday the new station on the Greenwich Railway communicating with the Thames Tunnel at the Spa-road was completed, and is to be opened for traffic to-morrow. By a clause in the company's act it is provided that the trains shall stop twice a-day for the conveyance of passengers to and from this place, but the traffic, it is conceived, will render it necessary that the trains should stop more frequently.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Mr. Commissioner Bowen, of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, is dangerously indisposed at his residence in Portman-street, Portman-square, where he has been confined some days with a pulmonary complaint, which prevents him from going the Home circuit. It was found necessary to make an application to the Home Secretary, to obtain permission for a barrister to hold a court for the hearing of cases at Dover, Canterbury, and Maidstone. The required authority was obtained; on which Mr. Cooke, the barrister, left town for the purpose of holding a court on Tuesday at Dover, and at Canterbury on Wednesday.

PRESIDENCY OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The office of president of St. Thomas's Hospital has become vacant by the death of Sir John Cowan, Bart. The election of the deceased alderman took place during his mayoralty, when one vote was recorded for him more than for Mr. Alderman Copeland.

FEMALE CHARTISTS.—A society of female Chartists has been lately formed in the metropolis, which holds its meetings at the National Charter Hall in the Old Bailey, and at which several young ladies have been in the habit of holding forth with various degrees of *eclat*, on the cardinal points of their political creed. A distinguished member of the body (Miss Mary Anne Walker) fell foul of our contemporary the *Times* during the course of one of her harangues, which has led to an interesting controversy between this patriotic maiden and that prince gallant of Printing-house-square. The latter complains that the young lady's accomplishments smack rather spicely of Billingsgate.

FIRE IN RATCLIFF-HIGHWAY.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in Chancery-court, Ratcliff-highway, which consists of small tenements let out in single rooms to poor persons among the lower order of Irish, and which was discovered by one of the neighbours who was passing the window at the time, and saw the room enveloped in flame and smoke. An alarm being given, several persons forced an entrance into the house, when, with the assistance of the lodgers in the upper part of the house, they managed to quench the flames. On entering the room they discovered an infant lying on the floor with its clothes burnt to tinder, and the poor little sufferer writhing in agony from the horrible manner in which it had been burnt. The child was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where it died in less than two hours. The flames were fortunately extinguished before they had spread beyond the room in which they broke out.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Information was received at the different station-houses of the metropolitan and city police that an extensive robbery had been committed at the house of Mr. Edward Mordecai, No. 28, New Church-street, Portman-market, Marylebone. The property carried off consisted of a Bank of England note for £100, No. 57,266, dated Feb. 5, 1841; another note for £100, No. 6,942, dated Jan. 6, 1835; and a bank note for £20, No. 28,079, dated August 9, 1841; also £14 in gold and silver, and various articles of valuable jewellery. It was contained in a drawer of a wardrobe situated in Mr. Mordecai's bedroom, which had been forced open with a chisel.

The hurricane of Tuesday night, which succeeded a very showery day, has delayed the arrival of many vessels and steamers expected on Wednesday; among others, the Batavier steam-ship from Rotterdam, which, in the usual course would have made her appearance at St. Katharine's at ten o'clock in the morning, and is, no doubt, delayed by the bad weather. Several vessels and steamers which did arrive appeared to have suffered much by the storm.

The announcement of the failure of the respectable firm of Hunter and Coventry in the corn trade, produced a considerable sensation with renewed anxieties in that department of business, on Wednesday in the City. The amount of their liabilities does not exceed £100,000, and the debts owing them, and the stock on hand, taken at present prices, exceed £120,000; but the wheat market is at present so completely under the influence of panic, that it will scarcely sell in large quantities at any price, whilst at the same time the discount market is literally shut against all paper connected with corn transactions, notwithstanding the abundance of money.

THE FORGED CHECK TRICK.—The police have received information that a man about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, and dressed in a drab Chesterfield wrapper, has been defrauding tradesmen by means of forged checks, purporting to be drawn by Frederick Clifford on Messrs. Drummond, which checks, upon presentation at the bankers', proved to be forgeries.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NICHOLSON'S WHARF.—On Wednesday afternoon, a dreadful and fatal accident occurred at Nicholson's Wharf, Lower Thames-street, to a fine lad named James Williams, 13 years of age, employed at the above wharf. It appears that he was at work in the third floor of the lofty range of warehouses, and whilst in the act of giving some directions from the loop-hole to the men below, he overbalanced himself and fell upon the pavement, from a height of between 50 and 60 feet. He died almost instantaneously.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT HAMMERSMITH.—The papers for the past week have been almost filled with details of a very painful and shameful occurrence, which took place in the above neighbourhood some days since, by which, it appears that a gentleman's wife who was sojourning at an insane establishment under gentle restraint, eloped with the son of the medical proprietor, to whom she was married some weeks previously, at the parish Church of Rotherhithe. We have abstained from inserting the names of the individuals connected with the above singular occurrence, as we understand that the family of the lady intend to institute proceedings in the Ecclesiastical and other courts, against all the parties concerned in the affair, when the matter will be more fully brought under the notice of the public.

Information was on Sunday morning forwarded to the various metropolitan and city police stations that the body of a respectably-dressed female, about thirty-five years of age, had been taken out of the Grand Surrey Canal, between Windmill-lane and Blackfriars-bridge. A pawnbrokers' duplicate was found on the deceased, on which the name "Anny Thornton, Bromley," was written.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—It is said that the Custom-house officials throughout the country are heartily glad that the Government has taken the inquiry into the frauds committed at the Custom-house out of the hands of the Board of Customs. It is alleged that the favouritism that would have been practised if the inquiry had been solely entrusted to the customs department, through the influence of superior officers, would have been attended with much injustice, because many innocent persons would have been sacrificed, and many guilty parties would have been screened.

AN INFURIATED OX.—On Tuesday morning great terror was excited by an ox-driven ox, which was making its way through King William-street, towards London-bridge. Crowds followed the animal, and as it reached the bridge it attacked a man, whom it tossed up, and so injured that he had to be carried to the hospital. It then continued its onward course in the direction of the Borough, where it was captured, after having severely injured a woman and a child.

THE NEW RIVER HEAD.—A number of labourers have been employed for some days past in cleansing the immense reservoir belonging to the New River Company, in Claremont-square, Pentonville. The sediment has been allowed to accumulate for eleven years, until at length the present measure became necessary. In some places there are eleven feet of mud.

THE ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—It will be recollected that a short time since a report appeared in our paper of a robbery said to have been committed at Covent-garden Theatre of a box of diamonds, of the value of nine thousand pounds, from the person of a foreign diamond-merchant of the name of Wolff. The account given by Wolff was, that on the evening in question (the 5th instant) he went into the boxes at the theatre, accompanied by his two nephews, Solomon and Leonard Yorke. At that time he had in his trousers pocket a box of the description usually carried by diamond-merchants, containing most diamonds, of the value above stated, and that when he was about leaving the theatre he discovered that the box, with its contents, had been stolen from him. Shortly after the occurrence Wolff withdrew himself quietly to the Continent without any further investigation, but the publication of the affair in the newspapers caused many communications to be made to the officers, and it was soon ascertained that Wolff owed considerable sums of money to various parties both on the Continent and in England. From the conduct of the parties suspicion was soon entertained that all was not right, and Mr. ——, a gentleman residing in London, to whom Wolff is indebted about £1000, immediately started for Brussels, where he succeeded in finding him, and it is understood that he has since had Wolff arrested.

WOOD PAVEMENT.—The commissioners of sewers of the city of London on Tuesday last received a deputation of the residents of Cheapside, with a petition signed by upwards of 200 of the most influential firms, praying that the street might be paved with wood, to obviate the incessant noise, and which prayer the commissioners, with their usual aptness for remedying evils, granted, and replied further, that it should be done when the weather permitted.

On Wednesday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred at Deptford to a poor man named Condon, a labourer on the Greenwich Railway. It appears he was engaged with some others in what is termed the "shed;" and while in the act of "clearing" an engine previous to its running upon the line, another engine passed at the time, the "spring" of which caught the unfortunate man, and he was dreadfully jammed between the two engines. He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital as soon as possible, where he lies without hope of recovery.

We observe a hint thrown out by the Lisbon correspondent of a morning paper, in his letter received by the last mail, that it is suspected that the Portuguese Finance Minister is meditating another attempt to relieve his immediate embarrassment by another loan on England.

On Tuesday night, between six and seven o'clock, a dreadful omnibus accident occurred in Oxford-street to Mrs. Mary Attwood, a widow lady, aged 54 years, residing in Adam-street, Bryanston-square. It appears that the unfortunate lady, in crossing Oxford-street, slipped down, at the moment one of the Paddington omnibuses advanced, and the horses with the vehicle passed over her before the driver could pull up. She was removed to Middlesex Hospital in a deplorable condition from the extensive injuries sustained by the horses trampling on her chest and body.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out in the Park, in a pony phaeton, her Majesty driving. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, hunted with the harriers in the Park this morning. The hounds started two hares, and killed royal after short runs. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by the Earl of Dunmore and Sir E. Bowater, went out shooting in the royal preserves at Virginia Water. Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and attended by the whole of the Court, inspected the new mews. The royal party also inspected a portion of Mr. Wombwell's menagerie in the riding school, after which the royal party walked to St. George's Chapel, where they were received by the Rev. W. Canning, and viewed the new eastern window, of which her Majesty and the whole of the royal party expressed their highest approbation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—An important epoch has just arrived in the life of the heir-apparent. His Royal Highness has just been weaned, and we are happy to add, has borne the deprivation well.

Sir Robert Peel arrived in town on Thursday morning from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Lord Chancellor had an interview with the right hon. baronet, after his arrival, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens. Sir James Graham and other cabinet ministers also visited Sir Robert in the forenoon. Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham left town by the London and Birmingham Railway in the afternoon for the seat of the former, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

LORD MELBOURNE.—This morning, as well as the three last previous days, numerous inquiries have been made at the town residence of the noble viscount in South-street, Grosvenor-square. The accounts are of a very favourable nature: his lordship is fast recovering.

The Governor of the Bank of England and the Deputy-Governor had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

The purchase-money of the Cowdray estate, which has been recently bought by the Earl of Egmont, was upwards of £300,000.

The Dublin Corporation, already nearly quite Liberal, has obtained, on the elections for this year, just closed, an addition to its majority on the popular side. Of the fifteen new members, only two are Tories.

It will give all admirers of true poetry gratification to hear that her Majesty has conferred a pension of £300 a year upon William Wordsworth. Long may he live to enjoy it!

RUMOURED ABDICATION OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—We are informed on respectable authority, says the *Morning Herald*, that the King of the French has discussed with persons in his confidence the propriety of abdicating the throne in favour of the Duke of Nemours.

COMBAT BETWEEN GAMEKEEPERS AND POACHERS.—We regret to have to record a most sanguinary combat which took place on Saturday evening last between the keepers of John Tollemache, Esq., of Tilston Lodge, M.P., and Edwin Corbett, Esq., of Burnhall, and a party of poachers, and which resulted in the defeat of the former, one of whom, named Richard Chesters, died in a few hours afterwards, from the injuries he received in the conflict.

DEATH OF MR. COMMISSIONER BOWEN.—Mr. Commissioner Bowen, of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, breathed his last on Thursday evening, at his residence, No. 19, Portman-street, Portman-square. He had been a commissioner of the court upwards of twenty years, as also a bencher of the Inner Temple, as well as a director of the Chelsea Waterworks. Mr. Commissioner Bowen was 74 years old.

IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN.—By an omission of the words, "or by any other patron," in the schedule to the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 79, no duty whatever is now payable on presentations to benefices by any patron except her Majesty. This error will be rectified in the next session of Parliament.

THE LATE DREADFUL STORM.—The accounts received from the coast in the course of Wednesday and Thursday, relative to the effects of the dreadful storm which raged during Saturday and Sunday, are of a most distressing description. The loss of life and property has been immense, but it is feared many vessels foundered that never will be heard of, the unhappy crews perishing with them.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—THREE LIVES LOST.—Between three and four on Wednesday afternoon last the inhabitants of West Collingwood were thrown into great consternation by a loud explosion, the shock of which was sensibly felt by many. It was quickly ascertained that the explosion had occurred at the residence of a man named Pinner, a manufacturer of fireworks, and the first object that presented itself to the persons who ran to the spot was the lifeless body of Pinner lying in the open space in front of his house, amidst a quantity of bricks. The body of an old man, an assistant to Pinner, was likewise found shockingly disfigured lying in the garden at the back of the premises. Jammed against the lower part of the wall of the first story, and near the top of the stairs, was the body of a lad, aged 14, with the features dreadfully disfigured, and the body blackened and mutilated. From the statement of an elderly woman, who was engaged by Pinner to superintend his domestic affairs, it appears that a large quantity of gunpowder had lately been placed in the upper room for the purpose of making fireworks for the 5th of November, but in what manner the explosion was caused remains a mystery.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Robert Fletcher*, aged 19, described in the calendar as a chemist, was convicted of a robbery on James Stedman, and stealing a watch, value 25*l.*, and 4*s.* in silver, his goods and moneys. The Recorder addressed the prisoner, and said that it appeared he had been associated with the gang of Stringer, Fitzgerald, and the others, who had extorted money by threats of making abominable charges, and the letters found upon him, although not put in in evidence, appeared to be from person who had suffered the kind of extortion. One of them was from a person who had paid a sum of money to obtain the abandonment of a prosecution. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner be transported beyond the seas for the term of fifteen years.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Justice Erskine and Mr. Justice Maule presided to-day. During the morning the Old and New Courts were occupied with cases of uttering counterfeit coin. No less than fifteen persons stand charged with this offence since the termination of the last sessions. In the New Court, the Common Sergeant said, as this offence (uttering counterfeit coin) was greatly increasing the Court would in future, on all convictions, pass the utmost sentence of the law. The grand jury have returned two bills against Alice Low, on indictments charging her with stealing two gold boxes, one watch-hook and pendant, two miniatures, &c., the property of Lord Frankfort, in his dwelling-house. No time has at present been fixed for the trial. The trial of Jane Bowker, charged with the murder of her husband by administering poison, is appointed for to-morrow.

POLICE, GUILDHALL. FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday a drayman, in the employment of Messrs. Calvert, was placed at the bar before Sir Peter Laurie, charged with causing the death of a fine little girl, aged 10 years, named Emma Morris, on the previous afternoon, in New-street, Fetter-street.—A solicitor said he had witnesses to prove it was quite an accident, and that the prisoner was not in the least to blame.—Sir Peter Laurie: The draymen are the most careless set of men in the metropolis. I shall remand him to prison until the inquest is held.—The solicitor applied to admit the prisoner to bail in any amount, but Sir Peter refused the application.

At the meeting of the Middlesex magistrates yesterday, at Clerkenwell, it appeared from the report read that, upon the completion of the alterations now making in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, the Institution would command accommodation for 1000 patients. In the House of Correction, at present, there are 1025 prisoners; in the New Prison, 82.

FOREIGN.

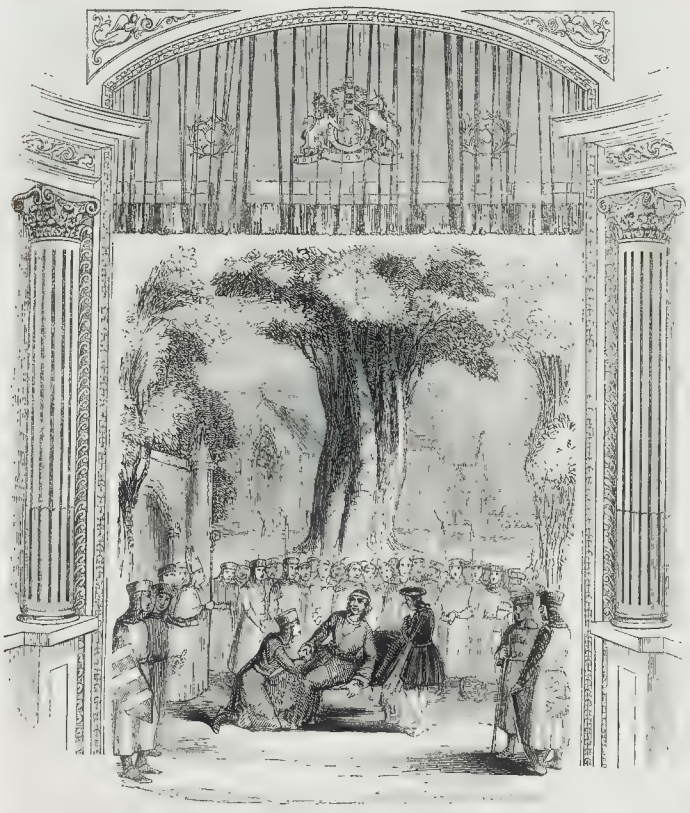
FRANCE.—In Paris the opposition to the ministerial project for the customs union with Belgium is assuming a formidable appearance. A meeting of Deputies was held on Tuesday last, and hostile resolutions passed against it; and a general meeting of all the delegates of national manufactures and trades is called for the 5th November, to adopt measures for a combined opposition.

These meetings gave great offence to M. Thiers's organ, the *Courrier Francais*, which is a free-trading and anti-protection journal.

The Belgian Government has resolved to retaliate against the United States for the exorbitant duties levied upon the British Queen; orders are issued to impose on American shipping entering the Scheldt the highest possible duties of tonnage and pilotage, placing them on the footing of the least favoured countries.

By the arrival of the packet-ship Rochester at Liverpool, on Thursday night, we have New York papers of the 3d instant, but as we had previously dates to the 1st, and Sunday intervening, there is no difference whatever in the commercial intelligence. The late changes made by Sir Charles Bagot in Canada, and the probable results, bid fair to become a leading topic of discussion with the American press, and is already throwing Mr. Webster's Boston speech into the shade. The rate of exchange at New York was nominal at 108.

By a private ship from Rio Janeiro we have papers to the 27th of August, being fourteen days later than the packet. They bring nothing new regarding politics. The price of the domestic 6 per cent. Stocks had risen to 71; but the exchange on London was heavy at 25 to 25½ pence. There were no later accounts from Buenos Ayres or Monte Video.



LAST SCENE IN THE PLAY OF KING JOHN.

Our readers will find, by a reference to our dramatic criticism, that the play of *King John* was produced at Drury Lane on Monday night, in a style of great splendour, and with most beautiful accessories of scenery and costume. We here present our readers with what we deem to be the most appropriate and effective grouping for scenic illustration—the last *tableau* of the tragedy, wherein *Faulconbridge*, performing his last faithful act of service to his royal master, comes only to see death draw his curtain over the tortured spirit of the King, and life ebb away amid the bitterest agonies of mortal pain. There is the couch of suffering, whereon the King but feebly sustains his fainting body, as he groans out his expiring greeting to the gallant creature at his feet.

> *John.* O cousin, thou art come to set mine eye:
> The tackle of my heart is crack'd and burn'd;
> And all the shrouds, wherewith my life should sail,
> Are turned to one thread, one little hair:
> My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,
> Which holds but till thy news be uttered:
> And then all this thou seest is but a clod,
> And module of confounded royalty.

Hubert, *Essex*, and *Prince Henry* are participators of the death-scene; and there is a bold grouping around, which places a splendid circle of caparisoned figures in contrast with the sweet and solemn distance—the beautiful orchard of the picturesque abbey of Swinted beyond. This is our point of illustration, but it is only one of the effective and spirited *tableaux* which are formed during the magnificent progress of the performance. To Mr. Macready is due the praise of bestowing more honour upon the muse of Shakspere than any other manager of our time. He wisely sees that the glorious pageantry which interweaves itself among the fine depictments and imaginings of the immortal bard give true and beautiful aid to the living stream of poetry that rolls so lavishly along: that scenes of historic grandeur or natural magnificence or loveliness aid all the realities of the poet, when they are brought palpably before the eye; and that although illustration can never supply the place of acting, or compensate for its want of excellence, yet it may be made greatly to aid what *is* excellent, and makes beautifully perfect the grand illusions of the play. This truth Mr. Macready has most abundantly proved, and in few instances with more spirit than in the production of Shakspere's *King John*. The hall of state in King John's palace; the scene before the gate of Angiers; the French king's tent; the battle-field; the room in Northampton Castle; the fine castle itself; the interior of the Templars' church; the scene before St. Edmund's Bury; the English camp; the battle-field near St. Edmund's; the gate of Swinstead Abbey; and the orchard of the abbey which we have described above, presented a series of finished pictures to the eye which the art of histrionic illustration has seldom seen surpassed, and never except by Macready's still more splendid achievements in dramas (such as *The Tempest* and *Henry the Fifth*) affording more gorgeous facilities for display. The costuming was beautiful in the extreme, and the armorial bearings finely elaborate and correct. As we are here giving Mr. Macready's portrait in another aspect of *King John*, we may say a few words on his performance of the character. It is then, in brief, the best which our modern stage is capable of producing. Macready always makes a good king; he assumes and wears the royal bearing and dignity with instinct and consummate art. In this respect, indeed, in the earlier portions of the play he slightly elevated his character beyond our conception of the poet's portrait. In the acting sense he portrayed human emotion most graphically in the scene with *Hubert*, in which he shadows out his dark purpose of crime in the contemplation of *Arthur's* death. This was a most triumphant exhibition, beautifully sustained in its contrast by the acting of Phelps. Macready's horrible passion and subdued suspended terror were effective in the extreme. His death scene too, was full of power, physical and mental; and when the curtain closed over the life of the King the audience were loud in their applauses of the actor. He was loudly called for from all quarters of the house, and in obedience to that summons—here he is.

MACREADY AS KING JOHN.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XIX.

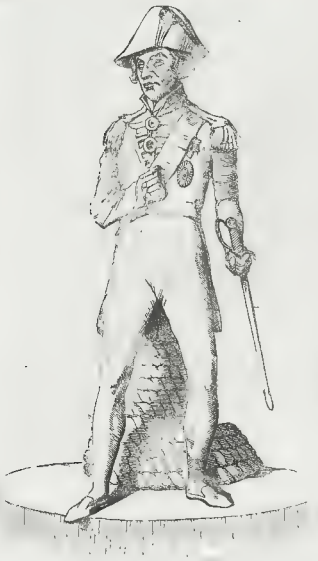
LORD ASHBURTON.

Here is a fine expressive portrait of our late Plenipotentiary to America, the merchant-nobleman, who, by a combination of the influences of that double character, achieved the settlement of one of the most important questions of commercial and territorial dispute that ever interposed between the harmony of two great nations. You see that he has a portly, manly bearing, a brow marked with determination and beaming with intelligence, a staid front of respectability, that looks the merchant, and yet graces the peer and the gentleman too. Our readers must not think from our using the word "merchant" that Lord Ashburton is still engaged in trade, for we believe that he has long since relinquished (as a natural consequence of his elevation to the peerage) his partnership in the great commercial firm of Baring Brothers and Company, of which he was for many years so wealthy, so influential, and so respected a member.

The personal history of Lord Ashburton may be summed up in a few sentences. He began his career as almost the inheritor of commercial distinction, and swelled the tide of his fortunes into almost boundless wealth, his firm being considered only second to the leviathan establishment of the Rothschilds themselves. He married the daughter of William Bingham, Esq., also a merchant of Philadelphia, and the nature of his transactions in commerce with America was of the utmost magnitude and extent. No man could better, therefore, have understood the value and importance of a firm commercial footing being established between the two countries; and in his ambassadorial mission to the United States he was, as it were, met half way by the prestige in his favour which everywhere prevailed. The success of his mission is honourable to England and America alike; the hospitality which followed him almost to the moment of his embarkation for this country indicated the frank, cordial, and happy spirit in which the result of his labours was received in the land of their operation; and the correspondence, which has since been published, between his lordship and Mr. Webster exhibits honour, wisdom, sagacity, and conciliation, four of the noblest at least, if not the most cunning, qualities which a diplomatist can display, and just such qualities as England required of her minister in the negotiations committed to his charge. The spirit of Talleyrand was not wanted to infuse its overreaching chicanery into the plain business-like question which the two nations had to discuss; for half a century there had been diplomacy enough wasted upon it, and it was now reserved for plain integrity, combined with sound practical judgment, to bring it to a settlement without any further tantalizing and lingering delay. The erasing of the American boundary dispute from the field of national contention will be ever held as the crowning event of credit of Lord Ashburton's political life.

PORTRAIT OF LORD ASHBURTON.

He has held, however, other prominent positions in public affairs. In opinions a Conservative, he has on several occasions held office with his party, and was at distinct periods Master of the Mint, and President of the Board of Trade. He sat in eight parliaments for the county of Essex, and was in 1835 raised to the peerage as Baron Ashburton, a revived title to which he had a sort of family claim. His father's sister married John Dunning, Esq., an eminent lawyer, who was appointed Solicitor-General in 1767, and created, in 1782, Baron Ashburton, which title became extinct on the death of the second baron, in 1823, and is now revived in his lordship's person. His lordship is brother of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.; father of the Marchioness and godfather of the Marquis of Bath; brother of the lady of T. R. Kemp, Esq., late M.P.; uncle of F. T. Baring, Esq., M.P., H. B. Baring, Esq., M.P., and H. Labouchere, Esq., M.P. Heir apparent, the Hon. W. Bingham Baring, M.P.; married, 12th April, 1823, Lady Harriet Montague, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Sandwich.



NELSON'S STATUE.*

Behold a pillar of our nation's pride
Raised to the glory of her god-like great!
One who—a king in battle—ere he died,
Himself was proudest pillar of the state;
Who pluck'd out victory from the heart of war—
Sent her flood-voices shouting to the sky,
Or boomed them o'er majestic waves afar,
Till the grand ocean echoed "Victory"

Noble death-winner! in the heart of strife,
Closing, with heavenly fame, his earthly race,
The billow-warrior bade farewell to life,
In the last clasp of glory's fond embrace!
Old sword-companions stood around to weep
Over their hero, fainting into bliss,
While Victory drew her curtains round his sleep,
And bless'd his spirit with her parting kiss!

The sea wept blood!—but it was blood of those
Who flooded out their life upon its wave;
Fine gallant spirits, but Old England's foes,
And therefore Nelson's sacrifice of brave
Unto the God of Battles! Both but proved
How nature-strong the love of country is:
They died while struggling for the land *they* loved,
While Nelson died in Victory—won for his!

How he did sweep the wild eternal seas,
And curl his meteor-flag upon the wind,
That rocked the cradles of his victories!
Sea-palaces, wherefrom his kingly mind
Did gaze upon the giant vast around
In all its grand sublimity of strife,
And, mid its tumult, mark the battle-ground
For England's prowess or for Nelson's life!

And still he ever conquer'd—while his name
Rang in the ear of nations with a sound
That echoed through the palaces of Fame
With lingering deep reverberance and rebound.
Even now the clarion-sounder of the world
Keeps her grand thunder for his memory still,
And holds his banner of renown unfurl'd,
Warm'd by a sun nor Time nor Death can chill,—

The sun of radiant glory, 'mid whose beams
Proud Honour rears his monument to-day
Whose hero-deeds might brighten all the streams
Of Genius, and inspire the poet's lay
With wild and kindling fervour. Here we gaze
But on the symbol of his mighty fame:
Could England perish 'mid the world's amaze,
HER monument might well be *Nelson's name*.

* The above statue is to surmount the pillar, now in progress of erection, to the memory of Nelson (and near y comp eted) in Trafalgar-square.

A FACT FOR COINCIDENCE HUNTERS.—On Sunday last a bottle was picked up by some boys on the sands of Dunnet, in which was a paper containing the following:—"May 13, 1849, on board the brig 'Superior.' This morning a male child was born; mother and infant are in a fair way. Passengers all in a healthy state. We have experienced some heavy weather. Our latitude at this time is 55, 48, N., longitude 24, W. On a voyage from Thurso to Pictou and Quebec. Donald Manson, commander." It is a very singular circumstance that the bottle should have traversed the ocean a distance of nearly 1500 miles, and have been cast ashore within two miles from the place whence the vessel had started upwards of five months previous. The bottle in its travels must have rounded the Hebrides, and also, perhaps, the north-west coast of Ireland, provided the currents ran in that direction. The safe arrival of the above emigrant vessel at her destination was reported some time since.

THE PAVILION AT BRIGHTON.

Her Majesty, having honoured the lochs and fells of the North with her royal presence, has it now in contemplation to revisit the town which George IV. assisted into importance and popularity by the erection of the Pavilion. As the presence of the Court carries with it the eyes of the nation, we lose no time in presenting to our readers a view of the Pavilion—the palace of the Queen—and also a sketch of the town of Brighton from the sea. The Pavilion, as our readers doubtless recollect, was a favourite architectural toy of George IV. He sought in it to realize one of these eastern palaces which a northern imagination clothes in all the gorgeous colours of romance. How far he succeeded we will not now stay to determine. The model was the palace of the Kremlin, at Moscow, itself a copy. Commenced in 1784, it occupied forty-three years to complete; and now, with subsequent additions and alterations, notwithstanding some anachronisms, forms one of the most magnificent structures in this kingdom. The interior is fitted with an eye to oriental magnificence; the withdrawing-room, the music-room, and the saloon, may be taken as instances. It is thickly stored with pictures—some in the highest walks of art, others such as might fitly be replaced by works more becoming the palace of a great monarch. The *coup d'œil*, however, is perhaps equal to that realized in any regal residence in Europe. A chapel is attached to the palace capable of accommodating one thousand persons. The stables are in what is called, perhaps not unfitly, an *Arabian* style, and have a dome of glass. The Queen has displayed by her visits to Brighton a growing partiality for the place; and as the presence of the monarch and the court, wherever it appears, seems to infuse life, spirit, and gaiety into the people—giving a stimulus to trade and a tone to society—it is to be hoped that her Majesty will meet with nothing during her intended stay which shall lessen the increasing *penchant* she evidently entertains for this watering-place.

The town of Brighton, of which we also give a sketch, is placed upon an old Roman road called *Steyne-street*. It is, nevertheless, of modern growth, having first come into notice as a bathing-place during the reign of George II. Since that time it has gone on rapidly increasing, and is now well known as one of the most fashionable watering-places in the kingdom. The railroad from London has added another channel of communication and importance; as, for the future, the high-road to the Continent promises to be from this place to the old French town of Havre, or to Dieppe, instead of, as heretofore, from Dover to Calais. The buildings in Kemp Town, and generally on the sea-side, as seen from the pier-head, are in the first style of domestic architecture, vieing with the best buildings in the metropolis. The Chain-pier is one of the characteristic features of the place, affording a promenade which, from time to time, has been trodden by the most illustrious visitors to the place. George IV., both as Prince and King, enjoyed the sea air from this triumph of modern art—his successor did so both before and after his accession; whilst her present Majesty, both as Princess and Queen, has often honoured the promenade with her presence. In summer evenings, when the band is stationed on the pier, which stretches its iron length above eleven hundred feet over the sea, the scene is enlivening in the extreme; crowds of well-dressed visitors thronging the promenade. Amongst them may often be discovered the wisest, noblest, and best of our land, mingling with the quiet citizen and passing visitor, all inhaling the fresh sea-breeze, and enjoying the pleasant influences which surround and enliven the scene.

The shore also affords some pleasant promenades; but, owing to the shallowness of the water, Brighton has no amount of commerce, and consequently the sea view is not so generally enlivened by shipping as in places where much trade is carried on. If Brighton, however, loses the picturesque groups of shipping, she escapes the dirt and noise which, of necessity, are present where the active avocations of commerce are pursued. The visitor who wishes to enjoy mineral waters will find every variety at the German Spa, near the Queen's Park; here may they be had in all their native nauseousness, although from the laboratory instead of the spring; or, should it be preferable, a walk to Wick-hill, a picturesque spot, will afford a chalybeate water fresh from mother earth.

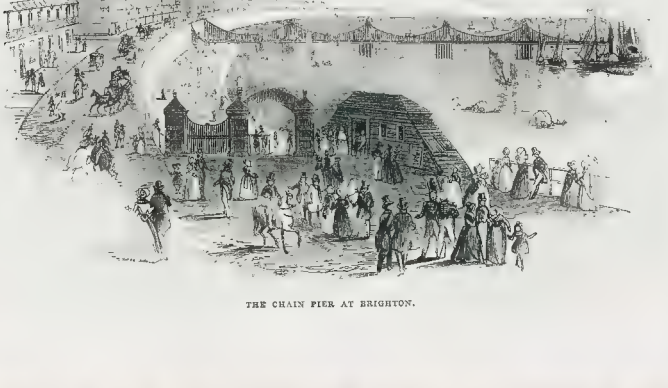
The hotels are first-rate and numerous; the shops as handsome as in any provincial town in England. Bathing can, of course, be enjoyed. The town-hall is a fine building; and the West Cliff, with its battery of 28-pounders, must be seen. The old parish church is that of St. Nicholas; but there is a modern structure (St. Peter's), in the florid Gothic style, which gives another feature to the aspect of the town. Places of worship abound, and dissenters of most denominations will find chapels devoted to their peculiar tenets.

Upon the occasion of her Majesty's first visit to Brighton, after her accession to the throne, she was welcomed with triumphal arches and other tokens of joy and affection. Such displays are not called for except upon extraordinary occasions; but we may again express a hope that the healthful influence of the sea breeze, and the conduct of the good folks of Brighton, will combine to induce the Queen to encourage and assist by her frequent presence the prosperity of this important watering-place.

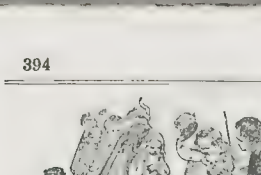
The Court will doubtless travel to Brighton by the railroad.

TRIAL OF LINGUISTS.—A public examination of the professors of the living languages in Paris has just been held at the Sorbonne, by order of the Minister of Public Instruction, with a view to the granting a collegiate brevet to those most distinguished by acquirements and capacity. German, Spanish, Italian, and English candidates were examined. The ordeal was severe, the test comprehending an oral explanation of portions of the works of English authors of the highest class; a discussion on the comparative merits of these writers between the candidates, one explaining certain abstruse or doubtful passages, another objecting and explaining in his turn. This argumentation was animated and interesting, and led to some remarkable displays of readiness and erudition, and also to a few mistakes productive of much amusement. The tough nature of the questions thus propounded may be judged of by one, which was "A parallel view of French and English syntax, their analogies and differences." This fell to the lot of a Mr. Dowling, one of the successful candidates, who displayed in its treatment singular aptitude, powers of elucidation, and knowledge of the subject. The successful candidates are MM. Watson, librarian of the city of Orleans, and professor at the Royal College; Churchill, professor at the College Henri IV.; B. Laroche, Davitt, Booth; Dowling, professor at the College Stanislaus; Dubarle, Drouet, Nicolar, Leramhert, Martin Wilkinson, Aubin, Canterel, Veyssier-Descombes, and Rosee-Belle-Isle. It has been remarked as extraordinary, that only two of the English professors belonging to the Paris colleges should have presented themselves for examination. Both these gentlemen honourably distinguished themselves.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—This noble steam-ship left her moorings in the King's-road, Bristol, at twenty minutes before three o'clock, P.M., on Saturday last. Owing to the new American tariff her cargo was but light. She carries out 110 passengers, amongst whom are several distinguished members of the foreign diplomatic body. Through the active exertion of our news-agent, an express parcel of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing a review of Boz's new work, "American Notes for General Circulation," was received just in time for the last mail-boat, and put on board the Great Western in the river.



THE CHAIN PIER AT BRIGHTON.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Yesterday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince again walked out for a short time on the terrace. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were not taken their usual airings, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and Sir George and Lady Couper, joined the royal dinner party in the evening. This morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the whole of the household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Edward Southwell Keppel officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the parish church this morning. The Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel joined the royal dinner party in the evening.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Arbuthnot and the Hon. C. A. Murray, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves at Norfolk Farm. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince, attended by the Countess of Dunmore, walked out on the terrace. Sir R. Peel and Sir H. Wheatley arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The following formed the royal dinner party in the evening:—Lord Byron, the Countess of Dunmore, Sir R. Peel, the Hon. Miss Stanley, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Lady Lyttelton, General the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Col. Arbuthnot, Sir H. Wheatley, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took her usual airing.

TUESDAY. Neither her Majesty nor his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle to-day, in consequence of the wet and unsettled state of the weather. The following distinguished personages arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princesses Mary and Augusta of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Earl of Dunmore. The royal dinner party comprised, besides the above-mentioned personages, the Duchess of Kent, Lord Hawarden, the Countess of Dunmore, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Baron Knesebeck, Baroness Ahlefeldt, Lady C. Dundas, the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Sir Robert Otway, Colonel Arbuthnot, Sir E. Bowater, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by the Marquis of Exeter, Sir R. Peel, and the Hon. C. A. Murray, rode to Swinley, and enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken out in the royal pleasure-grounds. The royal dinner party was the same as on the previous day.

Sir Robert Peel arrived in town on Monday from his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Some of the Cabinet Ministers visited the right hon. baronet after his arrival. Sir Robert left his residence in Whitehall gardens in the afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Monday from Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The Privy Council, appointed to be held by her Majesty, at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at Windsor Castle, has been postponed until Wednesday, the 2nd of November. Summonses, announcing the postponement of the Council, were issued on Tuesday afternoon to the Cabinet Ministers, and the Great Officers of State.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz honoured Covent Garden Theatre with his presence on Saturday evening. The Prince afterwards returned to the residence of the Duke of Cambridge at Kew.

HIS EXCELLENCY PRINCE ESTERHAZY.—Letters have been received at the Austrian Embassy, stating that his excellency had not experienced any fatigue from his journey to Calais, and that he would proceed direct to Vienna by easy stages. Mr. Bellingham, the Prince's medical attendant, has we hear, accompanied his excellency to the Continent. The Prince's establishment at Chandos House is broken up.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam invited a distinguished circle to meet the Bishop of London during the right rev. prelate's visitation in the neighbourhood of Gorhambury. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord and Lady F. Beauclerk, Lord Glamis, the Hon. G. Ryder, M.P., &c., were among the guests.

Lady Dover, with Viscount Clifden, and the younger branches of her family, have arrived at Roehampton from Chatsworth. Viscount Morpeth accompanied her ladyship to town.

Lord and Lady John Russell are expected to leave their cottage in Devonshire, in the course of the next week, for Belgrave-square.

Lord and Lady Stanley, and a select family circle, are at Knowsley Park on a visit to the Earl of Derby. The noble earl has recently received a great accession of rare plants to his conservatory, from Africa, brought to this country by Dr. Whitfield, the eminent naturalist, who has been to that distant country for the purpose of collecting specimens for his lordship's gardens and menagerie. A vast number of valuable animals have also been added to the noble earl's zoological collection.

The Dowager Lady Noel Byron, relict of the poet, has taken a villa near Esher, called Moore-place, where her ladyship resides in comparative retirement, with occasional visits to her daughter, the Countess of Lovelace.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, through Earl Howe, has declined a public address from the inhabitants of Poole, his lordship stating that her Majesty's health required tranquility and repose.

We are gratified to hear that that distinguished diplomatist, Baron Brunow, the Russian minister, is rapidly recovering from the severe illness which he contracted whilst on a visit to Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor.

The Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gladstone, has quite recovered from the effects of his recent severe accident at Hawarden Castle, but he is still obliged to carry his left arm in a sling, having, as already stated, had the misfortune to suffer amputation of the fore finger of that hand.

The Queen is so satisfied with railway travelling, as experienced on the Great Western, that her Majesty intends to adopt the Brighton Railway as her route to the Pavilion.

On Tuesday last a deputation from the Serpentine Floating Cemetery Company (commonly called the Royal Humane Society) waited on Prince Albert at Windsor Castle with a present of a ladder painted to look like mahogany, and to be always in readiness when his Royal Highness goes to skate.

WALMER CASTLE. The Duke of Wellington continues in excellent health. The noble and gallant duke was out on Friday last with the Hanet harriers. It appears that he intends to prolong his stay at the Castle.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.—Alterations are being made upon the exterior of this noble mansion. The unsightly terrace in front is now demolished, and a handsome light portico is to be erected in its place. The courtyard from Piccadilly is being prepared previous to wooden pavement being put down instead of gravel.

DENE PARK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Earl of Cardigan has been entertaining a party with the sports of the field. His lordship's regiment, the 11th Hussars, is to be stationed at York during the winter, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rotten, during the absence of the noble earl, who intends to hunt the Leicestershire country, and has added several valuable hunters from Lord Gardiner's stud.

Sir James Graham arrived in town on Tuesday from his seat at Netherby, Cumberland.

HOWICK HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND. The Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness were expected to arrive on Tuesday on a visit to Earl Grey, from Auckland Castle, the Palace of the Bishop of Durham. His Royal Highness, whose state of health continues favourable, intends to continue his tour of visits in the North until early in the new year, when he will return to Kensington, the wing of which Palace, occupied by the Duke, is undergoing repairs during his absence.

On dit that a Countess, the daughter of a Duke, has left her house under suspicious circumstances with a friend of the family.

On Wednesday evening letters were received from Brocket Hall, Herts, from which we learn that Viscount Melbourne had nearly recovered from his indisposition. On Monday his lordship was exceedingly unwell, but has since continued to improve, and we are happy to hear is now fast recovering. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston and Lord and Lady Beauvale, are still staying at Brocket.

ENDSLEIGH HOUSE, NEAR TAVISTOCK.—Lord and Lady John Russell, who have been staying here since their return from the Earl of Minto's seat, in Roxburghshire, are expected to proceed by easy stages to town at the close of the ensuing week, visiting several distinguished political and private friends *en route*. The youthful Misses Lister, stepsons of the noble lord, leave on Saturday for his lordship's mansion in Belgrave-square, where her ladyship's *accouchement* is expected to take place next month.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Hon. and Rev. George Damer Fornell, B.A., of Downing College, Cambridge, third son of the late Lord Congleton, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the rectory of the second portion of Basford with Whitton, Salop, on the nomination of the Hon. and Rev. George Rushout Bowles, M.A.

His Grace the Archbishop of York holds an ordination on Sunday, the 18th of December, at Bishopthorpe.

The Bishop of London intends to consecrate the new church of All Saints, Witham, to-morrow week.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol returned to the episcopal palace at Gloucester on Thursday last, from Clifton. The Right Rev. Prelate confirmed upwards of 300 children at Clifton on Monday, and on the following day his lordship consecrated the new church at Jefferies-hill, Hanham.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have issued a report, in which they state, that having considered how previous may best be made for the cure of souls out of the limited amount of money at present at their disposal, in conformity with the intent and meaning of the acts 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 113, and 4 and 5 Victoria, c. 39, have resolved to recommend to her Majesty in Council to make grants, either in augmentation of the incomes of, or towards providing fit houses of residence for, the incumbents of certain benefices and churches with cure of souls—that is to say, being either parish churches or churches or chapels with districts legally belonging or assigned thereto, in certain classes, subject to limitations now made, or hereafter to be made, the commissioners reserving to themselves a right to decline recommending a grant in any case in which, from special circumstances, they may be of opinion that it is not expedient.

The Bishop of Llandaff, attended by the Very Rev. Dr. Bailey, Archdeacon of the diocese, held his triennial visitation of the clergy of the cathedral church, Llandaff, when the Right Rev. Prelate delivered an eloquent and impressive charge to an exceedingly numerous congregation of the clergy of the diocese.

The Rev. R. H. Barham has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the Rectory of St. Augustine and St Faith, London.

The Bishop of Exeter has announced that he will require from all candidates for holy orders, who have been educated at the University of Oxford, two certificates from the two new Professors of Sacred Literature, as soon as the new statute shall be in full activity. Similar demands will, of course, be made from candidates from the University of Cambridge.

OXFORD.—On Thursday the Rev. T. Shadforth, Fellow of University College, was nominated a master of the schools. The Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History will begin a course of introductory lectures on Thursday, November 3, at two o'clock. The Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology will begin an introductory course of lectures on Wednesday, November 2, at seven o'clock. The Regius Professor of Hebrew proposes to continue his lectures on the Prophet Isaiah on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at nine o'clock, beginning on Saturday, the 29th inst. The Chinese Professor of Medicine proposes to commence his attendance and lectures at the Radcliffe Infirmary, on Tuesday, November 1. The Rev. G. D. Wheeler and the Rev. C. Nevinson have been admitted actua. fellows of Wadham College. Mr. T. J. Heron has been admitted an actual fellow of New College, as founder's kin. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has presented the Rev. Dr. B. S. Clarke, of Worcester College, to the incumbency of St. Mathew's, Twigworth, Gloucestershire.

CAMBRIDGE.—At the last congregation the degree of M.A. was conferred on Mr. W. Atkinson, of Queen's College.

LECTURES. The Jacksonian Professor's course on mechanism, statics, and dynamics, will commence on Tuesday, November the 8th, at the room in the Botanic Gardens. Professor Walmesley's lectures on vocal music commenced on Monday last, on Wilhem's method, the course to consist of 20 lessons, to be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.—The October term commenced on Saturday last. A large number of gentlemen matriculated. The Lord Bishop of Durham preached in the Cathedral on the assembling of the University.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.—TITHES.—On Monday evening a meeting of the inhabitants of the above parish took place at the Mechanics' Institution, to take into consideration the conduct of the Rev. John Travers Robinson, M.A., rector of the said parish, so far as regards the proceedings he has instituted in the Court of Chancery for the recovery of his tithes. T. Wakley, Esq., M.P., took the chair.—The chairman addressed the meeting, and said he was not there in the character of a partisan; he was merely there to hear the case that was to be laid before the meeting, with the view of using it elsewhere if such a course became necessary. According to the case laid before him, it appeared that the reverend rector had applied to certain parishioners for the payment of tithes. They refused to pay, on conscientious grounds. The magistrates were applied to by the rector, according to the provisions of the 5th and 6th of William the Fourth, and they issued orders for the payment of the tithes in question. The orders, however, were not enforced; but the rector, being determined to have his tithes, proceeded against fourteen individuals in the Court of Chancery, filing a separate bill in each case. Now, the simple question for the meeting was this—was it proper for the rector, when he could have recovered his rights by the ordinary process to be enforced by the magistrates, to adopt harsh proceedings in the Court of Chancery? He, for one, thought not, and he believed that pleading the statute against the bills filed would be a good answer to them.—Mr. Purday (of Holborn), one of the parties against whom the bills in question had been filed, detailed the circumstances connected with his case, and moved a resolution declaratory of the disapprobation of the meeting at the conduct pursued by the rector. The resolution having been seconded, Mr. Griffiths, the churchwarden of the parish, opposed it, and said that there were only a few malcontents in the parish who objected to pay the tithes, the rector's right to which had already been established in a court of law. The resolution, was, however, carried with only seven or eight dissentients.—Mr. T. Wooler moved the next resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting approved the bills filed in Chancery, in their opposition to the course adopted by the rector. This resolution, having been seconded, and supported in an able address by Mr. Haynes, was likewise carried; as was also one calling on the inhabitants to enter into subscriptions for the defendants in their opposition. Thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated, after giving three groans for the rector.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE. On Monday evening a public festival, or tea-drinking, took place at the Hall of the National Association, Holborn, in honour of Mr. T. Duncombe. About 250 Chartists, a great portion of whom were females, assembled on the occasion. Col. Thompson (the chairman), after one or two preliminary toasts were disposed of, proposed the health of Mr. T. Duncombe, which was most enthusiastically received by the company. The honourable gentleman returned thanks in his usual felicitous style; after which Mr. Hetherington, Mr. T. P. Thompson, Mr. Cleave, Mr. Parry, and Mr. Thomas, severally addressed the meeting, and two other toasts were given,—one recommending union, and the other expressing a hope for the liberation of all illegal incarcerations, for the freedom of the press, and for the displacing of despotic judges and arbitrary magistrates. A vote of thanks having been unanimously awarded to the chair, for which the gallant gentleman returned thanks, the meeting separated at half-past eleven o'clock.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Entomological Society a singular monstrosity in the insect kingdom was brought under notice. This phenomenon was exhibited in a specimen of the moth, *Bombyx castrensis*, discovered by Mr. Ingall, in which one side of the individual had the masculine formation and the other side the feminine.—At the same meeting a new British moth was shown called *Notodonta tritophus*.—The photographic art has recently undergone another improvement; coloured daguerreotypes have been produced, though not by the agency of light. It is generally known that those who practise this art in London have made an advance to this discovery by imparting to the portraits taken by this process something approaching to a flesh-coloured tint; but it was reserved for an Italian artist named Lechi to give a different tint to the clothes to that given to the flesh; thus correcting the process previously used by which the whole portrait received the same hue.—A Mr. Lingard, who has been investigating the growth of fungi and the causes of dry rot in timber for twenty years, has within the last week obtained an extensive celebrity for his theory, through the medium of the Polytechnic Institution. Mr. Lingard's views are bold and original, though we scarcely think likely to make very many converts. He states that the fungi which make their appearance in matter undergoing decomposition are the result of the expansion of matter which has lost its cohesive attraction; that as water by increments of heat expands considerably, so portions of timber by the agency of heat and moisture expand, producing fungi which take the form more or less of the tree from whose timber they spring. In fact, that these fungi are homogeneous and identical with the matter whence they proceed, and are not the results of reproduction as peculiar to the other cryptogamia. The cryptogamia really present some curious anomalies, which go far to give a colour of truth to the theory of Mr. Lingard, as, for instance, a man in Bedfordshire, we hear, produces edible mushrooms from manure and oakleaves, without any admixture of spawn, mushroom water, or of any other direct agent.—A specimen of rock containing quicksilver has been forwarded from Aden, and reported on by the assay department of the Mint. The rock is a reddish-coloured vesicular slag, which would, if found as an ordinary trap, be looked upon as a variety of amygdaloid containing a considerable quantity of oxide of iron. The mercury is found in small globules adhering to the sides of the cavities, so minute in general as not to be visible to the naked eye. When shaken over any hard surface they fall out and coalesce. From the perfect fluidity and sphericity of the globule thus formed, the purity of the metal is established without analysis. This rock abounds at Aden, and possesses to and from India by this route may procure specimens at Steamer point, where it is particularly plentiful. Quicksilver is but rarely found in a pure metallic state, that of commerce being reduced from cinnabar, which is a compound of sulphur with the metal. Wherever it is found as a metal it is usually in trap veins traversing the coal formation.

ORIGINAL POETRY.*

TWILIGHT FALLS.

SERENADE BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

Twilight falls o'er mount and lea—
In thy bow'r, in thy bow'r,
Maiden! keep thy truth with me:
'Tis the hour—'tis the hour!
All is stilly round it, save
Vesper bird or whisp'ring wave;
Only one sweet star will guide thee,
And when here thy love will hide thee:
Haste! for more, with prying moon,
Will be on their nightwatch soon!
Twilight falls o'er mount and lea—
In thy bow'r, in thy bow'r,
Maiden! keep thy truth with me:
'Tis the hour—'tis the hour!

Lovers' meeting should be when
Daylight dies—daylight dies;
And their parting when again
Morn doth rise—morn doth rise!
That fond bird, the nightingale,
Chooses night to tell her tale:
Fear not that the dews will harm, love!
Hearts like ours will keep us warm, love!
Till th' unwelcome dawn of day
Tear us ling'ring, sweet, away!
Twilight falls o'er mount and lea—
In thy bow'r, in thy bow'r,
Maiden! keep thy truth with me:
'Tis the hour—'tis the hour!

MUSIC.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS, SEASON 1842.—On Wednesday evening last the first performance of this delightful series took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, and was attended, as it richly deserved, by a crowded and fashionable audience. It commenced with Beethoven's musical picture the *Sinfonia Pastorale*; and never was it more exquisitely portrayed, particularly in the first part, or Prospect, as the mighty poet-musician designated his opening movement. It is necessary to use the terms of three distinct arts in order to describe properly the various perfections which were happily combined in that triplex genius. To notice *seriatim* the many beauties that followed would far exceed our space; but we cannot refrain from distinguishing some of the more prominent features of this night's enjoyment. Miss Rainforth (in Weber's grand scena from *Oberon*) was delightful; Mr. Manvers, in "Jeptha's rash vow," all that could atone for the absence of Braham's *tragic recitative*; and Mrs. Alfred Shaw, particularly in Winter's exquisite duet, from *Il Ratto di Proserpine*, "Vaghi colli," with Miss Birch, fully proved that English vocalists, as well as their neighbours, can attain the *highest* excellence. Phillips, as usual, was "himself unrivalled," and sang charmingly, as, also, in conjunction with him, did Mr. J. Bennett. Miss Bassano is wonderfully improved, and yet may become the Grassinni of her time, if she will only a little further cultivate the natural pathos of her voice, and sing such things as "Paga fui." The choral department reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Harris, and Madame Dulcken and Mr. Willy, as solo performers, received the meed of approbation justly due to their great excellence on their respective instruments—pianoforte and violin. Mr. John Parry, that Momus of music, had a most deserved *encore* of his extemporaneous Italian trio, between the first and second parts. Altogether the performance and its reception fully proved that there were yet in England some musicians, and musically inclined people, so devoted to the enjoyment of the art as to endure the inflictions of a stove rather than forego its pleasures. We make this last observation in consequence of a most disagreeable absence of ventilation, which was universally complained of in the room.

To the young and robust this is a matter of minor importance, probably; but we observed with pain the inquietude and discomfort of many venerable personages, who, we fear, were deprived of a considerable share of the evening's musical treat, and were obliged to retire long before the conclusion of the performance. This simple allusion to a matter which inconvenienced all parties present may, we trust, induce the speedy and effectual remedy of a most unpleasant annoyance.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

FANNY ELSSLER AND FOREIGN ENTHUSIASM.—Fanny Elssler is delighting the good people of Berlin with her performance of the *Bayadère*. Accounts from Vienna speak in the highest raptures of

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her success in that city, where she gave two representations—one for the funds of the poor at the Imperial Theatre (Burgtheater), and the other at the Imperial Palace of Schoenbrunn, on the personal invitation of her Majesty the Empress, in honour of the arrival of their Imperial Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Leuchtenberg from St. Petersburg, at which were present all the Imperial family, together with the grand dignitaries of the court and the leading nobility. As etiquette forbad all noisy marks of approbation in the imperial presence, the illustrious spectators, thus unable to express their admiration in the theatre, determined upon taking their revenge after they got into their carriages. They gave orders to their coachmen to draw up in line on both sides of the road leading from Schoenbrunn to Vienna, and, at the moment the great *artiste* passed in one of the royal carriages that brought her from the capital to the palace, salvos of approbation filled the air, mingled with cries of "Bravo," and "Vive Elsler," whilst the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. A great number of young men dashed forward, and set to work detaching the horses from the carriage, with a view to draw her in triumph; but the police stating that the laws forbid, under the severest penalties, any interruption to the progress of an imperial equipage, they retired, crying "Vive Elsler!" "Vive the glory *(der stolz)* of our theatre." The evening previous to her departure from Vienna, her Majesty the Empress wrote her an autograph letter, and accompanied with a diadem in topaz, adorned with a cameo antique. The Emperor sent a bouquet in diamonds of great value. The three principal theatres of our city having put a box at the disposition of Mdlle. Elsler during her stay in Vienna, she acknowledged the compliment by addressing to each one 600 florins (£60), to be appropriated to the relief of the wives and children of indigent artists.

THE COUNT DE CANDIA.—This nobleman, who is signalizing himself on the lyrical stage under the name of Mario, has found an imitator in France. The Marquis of P——t is about to make his appearance at the Francais in tragedy. There is a great difference of opinion as to the true motives which have induced this young nobleman to take to the stage. He has a large fortune: it can only be from choice. But, it is said, this sudden resolution is owing to the rigour of a certain proud *Desdemona*, who is the object of attraction to the fierce *Othello*.

There has been a literary *matinée* at the house of Madame Recamier, at L'Abbaye aux Bois. Mdlle. Rachel recited to the chosen circle selections from *Rodogandi*, in which she will shortly perform, and the verses of M. Lamercier excited general admiration. No less a personage than M. Chateaubriand—who seems to have taken a new lease of life—undertook the answers to the young tragedian.

Lady Bisopp and Bochsa gave a concert on the 8th inst. at Manheim, on the Rhine. The former sang several dramatic scenes in costume, and the latter, who performed on the harp, announced himself as "harpist to the Queen of England, professor at the Royal Academy of Music, and director of the Italian Opera in London!!!"

In a letter from Mr. John Barnett, of Cheltenham, he says "I have given up all thoughts of again appearing before the London public as an operatic composer. Should I produce any more operas, it will, I hope, be in France or Germany." Is it not hard that an artist must exile himself before he can meet with due appreciation of his genius? We learn that Balfe's new opera, the libretto by Scribe, is in active rehearsal at the Opera Comique, Paris. Another instance of unmerited banishment.

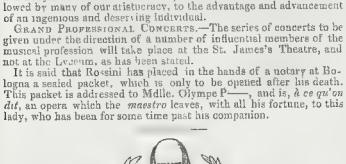
The Netherlands Musical Society has presented Mr. William Sterndale Bennett, the composer and pianist, with a diploma of the Order of Merit, as a tribute to his talent; and the directors of the Leipzig concerts sent him, by the celebrated Mendelssohn, a costly brooch. What a reproach to his native land!

NEW OPERAS. A new opera, by Benedict, will be brought out at Covent-Garden; also an opera by G. A. Macfarren, whose clever production, *The Devil's Opera*, which was performed at the Lyceum a few seasons back, will be brought out without delay as a second piece. A musical drama, by Mr. J. L. Hatton, will also be produced as a second piece at the same theatre; so that music will be the prominent feature. Report speaks in the highest possible terms of two MS. operas by a young composer named Lavenu, the libretti by J. Augustine Wade.

NEW INSTRUMENT.—A pianoforte upon a novel and elegant construction has recently been brought before the musical world, by Mr. W. Masson. The instrument, which he has named the Melophonon, is of great power and compass, and possesses a combination of excellences rarely to be found. These excellences, it would appear, are more or less ensured by some union of the principles of the harp, the symmetrical shape of which it bears a resemblance to, together with those of the pianoforte. The inventor has already received royal patronage and a royal commission: an example which will, doubtless, be followed by many of our aristocracy, to the advantage and advancement of an ingenious and deserving individual.

GRAND PROFESSIONAL CONCERTS.—The series of concerts to be given under the direction of a number of influential members of the musical profession will take place at the St. James's Theatre, and not at the Lyceum, as has been stated.

It is said that Rossini has placed in the hands of a notary at Bologna a sealed packet, which is only to be opened after his death. This packet is addressed to Mdlle. Olympe P——, and is, *à ce qu'on dit*, an opera which the *maestro* leaves, with all his fortune, to this lady, who has been for some time past his companion.



THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The play of *King John*, the revival of which has been a long time in preparation, was at length produced on last Monday evening. The *mise en scène* was most admirable throughout. The *ensemble* was magnificent, and reflects the highest credit upon the spirit, taste, and liberality of the lessee, who has spared neither pains nor expense in the production of this noble drama. *King John* is, perhaps, if we except *Leontes*, the best Shaksperian personification by Macready: it is full of vigour and close consideration of character throughout. The occasionally objectionable peculiarities of this great actor are less apparent in his depiction of *King John* than in any other character which we have witnessed performed by him. We might make some trifling exceptions, but the whole was a masterly performance. His best scenes were those with *Hubert* (Phelps), and indeed we may say, that the excellence was reciprocated, for a better *Hubert* could not be found to "play up to" the timidly seducing monarch. The first scene of Act 4, threatening, as it is, with tragedy, was beautifully, pathetically played by Mr. Phelps, particularly in the passage to young *Arthur*—

"I will not touch thine eyes
For all the treasure that thine uncle owes (owns)"

There is an innocent confidence on the part of little *Arthur*, which is beautifully disclosed by Shakspere, in making the young prince so frequently and familiarly address him by his name—

"Good morrow, *Hubert*!"

Again—

"I would to Heaven
I were your son, so you would love me, *Hubert*"

A little farther on in this delicious scene—

"Are you sick, *Hubert*? You look pale to-day."

The appealing iteration of the name of *Hubert* is the finest circumstance of pathos throughout all Shakspere! But, return we to the *dramatis personæ* as represented. Macready, we have already stated, at least in corresponding terms, is a magnificent *King John*; Phelps a most eloquent vindicator of a good man suborned to base purposes.

Anderson's *Pavilion bridge* was uneven, now and then good, but we cannot praise it throughout. *Lady Constance* was effectively performed by Miss Faucit, and the little *Arthur* with somewhat less drawling might have been probably more natural though not more spirited than he was. But we must not pretend to blame where there are too many things to praise. If Shakspere himself were to revisit us he could not but be pleased with the idolatry paid to his poetry at the present day, and applaud like a father, as he is, of the drama, the struggles of his legitimate sons in the cause of even new-framing his pictures of life!

THE ADELPHI.

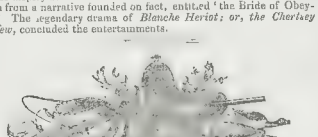
A new piece, called *The Miser's Daughter*, was produced at this house on Monday evening, and met with such success that it was announced, *nem. con.*, for repetition every night till further notice. Instead of being an adaptation of the French piece bearing a similar name, it consists of a dramatic reduction of Mr. Ainsworth's popular novel, and, in fact, as initial a transcript of that clever work as could be expected from the unavoidable necessity of mutilating it for the stage. Mr. Stirling, the author of the dramatic portion of the piece, was obliged to do double duty on the occasion, and enact the *Miser*, in the absence of Mr. Lyon who was seriously indisposed. The *tableaux vivans* did equal credit to the author and the artist; to him who imagined and him who embodied groups of powerful interest; and the individual personations throughout the piece were deserving of the highest commendation.

CITY OF LONDON.

Leman Rede's popular *Frolics of the Fairies* was produced here on Monday evening with the most complete success. Amongst the many things of the night deserving praiseworthy notice, we must particularize the performance of Miss E. Montague, in a new piece, called *Nancy of Dover*. Shakspere has immortalized its locality, and she "does walk in his ways." We are mindful of her *Juliet* and wish to see it again.

THE SURREY

On Monday night a piece entitled *Lalelle Dumas*; or, *Love and War*, was represented for the first time and was perfectly successful. It was succeeded by a nautical drama in four parts, called *Poor Jack*; or, *the Wife of a Sailor*, affording T. P. Cooke an excellent scope for the display of his talent. The nautical incidents of the drama are taken from a narrative founded on fact, entitled 'the Bride of Obeydah.' The legendary drama of *Blanche Heriot*; *or, the Cheriley Curfew*, concluded the entertainments.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

RACE COURSE, Monday, Sept. 5.—The first race for decision this afternoon were six in number; and as the respective odds in many circumstances, but more than enough consideration of the wretched state of the ground and the weather. The "card" of the day [illegible] Newmarket gave the colours of the riders: a species of information hitherto unattainable in the kingdom as a matter of course. We shall probably have the numbers telegraphed some two or three years hence (the Jockey Club, we must say, are very slow in adopting improvements). Of the sport, to which the card proved a more convenient guide than the list, we subjoin such particulars as time and the discomforts of a race-course like Newmarket in stormy weather will permit—

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, for three yrs old, &c.; D M. 8 8 1s, three of whom paid 10 sovs each.

Mr. Boyce's ch by Hymn, dam by Percipance, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb (Pettit) .. 1

Lord R. Sibu's Camelion, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb (F. Butler) 0

Col. A. [illegible]'s Marquise, 2 yrs, 6st (Darling, jun.) 0

[illegible] betting. A dead heat

Mr Osbaldeston's Devil among the Tailors, 3 yrs, 8st (F. Butler), beat Lord Albemarle's Bufalo, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb, T.Y.C., 100, h ft. 6 to 5 on Bufalo.

Mon by a length.

Duke of Bedford's Mohu ds, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb (E. Edwards), beat Mr. Payne's Johnny, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb, D.M., 300, h ft. 6 to 5 on Johnny, who was defeated by two inches.

The Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two yrs old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 5lb, &c. From the turn of the lands in. The second saves his stake. 24 subs.

Lord G. Heuinck's Gaper (Rogers) 1

Mr. Watt's ch by Waxley, d by Blacklock 2

Mr. J. [illegible]'s [illegible] 3

It is [illegible] 3 to 1 agst Cotherstone, 5 to 2 agst the Yaxley colt, 3 to 1 agst Canton, and 8 to 1 agst Gaper. Gaper jumped off with the lead, made all the running, and won easy by a length; a fine race for second, the Macrmmon fifty about two lengths behind, Cotherstone close up with the latter, and the others astern of.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 ft if declared, with £100 added by the inhabitants. Last mile and a distance of B.C. 88 subs; 34 dec. agst.

Lord Albemarle's Ralph, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (Robinson) 1

Duke of Grafton's Florence, 4 yrs, 7st 11b 2

Lord Jersey's Lady Adela, 3 yrs, 7st 11b 3

Betting—4 to 1 agst Florence, 11 to 1 agst Ralph, 11 to 1 agst Melior, 13 to 1 agst Lady Adela, 18 to 1 agst Cabrera, 18 to 1 agst Garry Owen, 17 to 1 agst Rosie, 17 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle, 17 to 1 agst Roscius, 20 to 1 agst Mr. Mostyn, and 20 to 1 agst Busk mare. With by a length

[illegible] Mr. Francis, aged, 8st 9lb (Chifney) 1

Mr. Gurney's Una, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb 2

[illegible] 3 to 1 agst St. Francis, and 4 to 1 agst Una. St. Francis won very easy by a length. Beelzemma a very bad thing, and the others tailed off.

Duke of Bedford's dcihn o' Gaunt, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (Robinson), beat Lord Eglinton's Dr. Caius, 5 yrs, 8st 3lb; A.F., 300, h ft. Betting 3 to 1 on John o' Gaunt, who won by eight lengths.

Lord Eglinton's Pompey, 8st 7lb (Lye), beat Lord Orford's c. by Harmaid, 8st 2lb; T. Y. C., 100, h. ft.; 13 to 8 on Pompey. Won by a length easy.

Lord Orford's c by St. Patrick, out of Wild Duck (Nat), beat Captain Ives's c by Orion, out of Mopsy; 8st 7lb each; T. Y. C.; 100, h. ft; 3 to 1 on Lord Orford's colt. Won by six lengths.

Mr. Irby, a gentleman well known on the turf, died on Monday morning, at his residence [illegible]

Sir Geo. Sitwell has killed this season, up to the last inst. [illegible] stags and six hinds, besides some roe deer, in his forest at Graystock, Cumberland.

Between Mason [illegible] Monday afternoon John and Hobbledee, of Lambeth, and T. [illegible] Drum, of Vauxhall, rowed an oars-match from Westminster [illegible] for £30 a side. The men started at half-past three o'clock, [illegible] descending to Greenwich at the time, and went off evenly; Coombes and his partner appearing to have a slight lead before passing the barge-heads, but, having to go outside them, lost what advantage they had gained, and at the Horseferry the Dunbeeds were nearly a boat's length ahead, and maintained won the match by about 200 yards. It was a spirited and gamely contest.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

An inquest was held at the Wellington public-house, East Greenwich, before Mr. C. J. Carttar and a jury of the principal inhabitants, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Edmund Francis Green, late a West India proprietor and merchant, carrying on business in Leadenhall street. It had by some been rumoured that the deceased had taken poison, and by others that he had died of a broken heart, owing to misfortunes, he having lost a large fortune in mercantile pursuits, and become bankrupt. The deceased had only passed his last examination before Sir C. F. Williams a few hours before his decease.—Mr. J. Appleton, a surgeon of Greenwich, was called in to attend the deceased on Wednesday morning, at three o'clock. He found the deceased sitting on a chair at the bed side, partly undressed and gasping for breath, from a serious obstruction of the passages of the heart. He was greatly excited and could scarcely articulate. He asked if he was in danger, and witness evaded the question, thinking if it would increase the excitement. There was no pulse, and the action of the heart was very much impeded. Witness saw him into bed, and went for medicines, and on his return, about ten minutes after, he found him a corpse. He had since made a *post mortem* examination with Dr. Keeble, Mr. Mason, and his own brother. They found the pericardium adhering to the substance of the heart. There was an enlargement of the heart and the arteries were partly ossified.—A Juror asked, whether the deceased had died from what is termed a broken heart?—Mr. Appleton: I cannot exactly answer the question, but I have no doubt that the mental excitement of the previous day had a strong effect on the existing disease and accelerated his death.—The foreman said that the jury were, he was happy to say, unanimously of opinion on that point, and he had no doubt their verdict would be perfectly satisfactory to the public, and clear up the doubt which had arisen, in consequence of the reports which had prevailed in the neighbourhood that the deceased had poisoned himself.—A verdict "That the deceased died from natural causes" was then returned.—The coroner, on discharging the jury, said the deceased had insured his life in the Rock Life office for £1000.

A lengthened investigation was gone into before Mr. Baker, the coroner, at the Roya. Oak, Whitechapel-road, respecting the death of Alice Lowe, aged 24, a single woman, and late a pauper in Whitechapel workhouse.—Mr. Miller, the parish surgeon's assistant, said that the deceased had died from an effusion on the chest, which had been brought on by dropsy. She was delivered of a still-born child, and did not survive the event more than two minutes.—The foreman of the jury remarked, that he thought no blame was attributable to the medical gentleman; but there was one thing which he had noticed, as well as several of the jury, and that was the disgraceful state of the dead-house belonging to the workhouse. It was a mere shed, true, it had a roof, but it was composed of mere tiles just put slovenly on; a window, and with all the glass out; so that the rain, which they had noticed that morning came pelting on the various coffins and on the corpses—even the deceased was completely wet. He thought that, as the parish paid such large salaries to those persons who had to attend to the pauper poor when dying, they ought to take a little more care with their remains. The coroner thanked the jury for the observation, and observed that no doubt it would be attended to by the proper authorities.—After some discussion, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died a natural death whilst in childbirth, and that not the least blame could be attached to the medical gentleman or the workhouse."

Mr. Payne, the City coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of John Gorman, aged 45.—John Horton, City policeconstable, 532, stated that on Thursday evening a week, at five o'clock, he found the deceased sitting on the pavement in Lower Thames-street. He thought from his appearance that he was intoxicated, and desired him to move on. Deceased was either unable or unwilling to answer him, and, fearing that he could not walk, witness sent for a street-cab, and, he him strapped on it, and conveyed to the station-house in Tower-street. He was there at once placed in a cell, and witness left him, still insensible. He considered he did not smell of liquor. No straw is kept in the station-house for the prisoners to lie on. Deceased was laid on the boards. From there deceased was taken to Bartholomew Hospital.—Mr. L. Shaw, assistant apothecary of the hospital, said, that the deceased was admitted on Friday morning last week, at half past one o'clock, in a state of collapse. It was the opinion of the policeman who brought him that he was intoxicated; but witness could see no appearance of that, and could not help expressing his surprise and regret that he had been allowed to remain for so many hours in such a state. He did not look like a person in liquor. Witness immediately attended to him, and at once could hear that he was dead. Witness had since examined him, and found a considerable bruise upon the right temple, about the size of a crown piece, which must have been caused by a blow or fall. The brain exhibited appearances of long-standing disease. Disease of the brain was the cause of death, and it might have been accelerated by the blow on the temple or the stimulus of drinking intoxicating liquors. The bruise had been received within a few hours. Deceased might have been one of those taken by the police for a drunken man; but before he had remained for so many hours in an insensible state he should have been taken to a surgeon, who would at once have seen what was the matter with him.—The policeman did not know how he got the bruise.—Bridget Gorman said that she was deceased's daughter. He had not always enough to eat, but had not applied to the workhouse for relief. He left home for work in the morning. Witness did not know how he got the bruise, but she did not see it when he left her. He was a very sober man, and witness had never seen him intoxicated.—Mr. Lloyd, jun., lived in Henry-Scholar-street, Shadwell.—The jury summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

On Saturday afternoon an inquisition was taken before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Dunley Arms, Paddington green, on the body of a newly-born female child, which was found in a field at Bayswater. Mr. Ancell, surgeon, of 3, North-place, Gray's-inn-road, was sent for and examined the body. He said he had performed the usual test, and was confident the child had been born alive, but he could not tell if a bruise which he found on the right temple was the immediate cause of death. He thought it could not have been dead more than 12 or 14 hours. After some deliberation, the jury retired and a verdict of Wilful Murder again at some person or persons unknown.

DEATH OF A MURDERER IN THE PENITENTIARY.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., coroner, held an inquest on Saturday afternoon (missing the fifth or sixth within the last few weeks), in the General Penitentiary, Pentonville, on the body of Elizabeth Fry, a prisoner under sentence of transportation. The prisoner was 80 years old, and, owing to her advanced age, she was not sent out of the country. Verdict, Natural Death.

BERKSHIRE GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.

—On Wednesday last the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the episcopal chapel at the cemetery, Reading, was performed with great masonic pomp and splendour by the Right Worshipful John Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire, assisted by the grand officers and brethren of the county. Next week we shall present our readers with a series of beautiful engravings illustrative of this important and interesting event, sketched on the ground by our distinguished artist, H. Landells, Esq. A detailed account of the proceedings, together with an original essay on freemasonry, shall also appear.

DEATH OF GRACE DARLING.—This heroic woman expired at Bamburgh on Thursday, the 20th inst., in her twenty-fifth year.

RELIGION IN AUSTRALIA.—On Friday, Lord Stanley, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave audience, by appointment, at Knowsley-hall, to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Polding, Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales, and the Very Rev. —— (the name we have not heard), one of the bishops of Canada. Both the archbishop and the right rev. prelate were attired in their full state robes, canonical of the Catholic church, and were most graciously received by the noble lord. The Archbishop of Sydney is to sail about the 1st of November, in that fine new ship the Templar, in Prince's-dock, and takes out with him more than twenty young priests for the Australian mission. The Canadian bishop will proceed by the next Halifax packet.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE FRENCH PRINCES.—We find by the following letter in the *Hermine* of Nantes, that the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale had a very narrow escape for their lives, while on their way to Brest, from an accident almost similar to that which befel their ill-fated brother, the Duke of Orleans. "At about a mile from Landevant, in descending a steep hill, the four horses of the carriage fell at the same time. One of them was killed on the spot, the carriage having passed over his head, and the vehicle would have been precipitated into a meadow ten or twelve feet below the road, if a large stone had not been in the way, and stopped it."

THE NEW CHAPEL ROYAL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The workmen on Wednesday commenced roofing the late conservatory, but in other respects the works proceed slowly. The new summer-house is rapidly approaching completion.

The steamer Lady de Saumarez, Captain Goodridge, which should have reached Southampton on Wednesday morning from Jersey, with mails and passengers, did not arrive, and intelligence reached Southampton in the course of the day, that she had struck on the Casket rocks the previous night, owing to the tempest, and lost her bulwarks, and was considered, in consequence, to put into the Isle of Portland.

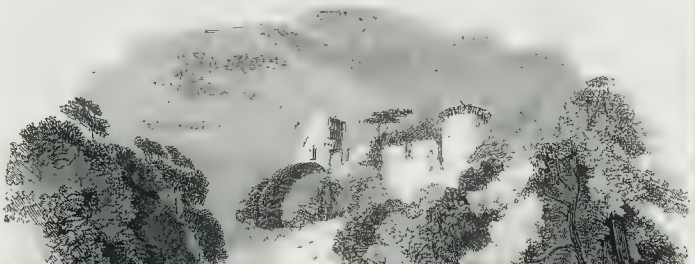
Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has been graciously pleased to present to the Sanatorium £20, as an expression of her approbation of the objects of that benevolent and highly useful institution.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

BOZ'S DESCRIPTION OF THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

[From his *American Notes.*]

Between five and six in the morning we arrived at Buffalo, where we breakfasted, and being too near the Great Falls to wait patiently anywhere else, we set off by the train the same morning at nine. * * * Whenever the train halted I listened for the roar, and was constantly straining my eyes in the direction where I knew the falls must be from seeing the river rolling on towards them; every moment expecting to behold the spray. Within a few minutes of my stopping I saw two great white clouds rising up slowly and majestically from the depths of the earth. That was all. At length we alighted: and then, for the first time, I heard the mighty rush of water, and felt the ground tremble underneath my feet. The bank was very steep, and was slippery with rain and half-melted ice. I hardly know how I got down, but I was soon at the bottom, and climbing with two English officers who were crossing, and had joined me, over some broken rocks, deafened by the noise, half-blinded by the spray, and wet to the skin. We were at the foot of the American fall. I could see an immense torrent of water tearing headlong down from some great height, but had no idea of shape, or situation, or anything but vague immensity. When we were seated in the little ferryboat, and were crossing the swollen river immediately before both cataracts, I began to feel what it was; but I was in a manner stunned, and unable to comprehend the vastness of the scene. It was not until I came on Table Rock and looked—great heaven, on what a fall of bright green water!—that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. Then, when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing—the first effect, and the enduring one—instant and lasting—of the tremendous spectacle was peace—peace of mind—tranquillity—calm recollection of the dead—great thoughts of eternal rest and happiness: nothing of gloom or terror. Niagara was at once stamped upon my heart an image of beauty; to remain there changeless and indelible until its pulses cease to beat for ever. Oh how strife and trouble of our daily life receded from my view and lessened in the distance during the ten memorable days we passed on that enchanted ground! What voices spoke from out the thundering water; what faces faded from the earth looked out upon me from its gleaming depths; what heavenly promise glistened in those angels' tears, the drops of many hues that showered around and twined themselves about the gorgeous arches which the changing rainbows made! I never stirred in all that time from the Canadian side whither I had gone at first. I never crossed the river again; for I knew there were people on the other shore, and in such a place it is natural to shun strange company. To wander to and fro all day, and see the cataracts from all points of view; to stand upon the edge of the Great Horse Shoe Fall, marking the hurried water gathering strength as it approached the verge, yet seeming, too, to pause before it shot into the gulf below; to gaze upon the river's level up at the torrent, as it came streaming down; to climb the neighbouring heights, and watch it through the trees, and see the wreathing water to the rapids hurrying on to take its fearful plunge; to linger in the shadow of the solemn rocks three miles below; watching the river, as, stirred by no visible cause, it heaved and eddied, and awoke the echoes, being troubled yet far down beneath the surface by its giant leap; to have Niagara before me lighted by the sun and by the moon red in the day's decline, and grey as evening slowly fell upon it; to look upon it every day and awake up in the night and hear its ceaseless voice: this was enough!



VIEW OF BOTHWELL CASTLE.

We take advantage of a sort of *hiatus* in the world of incident, so far as subjects of news illustration are concerned, to occupy it with the view of Bothwell Castle, which is here presented to the reader. It is almost the last of a series of embellishments which crowded upon us during the progres of her Majesty's visit to Scotland, and is not inferior to many of our preceding engravings in interest and romance. We adopt the beautiful description given of it by Wordsworth in one of the notes to his poems.

The castle stands nobly, overlooking the Clyde. When we came up to it, I was hurt to see that flower-borders had taken place of the natural overgrowings of the ruin, the scattered stones and wild plants. It is a large and grand pile of red freestone, harmonizing perfectly with the rocks of the river, from which, no doubt, it has been hewn. When I was a little accustomed to the unnaturalness of a modern garden, I could not help admiring the excessive beauty and luxuriance of some of the plants, particularly the purple-flowered clematis, and a broad-leafed creeping plant without flowers, which scrambled up the castle wall, along with the ivy, and spread its vine-like branches so lavishly that it seemed to be in its natural situation, and one could not help thinking that, though not self-planted among the ruins of this country, it must somewhere have its native abode in such places. If Bothwell Castle had not been close to the Douglas mansion, we should have been disgusted with the possessor's miserable conception of adorning such a venerable ruin; but it is so very near to the house, that of necessity the pleasure-grounds must have extended beyond it, and perhaps the neatness of a shaven lawn, and the complete desolation natural to a ruin might have made an unpleasant contrast; and, besides being within the precincts of the pleasure-grounds, and so very near to the dwelling of a noble family, it has forfeited, in some degree, its independent majesty, and becomes a tributary to the mansion; its solitude being interrupted, it has no longer the command over the mind in sending it back into past times or excluding the ordinary feelings which we bear about us in daily life. We had then only to regret that the castle and the house were so near to each other; and it was impossible not to regret it; for the ruin presides in state over the river, far from city or town, as if it might have a peculiar privilege to preserve its memorials of past ages, and maintain its own character for centuries to come. We sat upon a bench, under the high trees, and had beautiful views of the different reaches of the river, above and below. On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elm and other trees, are the remains of a priory built upon a rock; and rock and ruin are so blended, that it is impossible to separate the one from the other. Nothing can be more beautiful than the little remnant of this holy place: elm trees (for we were near enough to distinguish them by their branches) grow out of the walls, and overshadow a small but very elegant window. It can scarcely be conceived what a grace the castle and priory impart to each other; and the river Clyde flows on, smooth and unruffled below, seeming to my thoughts more in harmony with the sober and stately images of former times, than if it had roared over a rocky channel, forcing its sound upon the ear. It blended gently with the warbling of the smaller birds, and the chattering of the larger ones, that had made their nests in the ruins. In this fortress the chief of the English nobility were confined after the battle of Bannockburn. If a man is to be a prisoner, he scarcely could have a more pleasant place to solace his captivity; but I thought that, for close confinement, I should prefer the banks of a lake, or the seaside. The greatest charm of a brook or river is in the liberty to pursue it through its windings; you can then take it in whatever mood you like: silent or noisy, sportive or quiet. The beauties of a brook or river must be sought, and the pleasure is in going in search of them; those of a lake or of the sea come to you of themselves. These rude warriors cared little, perhaps, about either; and yet, if one may judge from the writings of Chaucer, and from the old romances, more interesting passions were connected with natural objects in the days of chivalry than now; though going in search of scenery, as it is called, had not then been thought of. I had previously heard nothing of Bothwell Castle, at least nothing that I remembered; therefore, perhaps my pleasure was greater, compared with what I received elsewhere, than others might feel.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XIII.

ST. PANCRAS' *OLD* CHURCH.

It seems but the other day this old suburban church was pleasantly surrounded by green fields and quiet hedgerows; but now the mammoth magnitude of this great city—the modern Babylon—has stretched itself in this direction, as in all others; and St. Pancras' fields, with their rows of goodly elms, and pleasant meandering footpaths leading to the then village church, exist only as a pleasant memory. Surrounded by houses, the old church seems out of place, and might be passed as little worthy attention. Still are there facts worth noting in its history, and that of the locality in which it stands—and associations which may serve to prompt more than a passing thought. The whole of this neighbourhood is linked by tradition with a deadly fight between the Britons and their invaders; when seventy thousand men were said to have been slain at "Battle-bridge." Modern fashion has attempted to get rid of the old Saxon name even which serves to keep this struggle in remembrance, by christening the locality in courtly guise, King's Cross—erecting, too, in the centre of the road an architectural hybrid, the use of which could never be discovered, unless built there for omnibuses to run against. All round Battle-bridge traces of entrenchments have been found, running up close to the old church; some of them called the Brill, occupied the pen of the learned and ingenious Stukely. During the civil wars, also, this spot again became the seat of armed entrenchments, and the Royalists and Parliamentarians occupied the ground which more than a thousand years earlier had been trodden by the armed legions of Rome, and the comparatively defenceless Britons.

Of the church itself, an old writer, Norden, who describes things as they were in London before the great fire, says, "Pancras church standeth all alone as utterly forsaken, old and wether-beaten, which, for the antiquity thereof, it is thought not to yeeld to Paules in London. About this church have bin many buildings, now decayed, leaving poor Pancras without companie or comfort, yet it is now and then visited with Kentishtowne and Highgate, which are members thereof; but they seldom come there, for they have chapels of ease within themselves; but when there is a corpse to be interred, they are forced to leave the same within this forsaken church or churchyard, where (no doubt) it resteth as secure against the day of resurrection as if it laie in stately Paules." Thus it seems that when the "stately Paules" stood in all the greatness of Gothic architecture where the Grecian St. Paul's of our time now stands, old Pancras church was *then* old and weather-beaten in its antiquity.

ST. PANCRAS OLD CHURCH.

It is a quaint old Gothic pile, built of stones and flints, and certainly as old as the thirteenth century. Now that it is coated with plaster, it has lost a good deal of the forsaken, wether-beaten, decaying look of which the old chronicler speaks; albeit more than five centuries have passed away since its foundations were laid. It is small, and consists of a nave and chancel, having, at the west end, a low tower, and "dome-like roof." In the old records of St. Paul's (Lib. L) is a visitation, which took place in 1251, wherein this church is described as having "a small tower, a good stone font, and a small marble stone, ornamented with copper, to bear the *pax*." Weever speaks of a "wondrous antient monument," by tradition, said to belong to the family of Gray, of Gray's Inn. The church and its now well-thronged graveyard have been long noted as the burial-place of such Roman Catholics as die in London. Almost every tomb bears a cross, and the initials of *Requiescat in pace*. May they rest in peace! It has been assigned as a reason for this, that in the south of France still stands another such old church, dedicated to the same saint, in which masses are said for the souls of all the dead interred at St. Pancras in England. Here also, it is said, hangs the last bell which tolled for mass in our country.

Like all our old churches, its walls still strive to rescue from oblivion the names of such as moulder in their neighbourhood. Old Pancras has its monuments. Some families connected with property in the neighbourhood of course find place:—A "London merchant," also, who witnessed the "Great Fire;" "Daniel Clarke, Esq., who had been *cook to Queen Elizabeth*;" Samuel Cooper, a miniature painter, who was intimate with the author of "Hudibras," and whose pencil has left us likenesses of the most celebrated statesmen, wits, and beauties of his stirring age. A portrait of Cromwell is his chief work. His manner approaches closely to that of Vandyke, and his pictures are in great esteem all over Europe, fetching great prices. Cooper was related to Pope, too; his wife was sister to Pope's mother.—The churchyard, likewise, has its monuments: Woodhead, a great champion of the Romish faith, and by some reputed the author of "The Whole Duty of Man;" Leoni, a Venetian, architect to the Elector Palatine, who died here just on a century ago; also a Count of the Holy Roman empire, de Haslang, Envoy from the Elector Palatine to the court of England. To the list the last few days has added another name, in that of Dr. Kenny. Of the worthies associated with the church, those of Paley and William Sherlock may be remembered. They were both prebends of Pancras. Close by is a chapel, and behind it a tomb erected by Sir John Soane, the donor of the Soane Museum, it is another object worthy the notice of the passer-by.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Oct. 24, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The near approach of winter has created a considerable activity in the ateliers of our principal modistes: every thing there speaks of preparation, and every thing gives ample promise of that winter luxury which harmonizes so well with splendid apartments, with splendid fêtes, and still more splendid women. Amongst our most beautiful novelties I have observed several mantles in violet and grenat velvet, completely bordered with ermine, and with a broad ermine collar fastened by silken cord, and trimmed, at the bottom of the ermine, with rich passementerie. Cashmere shawls are also becoming quite a rage with our fashionables, and are sported by all our belles, who recognise in a splendid shawl an object equally useful and luxurious. For evening parties, dahlia-coloured robes are decidedly in vogue, the more so as they possess the advantage of being equally useful in summer as promenade dresses. A robe odalisque, which, however, has nothing oriental in it but the name, of pure white muslin trimmed with lace, intermixed with embroidery, and folding round the person and forming a sort of tunic towards the bottom, is really a most beautiful dress for all nations, and for every season. Some very superb head-dresses have already made their appearance; amongst others we must cite the toque Marie Antoinette, of grenat or green velvet, which is really a most successful and beautiful article. It is worn slightly advanced towards the forehead, leaving the hair open behind. A superb white plume falls spirally from the side. A coiffure of velvet, plain or shaded, of different colours, is worn, and the accompanying ornaments are composed of a long stripe of lace, or of long cordon of black silk when the coiffeur is of black velvet, or of pearls of the colour of the stuff when that is of any other shade. These cordons have tassels, which fall very low upon the shoulders. We must also mention the chapeaux Montpensier, a charming coiffure of velvet, and, when worn with a veil, replaces very happily the riding-hats worn by our belles. For an evening home dress, or negligé toilette, the most recherché articles are the Bohemiennes, which present a sort of small point in velvet, terminated by tassels, and surrounded with sight ornaments of gold or silk. This description of head-dress, which is equally convenient and graceful, fulfils every requisite for a fireside coiffure. Capotes are much in fashion, and we have seen some in velvet, with an aigrette of feathers of the same tints. Those in satin recovered in citron or rose-coloured tulle, with feathers of the same colour, are really superb. But perhaps there is no mode more beautiful or more elegant than a little chapeau cardinale which I have observed, and which is really one of the most fortunate inventions of the season. It is one of those pretty, simple, and elegant affairs which every charming and graceful woman is so delighted to adopt. It is made of black velvet, or of black lace, having one rose-coloured plume on each side, and is really a most charming and tasty head-dress. I had almost forgotten to notice our winter flowers and ornaments. Perhaps the most beautiful things of the sort are bunches of grapes formed of a very light and semi-transparent substance, and painted separately in such a manner as to give them the shade and even the bloom of nature. These promise to become a most fashionable ornament, and when tastily applied are extremely elegant and recherché.

HENRIETTE DE B.

CHESS.

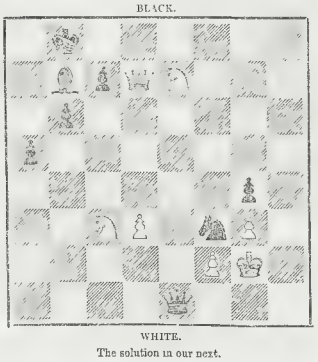
Solution to problem No. 9, in our last.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to K B 8th ch.	Kt to Q B sq.
Q takes Q B ch.	K takes Q
Q R P one ch.	K to Q Kt sq.
Kt to Q B 6th ch.	K to Q R sq.
R takes Kt checkmates	

PROBLEM, No. 10.

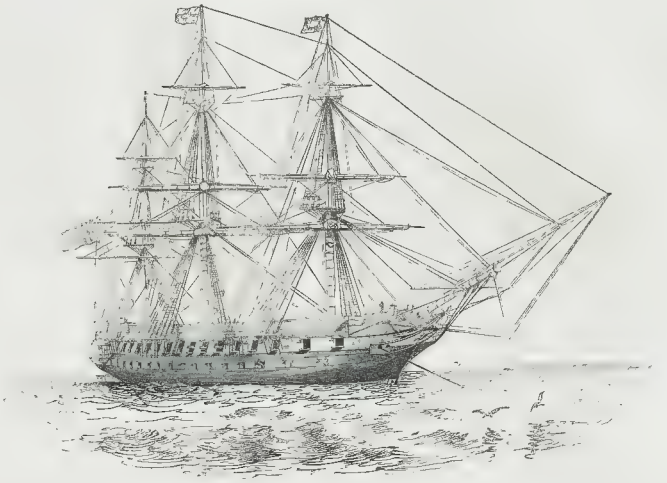
White to move and mate in eight moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.



THE QUEEN EAST INDIAMAN.

The above is a correct sketch of the Queen East Indiaman, lately launched from the Blackwall yard for the Calcutta trade, which we have considered worthy of presentation to our readers, inasmuch as the novel and ingenious improvements employed in her construction render her an object of considerable interest to every one connected with the mercantile marine. This beautiful vessel is 1350 tons burden, and is built on the principle of a frigate, being pierced for 50 guns, and measures 208 from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the taffrail, and 40 feet in extreme breadth. She sailed from the East India Dock on the 9th September, fitted with every accommodation, and carried out a great many passengers. In her passage through the Downs she was struck by a sudden squall, which carried away her fore and main topmast and flying jib-boom, and was obliged to put into Deal to refit, and finally sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday, the 18th of September. She is a sister ship to the Prince of Wales, which was launched from the same yard a fortnight previous, and is, in every respect, as near as possible of the same dimensions. It will be seen from the foregoing description that this vessel is built to suit either the public or private services, and it is expected by the owners, should the Chinese war continue, she may be "taken up" and commissioned by the Government.

THE LONDON DOCKS.

So much of England's real greatness is dependent upon her shipping that anything connected with it cannot fail to interest our readers. England, only a small seagirt island—and in size occupying but trivial space upon the earth's surface—holds yet an empire "upon which the sun never sets."

> Far as the breezes blow, the billows foam,
> Survey our empire, and behold our home.

No sea but the flag of England waves upon its waters—no harbour east, west, north, or south, in the burning tropics, or the frigid, north, but the "Heave a hoy!" of the British seaman is heard telling the story of English commerce and English enterprise.

Of this merchant navy a great portion sails from London, and the section of the metropolis connected with the shipping has characteristics peculiar to itself. From Wapping to Blackwall the stranger gazes not alone upon forests of masts, but meets with people and manners as distinct from those of the west as if he had travelled into another country. But the Docks are the great point of interest, and of one of these we present our readers with a sketch.

Passing eastward, the London Docks are the second we arrive at. They comprise an area of more than a hundred acres, and cost about four millions sterling. There is space for the accommodation of five hundred ships, and warehouses for nearly three hundred thousand tons of goods. There is a tobacco-warehouse which alone *covers five acres of ground!* It is rented by Government at fourteen thousand a-year. There is a one-acre dock appropriated solely to tobacco-laden ships. The vaults appropriated to another luxury, wines and spirits, are surprisingly extensive. One of the vaults has an area of seven acres. Sixty thousand pipes of wine can be stowed. The value contained in this department alone is almost incredible. The long passage piled on either side by valuable merchandise, the lofty warehouses, although not so high as those of St. Katharine's, the numerous vessels, and the enormous value of these products of many climes, forms a scene which is not excelled in interest or importance by any that claims attention in this great metropolis.

POPULATION OF PRUSSIA.—The *Berlin Gazette* publishes a statistical account of the population of Prussia, from which it appears that, in 1816, it amounted to 10,348,000 souls, and, in 1840, had increased to 14,928,500.

FRAUDS IN THE COFFEE TRADE.—A meeting of merchants, coffee-dealers, and others interested in the trade was held on Monday at the London Commercial Sale-rooms, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best measures to be adopted for effectually checking the wholesale losses incurred upon coffee delivered from the various docks short of the original weights, and which is attributed to the extensive system of pilfering for a long time carried on despite the utmost watchfulness. The home trade suffers by these frauds no less than the foreign trade; probably much more, as it is more considerable; but it was well observed by Mr. Schnelle, that "honest dealing with foreigners is of the first importance." Without such a mode of dealing there can be no confidence. The appointment of a committee to see what measures could be adopted to obtain redress for the grievance, and to prevent a recurrence of it, was the result of the meeting.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL FESTIVAL.—The annual festival of the "Blues," or gentlemen educated at Christ's Hospital, took place on Monday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The festival is usually held on the birthday of King Edward VI., the founder, but that day falling on Sunday, the next day was appointed for the celebration. Captain Shea, of the navy of the Hon. East India Company, presided, supported by Mr. Pidgeon, the treasurer, Mr. Humfrey, Dr. Rice, the head master of the school, Mr. Peacock, the secretary, Mr. Trollope, and others, the governors, &c. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. T. Cooke, assisted by Messrs. Fitzwilliam, Hatton, and Hawkins. After the usual loyal toasts were disposed of, the healths of the governors and masters and clergy of the institution were given, and warmly responded to. Dr. Rice, in returning thanks, entered at some length into the benefits derived to Christ's Hospital from one of the scholarships of the *Times* being appropriated to the scholars of that royal institution. Mr. Humfrey, in returning thanks for the bar, also took an opportunity of testifying to the benefit conferred on Christ's Hospital by the appropriation of a *Times* scholarship to that foundation, and paid a tribute of respect to a gentleman formerly connected with the *Times*, but now no more, who had been educated at Christ's Hospital, and had always shown himself a stanch "blue." The health of the proprietors of the *Times* was proposed from the chair, and drunk with the honours; for which a gentleman connected with that journal returned thanks. Many other toasts were drunk in the course of the evening, and it was not until late that the company broke up.

THE CORN TRADE.—Letters received from Paris on Monday morning mention the suspension of payment of three houses at Marseilles connected with the corn trade, namely, Messrs. Arebias and Co., Messrs. A. Guinot and Co., and Messrs. Rey Brothers. Nor are these all. We fear that the roll of misfortune originating from that source is not yet complete. A loss of £1,200,000, which fell upon the corn market here and abroad by the recent speculations in Mark-lane, cannot be wound up in a hurry; and some time yet must elapse before all the ramifications and extent of the mischief can be ascertained.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Commissioner Sir C. F. Williams.)

FIFTY YEARS AGO.—IN THE MATTER OF CALDWELL AND CO.

The bankrupts were merchants, carrying on very extensive business at Liverpool, and the "commission" occurred as far back as half a century since. Considerable assets had been realised, and a reserve fund still existed in the Court of Chancery. An application was made by Mr. Parker, the solicitor, for an order to receive an unclaimed (hitherto) dividend for £100 odd.—Sir C. F. Williams: Under what enactment does Mr. Parker ask for my assistance?—Mr. Parker: Under the act, Sir, of 5 and 6 William IV., ch. 29, sec. 6, which expressly states that the unclaimed dividends paid into the bank should be "subject to the order of the Lord Chancellor, the Court of Review, or a commissioner of this court." Sir C. F. Williams: You are quite correct; I perfectly remember the words of the act. You have stated enough to entitle you to the order (which was thereupon granted).

HODGSON, BOYNE, HODGSON, AND DOWSE'S BANKRUPTCY.

Monday was fixed for the last examination of Mr. J. Dover, the surviving partner of the above firm: they had carried on an extensive business as wholesale druggists, at Three Cranes-wharf, Upper Thames-street. From what has previously transpired it appears that the house has been in difficulties for several years, which led the bankrupt to take the step of withdrawing himself to the Continent, leaving the remaining partners to conduct another party to represent the interests of the firm, he remained till the present fiat was issued. Having now presented the balance-sheet of the estate, a very voluminous document, the case declared to be closed. Great praise was bestowed on Mr. Hutton, the accountant who prepared this statement, and the trade ass gnees have voted him 50l. for his exertions.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

These sessions, being the twelfth and last during the present mayoralty, commenced on Monday morning before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Farncomb and J. Johnson, the new Sheriffs (Mr Alderman Hoopor and Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher), the Under-Sheriffs, and the usual civic authorities

The Recorder briefly alluded to the cases in the calendar, none of which required any special remark, and the grand jury were then dismissed to the performance of their duty. The foreman said he could not leave the court without expressing his regret that a number of cases should be laid before the jury on *ex parte* evidence, an affair to which the magistrates, who had investigated the charges in the first instance, were much more competent to decide, as they generally heard the defence of the prisoner as well as the charge against him. He was induced to make this observation, as he had previously served on grand juries, and had experienced the evil of which he complained. He thought the evil should be remedied. The grand jury then retired.

Martin Hussey, aged 39, a slater, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding W. George Gibbs, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. A second count charged him with an intent to prevent the lawful apprehension. Mr. Clarkson (with whom were Mr Doane and Mr. Hake) stated the case on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. C. Jones defended. Mr. Thomas Mountain, clerk in the office of the Sheriff of Middlesex, produced a writ of *capias* at the suit of W. Marks, against the prisoner. Knew the prosecutor to be a sheriff's officer. The prosecutor stated that on a sheriff's officer, and on the 30th of September he was entrusted with a writ of execution against the prisoner, at the suit of a person named Marks, and he proceeded to his residence for the purpose of taking him into custody under that writ. He found the prisoner sitting with his wife, and told him that he had an execution against him, and showed him the writ, upon which the prisoner's wife said he should not take him, and witness replied that he would do so. The prisoner then said he should not take him, for he would not go with him. Witness replied that he was determined to take him, and the prisoner and his wife immediately rose from their seats, and the former struck his left eye. He seized the prisoner by the co lar, and his wife immediately attacked him, and seized him by the hair, the prisoner at the same time catching hold of a short poker, with which he struck witness a very severe blow on the head. They then all scuffled together, and while this was going on the prisoner dropped the poker, and witness dragged him into another room, his wife still interfering to prevent his apprehension. Witness called out "Murder!" and his assistant came up. Before this the prisoner had told his wife to bolt the door, and his assistant broke it open. With the assistance of his man, the prisoner was dragged down into the street, and when they were there the prisoner called out for a knife to do for him, and also threatened to bite his ear off. As they were dragging the prisoner down stairs, he told his daughter to bring him his hammer, and intimated that if she did so, that the prisoner did not make use of it. A police constable soon afterwards came up, and with his assistance the prisoner was taken to Whitecross-street prison. Mr. Jones cross-examined the witness at great length, and endeavoured to show that he had broken open the prisoner's door with a pitchfork, and that he had abused him, and threatened to drag him through the streets by the collar. He denied that he had used any unnecessary violence, and stated that after he had been ill-used by the prisoner he might have knelt upon him, in order to secure him, and prevent him from doing more mischief.—Several witnesses having been examined in support of the prosecution, Mr. Jones took an objection to the second count in the indictment, and contended that the statute was not intended to apply to an apprehension upon civil process. The Recorder said he was not the question had not arisen before, but, in his opinion, the statute applied equally to a civil as to a criminal apprehension.—Mr. Jones said he felt it his duty to take the objection to the count; and if his learned friend, after further consideration, should think there was anything in it, he would, no doubt, give the prisoner the benefit of it on a future occasion if it should become necessary.—The Recorder said he would take a note of the objection, if the learned counsel thought it proper or necessary to raise the point hereafter.—Mr. Jones then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and called witnesses, who deposed as follows: Robert Webbing, a labourer, stated that he was at Irongate-wharf on the afternoon of the 2d of September, and saw the prosecutor there, accompanied by his assistant. Saw Gibbs go into the stable and get a pitchfork, with which he pronounced street to the prisoner's house, and forced the door open. Saw him distinctly place the ends of the fork between the head and the door-post. Some time after the men went into the house he saw them and the prisoner coming tumbling down stairs together.—Mary Smith corroborated this witness; and several sheriff's officers were called, who deposed that they had arrested the prisoner frequently, and that he never made any resistance, but conducted himself peaceably and quietly. Other witnesses were called, who spoke favourably of the prisoner's character.—Mr. Clarkson having replied at considerable length, the Recorder, in summing up, referred very minutely to the various acts of Parliament relative to wounding, or inflicting any injury with intent to resist the lawful apprehension or detention of a party, and said it would, under the circumstances, be better for the jury to form their own consideration on the second count in the indictment, inasmuch as a doubt existed whether the act contemplated the rest of a person on a civil process. The jury retired, and, after an absence of about three quarters of an hour, returned with a verdict of an aggravated assault.—The Recorder told the prisoner that the jury had taken a very lenient view of his case; for, had they returned another verdict, it would have had the effect of removing him from this country for a very lengthened period. Under all the circumstances, the sentence was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for one year.

The above trial occupied the court the whole day.

(Before the Recorder.)

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.—*Morris Myers, Joseph Myers, George Daniels, Charles Evans*, and *Abraham Cohen*, surrer dered to take their trial on an indictment charging them with conspiring to riotously break open the premises of Mr. John Adams, and with creating a disturbance and riot. It appeared that Adams, the prosecutor, was a flock manufacturer in Whitechapel, and the prisoners, being unable to succeed in the contest by any other means, had proceeded to break open the d ors of his factory in order to induce him to come out, so that he might fall into the hands of one of the party, who was a sheriff's officer. The case occupied the court for several hours. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty (of the common assault) against the two Myers, and acquitted the others. The Recorder, in passing sentence upon the prisoners, which consisted of one day's imprisonment each, observed that their conduct had been the cause of much disturbance, and might have led to much more serious consequences. The sentence of the court was, that they pay a fine of [illegible] to speak to the prosecutor, and to enter into their own recognizances in the sum of £100 each, to keep the peace for two years, and all other his majesty's subjects, and in particular towards the prosecutor.

Mr. Humphreys, a person of independent means, living at Wandsworth, surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Thomas, who held Mr. Charnock's brief, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Clarkson appeared for the defendant, who was not placed at the bar, but sat behind his counsel during the trial. The prosecutor of the indictment was a person named John Darke Lyons, who carries on the business of a baker at Wandsworth, and the alleged perjury rose out of a charge of assault preferred by Mr. Smith against him at the Wandsworth Police Court, on which occasion it appeared he stated that the present prosecutor had dashed his summons for the assault in his face, and made use of abusive language, both towards him and Mr. Paynter, the magistrate Lyons now swore that no such proceeding ever took p ace, and upon this the charge of perjury was sought to be established. Several witnesses were examined, but the evidence was of so contradictory a nature, that the Recorder was obliged to put it to the learned counsel for the prosecution whether a charge of perjury could be sustained. The jury, on the suggestion of his lordship, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Common Sergeant.)

SHEEP STEALING.—*Edward Brockett*, a young rustic, was convicted of killing an ewe sheep, value 30s., with an intent to steal the carcase, the property of Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., of Great Stanmore, Middlesex, and was sentenced to be transported for the term of ten years.

THE HAMPTON COURT ROBBERY.—*Henry Griver*, aged 30, *Martha*, his wife, and *Mary A. Goatley*, 19, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and stealing thereon a quantity of silver plate (specified), of the value of £30 and upwards, the property of Caroline Hamilton Sheridan, on the 14th of October instant, and *Anna Foster*, a female of the same locality, with receiving the said property, well knowing it to have been stolen. All the prisoners having pleaded not guilty, Mr. Ballantine applied to have the examination of Mrs. Griver postponed, which, after some opposition, was ultimately disallowed by the court. Mr. T. G. Foster then stated the case for the prosecution, and detailed the facts which have lately appeared in the police reports of the examination of the prisoners—Martha Griver being in an advanced state of pregnancy, she, as well as the other females, were allowed chairs.—The Hon. Caroline H. Sheridan deposed, from the bench, that she had apartments in the palace at Hampton Court, which constituted her dwelling-house. The prisoner Goatley had been in her service. Witness had examined the twenty forks, the teapot, and other articles of plate, which are her property. A police sergeant produced a silver spoon which he found in the possession of the old woman (Foster). The prosecutrix declared this article to be part of the stolen property.—Mr. Haward, a pawnbroker, deposed that he received the plate now in court promptly from the prisoner Goatley, but the woman Griver pledged a teapot, when alone, for £6 5s.; at other times they came together.—Common Sergeant: Are you in the habit of taking such a quantity of valuable property in bulk from such persons?—Witness: She (Goatley) was not dressed as a lady, but as a young lady, and represented herself as the daughter of a respectable lady, who was in want of a temporary supply of money.—Mr. Ballantine: I object to the statement.—Mr. Price took an objection to the form of the indictment as to the allegation against Foster, but the court overruled it, at the same time admitting that there was only one count to the jury as to the guilty reception.—Henry Green proved that he saw Griver, his wife, and Goatley at Kingston, early on the morning of the robbery; the woman Griver had a bundle under her clothes.—Mrs. Green deposed that she thought that Griver and Goatley called on him on the morning in question. The former said she wanted a horse and chaise to convey her husband and sister to Vauxhall, as she had received a letter that her mother was dying. She thought Griver one.—The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Ballantine privately addressed the jury on behalf of the girl Goatley. Witnesses were called who gave Goatley a good character. The Common Sergeant summed up the evidence with great particularity, and gave it as his opinion that there was no doubt in his mind that the two younger women were at the palace aiding and assisting on the night in question, and the man was seen in the vicinity both on Friday evening and Saturday morning.—The jury, after consulting two minutes, returned a verdict of Acquittal as to Foster, and of Guilty against the other two prisoners.—The Common Sergeant then sentenced the prisoners to be transported beyond the seas for ten years. The trial lasted four hours. The learned Judge respited judgment upon Martha Griver, and said that he also expect to see her certificate of marriage. His lordship ordered that all the valuable property be delivered up to the prosecutrix. The court adjourned at five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—*George Bell Carter*, a young man of respectable exterior, was convicted of embezzling, and secreting and stealing the sum of £35, which he had received on account of S. S. Newington and Co., by whom he was employed as a clerk. Another indictment charged the prisoner with embezzling three other sums, the property of his employers.—The prisoner was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, which was afterwards commuted to ten years.

Lewis Lazarus was indicted for stealing 24 yards of cloth, value £2 10s., the property of Alfred Billing. Mr. Clarkson, with whom was Mr. Balantine, defended the prisoner, and Mr. Doane conducted the prosecution. Our readers will remember that the particulars of this case appeared in our last number. Alfred Billing, the prosecutor, having been sworn and examined, was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Clarkson, who elicited from him that he had been himself in custody on a charge of forgery, and which convinced the jury that he was not a bit better than he ought to be, and they therefore brought in a verdict of "Acquittal."—Several witnesses were testimony to the good character borne by the police constable deposed that he had offered to compromise with the prosecutor for £3, and £10 to the policeman.

(Before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Justice Maule.)

THURSDAY.—BANK OF ENGLAND FO[illegible] *Edward Banister*, 39, dealer, and *James Campbell*, 29, harness-maker, were indicted for having in their possession 100 forged bank notes, value 40s each, well knowing the same to be forged.—The Attorney-General stated the case for the prosecution, and proceeded to explain to the jury, that in cases where such documents were found in the possession of a party charged the jury, and that person to show how he came by them, and whether they were innocent receiving or possessing the same or not.—The evidence called in support of the prosecution being considered insufficient, the jury acquitted both the prisoners.—There were other indictments against them, which were ordered to stand over.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—THE BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—Mr. Bourdillon attended the justice-room as solicitor to the British American Association for Emigration and Colonization, to which his lordship's attention had been called by an *ex parte* statement, the publication of which, it is said, had operated greatly to the prejudice of a company formed for the accomplishment of important advantages to the community.—The Lord Mayor said he had not seen the statement alluded to, but he was convinced it was not written by the reporter who regularly attended the justice-room, and who was aware of the impropriety of publishing complaints against parties in that way till the time should be given for refutation. Mr. Bourdillon said that a sweeping condemnation coming from the chief magistrate was calculated to do serious mischief, and he should show that the conduct of the association was strictly honourable and correct. When the case was previously before the Lord Mayor one complainant stated that he gave up a lucrative business in London in order to emigrate, and signed articles with the association to go to Prince Edward's Island and serve the association at five guineas per month. After he was on board seven days, another captain, who superseded the first, wanted him to sign articles at six shillings a month less, and signing a fresh agreement to that effect. Another complainant was the engineer of Bridge-street, North, and most warmly approved of and recommended its objects. He next referred to an account in a newspaper of the 3d of July, detailing what took place at a dinner given by the association to the Canadian Minister, at which a noble duke presided. That was another evidence of the stability of the association. The Lord Mayor did not consider that satisfactory evidence. There appeared to be a wish to ridicule and run down the whole affair, and he did not wonder that poor men should feel suspicious about it. His lordship condemned the delay which had taken place as to the starting of the vessel, and said that the same time of the year last year had a vessel to such a place. Mr. Bourdillon admitted the fact of the lateness of the year for the voyage, but said that 40,000 persons were already at their destination, and that by the 15th of April was the time famous people departure of his Highlanders, who are in great multitudes unable to obtain employment at home. The Lord Mayor really did not think the duke would wish his Highlanders to go out at such a period of the year.—Mr. Bourdillon: This association is, my lord, the child of the Duke of Argyll, who acts from the most benevolent motives, and is supported in his views by all the first men in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland.—James Hammond, an engineer, who had engaged to go to Prince Edward's Island, stated that Mr. Haldon led him to believe that the association had everything to do with the engagement. He had been told that all the preparations had been made, not with money, but with bills, and he felt not inclined to go on that account, and for six weeks he was led to believe he would have an advance. There was a great deal of mystery about the transactions, which gave much dissatisfaction.—Childs, the constable to whom the complainant had made these representations in the first instance, handed in several names of persons who he said were desirous of complaining of violation of their contracts by Mr. Haldon or by the association; but the Lord Mayor advised Mr. Haldon to retire and make some arrangement with them; and his lordship stated that he would on Tuesday write to the Duke of Argyll upon a subject of such deep interest to the public.—The vessel is now, it is believed, ready to sail

GUILDHALL.—Mr. Alderman John Johnson, after disposing of a case where a man had picked up a bad half-crown in the street, and attempted to pass it, inquired what became of all the spurious coin which fell into the hands of the police.—Inspector Sparey said he did not know, but for the last three months the country constables on the beats were convinced that the police are by no means the proper depositaries of those spurious but contagious forfeits.—ED. I. L. N.

A most respectable and gentleman-like person, named *Frederick Lloyd*, was placed at the bar before Sir Peter Laurie, on the charge of horse-stealing.—It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that he sent a horse to be sold at the fair at St. Alban's, and that the prisoner (or defendant), who was a chemist, carrying on a most respectable business in the City, had also two horses for sale at the same place. By some stupidity of the prosecutor's groom, his horse was stolen by the jockey swell mob, one of whom subsequently exchanged the stolen animal for one of Mr. Lloyd's horses; and the prosecutor, finding it in a stable where it was left, determined to take the first opportunity, to give him into custody. On last Saturday evening he met him in Bishopsgate-street, near his own residence, when he gave him in charge to a policeman, and, it being for felony, he was kept in custody for the hour the court sat this (Monday) morning.—Mr. Clarkson appeared for the defendant. A number of most respectable gentlemen also were present, who knew Mr. Lloyd, and seemed to take the liveliest interest in the result of the case.—After hearing the evidence of the prosecutor, Sir Peter Laurie asked the prisoner (who was standing at the felons' bar), that he had him to see him in such a position, and ordered him out of the custody of the police at once, as he should never have been placed in such a degrading place on a charge like that now brought against him now.—Mr. Lloyd then left the court, after thanking Sir Peter, and a murmur of applause ran through the assurance at the result of the investigation.

MANSLAUGHTER.—*Thomas White*, surgeon, of Aldersgate street, was convicted, before Mr. Hardwicke, of an aggravated assault on Thomas Davis, groom to Mr. Pettigrew, surgeon, Saville row, and fined £3 and costs. The affair grew out of a dispute as to

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air street. Postage Envelopes, 1s. per 100; Gem, Envelopes, 6d. per 100; Mourning Envelopes, 2s. per 100; good Letter Paper, 3d. per quire, 4s. 6d. per ream; Foolscap, 6d. per quire, 9s. per ream, Satin Note Paper, 2d. per quire, 3s. per ream; Ruled Bill Paper, 2d. per quire; Blotting Cases, 6d. each; Superior ditto, lock and key, 2s each; the best Sealing Wax, 10 sticks 1s., 3s. 6d. per pound; the celebrated Magnum Bonum Steel Pens, 6d. per dozen, 5s. per gross; Albums, from 1s. each; Portfolio Scrap Books, 4s. 6d. each; Pocket Books, 6d. each; Bibles, handsomely bound, 2s. each; Prayer Books to match, 1s. 6d. each; Testaments, 1s. each; Rosewood Ink Stands, 1s. each; Pencil Paper Knives, 1s. each; the newly invented Pencil Case, containing 12 distinct articles, only 3s. 6d. each; Patent Blotting Pads, 1s. each; Capital Music Cases, lock and key, 5s. each; Club house Cards, 1s. 6d. per pack, 6 packs 7s. 6d.; Cumberland Lead Pencils, 1s. per dozen, Inkall Waters, 1d. per 10b.
Please to copy the name and address.

IRONMONGERY.
JOHN COX DEAR'S extensive SHOW-ROOMS, contain Stoves from 4s. 6d. to 15 guineas. Kitchen ranges, 4 feet wide, with oven and boiler, 7l 10s. (these cannot be seen elsewhere). Fenders from 2s. 6d. to 6 guineas. Fire Irons, from 2s. per set. Tea urns, from 8s. 6d. to 3l 3s. Tea trays, 1s. 6d. to 3l 3s. (the best raised tops.) Showers, hot and cold, 8l 8s.; hip, 9l 9s.; sponging, 18s. Kitchen furnishing goods of every description. Britannia metal table spoons and forks, 11s. to 18s. per dozen.
Lists containing the price of every article sent free of cost. Iron bedsteads and stove engravings sent *free*.
Dear's Ironmongery, Cutlery, Plated Goods, Japanned Goods, Lamps, Baths, Turnery, Brushes, Fenders, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Fire Irons, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Table Cutlery, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Carpets, Oilcloths, Mats, Rugs, Hearthrugs, Fenders, Fire Irons, Kitchen Furniture, Culinary Utensils, Turnery, Brushes

HOW TO GET A LOBSTER CHEAP.—DOMESTIC DRAMA.—October 20, 1842.—Billingsgate Fishmonger: Don't meddle with my lobster, my good man, or you'll have that finger of yours bitten.—Stander-by: Pooh! he'll not bite.—Fishmonger: Don't trust to that.—Stander-by: I tell you he would not, if my dog's tail were between his nippers.—Fishmonger: Try it.—Stander-by: Here, Carlo, Carlo. (Lobster snaps.) Dog (in agony), Beaouw-w-w! Fishmonger: Hallo! where the devil is my lobster going? (The dog vanishes round the corner of the street, and the curtain falls.)

HOW TO COOK THE TARIFF BEEF AND PORK (NOT TO BE FOUND IN JUDE OR KITCHENER).—The best way to cook the recently imported beef and pork is to soak it in cold water from 12 to 24 hours, changing the water three or four times, and then to simmer it gently till done, taking care that the water does not boil. By these means it will eat very tender and juicy.

Lord Gillies has been seriously indisposed at Cheltenham, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. By the last accounts, however, he was considerably better.

ADVANTAGE OF BEFRIENDING A NEIGHBOUR.—In 1811 George Wilson, of Biddick, in the county of Durham, emigrated to North America, having previously borrowed 20s. from Thomas Robson, a neighbour, to assist him in effecting that object, under a promise to remember him if ever he had it in his power. Robson was then a bachelor; but he has lately been employed pumping water in Cassop pit. On Monday week he received a letter from the executors of Wilson, apprising him that he had recently died at Philadelphia, United States, and bequeathed him money and property to the value of about £7000! The party who has reaped this ample return for his generosity is now about 70 years of age; but, lucky woman! about half a year ago he married a female not more than 40.

The disease amongst horned cattle, as well as that amongst sheep, still continues to be excessively injurious, and the losses from it fall very severely on the farmers in all parts of the empire

The *Durham Advertiser* has some "further particulars" of the Middlesborough boiler explosion; from which it appears that, in all, between thirty and forty persons were injured, and three more persons have died since the accident. The scene must have been one of the most horrible on record: one man was seen roasting alive among the burning cinders of the furnace, and he died before he could be got out; a boy was running about with his arm burned off; and the spot was surrounded by the shrieking friends of the sufferers.

In 1823 the postmasters and coach-proprietors on the line of road from Dover to London presented a petition to the Houses of Parliament to prohibit the passage of steam-boats, their trade being injured thereby! In 1842 the railroads have now completely ruined the posting trade, and all the coaches will be off the road at Christmas, with the exception of the old Dover Union!

EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH.—On Monday last Colonel R. J. Lacy, Colonel G. Turner, C.B., Major Strangways, Captain Palliser, Captain Grant, and a number of officers of the Royal Artillery, assembled in the marshes to witness experiments with a new description of brass gun, denominated a light nine-pounder. The saving in powder and metal by Captain Grant's invention will be very considerable. It was thought by many that the invention would be most likely to fail from too great recoil, but Captain Grant has so proportioned the metal, and with such correct judgment, that no fears are now entertained in that respect; and from the elegance of the model, lightness, and at the same time ample strength of the carriage, it is likely to be introduced into the service, and will be far easier of draught for the horses.

RAILWAYS.—The West London Railway shareholders have, it appears, so far arranged among themselves to support the undertaking, that the greater portion of the preferential shares are subscribed for, and therefore this undertaking, which has for a long while past remained in abeyance in consequence of the apathy of the late directors, will now be proceeded with to a completion.—The committee appointed to examine the position and future management of the North Midland Railway have reported that a large reduction may be made in the current expenses of the concern, and propose to make many alterations, which, if they can be carried into effect with perfect safety to its well-being, must necessarily increase the dividends of the shareholders—an end much to be desired.—Many complaints are received of the annoyance the Greenwich Railway passengers have to put up with, both from the increase of the fares, and the bad accommodation provided. The letters addressed assert, that, notwithstanding the charge for the second-class conveyance has been raised to 8d., the seats formerly allowed have been removed, and the public are consequently obliged to take the alternative of standing or pay the shilling fare for the first-class carriages. People are certainly not blind to the intention of those conducting this railway, which, of course, is to force all who wish better accommodation into the conveyance where a higher fare is charged; and, as they have the opportunity of nearly as quick a passage to London by the omnibuses, which save the walk to the terminus, and come into Gracechurch-street, and by the steamers, which land their customers at the Middlesex side of the Thames at a lower rate, they will not be slow in taking the advantages offered. The traffic of the railway shows a decline, and nothing else could be expected, when it is seen how sedulously the directors work for their own downfal.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat up to Mark-lane have been on a moderate scale but of very superior quality. Owing to the accounts from Liverpool being firmer, the demand for both English and foreign wheats has somewhat improved, and previous rates have been supported for the superior descriptions of both red and white, but those of the inferior descriptions have been somewhat easier. Barley has met a very slow inquiry at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, late currencies. The same may be said as respects malt. From Ireland more than 30,000 quarters of oats have been received, which have had a depressing influence upon the inquiry for that article, but prices cannot be called lower. Beans, peas, and flour have been amending.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3270; barley, 2840; oats, 1580; and malt, 2380 quarters; flour, 3620 sacks.—Irish: wheat, 240; and oats, 32,320 quarters.—Foreign: wheat, 11,220 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 56s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s. Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; Lincoln do., 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 26s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Scotch and Irish do., 23s to 25s; Dutch and Flanders, 22s to 24s; Essex and Kent, white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; old do., 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 35s to 36s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s, per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to 47s. Suffolk, 36s to 38s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 60s. *In Bond* Barley, 26s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do feed, 14s to 16s. Beans, 20s to 22s. peas, 23s to 27s, per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed we have had a steady inquiry, at full prices; but in all other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been doing, at late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 3l 5s to 6l per ton

Tea.—We have no new feature to notice in this market. Prices are steady, with a moderate amount of business doing.

Sugar.—West India sugar has sold freely, at an advance of fully 6d per cwt.; but no improvement has taken place in the value of either Bengal or Mauritius. At auction 109 hhds. Barbadoes sold at 60s 6d to 68s 6d, while the total sales for the week of that description have been about 2800 hhds. and tierces. 4101 bags Bengal have sold at 58s to 67s per cwt. 952 bags Mauritius, 43s to 66s per cwt. 1000 bags Manilla, 44s to 46s 6d. There has been a steady business done in this article. Standard lumps have sold at 76s to 76s 6d for export there has been a fair demand, at 25s 6d to 25s 9d for fine crushed.

Coffee.—The public sales of this description of produce have been well attended by buyers, and most of the parcels offered by the importers have found buyers, at full prices. By private contract a fair business is doing.

Cocoa.—This article is a dull sale, yet we cannot call it cheaper

Cotton.—There is rather more inquiry for this article, at full prices.

Jute.—The public sales have been to-day. The catalogues contained 15,001 chests, about 14,000 of which were sold at full prices

Tallow.—The market is firm, with a steady business doing. P.Y.C. of fine quality is 48s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—We have had large arrivals of Irish butter since our last, yet the demand is firm at full prices. Foreign butter is also in demand, at 104s to 108s for fine quality. In other kinds of provisions we can notice no alteration.

Oils.—This market is firm, and prices are well supported.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Wool.—The imports of wool this week have amounted to nearly 3400 bales. The demand is heavy, at late rates.

Hops.—The inquiry for hops, in consequence of the large supply on offer, is very heavy, and previous rates are with difficulty supported. Duty called £160,000.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 9d; barley, 28s 11d; Oats, 18s 1d; rye, 32s 7d; beans, 32s 2d; peas, 33s 10d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 52s 2d; Barley, 28s 4d; Oats, 18s 2d, Rye, 32s 10d; Beans, 32s 10d; Peas, 33s 5d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; Barley, 0s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Smithfield.—Although our market has been well supplied with each description of stock, the general demand has ruled steady, at full rates of currency. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 4s to 4s 10d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We have had a large arrival of slaughtered meat this week, the sale for which has proved dull, at the following prices:—Beef, from 3s to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; and pork, 4s to 4s 10d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

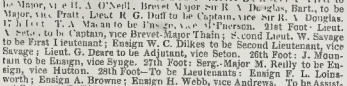
ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 166	India Stock pm
3 per Cent Red., 93¾	Ditto Bonds 50 pm
3 per Cent Cons. 93¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red., 100¾	Ditto New Annuities, —
New 3½ per Cent. 101¾	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 60 pm
New 5 per Cents.	Ditto 500l., 60 pm
Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 12 5-16	Ditto Small, 60 pm
Oct. 1859,	Bank Stock for Account,
Jan. 18 60, 12¼	India Stock for Account,
	Consols for Account, 93¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (—p), —	London and Blackwall (— p), 6¾
Edinburgh and Glasgow (55 p), 46¾	London and Birmingham (99 p), 181¾
Great Western Railway (65 p), 84¾	Ditto Thirds (2 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 61¾	Ditto New Shares (20 p),
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 8¾	London and South Western (£41 6s. 10d. p), 60
London and Brighton (50 p), 36¾	



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT 25.

WAR OFFICE, OCT 25.—4th Light Dragoons: Captain G. W. De Renzy to be Captain, vice Harrison, Lieut. F. D. Halkett to be Captain, vice De Renzy; Cornet W. K. Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice Halkett; H. D. Slade to be Cornet, vice Fraser. 1st or Grenadier Guards: Lieut. E. G. Wynyard to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hon. M. E. Bertie; J. P. D'Courcy Ie to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Wynyard. 6th Foot: T. H. Somerville to be Ensign, vice Lounsworth. 8th Foot: Brevet C. W. Macadam to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice T. G. Hall, Major C. Le Malet to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Macalam; Capt. T. Kenyon to be Major, vice Malet; Lieut. D. P. Lumley to be Captain, vice Kenyon; Ensign W. T. Granville to be Lieutenant, vice Lumley; J. J. Charlton to be Ensign, vice Granville. 9th Foot: Ensign W. W. Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Mitchell; Ensign H. Thomas to be Ensign, vice Williams; C. W. Hunt, from the Ensigncy, vice Burnett. 12th Foot: Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Pratt to be Major, vice H. A. O'Neill; Brevet Major Sir R. A. Douglas, Bart., to be Major, vice Pratt. Lieut. R. G. Duff to be Captain, vice Sir R. A. Douglas. 17th Foot: T. A. Macan to be Ensign, vice M'Pherson. 21st Foot: Lieut. A. Seton to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Thain; Second Lieut. W. Savage to be First Lieutenant; Ensign W. C. Dikes to be Second Lieutenant, vice Savage; Lieut. G. Deare to be Adjutant, vice Seton. 26th Foot: J. Macintain to be Ensign, vice Synge. 27th Foot: Serg.-Major M. Reilly to be Ensign, vice Hutton. 28th Foot: To be Lieutenants: Ensign F. L. Loinsworth; Ensign A. Browne; Ensign E. Webb, vice Andrews. To be Assistant Surgeon: B. Wm. Marlow. 29th Foot: Sergt. G. M. Nugent to be Ensign, vice Macadam. 31st Foot: Lieut. J. C. Stock to be Captain, vice Shaw. To be Lieutenants: Ensign H. G. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice Clough; Gentleman Cadet T. Wickham to be Ensign, vice FitzGerald; Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Jones to be Quartermaster, vice Oldershaw. 40th Foot: Ensign J. A. Macgowan to be Lieutenant, vice Ensign J. Cormick to be Lieutenant, vice Macgowan; Quartermaster-Sergeant T. W. Greene, vice Fulton; Lieut. H. Scott, vice White; J. Robinson, vice Swayne; J. Le Marchant Carey, vice Archur Cary. 89th Foot: Quartermaster T. R. Timbrell to be Paymaster, vice Fugion; Ensign R. Kirby to be Quartermaster, vice Trimbrell. 63rd Foot: Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Kirby to be Ensign, vice Crowther. 67th Foot: Ensign W. C. Pratt to be Lieutenant, vice Bury; Sergeant-Major J. M'Donough to be Ensign, vice Pratt. 71st Foot: Assist.-Surg. J. Johnston, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cox. 74th Foot: Ensign T. Wallnutt to be Lieutenant, vice Ward; F. Fellowes to be Ensign, vice Wallnutt. 84th Foot: R. C. Stewart to be Ensign, vice Macbean.

Hospital Staff: Assist.-Surg. G. Carr to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Johnston.

Brevet: Capt. G. W. De Renzy to be Major in the army.

Unattached: Lieut. W. Warde to be Captain.

Memorandum: Second Capt. G. Birch has been allowed to retire from the army with the sale of his commission, he being about to proceed to settle in Canada. The commission of Lieut. J. W. Macgowan to be antedated from the 8th of April to the 4th of March, 1842, to place him in his proper position in that corps

INSOLVENT—J. B. LODGE, New Bond-street, bath proprietor.

BANKRUPTS—R. EVANS, J. FOSTER, S. Z. LANGTON, and T. FOSTER, Sarge-yard, Bucklesbury, East India merchants. J. ALLEN, Much Wymondley, Hertfordshire, cattle dealer. B. BLACKMAN, Cranbrook, Kent, grocer. J. WYATT, Plymouth, Devonshire, upholsterer. J. DAVISON, Marton, Yorkshire, farmer. T. ALLEN, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silkman. J. ALEXANDER and H. GIBBONS, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, chemists. H. HEDGER and J. HEDGER, Coventry, watch manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. PATERSON and Co., Glasgow, merchants. J. FAIRLIE, Edinburgh, cabinet maker. A. M'DONALD, Dundee, ironmonger. A. DUNLOP, Esq., Keppoch.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

INSOLVENTS.—J. BROWN and R. H. BARRATT, High-street-place, White Horse-lane, Stepney, machinists. G. RICHMOND, Cowley, Oxfordshire, corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—S. WHITE, Lamb's Conduit-street, surgeon. T. CORNISH, Great Marlborough-street, wine-merchant. W. THORPE, Thorne, Yorkshire, scrivener. J. PEPPER, Wotton-and-Tredge, tailor and draper. J. GREAVES, Campsall, Yorkshire, factor. J. BUCKLEY, Higher Compton, coal-master. H. PULLFORD, Birmingham, draper. E. BUSSEY, Sheffield, broker. W. LYON, jun., Woodford, Essex, chemist. A. M. TERRY, New Broad-street, City, confectioner.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 18, 1842, is 35s. 0d. per cwt., exclusive of the duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS

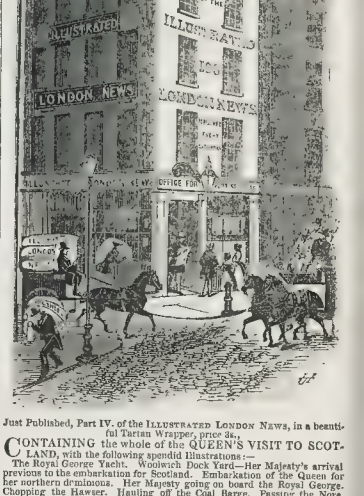
On Thursday, the 20th inst., the lady of William Law Ogilby, Esq., of Sussex-place, Regent's park, of a daughter.——On the 21st inst., at Culverthorpe, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, of a son.——On Saturday, the 22nd inst., in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Baroness de Cetto, of a son.——On the 24th inst., in Grafton-street, the Lady Wapole, of a daughter.——October 26th, at Wargrave, Berks, the lady of Wm. H. Cresswell, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at the Parish Church of St. Marylebone, and at the Spanish-place Chapel, Stanislaus Gugowski, Esq., to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late William Dawson, Esq., of St. Leonard's-hill, in Berkshire, and of No. 25, Manchester-square, London. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, Count V. Krasinski, &c., were present at the ceremony. On the 26th, at St. Mary's, Woolwich, George F. St. Barbe, Esq., of Lymington, Hants, to Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Colonel Cleaveland, Royal Horse Artillery.

DEATHS.

On Friday evening last, at Dundee, Lady Heathcote, wife of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. The death of Lady Heathcote, we are grieved to state, arose from the distressing circumstance of her clothes having caught fire; and before assistance could be procured suffocation took place.——On the 22nd inst., in Caroline-place, Mrs. Wilson, relict of General Wilson, of his shall Chelsea, in her 90th year.——On Saturday, the 22nd inst., at his house, Govan hill, Sir John Gibson Hurt, Alderman of the city of London, universally regretted.——On Saturday morning, the 22nd inst., Rosetta, the wife of B. Salomons, Esq., of Highbury-place, and Old Change, most deeply lamented by her family and friends.——Suddenly, on Monday last, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, in the 60th year of his age, Charles Barker, Esq., Master of the Free Grammar School at Sutton-Coldfield, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Warwick.——At Cheltenham, on the 22nd inst., deeply regretted by his family and friends, in the 83rd year of his age, Major-General John Nicholas Smith, of 19, Upper Harley-street. In 1793 General Smith entered the service of the Hon. East India Company, in which he served with zeal, integrity, and distinction for a period of 56 years.——On the 16th inst., at his house in St. Giles's, Norwich, John Harvey, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Norfolk, in the 69th year of his age.——At Haslar Hospital, Gosport, on the 18th inst., Lieut. F. Prangnall, R.N., aged 52, late of Alresford, Hants, and Kilworth, county of Cork.——On the 19th ult., at Theberton-house, near Saxmundham, Florence Arethusa, only child of T. M. Gibson, Esq., M.P., aged three years and seven months.——On the 25th inst., in his 26th year, the Rev. R. James, M.A., of Clare-hall, Cambridge, fourth son of the Rev. Dr. James, canon of Peterborough.——On the 25th inst., at his father's house, Molineaux-street, Bryanston square, Lieut J. R. Wellsted, Indian Navy, F.R.S., F.A.S., author of "Travels in Arabia," "Travels to the City of the Caliphs," &c., aged 31.



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The Royal George Yacht. Woolwich Dock Yard.—Her Majesty's arrival previous to the embarkation for Scotland. Embarkation of the Queen for her northern dominions. Her Majesty going on board the Royal George. Chopping the Hawser. Hauling off the Coal Barge. Passing the Nore. Deer Stalking in the Highlands. The Throne Room, Holyrood Palace, and Ancient Regalia. View of Dalkeith, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Portrait of a Highlander in Ancient Costume. Portrait of a Highland Bagpiper. View of Edinburgh. The Palace of Scone. Carron Water. View of Edinburgh, from the Calton Hill. Edinburgh Castle, from the Grass Market. View of Dunkeld. View of Perth, from Kinnoul Hill. View of Stirling Castle, from the Ladies' Rock. St. John's Church, Perth. Trafalgar Square. Nelson's Column. Grouse shooting in the Moors of Scotland. View of Loch Erne. Ruins on the Island of Devenish. St. Paul's, Covent Garden. The Fashions. The Queen in Edinburgh, passing the Royal Institution. The Doncaster St. Leger. The Doncaster Cup. Buck Shooting in the Highlands. Her Majesty leaving the Duchess of Atholl's. The Queen entering Perth. Entrance into Dunkeld. Taymouth Castle.—Broadsword Dance. Taymouth Castle.—Highland Reel. The Queen leaving Perth. Her Majesty on board. Group Newhaven Fishwomen. The Queen and the Prince viewing "Mons Meg." The Queen and Prince Albert leaving Drummond Castle. Map of the North Eastern Boundary between the British Possessions and the United States. Curraghmore. Portrait of the celebrated Mare, Beeswing. Portrait of Lord Palmerston. Portrait of her Majesty in Scotland.—Engravings of seven Triumphal Arches. The Queen and Prince Albert entering Taymouth Park. The Queen and the Prince leaving Taymouth, and passing Kenmore. Her Majesty and the Prince embarking on Loch Tay. View of Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane. Her Majesty at Loch Erne Head, changing horses. The Royal Barge. Steps erected for the Queen's landing at Auchmore. The Royal Party on Loch Tay. The Queen and Prince Albert landing at Auchmore. Auchmore House, Killin. View of Killin, from the Bridge. Gate at Drummond Castle.—The 42nd Highlanders marching out. Portrait of a Cabrai Church Boy. Somerset House—Stamp Office. All Souls' Church; Langham Place. Her Majesty and Prince Albert at Granton Pier, besides many other engravings.

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Office, 198, Strand.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, October 29, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

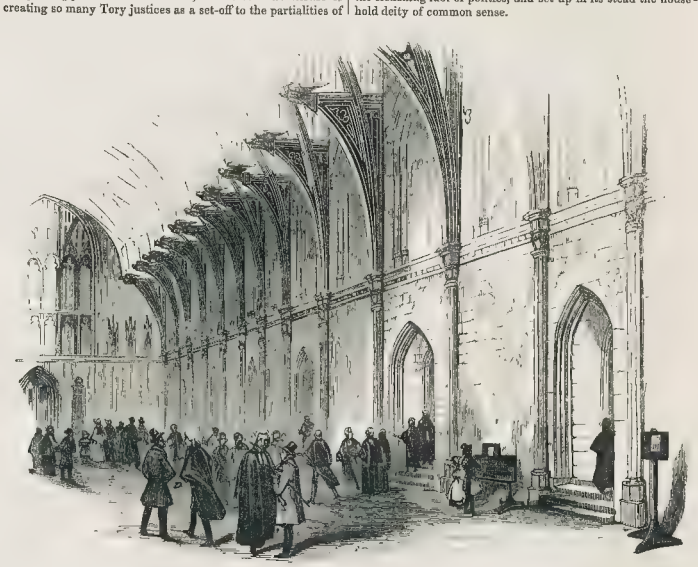
[No. 26. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

REPRINT.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The officers of corporations are now being elected in all the provincial districts, and although the excitement of competition is not such as it was under the first operation of the new Corporation Bill, on account of the number of candidates being limited, yet there are circumstances, connected with the strife of party which these contests are engendering, that are of sufficient importance to elicit public remark. It is probable that in the individual integrity of members of the English mercantile community, has long consisted a large share of the greatness of the nation; for surely a character for uprightness, unswerving honesty, and fine social principles, are keystones to the arch of commerce, as commerce itself is the keystone to that of British prowess and wealth. The British merchant has long been deemed, in a personal sense, a representative of the virtue of probity in the commercial world, and his power in society is more attributable to that quality than even to the wealth of which it is so chief a cause. Our expressive word, "respectability," is, in fact, like that of "gentleman," one of the powerful influences of the destinies of the empire; and your commercial Englishman who retains its true attributes through a life of anxiety and speculation, is, in the most emphatic sense of the epithet, "the *gentleman* of trade." Now, it is this peculiar *status* in society which the general community have ever delighted to honour; and, as one of the means of placing it in a broad light of esteem and power, was intended the elevation to municipal importance—the raising of its possessors to civic dignities, such as are now coveted by so many at the elections which form the subject of these remarks. The man who had worked his way to wealth and honour, without reproach, was justly deemed worthy of the distinction which they might procure him, and likely to apply them, in a position of power, with more efficacy to the well-being, improvement, and protection of his fellow-citizens, than the public adventurer and speculator in the politics of the times. The whole meaning of corporate institutions was, to place such men in such positions, and so create a kind of social aristocracy, the influence of which would be beneficent, and not tyrannous, and tend to strengthen the foundations of integrity among the public at large. Now, our complaint is, that all the spirit of this intention is lost in the corruptions of party, and that the progressing elections are so many evidences of the demoralizing influence of conflicts in which care for principle is sacrificed to love of power.

We feel convinced that the whole condition of the people would be bettered if these municipal functionaries were elected with regard to their position personal, and not to their position political. We see in the public journals, London and provincial, paragraphical boasts of triumph whenever a corporation is weakened or strengthened by Tory or Whig. If a man whose position in a borough or city is fraught with wealth, the result of joint industry and character—if he be wise in the accumulation of money, and liberal in its distribution—if he be the friend of the poor, and the powerful equal of the rich—if he have the means of doing good to the town in which he resides, and of coupling prosperity to others with the power that is delegated to himself—if he be beyond the reach of calumny and above the inducements to corruption—he is still not elected for any of these congregated evidences of his fitness, but because he adds to them a particular set of opinions, which, be they Whig, Tory, or Radical, are the joy of the party to which he belongs. Is not this much to be regretted? What has citizenship to do with party in its purely social operation? Surely it is the duty of residents in all places to seek to improve and benefit the locality to which they are attached, and their elections should have reference either to the advance of civilization, the fostering of charities, or the progress of commerce and the arts of peace. It is not the man who will vote for Peel, Russell, O'Connell, or O'Connor, that should be "a city's pride;" but the founder of good and sound practical institutions—of churches, colleges, hospitals, libraries, halls of music and of arts, docks, monuments, public walks, and all the improving features of a nation's greatness—the studier of the "pleasures of the people," with the economy of the community, and a beautiful moderation of the laws—the man who would forward his kind in the race of improvement without reference to the complexion of their politics, and become one of the "elders of the people," with a fine moral sense of the dignity which it would be his province to uphold. These are the tests by which we would measure the eligibility of candidates at municipal elections, and, if they possessed these, and exercised them in a noble spirit, we would leave them to the enjoyment of what politics they pleased. The mean pitifulness of the principle of admitting party favours and jealousies into the current of social justice, is degrading in the extreme. It was, a short time past, quite humiliating to find that the entire magistracy of the country was considered to be so infected with these predilections, that the administration of justice was not considered safe to the existence of the governing power. The Prime Minister or Home Secretary found so many Whig justices in commission, that he had the excuse of creating so many Tory justices as a set-off to the partialities of his predecessor! How absurd is this! What a sarcasm upon morals, the purity of a judge, and even the character of a gentleman! And yet the spirit is confessed, and it cankers and pollutes the whole corporate jurisdiction of the empire. All the elections now in progress are subject to it, and the press teems with daily and weekly boasts of victories, that, if honour and conscience had fair weight with humanity, would form the chief elements of their disgrace and shame. Will the people never become philosophers for the truth? Will they never discard passion for reason, and elevate the character of their social institutions by a higher regard for the impartiality of their administration, and the character, respectability, influence, and virtue of those whom they elect to rule? Let them fell the sickening idol of politics, and set up in its stead the household deity of common sense.



THE COURTS AT WESTMINSTER—FIRST DAY OF TERM.

THE FIRST DAY OF TERM.

The SECOND OF NOVEMBER is the first day of Michaelmas Term. This morning the judges drink coffee with the Chancellor, and the senior members of the bar enjoy their toast, and revel in waking dreams of future woolsacks, in the same august presence. Then comes a rattling of carriages over the stones of George-street, Hanover-square; and the keeper of the Queen's conscience—the Lord High Chancellor of England—heads the state procession to Westminster Hall. Next follow the equipages of the several judges, of the counsel, and of other functionaries. Proceeding to Westminster, they open the various Courts of Law and Equity—the floodgates of litigation are cast down, and the old hall of Rufus shall, for many months, know no more peace. The keen subtlety, the legal acumen, the ready wit, the coarse banter, the unblushing effrontery, and powerful eloquence of the English bar are now again in full career. Wigs move here and there, red bags mingle with blue, attorneys, clerks, clients, criers, bailiffs, Jews, and witnesses, jostle hither and thither the idler whom chance or curiosity may lead into this legal maelstrom. He cannot, however, fail to note that the walls of the lobbies are now thickly covered with notices from candidates, ambitious of the honour and emoluments accruing from the legal position of "Gentleman, one, &c.," and he will thereby be reminded that the bitter pill of the law is a luxury, at least to those who live by its administration.

The SECOND OF NOVEMBER—day mighty for lawyers, melancholy for clients. For three months hath the law slumbered—*a long vacation*, as delightful to the embroiled debtor as is to the schoolboy the day dream of his Christmas holiday. But, like all vacations, the long vacation has an end; and now the talons of the law, shaking off three months' torpor, come forth again all bright and keen after their too *brief* repose. Now commence operations in divers dark offices, in many strange quarters of this great city, and threadbare clerks shuffle to and fro with certain small papers encircled with red tape, and endowed with mystic meaning, with too pre-eminent a potency. The legal workshops are now in full employ—the legal labourers busy as the fabled bees. Writs are rife—declarations are no longer doubtful—and executions issue thickly one after another. In Chancery-lane all is hurry and bustle. From "morn till *foggy* eve" there is a brisk interchange of hints and information amongst the polite and elegant adherents of the duly appointed officers of the worshipful the sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Rapidly do these industrious officials earn their guineas by the busy exercise of their legalised trade as "fishers of men." Ever and anon hackney-coaches are seen driving up to the secure abodes of these important functionaries, and gentlemen walk into them, escorted with a degree of careful solicitude which is highly interesting. The courts and alleys of the Temple, the squares and places of Gray's, and the gateways and buildings of Lincoln's Inn, which, for a space, re-

echoed only the solitary footfall of a dingy laundress, are now almost cheerful in the busy hum of many voices, and the quick tread of hurrying men.

In the back streets between Westminster Hall and Temple Bar young men, and pale fag-ends and shabby-genteel dependents of the bar, dodge their tortuous way through the crowd, bearing large wooden wig-boxes, the recipients of the wisdom of the owners, and blue bags containing the *toga* of our times—the lawyer's gown. Great is the consumption of brief paper, and frequent are the jottings down of six and eightpence. Bills of costs swell as estates diminish, and Hope herself grows lean and sallow at the presence of the first day of Term.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, were engaged in a controversy as to the legality of the meetings of Deputies and delegates to oppose the projected treaty with Belgium. The *Débats* contends that such meetings are most dangerous, and opposed to the spirit of the charter and of the constitutional Government—that they are an invasion of the privileges of the Chambers and of their free action. The *Courrier Français* and the *Globe* side with the *Débats*, but the remaining journals warmly oppose the Ministerial doctrine. The *National* calls the objections to these meetings "miserable quibbling."

The *Constitutionnel* (M. Thiers' organ), in an article on slavery, gives the world to understand that, although it is the decided opponent of the right of search, it has no notion of exciting the public mind to a blind hatred of England as to push two civilised countries to a deplorable rupture, and at the same time it will not abandon the Christian and political thought of emancipating the slaves in the French colonies.

General Pajol has been dismissed from the command of the first military division of Paris. The event was communicated to the veteran general by a letter from Marshal Soult. It appears that he had attained the age for retirement, and military men, therefore, consider him wrong not to have accepted the honourable post of aide-de-camp to the King. Pajol is, however, a very headstrong man, and a bit of a Bonspartist besides.

Some amusement was caused in Paris on Monday by the solemn announcement in the *Morning Herald*, of Friday week, that there were rumours of the abdication of the King of the French in favour of the Duke of Nemours! The *Courrier Français* reminds us that the Count of Paris and the Duke de Chartres precede the Duke de Nemours in the order of succession.

Tuesday being All Saints' Day, the Paris Bourse and public offices were closed, and the mail-bags made up at the same early hour as on Sunday. The newspapers of that day contained nothing whatever of importance.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid to the eve of the 23rd ult. state that the rumours of a pretended conspiracy to establish the constitution of 1812 had entirely ceased, the secret societies which had taken the initiative in the project having fallen out as to the means of carrying it into execution. The great object, it is said, of the re-establishment of the constitution of 1812 was to prolong the period of the Queen's minority until she had obtained her 18th year.

One of the reports current at the Puerta del Sol is that the Archduke Frederick of Austria, now in England, is destined by diplomacy to be the husband of Queen Isabella.

The *Postdata* (Moderado organ) had been acquitted by nine against three, for a seditious libel, in calling the Regent's balcony of the Palace of Buena Vista the balcony of Pontius Pilate.

One of the Madrid papers mentions that the Rodil Cabinet would be replaced by one in which Senor Carnerero's name would figure as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 27th ult. fully confirms, in its Constantinople letters of the 12th, the event it had before published on the authority of Belgrade correspondence, that the Ottoman Porte had sanctioned the election of the new sovereign for Servia, Prince Alexander Georgewitch. On the same authority we learn that Persia had accepted the mediation of the court of Vienna to arrange the differences which it had with the Ottoman Government.

LISBON Oct. 24.—Sir C. Napier came here by the Montrose steamer on Friday, and remains; he was saluted by the Portuguese forts on coming in.

Advices received from Corunna report the arrival there of the royal mail steam-ship Dee on the 19th ult., after a quick passage of 54 hours. The Dee sailed from Falmouth on Friday, the whole of her passengers (102 in number) being highly gratified at the prospect of making a rapid and agreeable trip across the Atlantic.

HANOVER, Oct. 22.—The indisposition of his Majesty the King of Hanover continues, with short intermissions, and the intended visit to the Duke of Brunswick, for a hunting party at Blankenburg, is given up, as well as the journey to Rattinskirchen. As these frequent returns of indisposition for some weeks past have prevented his Majesty from giving audience to any but those unable to receive a number of citizens who intend to offer their congratulations to his Majesty on the approaching marriage of the Crown Prince, and who, it is said, have in vain sought an audience for some weeks past. The King rides out every day and then in a closely-covered carriage, whereas he was used to ride on horseback every day, even in the most unfavourable weather.

TURKEY.—By letters received from Constantinople, *viâ* Vienna, dated the 12th ult., it appears that troops have been despatched to Syria to replace the Albanians, whose conduct has given so much cause of complaint.

The election of Prince Alexander in Servia is definitively confirmed at the Porte, and messengers have been despatched to invest him in his dignity

The Persian affair no longer gives uneasiness to the Porte.

UNITED STATES.—CANADA, &c.—The Royal Mail steam-ship Columbia, Captain Miller, arrived in the Mersey on Saturday night last shortly before midnight. She left Boston on the 16th and Halifax at about five o'clock on the evening of the 18th ult., and had consequently performed the passage from the latter port in the short space of eleven days and a few hours. The Britannia steamer, which left here on the 4th, arrived at Halifax on the 16th ult. By the Columbia we have received New York papers to the 16th, and journals from the two other ports to the days of her sailing.

The intelligence from the United States is almost destitute of interest. There had been great public rejoicing and festivities in New York on the occasion of the city being supplied with pure fresh water from the Croton river, by means of a stupendous aqueduct. The Secretary of the Treasury had not been able to dispose of the 12 millions loan; but he had authorised the Bank of Commerce to supply applicants with any sums, at par, even so low as 1000 dollars, in United States 6 per Cent. Stock having 20 years to run; either transferable only on the Register Books, or by certificates with interest coupons attached to them.

Another bank swindle has exploded, leaving nothing to divide amongst the poor dupes who were foolish enough to invest their money as shareholders, that of the Phœnix Bank, at Charleston, near Boston.

The death of Dr. Channing, an event which will be lamented in every civilised part of the globe, is announced as having occured at Bennington, Vermont, on the 2nd ult., and his remains would, it was expected, be interred at Boston on the 5th.

From Canada we learn that the Provincial Parliament was prorogued to the 18th November, by Sir C Bagot in person, who delivered a most complimentary speech on the occasion. The recently appointed Attorney-General for Canada West, Mr. Baldwin, had been defeated at the Hastings election; his opponent, Mr Mackey, having a majority of 41. Considerable violence attended the voting, several persons were severely injured, and the *Herald* attributes the return of the successful candidate to the intimidation used by his partisans. Mr. Attorney-General Lafontaine was elected by a majority of 210. The late changes in the Cabinet have been fiercely condemned by most of the Canadian journals. A duty of 3s. per quarter has been laid on American wheat entering Canada.

SANTA ANNA was vigorously pursuing warlike operations against TEXAS. A force of 1300 Mexicans had taken San Antonio at a time when the courts of justice were sitting, and jailer, jury, accused, and accusers, lawyers and the principal citizens, were made captives by the invaders. The Texans were altogether taken by surprise

From Yucatan we learn that the Government was still holding out, and that no movement against Campeachy or any other part of the country had been made by the Mexicans.

The advices from Havannah extend to the 22nd ult. The island of Cuba had been visited by a severe hurricane, which caused very considerable damage to the crops generally.

Intelligence has been received at Belize, Honduras, of the loss of her Majesty's steam-ship, Spitfire, on the 10th ult., on Half-moon Key Reef. All hands were saved, but the vessel became a total wreck.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM.—If what every one says be true, the past has been, perhaps, the worst week of trade which has been felt in this town. The complaints are almost general. There are few orders in the warehouses. The men are daily being less employed, money is consequently scarcer, and the shopkeepers can best tell their own tale. To add to the gloom, the winter has set in with snow, cutting winds, and pinching night frosts.

On Friday week the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Catholic Bishop of Van Diemen's Land, took place in the Birmingham Cathedral, in presence of a most respectable assembly. Bishop Polding, of Sydney, was the celebrant, assisted by Bishops Wareing and Walsh, and a large body of the clergy. Bishop Wiseman preached on the occasion.

The election of members to serve on the Town Council took place at Birmingham on Tuesday, when nearly the whole of the seats were successfully contested by complete suffrage candidates. The old councillors who took the suffrage pledge were unopposed; but all who refused were rejected by the association, and when they went to poll completely defeated. It is deemed an important triumph by the Chartists, and may be taken as a proof of the daily increasing power of the association.

Great excitement was manifested amongst the manufacturers of Birmingham, on Wednesday, in consequence of a rumour (which has since been verified) of the failure of Messrs. Goddard and Hill, American merchants and factors. The firm carried on an extensive business, chiefly with the small hardware manufacturers in the adjoining towns, who will be the principal sufferers. The liabilities of the concern are stated at £60,000, and the embarrassments which have led to the present failure are attributed to the gradual decline of the trade with America for some years past, owing to the competition of the German manufacturers, and also to the operation of the new tariff, which prohibits a large proportion of our goods.

BLACKBURN.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in the extensive mill of Mr. Joseph Eccles, Darwin-street, Blackburn. Notwithstanding every exertion was used to check the flames, the whole building was burned to the ground. The books, &c., were with difficulty saved. The damage is estimated at from £30,000 to £40,000.

BRADFORD.—The *Bradford Observer* of last week contains a marvellous account of a series of mysterious attacks made on the life of a young lady named Rigg (the daughter of a clergyman of that town), which is only to be equalled by the metropolitan performances of the redoutable "spring-heeled Jack." At one time she is attacked in her own bed-room, by a villain who lies coupled beneath her bed, and who burglariously decamps with her silk dresses; at another time she is stabbed in the dark on her way to the cellar; and lastly, she is brutally assailed with some heavy instrument, which makes several severe impressions on her arms and shoulders. What makes the matter appear almost incredible is, that the fiend (most ghost-like) never shows himself to more than one person at the same time; for although several persons heard Miss Rigg's shrieks and saw her wounds, yet no one caught a glimpse of her assailant. Upon the last occasion alluded to the villain had the modesty, it is said, to—blacken his face.

CANTERBURY.—An alarming fire broke out in St. George's-street, Canterbury, on Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, at the boot and shoe mart known by the name of the Red Boot, occupied by a Mrs. Dawson. This building was entirely destroyed, together with the *Kentish Observer* counting-house, and the adjoining houses considerably injured. Shortly after twelve the fire was so far overpowered that no fear of its extending further prevailed. However, about three o'clock, the fire again broke out with renewed vigour, but, by the resolute activity of the firemen, was finally subdued, though not until further damage was sustained.

CHATHAM.—A rigid investigation has been going on for some time at the Chatham Dockyard, for the purpose of ascertaining how a sawyer of the name of Swaile, had come by two £100 notes, which it appears he has changed within a short time back. It is reported that Swaile received the bank notes from a convict whilst in the yard, and who was undergoing his sentence of transportation, and that, profiting by the circumstance of his intimate knowledge, he was to have £50 for his trouble. Swaile must have had the notes in his possession some time, as the convict suspected is one of three brothers who were concerned in an extensive robbery, and have gone with the last draught of convicts for the penal settlements, and Swaile ascertaining that fact, brought forth the notes for circulation, Swaile has disappeared. One of the £100 notes, it is stated, was paid into the Rochester Bank, and transmitted to London, where it was stopped, as one having been stolen.

CHELTENHAM.—Considerable excitement prevailed in Cheltenham on Monday last, in consequence of Dame Rebecca Ricketts, widow of the late Admiral Sir R. T. Ricketts, Thomas Wright, her medical adviser, George Buckman, and Edward Cousens, being brought up before the magistrates to answer the information and complaint of Augustus Newton, Esq., on a charge of "having forged the late admiral's will, with intent thereby to cheat, spoil, and defraud the next of kin of Sir R T. Ricketts, particularly Augustus Newton, and Letitia Prences Newton, his wife (heretofore Letitia Frances Ricketts), of their share of the personal estate, valued at £50,000, and to which they would have been entitled had Sir Robert died intestate. And that Dame Rebecca Ricketts and Joseph Cooper Stratford did also actually utter a probate of the will to Wm. Pitt, Esq., one of the managers of the County of Gloucester Bank, on the 21st day of September last, with intent to defraud the before-named parties of certain moneys in the said bank, the deceased, Sir R T. Ricketts, having been of unsound and imbecile mind for three months prior to his death." After some discussion in the case was indefinitely adjourned for a week, the accused parties putting in bail for their appearance.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in Huddersfield during the past week, in consequence of Mr. Jonathan R. Eastwood, a young man, one of the clerks in the employ of the Huddersfield Banking Company, having been in custody, suspected of embezzling certain money letters which have been addressed to the bank, and which are supposed to have passed through the Huddersfield Post-office, amounting to about £800. An examination of the accused took place before Mr. Battye, the magistrate, but as there was nothing positive to criminate him, he was discharged from custody.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—The solemn ceremony of consecrating a new burial ground took place last week at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. Divine service was celebrated at St. Thomas's church in the afternoon, when an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, which was followed by a collection of corresponding liberality, in aid of the funds for enclosing the ground.

LIVERPOOL.—We have much satisfaction in announcing that the claims on the various insurance offices are nearly all satisfactorily settled. The *Liverpool Mercury* says:—"The extent of these fires, the destruction of merchandise, and the enormous amount of loss sustained, exceed anything of the kind ever experienced in this or any other port."

LOUTH.—INCENDIARY FIRE.—We regret to have to record a revolting instance of the diabolical crime of incendiarism, committed on the farm of Mr. John Foster, a highly respectable and opulent farmer, residing at Great Carlton, a village about seven miles from Louth. The whole of the contents of the stack-yard of Mr. Foster's farm, including nineteen stacks, barns, &c., were rapidly reduced to ashes. The damage done is estimated at £1000 to £1500. Mr. Foster was insured in the Norwich Union, but only for £800.

NEWCASTLE.—Upon the 7th of October last three thirty soldiers of the 61st Regiment, who are prisoners in Newcastle gaol, having been convicted by court martial for various military offences, and sentenced to different periods of imprisonment, broke out into open mutiny, and refused to work, alleging that the food was so bad they were hungering. Several of the mag strates went to the gaol for the purpose of investigating the circumstances, the result of which will, no doubt, be satisfactory.

NORTHLEACH.—Sir James Graham has written to the foreman of the jury who sat on the body of Charles Beale, to say that the Government have instituted an inquiry into the manner in which the Northleach house of correction is conducted.

WORCESTER.—SINGULAR ACT OF SELF-MUTILATION.—A most extraordinary and determined act was committed in Worcester City Gaol on Wednesday afternoon, by a man named James Fincher, who had been apprehended as a deserter, and lodged in the prison to await the determination of his case. While so confined he contrived to possess himself of a piece of iron hoop, which he had notched so as to make it answer roughly the purposes of a saw, and with this rude instrument he succeeded in sawing off the thumb of his right hand, between the nail and the first joint, the separation of skin, flesh, and bone, being effected in the most complete manner. His object is easily accounted for, viz., the disabling himself for future service. Fincher deserted from the Grenadier Guards some twelve or thirteen years since, and was only apprehended, as we have been informed, a few days ago.

IRELAND.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY.—At two o'clock the Right Hon. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., Lord Mayor, Alderman George Roe, and all the aldermen and councillors of the corporation, proceeded in procession from the Mansion-house to the City Assembly, in William-street, where the new Lord Mayor was sworn into office. The Lord Mayor, having thanked all the members of the assembly for the kindness and support afforded to him during his year of office, concluded by proposing Alderman George Roe as Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. (Loud cheers.)

Alderman Kinahan seconded the motion, and stated that he believed there would not be a dissentient voice in the council. (Renewed cheering.)

Alderman Joseph Boyce regretted his being out of town when the requisition was presented to Alderman Roe, which prevented his attending and placing his name to it. (Hear, hear.)

The question was then put, and passed amidst tremendous cheering.

His lordship was then dressed in the emblems of office, and took his seat in the chair. Alderman O'Connell took his seat as one of the council.

The Lord Mayor, upon taking the chair, in an eloquent and affecting speech, thanked the assembly for the high honour they had conferred on him, in electing him to fill the office of Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin. (Loud cheers.) He concluded by hoping that at the termination of his year of office the corporation and his fellow-citizens would have no reason to regret having conferred such an undeserved honour on him. (Great cheers.)

Mr. M'Laughlin proposed a resolution of thanks to the late Lord Mayor, for his valuable services and upright conduct during the past year.

Mr. M'Cullagh seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Alderman O'Connell here entered the house; when, upon taking his seat, the Lord Mayor announced to him the resolution which had been passed by the assembly.

Alderman O Connell then rose, and, in his usual eloquent and impressive strain, thanked the members of the council, of both political parties, for the support afforded to him in the discharge of his official duties. He alluded to his not being created a baronet upon the birth of the Prince of Wales, and said, for his part, he considered the Government were highly justified in passing over the usual custom, as far as regarded him; but he would protest, and the corporation should in a body protest, against a similar slight being paid to any future Lord Mayor. (Tremendous cheering.)

The assembly then adjourned until Tuesday next.

CLONMEL.—Mr. Thomas Sadlier, for more than twenty years clerk of the peace for the county of Tipperary, expired on Saturday last, at an advanced age, at his residence in Clonmel. He was elder and only brother to the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College, and was a gentleman much respected through life.

The *Cork Examiner* states that letters have been received in that city from Rome, announcing the conversion to the Roman Catholic Church of Mr. W. Leycester, son of Mr. Joseph Leycester, who for a short time represented the city of Cork in Parliament, with Colonel Gerrard for his colleague.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, yesterday. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Chann, chaplain to his excellency.—The Castle is at present undergoing various repairs, embellishments, and alterations, preparatory to the ensuing season. On Saturday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant drove into town from the Viceregal Lodge, and inspected the progress of the repairs.—The collection of the "national debt" (as it is called) to Mr. O'Connell was duly enforced yesterday at all the Roman Catholic chapels, and the amount received, so far as it has been yet ascertained, considerably exceeds the gathering of last year. The return, though as yet imperfect, shows a total for Dublin and its vicinity of £2033.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Prittie will appoint his son to the clerkship of the peace for the county of Tipperary; it is worth £1500 a year.

A "genteel English stranger," says a provincial journalist, visited and left Cork last week, after vainly attempting forgeries to the amount of £5000 upon the Cork Bank and Bank of Ireland in that city. He assumed the designation of "Henry Beiville," and represented himself as a man of capital about to invest largely in steam-mill operations.

It is stated that a vacancy will shortly be created in the representation of Ennis, and that Mr. Smith, the new Attorney-General, will be a candidate.

A convent on a large scale is about to be erected at Dalkey, Kingstown, with a chapel in the centre, estimated to cost twenty thousand pounds, for which the funds are supplied by a Miss O Brien, of Rathfarnham convent.

KILDARE.—The Rev. Mr. Kearney, the parish-priest of Clane, in the diocese of Kildare, who died last week, left by his will £8000 to the Right Rev. Dr. Healey, for the college of Carlow; £500 to the poor of the parish of Clane; £500 to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith; and £500 to a convent at Clane.

IRISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The name of Mr. Blackburne appears in the *Gazette* of Friday week as Master of the Rolls for Ireland; and we are enabled to state that the Queen's letter has arrived in Dublin, announcing to law offices vacant by the promotion of that gentleman. Mr. T. B. Smith is Attorney-General; Mr. Greene, Solicitor; and we believe there is no doubt that Mr. Brooke, of the Chancery bar, will be the new Sergeant in place of the latter.

WILD SPORTS OF THE WEST.—The following extraordinary scene took place at the Castlebar Petty Sessions, on Thursday week; the principals being the Right Hon. the Earl of Lucan, plaintiff, and Mr. Sir. Clod O'Malley, a magistrate of the county of Mayo, defendant. There were issued four summonses against the defendant, charging him with hunting without authority on the plaintiff's land. The charge having been read, Mr. O'Malley: This is a mean and malicious prosecution, and I entertain the most utter contempt for it and Lord Lucan, and everything emanating from him.—Lord Lucan (to the Bench): Will you suffer such language as this? I call on you to commit that miscreant to the dock.—Mr. O'Malley: Your conduct in this matter is of a piece with everything else that you do—it is cowardly, blackguard, and ruffianly. If it were not for where you are, I would be licking you with this stick until I would break every bone in your body.—Mr. Barron and Mr. Browne rose to interrupt Mr. O'Malley, who was proceeding to make further observations, whilst Mr. Davis called on them to commit him.—After some further discussion, not less remarkable for the indiscrimin te use of language and altogether unsuited for a court of justice, Mr O'Malley applied for a postponement of the case.—Mr. Barron: Well, Mr. Davis, what if we postpone the case?—Mr. Davis: I cannot consent to it, Sir. Mr. O'Malley, having pursued the course he did, deserves no courtesy from us.—Mr. O'Malley: I demand it as a right. I would accept no courtesy from Lord Lucan.—Lord Lucan: No courtesy is due to such a miscreant.—Mr. O'Malley: You cowardly poltroon, you know when you use that expression that, if you were not under the protection of four magistrates, I would lay this stick across your back. (Much excitement pervaded the whole court.) I shall say no more. Least said is soonest mended.—The case was ultimately adjourned, Mr. O'Malley having been held to keep the peace.

GLASGOW.—An alarming and most destructive fire occurred here on Saturday morning last, in the bonded stores occupied by Mr. Oliver, Wright, when an immense quantity of valuable commodities, consisting of cotton, grain, wines, spirits, teas, sugars, &c., all of which that was stored in the upper flats, was entirely destroyed. The loss of goods alone is calculated at upwards of £5000. Such was the intensity of the heat at one period of the fire that it blistered the surrounding houses. We regret to state, in connexion with the above, that a boy lost his life in one of the adjoining streets, being run over by a horse and water-butt.

FINE ARTS.

THE BRUNEL MEDAL.—A very beautiful medal has been forwarded to us, cast in honour of Sir Isambard Maco Brunel, and in celebration of the completion of the Thames Tunnel, of which magnificent work he was the successful projector and engineer. The medal is impressed on one side with the striking and intellectual features of the architect himself, while on the other is a representation of the stupendous work of art, by which he will be remembered in the history of his native land. The medal is cast in bronze—and we presume in silver also—and is the creditable production of Mr. J. Taylor, the medallist, of Birmingham.

A very effective print has just made its appearance, engraved by the celebrated Gerard, from a picture by Madame Soyer—"The Young Jew Lemon-sellers." The painting is undoubtedly a study from the life. The mirthful expression of the figures, and the truthfulness of character which is developed in the whole subject, combined with extraordinary vigour of execution for a female hand, give us an idea of one of the beautiful works of the Flemish masters, seen through a strong microscope, where all the minuteness of finish seems to be but a display of powerful energy.

THE CORONATION PICTURE.—Mr. Henry Graves, accompanied by H. T. Ryall, Esq., Historical Engraver to the Queen, had the honour of an audience of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Wednesday last, to submit a finished proof of the engraving of the picture of her Majesty's Coronation, painted by Sir G. Hayter, of which her Majesty and his Royal Highness were pleased to express their approval.

THE THEATRES

COVENT GARDEN.

On Monday last was produced at this house a *petite comedie* entitled *The Turf*, by Mark Lemon, with the most complete and deserved success. Before we enter on the merits of the piece itself we would inquire ("not too curiously," although he is sufficiently able to undergo any analysis) into the dramatic powers of this young, but already most prolific, author. Firstly, it seems to us that the world to him is like one of those illuminated manuscripts that, from their gorgeous golden initials down to their meanest inky characters, include all the grades of life between the monarch and the slave. Secondly, undazzled by the one and unoffended by the other, he considers the various intermediate and confusing passages, collates with precision, and selects with judgment. The consequence is that his transcript is in the *spirit* and not the *letter*, and (to depart from our figure to fly eagerly to another) his picture of life, his drama, more faithfully represents what it purposes than the productions of those who merely peep into title-pages of manuscripts or men, or who think that "index reading," a study which "turns no student pale," can ever atone for the abscence of that "chewing, swallowing, and digesting," as Lord Veralum says, which are so essential to the proper knowledge of humanity as well as books. Mark Lemon has studied closely his fellow man, and has head and heart enough to depict him, guided as he may be by the occasionally more powerful influence of the one or the other. Thus much for this author in general; but one word personally ere we take our leave. We would counsel him not to write too fast—not to write too much—for the habit is destructive to lasting fame. Now for *The Turf*—and a most pleasant excursion it proved. Epsom Downs on the Derby day were never more delightful. The plot of this piece may not probably please those who seek for the intricacies of Spanish incident; but, as the vehicle of much pleasant wit and clever development of peculiar character and situation, it was a most agreeable thread to hang the progress of the piece upon. The acting was most excellent throughout: Harley was not "always Harley;" and Mr. Wiggan's assumed French Count was in the highest degree admirable The house warmly received the announcement of the piece for repetition.

On Tuesday an adaptation of Cimarosa's charming opera of *Il Matrimonio Segreto* was produced, under the name of *The Secret Marriage*, and, struggling as it was throughout against many difficulties, finally proved successful. One party found fault with the poor resemblance it bore to its great prototype. *The Clandestine Marriage*, a comedy entailed upon our stage; another complained of the inferiority of the cast at this theatre as compared to that of her Majesty's; and a third, more dangerous than the other two, with ears accustomed to modern orchestral noise, were for a time disappointed by finding only grace where they had expected strength, repose in lieu of agitation, and the purest melody in the world (both vocal and instrumental) instead of the melo-dramatic and generally misapplied discordant crudities of the present school of music The overture, which was delightfully performed, fell still-born, owing to the absence of trumpet, drum, and that universal *clangor tubarum* which a modern composer thinks is not only right but indispensable to wind up with in overture, solo, and every other *morceau*, down to the finale of every musical composition, now-a-days. As to the performance, it is not more gallant than just to say that the ladies took the lead at starting and kept it to the end. Miss Kemble, in a Watteau costume of questionable taste, was nevertheless charming and sang with great taste and skill, with the exception of one passage, in the celebrated trio 'Le faccio un inchino,' in which there was a misplaced *desterity* exhibited. By the way, a word to this talented vocalist and to many others also—a shake upon a note should be the quick alternation between it and the one above it (semi or whole tone). *Fortuna non* Miss Rainforth looked, acted, and sang, charmingly, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw did more than any other lady could possibly do to make us forget poor Mal bran. Her enunciation is the purest and most distinct we have ever heard. In her solo in the first act she was most deservedly encored. Harrison has gained much additional reputation by his performance of *Paolino*. The air of 'Ere the early ray,' though somewhat too long (not his fault), he sang most beautifully. To criticise Giubilei in *Geronimo* or Leffler in the *Count*, with Laplache and Tamberlick in our mind's eye, would not be fair. It is only just, however, to say, that, under the circumstances of disadvantage which they must have felt themselves, they got through their parts most creditably. They were encored in the celebrated duet 'Le fiato in corpo.' The absence of chorus was sufficiently atoned for by the many beautiful concerted pieces, but we omitted to giving the scene-shifters such a holiday. The first apartment remained set to the last, in *statu quo*, reminding us of Crispin's "parlour, kitchen, and all." The house was crowded, and *all the dramatis personæ*, in numbers, were called upon to appear after the fall of the curtain. No doubt the opera will win upon public favour.

MUSIC.

CHORAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS.—The first of the series of concerts under the above title, took place at St James's Theatre, on Wednesday evening, and, although the house was not crowded to excess it exhibited an unusual assemblage of those who are either musicians or musically inclined; and the consequence was that merit had its meed of approbation, and applause was bestowed without favouritism. It is evident we are returning to the Elizabethan age for music—the age of Purcell, Locke, Byrde, and a hundred other worthies, whose lately-forgotten works were as familiar to all, as to make Galileo (the father of the astronomer) pronounce the English to be the most musical nation in the world. We see series of concerts, on different scales, but all good, announced in town and country—Kennington subscription concerts—Peckham subscription concerts This looks well for the native art, and shows that we at length begin to see that (as Johnson says of the importation of words) it is not right to neutralize useless foreigners to the injury of ourselves. To this native art the performances last Wednesday were most highly creditable. The first part consisted of Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, a composition universally announced and received as the dying song of the swan of Pesaro, although it was written twenty years ago. It was (particularly on the part of the orchestra) beautifully performed throughout. The second part was a most delightful *melange* of ancient and modern music, and stirred up the applauding energies of the audience to a higher degree of enthusiasm than the first. This, again, was pleasant to perceive; for old Bennett's madrigal, "My mistress is as fine as fair," was unanimously encored. Phillips was never more happy than in our naturalized Handel's "Haste thee." Miss Birch rivalled in pliancy and purity of tone the *Flauto* that accompanied her; and Miss Dolby was most delightful in "Oh Araby." The septett by Lucas obtained most deserved applause. Altogether the whole performance was so thoroughly excellent as to leave a regret, at its conclusion, that it was over.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

A RejOINDER.—The lessee of Drury-lane having printed in very large type the name of a youth as *Mr. Webster*, the Haymarket *affiche* retains, in equally distinguished letters, the name of *Mr. Macready*, a tailor, who performs in *Alma Mater* in the character of a Bull-dog

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mesdames Grisi and Viardot Garcia are engaged for next year. It is expected that the difference which existed last season between Mario and the lessee will be accommodated, so that we may look forward to the appearance of that distinguished tenor also.

Dohler, the celebrated pianist, with Signor and Madame Ronconi, has been giving concerts at Brussels with great success. The latter *artistes*, with Thalberg, arrived in town on Saturday last. On the following Monday they commenced a provincial tour (in conjunction with Mrs. A. Toulmin and Mr John Parry) by a concert in the Townhall at, Brighton, aided by the talent of a fair *artiste* resident there, Madame Bellville Oury. who, in a duet with Thalberg for two pianofortes, exhibited the very first-rate ability.

Rubini and Liszt have determined upon a professional tour together through Holland, Germany, and Russia. What an union of the first vocal and instrumental powers in the world!

Mr Mitchell is in Paris making engagements for his next season at St. James's Theatre, which he will open with a French company on the 15th of January next. Amongst those said to be already engaged are Mesdames Rachel and Albert and Frederick Lemaitre, Mesdemoiselles Plessy, and the fascinating Dejazet.

De Beriot, who, on the death of Baillot had accepted that veteran's situation in the Conservatory at Paris has for some reason or other resigned his appointment and returned to his native country, Belgium.

Signor Lanza's first introductory lecture (previously announced for last Monday) will take place next Monday at the Music Hall, Storestreet. It will consist, as the experienced *maestro* states, of an entirely new system of *singing in classes*, now so much in the rage.

We learn from Brighton that M. Jullien has been delighting the good folks there with his spirited promenade concerts in that fashionable place of resort. Of his own individual performances the *Brighton Herald* thus declares the curious versatility:—"On the violin, piccolo, clavicor, and bagpipe *(minus the bag!)* he was equally at home."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The new Bishop of Meath, Dr. Edward Stopford, is grandson to that Dr. James Stopford, of whom such honourable mention is made, as a man of worth, learning, and wit, in the letters which circulated amongst Pulteney, Swift, Gay the poet, and Lord Bolingbroke. On the downfal of the Walpole administration he was made Lord Bishop of Cloyne, about the year 1later Earl of Bath, having previously married his own first cousin, the Hon. Anne Stopford, daughter of Lord Courtown's sister This is the third bishopric conferred on this family during its last three generations, successively held by the Bishop of Cloyne as above, the Hon. Thomas Stopford, late Bishop of Cork, and the present Bishop of Meath. The bishop's father held the valuable living of Glanworth, in the county of Cork.

THE Bishop of *The Falkland*.—Letters have been received at Colchester from the Rev. Dr. Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand, announcing the fact that the bishop had arrived safe, and in good health, at the place of his destination, after an excellent voyage.

The following appointments have taken place.—The Rev. Richard Barber, M.A., of St. John's College, to the perpetual curacy of Heage, in the county of Derby. The Rev Joseph Wix, M.A., of St. Peter's College, to be domestic chaplain of Lord Braybrooke.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. At a convocation holden at the commencement of the present term, the Rev Charles Thomas Whatley, M.A., and the Rev. Edward Masse, M.A., made the requisite declarations on being admitted to office of Proctors for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were presented and admitted *ad eundem*:—

Masters of Arts. Rev. John Samuel Green, Christ's College, Cambridge Rev. Robert Chevis, Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. William Samon Ward, Magdalen College, Cambridge

Bachelors of Arts.—William Henry Stokes, Wadham College, Oxford; Leopold Dyke Acland, Christ Church, Oxford; William Rogers, Balliol College, Oxford; James Thomas H. Evans, St. John Hall, Oxford.

The Warden and Senate have given notice that they will proceed to the election of two Fellows, on Tuesday, Nov. 8.

OXFORD, Oct. 29.—Yesterday the following gentlemen were elected Scholars of Corpus Christi College:—Mr. Hughes, of Trinity College; Mr. Prince, of Brasenose College.

The Lord Bishop of London has nominated the Rev. T. Henderson, of Christ Church, to an unendowed canonry in the Cathedral of St. Paul's.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has presented the Rev. C. Holder, of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of Hanham, Gloucestershire.

The Venerable W. H. Hale, of Oriel College, Archdeacon of Middlesex and Canon of St. Paul's, has been presented to the archdeanery of London.

The Rev. J B. Morris, Fellow of Exeter College, has had awarded to him the prize of £200 for the best essay in refutation of Hinduism. This prize was offered by an unknown benefactor, through the Bishop of Calcutta.

The University seal has been affixed to a letter of thanks to Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, for their gift to the University Galleries of a bronze cast of the shield of Achilles, by Lamme.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 29.—The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of Caius Society:—On the Ancient Foundation, Frederick William Hill Jerrard, M.A.; on the Francland Foundation, John Tonner Walker, M.A.; on the Wordsley Foundation, John Rustat Crowfoot, M.A., on the Wendy's Foundation, Alfred Tolver Paget, M.A

At a meeting of the Perse Trustees, the Master and four Seniors, Richard Baggallay was elected a Perse Fellow of the same society

St. Peter's College.—Frederick Fuller, B.A., has been elected a Foundation Fellow of this society.

Christ's College.—The following gentlemen have been elected Scholars of this society:—Edward Rogers Pitman, William Chandler Izard, John Thomas Lavard, Arthur Davenport, William Talbot, and Francis Lambert Bradshaw.

St. John's College.—The Rev. Charles Easther, B.A., has been appointed head master of the Grammar School of Kirby Ravensworth, Yorkshire

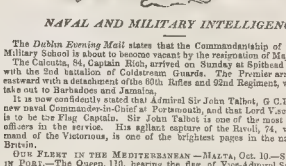
Trinity College.—A monument has been erected by public subscription to the memory of the late Rev. John Heyrick Macauley, head master of Ripon school, a gentleman of great classical learning, and possessing all the good qualities of a benevolent disposition The monument consists of a massive white marble slab, with base and mouldings of the same, containing an eloquent inscription from the pen of the Rev. Henry Thompson, of Wrington, formerly scholar of St. John's, in this University.

The Rev. Carton Howard has been presented to the rectory of Feary Bentley, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—On Monday a meeting of the council of this association was held at their offices (and those of the London County Insurance Company), in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The Marquis of Downshire was announced as the chairman. At 12 o'clock the noble marquis arrived, and, on his entering the room, a person, apparently an official, asked the names of those who attended for the daily press. On obtaining them, he stated that the meeting was not a public one. They observed, that he had only to intimate that it was a private meeting, and they would retire. He replied, "Oh, no, but we did not send for you." They repeated, "You have only to say that the meeting is private and we shall retire." The official: "I do not say so, but it is only matter of account, and not at all interesting." The reporters for the morning papers said, "then are we to go or stay?" A person, who, we were informed, was the secretary, advanced, and nervously exclaimed, "We have our own reporter, and cannot allow any other." The reporters then retired, and addressed a note to the noble chairman, request ing to know, if by the order of council they were refused admittance. In a few minutes a person of the name of Andrews (who, we understand, conducts the assurance part of the concern), sent for the reporters, and said, "The Marquis of Downshire having been informed that there were three reporters from the daily press in the room, be put it to the vote whether you should be admitted, and the meeting decided in the negative, but that slips should be sent to all the papers." The reporters observed, "Then you mean only to have an *ex parte* report?" Andrews replied "Oh, no, you shall have every word from our short-hand writer" They inquired how soon the slips would be delivered. Andrews replied, "As soon as possible in the course of the week." We can only say that the noble chairman was most grossly imposed upon by a premeditated falsehood. There was no reporter present who represented the daily press except those who were excluded. The British American Association and the London County Insurance Company appear to be a joint concern

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Wesleyan Chapel, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, for the purpose of forming a branch association in connexion with the above society for the district. The meeting was well attended, and on the platform were the Rev. Thomas Dove, missionary from Sierra Leone, with a native African traveller; and the Rev. Peter Jacobs, accompanied by a Chippewa Indian missionary, attired in the costume of his tribe. B. Hall, Esq., having taken the chair, the secretary read a statement of the objects of the central society, and a report of its proceedings during the past year, from which it appeared that the Bible had already been rendered into twenty-two languages. The income of the society during the past year had amounted to £101,000. The resolutions by which the branch society was formed having been passed, and the meeting addressed by several gentlemen, the assemblage dispersed



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that the Commandership of the Hibernian Military School is about to become vacant by the resignation of Major Rowan.

The Calcutta, 84, Captain Rich, arrived on Sunday at Spithead from Quebec, with the 2nd battalion of Coldstream Guards. The Premier arrived from the eastward with a detachment of the 60th Rifles and 92nd Regiment, which she will take out to Barbadoes and Jamaica.

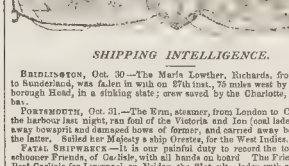
It is now confidently stated that Admiral Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., is to be the new Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and that Lord Yarmouth Ingestre is to be the Flag Captain. Sir John Talbot is one of the most distinguished officers in the service. His gallant capture of the Rawli, 74, when in command of the Victorious, is one of the brightest pages in the naval annals of British.

OUR FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA, Oct. 10.—SHIPS OF WAR IN PORT.—The Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean; Howe, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maude, second in command; Ceylon, receiving ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir S. Louis, Superintendent of Malta Dockyard; Impregnable, 104; Rodney, 92; Monarch, 84; Vanguard, 50; Cambridge, 78, Indus 78; Belvidera, 38; Inconstant 36, Snake, 16; Cyclops, steam frigate, Hecate and Devastation, war steamers, Prometheus steamer, and Locust, steam tender. From the mornings which the ships have taken up, no further move must is looked for until the spring, excepting of steamers, one of which leaves on Wednesday for Tunis and Tripoli, another for Candia, another for Bengazy and another for Beyrout.

WOOLWICH, Tuesday.—The Prince Regent, transport ship, arrived yesterday morning opposite the Royal Arsenal, from Quebec, having on board Major Oliver and Captain Cornelius's companies of the Royal Artillery and the last company of Royal Sappers and Miners, consisting of about 80 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Lieutenant Roberts, Royal Engineers Major Oliver's and Captain Cornelius's companies went abroad in April, 1839, and consequently have been upwards of thirteen years on a foreign station. On the morning of the 22nd October, the Prince Regent, in beating to for Dover, during a heavy gale of wind, was driven on the Goodwin Sands, and, had it not been for the light which burst in with the rise of the morning, the vessel with its crowded company must most probably have perished. Two vacancies have occurred in the corps by the deaths of Captain Wood and Captain Gillespie. Captain Walsh is named for one of the vacancies. This will promote Lieutenant the Hon. R. C. Handcock, and consequently give an appointment in the battalion. Second Captain Dupuis, Royal Horse Artillery, has arrived here from Canada, *via* New York, and he will shortly proceed to Limerick to join his troop.

The 27th Regiment, which so distinguished itself under the command of the brave officer, Captain Smith, in the recent affair with the Boers at the Cape of Good Hope, has been ordered to embark for the East Indies.

RETURNS OF TROOPS FROM MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday evening a subdivision of the Royal Horse Artillery, with two guns and an ammunition waggon, arrived at Euston square terminus, and proceeded by way of the Gray's-inn road Holborn, Farringdon-street, over Blackfriars bridge, on their return to Woolwich. Another subdivision arrived on Friday from the same place, and for the same destination.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BRIDLINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Maria Lowther, Richards, from Portsmouth to Sunderland, was taken in with on 27th inst., 75 miles west by north of Flamborough Head, in a sinking state; crew saved by the Charlotte, stood in the bay.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 31.—The Erin, steamer, from London to Cork, in leaving the harbour last night, ran foul of the Victoria and Inn (coal laden), and carried away bowsprit and damaged bows of former, and carried away bowsprit, &c., of the latter. Sailed for Malta 4 ship Greeks, for the West Indies.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—It is our painful duty to record the total loss of the schooner Friends, of Carlisle, with all hands on board The Friends sailed from Ramsey, Isle of Man, for Liverpool on Friday, the 21st ult., laden with alabaster, with a crew of four hands There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time from N.N.E To wards midnight the wind veered round to the westward, blowing a complete hurricane, and in endeavouring to return up the Mersey Birch, the ill-fated vessel struck upon Robin Rigg, and in a short time became a total wreck. The master of the vessel, Captain Baxter, was highly esteemed among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances on both sides of the Border, and the sympathy expressed on the loss of so good a man is well worthy the occasion. A portion of the bulwarks and the foremast have been washed ashore at Allonby, but no trace of the hull of the vessel has as yet been observable

The Oriental steamer, bound to Malta and Egypt, and the Tay, West India steamer, both left Southampton on Tuesday for their respective destinations, each carrying out a full complement of passengers. The berths in the Tay have been full for some time past, and many persons who have been disappointed in procuring a passage in her, have already secured berths in the Clyde, the packet of the 19th instant.

ROBBERY AT BATTERSEA.—Last week a daring robbery was committed at the residence of Mr. Ashness, an independent gentleman living at Battersea-rise, which it is supposed was planned and executed by a dishonest servant. The robbery consisted of two tin boxes containing wills, deeds, money, and jewellery, the latter not to a very large amount, but the documents affect property worth many thousands. After the discovery, the box containing the latter was found in a ditch in the garden, and the other, minus the money and jewellery, was found on the top of the house. No footmarks were found on the soil outside the house. The whole of the servants were strictly examined, but nothing was elicited to fix the offence upon any one of them.

BRILLIANT ROBBERY.—On Wednesday a placard was issued intimating that there had been stolen, on Monday last, from the auction-rooms of Messrs Debenham and Storr, King-street Covent-Garden, the following diamond articles:—33 bri hants, weighing 6 1-16 carats, a suite of brilliants, and several other articles of jewellery. Fifty pounds reward is offered to any person giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the property, and a further reward of £25 on conviction of the parties committing the felony.

FIRE AT WANDSWORTH.—On Sunday night a fire broke out in the chemical works of Messrs. Beaufoy, of South Lambeth, which was not extinguished till half-past eleven. Messrs. Beaufoy are not insured. No account of the origin of the fire could be procured

GUY FAWKES' DAY.

Well, we have opened upon November, encountered the remarkable fifth, and are about to observe the *guise* in which the month has made its appearance before us. Maddle. *Guy* Stephan herself, in the palmiest moment of her operatic career, could hardly have danced more merrily into a subject. First, then, we may treat of the weather, which indeed is bright for the time of year. November used to be the "palpable obscure" of winter, in which, although "nothing might be *stolen*, every thing was *mist*;" but this time it has come without its curtain, and if a man sits opposite to his wife at dinner he has more than a faint chance of being able to see her. He might also distinguish his fingers if he held them close to his nose. We have as yet had no fog that we could cut with a carving-knife, and a spoon, unless a living one, would hardly stand up in the haze! Rain or shine, however, glow or look gloomy, the calendar keeps up its routine of events and associations, and from them we cannot get away.

Who, for instance, could escape from
TERM, the lawyer's grand relief?
Now he pulls his dingy tape from
Deed and paper, bag and brief.
Now he goes where old St. Stephen
Revels in the legal sport,
Chance's game of "odd or even;"
Played, like fives, in open court!

THE GUY LEGAL.

Lo! his wig, that tops a Tory;
Lo! his gown no Jew would buy;
Is not that a garb of glory?
Is not he a legal Guy?
Yes—the Duke of Guise could never
Show more learning in the laws;
If the chap should live for ever,
'Twill not be *without a cause!*

It is astonishing how the word Guy *will* creep into even the most ornamental episode of November versification. The fellow will be the hero of the month; nobody else can or may compete with him; not even Alderman Humphrey himself, who, on the 9th instant, will have the distinguished honour of finding a *Mayor's nest*. If you say to him, "Guy, *don't* intrude upon us just now," he answers you with a declaration that he is like Gui-*do!* If you say, "There, there, shut your mouth—there is dinner for you—take up your knife and be still; he replies, "*Knife!* nonsense! you mean *Fawkes!*" The boys' ditty still rings in your ear, and makes you sensible of the difference between *Guys* and *dis*guise, which is something like that between counter and *dis*counter.

Remember, remember,
The fifth of November—
The gunpowder treason and plot;
We know no reason
Why gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot.

We love this song as the poet loved his cats and his horses—on account of their connection with the *Mews*. Guy, however, rules the roast, and, like photographic portraiture, we must reflect upon him. Apropos of photography, who was it—Lord Brougham, we believe—who, on obtaining a rough likeness, said he felt like a lion that had been *Bearded* in his den? But again of Guy, or rather of the fifth of November, which introduces that Protean gentleman in his different forms and changes—such, *par exemple*, as the "Guy Political," the "Guy Literary," the "Guy Theatrical," the "Guy Musical," the "Guy Artistical," and so on to the end of Guys and of Time.

THE GUY POLITICAL

is a mere creature of effigy; he is a Muntz or a Sibthorp; but there is nothing dangerous about him now, even although he may occasionally *blow up* a ministry or an opposition. The real original boy is gone, and Cruikshank has done him brown, or muzzy-tint, in *Ainsworth*. Besides, there is no danger for our modern Parliament. Let the exigencies of the country require it ever so desperately, they will not meet in November, they have an objection to the month on the score of history, and will not endanger their persons and reputation, lest some *spark* of patriotism should send them to heaven—*vid* bricks and mortar—by the explosion of their building in the air. The consequence is, that in *No-vember* there is *No member*. Every man is afraid of meeting his *match*.

Russell and Peel
Compunction feel,
Stanley and Graham
Have fears that stay'em.

While O'Connell, Sheil, and all the rest of the fraternity who have country seats, are at other *game* than legislation; although we do not deny that Dan's heart is *rent* at the distress of his country, which is not the only instance of *distress for rent* upon record.

Now for a tune. "Hollo, boys! Hollo, boys!" Here is your

GUY MUSICAL.

Yes! here is your musical Guy,
Crotchet in head and quaver in eye;
His money quite short, and his hair very long,
Much less accustomed to dinner than song.
He *may* have the clearest of musical throats,
But the bankers, shame on them, will not change his *notes!*

Your musical Guy is a man of renown;
The growth of his hair is known all over town;
It hangs very long, and it grows very thick;
His head is a fiddle, and he is a stick.
He grins like an ape as he plays for his guinea,
And is (when you've cut off the *Pag*, Sir) *a ninny!*

He carries about him what make people jeer,
A *horn* on his head and a *drum* in his ear!
You say, "*O! boy*, be still," if he plays on your path,
And then he pours on you his *viols* of wrath;
If he's married, his wife wears her flounces in *flutes*,
And he has all the *organs* of musical brutes.

He's fond of good *Bishop* whenever he drinks;
A *Lee* shore at sea's full of danger, he thinks;
And, if to the catching of fish he was set,
He'd go to it fairly, and therefore *Bar-net*—
Although in that calling he'd not be afraid,
But up to his shoulders in water would *Wade!*

If too much conceit in his head he e'er took,
We are not quite sure that he'd *crow* over *Rooke*.
Though soft in his manners, he's not like a calf;
And has too much good natur'
(Peut etre)
(*Balfe*).
Then as for his courage, if name it I must,
Why, I think that he'd give you a *Parry* for *thrust!*

Well, of course we could go on in this style for ever, and, if we did not get a good dressing, it would not be the fault of *Cooke*. But your Guy Musical must not displace your

GUY LITERARY.

He is a fellow that assumes ten thousand shapes. Now he is Lord Palmerston, dressed as Cupid, and floating in a butter-boat of oily diplomacy. Now he is Melbourne writing a Magdalenic ode, or a story of Story's Gate. Anon he is Sir Robert Peel, with income-tax inexpressibles, and tariff-cocked hat; or Mr. Chadwick, as a parish beadle, reporting for the Poor Law Commissioners; or Sir James Graham, as a weathercock on the chimney of an union workhouse—if indeed they ever have chimneys at all, and the sight of a place where warmth might be—so allowed to paupers. Or, perhaps, he is Sir Edward Bulwer, reading his lady's novels, and preferring his own; or D'Israeli the younger, ringed and bedizened as one of his father's curiosities of literature; or Boz, standing on an American jest-book, and apostrophising a spittoon. Or he comes as Rogers the poet, enjoying the pleasures of memory in a police-office; or as Wordsworth, gauging a tub of whisky, as he once was wont in the excise; or as Southey as Wat Tyler, with all the fire of revolution flashing upon his laureate brow. Or we have him as Moore, personifying the "Rose of Summer," blowing with all its might; or like the last boy in the banquet-hall, when the gas was out, and the spread cleared away, and nobody left but the poet and the empty bottles:—

The lights are fled,
The garlands dead,
And all but he departed.

Poor buffer! Or Mrs. Trollope might be a Guy as a factory-boy; or Mrs. Hall as Father Mathew; or Lady Morgan as Miss Martineau, and *vice versâ*. Let us leave the art and mystery of literary guyhood, however, to a certain comic contemporary, who will duly *punch* his characters into shape, and then make them speak from their show-box, interpreting dread oracles as thus—"What class of Spanish warriors is like lime juice?—*A Cid!*" We turn to

THE GUY THEATRICAL.

who goes to the theatre in an omnibus, and frets his hour upon the stage. By the way, the omnibus-box at her Majesty's Theatre *is* as close to the stage as one vehicle of that sort can be to another; and upon this collisional influence we may retail the remark of a theatrical, who, though not a Guy, does cut some figure in the world. He had got out of a cab a few nights past, to go into a dresser's, to achieve one of the purposes of his craft, previous to his going to a dinner party at some distance, and finding that its somewhat desperate jarvey was driving to an unpleasant nicety by all the vehicles on the way—(Swift *advertised* for a coachman who could go nearest to a precipice without driving over, but *took* the man who declared he would never drive near one at all)—remarked to his companion that his cab had stood so long at the barber's shop that it thought itself entitled *to shave everything it met. Revenons à nos moutons.* The Guy Theatrical appears principally in pantomime and melodrama, although comedy sometimes affects him, and tragedy refuses to cast him off:—

A tragic Guy's an ass in fits,
Who tears a passion all to bits;
And, with his eye-whites quite turned under,
Rants pathos—like conceited thunder!

A very, very comic Guy
's a man who is so fine a calf
That he'll make any audience cry,
Just as the author bids them laugh;
Then, as again he twists his eye,
You laugh when he would have you cry.

A melo-drama Guy is one
Who takes a rushlight for the sun,
Blue fire for lightning; and the smell
Of brimstone for sulpuric hell!
Or, when trap doors
Are cut in floors,
And deep the cavern yawns below,
Points with a species of triumphant woe—
Which is no go—
And plunging down—in spite of Whig or Tory—
Believes he's Marcus Curtius gone to glory.

The pantomimic Guy is he
Who looks the hero of a spree:
Sits on a pumpkin; would rejoice
To use his belly for a voice;
And would be squeezed to death for fun;
To go and weep when all was done.'

Last of all we come to the

GUY ARTISTICAL,

whom we need not describe; as it is necessary that we should for the due promotion of embellishment, keep a flock of the genus upon our establishment; and, therefore, those who wish to see the creature accurately defined may come to the office of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A VALUABLE FOREIGN GRASS.—A grass has been discovered in the Falkland Islands well calculated to fatten stock which luxuriates on peaty land; and the possessors of such may raise food at a cheap rate for millions of cattle, by which they may still compete with the foreign breeders, and drive them from our markets. I, therefore, beg to submit the paragraph to their notice; it is copied from a letter which was sent to a gentleman in Guernsey, by a friend of his in connexion with Captain Ross's antarctic expedition:—"The splendid tussack grass is the gold and glory of these islands. It will, I hope, yet make the fortune of Orkney and Irish landowners of peat bogs. Every animal here feeds upon it with avidity, and fattens in a short time. It may be planted and cut like the guinea grass of the West Indies. The blades are about six feet long, and from 200 to 300 shoots spring from one plant. I have proved, by several experiments, that one man can cut 100 bundles in a day, and that a horse will greedily devour five of these in the same time. Indeed, so fond of it are both horses and cows, that they will eat the dry tussack thatch from the roofs of the houses in preference to good grass. About four inches of the root eats like mountain cabbage. It loves a rank wet peat bog, with the sea spray over it. Indeed, when the sea beats with greatest violence, and the spray is carried furthest, then the tussack grass thrives best on the soil it loves. All the smaller islands here, though some of them are as large as Guernsey, are covered with tussack, which is nutritious all the year."

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "THE TURF."

Here is a grouping from the new offspring of Mr. Mark Lemon's muse, which is in our theatrical department noticed with due respect. The scene is spirit-stirring enough, and of a consistency with the title of the comedy. It is, moreover, recognizable apart from its theatrical character, which is an evidence that it has been put upon the stage with due regard to fidelity and truth. "There is not in the wide world" such a display of human nature, in its various complexities, varieties, and oppositions, as in that scene, to which all fly for pleasure, and from which so few return without some pain—Epsom Downs. Look at our group above depicted. Could life itself excite more intense interest or anxiety? No! the prowess of a *horse* is all the world to a *mam* at the Derby, and is of such a taking character, that even dull and unhabituated citizens, whose "*rus*," like Culpepper's, has always been "*in urbe*," are caught by the epidemic furor, and think it is

"the noblest sight to see,
That strife 'twixt Arab' progeny."

To the scene, such as our artist has described it from the stage, we add a portrait of Bartley, who fills a prominent situation in the comedy. He is the suddenly-enriched tradesman devoting himself to the excitement of the turf; and the mere sketch will indicate the character of his new position. The few words we have to say of him here, however, will bear reference rather to his general acting than to his new *role*.

This most worthy gentleman and clever actor (though often out of his line, *deplacé* as the French have it) is one of those few props to the histrionic portion of the drama which leave it yet as a matter of consideration whether it be on the decline or not. In his time he has played many parts, and some with a tragic energy that has rarely been surpassed. But we must have "the mould of form," now-a-days, in the place of the *mens divinior*, for he who *looks* a part best is supposed to be the best representative of it. Bartley's obesity has for some years prevented his representation of many characters which his conception would have realized, and thus we have lost more at the shrine of false taste than we have gained at that of truth. Diminutive Garrick and immense Pritchard as the rival *Romeo* and *Juliet* to the handsomest pair in the world (Barry and his wife) made the author of "The Rosciad" exclaim:—

"Before such acting all distinctions fly,
Pritchard a genteel, and Garrick's six foot high."

Mr. Bartley's performance in the character above represented is full of rich comic humour. Our sketch certainly makes him look rather younger than he really is, but we find no fault with our artist on that score, for we wish Mr. *B.* to *be* an *ever*green.

PORTRAIT OF BARTLEY.

POULTERERS AND FISHMONGERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—A benefit was taken at the Haymarket Theatre on Monday evening last, in aid of the funds of this most excellent institution, and we are happy to state that the charitable appeal was responded to in the most gratifying manner. Mr. Webster, the lessee, deserves the warmest thanks of the community at large for the readiness with which at all times he devotes his elegant establishment to the promotion of benevolent objects.

MISS MARTINEAU AND THE CHARTISTS.—On Tuesday evening last a meeting was held at the Rotunda, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of testifying the public admiration for the magnanimity displayed by Miss Martineau in refusing the pension of £150 a year offered her by the late Whig Administration. Several female Chartists took prominent parts in the proceedings, which ended in the adoption of spirited resolutions expressive of the object for which the meeting was convened

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derives its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of

LONDON AT ONE VIEW;

to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artists and advisers, reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however, required official authority to enable us to reach.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or South view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping, on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which skirt the river, grow upward from their far distance to the gazer's eye, until they are closed with, and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fortlike Tower, and 'mid all, and above all, the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture, that they re not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a ear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before mbodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

tarns the gazer upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and mansions of our nobility; involves the finest streets in the world—Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and the superb gathering of aristocratic clubs; and, in a word, concentrates within its focus all the palatial magnificence of western London to contrast with the staid and solid greatness of its commercial aspect; endless wealth-accumulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness might startle kings.

Such are the two sections of the UNRIVALLED PICTURE which we are about to present in all good-will to our readers, and now the only other points connected with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

ITS UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH.

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun.

M. Claudet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a *Daguerreotype apparatus*, whereby we have obtained a series of drawings that are as it were "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

Such is the prospectus of

OUR COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which we shall have the honour and gratification of presenting to our

SIX MONTHS' SUBSCRIBERS.

And to extend still more liberally the means of its possession to the public, we are induced to advertise the following

NOTICE.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT will be ready on New Year's Eve, when all persons will be entitled to receive it who have subscribed for six months from the commencement of the paper, or for six months previous to the publication of the Print, or who pay a six months' subscription in advance from the time of the issue of the plate. This is the definite and distinct answer to all correspondents who have addressed us on the subject, and is a general guide to the public at large. The Engraving is upon so grand and magnificent a scale, that it cannot be finished, and a sufficient number printed, before the time appointed for publication. Our subscribers have already so increased, that the time requisite for printing becomes most important, and any delay that has arisen is attributable only to the necessity for such careful and deliberate arrangement as will make disappointment next to impossible.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 6.—24th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 7.—Marquis Hastings died.
TUESDAY, 8.—Mons taken by Dumouriez, 1792.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841.
THURSDAY, 10.—Luther born, 1483.
FRIDAY, 11.—St. Martin.
SATURDAY, 12.—Cambridge term divides at midnight.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Anthony."—The suggestion is adapted to a journal purely literary.
"S. S. S."—Our fair correspondent makes too large a claim upon our space.
"B. V. P."—You are entitled
"V. G.," Bristol, will have the print.
"J. W.," Cambridge.—Thanks. We will send.
"J. S."—Any communications that are accepted will appear in due course. Those which are rejected, except in cases of importance, we cannot undertake to return.
"A Constant Reader."—The letter has been referred to our printer.
"I. O. T."—The furniture can only be claimed by the landlord or King's tax-gatherer.
"I. L. H."—Will.
"M. R. G."—Yes: as he is a six months' subscriber.
"John Parry."—You will have it.
"W.," Wolverhampton.—You are entitled.
The suggestions of "Clericus" are not without their weight.
"X. Y. Z."—A newspaper is not the medium through which to woo a wife. We decline the advertisements, and we reject daily many others of a still less objectionable character. We will not receive in any form one line that can offend the most delicate sense of propriety.
"Henry." Norwich, shall have the print and we hope may fulfil his intention of becoming a life-subscriber. In that case, may he never die.
"A Weeny Clothhopper" should call upon a West-end tailor.
"A Constant Reader."—Certainly not.
Postage stamps are not currency, and are anything but sterling. If the stamp-office would cash them, it would be another thing.
"X. Y. Z.," Llangefni.—Yes; if the order be forwarded to our publisher forthwith.
"W. B. P."—Agents should charge twopence for the wrapper.
"P. P. P." shall have his communication examined with a view to its adoptation (if accepted) to our next week's number, which will be largely embellished with illustrations of Lord Mayor's Day.
"Peter Pipkin."—The offer is declined, with thanks
The drawings of Dunnow and descriptive matter are received, and will appear in an early number.

*** In our next Number we shall present a superb series of illustrations of the ancient civic festival of Lord Mayor's Day, which will entirely occupy the two opening pages of our journal.

Part 2 and No. 9 will be reprinted and ready on Tuesday next.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1842.

We know how exceedingly difficult, if not altogether impossible, it is to attain perfection in any particular trade, profession, or calling, in private life, much less in administering the affairs of the public institutions of the State, especially those which affect our political economy, and necessarily involve the comfort, interests, and convenience of the community at large. Still, however, there is a certain degree of excellence expected from those who look for and claim the public support, and when the public comes forward in a spirit of princely liberality and erects splendid and noble edifices for the accommodation of a countless staff of servants and officials, whose allowance of a countless staff of the State enables them to maintain a style of affluence hardly surpassed by the nobility of the realm, the least that might be expected in return would be common courtesy, and common attention to the public business which they had undertaken to perform, and, last of all, though not least of all, common honesty. To a foreigner, however, who is in the habit of perusing the London daily papers, it must necessarily appear as if every branch of the public service was conducted by the most heartless and unscrupulous thieves; for hardly a day passes without presenting some such startling announcement as "Post-Office Robbery," "Custom-House Fraud," "Fraud on the Exchequer," or "Public Defalcation;" and not to foreigners alone is this apparent, for there is hardly a village or hamlet in the kingdom wherein some old and decrepit denizen has not had reason bitterly to deplore the blind and mistaken confidence with which his or her son or daughter has entrusted to the Post-Office the transmission of the hard-earned pittance intended to relieve the wants and assuage the sufferings of utterly destitute—yes, as has been proved in many instances—absolutely starving parents. The fellow who goes boldly on the highway with a pistol in his hand, and sternly demands the money or trinkets of the passers-by, is actually a hero and a gentleman compared with the sneaking scoundrel who spends his days in pilfering in a public office, and his nights in debauchery at a west-end saloon, and we can hardly feel surprised at a "Jack Sheppard" finding admirers amongst the rising generation of the lower orders, so long as they have a pilfering Post-Office official to contrast him with. Verily, we believe if there be a crime that calls more loudly to Heaven for vengeance than another, it is this which so cruelly stops the current of affection, and estranges members of the same family and friends and benefactors perhaps for ever. It is not enough to tell us, in answer to this complaint, that the authorities have done their utmost to check this crying evil, and that the vengeance of the law has invariably pursued to destruction the guilty parties, when detected—there must be something radically wrong in the entire system—it wants purgation, and first of all, inquiry; for surely the subject is as well entitled to the attention of the Legislature as that other infamous, but still less guilty, swindle, which is to be brought before Parliament at an early stage of the session—the Custom-house fraud. We call upon our brethren of the press to lend their co-operation in laying bare to the bone this festering sore in the body politic; and we do so as well for the duty which they owe themselves in protecting their property, as the duty which they owe the public. Nothing appears to be too hot or too heavy for the rapacity of the Post-office—from the cheapest stamped publication to the largest possible remittance; and, for ourselves, we feel bound to state that we speak of this establishment not upon hearsay evidence merely, for at the moment we write our table is literally heaped with letters from all parts of the country, including Ireland, complaining in the most bitter terms of the non-receipt of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We are very far indeed from wishing to impugn the conduct of the Postmaster-General, or of his secretary, Col. Maberly, for we are aware that, as far as the fulmination of warnings, notices, and manifestoes go, DEN could do more to put the public on their guard against the dangers which beset their property when entrusted to the Post-office; but this very fact only proves how indisputable is the condition of this Augean stable which we are so anxious to see cleansed. We cannot better, perhaps, enforce the necessity of reform in this department than by making room for the following ingenious device, adopted by a person in a country town, which, although somewhat ludicrous, is forcibly descriptive of the appreciation in which the Post-office is held throughout the country. The paragraph is taken from a respectable provincial journal:—"A person who was in the habit of sending small amounts in letters to a poor correspondent through the post, had one stolen, and being unwilling to give his correspondent, who was bed-ridden, the trouble to attend to Post-office orders, he bought a number of buttons, such as are bought by tailors to be covered with cloth. These buttons were the precise size of a half-sovereign. When he wished to send a remittance he placed a half-sovereign on a button, and covered it with a thin piece of cloth in the manner a tailor would do it, which scarcely occupied the labour of a minute. The button was then fastened in a letter, and the eye of the former was made to protrude through the latter, so as to make it appear as if a pattern-button was merely sent through the post. This ingenious device evidently deceived the Post-office gentry, and secured several half-sovereigns from the appropriating claws of postmasters and their assistants. Every button came safe to hand."

In our paper of last week there appeared a report of some extraordinary proceedings which took place at the Mansion-house before the Lord Mayor, with regard to the operations of a certain public body styling itself "The British Emigration and Colonisation Association," which appeared to be conducted with so suspicious a degree of mystery that it at length attracted the attention of "the curious in these matters." The gullibility of John Bull has often been the theme of well-meant and good-natured satire, but in the instance under consideration it would appear that the tempting bait was thrown out for the purpose of luring a class of persons hitherto considered unseduceable by the crafty "ring-droppers" and "bubble-blowers" of the metropolis; we mean the cautious, calculating, and double-sighted North Britons. The scheme was adopted for the purpose of encouraging the emigration of the surplus population of the Western Highlands of Scotland to the other end of the world—Prince Edward's Island—where, as it would appear by the prospectus, which contained the names of some of the first noblemen of Scotland as presidents and vice-presidents, every species of comfort and entertainment that could warm the imagination of the naked and the hungry, and "tempt their feet to roam," was liberally provided for them by these disinterested benefactors. It turned out, however (owing, as it appears, to the want of funds), that the poor emigrants, on their arrival in London for the purpose of proceeding by the ship Barbadoes to their place of destination, found that the vessel was laid under a sort of embargo at the instance of a number of tradesmen who complained of not having been paid for the stores supplied for the voyage. This, however, was rather a lucky circumstance than otherwise for the poor people, as it appeared that the present was not a proper time of the year to send ships to Prince Edward's Island with any reasonable hope of their reaching their destination, or of the crews they carry out being able to tolerate all at once the intense cold of the climate, which would be at its highest point about the time that the vessels starting now would, if ever they did, arrive at the colony.

The Lord Mayor, finding the condition of affairs, immediately wrote to the Duke of Argyll, whose name appeared as President of the Association in the prospectus, acquainting him of the circumstances of the case, and received the following by return of post:—

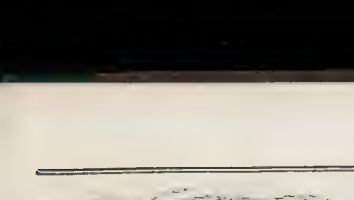
"TO THE LORD MAYOR.

"My Lord,—I am very much obliged to your lordship for your communication of the 25th instant. I certainly took a deep interest in the British American Emigration Society, having upon my estates in the Western Highlands and Islands too large a population for the space inhabited by them, and wishing, of course, that many of them should have the opportunity, if they wished it, of emigrating to North America, in such a manner as would be most advantageous for themselves, and I consented to be named president of the society; but, from several of their proceedings lately, I am now desirous of withdrawing my name from the roll of subscribers or shareholders, as they are called; and I have desired my agent, Mr. Nettleship, of 4, Trafalgar-square, to inquire into the late proceedings before your lordship, and to acquaint you with the result. I do not consider myself responsible for any of the pecuniary transactions of the parties in London who assume the management of the company's affairs at present. I subscribed in June last £500, upon the implied and understood condition that no steps involving any expenditure of money was to be undertaken on the part of the company till the sum of £50,000 was duly certified to have been subscribed or placed to the company's credit by some means or other; and I was quite surprised to observe the question brought before your lordship lately, as to wages, &c., to be paid to some operatives and emigrants upon the company's account. Referring your lordship to my agent, Mr. Thomas Nettleship, 4, Trafalgar-square, for any further information relative to my connexion with the company, I remain your lordship's obedient servant,

ARGYLL.

"Inverary Castle, October 27."

The Lord Mayor communicated this letter to the parties interested, at the Mansion-house, on Wednesday last, and complained that he had been violently attacked in a paper evidently connected with the association, for the part he had taken in the matter, although his interference was the most natural and reasonable that could have occurred. A number of poor men had called upon him, as chief magistrate, and complained of ill-treatment, and he certainly considered himself bound not to shut his ears against their complaints, as they were running a very awful hazard by emigrating, under all the circumstances which had come to his knowledge. The parties then retired. For our own parts we are disposed to give his lordship the highest praise for his prompt interference in the matter.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the royal suite and part of the household, attended divine service in the private chapel within the Castle. The hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel officiated. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked for some time in the Home Park, and in the aftern oon, attended by the royal suite, walked in the new grounds of the Home Park. The Duchess of Kent attended divine service at the parish church.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their early walk in the royal pleasure grounds. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were driven out to the new inclosure in a small carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by General Bowater and Colonel Arbuthnot, drove to Cumberland Lodge, and had some excellent shooting in the covers near Bishopsgate. In the afternoon the Queen rode out in the Park in a pony phaeton driven by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Earl Spencer and Sir Henry Wheatley arrived at the Castle in the afternoon on a visit to her Majesty

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took walking exercise both in the morning and afternoon. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken their accustomed airings. Lord Charles Wellesley has succeeded Colonel Arbuthnot as the Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty; Colonel Wylde has also succeeded Sir E. Bowater as the Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The following were included in the royal dinner party:—Viscount Hawarden, Countess of Dunmore, Earl Spencer, Lord Charles Wellesley, the Hon. Miss Devereux, Lady C. Cooke, Lady Lyttelton, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Major-General and Lady F. Wemyss, Sir R. Otway, Colonel Wylde, the Hon. C. A. Murray, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and Dr. Pretorius.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took walking exercise in the morning and afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have been taken their usual airings This afternoon, at three o'clock, her Majesty held a Privy Council. It was attended by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir James Graham, Lord Stanley Sir E. Knatchbull, and Mr. Goulburn, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 10th instant, until the 13th of December Her Majesty's consent was given to the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. An order was issued respecting the Bankruptcy Courts. Mr. Greville attended as the clerk of the Council. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Haward en, the Countess of Dunmore, Sir R. Otway, Lord C Wellesley, and Colonel Wylde. The whole of the Ministers took their departure immediately after the conclusion of the Council. The Earl and Countess Bruce arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent Lord Hawarden, the Countess of Dunmore, Earl Spencer, Earl and Countess Bruce, Lady Lyttelton, Lady C. Cooke, Hon. Miss Devereux, Hon. Mrs. Anson, Lord C Wellesley, Lady C Dundas, Sir R. Otway, Sir G. Couper, Colonel Wylde, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius.

On the 10th instant, the Court will leave Windsor for Walmer Castle, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. After remaining there several days, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will proceed to Brighton. The Queen will give time the Court will remain at Brighton is not yet decided upon; but it is expected that the royal visit wi l not exceed three weeks The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will accompany her Majesty and the Prince to Brighton.

Lord Brougham left Brougham Hall last week for London after a visit of about twelve weeks, the longest stay he has made there during the last twenty years.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived on Carlton House-terrace early in the week from Brocket Hall, the seat of Viscount Melbourne, who, we are happy to hear, has quite recovered. It is highly creditable to her Majesty's feelings that she has been unremitting in her inquiries after the noble viscount's health during his illness.

Lord Cardigan has arrived in Chapel-street, overland from Marseilles, where the noble lord landed from his extended tour in Egypt and the Turkish dominions. His lordship, we understand, has brought with him from the East an Egyptian youth, as an attendant, one of the subjects of the Pacha of Egypt.

His Excellency Baron Brunow is recovered from his recent illness. His excellency took a carriage airing for the first time on Wednesday se'nnight, and has since gradually improved in health.

The Prince George of Cambridge, we hear, intends to hunt at Melton Mowbray this season.

Mr Bellamy arrived on Monday with despatches at Chandos House, bringing favourable intelligence of Prince Albert. His Serene Highness's convalescence had retained the fatigues of the journey, and he was left by his medical attendant much improved in hea th at Frankfort

A Cabinet Council was held at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Fitzgerald, the Earl of Ripon, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The Council sat two hours and a half.

Baron Aymé, French Secretary of Legation, with despatches from his Government, arrived in town on Tuesday on his way to Hamburg

In reference to a scandalous report affecting the tranquility of more than one noble house, which was prevalent in the higher circles during the past week, the *Morning Post* of Wednesday has the following:—"Certain mysterious paragraphs have been circulated for some days in the public journals, which, as long as they were confined to the obscure portion of the press, we deemed unworthy of notice; but as they have been copied into a respectable evening contemporary, and have also found their way into some of the Sunday prints from which more caution and reticency might have been expected, we consider it our duty, involving, as they do, the character and happiness of a noble family, to give them the most unqualified contradiction, and we regret that any of our more respectable brethren should have lent themselves to the circulation of so foul a calumny."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Wednesday from Newmarket. His Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and in the afternoon went to Kew.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—Intelligence was received at Ashburnham House on Wednesday, of the death of Prince Gallitzin, who died at Paris on Thursday last. The Prince was well known in the highest circles of Paris and this country

The Right Hon. Lord Plunket (late Lord Chancellor of Ireland), with his family and numerous suite, arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, on Saturday last from the continent, *en route* for Dublin.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—His lordship sat in the Court of Chancery on Thursday morning for the first time since the long vacation, and we are happy to announce that the noble and learned lord has nearly regained his usually good state of health. It is now stated that there is no foundation whatever for the reports which have appeared in the newspapers relating to his lordship's intention of resigning the Great Seal.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S DEJEUNER.—Wednesday being the first day of Michaelmas term, the Lord Chancellor gave his customary breakfast to the Judges and leading members of the bar, at his lordship's private residence, in Great George-street, Hanover-square. Previous to the entertainment of the Judges, the noble and learned lord received the Lord Mayor elect, who was introduced to his lordship by the Right Hon. Charles E. Law, Recorder of the city of London, when the Lord Chancellor expressed her Majesty's approbation of the choice made by the citizens of London for their chief magistrate for the ensuing mayoralty. The Common Sergeant and many of the civic authorities accompanied the city deputation. The Lord Chancellor did not accompany the Judges in procession, to open the courts of law at Westminster, the noble and learned lord leaving town immediately after the breakfast, for Windsor Castle, to attend the Privy Council.

GRESHAM COLLEGE.—On Wednesday the courses of lectures commenced by an introductory discourse at the City of London School, Cheapside, by the Rev. Mr. Pullen, on astronomy. There was a much more numerous audience than usual.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—Wednesday being the anniversary of the birthday of Mrs. Newcomen, the founder of the charity bearing her name, the bells of St. Saviour's Church rang a very merry peal during the day, and in the morning a sermon was preached before the wardens and a number of the inhabitants, by the Rev. Mr. Benson, on which occasion the children of the Newcomen charity attended as well as those of the parochial and national schools. The charity was founded by Mrs. Newcomen for clothing and educating of 50 boys and 50 girls, and also for the clothing of 20 aged women of the parish of St. Saviour. After the service the wardens dined together at the Bridge-house Hotel.

ENLARGEMENT OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—We observe with regret that the London Corporation, instead of taking measures for the removal of this giant nuisance, have it in contemplation to enlarge its sphere of action, to the infinite misery and annoyance of such of the inhabitants as take no delight in filthy confusion and fatal accidents. Has this subject been referred, we wonder, to the Metropolitan *Improvements* Committee?

It is confidently asserted that Mr. David Pollock, the Queen's counsel, and brother of the Attorney General, will be appointed a commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in the room of the late Mr. Commissioner Bowen. The salary is £1500 a year. Mr. Pollock formerly possessed a considerable practice in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

The installation or reading-in of the newly-elected Dean of Westminster (Dr Turton), will take place on Tuesday next, in Westminster Abbey, with the usual ceremony. The public, we believe, will be admitted by tickets. (We shall give an engraving of this interesting ceremony in our next.)

NEW BATCH OF SERGEANTS.—It was rumoured in Westminster Hall on Thursday morning, that in consequence of the appointment of several learned sergeants as commissioners under the New Bankrupt Bill, Mr. Sergeant Merewether having been appointed Town Clerk of the City of London, and the death of Mr Sergeant Spankie, that shortly a number of learned counsel will be elevated to the d gnity of Sergeants at Law.

We understand that the statement which has gone the round of the papers as to a pension having been conferred upon the poet Wordsworth, is not strictly accurate. The yearly sum which Mr. Wordsworth will receive is rather an allowance, given to him upon resigning the office of distributor of stamps.

LONDON MARITIME INSTITUTION.—The fifty-first annual dinner of this excellent institution took place last night, at the City of London Tavern, when an admirable dinner was served to a large body of the friends and supporters of the charity. The chair was taken by Sir G Cockburn, who was supported by many gentlemen connected with the naval and mercantile service of the country. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed, together with many of a complimentary nature, and the hilarity of the evening was maintained until a late hour. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to about £400, among which was an annual subscription from the Trinity Board of £105.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—In consequence of the new regulations of the College of Surgeons in London, preventing medical men in practice, not at present members of the college, from passing an examination and obtaining its diploma, on account of the protracted studies that would be required, some arrangements are about to be made by the council, to enable those gentlemen to qualify themselves under the regulations in force at the time they commenced their studies. They will thus avoid two years' additional pupilage. The new plan will not be in force for a longer period than the 1st of January next. The recent regulations of the Poor-Law Commissioners render it imperative on union surgeons to possess the college diploma.

EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS TO INDIA AND THE CONTINENT.—The exportation of gold and silver to India, China, Hamburg and France, during the last three months, has been greater than at any former period. During August and September the amount exceeded one million and a quarter sterling, principally for the payment of the troops engaged in the war now carrying on in Affghanistan under General Pollock, and in China, under Sir H. Pottinger. To meet this great demand of specie, the *employés* at the Royal Mint are daily at work in striking the new coinage, which, on an average, is upwards of £300 000 per week. There are six steam presses in constant motion, so as to supply the Bank of England with the specie in exchange for silver bars and gold ingots which they send to be struck into the currency of the realm.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF RABBI OF THE JEWS.—On Monday, about twelve o'clock, Solomon Herschell, Chief Rabbi of the Polish and German Jews in England, expired at his residence in Burytreet, St. Mary Axe, after a long and severe illness. He had not been able to attend the synago ue since he met with an accident about two years ago, on which occasion his thigh was dislocated. The accident was caused by the conductor of an omnibus telling the driver to "go on," while the deceased was still on the steps of the vehicle. He was eighty-two years of age, and has officiated as Chief Rabbi upwards of forty two years, and was universally respected. The funeral took place on Wednesday last, when the procession of the deceased Rabbi were deposited in the Jews' burial ground, North-street, Mile-end-road The private carriages of the Lord Mayor, Baron Rothschild, and Sir Moses Montefiore, attended the mournful cavalcade.

DEATH OF MR. SERGEANT SPANKIE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Sergeant Spankie, who expired at an early hour on Wednesday morning, at his town residence, in Russell-square.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Screen Highness eventually deplorable accident was communicated to Mr. James Goodwin, superintendent of the London Docks, in the Commercial-road, when he was literally impaled on the shaft of a cart which had been run away with by a restive horse. On examination it was found that he had his collar-bone and four or five ribs on his left side broken, and the lung punctured by the shaft.

ALARMING ACCIDENT TO LADY STOPFORD.—On Monday afternoon, an alarming accident occured to Lady Stopford, wife of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, K.C.B., &c., and to the Hon. Miss Stopford, whilst taking an airing in an open carriage, over Blackheath, when the horses shied, and sprang over a large mound by the side of the road. The ladies were thrown out with much violence, but without sustaining any very serious injury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Tuesday night, a few minutes before twelve, John Dunkley, took on board the steam-packet City of Limerick, lying off the Alderman's-stairs, Lower East Smithfield, while proceeding on board the steamer, and having just effected a landing on the accommodation ladder, fell into the river, and was carried away by the strong flood tide at the time, and was drowned. He was partially intoxicated. The body has not been found.

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—As a respectable-looking man was crossing Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday morning, there was stolen from the Fleet-street towards Soor-lane, at ten o'clock in the night, he was knocked down by an omnibus, which caught his arm under one of its wheels. At the moment, Mr. Davidson, of the Middle Temple, ran to his assistance, and rescuring him from his perilous situation, had him removed to the surgeon's at the corner of Shoe-lane, where every possible attention was paid to the sufferer.

DEATH OF ALLAN CUNN-NGHAM.—It is with regret we have to announce the death of Allan Cunningham, a name so long connected with the studio of Chantrey and the literature of his country. The sad event took place on the night of the 29th, from paralysis and apoplexy. He had long been declining, but not to an extent to create any great alarm among those both near and dear to him. His last work, the life of Sir David Wilkie (now to become a posthumous publication), he had completed, we are glad to learn, but two days before his death. He died unconscious and free from pain. Mr. Cunningham was, we believe, in the fifty-sixty year of his age.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY AT THE TREASURY, WHITEHALL.—Information was on Wednesday received at the different metropolitan police-stations, that, between six o'clock the previous evening and eleven o'clock that morning, there was stolen from the Treasury, Whitehall, the property of the Lords of the Treasury, a feather bed, marked "V.R.," also two pillows, a bolster, four blankets, a pair of sheets, a printed counterpane (all similarly marked), a hearthrug, and some pieces of carpet. It is not known how the robbery was effected. [It is shrewdly suspected that the above robbery was committed by certain leading members of the Reform Club, who intend substituting a bed of "down" against the next session of Parliament for the comfort and convenience of the Prime Minister.]

ROBBERY IN AN OMNIBUS.—On Tuesday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, an extensive robbery was effected in one of Pickford's omnibuses, on the road from the Bank of England to Paddington, on the person of Mr. Robert Lusterman, a stock-broker, residing in Star-street, Edgware-road. Some dexterous thief eased him of his pocket-book, containing one £100 Bank notes, Nos. 3842 and 3843, of the same date, and a £50 Bank note, No. 1646, which he had received for stock for a person, which he intended to pay over the same evening.

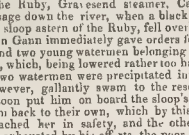
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young woman named Elizabeth Clerk, servant to Mrs. Bubbit, of No. 50, Jermyn-street, St. James's, was caught in committing suicide in the water in Hyde Park on Sunday evening last. Her reason for making this foolish and desperate attempt was that the master chimney-sweeper to the King of Hanover, to whom she was betrothed, had proved faithless to her, and had sailed for that country a few days ago, after marrying another woman.

The *Cassel Gazette* of the 23rd ult., announces that the King of Hanover proposes to make a journey to Eng and about the 15th of the ensuing month,

TROUBLES OF AN EDITOR.—An editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is presumptuous. If he state fact without comment, he dares not avow his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuse to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of personal hostility. A jackanapes who measures off words into verse as a clerk does tape by the yard, hands him in a parcel of stuff that jingles like a parcel of rusty nails and a gimblet; and if the editor be not fool enough to print the nonsense—"stop my paper; I won't patronise a man that's no better judge of poetry." One grumbles because the advertisements engross too much room; another complains that the paper is too large, he can't find time to read it all. One wants the types so small, that a microscope would be indispensable in every family. Another threatens to discontinue the paper unless the letters are half an inch long. One old lady actually offered to give an additional price for a paper that should be printed with such types as are used for handbills. In fact every subscriber has a plan of his own for conducting a journal; and the labour of Sysyphus was recreation when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to please all.—*American Paper.*

THE WEATHER.—The metropolis on Tuesday evening last was enveloped in a dense fog, which rendered travelling somewhat difficult, if not dangerous; and a number of vessels in the docks and at the wharfs, ready for sea, were prevented taking their departure for their respective destinations. The river and other steamers proceeded at less than quarter speed.

A few days since the Ruby, Gravesend steamer, Captain Gann, was on her passage down the river, when a black man, a sailor belonging to a sloop astern of the Ruby, fell overboard off Woolwich. Captain Gann immediately gave orders for his vessel to be stop ed, and two young watermen belonging to his crew got into the boat, which, being lowered rather too hastily, heeled over, and the two watermen were precipitated into the river. They both, however, gallantly swam to the rescue of the black sailor, and soon put him on board the sloop's boat, and proceeded to swim back to their own, which by this time had righted. One reached her in safety, and the other had nearly done so, when, exhausted by his efforts, the poor fellow sunk, and never rose again, to the unspeakable regret of the crew and passenge s on board the Ruby. The deceased was a single man, the chief support of an aged mother.



Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their accustomed walk in the Home Park. Afterwards his Royal Highness, attended by General Wemyss and Colonel Wylde, hunted with the Prince's harriers in the Great Park. The party had an excellent run, and killed at Frogmore. Earl Spencer took his departure from the Castle. Lord and Lady Stanley are expected this day (Saturday) on a visit. The Rev. Lord W. Russell had the honour of joining the royal dinner circle.

The Queen, General and Mr. Bond, the newly-appointed magistrate of Queen-square police office (in the room of the late Mr. Gregorie), transacted business at the Home-office this morning.

On inquiry at the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's office this morning, we found that not the slightest credit is attached to the rumour brought by the British Queen that the Solway steamship had been lost on one of the Keys, in the Gulf of Mexico, as the report is believed to refer either to the loss of the Medina, part of whose ship's crew, it appears, are coming home in the Medway; or, what is more likely, it may apply to the recent loss of the Spitfire, Admiralty steamer, which was wrecked on one of the Keys, off the coast of Honduras.

"The Chapel Royal affair" of August last, when an invalided young clergyman was mobbed through the streets of Brighton, is immediately to come on in the Court of Common Pleas.

Thursday se'nnight was this morning fixed by the Lord Chancellor for hearing the case of Suisse in reference to the late Marquis of Hertford's will.

The *Plymouth Journal* of yesterday announces the unexpected failure of one of the oldest and most respectable mercantile firms in that town.

A new police-court has been erected in Arbour-square, Stepney, which, with the buildings attached, has cost upwards of £15,000.

ENGLAND v. WALES.—Wednesday being the first day of term the Lord Chancellor held a levee, which was attended by all the judges and a considerable number of the members of the bar. At two o'clock he appeared in court, when, in the usual form, he intimated to T. B. C. Smith, Esq., and Richard Wilson Greene, Esq., that they had been respectively appointed Attorney and Solicitor-General, and they took their seats accordingly. His lordship next called to the inner bar Serjeant Shell, Theobald M'Kenna, M. Longfield, and Francis M'Donagh, Esqrs.

The patent appointing Mr. Keatinge third sergeant was engrossed, but had not been enrolled in time to allow that gentleman to be installed in office.

Mr. Blackburne took his seat for the first time as Master of the Rolls, and Mr. J. D. Jackson as one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—This morning (Friday) two alarming fires took place in the metropolis—one at the house of Mr. Parker, a tobacco manufacturer in Cheapside, and the other on the premises of Messrs. Colyer and Co., Leman-street, Whitechapel. Both, however, were fortunately extinguished without any overwhelming damage being incurred.

FIRE AT BEARWOOD.—Yesterday the beautiful mansion of Bearwood, the residence of John Walter, Esq., was threatened with total destruction by the bursting out of an awful conflagration in one of the wings, but owing to the timely exertions of the neighbours and the building where the fire broke out; the loss sustained, however, was very considerable.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, FRIDAY.—GREVILLE *v.* CHAPMAN.—LIBEL.—This was an action brought by Mr. Greville, one of the clerks of the Privy Council, against the defendant, the publisher of the *Sunday Times* newspaper, for a libel, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £250.—The Solicitor-General moved for a rule to show cause why that verdict should not be set aside and a new trial granted. The learned counsel, in support of his rule, contended that, as the publication related to a gambling transaction, the plaintiff had no *locus standi* in court. There were other reasons also why the case should undergo another inquiry.—The court granted a rule to show cause.

FOREIGN

There was a general commotion excited in the Faubourg St. Germain, Paris, on Tuesday, by an unfortunate event, which will not, however, it is to be hoped, terminate so fatally as was at first apprehended. The Duke de Grammont, on getting down from his horse, was attacked by a fit of apoplexy. Timely assistance saved him at the moment, and he appears to be quite out of danger.

According to the *Tintoretto* a shock of earthquake was felt at Algiers on the 24th. As this is the only article of news from Africa it may be presumed that the war has presented no new events.

VIEW OF THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

Nothing is more apt to attract the observation of a stranger on visiting the Irish metropolis than the magnitude and architectural grandeur of its public edifices. Thus the Bank of Ireland, the Custom-house, the Post-office, and the subject of our present sketch are not only far superior to the corresponding buildings in the English metropolis, but, from the absence of the busy crowd which give life and interest to the scene, seem strangely disproportioned to the amount of business to be transacted. This is certainly less observable in the Four Courts than in any of the other public offices to which we have alluded, for, though the frequenter of Westminster Hall will miss the important gravity which there almost every face seems to wear, the eager rapidity of the movements of the multitude whom he meets bustling in and out, yet is there no lack of visitors in the Hall of the Four Courts, for Paddy is a litigious animal, and, sooner than give in, is always ready, at the instigation of a disinterested attorney, to "take steps" which in time he discovers to be more expensive than those of the dancing master. Multifarious are the uses for which these Courts serve: to the shrewd citizen they present the advantage of a Stock-Exchange; to the quidnunc they offer the latest intelligence, from the first whisper of a political rumour to the last speech of O'Connell at the Corn-Exchange. Is a gentleman to be horsewhipped, here, of course, invariably occurs the flagellation; while in these subterranean premises are to be found the accommodation of an excellent coffee-house for those who would refresh their inward man.

Up till 1798 the Four Courts were held in the neighbourhood of Christchurch, in which eventful year they were first opened for the transaction of public business. Here Emmett, though doomed to an ignominious death, with "mailed heart and dauntless brow," hurled, in his infatuation, a bold defiance at Lord Norbury, in a strain of eloquent invective rarely surpassed. But, though it would take up too much time and space even to glance at the history of the Four Courts, we must make room for an incident of which we were ourselves eye-witness. We recollect, as if it were but yesterday, seeing the mild, benignant, and classic Lord Avonmore on the bench, and John Fitzgibbon, afterwards Lord Clare, Attorney-General—the one about to pass sentence, the other to move the judgment of the court, on the criminal, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, charged with encouraging the French descent under Hoche. All eyes were placed upon the man who, it might be said, had mainly organized the plan for the landing of the French. He stood pale and nervous at the back of the dock. The Attorney-General had concluded his short motion, and Lord Avonmore, having assumed the black cap, had commenced passing the sentence of the law upon the traitor, when Jackson became violently agitated, and sunk insensible upon the floor. Thrice he was raised up, and at length it was discovered that he had taken poison. It was ordered he should be removed for a few minutes until he revived, but such revival was never to take place. Once he turned, as the officers were attempting to remove him, with a ghastly smile, as much as to say, "We have deceived the senate," and expired in their arms. The Four Courts are very advantageously placed on the banks of the Liffey, and are equally admirable for th[e] commodiousness and elegance of their interior accommodatio[n] —qualities which are rarely found united in our modern classical elevations.

TEXAS AGAIN INVADED.—CAPTURE OF SAN ANTONIO.

(From the *New Orleans Bulletin*, Sept. 27.)

By the politeness of Captain Boylan, of the steam-packet Merchant, we have full files of Galveston, Houston, Matagorda, and Austin papers to the latest dates. The news from Texas is of a startling and important character, if we may place full credence in the following extract from the *Galveston* (extra) *Times* of the 20th. That paper says:—"We stop the extra to give the following information, but this moment received from a gentleman who has just arrived, and met the express the other side of Oyster Creek. San Antonio was completely surprised on the 11th instant, by 1300 Mexicans under General Wall. Fifty-three of the principal citizens taken."

TEXAN JUDGES AND JURY, AND MEXICAN SOLDIERY.

When San Antonio was taken, the circuit court was in session, and the judge and the officers of the court were made prisoners—lawyers, clients, and all. It seems strange that the vigilant Texans should have allowed themselves to be "come over" so handsomely. A few months ago they took the alarm, and prepared for defence. But the immediate danger having soon passed away, the militia were discharged, and affairs were suffered to go on as if in the midst of a profound peace. Never since the declaration of independence was Texas more unprepared for a vigorous contest than at this moment. Her army is disbanded; her ships of war lie idle at New Orleans for want of funds, when their presence is urgently needed on the coast of Texas and Yucatan; her credit is utterly prostrate, and money she has none. Still, she has brave hearts and strong hands, and, when the crisis comes, we trust she will be found equal to it.

WALMER CASTLE.

As Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Duke of Wellington occupies this structure, which stands upon the sea-shore, about a mile from the town of Deal, in Kent. It has been a fortress since the days of Henry the Eighth, and the official residence of successive Lords Warden. The sea almost washes the walls of the Castle, which is, nevertheless, a very pleasant abode, and calculated to afford her Majesty every comfort and accommodation which a passing visitant may require. The sea-view is one of the finest round the island, the Castle windows looking over *The Downs*, where two or three hundred ships may frequently be seen—some windbound, others awaiting final orders. At Walmer the cliffs commence which extend on to Dover, where Shakspere describes them in his celebrated lines in *King Lear*. The neighbourhood is pleasant, the healthful sea-breeze lending a charm to the inland scenery. A short drive takes the visitor to Dover, with its old Norman castle; a structure as fine and imposing in appearance as the much-vaunted Ehrenbreitstein—the Broadstone-of-Honour of the Rhine. On the other side of Walmer stands Sandwich, once a port, but now two or three miles inland—a town deserted by the sea and looking by-gone, dull, and desolate in its decay.

The Duke of Wellington usually spends a portion of the autumn at Walmer, and this rising watering-place cannot fail to be benefitted by the compliment paid by the Queen, at once to his Grace and to the quiet sea-shore village of Walmer.

DEATH OF DR. CHANNING.

Dr. Channing was born at Newport, Rhode Island. His grandfather was William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father was an eminent merchant of Newport, of the firm of Gibbs and Channing. His grandfather retained the powers of his mind to extreme old age, being accustomed to read one or more chapters every morning in his Greek Testament—a practice which he continued until he was upwards of ninety years of age. He once remarked, that, if old men would *exercise* their minds more, they would retain their intellectual faculties as long as they did their physical powers. Dr. Channing inherited the vigorous intellect of this revered relative.

Of the doctor's father we are not particularly informed, but Dr. Channing himself, though for many years an invalid, was, in early life, quite vigorous. Though small in stature, and possessing a light frame, he had muscular strength, and in college was considered an athletic young man. He was also one of the leading spirits in his class. During a part of his collegiate course his friends expected that he would, on taking his degree, pursue the study of medicine; but his attention was turned to the ministry by the Hollis Professor of Divinity in Harvard College, where Dr. Channing graduated. At the commencement, when he took the degree of A.B., he had a distinguished part, and was then looked upon by competent judges as one of the most promising young men of the day. Soon after he went to Virginia, where he resided some time, we believe, as a teacher. Here he was supposed, by exposure or neglect of his health, to have undermined his constitution. He never fully recovered the robust state of health which he had previously enjoyed.

In 1803 Mr Channing was ordained over the congregation in Federal-street, Boston. The lines between the Orthodox and Unitarian denominations were not, at that day, so distinctly drawn as they are at the present time. In fact, the term Unitarian was not in general use. Mr. Channing was considered a serious-minded young preacher, of irreproachable morals, with a cultivated mind, refined taste, unique eloquence, and leaning to evangelical views in theology. The Rev. Dr. Mason, of this city, and other stanch divines of orthodox sentiments in different parts of the country, used to preach in Mr. Channing's pulpit. Circumstances occasioned a more marked division of theological men not many years after, and Mr. Channing's preaching and theological writings assumed a more decided character. His celebrated sermon at Baltimore at the ordination of the Rev. Jared Sparks (the historian) made this division more complete. Mr. Channing's congregation in-

PORTRAIT OF DR. CHANNING.

creased—his people erected a more spacious edifice on the site of the old church—and a colleague, the Rev. Mr. Gannett, was associated with him in the charge of the congregation.

Dr. Channing's published sermons during the war of 1812 brought him into general notice throughout the country. Subsequently his review of the writings of Milton, the character of Napoleon Buonaparte, and other able performances established his reputation among the eminent scholars and belles lettres writers of the country and the world. The taunt of the *Edinburgh Review*, at an early period, that Dr. Channing "touched lofty keys, but with no very great force," was not echoed by the numerous readers and admirers of his writings. Dr. Channing's publications on the subject of American slavery have attracted no little attention throughout this country and Europe. He belonged to no anti-slavery society; he even doubted the wisdom of these associations; but he was an uncompromising enemy to slavery, and thought, spoke, and wrote accordingly. One of the latest, if not the last, public performances of Dr. Channing was on the 1st of August, the anniversary of emancipation in the British West Indies, when he delivered a discourse in Berkshire county, Massachussets. A report of it was published, and attracted the admiration even of those who do not espouse the cause on behalf of which Dr. Channing directed so much labour and sympathy.

Dr. Channing was a man of great independence of mind. He was never swayed by popular applause to do an act which his principles condemned. He paid no respect to men on account of their wealth or office. He honoured moral worth wherever he found it. His sermons on the paternal character of God, on the loveliness of the example of Jesus Christ, on the evidences of Christianity, and on political and moral integrity, are admirable. He spoke out in intelligible terms on conjugal infidelity and licentiousness. In the pulpit his gravity and solemnity exceeded that of most preachers, and many who boast of more correct theological principles might have taken useful lessons from him, not only in the pulpit, but in all his social circles. In all circumstances his feelings were under great self-command. On one occasion, at a dinner party, where a distinguished orthodox clergyman overstepped the boundaries of propriety, Dr. Channing remarked to to the person near him, "A strange man that." On another occasion, when the audience was greatly affected by the eloquence of a distinguished preacher, a professional brother, whose feelings were easily excited, expressed astonishment that Dr. Channing appeared to be so little moved. "My tears," said Dr. Channing, "are not so near my eyes as yours are."

Dr. Channing had great contempt for ephemeral popularity, for office-hunting, for the airs often assumed by upstart aristocrats, for the tricks and compliances of politicians. What was worthy of esteem and veneration in men, whether they

were rich or poor, white or coloured, he reverenced, and could look down upon arrogance, folly, and the unprincipled, with pity and virtuous indignation. His elocution, as has been intimated, was peculiar; his eloquence unlike that of any other man. His preaching and his writings were corroborated by a life of high moral character.

Dr. Channing was the poor man's friend and advocate. He prized the principles of his Government, but was chiefly anxious that the people should be righteous rather than prosperous. He loved the cause of peace, and by his tongue and pen did all he could to avert the calamities of war. In fine, however much men might dislike his theological opinions, no one who knew him could fail to prize his purity of character, his inflexible integrity, his lofty purposes, his literary taste, his eloquence, and his able discussions. His death is a great loss, not only to his family, but to the city where he resided, to the country which gave him birth, to the cause of letters and freedom throughout the world.

Dr. Channing died at Burlington, Vermont, on the 2nd of October, in his sixty-second year.

FORMATION OF A NEW CEMETERY.—GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL AT READING.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., the foundation-stone of the Episcopal Chapel, in connexion with the new Cemetery now about being formed in the neighbourhood of Reading, was laid, in the presence of thousands of spectators, with grand Masonic honours. The circumstances under which this rather novel, but certainly very interesting, ceremony took place being somewhat of a peculiar character, it may be as well to state how they originated. It appears that the burial-grounds of the parish churches of Reading are, and have been for many years past, crowded with the remains of those who have died in the town, and it was shown by evidence, given before Parliament, that this crowding of the churchyards either had, or was calculated to have, a most injurious effect upon the health of the inhabitants of the borough. The result of the investigation instituted upon this subject was an application to Parliament for a Bill for the formation of a cemetery in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. The evidence in support of the Bill having been of an overwhelming nature, the Bill was passed, and a company was rapidly constituted to carry out the provisions of the Act. A piece of ground, about a mile from

PORTRAIT OF THE GRAND MASTER.

Reading, on the London road, close to the Marquis of Granby Inn, was immediately taken for the purposes of the cemetery, and certainly it would be impossible to have selected a site more suited for the objects for which the company was formed. As the cemetery was for the reception of the remains of persons of all denominations, it was determined that there should be two chapels built on the grounds, one connected with the Established Church, and the other appropriated to the use of Dissenters.

Having stated the circumstances connected with the establishment of this cemetery company, and the extent to which they have gone in carrying out their object, we now proceed to state how it was that the first stone of the Episcopal Chapel of the cemetery was laid with Masonic honours. Amongst the gentlemen who have taken a most active part in carrying out the company in question is Mr. Richards, jun., of this place. This gentleman stands high in connexion with the Masonic body of Reading, by whom he is much respected, and, indeed, by all who know him in the county of Berks. Owing to this circumstance it was proposed, as a compliment to Mr. Richards, and with a view of giving *éclat* to the occasion, that the first stone of the chapel in question should be laid according to the rules and forms of "the mystic art." The idea was eagerly caught up, not only by the Masons in Reading, but by some of the most distinguished brethren of the "ancient craft" in the metropolis, who expressed their desire to take a part in the proposed ceremony. Accordingly, at twelve o'clock, a large number of the members of the Masonic body assembled in the Town-hall, and held a lodge, the Mayor having granted the use of the hall for that purpose. The lodge was presided over by John Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire. It was not the Masons only that took an interest in the matter, for the inhabitants of Reading generally seemed to participate in the enthusiasm which was displayed by that body on the occasion, and accordingly, at an early hour the several streets through which the Masonic procession was expected to pass were thronged with well-dressed persons, while the windows of the several houses along the line were crowded with ladies, who seemed anxious to witness the pleasing pageant. The members of the Philanthropic Institution of Reading, which is supported by the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Sussex, also exhibited their feelings on the occasion, for they assembled in large numbers, with their splendid banner, and accompanied by a band of music, in the Market-place, ready to take their part in the proceedings of the day. Batty's equestrian troop also took a part in the procession. Four little ponies attached to a small carriage appeared in front, while

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL AT READING.

eight horses, harnessed to a van, in which were several musicians, followed. Many of the troop also appeared on horseback. About half-past one o'clock the procession moved from the Town-hall. Batty's troop leading the way, followed by the members of the Philanthropic Institution, and then came the Masonic brethren, dressed in full costume, and carrying with them the several emblems of the craft. The following was the order of the procession in reference to that body:—

Two Tylers with drawn Swords.
Music.
Brethren, not Members of any Lodge, Two and Two,
The Lodges according to there Numbers; Juniors going first.
Members of Grand Stewards' Lodge.
Officers of Grand Stewards' Lodge.
A Cornucopia, with Corn, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
Two Ewers, with Wine and Oil, borne by Masters of Lodges.
Prov. Grand Pursuivant.
Prov. Grand Organist.
Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works, with the Plate bearing the Inscription.
Past Prov. Grand Sword Bearers.
Past Prov. Grand Deacons.
Prov. Grand Secretary, with Book of Constitutions on a Cushion.
Past Prov. Grand Registrars.
Prov. Grand Registrar.
Prov. Grand Treasurer, bearing a Phial containing the Coin to be deposited in the Stone
Past Prov. Grand Wardens.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Prov. Grand Masters.
Visiting Provincial Grand Officers.
Members of the Grand Lodge and Visitors of distinction.
The Corinthian Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Column of Prov. J. G. W., borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Prov. J. G. W., with the Plumb Rule.
Prov. G. Steward. Banner of the Prov. Grand Lodge. Prov. G. Steward.
The Doric Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Column of Prov. S. G. W., borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Prov. S. G. W., with the Level. The Prov. J. G. Deacon.
Prov. Grand Steward. The oldest Member of the Lodge of Union, Reading, bearing the Sacred Law on a Cushion. Prov. Grand Steward.
The Prov. Grand Chaplain.
Deputy Prov. Grand Master, with the square.
The Ionic light borne by the Master of a Lodge.
A past Prov. Grand Master, or other Brother of eminence, bearing the mallet.
Prov. Grand Steward. Standard of the Prov. Grand Master. Prov. Grand Steward.
Prov. Grand Sword-bearer.
The Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master.
The S G. Deacon.
Prov. Grand Tyler.

The procession, which had a most imposing appearance, not only from the order and regularity with which it was conducted, but from the circumstance of the fineness of the day having enabled large masses of the people to join it, passed along the Market-place, up London-street, and along the London-road, to the grounds of the New Cemetery, an entrance to which was formed by means of laurel branches, the Union Jack and the British standard floating in the breeze above the arch which had thus been formed. The site of the Episcopal Chapel was enclosed by a wooden railing, a platform being erected to the eastward of the foundation-stone, for the use of the Provincial Grand Master and the Masonic Brethren. There was also another platform erected for the accommodation of ladies. This latter place was crowded long before the arrival of the procession, and indeed every part in the vicinity of the spot where the intended ceremony was to take place was completely crammed by persons anxious to witness the proceedings. The procession having halted at the entrance of the Cemetery, the brethren opened right and left, and allowed the Provincial Grand Master to pass up the centre, preceded by his Standard and Sword-bearer. The Provincial Grand Officers and Brethren then followed in succession from the rear. The Provincial Grand Master, having arrived at the site of the Episcopal

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE

Chapel, took his station on the platform eastward of the stone preceded by his Standard and Sword-bearer, and supported by the Provincial Grand and Grand Officers. The remainder of the procession formed round the foundations of the chapel, leaving the space within the foundations entirely free for the ceremony.

The Rev. J. W. Hayes, P.G.C., then read the service, prepared for the occasion, in a very impressive manner, the brethren and company being all uncovered.

The Provincial Grand Master was then requested by the Chairman of the Directors of the Cemetery Company to lay the stone in the usual manner.

The Provincial Grand Master was presented with a silver trowel for the purpose. He descended from the platform, and took his station close to the stone; the upper stone which was suspended over that usually designated the "first" stone, was then raised, and a brass plate, on which was engraved the following inscription, was laid in a cavity cut in the latter:—

"This foundation-stone of the Episcopal Chapel of the Reading Cemetery, was laid by John Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire, on Wednesday the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1842.—Mr. William Brown, Architect; Messrs. Biggs and Son, Builders."

The Provincial Grand Master then requested the P.G. Treasurer to deposit some coins of the realm on the plate, which was accordingly done.

The cement was then presented to the P.G.M. by an entered apprentice, and the P.G.M. laid the same on the lower stone, solemn music playing during this proceeding.

The upper stone was then let down slowly, making three regular stops. The P.G.M. approached the stone, and proved it to be properly adjusted by the plumb-rule presented by the P.J.G. Warden.

The level and plumb-rules having been applied to the stone by the Provincial Grand Master, he next gave the stone three knocks, saying "May the Great Architect of the Universe enable us successfully to carry on and finish the work of which we have now laid the foundation stone. May he, in his mercy and goodness enable this building to be reared to his honour and glory and to the praise of his most holy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. And may the great Creator he a guardian and protector to this town and neighbourhood, and long preserve it from peril and decay."

The Provincial Grand Master then gave the several implements for the architect's use. He also approved of the plan of the work shown to him, which he handed to the builders for their guidance. He then poured corn, wine, and oil on the stone, and expressed a hope that the spirits of those whose ashes might rest in that cemetery would be received among the blessed. He then thanked the brethren and the company for their attendance there that day, and trusted that, through the skill of the architect, the edifice which was now about to be raised would be at once an ornament to the town of Reading, and an acceptable offering to the Great Ruler of all.

The ceremony concluded by the Provincial Grand Chaplain pronouncing the following benediction:—"The peace of God which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds to the knowledge and love of God and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you, and remain with you always. Amen." The procession then left the grounds and returned to the Townhall, followed by the crowd who had assembled on the occasion who were evidently much gratified at the entire proceedings.

We cannot conclude this part of our notice without observing that much of the order, regularity, and precision which accompanied the proceedings were attributable to the arrangements made by Dr. Mullinder, under whose auspices the whole affair was conducted.

In the evening a very admirable dinner was served up at the George Hotel to celebrate the occasion which had called together so many of the Masonic body, at which between seventy and eighty "brothers of the mystic tie" sat down. J. Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P. and P.G.M., presided. Amongst the brethren present we noticed Dr. Woodhouse, Deputy Prov. Grand Master; Wood Readett, Esq., P.S.G.W.; John Richards, Junior, F.S.A. and P.J.G.W.; the Rev. J. W. Hayes, P.G.C.; J. J. Blandy, P.G.R.; John Simonds, Jun., P.G.T.; Robt. Gibson, E-q., P.G.S.; John Hulme, Esq., P.G. superintendent of the work; K. G. Shute, Esq., P.G.S.B.; Edward Sherwood, P.G.S.; Charles Scarborough, S.G.S.; Brothers, Hope, Shaw, Dr. Mullinder, &c.

The cloth having been drawn, the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, which were responded to with true masonic feeling.

The Chairman then gave "his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Grand Master of Freemasons." The toast was drunk enthusiastically.

Dr. Woodhouse then proposed the health of the chairman, which was drunk with masonic honours, after which

The Chairman rose and acknowledged the compliment. He accepted the trowel which had just been presented to him with affection and kindness, and he would keep it in his family to the latest moment, as a testimonial of the respect and regard which that company had been pleased to manifest towards him that day. (Hear, hear.) On that occasion, of course, his mouth was shut in reference to masonic matters. He must, however, take that opportunity of expressing his regret that masonry was not as well supported in Berkshire as it was in the other counties of England. He was, however, happy to say, that in Reading the spirit of masonry was still alive, and he trusted that the cloud which hung over it in the county would quickly disappear, and that it would shine out with even more than its wonted effulgence immediately. (Applause.) He begged again to thank them for the manner in which they had drunk his health, and he could assure them he would be ever ready to lend his best assistance, either masonic or otherwise, to the town of Reading. (Cheers.)

The health of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and directors of the Reading Cemetery Company was then proposed, and drunk with three times three.

The Chairman said he would now propose the health of a gentleman present to whom the town of Reading was much indebted for his exertions in establishing the new cemetery. (Hear.) Those who knew Mr. Richards, jun., knew that he was a man highly respected by his townsmen, and beloved by the members of the craft of which he was such an ornament. (Applause.) He begged to give the "health of Mr. Richards, jun." Drunk with applause.—Mr. Richards returned thanks.

"The Mayor and Corporation of the town of Reading" was drunk. Mr. Farrow having returned thanks, the Chairman then proposed the navy and army, which was responded to by brother Capt. Coxwell.

The Chairman next gave the healths of the brethren visitors, to which brothers Acklam, Hope, and Dr. Mullinder responded.

"The Bar." T. B. Saunders, Esq., standing counsel to the Cemetery Company, returned thanks in a very neat and humorous speech.

"The health of brother Dr. Sheridan, the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, and many thanks for his kindness in sending a gentleman to report the proceedings specially," was then proposed by the Chairman, and drunk by the company.

Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated, highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening, the pleasure of which was agreeably heightened by several of the gentlemen present singing some capital songs.

Of all the systems ever invented, short of Divine Revelation, and to which in no way does it run counter, that of Freemasonry must claim the pre-eminence. Like the genial rays of the golden sun, it spreads its beneficent effects throughout the habitable globe, penetrates the darkest glades, and gilds the topmost heights, carrying brotherly love, peace, and charity in its course; and effects that which no other system ever attempted, viz., a union of heart and hand. It despises the paltry distinctions of clime and colour, and knows not the difference between prince and peasant, yet without interference with the courtesies of civilised life, or destroying those variations of station requisite to the well-being of society. Like the glorious orb of day, it not only enlightens the minds of all the favoured members of its circle, but imparts a genial warmth and brotherly affection to the breast, and a ready willingness to the hands, ever to succour, support, and assist all who enjoy its mystic influences. Long has the world sought to discover

Why kings should put aprons on,
And make themselves one with a free and accepted mason.

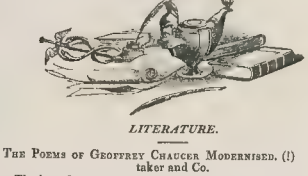
When we know that Masonry is not confined by sectarian principle, or bounded by geographical limits, that the east, west, north, and south bear testimony to the existence and practical usefulness of the brotherhood, whose leading star and distinguishing badge is that

Fairest and dearest of the train that was
On man's most dignified and happiest state,
Whether we name thee Charity or Love,
Chief grace below, and all in all above,

can it be wondered that man's keenest ingenuity should have been employed to discover the mystic tie, that "tesseræ hospitalis," which serves as a cementing bond, one great harmonious whole of prince and peasant, king, noble, citizen, and artizan? This much has been discovered, that the coin current among the craft is at least genuine: the impress of the Great Architect is understood by all nations alike. It is our intention, from time to time, as far as the subject, necessarily circumscribed as its written truths must be, to present our numerous readers with a series of articles, illustrative, not only of the history, but the great practical results of Freemasonry; and our brethren, both on the Continent and the provinces, may depend that no pains or expense shall be spared to render our information and illustrations worthy of the craft. The cause of Freemasonry must ever be attended by "the bright attributes of light, charity, and morality, to which it has a righteous and just claim, because they have been its distinguishing characteristics from the infancy of time." The history of Masonry is not the recital of deeds of blood, of cities sacked and levelled with the dust; hers is not a black catalogue of power oppressing right; but a bright emblazonment on the shield of truth, of widows' hearts rejoiced, orphans rescued from penury and want, fostered with paternal care, and men of all nations, climes, and tongues hailed and received as brothers.

To our non-masonic friends we would say, as you can only judge of Masonry by externals (and some of you were personal witnesses of the pleasing and gratifying sight of laying the foundation-stone at Reading, a series of engravings of which imposing procession, ceremony, and banquet will be found in this number of our paper), if you believe that Masonry is but a system of vain parade—a mere profession of charity and brotherly love without their possession—visit that proud monument of taste erected and maintained by the craft, the Royal Freemasons' Girls' School, and if any doubts existed before, such a visit will at once dispel them, and we much question but you will be led to exclaim, "Masonry is indeed something more than a name." No widow's heart there ever entered the doors of that institution to seek admission for her fatherless child to be chilled by cold contempt or frozen by repulse, for, whether a royal prince occupied the chairman's post or not, she, poor, a stranger perhaps from some far distant land, received the hand (of friendship and a sister's welcome. We have referred to the girls school as an evidence that Masonry is in perfect accordance with the leading professions of the craft, because to any of our readers in London and the neighbourhood such a treat and evidence is within their reach—a proof that Masonry is calculated to render each member of the mystic tye a good neighbour, a good citizen, a good husband, a genuine philanthropist, and true patriot,—for

"Can he be strenuous in his country's cause
Who slights her charities, for whose dear sake
That country, if at all, must be beloved?"



LITERATURE.

THE POEMS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER MODERNISED. (!) Whittaker and Co.

The introduction to this volume informs us of "an extraordinary act to which there is no parallel in the history of the literature of nations," namely, "that though he is one of the great poets for all time, his works are comparatively unknown to the world." How old Geoffrey could be at one and the same time a poet for "all time," and yet that his works should be comparatively unknown, is rather difficult to understand; and there is also something startling in the affirmative hypothesis that "had Chaucer's poems been written in Greek or Hebrew they would have been a thousand times better known!" This certainly smacks of rather an odd mode of realising the intention of the present editors, who pretend to give "a faithful version of the great poet, *bereft* of his obsolete dialect"!! Obsolete, forsooth! It is remarkable that anybody has been found hardy enough to puddle the "well of English" which had been undefiled for nearly four centuries; even the daring spirit of Byron recoiled from a *re*-scripture of the book of Job; and, with all humble deference to the sacred writing, we cannot but set it down as a nearly approaching desecration to meddle (beyond glossarial exposition) with the writings of the father of English poetry.

We condemn our youth to the study of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, merely to arrive at (if they even do that) a smattering verbal acquaintance (rarely familiarity) with the writings of dead-language poets and historians, whose works, apart from the respect they command or rather demand from their antiquity, and yet we are not diligent enough to instil into them a taste for the purest Hippocrene that ever flowed, without having it previously strained or "modernised" to suit their corrupted palate! Amongst the many gifted authors who have brought their talent to bear upon this work (the object of which we denounce *in limine*) it is surprising to see that of Leigh Hunt, one who has shown himself so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of "olden poesy," that it was with somewhat of surprise we perceived his name amongst those who have undertaken to introduce to the moderns the greatest poet of antiquity "bereft of his obsolete dialect!"

One of the chief charms in Chaucer's writing is the *curiosa felicitas* of his expressions; the magic eloquence with which "he clothed his thoughts in melody" (to use the words descriptive of Terpander's setting verses of Homer to music, Μελη ποιησαντα) and any *modernising* must be fatal to their poetical conception in the first instance, and euphony in the next. This last consideration naturally leads to a consideration of that portion of the book which treats of Chaucer's metre or rhythms; but the opinionist, whose ear is deaf to the music of Elision, is better answered by an apt quotation of his own finding than by anything which we could not say half so well.

"Every true poet has *a song in his mind*, the notes of which, little as they precede his thoughts—so little as to seem simultaneous with them—do precede, suggest, and inspire many of these—modify and beautify them. That poet who has none of this *dumb music going on within him* will neither produce any by his versification, nor prove an imaginative or impassioned writer: he will want the harmoniser which attunes heart, and mind, and soul—the mainspring that sets them in movement together. Rhythm, thus, as an enraptured of the poet, immediately exalts him as a creator, and augments all his powers. A good system of rhythm becomes, therefore, momentous both for its own sake to the reader, and because it is the poet's latent inspirer."—*Introduction to Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Be it understood that all the foregoing opinions, severe as they may appear to some, are the consequence of a thorough devotion to "that renowned poet who compiled with warlike numbers and heroic sound.

DAN CHAUCER (well of English undefiled)
On Fame's eternal bead-roll worthy to be filed."

THE MAGAZINES.

Magazine-day is always welcome, but trebly so when November brings its tough fogs and long evenings, to render in-doors and a-cosy the fine pleasantest of all things in this northern hive of ours. Ranged in all the shades of blue and red, and buff and grey, the well-known wrappers have a character which gives a forenastc of what will be found within. From the serviceable brown of *Blackwood*, betokening its serious, powerful, and consistent support of our old institutions, to the lighter colour and calibre of *Bentley* or *Ainsworth*—redolent of the graces of our lighter literature—each has characteristics equally well known and welcome.

In order of seniority first comes *Blackwood*, opening with a paper upon a Jewish traveller "Benjamin, of Tudela," an old rabbi, whose literary has recently been translated by a learned German, Asher of Berlin. "After the lapse of centuries, when the bones of the pilgrim have long since mouldered away in the sepulchre of his fathers, an adventurous scholar drags the manuscript from its quiet nook in some antique library;" and hence the long since much-abused travels of the Rabbi Benjamin, "called, from the place of his birth, Tudela," and hence, also, a pleasant, readable magazine-paper. Leaving the wanderings of the Spanish Jew, we have "A Passage from the Life of a Man-tre-d'Armes." It gives a picture of the present family of Russia, which is worth preserving. The writer is a French fencing-master, who in 1824 goes to St. Petersburg, to establish himself there as a teacher—if possible in the Emperor's service He is fortunate enough to obtain a letter to an aide-de-camp of Constantine.

INTRODUCTION TO ROYALTY IN RUSSIA.

"If his Imperial Highness, added the Count, "will write a line in your favour at the end of the petition, you will have an excellent chance of obtaining what you desire. Present yourself boldly, flatter his military pride, and try to gain his good word by the frank and soldierly deportment which has done more for you, with myself and others, than any letter of recommendation."

The morning after receiving this advice I hired a *droschki* and set out for Sveia, taking with me a letter to General Rodna, side-de-camp of the Czarewitsch, and a petition to the Emperor, which had been drawn up in due form. After driving a couple of hours along a good road, bordered on the left by country mansions and parks, and on the right by plains extending to the Gulf of Finland, I reached the cantonment of St. Sergeia, the saint most venerated in Russia after St. Alexander Nieuski. Ten minutes afterwards I arrived at the castle, and, after some parley with the sentry, obtained admittance. Some officers, who were lounging about, informed me that the General was engaged with the Czarewitsch. One of them, however, took in my letter, and desired me to wait in a saloon which looked out on a magnificent garden. The same officer speedily returned, and introduced me into the apartments of the Emperor's brother. In one of these I discovered a man standing with his back to a large fire, and distinguished by the most uncouth and forbidding countenance I ever beheld Between a pair of prominent cheek-bones that would have graced a Calmuc Tartar appeared what in France we term a nose *écrasé*, with a pair of upturned nostrils, the combined effect of which gave the owner a strong resemblance to a large monkey; nor am I sure whether, in such a comparison, the disadvantage would not have been on the side of the animal. The eyes of the Grand Duke (for he it was), were remarkable for their restlessness. They were small, deep-set, and of a colour which it would be difficult to define. His complexion was a deep unvarying red. The frogs and loops which fastened his dark-green frock across his breast nearly disappeared beneath a profusion of crosses, decorations, and ribbons of every colour of the rainbow. He was tapping his boot with his riding whip, and the undried splashes of mud on his pantaloons indicated that he had but recently returned from a ride or a review. At a table near him was seated General Rodna, pen in hand, and apparently writing under his master's dictation. Not expecting a prompt an introduction, I stopped short on entering the room. The door was scarcely closed when the Czarewitsch, projecting his head without moving his body, and fixing me with his piercing eyes, abruptly inquired—

"What countryman?"
"French, your Highness.
"Age?'
"Six-and-twenty.'
"Name?'
"G——.'
"You want to be fencing-master to a regiment?'
"May it please your Highness, such is the object of my ambition."
"Are you a first-rate swordsman?"
"I have fenced in public since my arrival in St. Petersburg, and your Highness can easily ascertain the opinion of those who were present."
"I heard of you, but you had only second-rate fencers to contend with."
"Which gave them a just claim upon my forbearance, your Highness."
"Forbearance! he repeated, with flashing eyes and a somewhat scornful curve of the lips: "but it less considerate, what then?"
"I should have buttoned them ten times for every twice they touched me, your Highness."
"Ha! and could you do that with me?"
"That might depend on how your Imperial Highness might wish to be treated. If as a pupil, it is probable your Highness would touch me ten times, and be touched twice. But if your Highness wished to be treated like any other person, the ten hits would probably be achieved by me, and the two by your Highness."
"Lubenski!" cried the Czarewitsch, rubbing his hands; "Lubenski! bring the foils. We shall see, Sir Braggart!
"Is it possible your Highness would condescend——"
"My Highness orders you to touch me ten times, if you can. Do you want to back out already? Now take this foil and mask. Guard!"
"It is your Highness's absolute command?"
"Yes you! a thousand times yes!"
"I am ready."
"Ten times!" repeated the Czarewitsch as he attacked me; "ten times, mind you! less won't do. Ha, ha!"
Notwithstanding all the encouragement I kept on the defensive, contenting myself with parrying his thrusts without running them.
"Now then," cried he, somewhat angrily. "what are you about? You are not doing your best. Why don't you thrust?"
"Your Highness, the respect——"
"Curse your respect, sir: thrust! thrust!"
Observing, through his mask, that his cheeks were flushed and his eyes blood shot, I took advantage of the permission granted with such evident sincerity, and touched him three times running.
"Bravo!" cried he. "My turn now. Ha! a hit! a hit!"
He had touched me. I then touched him four times in rapid succession, and was touched once.
"Hurrah!" cried he, quite delighted, and stamping with his foot. "Rodna, did you see that? Twice to his seven."
"Twice to ten, your Highness!" replied I, pressing him hard. "Eight—nine—ten! Now we are quits"
"Good! good!" cried the Czarewitsch approvingly: "very good! but that's not all. The small-sword—not enough—no use to the cavalry—want the sabre. Now could you defend yourself, on foot, against a mounted lancer? Parry a lance-thrust? Eh?"
"I think I could, your highness.
"Think so! Not sure—eh!"
"Pardon me, your Highness, I have no doubt of it."
"Lubenski! Lubenski!" again shouted the Czarewitsch.
The officer appeared.
"A lance and a horse! a horse! a lance! Sacre! Quick! quick!
"But your highness"—I interposed.
"*Ha! vous avez peur?*"
"I am not afraid; but, with your Highness, I should experience equal reluctance to be the victor or the vanquished."
"All nonsense and flattery! First trial was capital. Now for the second!"
At this moment the officer appeared before the windows, leading a horse, and bearing a lance in his hand.

"Now, then!" exclaimed Constantine, as he darted out of the room, and made me a sign to follow him.

"Give him a good sabre, Lubenski; and now, Sir Fencing-Master, mind yourself, or you'll be spitted like one of the toads in my summer-house. The last lived three days, Rodna, with a nail through his belly."

So saying, Constantine sprung upon his horse, which was of the true Tartar breed, with a tail that swept the ground, and a mane like a hurricane. With a markable skill, he put the animal through the most difficult evolutions, at the same time executing sundry parries and thrusts with his lance.

"All ready?" cried the Czarewitsch, coming up to me.

"Ready, your Highness." I replied; and he, setting spurs to his horse, galloped off to the further end of the avenue.

"Surely all this is a joke?" said I to General Rodna.

"By no means!" was the reply. You will either lose your life or gain your appointment. Defend yourself as if you were on a battle field."

I now saw that matters were taking a more serious turn than I had altogether bargained for. Had I considered myself at liberty to return blow for blow, I could have taken my chance without uneasiness; but feeling myself bound to control, as well as to use, a keen-edged sabre, while exposed to the sharpened lance of a reckless antagonist, the chances of this imperial diversion were rather against me. It was too late, however, to draw back. I summoned in all the coolness and address I possessed, and prepared to face the Czarewitsch, who had already reached the end of the avenue, and turned his horse about. In spite of what General Rodna had told me, I had not relinquished all hope that Constantine was only jesting; but when I saw him bring his lance to the guard, and push his steed into a gallop, I became convinced that I had to defend my life. The horse advanced at full speed, and the Czarewitsch was crouched down upon his neck, in such a manner that he was nearly concealed by the abundant mane. I could only see the top of his head appearing between his charger's ears. When he reached me, he made a point at my breast; but I parried his thrust, and, bounding on one side, horse and rider, carried away by their own impetuosity, passed by without doing me any injury. When he saw that he had missed his aim, the Czarewitsch pulled his horse up short with admirable dexterity.

"Very good! very good!" said he; "try again." And without giving me time for objection or remark, he took space for his career, and, after again making me if I was ready, returned to the charge with still more fury than the first time; but as before, I kept my eyes fixed on his, and not one of his motions escaped me. At the decisive moment I parried *en quarte*, and, by a spring to the right made his second attack as harmless as the preceding one.

At this second failure the Czarewitsch uttered a howl of disappointment. He had entered into the spirit of our sliling-match as ardently as if it had been a real combat, and had moreover made up his mind that it should terminate in his favour. I saw that it but when I saw him retracing his ground for a third assault, I determined that it should be the last. Again he approached me with whirlwind speed; again I made a feint, and, by a rapid movement, disarmed him. Then, quick as thought, I seized the bridle of the horse, and by a violent effort threw him on his haunches, at the same time placing the point of my sabre on the breast of the rider. General Rodna uttered a cry of alarm; he thought I was going to kill the Grand Duke. Constantine, doubtless, had the same impression, for the colour left his cheeks for an instant. Stepping a pace backward, and bowing to the Czarewitsch, I said, "Your highness has now seen what I am able to teach to Russian soldiers, and is able to judge whether I am worthy to become their professor."

"Yes, by my soul you are! Never saw a braver fellow; and a regiment you shall have, if I can get it you. Lead Paik to the stable, Lubenski," added he, throwing himself off his horse. "Now, Follow me, Sir Frenchman."

Then leading the war to his apartments, he took up a pen, and wrote to the foot of my petition—"I humbly recommend the petitioner to your Imperial Majesty, believing him in every way worthy of the favour he solicits."

"Take this paper," said he, "and give it into the Emperor's own hands. Put you in prison, perhaps; but no *feu*; if he who risks nothing can gain nothing. Farewell: and if ever you visit Warsaw, come and see me."

I bowed and took my leave, delighted with my success, and no little elated at having passed so well through the ordeal imposed upon me by this eccentric and formidable personage.

He succeeds in obtaining what he seeks, being appointed fencing-master to the Imperial Corps of Engineers, with the rank of captain. Leaving the "Maitre-d'Armes," we have a paper on the life and character of that talented nobleman, Marquis Wellesley, the last honours to whom we so recently illustrated. The sketches of sunny Italy are continued, as are some translations of the thought-thronged poems and ballads of Schiller. We make space for a short one, in which the German poet-philosopher versifies some sentences from Confucius.

TIME.

Threefold the stride of Time, from first to last!
Loitering slow, the Future creepeth—
Arrow-swift, the Present sweepeth—
And motionless for ever stands the Past.

Never can Impatience hasten,
When the slow step seeks delay,
Chains, nor Doubt, nor Fear can fasten
To the step that flies away.

Nor one spell Repentance knows,
To stir the Still One from Repose.

If thou would'st, wise and happy, see
Life's solemn journey close for thee,
The Loiterer's counsel thou with heed,
Though resister feels must stage the dead;
Not for thy friend the Fleet One know,
Nor make the Motionless thy foe!

After *Blackwood* comes the *New Monthly*, heralded by Tom Hood, who commences his present number with "News from China," a highly original correspondence. Laman Blanchard continues his introductions of "People whom everybody has seen," whilst Mrs. Trollope still keeps the "Barnabys in America." Yet this is a heavy number, scarcely agreeing with the second title, "The Humorist;" not, perhaps, so much from want of talent in the writers, as from their being always the same. *Toujours perdrix* must tire, though the birds be Hoods, and Trollopes, and Blanchards. The very paper has a yellow tinge, as of indigestion, from want of change.

Next we have *Fraser*, without Maginn, but with a slaughtering article, changing Mr. Dickens's American Notes into sterling English humour. The "Peep of Day" is dull enough; and the "Old Gentleman in the Kent Road" has more fat than fun about him. The Life of Sir Murray Maxwell affords material for an interesting article, and the Ashburton Treaty is handled in *Fraser's* usual style—which, making proper allowance for political bias, is still powerful.

Bentley opens with "Mr. Ledbury's Adventures," in which we have some glimpses of life in Paris which fashionable tourists are quite innocent of. An etching introduces us to an evening party at a student's lodging. The male figures are all French, even to caricature, but the parasites are no grisettes at all; they are as thoroughly English as if the scene were laid in Little Britain, or London Wall, instead of the Quartier Latin. The papers day by day chronicle the doings at our police-offices—let us see how they manage these things in France. Mr. Ledbury, who is perfectly innocent of *la langue Francaise*, finds himself in

A FRENCH POLICE STATION.

All the excitement of the champagne and *vin ordinaire* which sparkled from Mr. Ledbury's eyes the night before—all his rapid defiance and valorous demeanour had passed away. A head ache, which appeared likely to split his brain into two, had succeeded to his gay imaginings of the previous evening. His eyelids smarted with inflammation and the want of legitimate rest; and, moreover, he had broken one of the pebbles of his spectacles. His mouth was dry and parched; his hands red and swollen, and looking about the mats as if he had been exercising millions of new walnuts; whilst his mind revolted at everything he thought of or perceived about him. Two or three companions of his imprisonment, of the lowest class of society, and of whose presence he had hitherto been entirely unconscious, were disposed about the cell. One was still snoring heavily with the stertor of intoxication; another was smacking his lips with thirst, or the lack of the usual morning dram; a third awoke, but scarcely returned to his intellects, was gazing listlessly at the window, which quivered in his disturbed vision, or indulging in occasional unmeaning wailings, half imbecile half indignant. Mr. Ledbury's mild temperament was ill calculated to bear up against the first terrible consciousness of his position as he awoke. The whole reality by which he was surrounded faded away in the squalling visions of the police, the mines of Siberia, impalement, underground cells in the Bastile, laden with heavy chains, the guillotine, and other continental modes of punishment, which rapidly crowded upon his imagination. Suppose, by the mild misconstruction of the law, he should only be imprisoned for two or three years in a fortress! Gracious powers! how would his family, who lived at Islington, bear the shock when they came to hear of it!—what desolation would brood on the hearth, or rather the Chunk stove, of his office! What would Miss Mitchell, Miss Hamilton, and all his young lady friends of bygone evening parties think of him, when they were informed of his disgrace? —and how would the Saturday-night organ, that always played "As I view these scenes so charming 'out of tune, contrive to do without the hebdomadal penny which purchased its retreat to an inaudible distance? These were fearful feelings to redact upon, and he tried as he thought about them, or rather gave a very good imitation of having a very bad cold in his head. He smiled the very flies, that flew in and out of the bars just as they pleased, without asking permission of anybody. An hour or two passed miserably away until about nine o clock, when the bolts were withdrawn, and he was summoned to the front office of the guard-house, and confronted with the chief officer of the force to be interrogated; his extreme state of convivriality on the preceding evening having quite precluded the possibility of getting anything like a correct answer from him.

"Monsieur," gruffly demanded the guard, in a voice made ten times more terrible by its transmission through a pair of formidable mustachios, "dites-moi votre nom, s'il vous plait?"

"Not guilty," replied Ledbury, who had some faint idea that a species of judicial inquiry was going on.

The supposed cognomination was immediately written down, as near as they could catch it.

"Oh est votre passeport?"

"Je non pas," answered Ledbury, slightly comprehending the question, and endeavouring to answer it in French.

A very suspicious look from the guard followed this declaration. The truth was, that our hero, having been so short a time in Paris, had not yet got his provisionary passport exchanged for his travelling one; but he could not explain. The officer, not understanding him, gave orders that his pockets should be investigated. One of the *Corps* forthwith began to search Mr. Ledbury—a process which was exceedingly interesting to the others. The first article they turned out upon the bench was his pocket-handkerchief, covered all over with a representation of the flags of different nations, and a large union-jack in the middle. This was evidently considered a most important discovery, and immediately entered in the police-sheet as a code of private signals. The standard of Algiers strengthened this belief, and the whole of the *garde* pointed it out immediately with great exultation; for, ever since the French won the battle of Constantine, they have formed a singular idea that there never was another victory in the world, and have framed all their toys, *bonbons*, sports, and public shows, accordingly, wherein "*les sacrés Bedouins*" are always represented as getting ten to one the worst of it. Then from the other pocket was produced a most suspicious list of the General Steam Navigation Company—evidently in correspondence with the pocket-handkerchief; together with his keys, his little French dictionary, some crumbs of biscuit, and some nuts, which he had pocketed from the dinner-table, having heard such proceedings were customary in France, and proper to be done. His waistcoat gave up all of the *cosmétique* that he had not eaten at Boulogne: a half-crown pencil-case, which he had been lucky enough to win for eight shillings at a Rensgate library last year; a few francs; an old pass-check of Covent Garden Theatre, with the word "Comus" on it—another proof of some secretly-organised society; and two or three jujubes melted into one conglomerate. As soon as the search was completed the guard got under arms, and Mr. Ledbury prepared to accompany them to the prefect of police—comparatively, much in the same state of mind as a condemned criminal who takes his last look at the sappers and stowpass of the Newgate kitchen on his dreary journey to pass through the hatch of the debtors door, and ascend the fatal scaffold to

"dancer une danse
Qu'il n'y a pas de plancher."

Here we have a sketch of a class which has no parallel in London:—

STUDENTS IN PARIS.

They witnessed the crowd of odd beings who were loitering after lecture in the open space between the Café Dupuytren and the Ecole de Médecine when our friends turned out to make some purchases. Some wore their hair flowing down their backs almost as long as a woman's; others had it cropped quite close, and covered by a flat cap of bright scarlet, without a poke. These cultivated their mustachios until they grew like penthouses over their lips; those allowed their locks to retain their chins in unshaven luxuriance. The majority wore fossers of a dingy grey, brought down very low over the insteps, and coats with half-inch collars, similar in style to the costume of the seedy foreigners who loiter about the *Quartier du Lester-square* at this time of the year. Some wore dark blouses; others *paletots*—a species of light shooting-jacket; and a few had frock-coats. Nearly all carried pipes in their mouths, which they doggedly kept there; removing them only to address some bright-eyed little *grisette* who chanced to pass.

Albert Smith's clever paper is followed by one, "Placing a Nawab on the Musnud," by H. R. Addison; an Eastern ceremony the recital of which is as dull and disappointing to the reader as the refusal of his superiors to allow the acceptance of some sinawis appears to have been to the writer. Twice again in this same number does Mr. Addison's name appear. The last paper, "Malay Vengeance," exhibits a fearful trait in the character of that people—still one paper a month is quite sufficient from one pen. Alfred Crowquill sketches, by word and pencil, "The Philosophy of Fighting," in which the illustrations are as much above par as the etching of Paddy Carroll, the piper, is below it.

In the present number of *Ainsworth's Magazine* the editor completes his "Miser's Daughter," a story already too well known to require comment. Cruikshank, as usual, has etched two illustrations in his usual style, but, as far as the delineation of character is concerned, with less than his usual excellence. Uncle Sam has a word or two with Boz upon America. But space forbids further comment or extract.

Our Mess still progresses, with Jack Hinton, the Guardsman, as dashing and clever as Harry Lorrequer can make him. The present number affords, in addition to some stirring scenes of *à la militaire*, a laughter-provoking episode, "The Four in Hand," to which Phiz has done ample justice.

The *Sportsman* gives this month a portrait of Blue Bonnet, the winner of the last St. Leger, "a fine lengthy, powerful, racing-looking animal" as our readers could wish to see. She was scarcely heard of in betting lists, nor was it known she was in the town, to any beyond those in the stable, until the day she ran, and won for her owner, the Earl of Eglinton, and his friends, £12,000. This was her maiden performance. There are some pleasant sporting papers also in this number, which will find favour in many a quiet nook of old England where field sports still hold their own.

The *Farmer's Magazine* contains a portrait of Earl Spencer, from a picture by Sir George *Hater*, as the engraver has very negligently written. As our readers doubtless all know, the earl is the president of the Smithfield Club, an "eminent breeder" of cattle, of course, and a very sincere and zealous patron of agricultural improvement. His farm at Althorp, in Northamptonshire, is as completely a gem in its way as the library contained in his mansion is in another.

The *Belle Assemblée* is something better than the common run of fashion-books, but still has opportunity for improvement in its literature.

*ORIGINAL POETRY.**

BACCHANALIAN SONG.

BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE

I.

This is a moment for pleasure and joy,
Send round the wine with a chorus!
This is a moment when thought would destroy
The few happy minutes before us!
The man who could think at a banquet like this,
Or gravely consider "To-morrow,"
Should have all his dreams of enchantment and bliss
Awaken'd to care and to sorrow!
So drink! drink! laugh and be gay,
Life from its gloom let us sever;
We know that we're here and are happy to-day—
Then To-Day be our motto for ever!

II.

Where is the pilgrim who would not recline,
Through a long journey that's dreary,
Under the cool of a shadowy vine,
Thoughtless awhile that he's weary?
We, just like him, are but travellers too,
Small is the difference 'tween us;
He takes the leaf, but we take the dew,
Of the fruit, from our sorrow to screen us.
So drink! drink! laugh and be gay,
Life from its gloom let us sever;
We know that we're here and are happy to-day—
Then To-Day be our motto for ever!

FIRE IN JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—On Tuesday evening last a fire broke out on the premises of Mrs. Clark, No. 122, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, one door from Regent-street, which threatened the most serious consequences; but the large engine from the County Fire-office was immediately drawn to the spot, and was shortly followed by the St. James's parish engine, and several of the brigade engines, when, by great exertions, the flames were got under.

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YOUTH'S PARADISE.

Oh! Paradise, in vain didst thou depart;
Thine image still is stamped on every heart!
Though mourning man in vain may seek to trace
The site of that which sone his dwelling-place,
Though the four glittering rivers now divide
No realms of beauty with their rolling tide,
Each several life still opens with the view
Of that unblighted world where Adam drew
The breath of being: in each human mind,
However cramp'd and fetter'd, and confined,
The innate power of beauty folded lies,
And, like a bud beneath the summer skies,
Blooms out in youth through many a radiant day,
Though in life's winter frost it dies away.

HON. MRS. NORTON.

The best way to teach a husband to be amiable, is for a wife to be so herself.—*Woman's World.*

AFTER-DINNER GRATITUDE.

It is well not to trust one's gratitude after dinner. I have heard many a host libelled by his guests with his Burgundy yet reeking on their rascally lips.—LORD BACON.

RICH AND POOR.

The man of high descent may love the halls and lands of his inheritance as a part of himself, as trophies of his birth and power; his associations with them are associations of pride, and wealth, and triumph; the poor man's attachment to the tenement he holds, which strangers have held before, and may to-morrow occupy again, has a worthier root, struck deep in a purer soil. His household gods are of flesh and blood, with no alloy of silver, gold, or precious stones; he has no property but in the affections of his own heart; and when they endear bare floors and walls, in despite of rags and toil, and scanty meals, that man has his love of home from God, and his rude hut becomes a solemn palace.—DICKENS.

REVERENCE OF MAHOMETANS FOR THE KORAN.

They dare not so much as touch it, without being first washed or purified; and lest they should, inadvertently, they write on the cover, "Let none touch it but they who are clean." They swear by it; consult it on all important occasions; carry it with them to war; write sentences from it on their banners; adorn it with gold and precious stones; and they always read it with the greatest reverence and humility.

EASY STEPS.

Bribery is an easy step to a seat in Parliament. Flattery is an easy step to a lady's affections. A suit in Chancery is an easy step to ruin; so is, also, accepting a bill for a friend. Horse-dealing is an easy step to the Bankruptcy Court; so is extravagance. Keeping hounds is an easy step to the dogs; so is gambling of any kind; and three bottles of port are an easy step to a very uneasy step, before any man's door.

HOW TO WRITE CLEARLY AND FORCIBLY.

A man fully possessed of his subject, and confident of his cause, may always write with vigour and effect, if he can get over the temptation of writing finely, and really confine himself to the strong and clear exposition of matter of fact he has to bring forward.—LORD JEFFREY.

THE SOVEREIGN OF JAPAN.

Every thing about him must be incessantly new; no article of his dress is ever worn twice; the plates and dishes off which he eats, the cups or bowls out of which he drinks, must be new at every meal, as also the culinary utensils in which that meal is prepared. But none are allowed to retain these articles; they have been hallowed by the sovereign's use, and must be destroyed immediately, for they would be considered profaned by any other human touch. Even to feed upon the broken victuals which are brought from his table, would call down the vengeance of Heaven upon the offender. To prevent all risk of the kind, every thing which has been used by this mighty sovereign is instantly torn, broken, or burnt. The consequence of this very inconvenient honour, the heavy expense of renewing daily, almost hourly, whatever appertains to the "son of Heaven," is alleviated by supplying his wardrobe, table, kitchen, &c., with articles of the very cheapest, commonest, and therefore coarsest description.

HONEY-MOON.

Though this word is in common use, its derivation is little known, as nothing respecting it is found in the dictionaries or encyclopedias. Its origin is from a custom of the Tuetons, an ancient people of Germany, who drank mead or metheglin, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after the wedding.

GRATITUDE.

As the branches of a tree return their sap to the root from whence it arose; as a river poureth its streams to the sea whence its springs are supplied; so a grateful man delighteth in returning a benefit received. He acknowledgeth his obligations with cheerfulness; he looketh on his benefactor with love and esteem.

THE LAST DAY.

To every thing beneath the sun there comes a last day, and of all futurity this is the only portion of time that can in all cases be infallibly predicted. Let the sanguine then take warning, and the disheartened take courage; for to every joy and every sorrow, to every hope and every fear, there will come a last day.—JAMES MONTGOMERY.

"For they who credit crime are they who feel
Their own hearts weak to unresisted sin;
Men'ry, not judgment, prompts the thoughts which steal
O'er minds like these, an easy faith to win;
And tales of broken truth are still believed
Most readily by those who have themselves deceived.

Among the variety of ills which surround an unmarried woman, there is none more vexatious than the unwelcome attentions of a married male dashleu, and cannot listen to as a suitor. She is compelled to treat him with civility, and however chilling her conduct may be, however great the distance she may wish to preserve, if she is suitable and courteous, a determined wooer will find hope in every smile, in every benevolent or kind expression, and will persist in his attentions, although they are perfectly disagreeable, nay, almost hateful to her.—A. L. B.

APHORISMS AND REFLECTIONS.

How beautiful is Nature! From the sun in his noon-tide glory, to the humble plantlet of the glowworm! What painter could faithfully depict the rainbow colouring of a convalescent black eye? As comfort to the afflicted spirit, so is the hat-brush to the ruffled gossamer. Perseverance and industry will ultimately obtain life's leg of mutton, be the pole on which it is elevated never so greasy; and the carefully-soaped tail of the pig of prosperity seldom eludes the grasp of well-directed assiduity.—*Punch.*

AMERICAN WOMEN.

A custom prevails among the females of America, so highly beneficial in its influence, and strikingly agreeable, as to be worthy of universal imitation. It is that while they are performing any kind of work, whether in the manufactory, the shop, or in the office of domestic industry, they are generally seated with the greatest care. On many such occasions, I have observed with admiration, a union of neatness with simplicity in their dress, approaching to the perfection of good taste.—GEORGE FLOWER.

ANGER.

There are some persons so much inclined to anger, that they appear unable to exist without being occasionally excited to it. Seneca speaks of Cellius, a celebrated orator of his time, who was so choleric a man, that no person could pass an hour with him without his quarrelling with them. He had an acquaintance to dine with him one day, who, desirous, at any rate, of obtaining his favour, assented to everything he said; this did not suit Cellius; wearied out by peace and quietness, he at last exclaimed, "Do, for Heaven's sake, contradict me in something, that we may not agree in this pleasurable manner on every subject." The shrewd Montaigne says (I suppose not truly) that those who have to manage testy women well know what a rage they get into, if their anger is met with mildness, silence, and indifference.

COMMON SENSE.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so valuable as common sense. There are forty men of wit for one man of sense; and he that will carry nothing but gold about him will be every day at a loss for want of readier change.

A PERILOUS NURSERY GROUND.

The children of the sloping Isle of Rattrag, when they first begin to toddle about, are tethered to a stake to prevent them from rolling into the sea!—*Wilson's Voyage Round Scotland.*

FLOWERS.

Pluck not a flower:
Or if you do, pluck gently;
For they are Nature's eyes,
Through which she looks to Heaven!
Flowers are the sadness that tell
Love of the great Creator to mankind!
The fainting traveller, on the desert wild,
Saw one modest flowerets, and he felt
That He who made that blossom and sustained it,
Was guarding him.
It was enough; he rose and went his way,
With hope renewed, and gratitude, and praise.

MAR

THE TEMPLE CHURCH—VIEW FROM THE ALTAR.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

As public journalists, it has seldom been our pleasing duty to record an event of greater interest to all lovers of antiquity than that afforded by the magnificent repair and restoration of the TEMPLE CHURCH, about to be re-opened after an interval of two years, during which the resources of architecture and painting have contributed to render its general appearance and effect altogether unparalleled in modern days. The historical associations connected with this ancient structure invest it with a peculiar charm, and a brief allusion to that once celebrated order, the Knights Templars, through whose pious devotion the present edifice was erected nearly seven centuries ago, may not be an unfitting introduction to a detail of its present state.

The circumstances which led to the institution of the Knights Templars were the alleged discovery of the holy sepulchre, by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine, and the subsequent erection of a magnificent church over the venerated monument. This led to a tide of pilgrimage towards Jerusalem, which went on increasing during the four successive centuries. At the conquest of the Holy City by the Turcomans, in 1065, the pilgrims were fearfully oppressed. A tax was exacted for admission to the sacred sepulchre, and many, unable to pay it, were compelled to return to their distant homes without having attained the object of their journey. This state of things aroused the sympathy of the Christian world, and, according to the historian, "a nerve was touched of exquisite feeling, and the sensation vibrated to the heart of Europe."

It was at this juncture that *nine noble knights* formed themselves into a sacred brotherhood, with the appellation of "Poor Fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ," for the purpose of defending the crowds of helpless pilgrims which still pressed onwards towards Jerusalem. There was in their character a romantic union of the attributes of the monk and the soldier, and the services they rendered to the Christian cause were of a most important nature. Their rise was rapid, and so was the growth of their ambition. Presently they enlarged their object, from the defence of the poor pilgrims to that of the kingdom of Jerusalem itself, and eminent men from various countries joined their society, and threw their whole possessions into the common stock. Hugh de Payens was made "Master," and, having first succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Pope, spread everywhere throughout Europe the knowledge of the actual purposes of the new order, and sought assistance. He set out from Jerusalem with *four* brethren: he returned to it, after visiting England, with *three hundred*, all chosen from the noblest families of Europe. Before leaving England, Hugh de Payens placed a knight at the head of the society in this country, whose duty it was to manage the estates and affairs of the order, and transmit the revenue to Jerusalem. Numerous Templar establishments now sprang up in Great Britain. The site of the first metropolitan house was in Holborn, where Southampton-buildings stands; and, as the brotherhood increased in number and wealth, they purchased the site of the present Temple, and began to erect their magnificent church and other buildings.

During the holy fervour of the Crusades the Kings of England and the haughty legates of the Pope were wont to mix with the armed bands of the Templars, in this their chief ecclesiastical edifice in Britain. The solemn ceremonies attendant upon the admission of a novice to the holy vows of the brotherhood, conducted with closed doors, during the first watch of the night—the severe religious exercises performed by the stern military friars—the vigils that were kept up at night in the church—and the reputed terrors of the penitential cell—all contributed to throw an air of mystery and romance around the sacred building, and to create in the minds of the vulgar a feeling of superstitious terror, giving rise to those horrible tales of impiety, and crime of magic and sorcery, which led to the unjust and infamous execution at the stake of the Grand Master and many hundred knights, and to the annihilation of their proud and powerful order. In the beginning of the fourteenth century the knights were publicly accused as enemies and deriders of Christianity. The charge was preferred by Philip the Fair, a man distinguished for his avarice and the unscrupulous means he used for its gratification. The Templars were known to be wealthy, and popular opinion estimated their annual revenue at six millions sterling. The necessary information having been obtained from a condemned criminal, said by some writers to have been an apostate Templar, all the brethren dispersed throughout Europe were seized and imprisoned without any warning or apprehension of approaching danger, and the order was extirpated by a decree of the Council of Vienne. Some of the knights under the infliction of torture confessed their guilt. William de la Moore, the English Grand Master, was among the few whom no terror could induce to retract their first avowal of innocence.

Philip found a ready coadjutor in Edward the First, and, after the infliction of the most horrible cruelties on the brethren resident in England, a public recantation was made by many members of the order before the south door of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Pope, who had taken an active part in the inquisitorial proceedings above alluded to, issued a decree vesting the property of the Templars in the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, a rival order of great wealth and power. Edward resisted this appropriation, and continued to distribute the lands amongst his friends and favourites. In 1313 he granted the Temple at London, with the church and buildings thereon, to Aymor de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and in the following year placed several merchants from whom he had borrowed money in possession of many of the manors of the Templars. The Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John, were ultimately compelled to purchase the confiscated estates in the reign of Edward the Third, and soon after leased the church and its appurtenances for a rent of £10 per annum to a society of students of the common laws of England, who formed themselves, in the reign of Richard II., into two bodies—known as those of the Inner and Middle Temple. In the reign of Henry VIII. the order of St. John was dissolved, and the Temple again became the property of the Crown; but the students of the law still held it on a lease, "defending one Christian from another, as the old Templars did Christians from Pagans." James I. granted the whole of the buildings to Sir Julius Cæsar, the Benchers, and others of the Temple, and their assigns for ever, "for the reception, lodging, and education of the professors and students of the laws of this realm," at a rent of £10 yearly from each society.

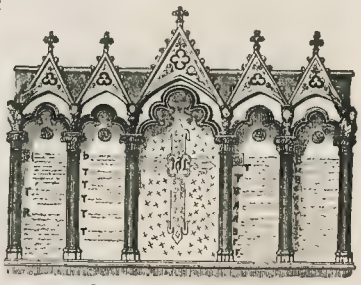
The church narrowly escaped the flames in 1666, and was beautified in 1682. The south-west part was newly built with stone in 1695. In 1706 the church was whitewashed, gilt, and painted, and the pillars of the round tower wainscoted. The figures of the Crusaders reposing side by side on the pavement were "cleaned and painted" at the same time; and subsequent repairs took place in 1736 and 1811. In 1827 a restoration of the circular portion was made under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke; but it was reserved for the Benchers of the present day to carry out that magnificent work which it is our purpose briefly to detail.

The earlier portion of the church, technically known as the "Round," was consecrated by Heraclius, in 1185. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and Matthew Paris speaks of it as "an edifice worthy to be seen." The oblong portion was consecrated in 1240. The plan of the church, as our readers will understand, consists of a circular nave opening into a square chancel. The nave is entered by a semi-circular arched doorway, deeply recessed and ornamented on either side with columns bearing foliated capitals, from whence spring a series of arched mouldings richly carved and decorated. The amount of labour bestowed on the restoration of this entrance has been enormous, and the beauty of its details must be seen to be appreciated. Passing this elegant doorway we enter

THE CIRCULAR NAVE.—The six clusters of old Purbeck marble columns, which formerly supported the whole superstructure, have been removed and new columns of the same material substituted. The ceiling of the centre part (a truncated dome of comparatively modern erection) has been taken down, and a new oak vaulted and grained ceiling substituted, painted by Mr. Willement, strictly in accordance with the style of the period. The whole of the walls, arches, and aisle vaults have been reworked, and new polished marble shafts substituted for the old columns. The sculptural figures of the Knights Templars have been restored in the most perfect manner, and will again occupy their former positions.

THE TRIFORIUM OF THE NAVE has been converted into a depository for nearly all the monuments which formerly disfigured the walls of the church. This gallery, common in all cathedral edifices, now forms a handsome promenade of 12 feet wide and 15 high round the circle, the mural tablets of most of the eminent lawyers of the last two centuries being carefully arranged on either side. They are much better seen than formerly, and form an interesting collection of monumental sculpture.

THE SQUARE CHANCEL.—This part of the church, hitherto filled with pews, which concealed the bases of the marble columns (themselves hidden by a thick coating of plaster and paint, through the over-anxious desire to efface all emblems of the Popish faith on the part of the Protestant lawyers shortly after the Reformation), and encumbered to a height of eight feet from the ground with oak wainscoting, shutting out the view of the elegant marble piscina on the south side of the building, has been entirely cleared of these unsightly additions. The huge pulpit and organ-screen are also removed, and a new and elegant gallery for the reception of that instrument has been erected on the north side, occupying one bay, with a vestry beneath. The walls of the latter small apartment are studded with monuments, among which the most conspicuous are those of Lord Eldon, Lord Stowell, and Oliver Goldsmith. The north and south aisles are each divided into five compartments; the eastern division will be occupied by the benchers' ladies, and that adjoining by the benchers themselves, every seat having distinct and elaborately carved elbows. The two next are occupied by the barristers, and the remaining division by the barristers' ladies. The members of the Inner Temple will occupy the south, and those of the Middle Temple the northern side of the church. The whole of the centre is fitted up with sittings for the students, in the cathedral style of arrangement. The most prominent object on entering the chancel from the western porch is the triple-lancet window over the altar. This beautiful specimen of stained glass, executed by Mr. Willement, F.S.A., is intended to represent the principal events in the life of our Saviour. In the first division are the annunciation, the nativity, the angels appearing to the shepherds, the wise men before Herod, their progress towards Bethlehem, and their adoration of the infant Jesus. The centre division contains the flight into Egypt, the presentation in the temple, Christ before the doctors, the baptism, the marriage at Cana, the calling of St. Peter, the transfiguration, the entry into Jerusalem, the last supper, Christ before Pilate, bearing the cross, the crucifixion, Joseph begging the body of Jesus, the soldiers guarding the sepulchre, and, in the extreme upper point, the resurrection. The third division contains representations of those events which took place after the crucifixion. The interstices of each of the divisions are filled up with a mosaic of the richest coloured glass, and enclosed within broad and elaborately-ornamented borders. On each side of this window are three other openings, containing subjects in stained glass illustrative of the history of the Knights Templars,—viz., the Temple at Jerusalem, and the city of Bethlehem, the armorial bearings of the founders and benefactors of the order, and equestrian figures of those masters who commanded in England during the erection of this edifice. The style, details, and costume of every part, evidence the most careful antiquarian study, and the arrangement of the various tints presents the most perfect harmony. On the south side of the church, facing the organ, is another painted window, totally different in character. In this the principal ornaments are five whole-length figures of angels, playing on various musical instruments. The remainder of the window is filled by delicately drawn ornaments on a reticulated ground, relieved by rosettes and bands of coloured glass. In the clerestory of the round church there is at present only one window of stained glass, representing our Saviour enthroned between the evangelists. The prevailing colours used for the decoration of the walls and roof of the chancel are blue and red.



THE ALTAR, TEMPLE CHURCH.

The ceiling is divided into compartments, alternately ornamented with the armorial bearings of the two inns; the lamb and staff for the Middle Temple, and the flying horse for the Inner Temple. Figures of several of the early kings of England are emblazoned on the western wall, and the shield of the holy cross worn by the Knights Templars is frequently introduced. The altar is entirely new, from the design of Mr. Smirke. The creed and commandments are painted black, on a gold ground, with illuminated initials, producing a remarkable richness of effect. The whole of the designs for the stall-ends and elbows, consisting of grotesque heads and foliage of the most elaborate description, have been furnished by Mr. Cottingham of the Waterloo-road.

The desk now erected is merely temporary, it being considered prudent to ascertain the most eligible position by actual experiment, previously to the definite adoption of a site for the handsome carved oak pulpit which is in preparation. It is not intended to erect a reading-desk—the creed and lessons will be read as in collegiate establishments. The organ, one of the few superb instruments built by Schmidt more than a century since, has been entirely reconstructed by Bishop, who has greatly extended its power by the addition of fifteen large pedal pipes, and corrected a few defects in the original. The floor is paved with glazed encaustic tiles, copied exactly from ancient examples. This is not expected to be completed by

the day appointed for the reopening of the church for public service, owing to the entire stoppage of the works at the Potteries, in Staffordshire, during the late disturbances.

The bell, which was formerly in the roof of the circular nave (although that was not its original place), has been removed, and hung in a new stone belfry turret erected over the Newell staircase on the north side.

The churchyard is being paved and otherwise improved, and it has been determined by the benchers to allow no more interments therein. It will be recollected that the musical service of the Temple Church was formerly a great attraction. The benchers have now decided on introducing a choir, and the service will be performed in the cathedral style. The interest excited by the opening announced for (to-morrow) Sunday, the 6th of November, is very great. The church is daily visited by a number of the nobility and gentry. The Bishop of London went over it last week, and expressed his unqualified admiration and approval of the effect produced by the style of decoration adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Benson (the present Master of the Temple) arrived from Italy a few days since for the express purpose of taking part in the opening service.

FLORICULTURE.

THE SHOWY LILY.

(Lilium Speciosum.)

This very splendid and comparatively rare flower was brought to England by Dr. Siebold. Its native country is Japan, where it grows wild, and it is called by the inhabitants Tamatanero. It is not only handsome on account of its deep clear rose-coloured flowers, which seem all rugged with rubies and garnets, and sparkling with crystal points, but has a very delightful fragrance. Kempfer said, when speaking of its excellence, that "it is magnificent in beauty;" or, to use the words of a poet of repute, we may assert that it is

THE SHOWY LILY.

"A fair, imperial flower;
Which seems designed for Flora's hand
The Sceptre of her power."

We have above spoken of its rose-coloured flowers; but although these are certainly the most beautiful, yet the colours may be various. White flowers are very rare, but the yellow-rose colour and purple are sufficiently common. The plant will flourish well in England if carefully kept from the severity of winter, either in a cold pit or greenhouse. During the summer it may be transplanted into the open garden, if a good warm situation be selected. It flowers in July and August, and requires the same soil and the same general treatment as the camellia, to an article on which in a foregoing number we refer. In some floricultural works we have noticed that a mixture of sandy heath soil and rich sandy loam has been recommended for the *Lilium speciosum*. This mixture certainly does agree with it extremely well; the sole objection being that under this mode of treatment they are likely to attain a greater height than is consistent with beauty. The flower stem should never be allowed to rise higher than from three to five feet. In propagating it is necessary to detach some of the outer scales of bulbs, and plant them separately towards early spring in small pots of light compost.

These remarks comprise the whole of the directions necessary for the cultivation of this most magnificent flower. To those of our readers who may not have been fortunate to see it, or to inhale its rich perfume, the illustration which accompanies our article will, we fear, beautiful though it be, fail to portray its splendour.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BATTLE ABBEY.

Imposing must have been the sight,
Ere desolation found thee.—*Bernard Barton.*

There are scattered, throughout the country, the remains of several edifices, to whose history such peculiar interest attaches, that they would seem to have been left by Time, on his vast pilgrimage to Eternity, as memorials to revive the recollection of eventful periods in the annals of nations, and, "this is of them." For who can look upon the ancient gateway of Battle Abbey (which we here present to our readers) without realising to his "mind's eye" the memorable battle of Hastings; and pondering on the consequences of that important conflict, which, on October 14, 1066, transferred the sceptre of England from the unfortunate Harold to the ambitious invader, William Duke of Normandy? Battle, a small market town in the rape of Hastings, in the county of Sussex, was anciently called Epiton, and was the scene of the celebrated encounter to which we have just referred. In commemoration of his momentous victory, the Conqueror erected a spacious and magnificent monastery, dedicated to St. Martin, and called De Bello, or Battel, on the very spot where Harold, pierced with many arrows, breathed his last; the high altar, according to the most authentic reports, being reared on the place where the body of the vanquished monarch was discovered, its founder thus seeming to realize the notion, which an able dramatist puts into the mouth of one of his heroines—

The prayers
Of the devout are precious—fraught with store
Of grace, they bring forgiveness from the skies;
And on the soil, by gory slaughter stained,
Shall rise the purifying fane.

For the support of this abbey, William made a royal grant of land "for a league around." He also endowed it with many and great privileges, among which was that of the sanctuary, thus described in the words of the Charter—"if any robber, or murderer, or other criminal, take refuge in this church, he shall not be molested, but suffered to escape; the abbot of the church shall have power, wherever he happens to come, to save a thief or a robber from execution, if he passes by at the time." We need scarcely add that the "right of sanctuary" in capital crime has long since been abolished. Henry the First also granted a charter for holding, at Battle, a "market free of toll on the Lord's day;" but Anthony Viscount Montacute, who, as an old chronicle saith, "built a fine house" there, obtained, most properly, an Act of Parliament to change the day.

BATTLE ABBEY.

Soon after the foundation of the abbey, a town sprang up in its immediate vicinity; or, to quote the words of the historian of that house, "as the monastery increased, 115 houses were built round about it, which formed the town of Battel." In this town, says Camden, is a place called by a French name, from the blood shed there, *Sangue Lac*, which, from the nature of the soil, looks red after a shower; whence William of Newburg fancifully writes—"The place where was the greatest slaughter of the English fighting for their country, after a little shower, sweats, as if it were fresh blood, as if to testify openly, and by demonstration of fact, that the voice of so much Christian blood yet cries out of the earth to the Lord."

The modern town of Battle, the population of which is about 3000, consists of one street, seated in a valley, running from north-west to south-east; it has a charity-school, and a handsome church dedicated to St. Mary. The grandeur and greatness of the ancient abbey, founded by the Norman conqueror, are fully attested by the vast extent of its ruins; the gate-house, which yet remains entire, is now used as a court for the sessions of the magistrates, and for other public business. On one part of the site of the old monastery stands the mansion of Sir Godfrey Webster, who is descended from an ancient family that was seated at Lockington, Yorkshire, in the reign of Richard II., and who, as lord of the hundred of Battle, succeeds to many of the dues formerly paid to its mitred abbots, who sat as lords in Parliament.

Near the town of Battle is Beacon, or Standard-hill, where the flag of the invading conqueror was first planted. And we may readily conceive with what burning feelings of vexation and despair the friends of Saxon independence gazed on that triumphant banner; whilst a contrast between the present condition of England and the days of her feudal vassalage ought to excite in us a thankful spirit, that we are no longer the subjects of a system that was utterly subversive of liberty, and unfavourable to the best interests of society.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussé d'Antin, Nov. 1., 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Winter has at last arrived, and so suddenly has it come upon us, that it has found us almost unprepared. Nothing, therefore, is now thought of but to make provision for the exigencies of the forthcoming season. These, so far as dress is concerned, may be summed up in the words, "Furs, shawls, and velvet," which are now the articles in most general request. Of the first of these, the ermine is the most fashionable, and it is presented to us under all the guises of capuchins, manteaus, &c. The most noble and interesting of our princesses has just caused to be made a mantille in black cashmere, with large pelerines, and with sleeves lined throughout with ermine. The manteau of the Duchess de N. has, moreover, a wide embroidery, en soutache, below the band of ermine, and which is continued round the bottom of the manteau. The sable is also most extensively employed for hemming on pelisses, which are either of rose-coloured and white satin, or of green and other velvets, and which are principally meant for use in coming from balls, &c. Black velvets are becoming particularly fashionable. They are used for manteaus, pelisses, bornous, &c., &c.: some of these, which are embroidered, and the embroidery intermixed with passementerie, are extremely becoming.

The bornous is still as much used as ever; only it now goes under the name of a camail, that is to say, the winter camail is made so long that it may readily take the other denomination. Some of these which I have seen used by ladies, in returning from balls and evening parties, are really elegant; let me mention in particular one in white cashmere, having round it a most lovely pattern, embroidered in gold thread, with the lining gros-coloured satin picked out with white.

A description of embroidery for pocket-handkerchiefs, collars peignoirs, is quite the mode here; it is called Arragonaise, and it is a very pretty and suitable article, very much sought after on account of the elegance of its pattern and its lace.

A redingote has just been imported by one of our élégantés, of rough mohair, with a large turn-back of satin upon the front of the petticoat and round the pelerine. This description of facing embroidered with applique spots gives a relief to the dress which is very beautiful.

We have lately seen some pelisses of black velvet ornamented with embroidery with rose-coloured or blue satin, chequered with black squares. In the middle of the black squares a little back tuft is placed which forms the piqure. These pelisses have open sleeves of a middling size, bordered below, and which button at pleasure. A plain pelerine edged with a heavy fringe to make it fall will complete the costume.

Almost all our fashionables will, this winter, have their arms embroidered upon their pocket-handkerchiefs, and these are, moreover, trimmed with lace.

Promenade hats are made of a middling size, and are worn ornamented with feathers dyed of the same colours as the ribbons which trim them. On the other hand, visiting hats are of royal velvet, of sapphire blue, verdignase, mineral grey, straw, or lemon colours, and are ornamented with marabouts. Velvet ribbons of lively and vivid colours are used for the passe of the hats.

The fashionable lady who would now be dressed *comme il faut* must wear her bonnet rather more forward on the head than has lately been the fashion, and must no longer sport large bows on any of her coiffures. In fine, I must tell you that the fashions for this winter will be more simple than ever.—Such is the decree of our most fashionable circles. HENRIETTE DE B——.

INVENTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE.—A Madrid letter states that there have been discovered in the archives of Salamina, documents showing that experiments on the application of steam to navigation were made at Barcelona as long ago as 1543, by a naval officer named Blasco de Garray. These experiments were made in the presence of Charles V., who, although the idea was not adopted by the Government, made the inventor a present of a considerable sum of money.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S STUD.—The Duke of Beaufort having determined to reduce his extensive hunting and racing establishment after the Newmarket meeting, a large draft of his grace's horses were brought up from the paddocks at Badminton, and sold by auction on Monday at Tattersall's. There was scarcely any competition, and the horses generally were knocked down at low prices; the highest sum realised by one animal was his grace's valuable hunter Masquerade, which fetched 125 guineas.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.—For a tablet or picture of smaller volume, in my judgment the most excellent is that of Queen Elizabeth—a princess that, if Plutarch were now alive to write lives by parallels, would trouble him, I think, to find for her a parallel among women. This lady was endued with learning in her sex singular, and rare even among masculine princes; whether we speak of learning, of language, or of science modern or ancient, divinity, or humanity; and unto the very last year of her life she accustomed to appoint set hours for reading, scarcely any young student in a University more daily or more duly. As for her government, I assure myself I shall not exceed if I do affirm that this part of the island never had forty-five years of better times; and yet not through the calmness of the season, but through the wisdom of her regimen. For if there be considered on the one side the truth of the religion established; the constant peace and serenity; the good administration of justice; the temperate use of the prerogative, not slackened nor much strained; the flourishing state of learning, sortable to so excellent a patroness; the convenient estate of wealth and means, both of crown and subject; the habit of obedience and the moderation of discontent: and there be considered on the other side the difference of religion, the troubles of neighbour countries, the ambition of Spain, and opposition of Rome; and then that she was solitary and of herself: these things, I say, considered, as I could not have chosen an instance so recent and so proper, so I suppose I could not have chosen one more remarkable and eminent, to the purpose now in hand, which is concerning the conjunction of learning in the prince with felicity in the people.—*Lord Bacon.*

THE MOCKING BIRD.—This bird seats himself on some tree, where the greatest variety of all sorts of birds dwell, and makes it his business to mock and disappoint them; hence his common name of mocking bird. Having seated himself in a proper place, he listens in profound silence to the songs of the several sorts of birds around him. In the vernal season he makes the love-call of a female of some near neighbour, with heart-stirring melody, until the males come in flocks, to carass their beloved mate; when lo! no such lovely bird is there; they find instead of the lovely fair one, a homely brown thrush. Having succeeded in imposing on one species, he proceeds to play off similar tricks upon trave lers, and continues to play until he is satisfied with his own mischief, and his neighbour's disappointments. When the other birds have young ones, he watches their nests, until the parents have left them in quest of food, when, seating himself near the domiciles, he imitates the scream of the hawk, or some other bird of prey. If the parents heed the scream, and come home, very well; but if not heeded by them, he proceeds to imitate the voice of the young ones in the utmost agony and distress; he utters their shrill cry and dying groan, when the affrighted and afflicted parents come flying with the utmost haste and trepidation to relieve their suffering dying young ones; but, behold, no one is near them, except the innocent, the plain, the honest and candid Mr. Thrush (the mocking bird), who retires as if laughing in his sleeve at the trick which he has played off upon the parents.—In the evening, after the birds have reared their young ones, and when all join to raise their several hymns of praise, the thrush seats himself in the woodland orchestra, and begins by singing in succession the notes and songs of all the birds around him, beating all of them, in using their own notes and singing their own songs. Having thus, as he supposes, carried off the prize in this musical contest, he prepares for his finale, by taking his seat on the topmost end of the highest bough of the loftiest tree, standing in the highest ground in all the grove, and there he commences to sing his own clear notes, and his own most delightful songs. At times, his wings are expanded, his neck is extended, every feather of his whole body quivers with his exertion of limb, and his soul is exerted to its utmost power to produce the most perfect melody that was ever heard in the woods of Ohio. He continues his own delightful music until after all the other birds are silent and still, so that his own song is the only one then heard in the grove, far and wide, all around him, for a long time.—*Buckingham's America.*

MY OLD COMPANIONS.

My heart has yearned, like other hearts,
With all the fervour Youth imparts;
And all the warmth that Feeling lends,
Has freely cherished "troops of friends."
A change has passed o'er them and me,
We are not as we used to be;
My heart, like many another heart,
Sees old companions all depart.

I mark the names of more than one,
But read them on the cold white stone;
And steps that followed where mine led,
Now on the far-off desert tread;
The world has warped some souls away
That once were honest as the day;
Some dead—some wandering—some untrue—
Oh! old companions, faithful still.

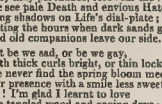
But there are green trees on the hill,
And blue flags sweeping o'er the rill;
And there are daises peeping out,
And dog-roses blossoms round sto-t.
There are my friends "long, long ago,"
The first bright friends I sought to know
And yet ye come—rove where I will,
My old companions, faithful still.

And there are sunbeams, rich and fair,
As cheering as they ever were;
And there are fresh winds playing nigh,
As freely as in time gone by;
The birds are singing as of yore,
The waves yet ripple to the shore;
Howe'er I feel, where'er I range,
These old companions never change.

I'm glad I learnt to love the things
That fortune neither rends nor brings;
I'm glad my spirit learnt to prize
The smiling face of sunny skies;
'Twas well I clasped with doting hand
The balmy wild flowers of the land;
For still ye live in friendship sure,
My old companions bright and pure.

Though strong may be the ties we make,
The strongest mortal tie may break;
Though round the lips that love us now
They may perchance, forswear the vow.
We see pale Death and envious Hate,
Fling shadows on Life's dial-plate;
Noting the hours as swords that glide,
And old companions leave our side.

But be we sad, or be we gay,
With thick curls bright, or thin locks grey,
We never find the spring bloom meet
Our presence with a smile less sweet.
Oh! I'm glad I learnt to love
The tangled wood and cooing dove;
For these will be, in good or ill,
My old companions, changeless still.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—WEDNESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor did not sit in his court, his lordship being obliged to attend the Privy Council held at Windsor.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—WEDNESDAY).

(Before the Vice-Chancellor of England.)

His honour resumed his sittings at Westminster with the usual formalities, after the long vacation.

BISHOP *v.* WAKEFIELD.

Mr. Metcalfe obtained an order of commitment for breach of an injunction, unless cause shown within a week. The injunction was granted some time ago, restraining the defendants, their workmen, and agents, from making a canal near Nottingham, over the plaintiff's lands.

No other case of the slightest public importance occured.

ROLLS COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

This being the first day of Michaelmas term, the Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale) took his seat upon the bench shortly before two o'clock.

SPARKS *v.* THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BANKING COMPANY.

This cause, which had been part heard on the previous day, was resumed on Thursday, after some unopposed motions and petitions had been disposed of. The application was on behalf of Mr. Henry Sparks, late of the banking company of Sparks and Co., of Exeter, for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Mr. Deny, who is registrar and public officer of the Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, from issuing execution on a verdict obtained against the plaintiff in the Court of Queen's Bench, for upwards of £2000; also to restrain the said officer from proceeding in a suit to recover another sum of £18,841, mentioned in the pleadings. Lord Langdale, after hearing the arguments on both sides, recapitulated the facts, and concluded by granting the injunction as prayed.

The other courts of law were occupied during the day with motions for new trials, which were of no public interest.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—WEDNESDAY.

The Judges who took their seats in the full court for this term were Lord Denman, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Justice Wightman.

THE QUEEN *v.* THE MAYOR AND BURGESSES OF STAMFORD.

Mr. Waddington moved for a rule to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue to command the defendants to assess the compensation due to Mr. Torkington, for his loss of the office of clerk of the peace of the borough of Stamford, of which he had been deprived by the operation of the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act. The affidavits on which the motion was founded set forth that Mr. Torkington had been appointed in 1806 the deputy to the gentleman who executed the offices of town-clerk and clerk of the peace of the borough, and had performed the duties of such offices from that year to the year 1829 at which time he succeeded as principal. On the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act he was re-appointed to the office of town-clerk; but in consequence of the provisions of one of the sections of the act, which prevented the two offices being filled by one person, he had lost his situation as clerk of the peace. He had applied to the corporation for compensation, but this had been refused; he had then appealed to the Lords of the Treasury, who had refused his application on the ground that, according to the recent decision of this court, they had no jurisdiction to declare the right of any person to compensation, but could merely settle the amount after his right had been admitted by the corporation, or had been declared by this court. Under these circumstances, he now applied to the court, and asked it to declare his right to compensation, which he humbly conceived was fully established by the Bridgwater case, where the circumstances were as nearly similar as possible to the present. If his right was declared, he could then apply to the Lords of the Treasury to settle the amount of the compensation.—The court granted the rule.

BAIL COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Patteson.)

This being the first day of term his lordship did not take his seat until after one o'clock. He sat for a short time, and disposed of a few motions relative to points of practice, none of which were of any public interest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—WEDNESDAY.

(Sittings in Banco.)

Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Justice Erskine, and Mr. Justice Maule took their seats on the bench shortly after one o'clock. Their lordships sat until two o'clock, when the court was adjourned.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—WEDNESDAY.

The barons took their seats on the bench this day at an earlier hour than is usual on the first day of term, in consequence of the departure of the Lord Chancellor for Windsor. The court was occupied during the greater part of its sitting in hearing applications for new trials in cases tried on the circuits.

ARCHES COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Sir H. J. Fust.)

This being the first day of term, the session was opened with the usual formalities.

CLOWES *v.* JONES, FALSELY CALLED CLOWES.

This suit was brought by Mr. Clowes for a nullity of marriage, on the ground of alleged fraud as to the maiden name of his wife. It appears that the wife was the kept mistress of Mr Clowes for some time before the marriage took place; that her real name was Harriet Jones; that she subsequently changed her name more than once; that, in order to induce Mr. Clowes to marry her, she represented to him that she was a natural daughter of Admiral Terry, was niece to Lady Somerset, and was connected in blood with other high families. The libel now offered on behalf of the husband pleaded that as Miss Jones, falsely called Clowes, had given her right name as Emeline Harriet Jeraldine Terry, the marriage was illegal; and he prayed the court to admit the libel, which in effect would be tantamount to a declaration that the marriage was null and void. The age of the lady at the time the marriage was solemnized was 16, and that of the husband 21.—Dr. Addams, with whom was Dr. Jenner, appeared for the wife; and her Majesty's Advocate and Dr. Harding for the husband.—Sir H. J. Fust said, the present question was as to the admissibility of a libel in a suit of nullity of marriage. The parties were married in the month of February, 1841, and by license, at St Mark's, Kennington. The husband was, at the time the license was applied for, a bachelor, and he took the usual oath that there was no lawful impediment to the marriage. The license was granted, and the marriage was solemnized. The man intended to marry the person he did marry. There might be a fraud as to the name, but not as to the person. There was no consanguinity, or other legal cause to render the fact of marriage illegal. The court could not, upon any of the principles heretofore acknowledged, hold this to be a void marriage. But it was said that Mr. Clowes would not have married if he had known that the female was not connected with the high families she had named. A license had been obtained by the husband himself—the license being a dispensation from the necessity of having the banns called, and a marriage celebrated as the present had been ought not to be set aside. By the New Marriage Act, both parties must be cognisant of the fraud. The court was, therefore, of opicion that there were no circumstances in this case so materially to distinguish it from that of "Cope and Burt," and that the facts could not render the marriage null and void. The court, therefore, saw no use in admitting the libel, as, if all the statements in it were proved, it could not declare the marriage null and void. The libel, therefore, must be rejected.

[The above decision, we opine, will apply to the case of Mr. Woolley, generally known as the Bristol hoax cake.]

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Common Sergeant.)

MONDAY.—*John Wilkes Gower*, a genteel and respectable appearance, was indicted for unlawfully and feloniously marrying one Elizabeth Bridge, his wife by a previous marriage being then alive.—The prosecutrix, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, briefly stated to the court the history of her courtship and of her marriage with the prisoner. The prisoner had always represented himself as a single man; but upon inquiry it turned out that he had a wife living. The certificates of both marriages were produced, and a witness was examined that the prisoner's first wife is now alive.—The Common Sergeant having summed up the evidence briefly, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—It was then proved that the prisoner had been convicted at an assizes upon a young female, and had been imprisoned in the Penitentiary.—The Common Sergeant, after pointing out to the prisoner the cruel nature of his offence, sentenced him to be transported for seven years.

Amelia King, aged 17, and *Agnes*, her sister, 18, were indicted upon two charges of stealing wearing apparel from Mary Moss and Elizabeth Greenway; and *Mary King*, aged 42, was charged with feloniously receiving the said property from her children, well knowing it to have been stolen.—The prisoners were all convicted, and the Common Sergeant told the elder prisoner that he feared that she had instigated her daughters to commit the robbery. But that been proved she would have been transported. The sentence upon Agnes was, that she be imprisoned in the House of Correction at Brixton for three months, and that Amelia, and Mary her mother, be kept to hard labour in the same gaol for one year.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bullock, Alderman J. Johnson, &c.)

James Gosbell, *Edmund Smith*, and *Frederick Shackleford*, were indicted, together with *Robert W. Beaumont*, *Robert Beaumont*, *Charles Sydney Smith*, and *John Lewis Batcelor* (not in custody), for conspiring to obtain goods of various warehousemen in the City, with intent to cheat and defraud them thereof. After a long trial, the prisoners were all found Guilty. Shackleford was sentenced to twelvemonths imprisonment. Judgment on the others was respited.

OLD COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Erskine.)

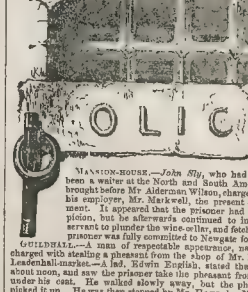
Monday morning the court was crowded to excess at an early hour, doubtless for the purpose of hearing the disgusting details of the case of the woman *Alice Lowe*, who stood indicted for stealing, at the parish of Paddington, two miniatures, three gold snuff-boxes, a gold toothpick, a smelling-bottle, and a variety of other articles, the property of Lodge Reymond, Viscount Frankfort, Baron Montmorency.—Mr Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution. Mr. Adolphus appeared for the defence.—Lord Frankfort was the principal witness for the prosecution, and detailed, with the most shameless effrontery, a history of iniquitous and abandoned depravity, in which the unfortunate prisoner at the bar, and her "noble" prosecutor, were the principal actors. In accordance with our pledge to the public, we decline defiling our columns with the particulars of this profligate case—the more especially as a few months ago we had occasion to bring, by his conduct, disgrace upon the peerage. We cannot better conclude our notice of this affair than by quoting the following from the *Morning Post*, which completely expresses our sentiments on the subject.—"With the result of the trial of Alice Lowe nobody, we apprehend, can be dissatisfied; nor in any honourable or manly mind can there lurk the slightest sympathy with the noble prosecutor in this revolting case. Yet we confess that the expression of a degree of sympathy manifested towards the defendant is to us a subject of regret. It really seems to be forgotten that the vices of Lord Frankfort, however disgusting or outrageous, cannot in the slightest manner serve as that defendant's excuse for the vices of the defendant into virtues, and of entitling her to the applause of the world. When we read of decent-looking people struggling to shake hands with the acquitted woman, and exclaiming, "God bless you, my girl!" we recognise, with much pain, an exhibition of French, and a repudiation of English, sentiment and manners."

(Before Mr. Justice Maule.)

TUESDAY.—*Edward Bannister* and *John Campbell*, the prisoners who were tried and acquitted the previous week of having in their possession one hundred £500 forged bank-notes, knowing them to be forged, were again placed at the bar this morning on a second indictment, charging them with having a forged copperplate in their possession.—The prisoners pleaded Guilty to this indictment. They were sentenced to pay a fine of 1*s*, and be discharged.

MANSLAUGHTER.—SPEEDY JUSTICE.—*John Heskett* was indicted for having caused the death of Thomas Waiding, on Tuesday last. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner and deceased resided at Camberwell; that on Tuesday last (this day week) they had a violent quarrel, which ended in a pugilistic contest, in the course of which deceased received such severe injury, from blows inflicted by the prisoner, that he never spoke afterwards—and in a short time he died. It did not appear which of the parties proposed to fight, or which of them gave the first blow. A surgeon deposed that the cause of death was from violent injuries on the head and body.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—The Court sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment.

A special session of the above court was held on Wednesday, pursuant to the provisions of the Central Criminal Court Act, for the purpose of fixing the days for holding the sessions for the ensuing year. Shortly after eleven o'clock a number of learned judges entered the court, when they at once proceeded to assign the periods for holding the sessions.



MANSION-HOUSE.—*John Sly*, who had for a considerable time been a waiter at the North and South American Coffee-house, was brought before Mr Alderman Wilson, charged with having plundered his employer, Mr. Markwell, the present owner of that establishment. It appeared that Mr. Howard.—Mr Howard stated that a good deal of poultry was stolen.—The prisoner cried bitterly, and threw himself on the mercy of Mr. Howard and the alderman. He had never done such a thing before, and was surprised that he had given way to the impulse of the instant. He fell upon his knees and entreated forgiveness.—Mr. Howard recommended him to mercy. He had read the letters found in his possession, which were from different persons, couched in terms of respect, and promising to help him to some employment, if any opportunity offered.—Mr. Alderman Gibbs remanded the prisoner, that inquiry might be made into his character.

GUILDHALL.—A man of respectable appearance, named *James Smith*, was charged with stealing a pheasant from the shop of Mr. Howard, a poulterer, in Leadenhall-market.—A lad, Edwin English, stated that he was in the room at about noon, and saw the prisoner take the pheasant from the board, and put it under his coat. He walked leisurely away, but the pheasant dropped, and he picked it up. He was then stopped by Mr. Howard.—Mr Howard stated that a good deal of poultry was stolen.—The prisoner cried bitterly, and threw himself on the mercy of Mr. Howard and the alderman. He had never done such a thing before, and was surprised that he had given way to the impulse of the instant. He fell upon his knees and entreated forgiveness.—Mr. Howard recommended him to mercy. He had read the letters found in his possession, which were from different persons, couched in terms of respect, and promising to help him to some employment, if any opportunity offered.—Mr. Alderman Gibbs remanded the prisoner, that inquiry might be made into his character.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A singular case, the first of the kind which has been brought before a police-magistrate, was heard by Mr. Hardwick.—Captain *Archibald Douglas*, of the 80th Madras Infantry, was placed at the bar on a charge of being a deserter from that regiment.—Mr. Clarkson attended for the prosecution (the Hon. East India Company).—The Governor's despatches were handed in and authenticated by Mr. Mill.. from which it appeared that the defendant had obtained leave of absence until the 23rd of March next for the purpose of going to the Neilgherry Hills, but instead of doing so he came to England, passing by the name of Jackson.—Mr. Chambers (who appeared for the accused) said, as soon might the magistrate commit a person who had leave to go to Manchester, and who by chance went to Birmingham, as commit his client for desertion. It might happen that an officer had leave to go to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, but rather chose to remain at sea or go to Madeira.—was such officer, if he returned in time, to be arraigned as a deserter, and after being sent to prison, submitted to the tender mercies of the East India Company or the Secretary at War? He should dissent from this, and press for a remand, and the production of all the documents.—Mr. Clarkson observed, that, if the defendant was committed, his learned friend could apply for a writ of habeas corpus.—Mr. Chambers: Yes. and before I can get that he may be on his passage to India.—It was ultimately agreed that the defendant (bail being refused) should be remanded until Friday.—Inspector Hughes, of the A division, then proved *pro forma*, that he took the prisoner into custody on Saturday afternoon at 203, Piccadilly, and that he then acknowledged his name was Captain Archibald Douglas.

THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY.—*Mary Ann Jameson*, *Mary Ann Smith*, *Ann Giles*, *Caroline Johnson*, and *Mary Holcombe*, five elderly women, were brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with having begged from, and otherwise importuned for money, Mr. Samuel Rogers, of St. James's-place, an elderly gentleman well known in the poetical world.—Horsford, one of the Mendicity Society's constables, said he watched the proceedings of the defendants for nearly an hour. He saw them surround the old gentleman and solicit h'm for money. Mr. Rogers tried to avoid them, but they followed him to a club-house in Waterloo-place, waiting until he again made his appearance. When Mr. Rogers came out they renewed their importunities, and as it was quite evident their object was to extort money, either through the fear or compassion of the old gentleman, he got the assistance of another constable and succeeded in taking all five into custody.—A police constable corroborated Horsford's statement, and added that one of the defendants was so violent that the old gentleman, to get rid of her, was obliged to inflict "a poke on her stomach with his umbrella."—Mr. Hardwick asked Jameson what she meant by the conduct imputed to her?—Jameson said she had been intimately acquainted with Mr. Rogers for forty years. Mr. Rogers, in consideration, had settled upon her an annuity of 10*s*. a week for life. It was, therefore, very unlikely she should have acted in the way described by the constable.—Mary Ann Smith gave the magistrate to understand that when but a mere child Mr. Rogers became intimate with her. Mr. Rogers had frequently given her money, and if the magistrate caused him to attend he would not deny it.—The other three women made various excuses, none of them, however, claimed any acquaintance with Mr. Rogers.—Mr. Hardwick said that the practices of these women had grown to such a height that he was determined to put a stop to them. He should, on this occasion, send all five to the House of Correction for one month, with this caution, that if brought before him again he should make the term of imprisonment three months with hard labour.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A CHELSEA PENSIONER.—*Robert Wilkinson*, an indoor-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, was brought to this court in custody of police-constable Webster Jones, 50 B, charged with feloniously assaulting Sarah Williamson, his wife, by striking her on the head with a poker, whereby he had placed her life in imminent danger. The magistrate, Mr Burrell, was made acquainted with the nature of the charge, and having ascertained from the house-surgeon of St. George's Hospital, where the prisoner's wife lay, that she was not likely to survive beyond a couple of hours, he required to that institution being examined by the chief clerk, for the purpose of taking her depositions. On his return to the police-office, he remanded the prisoner for a week.

UNION-HALL.—*Thomas Sturgeon*, a man in a deplorable state of destitution, was charged with breaking a gas-lamp, for the purpose of being committed to gaol.—A policeman said that the defendant called at the station-house, and wanted admission, saying that he was exhausted for want of food, and wandering about the streets. He was informed that his request could not be complied with, for if it was, the station-house would not be sufficiently capacious to hold persons charged with offences. He was then advised to go to the workhouse, but he said that they would not give him a bit of bread and cheese, and a night's lodging on the straw, unless he consented to work for four hours breaking stones, and that he would gladly consent to do the work if he was able; but that, owing to disease brought on by starvation, he was unable to do so, and therefore was turned away from the gate. The defendant then left the station-house, and finding that he met with a refusal there, broke a lamp in the sight of the policeman, who accordingly took him into custody.—After this pitiful tale the defendant was committed for four days to gaol, and then to be passed; for which he expressed his gratitude.

James Mullett, the son of a respectable auctioneer, was charged with the following robberies:—It appeared that the prisoner had absconded from his father's residence, taking with him some property; and having kept away as soon as he expended what he had, he engaged a lodging, in which other young men were, and got up in the night and earned off their clothes. He subsequently went to other lodginghouses, and committed similar depredations, until he was at length taken into custody, when several of the articles he had possessed himself of in the way described were found upon him. In the course of the examination it appeared that the prisoner had for a considerable length of time contracted dishonest habits, although his parents, who are highly respectable, had done everything in their power to cure his propensity for theft. He had also suffered former imprisonment in the House of Correction, where he had undergone the strict discipline of the seal, without its tending to improve his habits.—The magistrate said that it was quite useless to inflict summary punishment on such a hardened offender, and therefore committed him for trial.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT HOUNSLOW.—For some days past considerable excitement has existed throughout the neighbourhood of Hounslow, in consequence of the circulation of a report that, at the recent assemblage of the 8th Hussars (now quartered at Hounslow Barracks) for manœuvring on the review-ground on Hounslow-heath, one of the privates of the regiment had fired ball cartridge instead of blank cartridge, and that several persons had, in consequence, while pursuing their daily occupations in the fields &c., most miraculously escaped being shot. Upon enquiry, the rumour turns out to be perfectly correct. One man was arrested on suspicion, but afterwards liberated for want of sufficient proof to criminate him. It is said that during the firing one of the sergeant-majors was heard to say, "There goes a shot," and by some persons it is considered that the shots were intended for one of the officers, but upon what grounds such a suspicion is entertained have not transpired.

An adjourned meeting of the letter-press printers was held on Wednesday, in Bell-yard, Temple-bar, which was attended by upwards of 150 of the unemployed compositors of London and Westminster, in order to take into consideration the present depressed state of the trade, when a resolution was passed to the effect, that the unexampled distress which prevails among the unemployed letter-press printers of the metropolis, through laxity of business, compelled the promoters of a subscription for their relief to call the trade together, in order to effect the objects which they have in view, and to use their utmost exertions to promote their interests generally.

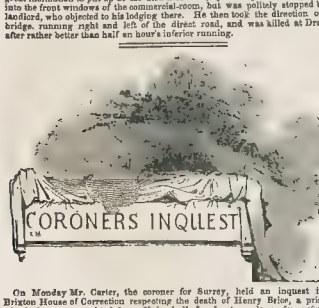
It would appear that the disturbances amongst operatives are not confined to this country, for the *Journal de Rouen*, of the 30th ult., states, that the operatives were employed at the manufactories of Ducourt, near Bernay, assembled on the 28th ult. in considerable numbers, and demanded of the sub-prefect an increase of wages. Finally it is stated that their remonstrances became so violent, that the prefect was obliged to order the gendarmerie to charge the people, in which operation several were wounded.

CURRAN'S FIRST PATRON.—"Allow me, gentlemen," said Curran one evening to a large party, "to give you a sentiment." When a boy, I was one morning playing at marbles in the village of Ball Alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gaily round, when suddenly among us appeared a stranger of remarkable and very genteel aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage. He was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see) perhaps rose upon his memory. Heaven bless him! I see his fine form, at a distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little Ball Alley in the day of my childhood. His name was Boyse; he was the Rector of Newmarket. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning, and full of waggery—thinking everything that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities, every one was welcome to share of them, and I had plenty to spare, after having freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me to go home with him. I learned from Boyse my alphabet and my grammar, and the rudiments of my classics. He taught me all he could, and he then sent me to school at Middleton. In short, he made me a man. I recollect it was about thirty-five years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and had a seat in Parliament, on my return one day from the court, I found at my old gentleman seated alone in my drawing-room, his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. I turned round—it was my friend of Ball Alley. I rushed instinctively into his arms and burst into tears; words cannot describe the scene which followed. "You are right, sir, you are right. The chimney-piece is yours—the pictures are yours—the house is yours——you gave me all I have—my friend—my benefactor!" He dined with me; and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his fine blue eye when he saw poor little Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons to a Right Honourable. Poor Boyse! he is gone; and no suitor had a longer deposit of practical benevolence in the court above. This is his wine—let us drink to his memory.—*Curran's Life.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A first-rate pedestrian match, which drew together upwards of a thousand spectators, took place the other day in the Wandsworth road. It was a six mile race for £10 a side, between Samuel East and John Pitch, two men who, although termed novices, have before required some celebrity. At a quarter past three the start took place. East took the lead in going off, and maintained it in the most gallant style, never giving his opponent a shadow of chance, and winning without being in the slightest degree distressed, by nearly half a mile. He accomplished the distance in fifty-five minutes and a few seconds, and exhibited in his style of walking considerable freedom and excellence.

HER MAJESTY'S BUCKHOUNDS.—The first public meet of her Majesty's stag-hounds this season took place on Tuesday at Salthill, when the Earl of Rosslyn, the noble master of the hunt, and a numerous field, assembled at half-past eleven o'clock. The deer was uncarted in a field adjoining Langley-lane, crossed the rail-road bridge, and made for Slough; passed through the village, and astonished two persons by leaping over their heads; showed a great inclination to put up at the Red Lion Inn, by making an attempt to leap into the front windows of the commercial-room, but was politely stopped by the landlord, who objected to his lodging there. He then took the direction of Uxbridge, running right and left of the direct road, and was killed at Drayton, after rather better than half an hour's inferior running.



On Monday Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, held an inquest in the Brixton House of Correction respecting the death of Henry Brior, a prisoner, who had been committed from Union-hall for fourteen days, for refractory conduct in the Newington Workhouse. It appeared the deceased was one of those who would not work after breakfast, but preferred, as soon as that meal was over, taking a walk to some other place for the same purpose. By lying about in the open air and damp he had greatly impaired his health and constitution, and was ill when admitted; and, although every attention was paid to him, he got worse, and expired. Such was the brief history of the wretched man as given in evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

EXHUMATION OF HUMAN BONES.—The men engaged in digging up that part of Oxford-street formerly known as Oxford-road, threw up, a few days ago, two skulls, and other bones belonging to the human species; but they were in such a decayed state that Mr. Coroner Higgs, after consulting with the authorities, declined holding an inquest upon them, as it would be impossible to say how the persons to whom they belonged came by their death. The general supposition is, that where they were found formed a portion of one of the old metropolitan burial-places. The bones were ordered to be deposited in the parish churchyard.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Caledonian Tavern, Stoke Newington, on view of the body of Henry Williams, 19 years of age. Mr. William Greenfield, plasterer, stated that on Saturday afternoon the deceased was at work at some new houses in Wellington-street, Stoke Newington, and had ascended a scaffold-pole, for the purpose of untying one of the cords, when he suddenly missed his hold, and fell to the ground. The deceased expired almost immediately. Verdict —"Accidental death."

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—On Wednesday night an inquest was taken before Mr. Higgs, on the body of Thomas Kember, aged 48 years, who was found floating in the river at the bottom of Strand lane. He appeared to have been in the water about four or five hours. Joseph Burrowdale, 14, Fludyer-street, Westminster, said that the deceased had been in the habit of visiting him every day for the last two months. The last time he saw him alive was on Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, when he left witness at Whitehall, saying, at the time, that he would get home and set to bed, as he had to be up early in the morning.—By the Coroner: He was rather fresh at the time.—Verdict, "Found drowned; but by what means there was no evidence to show."

THE CHAUNT OF DEATH.

"I am not of earth, but spirit born,
Yet the wide world owns my sway;
Its pomp and its might I laugh to scorn,
For all must t my will obey.
I visit the halls of dazzling light,
Enter the loftiest domes,
And all is anguish and all is night,
Where the King of Terror comes.

"I reign o'er the waves of the mighty deep—
I ride on the stormy wind—
On every shore where breakers sweep,
My ruthless track you find.
I soar on the wings of the pestilence—
Am heard in the tempest crash—
And when earth is veiled in gloom intense,
I sail in the lightning's flash.

"Yet oft in loveliest guise I dwell,—
On the light of the clear blue eye,
On the blooming cheek set I my spell,—
They wither—decay and die.
And often I lurk in the night-winds sigh,
And steal in the youthful breast,—
And gently, calmly, and silently,
Doth that spirit sink to rest.

"And I smile as I mark the youthful brow
Bent over the midnight page,
And list the fond enthusiast's vow
At the shrine of Bard and Sage,
When I have doomed him to sure decay,
And know, while his boys are green,
That his toil-worn frame shall pass away
From earth, and 'no more be seen.'

I care not for pomp or glittering crown,
Serf and Lord are alike to me—
For the mightiest king must bow him down
To a mightier king than he.
I speak! and the loftiest head must bend,
From creation's earliest dawn
I have reigned, and my reign shall only end
With the last of Woman born.

"All things of earth—of air—of sky—
Must yield them unto me,
And the vast and glittering worlds on high
Shall my parting conquest be;
For the Heavens shall melt and pass away
Ere the work of death be done,
And the Sun himself shall see decay
Ere my earthly race be run.

"The universe with my fame hath rung
Since my banner I unfurled,
And my parting requiem shall be sung
'Mid the ruins of a world.
Lord over all with life and breath!
The same triumphant crime
That sounds the dirge of the monarch, Death,
Must sound the knell of Time."

THE GOOD LIFE—LONG LIFE.

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk doth make man better be—
Or standing long an oak three hundred years
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere;
A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May.
Although it fall and die that night,
It was the plant and flower of light.
In small proportions we just beauties see,
And in short measures life may perfect be.

BEN JONSON.

SALT AS MANURE

Amongst the many manures strongly recommended to farmers, few are more highly lauded than common salt; which, it is stated, supplies to crops all that they require, being at the same time the cheapest, most effectual, and most universal of all known manures. As to the practical evidence, on which such assertions are based, I will say nothing; well authenticated facts are always valuable, and we may form our own conclusions from them; the advocates of salt as a manure, are, however, not satisfied with stating simple facts respecting its use, but theorise as to the probable manner in which it may act, and endeavour to prove by those theories, its excellence as a manure. Two chemical reasons are advanced to prove the value of common salt as a fertiliser. It is stated that salt fixes ammonia; and secondly, that when decomposed by ammonia, alkali is set free, which greatly increases the fertility of the soil.

There can be no doubt that in some situations, on particular soils, and applied to particular crops, salt in moderate quantity is an excellent manure—abundant evidence of this is given in the writings of those who have studied the effects of manures; but at the same time there are many cases in which its application has done no good, and indeed sometimes produced evil effects. In many cases, no doubt these effects were the result of too large an application of salt, whilst in others the nature of the soil was such as to render the salt of no value.

When very strong solutions of common salt and carbonate of ammonia are mixed at low temperatures, they slowly and imperfectly decompose each other, and a quantity of bi-carbonate of soda and muriate of ammonia are formed, whilst a portion of ammonia is set free. The bi-carbonate of soda being almost insoluble in the solution of muriate of ammonia, may be separated and obtained pure, whilst the muriate of ammonia may be obtained by evaporating the solution and separating it from undecomposed common salt, and free ammonia. If, in place of separating the two substances, a quantity of water is added, the bi-carbonate of soda dissolves, and the two salts re-decompose each other, common salt and carbonate of ammonia being formed. In the same way, if solution of carbonate or bi-carbonate of soda be mixed with solution of muriate of ammonia, they mutually decompose each other, and form carbonate of ammonia and common salt.

It is perfectly true that very strong solutions of bi-carbonate of ammonia and common salt decompose each other, and that common carbonate of ammonia decomposes solution of salt, when carbonate acid is passed through it; but it is equally true that this only holds good when the solutions are concentrated; if dilute, no such change takes place. When salt is employed as manure it is exposed to the action of a very dilute solution of carbonate of ammonia, for dew and rain-water contain a minute quantity of that salt; under these circumstances it is not to be expected that the salt will be decomposed; and it is not reasonable to compare what takes place in strong solutions in close vessels, with what takes place in the open air with abundance of water. We can only compare the action of rain-water on salt, to the action of very dilute solution of salt, and carbonate of ammonia, and such solutions do not decompose each other. Although chemical facts are certainly against the decomposition of salt by carbonate of ammonia, or the fixation of ammonia by common salt, yet this in no way diminishes the value of salt applied as manure.

The English, French, and Austrian ambassadors have protested against the decision of the Porte in the Turkish question.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN, BELGIAN PACKET.—It is with heartfelt pleasure we announce to our readers the safe arrival of the above steamer at Cowes, at three o'clock on Thursday morning. The most dreadful apprehensions for her safety prevailed in the City since Monday last, as she was then more than ten days beyond her usual time, and no one knew how to account for the delay, except by attributing it to some such fatal disaster as that which must have befallen the President. The British Queen left New York on the 7th ult. for Southampton and Antwerp, with the royal mail steamer Columbia, from Boston and Halifax, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, sailed as much as nine days later in the month, viz., on the 16th ult., from Boston, nothing was heard of her until the present announcement. She had on board as passengers, Messrs. L. Goldschmidt, Merian, and Richards, of New York; Messrs. Woodhouse, Stevens, David H. Mount, and Stroebel, of Philadelphia; Messrs. Thomas Morgan, James Crassons, and William Crossley, of England; H. Keenan, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Mr. G. Ettinger, of Germany. The following is the express from Cowes. "Cowes, Nov. 3.—The British Queen arrived here at three o'clock this morning. Owing to the state of the weather, the captain put into Fayal, and remained there five days. She brought five bags of letters and six passengers. The West India steamer Medway arrived at Fayal as the British Queen left that place, and is expected at Southampton this evening. The mails and English passengers will reach Southampton at ten o'clock this morning, and London at two in the afternoon. One of the British Queen's passengers refused to come home in her from Fayal, through fear, and took his passage in the West India steamer.

SNUFFERS.—The luxury of snuffers is a more modern invention than many persons suppose. Miss Strickland in enumerating the presents made to "Mary, first Queen regnant of England," mentions "the Duke of Norfolk a pair of silver snuffers," and thereon she mentions the following curious note —The use of snuffers at this era (1500), is a proof that England has surpassed other nations in luxury, although there was great need of improvement in manners and customs. In the northern countries the use of snuffers was not comprehended for centuries afterwards. King Gustavus Adolphus replied to one of his officers, who declared "that he never knew what fear was," "then you never snuffed a candle," meaning with his fingers. The delicate way of trimming the Duke of Holstein's candles forms a laughable passage in Baumer's Collections; and even in the beginning of the present century a Swedish officer, dining at an English gentleman's table, seized the snuffers, and after curiously examining them, snuffed the candles with his fingers, and carefully gathering up the snuff, shut it in the snuffers, commending the cleanliness of the English in providing such a receptacle.

MISERIES.—Haggling with a surly hackney coachman for sixpence, and after he has driven off about a quarter of an hour, recollecting that you have left a new umbrella in his coach.—Drying a long letter by the fire; holding it negligently in one hand behind you, whilst you are conversing with a friend in the room, turning round and perceiving it to be in flames.—In sharply turning a corner, coming in contact with a chimney-sweep, or, who impresses your white waistcoat and light-coloured breeches with very visible memorials of the *rencontre*.—Passing a narrow passage fresh painted.—Forced, by politeness, to quit a comfortable party, to attend a cross old maid to her lodgings, at a distance of two miles.—Wishing to wake early to be in time for a morning coach; waking, and upon looking at your watch, discovering that you had not wound it up.—Dreaming that you have wings and waking with a fit of the gout.—Endeavouring to make violent love under the table, and pressing the wrong foot.—Going with a party of pleasure on the water; while in the act of handing a lady into the boat, your foot slips, and tumble in up to your neck, dragging the affrighted fair one after you.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When I behold the evil and pestiferously-affected minds of Englishmen, I ponder and weigh the fruits of such corrupt minds—contempt, hatred, grudge, and malice against their king, magistrates, laws, orders, and politics—doubtless I cannot think but these men, as much as in them, conspire and work the destruction of this realm. For it can be no otherwise, but that as contempt of godly laws, and sedition among the people and subjects, of what degree soever they are, have wrought the destruction of other realms; so it must and can do no otherwise unto this realm. But what realm or kingdom soever will avoid these evils, let him promote the word of God to be truly and diligently preached and taught unto the subjects and members thereof. The want of it is the chief cause of sedition and trouble, as Solomon saith—"Where prophecy is wanting, the people are dissipated." Wherefore I cannot but wonder at the opinion and doctrine of such as say, a sermon once in a week, in a month, or a quarter a year, is sufficient for the people. Truly it is injuriously and evil spoken against the glory of God and salvation of the people.—*Bishop Hooper.*

A COFFEE-HOUSE AT DAMASCUS.—In this ancient city the coffee-houses claim particular notice. They are built on the bosom of a river, and supported by piles. The platform is raised only a few inches above the level of the stream. The roof is supported by slender rows of pillars, and it is quite open on every side; innumerable small seats cover the floor, and you take one of these and place it in the position you like best; the river, the surrounding banks of which are covered with wood, rushes rapidly by close to your feet. Near the coffee-houses are one or two cataracts several feet high, with few trees growing out of the river beside them; and the perpetual sound of their fall, and the coolness they spread around, are requisite luxuries in the sultry heat of the day. At night when the lamps, suspended from the slender pillars, are lighted, and Turks of different ranks, in all the varieties of their rich costume, cover the platform, just above the surface of the river (on which, and on its foaming waterfalls the moonlight rests, and the sound of music is heard), the Arabian Nights' enchantments seem realised.

POLITENESS.—This consists in an agreeable personal demeanour, and is founded upon the great rule of morality—do to another as you would have another do to you. We are apt to restrict this to the greater transactions of life. What I now propose is an observance of it in little things—in the everyday intercourse between man and man. I do not mean the arbitrary forms and ceremonies of mere fashionable life, but I mean an habitual regard for the feelings of others, and those looks and actions which spring from such a feeling. We have no more right wantonly to wound the sensibility of another, than wantonly inflict wounds upon his body. We have no more right to steal away another's peace of mind, than to steal his visible and tangible property. In a moral point of view, as I said before, the one act is as wrong as the other. We have laws to protect money, lands, and merchandise; politeness is a code of delicate morals which would throw protection around the nicer and subtler feelings of the heart. Establish these in the minds of children; render them familiar by habit, easy by repetition. Teach a child to regard the feeling of his brothers, sisters, and playmates. If you see him attempt, by look, word, or deed, to inflict pain upon the sensitive bosom of his little playmates, interpose a decisive check. If you see him indifferent, careless, wanton in respect to the feelings of his companions, let him understand that it is an offence against parental authority. Teach him to mould all his feelings and manners so as to please and gratify those around him. Self-love, as before remarked, is the master passion, and selfishness unchecked is like to rule the heart, and obtrude its harsh features; through every look, and tone, and gesture. If we would be virtuous, we must repress selfishness. If we would be loved, we must learn to check its display. Politeness is a training which renders this easy. It teaches us, when tempted by selfishness to snatch at some proffered pleasure, to defer our own wishes to the claims of others. It not only hides, but it crushes those petty desires, whims and caprices, which, if indulged, deform the character, and, if diffused, would deprive society of its brightest charm. I would say then, teach *politeness* to children; teach it as a principle of duty, encourage its practice, that it may become a matter of habit. After sleep, let the family circle meet in the morning with kind salutation; let part to rest, let their last words be a fondly "Good night." Meeting or parting, let the different members of the household be accustomed to show a delicate regard to the wishes, tastes, and feelings of one another. Such a course is a powerful influence upon the heart itself, the source of all emotions. It will give charms to the countenance, which no other beauty can bestow: a sweetness to the voice, which is better than music; and a graciousness to the manner, which is the best letter of recommendation. Thus, while peace is promoted in the family, the children will be trained in those manners which are called *a good address*, and which will do more to ensure their success in life than any wealth you can bestow.—*Practical Education.*

THE DUCK.—In China, where these birds are kept in vast numbers, housed at nights in boats on the river, thousands are hatched by artificial means; the eggs are placed in tiers or boxes filled with sand, and subjected to the necessary degree of heat upon a floor of bricks. The ducklings are fed a mess of rice, fish, garbish or crabs, put in small pieces and mixed with rice. In about a fortnight they are able to shift for themselves, when they are placed under the guidance of an old step-mother, who leads them at stated times to feed, and from the boat in which they are kept, and which is moved about by the owner to places likely to afford a plentiful supply of food. It is curious to see how well a flock of three or four hundred ducks are trained to obey their master, for some thousands belonging to different boats will feed at large upon the same spot, and, on a signal given, follow their leader to their respective boats without a stranger being found amongst them.

Napoleon was as fairly beaten at Waterloo as Hannibal was at Zama. When Sir Walter Scott was at Paris, in 1815, he was permitted to ask, and he did ask the following questions, at his Grace's table, relating to Waterloo; and I repeat them as Sir Walter detailed them to me, at my own:—"Suppose, your Grace, Blucher had not come up?" The Duke replied, "I could have kept my ground till next morning." "Suppose Grouchy had come first?" "Blucher would have been close behind him." "But, let us suppose your Grace had been conquered?" "I could have taken my position in the forest of Soignies, and defied all till the Allies joined." "Was there any part of the day your Grace despaired?" "Never!" was the reply. This is the reply of the first in command. In 1833 the writer of this letter dined at Lord Palmerston's; on his right sat Lord Hill. As his lordship lived near the author he offered to set him down. When alone in the carriage with Lord Hill, remembering what Sir Walter had affirmed of the Duke's confidence, he said, "Was there any part of the day at Waterloo, my Lord, you ever despaired as to the result?" "Desponded!" replied Lord Hill, "Never! There never was the least panic; we had gained rather than lost ground, by the evening; no, there was not a moment I had the least doubt of the result." Thus, here are given from authentic sources, the opinions of the first and second in command; and even in the French army this ought to be something.

FRESH AIR AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.—In Dr. Reid's recently published work on ventilation, he adduces some very curious facts, to prove the effects and disadvantages of the free circulation of fresh air. Some of the disadvantages are, indeed, of a questionable character, since he asserts that improved ventilation sharpens the appetite, and makes a man much more hungry than he is in a vitiated atmosphere. Nay, he goes so far as to state that many of the popular discontents and "strikes" of workmen for higher wages may be attributed to the increase of their appetites by additional fresh air. This, indeed, formed little inducement in these times for improving the ventilation of the dwellings of the poor, who will not thank the government for making them more hungry, unless also prepared to satisfy their craving appetites. Air seems to be, by Dr. Reid's account, a very expensive luxury, for it produces thirst as well as hunger, and enables a man to drink four times his usual quantity of wine without knowing it. In proof of this the Doctor mentions a trick, or, as he calls it, "an experiment that he performed on a conclave of fifty philosophers at Edinburgh. He got them to assemble in a room fitted with his ventilating apparatus, and, after dinner, he plied them so bountiful with fresh air, which was sometimes perfumed with orange flowers, and sometimes with lavender, that the philosophers drank four times more wine than their host had provided for them, and it became necessary to send conveyances to and fro to supply the extra demand. The doctor says that this excess was not followed by any headache, nor were the men of science aware they had drank more than usual until the tavern keeper presented his bill!"

UN-BEAR-ABLE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

At the Kensington Police Court on Monday, just at the conclusion of business, a great bustle was heard in the passage, and in a moment the interior of the court was crowded to excess. It was soon ascertained that the hubbub was occasioned by the appearance of two Italians who had been exhibiting with a bear in the public streets. On the prisoners, whose names were stated to be *Antonio Cafferata* and *Louis Guerrero*, being brought into court, great alarm was manifested by the female part of the audience, at the sudden appearance amongst them of "Master Bruin," a brown bear of an enormously large size, who, however, was instantly ordered to be removed from the court.—Police constable Champion, T 82, deposed that about three o'clock that afternoon, while on duty at Hammersmith, his attention was called to the Mall by the water-side, where he found the prisoners exposing the bear for show. The place was crowded with people, and many persons, particularly ladies, were afraid to leave their houses from the formidable appearance of the bear while dancing.—Mr. Paynter said his horse had been frightened by the same bear at Wandsworth that morning, and he had a narrow escape of being thrown. The defendants could not be permitted to annoy the public in that manner.—Antonio, in broken English, said he had two children lying ill of a fever at Hounslow, and had only exhibited the bear to raise money to pay the doctor's bill.—Mr. Paynter said he would discharge the defendants that time, but if the bear was found again in the public streets he should give orders to the police to destroy it. Such exhibitions were a very serious public annoyance, horses not being used to see such animals in the streets. The defendants were then discharged.

FOOL-HARDINESS.—On Sunday evening, shortly before the arrival at Slough of the eight o'clock up-train from Maidenhead, a lad about 16 or 17 years of age, who had ridden from Maidenhead, having by some means managed to get into a second-class carriage without a ticket, clambered over the door of the carriage; and, after standing for a few seconds on the step, threw himself into the middle of the road. The train at this time, the speed having been slackened for the purpose of stopping at the Slough station, was proceeding at the rate of at least 20 miles an hour. The lad for the moment appeared somewhat stunned from the force with which he was impelled, but he almost immediately recovered himself, and climbing up the high embankment, started off across the fields towards Chalvey, and got clear away.

According to a Nuremberg paper, the war against Circassia is to be converted into a blockade.

MAIL-CART SNOWED UP.—In order to prove that winter in the north has come in like a "roaring lion," we need only mention that on Wednesday morning week the mail-cart which runs between the towns of Alston and Penrith, in Cumberland, by reason of the tempestuousness of the wind, and the great depth of snow, was completely drifted upon a bleak part of the road on Cross Fell.

STERLING PROBITY.—Last week the creditors of a firm (Mr. T. Nash) that failed in Chesham nearly thirty years since, paying 3s. 4d. in the pound, were summoned together by Messrs. T. W. and J. Nash, sons of the above, when each one received the remaining 16s. 8d. We hear that upwards of £1000 was paid away that day. One creditor received upwards of £300.

CANAL BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—It has been decreed by the Congress of New Grenada that all the privileges which have heretofore been given to the French and English, in opening a canal through Panama, be forfeited and withdrawn, and the project of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific be thrown open to the competition of the world.

A great reduction in the number of electors will take place on the registries for this year, owing to two causes:—First, in the old boroughs, numbers have been compelled to receive parochial relief; and secondly, in both old and new boroughs a great reduction in the value of property has taken place, so that many houses, once of the value of £10, are now reduced below that sum.

PARIS.—The *Commerce* states that "the superficies of Paris contained within the present wall is 34,398,800 square yards. When the *enceinte continue* at present in progress of construction is completed, the superficies will be 267,558,000 square yards, nearly as great as the superficies of the city of London." The population of Paris, according to the census taken in 1841, amounted to 912,330 inhabitants. To which being added the troops of the garrison and strangers, would increase the population to 1,035,000.

SUDDEN DEATH THROUGH JOY.—On Sunday last an awful instance of sudden death occurred at Dieppe to Mrs. Whichelo, wife of Mr. Whichelo, an English gentleman residing at Dieppe. It appears that Mr. Whichelo, who was formerly an inhabitant of Brighton, in consequence of his becoming straitened in his circumstances, took up his residence at Dieppe for the sake of economy. A short time since a brother of Mr. Whichelo died, leaving him an ample fortune. The news took such an effect on the mind of the latter that Mr. Whichelo fell into a strong fit, and his lady became alarmingly ill. Upon Mr. Whichelo recovering they determined to return to Brighton, their native town, to pass the remainder of their days, but the change of fortune had such an affect on Mrs. Whichelo that in a few hours she was a corpse. The sorrowing husband, on Tuesday last, brought over the body of his wife in one of the General Steam Navigation Company's vessels, for burial in the Brighton churchyard.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—We have great pleasure in announcing that it has been definitively settled that the great Caledonian Railway will proceed from Lancaster by way of Kendal to Carlisle; and that the London and Birmingham Railway Company have come to a resolution to promote it by every means in their power. The several engineers are now upon the line, making such corrections and alterations in the plans as more minute surveys may have shown to be necessary, to be ready to go before Parliament at the earliest period of the ensuing session.

AS a recent sitting of the Berlin Academy of Science, H. Von Humboldt read a long memoir upon the method by which the comparative and average heights of continents might be ascertained. From the calculations of the learned gentleman, it appeared that the average height of Europe was 615 feet, of North America 648 feet, South America 1035 feet, and of Asia 1053 feet. The whole of these calculations were grounded on the assumption that each chain of mountains was to be taken as a bilateral horizontal prism, and that each high level should be considered as a plain, and should be brought down to a comparison with the level of the surrounding country. A careful calculation proceeding on this footing gave as a result that the mass of the Andes chain, in South America, including the whole of the flat portion of the eastern borders, and the beautiful wooded heights uniformly distributed on these plains, and of which the level portion is exactly one-third larger than the upper levels of Europe, is only 486 feet higher than the average height of the latter quarter of the globe.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of public business. The principal topic of discussion was the motion for the suspension of the 23rd standing order, which had excited so much interest in the court on the previous week, and which goes to prevent any member of the corporation from being a candidate for any office or place in the gift of the corporation. The office, it will be recollected, to which the motion had reference, is that of High Bailiff of Southwark, and the individual in whose favour the attempt was made to suspend the standing order, is Sir William Heygate, Bart., a very respectable member of the Court of Aldermen. The motion for suspending the standing order was negatived by a large majority, after considerable discussion.—Mr. R. L. Jones brought up the report of the Improvement Committee on the subject of the viaduct proposed by Mr. Taylor to be formed from Hatton-garden to Skinner-street. It expressed the approbation of the committee in general terms of the formation of a viaduct to counteract the nuisance of the acclivities, and admitted the ingenuity of the project of Mr. Taylor. It held out no hope that funds could be speedily found to undertake so vast an alteration, but expressed a fervent wish that the improvement could be accomplished. The expense at which Mr. Taylor estimated the cost of the viaduct was £90,000, and he did not mean to erect houses on any part of it. Mr. R. L. Jones added his hope to that expressed in the report, that the nuisance would be one day removed; but he said the Government must allow the funds for carrying the improvements into effect, for the corporation certainly could not afford to enter unassisted upon so vast an undertaking. Mr. Godson asked Mr. Jones whether he could give a guess at the probable expense of such an improvement as would remedy the existing defects altogether? Mr. R. L. Jones said, that he did not think that the improvement could be accomplished for less than £20,000. The report was then agreed to, and the court adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to Mark-lane during this week have been but moderate, while the demand for that article has somewhat improved, and, in some instances, an advance of 1s per quarter has been obtained for the finest parcels. Only about 2400 quarters of foreign wheat have been received, while the sale was more firm, and the rates had an upward tendency. Barley and malt were a mere drug, at unvaried quotations. Although the supply of oats was large, that description of grain was 1s per quarter dearer. Beans, peas, and flour, without alteration.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4290; barley, 5850; oats, 650; and malt, 3370 quarters; flour, 6350 sacks.—Irish: wheat, —; and oats, 4800 quarters.—Foreign: wheat, 2380 quarters.

English.—Wheat. Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 58s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s. to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s.; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 36s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 60s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 26s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour. America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For rapeseed and linseed the inquiry has ruled tolerably steady since our last, but in all other kinds of seeds scarcely anything has been done.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 55s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 40s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white, do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel, English rapeseed, new, £20 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 5d; barley, 28s 4d; oats, 18s 5d; rye, 31s 7d; beans, 10s 6d, peas, 33s 7d

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which Governs Duty.—Wheat, 51s 8d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 18s 4d; Rye, 31s 1d; beans, 32s 2d; peas, 33s 7d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d, beans, 10s 6d; peas, 9s 0d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—This market is firm, without any alteration in prices.

Sugar.—The West India market has again ruled firm, and the prices have risen quite 6d per cwt., both privately and by public auction. Bengals have moved off briskly at the commencement of the week, the same may be said as regards other kinds of sugars. The show of samples is by no means good.

Coffee.—Several parcels of coffee have been offered at auction, but they have been mostly withdrawn in consequence of the low bids.

Cocoa.—This article meets a slow sale, at barely late rates.

Pimento.—800 bags have been sold by auction, at previous quotations.

Cinnamon.—The quantity to be sold have gone off briskly, at an advance on those previously offered of from 6d to 1s.

Fruit.—Currants are selling briskly, and most kinds of figs produce a trifling advance.

Metals.—We have nothing new to report in this market, which rules extremely dull.

Oils.—The prices of some kinds of oils are on the advance, with a steady inquiry.

Tallow.—The trade purchase freely of P.Y.C. on the spot at 48s 6d; and for forward delivery 49s.

Provisions.—The Irish butter market continues quet, and prices are unaltered. Foreign butter, of fine quality, is taken off steadily, at full quotations. In other kinds of provisions we can notice no alteration.

Wool.—The imports continue liberal, but the demand is extremly inactive for all descriptions.

Potatoes.—Nearly 3600 tons of potatoes have reached the Pool this week in good condition. The demand rules dull, at from 40s to 70s per ton.

Hops.—The sale for all kinds of hops is still dull, and the duty is called, to-da £160,000.

Coals.—Chester Main, 16s 9d; Killingworth, 19s 3d; Belmont, 20s 3d; Lambton, 21s; Stewart's, 21s 6d; Kelloe, 21s 3d; Adelaide, 20s 9d; Cowpen, 16s 6d per ton. Ships arrived, 11.

Smithfield.—Owing to the large supplies of stock on offer here this week, the general demand has ruled dull, and the rates have suffered an abatement of 2d per 8lbs. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; and pork, 4s to 4s 10d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been largely supplied with slaughtered meat, which has sold heavily, at the following prices:—Beef, from 2s 10d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; and pork, 4s to 4s 10d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 168		India Stock, pm	
3 per Cent Reduced, 91¾		Ditto Bonds, 22 pm	
3 per Cent Consols, 92¾		Ditto Old Annuities,	
3½ per Cent Reduced, 100¾		Ditto New Annuities,	
New 3½ per Cent, 101¾		Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 66 pm	
New 5 per Cent,		Ditto £500, 66 pm	
Long annuities to expire		Ditto Small, 66 pm	
Jan. 1860, 12¾		Bank Stock for Opg.	
Oct. 1859, 12 3-16		India Stock for Acct.	
Jan. 1860, 12 11-16		Consols for Acct. 92¾	

SHARES

Bristol and Exeter (p),		London and Blackwall (p),	
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 46¾		London and Birmingham (90 p),	
Great Western (65 p),		Ditto Thirds (p), 09¾	
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 61¾		Ditto New Shares (p),	
Ditto Fifths (4 p), 8		London and South Western	
London and Brighton (50 p), 36½		(£44 6s 10d p), 59¾	

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV 1.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 1.—Royal Horse Guards: G. E. G. East to Cornet, vice Stuart.

3d Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. Unett to be Captain, vice White; Cornet C. Bowles to be Lieutenant, vice Unett; H. Ellis to be Cornet, vice Bowles.

3d Foot: To be Lieutenants—Ensign R. Crawley, vice Desborough; Ensign H. Smith, vice Thompson; Ensign A. H. H. Mercer, vice Measham. To be Ensign, B. R. M'Dermott, vice Dilkes.

5th Foot: G. Remy to be Second Lieutenant, vice Milman.

6th Foot: Lieut M. Hall to be Captain, vice Anderson; Ensign E. F. Crowder to be Lieutenant, vice Hall: Gent. Cadet G. Armytage to be Ensign, vice Crowder.

20th Foot: Lieut. C. Garstin to be Lieutenant, vice Brock; Ensign W. A. Eyre to be Lieutenant, vice Crespigny; Gent. Cadet E. F. Anstey to be Ensign, vice Eyre.

23th Foot: To be Ensigns—S. Read, vice Rawson; J. D. Malcolm, vice Cotton; T. Mitchell, vice Grant; J. W. Shelton, vice Browne; F. G. Moore, vice Welsh; S. L. A. B. Messiter.

31st Foot: Ensign R. B. Tritton to be Lieutenant, vice Moore. To be Ensigns—W. F. Batt, vice Hart; Charles T. Cormick, vice Law.

35th Foot: Ensign K. R. Hillier to be Surgeon, vice Sillery.

40th Foot: W. R. Goddard to be Ensign, vice Cormick.

44th Foot: Ensign Hackett to be Lieutenant, vice Raban.

47th Foot: Paymaster D. Leith Cox, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be paymaster, vice Frith.

50th Foot: Lieut. S. H. Murray to be Captain, vice Gunton; Ensign F. T. Lister to be Lieutenant, vice Murray; R. M. Barnes to be Ensign, vice Lister.

57th Foot: Ensign J. Morphett to be Lieutenant, vice M'Lachlan; C. G. D. Annesley to be Ensign, vice Thomas.

62d Foot: Ensign K. R. Hillier to be Lieutenant, vice Dane.

63rd Foot: To be Lieutenant—Ensign M. C. Hughes, vice Fowle; Ensign L. Mahon, vice O'Brien.

77th Foot: J. Moore to be Ensign, vice Edwards.

92nd Foot: Brevet Major G. E. Thorold to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Winchester; Lieut. A. N. Campbell to be Captain, vice Thorold; Ensign J. H. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut. E. H. Bingham to be Adjutant, vice Bush; J. H. Thompson to be Ensign, vice Coen.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Second Lieut. W. C. Vanderspar to be First Lieutenant, vice Garslin; J. H. Hamilton to be Second Lieutenant, vice Vanderspar.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surg. R. Sillery, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice James Wilson; Staff-Assist.-Surg. R. Allan to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Lister; A. J. Fraser, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Allan.

BREVET.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army—Majors J. Macdougall, E. Ell, D. Ray, and W. L. Dumas. To be Majors in the Army—Captains H. E. Wright, T. Cauch, F. Wollastan, and J. Douglas.

INSOLVENTS.

W. RAYNER and J. RAYNER, Uxbridge, seed-crushers.
W. RAYNER, Uxbridge, surgeon.
J. RAYNER, Uxbridge, chemist.

BANKRUPTS.

E. FENNELL and R. FENNELL, Aldermanbury Postern, London, yar merchants
A. FRICKER, St. Martin's-lane, hotel-keeper.
W. HOPPER, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, carpet warehouseman
D. LAWSON, Marylebone-street, Piccadilly, woollen-draper.
J. FRANCE, Manchester, cotton manufacturer.
J. J. J. R. J., and C. WOOD, Denby Dale, Yorkshire.
J. P. STARLING, Blakeney, Norfolk, coal merchant.
T. SMITHSON, York, tobacconist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

INSOLVENTS.

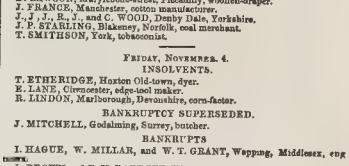
T. ETHERIDGE, Horton Old-town, dyer.
E. LANE, Cirencester, edge-tool maker.
R. LINDON, Marlborough, Devonshire, corn-factor.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. MITCHELL, Godalming, Surrey, butcher.

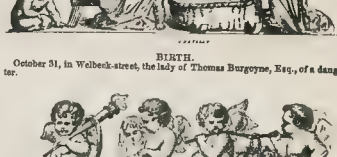
BANKRUPTS

I. HAGUE, W. MILLAR, and W. T. GRANT, Wapping, Middlesex, engineers.
J. BROWN and R. H. BARRETT, High-street-place, White Horse-lane, Stepney, manufacturers of ship-scrubbers.
J. MUDDELL, Freeman's-court, Cheapside, wine-merchant.
J. SORBY, Sheffield, steel manufacturer.
S. DAVIS, Church-lane, Whitechapel, linen draper.
H. MILES, Southampton, woollen draper.
J. HALL, Winsford, Chester, grocer.
S. A. GODDARD and R. HILL, Birmingham, merchant
J. BEAUMONT, Tottenham-court-road, London, surgeon.
W. WRAPSHOTT, Crosby-row, King-street, Southwark, engine r.
H. S. WINTER, Regent-street, milliner.



BIRTH.

October 31, in Welbeck-street, the lady of Thomas Burgoyne, Esq., of a daughter.



MARRIAGES.

On the 15th of October, at the British Embassay at Naples, by the Rev. Charles Lushington, John Bowles Harry, Esq., of Berkeley-square, Bristol, to Jane, daughter of the late Edward Strachey, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and niece to Sir Henry Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court, Somerset.

On the 3rd of October, at the English Church, Alexandria, by the Rev. J. Winder, in presence of the Consul General and the other Diplomatic Authorities, James Ilbarn, Esq., M. D., per Britannic Majesty's Consul for the island of Cyprus, to Mary, only daughter of Stephen Wooldridge, Esq., of Chichester.

DEATHS.

September 24, of brain fever, at the house of the British Consul at Adelis, in Syria, the Rev. Edward Thomas Daniell, M.A., of Green-street, late reader at St. Mark's Chapel, Grosvenor-square.

October 31, in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Captain Robert Douglass.

On the 26th of October, at Paris, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Doyle, G.C.H. aged 82.

On the 28th of October, at Hall place, near Canterbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, aged 82 years.

On Sunday, the 30th of October, at Streatham, Susannah, the wife of Mathias Attwood, Esq., M.P.

October 30th, in her 25th year, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Tegg, of Cheapside.

On Wednesday last at Hampton Court, the Hon Berkeley Paget, one of the Commissioners of Excise, in his 62nd year.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer and Clayton) 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, November 5, 1853.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 27] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE 198, STRAND.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THE ninth of November is again arrived, and with it the old heart of London is stirred into fresh activity and life. The spirit of bustle is abroad, and the myriad eyes of the metropolis are turned upon the many forms of pageantry and festival in which the accession of her chief magistrate is celebrated by the "City of the World." Lord Mayor's Day is always a day of mirth and jubilee—but now more than ever so, because it is the anniversary of the birth of our Prince of Wales, gladdens the desert of November like a bright oasis, and sheds warm influences into the bosom of gloomy Winter himself. How shall he withstand the rushing pomp that shall to-day be whirled along her streets, and wafted upon her river—how be cold under the holiday joy of the thousands of sight-seers glistening with the transport of delighted hearts—how shut himself out from those portentous city feeds, which, by a sort of gastronomic printing, emblazon the word "alderman" upon the "corporation" of the outer-man—how resist the champagne, that flushes and sparkles in the rich "Company Halls," when the name of "Albert Edward" is waking echoes under their roof—how freeze beneath that flood of light which, if he leave the banquet-room, he shall find glowing with illumination in every square and highway of the town? No; for once old London—of her own festivity—shall keep old Winter warm.

We have this week chosen to illustrate with something like abundance of embellishments the festival of Lord Mayor's Day, partly to gratify our readers generally, and those particularly who are shut out by distance from the scene, and partly to mark our approval of the event, as one of the good old celebrations of former times, which were conceived in a cheering spirit, and are still redolent of heart-warmth and kindly influences. Moreover, we can find it approbation in a higher sense. If public displays have an effect on public morals—if the incitements of example are powerful to emulate and impress—if books of brigand exploits have made highwaymen, and dramas of housebreaking romance engendered Jack Sheppards—so have Lord Mayor's Day pageants made hundreds ambitious of becoming Lord Mayors, and sown the seeds of enterprise, which has been seconded by industry and good conduct from the remarkable days of Whittington and his cat up through many modern examples, which we shall be happy to find the newly-elected chief magistrate entitled to crown. There is undoubtedly some mummery about all pageantry; but still there is a stimulating spirit in such pageants as these. You generally see a self-elevated man taking a station to which he has brought himself by industry in the pursuit of wealth and honour, and can hardly fail to seize upon the reflection, that what has won fortune and character for him may win them for you also—nay, even for the lowliest of the fellow-citizens who are then crowding upon his path. You regard his position, proud and honourable as it is, as the price which the world pays to steadiness, integrity, activity, and energy; and you know that by these qualities only is it to be gained. Here is a man made first magistrate of a great city irrespective of politics and without reference to rank or birth. He has got on and maintained character, and society demands no more. There is all the elaborate profusion of City pomp, not the classic dignity which is looked for by the isolated eye of taste, but the lavish symbols of riches and glowing pageantry of wealth gathered into procession, and moving with slow and cumbrous gorgeousness over land and water, amid shoutings, gazing, wondering thousands, who delight in its gilded progress and make holiday to see it pass. And all these people leave their homes and occupations to behold the triumph of one (we speak, of course, with general and not personal application) who might once have been in the very humblest of their own crowded ranks; they are there, therefore, not simply to gratify curiosity and open eyes of wonder upon a passing show, but to learn what perseverance and industry will do; and if further they hear general murmurs of approbation, hurried testimonials of respect, a manifestation of personal public attachment and regard, then they may be sure that some *virtue* must have been blended with the qualities that have won station for their fellow-citizen;—and so inculcate into their own hearts that best and happiest lesson which combines with a desire to be distinguished an ambition to be *good*. For this sort of public example we can endure a few pathway interruptions, a temporary suspension of labour, and even an occasional congestion of pickpockets. Then, if only for the spirit of good fellowship, there is something to be said in favour of Lord Mayor's Day. Look how the members of the rich companies gather to their annual feast, and form *reunions* of friendly companionship which affect their trade relations, keep up cordiality in the after interchange of business, hold connexion together, and exert an influence over the whole year. At the head-quarters of festivity—the Guildhall—the newly-elected magistrate becomes the host of ministers and officers of state, and the wealthy old city shakes hands, as it were, with the ruling power of the day. There may sometimes, perhaps, be little cordiality in the grasp between minister and mayor, but there is always good in the feeling by which it is made necessary, to satisfy the community of an unbroken harmony in the jurisdiction of the laws, and of the absence of political feeling from the inauguration festival of a civic chief.

And, even if we refer to the mere show itself, we confess that we cannot grudge the poor of London, the curious crowds, and the thousand happy children, their holiday of wonder and delight. The procession is a gratifying thing enough, and there are elements of laughter as well as display, which help to make the mob wholesomely hilarious. Why envy Gog and Magog the little exercise they get, or shut up their sweet genteel gratitude totally from the public gaze? Why restrain the [illegible] the innocent happiness of the mounted troop? Why refuse a little fresh air to all those gorgeous coats and banners so long left

"Entrunk'd in their glory alone"?

Why entomb those marvellously gilded coaches from their annual quadrupedal drag? Why even debar the people engaged in the festival of their little hour of pride—in a word, make any objection to the jubilee procession at all? Yet there are people who think that such celebrations do but gather thieves and stagnate industry, and sting such of the poor as may be nearly starving, with the consciousness that on the Lord Mayor's Day there will be rather lavish expenditure of meat and drink. These, however, are poor meagre feelings to indulge, and are, indeed, but little participated in by the classes with whom they assume to sympathise. We believe there is no branch of the community that would wish to debar the rest of it of any holiday they could enjoy, nor does that sort of morbid misanthropy form any important amount of English feeling. We, therefore, record with pleasure the celebration of Lord Mayor's Day, we honour the friendly spirit which it elicits, we delight in its cordiality and activity, and we reflect its prominent features of interest upon the pages of this journal with a certainty that they will communicate gratification to our readers at large.

So, where the present gleams in splendid sheen,
And soul of civic festival prevails,
We give this toast at once, "God save the Queen,
Live the Lord Mayor, and bless the Prince of Wales!"

ESPARTERO INTRODUCING THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO HER COUSINS.

Spain, sunny Spain, perhaps of all others the country most favoured by nature, has of late years suffered more severely at the hands of man than any part of Europe. Foreign invasion and intestine broils have kept her at least a century behindhand in the great onward march of civilisation and improvement. Napoleon's career was pregnant with misery for Spain, and her soil became

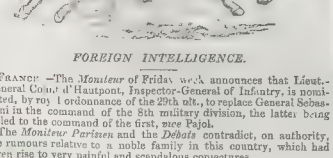
the battle-ground upon which the legions of France were first driven back by the troops of Britain. The brief repose which succeeded the downfal of Bonaparte was destroyed by the death of Ferdinand,—who, procuring a change in the old custom of the country, the Salique Law, which denied the right of females to reign,—set aside the claims of his brother Don Carlos, and bequeathed to his infant daughter a crown which was fated to be literally bathed in Spanish blood ere her brow was ready to receive it. The young Queen Christina has thus been deprived of many of those happy influences so desirable during the time when peaceful education should lay the firm foundation of the future character. Her early years have been eventful ones. Now with the prospect of a diadem,—anon the tide of fortune changes, and victory, gratulation, and hope are succeeded by defeat, disaffection, and dismay. In these contests foreign interference was resorted to, and English blood again manured the fields of the Peninsula. But as the alarms, uncertainties, and reverses of a state of warfare have been the circumstances surrounding the early years of the youthful monarch, it is to be hoped that those lessons, which are often best learned in the school of adversity, will be remembered for future guidance and wise direction. She is now blooming into womanhood, and the time is rapidly approaching when the reins of Government will be entrusted to her hands. She forms the third in this age of Queens—England, Portugal, and Spain being now under female rule—therefore, we thought she might well occupy the pencil of our artist, and the readers of the LONDON NEWS be introduced *personally* to another of the royal heads which grace our Illustrated Gallery.

In ESPARTERO we have one of the most extraordinary men of our time. Of obscure birth, of weak and sickly constitution, the youngest son of an almost pauper Spanish family, he has been in succession the unprotected student, the humble volunteer, the military pupil—fed, clothed, and educated by the benevolence of charitable strangers—and the soldier of fortune searching for wealth and honours amongst the forests and savannahs of the New World. Through all these varied scenes has he wrought his way until at length we behold him the actual ruler of the Spanish monarchy.

Baldornero Espartero was born just forty-nine years ago, in a small village of La Mancha, named Granatula. His father was a carpenter in very humble circumstances, barely able to maintain his family of ten children, of whom the present Regent was the youngest but one. Of a sickly constitution, he was unable to follow the laborious occupation of his father, and was placed at school with the intention, if possible, of obtaining his admission into the clerical profession. His eldest brother, who was curé of a neighbouring village, defrayed the expenses of his education. The French invasion, in 1808, found him an humble student, but converted him at fifteen into a military volunteer in the ranks, which filled so rapidly under the influence of that burst of nationality and patriotism which rose in opposition to the hordes of Napoleon. Espartero enlisted in company with many other ecclesiastical students, and, after a year's instruction, was drafted at sixteen in a regiment upon active service. Manifesting a strong liking for a military life, his brother secured for him the patronage of a powerful family in whose service he himself was, and, at their expense, Espartero was placed at a military school. Here he continued till his twenty-third year, when he left the college with the rank of sub-lieutenant. By this time Napoleon had not only been driven from Spain, but had lost the battle which sealed the downfal of his fortunes. Home, therefore, presented no field for active service, and the insurrection in the South American colonies being then at its height, thither went Espartero, having solicited employment under Morillo. He landed at Chili, a soldier of fortune, and from this period began the upward career which has ended in giving him one of the first thrones in Europe.

Espartero's military education gave him great advantages, and the opportunity only was wanting for their display. On the 25th of March, 1817, a forlorn hope was about to attack a fortress in the possession of the insurgents. For this service he volunteered. Beaten back, they still persisted in the attempt to scale the walls, and, *seven officers being slain*, Espartero was in command. Binding a handkerchief over his brow, he took off his neckcloth, and fixing it on the point of his sword, shouted to his followers, "A hundred ounces of gold to the man who first lays hands upon the enemy's colours." Rushing forward, his men followed their daring leader, and, after frightful carnage, Espartero, with his own hand, hoisted the flag of Spain upon the walls. Promotion followed a career thus commenced. Impetuously brave, he shared the dangers of the men under his command, and by his personal qualities endeared them to him. He returned to Spain a brigadier, and the owner of £80,000, gained chiefly *by play*, at which his extraordinarily good fortune never deserted him.

An interval of ease followed, during which, in 1825, he married the daughter of a wealthy proprietor, Santa Cruz. This lady is now Duchess of Victory. Upon the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, Espartero at once declared for the youthful Queen, as opposed to the claims of her uncle, Don Carlos. Once more in the field, the good fortune which attended him in America seemed in the first campaign to be gone. Opposed to Zomallacarregui, he appeared at the head of his battalions only to be defeated; but he never despaired, and the tide of war at length turned in favour of the Christinos. To pursue his history, however, would be to write that of the recent struggles in Spain. Don Carlos being at length forced to give up his claim to the throne of his fathers, Espartero obtained the crowning honour of his career. He became Regent,—the director of the destinies of his country.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of Friday week announces that Lieut.-General Count d'Hautpoul, Inspector-General of Infantry, is nominated, by royal ordonnance of the 29th ult., to replace General Sebastiani in the command of the 8th military division, the latter being called to the command of the first, *vice* Pajol.

The *Moniteur Parisien* and the *Débats* contradict, on authority, the rumours relative to a noble family in this country, which had given rise to very painful and scandalous conjectures.

The *Presse* has a foolish story about a Spanish brig of war having been sent by the Madrid Government to prevent an act of aggression on the part of the British at Fernando Po. It calls upon the Conservative deputies to support Spain.

The *Moniteur Universel* of Saturday publishes a royal ordonnance, countersigned by M. Ducnatel, the Minister of the Interior, ordaining that the tables of the last census of the population in France shall be considered as the only authentic returns from the 1st inst. The general result gives the total amount of the population at 34,494,875 inhabitants, living in 363 arrondissements, 2846 cantons, and 37,040 communes.

By the Paris papers of Sunday it appears that the despatches by the Indian mail reached the French capital on that day, and were regarded in political circles of favourable augury for the future.

The Ottoman Ambassador, Reschid Pacha, was received at St. Cloud on Saturday, to present to the King of the French the Sultan's letter, announcing the birth of Prince Abdul-Hamid, second son of his Highness.

The general assembly of the representatives and delegates of various branches of industry met in Paris on Saturday, but the proceedings lose all their interest, now that the Cabinet has abandoned the project of union with Belgium. The assembly appointed a committee to watch its interests, and to draw up statistical reports for the Chambers of the injury likely to accrue from the coalition of custom-houses between the two countries. An address was also ordered to be drawn up for presentation to the Ministry.

The Paris papers of Monday are barren of domestic news, and are mainly occupied with extracting from the Indian papers the same intelligence which appears in our columns.

The Paris papers of Tuesday bring little news. The *Presse* publishes the annexed correspondence from Egypt:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 25.—This morning a French brig of war arrived here from Beyrout, which announces that the Druses and the Maronites have risen in a mass; that the most perfect accord exists between them; and that the Turks had retired from all their positions in the mountains, not being able to stand against the population. Artillery had been despatched from Beyrout, but it could not penetrate to the mountains. A caravan from Beyrout had been pillaged by the insurgents, but all the goods belonging to Europeans, Syrians, and Christians, were respected."

The *Sud* of Marseilles of the 5th has similar intelligence to that given in the *Presse's* letter.

An extraordinary trial is going on before the Seine Court of Assize of functionaries of the Hotel de Ville, charged with fraud and corruption for a series of years. The trial is expected to last ten days.

SPAIN.—The *Eco del Aragon* announces that an express had arrived at Saragossa from Madrid, with the Regent's refusal to permit the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo, and family, to pass through the capital on his way to Seville. The Infante is ordered to take the Valencia route to Andalusia.

The attitude of the Madrid editors had induced, it is said, the Rodil Ministry to abandon its projects to restrain the licence of the press.

Senor Gonzales, in a letter to the *Madrid Corresponsal*, positively contradicts the assertion of the *Times*, that a treaty of commerce had been concluded by himself, the Regent, Mr. Aston, and General Lenage; and Senor Gonzales adds, that he had negotiated no treaty during his stay in office, and it was not possible for the Regent to have done it, as he was too well acquainted with the constitutional forms of government to act without his responsible advisers.

A decree of the Regent, dated the 3rd of October, promotes Madame Mina to the rank of *Grandeza* of Spain, as a reward for her services on the night of the 7th of October, 1841, when the Palace was attacked by Don Leon.

The ministerial *Patriota* declares that the Regent has entire confidence in the Rodil Cabinet; and adds that the negotiations between Spain and the other countries were progressing most favourably.

The Infante Don Francisco de Paulo and his intriguing wife are again at issue with the Regent. Some letters speak of a conspiracy to unset Espartero, and to appoint Don Francisco in his place.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 1st inst., but their contents are barren of interest. The Regent has given a grand banquet to all the members of the Cabinet, at the Palace of Buona Vista, in order, it is thought, to throw discredit on the rumours which have been prevalent of a want of accord between the Ministers.

BELGIUM.—The session of the Chambers was opened on Tuesday, the 8th instant, by his Majesty King Leopold in person, in a speech from the throne. Her Majesty the Queen had arrived at the Palace at Laeken on the previous evening, from St. Cloud. By his Majesty's speech it appears that the treaty with Holland was actually signed on the 5th instant. He also announces that a convention has been negotiated for extending the commercial intercourse between Spain and Belgium. No allusion is made to the proposed customs' union with France.

GERMANY.—The *Cologne Gazette* of the 1st inst. contains a report that the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, was to be united to the Prince of Hesse. "It is probably," adds this journal, "the branch of the house of Hesse which has the prospective of occupying some day the throne of Denmark."

This Princess is the lady fixed upon some months since by some of the London journals as the spouse of the Duke of Bordeaux, Henri Cinq.

We learn from Berlin, in letters of the 30th ult., that the Assembly of the Provincial States, by a majority of 90 against 8, decided in favour of the project to establish a universal system of railroads in Prussia, to connect all the provinces of the monarchy together.

Whilst the fortifications of Rastadc and Ulm are progressing so rapidly, the Baden and Wirtemberg Governments are not the less active in pursuing the projects of railroads, and we understand that the negotiations have been concluded advantageously for both countries.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 3rd instant contains a detailed account of all the circumstances connected with the late revolution in Servia, to prove that it had a national character, and that the movement which brought about the election of Prince Alexander Georgewitch arose from the general discontent, and from the flight of Prince Michael and his advisers.

The Frankfort papers of the 5th announce that the Austrian Government had given its consul at Belgrade orders to quit that town immediately, in order to remove from the "usurping Government" all hopes of being recognised by Austria.

THE EAST.—Letters and papers by the Levant mail of the 1st inst., with dates from Constantinople of the 18th, Alexandria the 17th, Smyrna the 19th, and Malta the 26th ult., have come to hand.

M. Boutenieff, the Russian Minister, had obtained from the Porte a triumph in consulo for the Servian check, by the dismissal of Prince Ghika from the government of Wallachia.

The Sultan had recalled Mustapha Pacha, the Serasskier Pacha, from Syria. Essad Pacha will be installed as Governor of the Mountains.

The news from Persia was quite pacific, and the differences with Turkey were expected to be adjusted speedily.

The *Journal de Smyrne* of the 19th ult. states that tranquillity was restored in Syria.

Emin Effendi was to leave the Turkish capital on the 18th or 19th ult., bearer of the *berat* of the Sultan to instal Prince Alexander, the new Hospodar of Servia. Ovares Dadian, director of the powder-magazines in Constantinople, is on his way to this country to purchase various machines, by order of the Ottoman Government.

The Alexandria news of the 17th ult. contains nothing of importance. Freights were low, and the vessels employed very numerous. The Pacha was occupied with his corn sales. The price of grain was low in Egypt, and, if no demand arrived from the British markets, was expected to be lower.

The Austrian frigate Veneto left Smyrna on the 16th for Venice, and the Aurora, Austrian schooner, arrived on the 17th from Tripoli, in Barbary.

The *Malta Times* of the 25th ult. says:—"The Belvidera frigate left port on the 24th. The Polyphemus will take on to Marseilles that portion of the India mail directed *viâ* France, immediately on the arrival of the Great Liverpool, expected to-morrow. Yesterday evening the Neapolitan steamer Maria Christina left for Sicily and Naples."

COUNTRY NEWS.

BATH.—MESSRS. HOBHOUSE AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—The commissioners under this fiat sat on Thursday se'nnight, to declare a further dividend, and to receive proofs of debts, which were proved against the joint estate, amounting to £1950 13s. 4d, and the meeting adjourned.

BEVERLEY, Nov. 9.—James Mowld Robinson, Esq. (a Liberal), was unanimously elected the Mayor for this borough for the ensuing year.

BIRMINGHAM, Wednesday.—Aldermen J. James, screw-manufacturer, brother of the popular dissenting minister of that name, was this day elected Mayor of Birmingham for the ensuing year.

BOSTON.—W. H. Adams, Esq., was unanimously re-elected to the office of Mayor.

BRIGHTON.—On Tuesday morning a meeting for the proof of debts took place, at the Town-hall, Brighton, before Messrs. Commissioners Merrifield, Attree, and Cooper, under the fiat issued against Messrs. Wigney. The meeting was held to enable creditors (who had neglected on former occasions) to prove, previous to the new act of Parliament coming into operation, which would compel them to prove in London. Several proofs having been admitted, the court broke up.

Preparations continue in active progress at the Palace for the reception of the Court, but, judging from the alterations, which are considerably more extensive than was at first contemplated, the apartments will not be in readiness for the royal reception for several days. Goods are daily arriving, and the greatest activity is evinced in every department. It is understood at Brighton that her Majesty and her royal consort will arrive on the 21st or 22nd inst.

The take of cod-fish at Brighton has lately been unusually large, fine fish selling at less than one penny per pound.

BRISTOL.—A reward of £50 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves who committed the extensive jewel robberies at Yorkcrescent, in this town, on the evening of the 29th ult.

CHELTENHAM.—The police case, mentioned in our last, concerning the forgery of a will, and which created considerable noise amongst the highest circles at Cheltenham, was again brought before the magistrates on Wednesday last, when the evidence in support of the accusation having been gone through, the charge was dismissed, the magistrates thinking the evidence not sufficient to warrant them in interfering further in the matter.

DEVONPORT.—Mr. Smith was elected Mayor by a majority of 8 over his competitor, Commander Somerville.

ETON COLLEGE.—On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the residence of the Rev. Mr. Abrahams, one of the masters of Eton College, but was fortunately got under without any very serious consequences. It appears that Mr. Abrahams, who is a remarkably early riser, was enjoying a morning's walk, and during his absence the servants were alarmed by finding a strong smell of fire; they immediately searched the different rooms, and at last discovered that one of the pupils' rooms was so full of smoke that they could scarcely enter to arouse its inmate; they did so, however, and the young gentleman was providentially rescued from the impending danger. Upon further search being made, they discovered that the fire was under the hearth in the bedroom; upon removing the stone the flames burst out with considerable violence, but were, from its being so fortunately and promptly attended to, got under without any further mischief arising. It seems that the fire must have been smouldering for some time, as two very thick beams were quite burnt away.

FLINTSHIRE.—Hannah Roberts, now under sentence of death in Flintshire for poisoning her husband, has been further remitted by Baron Gurney, from November 5, to the 14th of January next.

KENT.—Some instances of incendiarism have lately occurred in this county, which have given rise to much alarm and anxiety. Last week a barn in the occupation of Mr. Butler, near Upnor, was burned to the ground, a great number of outhouses narrowly escaping a similar fate, which is satisfactorily traced to be the work of an incendiary, as no light whatever had been used on the premises.

LANCASTER.—Jonathan Dunn, Esq., a Conservative, was elected Mayor of this borough.

LAUNCESTON.—The town council assembled to elect a Mayor for the ensuing year, when it fell to the lot (by rotation) of Mr. W. Prockter. That gentleman, however, declined to occupy the chair, and, in lieu thereof, handed to the town clerk £25, to be appropriated for the funds. W. Hughes, Esq., barrister-at-law, was then proposed, and elected unanimously. Mr. J. E. Prockter refused the mayoralty last year and paid a similar fine.

LICHFIELD.—A Liberal gentleman was elected Mayor of this borough.

LIVERPOOL.—At a meeting of the town council held on Wednesday, the 9th inst., Robertson Gladstone, Esq., brother to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, was chosen Mayor for the ensuing year. There was no other gentleman proposed.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Manchester was held on Monday for the purpose of considering the propriety of dissolving the company. A long and stormy discussion ensued, during which much recrimination took place between some of the directors, but the meeting ended without any satisfactory adjustment having taken place.

The Manchester Zoological Gardens, on which have been expended £20,000, are on the eve of being finally closed, the lessor consenting to cancel the lease, and to forego two years' rent (£1400), on the condition that the proprietors leave the buildings, with the plants, shrubs, &c., in their present condition.

NOTTINGHAM.—A public meeting took place in Nottingham on Tuesday night, to petition the Home Secretary for a mitigation of the sentences of imprisonment passed on the 26 men found guilty of an alleged riot at the last quarter sessions, and to collect a subscription to support their dependent families. Resolutions to carry out both these objects were adopted unanimously.

OXFORD, Nov. 9.—The two senior aldermen whose turn it was, according to rotation, to take the office of chief magistrate for the ensuing year: having each refused to serve on the ground of their being above age, the choice of the council fell on Alderman James Wyatt, carver and gilder.

PRESTON.—We understand that the plans and specifications for the new barracks at Fulwood, near Preston, have at length passed, and received the confirmation of the Honourable Board of Ordnance. They will be on the most magnificent and complete scale, superior to any in the kingdom, to accommodate 2000 men, with stabling for 250 horses.

ROCHESTER.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at Rochester at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, from Apsley House, *en route* for Walmer Castle. The noble duke changed horses at the Royal Victoria Hotel. He appeared in excellent health and spirits. His grace has taken the marine mansion at Dover, belonging to James Stoddard Douglas, Esq., one of the members for this city, during the time the royal family remain at Walmer. Long before the arrival of the duke a considerable number of people collected round the hotel; amongst the number were a considerable sprinkle of well-dressed ladies and the principal families of the city. Several magistrates were also present. On the Duke of Wellington leaving the hotel he was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled crowd, which the noble duke very graciously acknowledged.

SHROPSHIRE.—A furious affray of stabbing occurred in the neighbourhood of Edgmere, in this county, last week, when two human lives were nearly sacrificed, for which the miscreant is now awaiting his trial in the county gaol. It appears that the parties were acquaintances, amongst whom a quarrel arose on returning, after dark, from Van Amburgh's exhibition; and the prisoner, as if inspired with all the ferocity but none of the nobleness of the animals he had seen exhibited, drew a large clasp knife in the struggle, and stabbed his two friends repeatedly in the abdomen.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Maye, a moderate Conservative, was elected Mayor of this borough. Mr. Abraham, a member of the Jewish persuasion, was proposed in opposition to Mr. Maye, but the opposition met with little support.

TEWKESBURY.—A most awful and melancholy instance of the uncertainty of life occurred in this town on Saturday last. On that day Mr. William Brown, architect and surveyor, was married in the church, after which the happy pair proceeded to Brighton to spend the honeymoon; he was suddenly taken ill and in a few hours was a corpse. Mr. Brown was secretary to the Tunbridge gas company and also to the commissioners for lighting and watching the town.

WEYMOUTH.—Arthur Wellington Horsford, Esq., a Conservative, was elected Mayor of this borough.

WIGAN.—We have the painful duty to announce the death of R. Thicknesse, Esq., which took place on Tuesday evening, at his residence, Beech-hill, near Wigan. It is rather singular that three

gentlemen who have contested and represented the borough of Wigan should cease to exist in the same year, but so it is. Mr. Richard Potter, of Manchester, was the first to pay the debt of nature; then followed Mr. J. H. Kearsley, whose death we recorded a few weeks ago; and lastly, the above-named lamented gentleman.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Lord Wortesley has lately finished the erection of an astronomical observatory on his estates near this town. It is built in a commanding situation about a field's length from the great Holyhead road, and is fitted up with a variety of suitable instruments.

WORCESTER, Wednesday.—At the meeting of the town council, Alderman John Lilly was elected Mayor, and Alderman William Lewis, Sheriff, for the ensuing year.

A report having gone abroad to the effect that scarlatina prevailed to an unusual extent among the boys at Eton College, Dr. Hawtrey, the head master, has written a letter to the newspapers, stating that the rumour is a gross exaggeration.

A survey is now in progress for a line of railway from Norwich to Cambridge, so as to connect both places with the metropolis by means of the Northern and Eastern Railway. There are several landowners who oppose the scheme.

IRELAND.

CLONMEL.—The *Tipperary Free Press* contains the details of an inquest held on the bodies of three unfortunate men who were suffocated to death in the county gaol. The deceased were heard to moan during the night, but the turnkeys took no heed of the circumstance. After a long investigation, the jury found that the deceased had come to their deaths on the morning of Friday, 4th of November, 1842, by suffocation, from inhaling carbonic acid gas, when gas escaped into their cell from a tube leading from an Arnott stove.

COLERAINE.—The representation of this borough has lately become vacant in consequence of the promotion of Mr. Litton, the late member, to the office of master in chancery. Some surprise was caused among the burgesses of Coleraine on Wednesday last, by the sudden arrival of the chief secretary, Lord Eliot, who proceeded at once to Somerset, the residence of Mr. Richardson, the high sheriff of Londonderry, a short distance from the town. Next morning his lordship set off for Downhill, the seat of Sir Hervey Bruce, the Episcopalian Tory candidate for the representation of the borough. Rumours were afloat that the object of the visit of Lord Eliot was to pave the way for the introduction of Mr. Smith, the new Londonderry Recorder, as the Government candidate for the borough. Be this as it may, the Presbyterian party feel confident of their ability to return their candidate, Dr. Boyd. Lord Eliot took his departure on Thursday for Londonderry.

DUBLIN.—METAL HOUSES.—Houses composed exclusively of iron and cast metal, the first of the kind ever introduced into Ireland, are about to be constructed in Carysfort-avenue, near Blackrock. The cost of each house is estimated at £1200.

THE LATE SIR MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN.—On Monday a case was brought before the Lord Chancellor, in the course of which mention was made of a decision pronounced by Sir Michael O'Loghlen, when his lordship said—"Mention having been made of the name of the late Master of the Rolls, I cannot omit this opportunity of stating how much I deplore his decease, and how sincerely I sympathise in the general feeling for his loss, and in the admiration entertained for his virtues. His kind disposition and pleasing manners ensured the regard for those over whom he presided; and his great attainments as a lawyer, his practical knowledge, his untiring industry, and, above all, his sound judgment and clearness of perception, demand the regret of all, and in him the judicial bench has indeed lost one of its brightest ornaments. He has imposed a heavy task upon his successor. That successor may not hope (and I dare say does not) to excel the eminent person whose place he has filled; but, by a rare union of like qualities, I have no doubt he will tread in the steps of his gifted and esteemed predecessor."—Sir E. Sugden, while delivering the above brief address, seemed much affected, and a breathless silence prevailed in court.

COMMAND PERFORMANCE.—His Excellency Earl De Grey attended the theatre on Tuesday evening, accompanied by a brilliant suite. His Excellency was rapturously applauded by the audience, which was one of the most numerous and fashionable that has been within our theatre for the past twelve months. The performances, in the comedy of *Wild Oats*, held the house in shouts of laughter.

WATERFORD.—The Liberals of this county purpose entertaining Mr. O'Connell at a public dinner, at Parsonstown, on the 13th inst.

Mr. G. Dunbar, the new Mayor of Belfast, was the late representative in Parliament for that town. He is a gentleman of proceedingly pleasing and conciliatory manners, and is highly respected.

The steam-mills of James Dennison and Co., at O'Brien's-bridge, a few miles from Limerick, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday se'nnight. It is scarcely necessary to state that the whole of it, built, has been then burnt to the ground. Messrs. Dennison are insured for £4400 with the North British. The fire is supposed to have been purely accidental.

SCOTLAND.

AYR.—We regret to state that several disturbances have taken place at the colpits in the neighbourhood of Ayr, caused by the turn-outs annoying, intimidating, and, in many cases, assaulting and maltreating the hands newly employed at some of the pits. The consequence of these outrages has been a cessation of labour about most of the pits in the vicinity of Ayr, the men preferring to give up their employment rather than risk their lives. Several of the most active have been taken into custody, and the utmost exertion is being made to secure the others.

BUTE.—Mr. James Stuart Wortley has publicly addressed the electors as a candidate for the seat vacant by the death of the Lord Advocate. "I fully promise," he says in his address, "the best of a sincere and unalterable determination to maintain the fundamental institutions of the country, combined with a ready disposition to the correction of abuses as distinguished from wanton innovation."

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA, AFFGHANISTAN, AND CHINA.

The despatches in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India to the 1st of October reached town on Sunday night last by express from Marseilles. The intelligence they convey is highly interesting.

The decision of the Government to move, at that place, has given general satisfaction. Generals Nott, at the head of a chosen army of about 7000 men, having left Candahar on the 7th of August, proceeded in the direction of Ghuznee and Cabul, while General Sale, with the remainder of the troops lately stationed at Candahar, marched, without encounter by any obstacle worthy of notice, back, as before stated, to Quetah. In the official report of General Sir George Pollock to the Indian Government, it is stated that the insurgents appeared in small bodies on different hills, but at the route being flanked, they did little mischief, and the baggage, artillery, and treasure reached the head of the pass in safety. Some few camels, however, fell into the hands of the plunderers, and unfortunately the whole of the property belonging to the 3rd Light Cavalry, with the exception of the treasure, was lost. The number of camels killed, or taken away by the enemy, is not known, but it is supposed to be very great. The troops were divided into two columns. The first village already named was entered without resistance, the enemy retiring on our approach. The left column went towards the fort of Mammoo Khail, which was attacked, as *Rover*, in that quarter, by the main body of the troops. The enemy defended themselves with great bravery, some of their attacks being bold enough to compel our troops to retire a little way, while at another they maintained an advanced position amongst the hills till ordered to withdraw. The fighting lasted five hours. Near the hill the enemy's camp was overtaken and captured, and tents, cattle, and ammunition, with a considerable quantity of provisions, fell into our hands. The Cabul chiefs were said to have fled with 50 or 60 followers. The total of the enemy's force is understood to have amounted to about 3000. They have above 30 killed. Our casualties consist of 7 killed and 49 wounded amongst the latter being Major Huish (26th Native Infantry), and Capt. Raimonds (of her Majesty's 9th Foot) severely; Captain Tait (commanding the 3rd Irregular Cavalry) and Ensigns Robertson (37th Native Infantry), slightly. While our troops were advancing, parties were detached to set fire to the houses and villages, and the force afterwards remained on the ground, employed in cutting down the crops and mulberry trees, to which much value and importance were attached by the enemy. The inhabitants were seen watching from the pine forests far up amongst the hills the ravage and devastation which ensued, and which ceased after resistance had ceased. Our troops everywhere behaved with the utmost spirit and gallantry, and the whole of the arrangements appear to have been eminently skilful and judicious. About 11 o'clock, it is said, were blown up by the accidental explosion of an ammunition mule. The surrounding tribes speedily sent in their submission, and the camp began to be well supplied with provisions. On the 1st of August the force marched from Cabul, being, it was said, likely to be reinforced by 3000 Ghilzies. There were believed to be 2000 or 4000 of the Cabul men in the Hazarack valley, a little off the line of route, who would probably be first cut to pieces, if so, occasioning a detour of 10 miles. This party were said to be strongly posted. They were reserving themselves till we got involved amongst the passes, when they meant to attack us. General Pollock, however, has nicely resolved, it is believed, to take the initiative and dispose of them first. The chief resistance is said to be preparing for us at Boodkhac and Jugdullack, where the gorge is at its narrowest. Peshawur letters of the 26th mention that preparations were being made by the enemy at Teera for the attack of Ali Musjid. Here the usual sickness which prevails at this unhealthy and fatal-fated spot had overtaken our troops.

Among the rumours was one that Akhbar Khan had been seized by the Kuzzilbashes, who constitute a large part on of the inhabitants of Cabul, and who, in order to save the city from destruction, were in the interest of the British alliance, and for that reason also protected the British prisoners. There were many conflicting reports scattered abroad respecting the prisoners, which subsequently proved fabulous. The officers and soldiers have been treated with the harshness, not kept under the restraint that was believed. Colonel Palmer, who was reported to have died of the torture inflicted upon him, is known to be alive and well. The whereabouts of the other prisoners are understood to have been removed to Cabul. "It would not surprise me," said one writer, "if a much greater number than is generally supposed of the officers and soldiers and women

have come in to make their salaam to him. Heavy rain and much wind on the 2nd; the thermometer fell 20 degrees."

"Camp, Gundamuck, Sept. 5, 1842.

"On the morning of the 3rd inst. Sale's brigade arrived. This morning Monteath's brigade joined us, and to give you an idea of the scarcity of cattle, the 1st brigade had to send back cattle to assist Sale's brigade, which in its turn sent back cattle to assist Monteath. God knows how we are to manage to carry our things through the Pass, as we are to make our first march to-morrow on Cabul in two divisions. The first division only starts to-morrow, commanded by General Pollock in person."

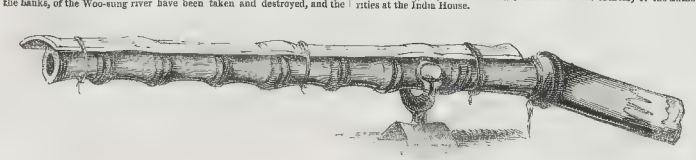
Such of our readers as have not been furnished with a map of the seat of war in India will find an excellent one in our fifth number, which has been already reprinted three times.

CHINA.

Our last news comprised the capture of the city of Chapoo, a large place, carrying on an extensive trade with Japan; and we have now to announce further important successes. The extensive batteries at the mouth, and on the banks, of the Woo-sung river have been taken and destroyed, and the city of Shang-hai occupied by our troops, its public buildings burnt, and its rich granaries, the property of the government, given up to the people. The opposition offered at the entrance of the river was considerable, an incessant cannonade being kept up for two hours ere the enemy showed any symptoms of submission. This engagement took place on the 16th June; and, on the following day, some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the river, and captured a deserted battery mounting fifty-five guns. The city was taken on the 19th, the Chinese deserting it after receiving two broadsides. The operations were concluded on the 20th, by the capture of two additional field-works, at a place some fifty miles higher up, whither the admiral had himself proceeded, with two iron steamers, for the purpose of reconnoitring.

Two hundred and fifty-three guns (forty-two of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of eleven feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights.

We are here enabled to present our readers with the following sketch of one of these guns, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the authorities at the India House.



CHINESE GUN WITH BAMBOO SIGHT.

Our casualties were numerous, two men being killed and twenty-five wounded, but confined entirely to the naval arm of the expedition. The enemy are said to have lost about eighty killed and a proportionate number wounded. They served their guns extremely well, and some of the vessels (particularly her Majesty's ship Blonde, and the steamers Nemesis and Sesostris) suffered a great deal from the heavy and destructive fire. The Nemesis' rigging was cut to pieces; an artilleryman belonging to her was obliged to have his right arm amputated at the shoulder joint; another man, belonging to the Pluto, lost both his legs at the ancles, and Lieutenant Hewett, R.M., of her Majesty's ship Blonde, lost his head by a round shot.

It will be remembered that the Nemesis, which is commanded by Lieut. Hall, distinguished herself in a very extraordinary manner, shortly after her arrival in the Chinese waters, by blowing up a number of the enemies' war-junks, which created no little consternation amongst the Celestials. As this event invests the Nemesis with more than ordinary interest, we here present our readers with a sketch of her on the trying and critical occasion to which

THE NEMESIS STEAMER DESTROYING CHINESE WAR JUNKS, IN CANTON RIVER.
(From a sketch in the possession of the Hon. East India Company.)

we allude. The following brief narrative of this steamer's career since her launch may be allowed by way of episode, and will prove not altogether unacceptable. The Nemesis was built by Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead iron-works, near Liverpool, for the Hon. East India Company, and sailed for China in March, 1840, was the first iron steam-vessel that passed the Cape of Good Hope, and the first that appeared in China. Her services there have been since pretty generally known, and the following is an account of the destruction of the war junks illustrated in our engraving:—"Arrangements having been made by Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, K.C.B., &c., for the capture of the Chuenpee forts, and the opposite one of Ty-kok-too, the Nemesis, after disembarking the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, took up an advantageous position under the upper battery of Chuenpee, in company with the Hon. Company's ship Queen, and commenced throwing shell with good effect, lodging many within the walls, thereby enabling the troops to advance, and take possession, which they did in the most gallant style. This accomplished, she proceeded round the point to assist in silencing the lower fort, throwing in grape, canister, and musketry, thereby distracting the attention of the enemy on the sea-side, and giving the troops and some of the Hyacinth's crew, whom we observed scaling the walls, greater facilities for entering, which they speedily did, driving all before them. She then pushed on to attack the war-junks strongly moored at the mouth of a small and shallow river at the bottom of Anson's Bay; and when within 800 yards, commenced a heavy fire of shot and shell on the four largest, which was returned by them. The first Congreve rocket fired by her took terrific and instantaneous effect—blowing up one of the largest, with all her crew. The others being soon silenced, she then despatched her boats, in company with those of her Majesty's ship Sulphur, and one or two others from the Larne, Calliope, and Hyacinth. Junk after junk was boarded and set fire to. The whole, 11 in number, blew up as the fire reached their magazines, and thus were completely destroyed. She now proceeded to a town up the river, much to the astonishment of the natives, and brought away two junks, which were moored to the shore, without firing a shot or receiving any—such was the consternation at her appearance alone at a place only navigable for junks. We understand that the commodore expressed himself much pleased with what the Nemesis had accomplished; and a remark made by Captain Eliot, the Chief Superintendent, that the Nemesis had done the work of two line-of-battle ships, proves that her services have been somewhat important: one shot only struck her, the others falling short or going over. On the 8th January, agreeably to the instructions from the commodore, the Nemesis, in company with two rocket-boats from her Majesty's ship Blenheim, took up a raking position, about 1100 yards distant from the Anung-hoy fort, mounting 100 guns, and commenced throwing shot, shell, and rockets with the greatest effect, which was not returned, from the peculiarity of the position she was enabled to take up from her light draught of water; indeed the enemy could only bring four guns to bear on her, and these were of small calibre. Ten minutes, or thereabouts, after commencing firing, she was recalled by the commodore, he having received a chop from the Chinese, which ended in his hoisting a flag of truce, and ceasing operations for the day." At the taking of Canton, and, in fact, in every engagement in China of consequence since 1840, she has always been distinguished, her light draught of water enabling her to navigate rivers, and run close in shore, when other vessels could not approach near enough to do any service. She has been fortunate in having a commander who combines first-rate skill and seamanship with the greatest bravery, and who never appears satisfied unless he is constantly employed in active service.

Letters from Canton, dated the 20th of July, mention that intelligence had there been received of the fleet being at anchor at Kong-soo, in the Yang-tze Kiang (probably the Kaou tchaou of the French maps), on the 4th of July. Kaou-tchaou is some distance above the Great Canal and the city of Ching-kiang-foo, and no great distance below Nankin, and from that position we suppose the entrances of the canal, both southern and northern, to be under the control of the forces, and Nankin at their mercy. "The Imperial Canal, one of the longest and most important of artificial navigations, was constructed by Kobley Khan, and his successors. Virtually, as a line of communication, this canal extends from Hang-chow, the principal city in Che-kiang, to Pekin, the capital of the empire, which is a distance of about 700 British miles. In reality, however, the artificial canal, the Cha-ho, or 'river of flood-gates,' as the Chinese term it, is considerably shorter; it begins to the southward of the Yellow River, where the natural navigation of a lake connected with the Blue River ends, and is carried onward to Lin-tsing, in the north-west of Shang-tung. Thence the navigation is continued by the Eu-ho and Pei-ho to Pekin." "We have thus described the Imperial Canal, not only because it is the grand route for the conveyance of merchandise and the imperial revenues from the southern provinces to the capital, but also because it has been stated that, in case of an attempt upon China by sea, this canal could be easily taken possession of at some point, and the communication between the two parts of the empire cut off." Elipoo has sent to Canton for two Hong merchants and two linguists to go to Soo-chow, and the Canton authorities have consequently ordered Samqua and Howqua's fifth and only surviving son on this errand, with what specific object was not known; the two Hong merchants were to have left Canton yesterday. It was originally intended to have sent Howqua himself, but his great age has at last exempted him from this duty; it is supposed by the Chekiang authorities that the Hong merchants, being accustomed to deal with the barbarians, will be of use to them in their negotiations with the English, although the merchants are aware that on a former occasion Sir Henry Pottinger refused to see them. We suppose they must have obeyed these orders very reluctantly, for, independently of the great expense, and, probably, squeezes to which this journey will expose them (for Hong merchants in the north are *rara aves*, and the reputation of their wealth will have preceded them), their liberty will be in some danger should they be employed in negotiations, and these terminate differently from what the Chinese authorities expect; in which case banishment to Ele may very likely be the end of their mission. It is said that their being sent is with reference to settling the terms for the ransom of Nankiu. This is, however, we suppose, mere

PORCELAIN TOWER AT NANKIN.

conjecture. According to Chinese reports, the large city of Shang-hai has been taken by the British force, which is said to have from thence penetrated into the country as far as Soo-chow, and taken that town also. Shang-hai is one of the most important seaport towns in the empire, whose trade is said to employ an immense number of junks. We have no arrivals whatever from the north to confirm these reports.

The progress and result of the conflict of the 16th of June will be found very fully detailed in the following passages from the official circular of Sir Henry Pottinger, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary:—

"After the necessary delay in destroying the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public buildings, as well as the ordnance, arms, and ammunition, captured at Chapoo, the troops were re-embarked, and the expedition finally quitted that port on the 23rd of May, and arrived on the 29th off the Rugged Islands, where it remained until the 13th of June, on which day it crossed the bar, which had been previously surveyed and buoyed off, into the Yang-tze-Kiang river to the point where the river is joined by the Woosung.

"At this point the Chinese authorities had erected immense lines of works to defend the entrance of both rivers, and seem to have been so confident of their ability to repel us, that they permitted a very close *reconnaissance* to be made in two of the small steamers by their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief on the 14th inst.; and even cheered and encouraged the boats which were sent in the same night to lay down buoys to guide the ships of war to their allotted positions of attack.

"At daylight on the morning of the 16th the squadron weighed anchor, and proceeded to take up their respective stations, which was scarcely done when the batteries opened, and the cannonade on both sides was extremely heavy and incessant for about two hours; that of the Chinese then began to slacken, and the seamen and marines were landed at once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries before the troops could be disembarked and formed for advancing.

"Two hundred and fifty-three guns (forty two of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of 11 feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights.

"The casualties in the naval arm of the expedition amounted to 2 killed and 35 wounded, but the land forces had not a man touched. It appears almost miraculous that the casualties should not have been much greater, considering how well the Chinese served their guns. The Blonde frigate had 14 shots in her hull, the Sesostris steamer 11, and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about 80 killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

"On the 17th of June some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung river, and found a battery deserted, mounting 55 guns, of which 17 were brass.

"On the 19th two more batteries close to the city of Shang-hai opened their guns on the advanced division of the light squadron, but, on receiving a couple of broadsides, the Chinese fled, and the batteries, which contained 48 guns (17 of them brass), were instantly occupied, and the troops took possession of the city, where the public buildings were destroyed, and the extensive Government granaries given to the people.

"His Excellency the Admiral proceeded up the river Woosung with two of the small iron steamers on the 20th inst., about 30 miles beyond the city of Shang-hai, and in this reconnaissance two additional field-works, each mounting four heavy guns, were taken and destroyed, bringing the total of ordnance captured in these operations up to the astonishing number of 354, of which 76 are of brass, and chiefly large handsome guns; many of the brass guns have devices showing that they have been cast lately; several of them have Chinese characters signifying 'the tamer and subduer of the barbarians,' and one particularly large one is dignified by the title of the 'barbarian.'

"The Chinese high officers and troops are supposed to have fled in the direction of the cities of Soo-chow, Wang-chow-foo, and Nankin. The same high authorities have made another indirect attempt to retard active operations by an avowed wish to treat, and have also given a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to conciliate by the release of 16 of her Majesty's subjects, (Europeans and natives of India) who had been kidnapped; but, as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an intimation to that effect."

The results of this victory have been remarkable. The Mandarins in the two most fertile provinces in China were dreadfully alarmed lest Wang-chow-foo and Nankin should be taken and sacked and the mouth of the Great Canal seized. The approach of the expedition to the mouth of the

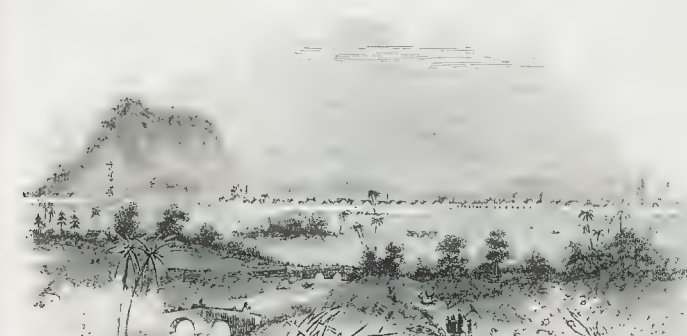
CANTON.

THE IMPERIAL CANAL, CHINA.

Great Canal, and the dangers that threaten Nankin, would, it was thought, induce the Emperor to make an equitable arrangement; but doubts were still entertained of his being exactly informed of the truth.

Nankin, before its destruction by the Tartars, was probably the largest and most splendid city that ever existed, and it is still considerable, possesses a great deal of trade and many ingenious manufactures, and is regarded as the Athens of the empire.

The efforts of the Chinese authorities to make resistance have hitherto been

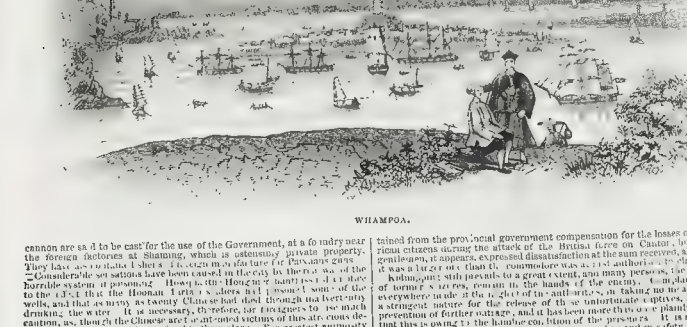


NANKIN.

very great. A proclamation issued by the Emperor in the beginning of June breathes the most decided hostility to the "barbarians," but does not bring of the vast efforts, arms and soldiers. This proclamation, it ought to be remarked, is dated prior to the attack on Shanghai.

It is worthy of remark that while Russia is described as ready, not only in exciting the Chinese against the past demands of Great Britain, but in assisting them with officers, the United States and France have sent large ships of war to watch our proceedings with that anomalous race, and, as it is openly declared, with the intention of demanding all the advantages that we may obtain by the expenditure of so much blood and money. The American and French ships have not been permitted to enter the northern ports of China, where the English were never let nor permitted to enter.

The intelligence from Canton is not unimportant, it appears, that preparations are again being made for a vigorous defence of the city and province. The Chinese have erected a fort of considerable size, some distance below Whampoa, on a parallel branch of the river, and large quantities of



WHAMPOA.

cannon are said to be cast for the use of the Government, at a foundry near the foreign factories at Shamung, which is extensively private property. They have also two rifled pieces of European manufacture for Parsaun guns.

Considerable negotiations have been caused in the city by the news of the horrible system of poisoning. Hong is the Honqua of Sampson and Tait, here to the extent that the Hoonan Tartars, others that I myself know of the well, and that as many as twenty Chinese had died through the fortunate drinking the water. It is necessary, therefore, for foreigners to be much cautious, as, though the Chinese are not numbered victims of this atrocious design, its effects may not be confined to them alone. The greatest animosity appears to prevail between these Tartar troops and the inhabitants of the province of Canton, and several encounters, attended with much bloodshed, have taken place in the neighbourhood.

The American commander, Commodore Kearney, has demanded and obtained from the provincial government compensation for the losses of American citizens during the attack of the British force on Canton, but these gentlemen, it appears, expressed dissatisfaction at the sum received, although it was a larger one than the commodore was at first authorised to claim.

Kidnapping still prevails to a great extent, and many persons, the victims of former injuries, remain in the hands of the authorities, in taking no measures of everywhere made at the request of the unfortunate captives, and the a stringent nature for the release of these unfortunate captives, and the prevention of further outrage, and it has been more than once plainly hinted that this is owing to the lenient condition of the prisoners. It is satisfactory, however, to know that most of them are alive and in safety. When the fleet arrived off Chapoo, it was intimated to General Gough that several persons who had been kidnapped would be delivered up, if the threatened assault were abandoned. This proposition could not of course be listened to; but the desire to conciliate, thus evinced, was deemed a favourable sign, and there can be no doubt that the captives will be preserved, in the hope of gaining advantageous terms by their release hereafter.

The licentious conduct of the Manilla men belonging to the opium vessels has long been a fertile source of annoyance; and recently one of these villains, more daring than the rest, murdered a Chinese on Dane's Island. An explanation of the affair was demanded of the Hong merchants, who called all the foreign merchants together at the Consoo-house, for the purpose of investigation. The result we have not heard; but it is most obvious that if natives of China are allowed to be maltreated and slaughtered with impunity, by parties belonging to vessels which sail under the British flag, the Chinese have some show of justice for terming their outrages on our people warrantable retaliations.

Very little trade, it is said, is now carried on at Hong-Kong; and Macao, apparently, will still be the chief theatre for commercial operations. To show how little good has been done by the partial and most inefficient blockade on the coasts of China, it may be mentioned that the number of Chinese junks which have arrived at Singapore during the last season is greater than in any preceding year.

The Plenipotentiary (who left Hong-Kong on the 13th of June) reached the expedition previous to the operations at Woosung, and most of the ships of war and transports lately arrived from England must likewise have joined the force. Her Majesty's ship Vindictive reached Hong-Kong on the 19th of June, after a ninety-days' passage.

We have no news of importance from Amoy or Chusan; Ningpo and Chinghae have been evacuated, with the exception of a fortified height near the entrance of the river leading to the latter place, where a garrison has been left.

It now appears that Pekin is not the destination of the expedition, at least this year. The towns at the mouth of the great river Yang tze-Kiang, the most magnificent river in China, have been captured by our troops, and the whole force was, by the latest accounts, moving upon the city of Nankin, intelligence of the capture of which was daily expected at Macao—indeed, there were abundance of Chinese rumours flying about Canton, Macao, and Hong-Kong, that it had been taken by our troops.

Nankin being captured, what is to be done next? On this point we are all in the dark. Will the occupation of that city—the southern capital of the empire—lead to a treaty? If not, will our authorities determine on the permanent retention of territory in the central provinces, or a movement on Pekin next year? Will time be attempted to be gained in fruitless negotiations; and if so, will the Plenipotentiary, after the experience of the last three years, allow himself to be duped? Some are of opinion that the occupation of Nankin, by giving us the command of the Great Canal, the artery by which the northern provinces are supplied with food, and placing at our disposal the resources of the flourishing province of Keang-nan, will dispose the Emperor to peace, and obviate the necessity of a visit to Pekin, which, for many reasons, it appears judicious to avoid, if possible. That the Emperor, on our approach to the capital, will betake himself to Tartary is more than possible, and we must then either winter at Pekin or abandon it. To winter at Pekin, a hundred miles from the fleet, would expose the army to no inconsiderable risk. The ships have no secure anchorage in the shallow waters of the Gulf of Pe-che-lee during the winter months; and the rigours of a Pekin winter, from the vicinity of the Tartarian mountains, are well known to be severe.

A very curious edict has been sent, showing, by its altered tone, that the Chinese authorities find it necessary at length to bend to the storm. The following is the despatch

"The English barbarians are now creating disturbances in the provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang; and day by day their ships are increasing in number, and we are apprehensive that they will, rattike, sneak into other places; we therefore desire to enlighten them by the principles of reason, and clearly to explain to Lean the formidable calamities (they are bringing on the country).

"At present it is difficult to find interpreters. On examination we have found that hitherto the English have reposed the greatest confidence in the Hong merchant Howqua, and we have heard that the said Hong merchant is more than eighty years of age, and we fear he will not be able to come So immediately select either his younger brother, son, or nephew, who are able to hold converse with the foreigners on busin

"Let, after consultation, one or two of these men hasten to Keangsoo with the rapidity of a shooting star; we shall hold ourselves fortunate if a day is not lost. When the said younger brother, son, or nephew, obey the orders and hurry to Keangsoo, they will give lasting proofs of their loyalty, and perform an essential service to their country; and we, the said Governor and General, will certainly make an extraordinary report (to the Emperor)

"We have sent a report to the Emperor at the same moment that we forward this flying despatch. it is absolutely necessary that they be at our command to use as interpreters. There must not be a moment's delay."

But the most remarkable document is a proclamation from the Emperor himself, relative to the management of the affairs of the barbarians. It is dated 5th of June, 1849, and is published in the *Pekin Gazette*, the official organ of the Chinese Government, which circulates through every corner of the empire, and regulates the tone of public feeling. It gives the Emperor's own version of the cause and progress of the war. He traces it to the "opium flowing like poison into China;" and the idea of the miseries inflicted on his people by these outside barbarians, these robbers, as he styles them, melts his heart, and he exclaims, "What crimes have my people committed that they should be afflicted by such calamities?" The defeat of his troops at the Bogue forts is acknowledged, as also that his "black-haired race on the coast was troubled." The ransom of Canton is merely stated the repayment of the debts of the Hong merchants, six millions of dollars, "a very slight matter, and which he did not grudge." But this remarkable proclamation should be read *in extenso*. There appears no reason, judging from its contents, to look for any spirit of concession from the Court of Pekin; but it is evident that the voice of truth has at length been allowed to approach the Imperial throne; there is a strange medley of despondency and hope, of intense hostility to the "hated race," to whom the spirits of his troops "are not equal." "Still, if they will do their duty," adds his Majesty, "we can yet exclude the barbarian worthless sprouts, sweeping them into the depths of the wide ocean, and restore to the people of the empire the blessings of peace and tranquillity."

The approaches to the northern capital, which in 1840 were quite defenceless, are now strongly fortified, and vigorous exertions were being made to transfer them "quite impregnable," in order to check all advances of the "rebellious barbarians."

From the month of the Peiho Tientsin has been a place of strong defences, and in the year 1842, at the close of the first war, the Governor of Pechili, the Imperial provincial functionaries to the Emperor, the great importance of still larger fortifications, and has May 31, 1849, appointed Keshen, who had formerly been Governor of the Chekeang army, has ordered them to make strenuous exertions for the erection of foundereies and the casting of cannon, and that the guns be sent with flying despatch to Chekeang. These immense preparations must bear very hard on the imperial treasury; and this is at length made manifest in the official gazettes, three millions of taels having been appointed from it for expenses in Chekeang, and a fourth ordered from the neighbouring provinces.

Further accounts from the northward are looked forward to with great interest.

CANTON—MACAO—HONG-KONG.

The ravages by the March overland mail has occasioned a total suspension of all buildings at Hong-Kong, and most of the foreign community continue at Macao and Canton. Little trade has been carried on at the new settlement in anything but opium, and nearly the whole of that branch of business had been removed to Whampoa, where there was a fine fleet of smuggling vessels—ten or twelve sail in all—bearing the English flag. A Portuguese vessel lately came among them, but, being considered an interloper, was taken and towed out of the fleet. They were on the very best terms with the people, and, to say the least, were let alone by the Mandarins. The factories were still more than half deserted, and some were in utter ruins, and the number of foreigners in Canton did not exceed fifty or sixty. The people were quiet, and offered no molestation to them in the streets. How ever, did not often go abroad, and appeared desirous of keeping clear of business. All this, of course, is prior to Admiral Cochrane's entrance with the river, the result of which is not yet known. The waters in the neighbourhood of Hong-Kong were infested by pirates, some of whom had been captured. Three foreign men-of-war, two American and one French, were in China, and either had proceeded, or were about to proceed, to the northward, to watch our operations there. Captain Campbell, of her Majesty's 55th Regiment, died at Chapoo on the 29th of May, of wounds in the received at the capture of that city, after lingering nine days. The Hong Kong newspaper does not seem much to relish the present rather unfashionable regime of what it calls the "capital of the Anglo Chinese empire." As an inducement to settlers it says that three years' rental of a house warehouse at Macao will suffice to construct an equal accommodation of a stable character at Hong-Kong; and that the charges for landing goods and discharging cargo amount to about one-fourth of the customary rates at Macao.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday evening contained the official details of the operations of the army in India and China, which will be found collated from a more graphic but not less authentic source in another part of our paper. We are indebted to the kindness of a British officer in China for several spirited and faithful sketches of important and commanding positions in that interesting country, which we this day present to our readers with the China news.

We learn from a report of the progress of the operations at the Thames Tunnel, that this magnificent undertaking is rapidly advancing to completion. The staircase of the shaft on the Rotherhithe side of the river has been finished several days. The entrance for the public from the south side is not expected to be opened before December next.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 13th. 25th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14th.—Bryant died, 1850.
TUESDAY, 15th.—Machutus.
WEDNESDAY, 16th.—Dr. Hawksworth died, 1771.
THURSDAY, 17th.—Hugh Bishop of Lincoln.
FRIDAY, 18th.—Rubens born, 1557.
SATURDAY, 19th.—The 26th number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS published.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, pro luced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW—to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artists and advisers reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however, required official authority to enable us to reach.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of this signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or south view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which skirt the river, piercing upward from far far distance to the gazer's eye, until they are closed with, and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as it were a hand of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, through its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fort-like Tower, and amid all, and above all, the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture, that they are not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gazer upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and mansions of our nobility; and, in the finest streets in the world, Regent-street, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and the superb gatherings of aristocratic clubs; and, in a word, concentrates within its focus all the palatial magnificence of western London in contrast with the staid and solid grandeur of its commercial regions; endless wealth-accumulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose latitude seems right startling.

Such are the two sections of the UNRIVALLED PICTURE which we are about to present in all good will to our readers, and now the only question can be [illegible]

ITS UNQUOTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH.

It [illegible] plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun.

M. Claudet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a *Daguerreotype* [illegible], whereby we have obtained a series of drawings that are as it were "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

NOTICE.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT will be ready on New Year's Eve, when all persons will be entitled to receive it who have subscribed for six months from the commencement of the paper, or for a six months previous to the publication of the print, or who pay a six months' subscription in advance from the time of the issue of the plate. This is the clearest and distinct answer to all correspondents who have addressed us on this subject, and is a general guide to the public at large. The engraving is upon so grand and magnificent a scale, that it cannot be finished and a sufficient number printed before the time appointed for publication. Our subscribers have already so increased that the time requisite for printing becomes most important, and any delay that has arisen is attributable only to the necessity for such careful and deliberate arrangement as will make disappointment next to impossible.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from Mr. Allen, Nottingham, a parcel of books, which shall have our early attention.
"T. C. L." Hall, will get it through his news-agent.
"Rus." Chigwell.—Ditto.
"W. H. B."—All the numbers have been reprinted, and are now on sale. To his other query, Yes.
"S. N."—Certainly.
"F." Winton, must apply to his news-agent. He will have the print.
"G. H. S." Liverpool, may have what he desires without purchase.
"T. E——r."—We are still sleeping on it.
"J. W. S."—No.
Is "Venator," who wishes to know where the hounds meet, a fox who wishes to get away from them?
"A Constant Reader," who inquires the amount of receipts at the theatres, will probably arrive at it by doubling half of what is paid by the public for admission. Or apply to the treasurers for a less definite answer.
"T. O."—Declined, with thanks; and we cannot return unaccepted contributions.
"P. N."—Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed.
"B. P." Treadgar Square.—Yes.
"W. Burgess."—One of our pre-engaged artists will accompany the Queen's progress to Walmer; the ground is therefore pre-occupied.
"J. W."—Purely gratuitous, except when from regularly engaged correspondents.
"R. N."—Five.
"O. G. M." will certainly have the print.
"Anna C."—The money will be at once obtained on proof either of identity or hand-writing.
"Scrutator."—It has not come to hand.
"Mr. J. Cann," of Brewich, must have six months' papers.
"Q. S."—No; it is justly illegal.
"T. Williams."—The song is copyright, and we decline permission for publication.
"A Subscriber."—Wrappers can be had from any respectable bookseller at trifling expense.
"A Reader."—Out of the question in a newspaper.
"J. L."—Referred to our theatrical reporter.
"Cleo" will find his suggestion attended to.
"A Subscriber," No. 5.—We cannot discuss the question with our correspondent.
"M. A. B." will have the print.
Candahar.—We shall be enabled in our next number to present our readers with a representation of the British force evacuating Candahar.
We have received several letters from the country, complaining of a circular issued by Mr. CLAYTON. All we can say is, that we have nothing to do with such circular, and we have always recommended our friends and subscribers to order their papers of some respectable Bookseller or Newsman in their immediate neighbourhood.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO WALMER CASTLE.—In our next number, and during the continuance of her Majesty's visit to Walmer Castle, we shall give pictorial illustrations of all places and objects honoured with her Majesty's presence and inspection; and we are sure we are giving a sufficient guarantee for the fidelity of our representations, when we state we have secured, on this occasion, the services of that distinguished artist R. Landells, Esq., who furnished the beautiful engravings connected with her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1842.

A dreadful case of infanticide has been disclosed during the week, of which the details are almost too revolting to communicate in a public print, but they are so far associated with the peculiar channel of their discovery that a question quite new to the journalist has been opened, upon which we are desirous of expressing a brief opinion. The crime, of which we have first to speak, has too dreadfully increased under the operation of the new Poor-law bill, and the number of child-murders which are of occurrence almost promise to denaturalize the community with continued exhibitions of the violation of that beautiful maternal affection and solicitude which the old moralist characterised as of most absorbing power, and as dwelling with most passionate presence in the mother's breast. The sin of human nature finds no source of atonement in any mercy of the law, and the despairing wretch who dreads the vengeance of society, while bearing the fruits of shame, dashes the warm blood of motherhood from her heart, and admits into its emptied channels a stream of depravity that rushes through it with the potency of poison, and with all its withering and agonising pain. The child that should be folded upon a responsive bosom, is hidden in an unconsecrated grave, and the murderess is either punished for discovered atrocity, or followed by unrelenting remorse. The law that thus admits of the worst crime under Heaven being traced to its operation should surely be destroyed, lest it be paraded as an excuse for the enormities that are committed in its dread. The case, however, which is now recorded is too horrible even to bear application to the effect of any human legislation, however cruel or abhorred. It is the periodical murder of six different children by their mother, and their concealment under the earth after death. The facts are as follows:—A woman of the name of Frances Bennett, being dangerously ill, and, as she supposed, at the point of death, confessed in her agony to her own sister, to a policeman named Fowler, and to the clergyman of the parish, that she had murdered successively no less than six illegitimate children, the offspring of an illicit connexion with a man named Yapp, and with him buried them in a place which she pointed out. Search was made, and the skeletons of six infants found; but the woman recovered, and now wishes to disclaim her confession. She and Yapp are in custody, and the case has been once brought before a coroner's inquest, which was adjourned to the following Wednesday, and of which we shall probably soon communicate the result. Now it is out of this fearful circumstance that the social question has arisen upon which we are anxious to comment. The clergyman spoken of deposed just as large an amount of evidence as was disclosed by the policeman and the sister of the murderess; but he knew more, and, on being pressed to divulge *all* he knew, pleaded his spiritual calling, and that the secrets entrusted to him were, as it were, the inviolate confidence of a spirit on its wing from earth. Now this is an important plea, and a most proper one, unless we greatly misunderstand what is right. The depraved wretch, who may have been saved, perhaps, equally for repentance under divine mercy, as for punishment under divine justice, can hope for no sympathy from the world and society, will doubtless be able, out of the permissable evidence of her confession, to pay her retribution for her crime. But let not the spiritual interpreter of a religion which "urges to the confession of secret sin" be made in the most remote degree the organ of its punishment. The woman was in *articulo mortis*—she believed her parting confidence to be given to one who might pour on her remorseful soul some ray of mercy to light her spirit out of the world. She was in trust, against all human disclosure, close as in the grave itself, and the dark secret which she uttered should close the lips of her spiritual confidant as close as the grave too. The reverend gentleman has, therefore, properly maintained the sanctity of religious confidence by refusing to disclose it, even in what seems to further the most imperative justice of the law. We hope earnestly to learn that the ends of justice will be furthered in this most lamentable instance of human crime, but not by one syllable uttered by the clergyman who stood at the death-bed of the criminal, with his ear listening at the very door of her soul!

Without being at all ambitious of earning for ourselves the character of either grievance or humanity-mongers, we feel that we cannot properly discharge our duty as public journalists, and at the same time remain silent with regard to the outrages which we daily see perpetrated by the administrators of the law, superiors and subalterns alike, against the precepts of Christianity and the liberty of the subject. Day by day we see the subtle sunossities of the law threaded with the utmost eagerness by zealous and overrighteous ministers of justice, in search of obsolete and arbitrary enactments wherewith to wreak vengeance on the heads of unfortunate delinquents, convicted perhaps of very venial and slight offences, or, if need be, to widen the meshes of the net in order to favour the escape of some lordly knocker-wrencher; but how rarely does it fall to the lot of the journalist to record the merciful interposition of magistrates on behalf of weak, and persecuted, and defenceless humanity, in cases where the oppressor happens to be a state official whether poor-law commissioner, police constable, or parish beadle. It would be a needless act of either courtesy or candour to stop here to acknowledge that there are many bright and praiseworthy exceptions to this sweeping and general condemnation, for it could not be supposed for a moment that we wish to wage indiscriminate warfare against the entire magistracy of England; but who that pays the slightest attention to the public proceedings at police-courts and petty sessions can hesitate to acknowledge that, as at present administered, the British code of laws, so lauded and bepraised, contains one set of rules for the rich and another for the poor. This is a great and a serious evil, which is pregnant with the utmost danger to the constitution, for, as nothing can so much tend to the welfare of a state as a general confidence in the administration of its laws, so nothing can be more pernicious or destructive to the frame-work of society (because stealthy and insidious) than suspicion and distrust. There appears to be on the part of the magistracy generally, a lamentable want of independent firmness and stoical indifference to consequences, and in no class of cases is this weak and vacillating, if not criminal, abandonment of the principles of justice more apparent than in that which arises from the all-fruitful source of misery and litigation, the Poor-law Amendment Act—an act which, wherever it is read as an authority, operates as if by magic to unsex the bench, by depriving its possessors of every spark of manliness and Christian feeling. We are by no means disposed to give a particular application to observations which are meant to apply generally, and as the case to which we are about presently to call the attention of our readers, furnishes one of those many lamentable instances of the cruel operation of the Poor-law Bill to which we have just adverted, we wish it to be clearly understood that we do not attribute to the magistrates in this case any feeling or motive unworthy the high office which they occupy. We relate the circumstances as they stand undeniably on record after a strict inquiry into the facts. The following statement we copy from the columns of the *Times* journal, whose uncompromising advocacy of the rights of the poor deserves our commendation:—

"Three weeks, *only three weeks*, since, two little boys, *orphans*, of the respective ages of 10 and 12 years, "almost perishing from cold and hunger," were taken by the charitable person who discovered them, Mr. Cook, of Vauxhall-road, first to the overseers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and afterwards to the relieving officer of the West London Union. Both these functionaries peremptorily refused to give any assistance to these unhappy children. They severally admitted the truth of the destitution of these poor little boys, their orphan and defenceless condition, their hunger their cold, and their nakedness; but they disputed between themselves which was the proper party to administer relief. For *three days and nights*, neither more nor less, were these children bandied about from one to the other of these state establishments—St. Margaret's workhouse, namely, and the West London Union-house;—this much, at any rate, being clear, that if neither of these establishments were bound to relieve, none other was compellable to do so. To *three several magistrates did Mr. Cook successively apply*, but without effect, the magistrates having no authority; and Mr. Cook then found himself *compelled* (to his honour be it said that he thought it indeed an obligation) to provide food and lodging for the children *himself*, and at his own cost, and that for *the period of three weeks*. By the advice of the Queen-square magistrate he applied to the central Poor-law Commissioners. An investigation of *four hours* followed; and the result of all this misery and indifference, these applications and refusals, this active and Christian interference on the part of Mr. Cook, this bandying and appealing, is, that the Central Commission, the *primum mobile* of all this cumbrous machinery, discover, at the end of three weeks, "that the children were improperly refused relief both by the overseers of St. Margaret's, and by the relieving officer of the West London Union." Thus it appears that it took literally three weeks—of unwearied exertion—of going from overseer to relieving officer, and from relieving officer to overseer, and from both to the magistrates, and then from magistrate to magistrate, before the impervious region of central commissioners could be reached or put in motion, and then it was found that *there was nothing in the law* to deprive those children of their legal claim for charitable support. If there was "nothing in the law" to subject these wretched supplicants to starvation, who so fit to know it as the magistrate? If he did know the law, and feared to act upon it, there can be only one opinion with regard to his conduct. If he did not know the law, the conclusion is obvious."

So much for the Poor Law case; and now, with regard to the recreations in which the police sometimes indulge, in sporting with the personal liberty and comfort of her Majesty's liege subjects, we beg leave to subjoin the particulars of a short case which occurred a few days ago at one of the metropolitan police-offices, and which we copy from the newspapers:—

WORSHIP STREET.—BAIL AT STATION HOUSES. A genteel-looking youth, named *Frederick Brown*, and a respectable tradesman, residing in White Conduit-terrace, Pentonville, were charged with having let off fireworks in the public highway. The elder defendant admitted having been foolish enough to discharge a cracker, which was given to him by a passenger; but the instant it exploded he was seized by a policeman, who conveyed him to the Hoxton station-house. On being ushered before the inspector he begged leave to send into the next street for a friend to bail him; but the answer he received was, that it was too late, and he was locked up in a filthy cell, where he was obliged to remain until nearly nine o'clock on Sunday morning.—The younger defendant made a similar complaint.—The father of the youth, a respectable person residing in Bartholomew-close, said that *he and his wife had been employed the whole night in vainly searching the streets in search of his son, whose mother was in a dreadful state of apprehension in consequence of his absence.* He heard nothing of him until between eight and nine on Sunday morning, when a messenger at length arrived from the station-house, to whom he gave half-a-crown for his trouble, without knowing at the time that he had already received a shilling from his son.—Mr. Broughton sent for the messenger, and reprimanded him handsomely for his rapidity; and then added, in reference to the real cause of complaint, on the part of the prisoners, that proper facilities ought to be afforded at station houses for the procuration of immediate bail, in order that respectable persons might be saved the inconvenience and disgrace of being locked up on such trifling charges. He should discharge the defendants, as he considered they had been amply punished for their venial act of indiscretion.

Our space will not permit us the disagreeable gratification of offering a few comments on the whole of these proceedings; but we cannot help saying, that we think the conduct of the police deserves a severer punishment than that which the milk-and-water intimation thrown out by the worthy magistrate as to how prisoners *ought* to be treated conveys.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The speech of the King of the Belgians, at resuming the session o the Chambers, received on Thursday morning, has called forth considerable comment in the commercial circles, chiefly in consequence of the matters omitted. It was generally expected that the breaking off of the commercial treaty with France would have formed the main feature of his Majesty's speech, and the entire avoidance of all allusion to the question has created no small degree of disappointment.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their royal offspring and suite, left Windsor at eight o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning by the Great Western Railway, and reached the terminus at Paddington about a quarter before nine. They immediately entered the travelling carriages which were in waiting for them, and proceeded on their journey to Walmer Castle.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday.—The Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom was this day further prorogued until Tuesday, the 13th of December. Shortly before three o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Wharncliffe, as Lords Commissioners, took their seats in front of the Throne, when the Lord Chancellor directed the Commons

(who were represented by the officers of the house) to be summoned to hear her Majesty's commission read. Mr. Ley, clerk at the table, and many of the officers and messengers of the house having appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor, in her Majesty's name, announced, in the usual form and words, that the present Parliament was further prorogued until Tuesday, the 14th day of December next. His lordship did not add, "then to meet for the dispatch of business." The ceremony only occupied a few minutes.

It is generally expected that parliament will meet for the dispatch of business about the third week in January

We observe with much pleasure that arrangements are being made, on a scale of unusual splendour, for the anniversary Polish ball, which is appointed to take place at Guildhall, on Wednesday next. We shall give, in our next number, an engraving of this truly christian and noble fete, which we hail with a hearty welcome.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—In consequence of a dispute at the Union Club House, between Mr. John Poingdestre and Mr. Thomas Carwick, a hostile meeting took place near Kilburn on Wednesday afternoon, when, after an exchange of shots, Mr. Poingdestre withdrew the offensive observation he had made to Mr. Carwick, whereupon Mr. Carwick retracted anything he had said derogatory to Mr. Poingdestre's honour.

Mr. Fox, the Unitarian minister of Finsbury Chapel, delivered to his congregation on Sunday last an eloquent discourse on the life and death of the late Dr. Channing, instead of his usual morning lecture.

On Sunday last St. Pancras new church was reopened for public worship, after having been thoroughly painted and redecorated. A general survey of the whole building has been made, which has led to some slight repairs in the belfry and spire, the former of which is built after the model of the Temple of the Winds at Athens.

It is with great regret we have to announce the sudden death of Sir John Cross, Knt., Judge of the Court of Review, at his house in Whitehall-place. This respected judge had been in the course of Saturday sitting in his court, and disposing of the business of the day. He returned to his house about three o'clock, and shortly afterwards expired from a disease of the heart. Sir John Cross was born in 1768, and was consequently in his seventy-fourth year.

Last week the workmen employed in the erection of the Nelson monument at Trafalgar-square put up the last layer of stone which forms the column of the monument. Their next operations will be to erect the Corinthian capital, on which the cupola will rest which is to form the pedestal for the colossal statue of Nelson. The capital is to be about 13 feet in depth, and the entire remaining portion of the structure will be about 35 feet in height. The monument is not expected to be finished for six months.

On Monday a general assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. Thomas Creswick, Mr. John Holmes, and Mr. Francis Grant were elected associates of that institution.

Cabinet Councils have been held frequently during the week at the Foreign-office, at which the whole of her Majesty's Ministers have attended. From the protracted sittings of this important assembly and other indications of activity manifest in the Government offices, it is expected that the approaching session of Parliament will be unusually stirring and interesting. Rumours were afloat during the early part of the week that Earl Spencer's visit to her Majesty was not altogether unconnected with the administration of the Government.

The Attorney-General and Sir John M'Neill transacted business on Tuesday at the Foreign-office.

A deputation of West India merchants had an interview with Lord Stanley on Tuesday at the Colonial-office.

Count de Ste. Aulaire, the French ambassador, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on Tuesday at the Foreign-office.

Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Attorney-General of New South Wales, and Mr. J. Bucheno, Colonial secretary, had interviews with Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham at the Colonial-office on the same day.

The newly-appointed Dean of Westminster, Dr. Turton, was installed on Tuesday, with the usual ceremonies, in Westminster Abbey, during the time of morning service. After the first lesson was concluded the Dean was conducted by Dr. Dakins, Residentiary Prebendary, from the Jerusalem Chamber into the choir, when her Majesty's letters patent were read, and the usual oaths administered to the new Dean. At the termination of this ceremony the Dean was conducted by Lord John Thynne, Sub-Dean, into his stall, and the remainder of the service was proceeded with. There was a very full attendance in the Abbey. The anthem selected for the occasion was, "I was in the spirit," Dr. Blow. It is rather a singular coincidence that the psalms and other services of the day were the very same as those used on the morning on which the late venerable Dean, that vicinity. The petition has already received between 7000 and 8000 signatures.

On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, a fire, which at one time threatened the most disastrous consequences, broke out in the basement floor of the premises belonging to Mr. Hodder, situate in Gosswell-street; owing to a plentiful supply of water, coupled with the exertions of the firemen and police, the flames were quickly extinguished, but not before considerable damage was incurred.

A young lady was found by a policeman in Tottenham-court-road, sitting on the steps of a door on Tuesday morning last, who is supposed to have escaped from a lunatic asylum.

William Pritchard, Esq., was on Monday last elected High Bailiff of Southwark by a majority over his competitor, Mr. Payne, the coroner, of 87 to 79. Mr. D. W. Harvey was also a candidate, but, much to the dissatisfaction of that gentleman's friends, who doubted the correctness of the decision, the Lord Mayor declared that the two former gentlemen had a greater show of hands than Mr. Harvey, and according to a standing rule the latter was consequently excluded from the contest. Mr. Harvey's supporters, however, tendered 80 votes in his favour.

St. John's Church, Horselydown, was robbed on Sunday morning last of every portable article which it contained.

On Tuesday evening the ninth anniversary of the British Medical Association was held at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, Dr. Webster in the chair. The report of the society was read by the secretary, which stated that a considerable number of new members had been admitted during the past year, and that the affairs of the association were in a prosperous condition. Professor Grant, in an eloquent speech, moved the adoption of the report, which being seconded by Mr. Eales was carried unanimously. R. D. Grainger, Esq., delivered a highly-interesting and eloquent oration, after which, thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

On Monday evening a dreadful occurrence took place in the City-road, nearly opposite the dead wall of St. Luke's Workhouse. A gentleman named Pain was proceeding in the direction of Pentonville driving a rather spirited horse, when a youth flung a lighted cracker into the road—the horse shied and plunged violently, and at length darted off. Mr. Pain losing all control over the affrighted animal, one of the wheels of the vehicle came in contact with a gas pillar, and Mr. Pain was pitched headlong on the pavement, the horse also falling heavily to the ground. Assistance was promptly rendered by surgeons and others: no hopes are entertained of the unfortunate gentleman's recovery.

It is stated that Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews have withdrawn themselves from Drury-lane Theatre, in consequence of a misunderstanding with Mr. Macready.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Mail West India Steam Packet Company was held on Tuesday, for the election of four new directors, and the gentlemen chosen were Mr. Micaiah M'Cleary, Mr. Charles Mangles, Mr. Henry Nelson, and Mr. John Shepherd, who are all acknowledged to be intimately acquainted with the trade and localities in which the operations of the company are carried on.

Lord Brougham has been several times closeted with the Lord Chancellor in his lordship's private room, at Westminster-hall, during the last few days. Some speculation has been excited as to the nature of the deliberations of the noble and learned lords, it being generally supposed to have reference to the practical working of the recent law reforms.

The corporation of London, having examined into the expenses of managing and carrying on the Naval Benevolent Society, have directed their chamberlain to pay the sum of £100 in aid of the fund appropriated for the temporary and immediate relief of proper applicants.

There is no foundation for the report that Mr. David Pollock is to be appointed one of the commissioners of the insolvent Debtors' Court, in the room of the late Mr. Commissioner Bowen.

The arrangements for regulating the admission of the public to St. James's Park appear to us to be rather anomalous as far as regards the working classes. A few days ago a gentleman's servant in smart dress and carrying on the Naval Benevolent Society, have directed their chamberlain to pay the sum of £100 in aid of the fund appropriated for the temporary and immediate relief of proper applicants.

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A very interesting and instructive improvement has been effected in the management of Kensington Gardens in consequence of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having laudably affixed the names and descriptions to the various shrubs and trees which were planted a few years ago. The labels are of cast iron, [illegible] about a foot from the ground, and are sufficiently large to allow of reading the names at the distance of several yards. In addition to the scientific name the English name is given, the natural order to which the tree or shrub belongs, and year of its introduction into Britain.

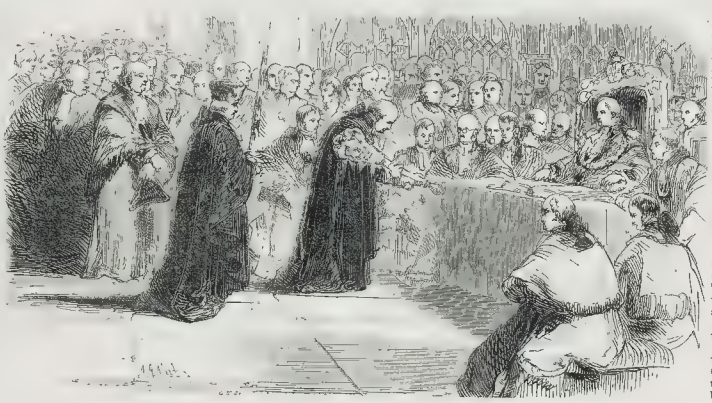
THE ILLUMINATIONS.—The illuminations on Wednesday night were, [illegible] of the [illegible] which [illegible] St. Paul's churchyard and one or two [illegible] Regent Circus, Piccadilly, which was adorned with a display of [illegible] Strand and Haymarket were [illegible] and [illegible] Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and the [illegible] were [illegible] and the Victoria Theatre had the letters [illegible] and the words "Jeffrey." The Italian Opera was not [illegible] all the Haymarket Theatres had the letters [illegible] and [illegible] Strand, and the Adelphi [illegible] [illegible] Lyceum, and the Victoria were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The usual civic procession on Wednesday was honoured with a more numerous assemblage of spectators than on any occasion for many years past. The 9th of November, it will be recollected, was the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales; and while the bells of the City steeples rang merry peals, as well in commemoration of that auspicious event as in celebration of the important civic day, those of the metropolitan churches "beyond the walls" responded in many a cheerful round in honour of the first event. The morning, too, was unusually fine, and altogether a Lord Mayor's Show has seldom within the memory of the oldest citizen presented a gayer appearance than that of Wednesday. It is to be deeply regretted, however, that the festive procession did not pass over without a very serious accident to one of the "men in armour," who, it will be seen, fell from his horse near Blackfriars-bridge, and broke his thigh.

At an early hour in the morning the Lord Mayor elect gave a public breakfast to the various civic functionaries, in the Council Chamber, at Guildhall. The procession was formed at a quarter past eleven, and differed in no particular calling for the slightest remark from those of preceding years. The boys of the Marine Society led the way, and were followed by the Goldsmiths' Company, with their various handsome banners, &c.; next came the Company of Tallow Melters, of which the chief magistrate is a liveryman. The various city officers, and the Sheriffs, with the late Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, followed, the procession being closed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor elect, in his state carriage, and attended by his chaplain, the sword bearer, water bailiff, &c. The band of the 1st Life Guards with a company of that regiment, and a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), were in attendance as usual.

The procession, contrary to the usual custom, proceeded through Cornhill and Gracechurch-street, to the Southwark side of London-bridge, and embarked at the



THE INAUGURATION.

PROCESSION BY WATER FROM LONDON BRIDGE.

southwest stairs, closely adjoining the range of warehouses belonging to his lordship, and known as the Kent and Sussex Wharf. Here the "silent highway" was witness to another departure from established rule, for some of the barges, in the place, as has been the custom "any time these hundred years past," of being propelled in the true and stately style of civic dignity, viz., by powerful sweeps in the hands of the renowned Thames watermen, were made fast to steamers, and "tugged" up to Westminster. The assistance of the steamers was not unattended with misfortune or vexation. The procession, on nearing Waterloo-bridge, ran foul of a revenue boat, which was capsized, and three of the crew were rescued with considerable difficulty. Immediately after this the state barge ran aground, and, as the tide was unusually low, a quarter of an hour elapsed before she could be got off and brought alongside all that remains of the ancient Cotton Garden, where temporary stairs were erected for the purpose of disembarking. The appearance of the gilded barges on the water, when completely under weigh, was really very grand and imposing, particularly the state barge and the barge of the Goldsmiths' Company, which shone like immense masses of floating gold. One steamer, which had been chartered for the sole use of the perambulating advertisers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, attracted universal notice by an imposing "salute" of *broadsides*, with which the civic dignitaries appeared to be highly pleased.

ENTERING WESTMINSTER HALL.

The procession arrived at Westminster shortly before three o'clock. The administration of the oaths and the customary ceremonies having been gone through, before the Barons of the Exchequer, his lordship, attended by the late Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, and Mr. Alderman T. Wood, proceeded to the several courts of law and equity, where the Recorder, in his lordship's name, invited the Judges to the banquet at Guildhall. The number of persons at Westminster, and indeed throughout the line, was unusually great. The Court of Exchequer, as usual, was the chief point of attraction, and was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies.

THE RETURN OF THE

CIVIC PROCESSION FROM WESTMINSTER TO GUILDHALL.

His lordship re-embarked shortly after three o'clock, and on arriving at Blackfriars-bridge the procession was reformed, the Stationers' Company taking the first rank. While the procession was being arranged in order on the bridge, the very serious accident above alluded to took place. The man wearing a suit of brass scale armour, who has been accustomed to the same duty on several previous occasions, was observed to have some difficulty in managing his horse, and, before assistance could be rendered, the animal slipped down on its haunches, and rolled over on to its rider, fracturing his thigh in a most dreadful manner. The City Marshal, who was close to the spot, assisted by several police constables, immediately raised the unfortunate sufferer, who appeared to be in the most excruciating agony, and a stretcher having been procured, he was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the armour was removed and the limb set.

The procession was joined at the corner of Farringdon-street by the Lady Mayoress, and the carriages of several of the nobility, and proceeded in the usual manner to Guildhall.

THE BANQUET.

The Guildhall was more crowded than usual. The hospitality of the Lord Mayor seemed to outrun the accommodation afforded by the hall, great as that is; and at several tables parties were somewhat inconveniently crowded.

Sir R. Peel on his arrival was loudly and cordially greeted.

Any one who has ever attended at these festivals need not be told that few of the speeches are heard with any distinctness, and that the few who do succeed in rendering their sentences audible at some distance from the head table purposely abstain from any allusion to party topics. The character of the speeches on Wednesday did not differ from that hitherto observed—the grand staple of their composition was the veriest common-place. We shall not weary our readers by reporting what must be little else than a reprint of the addresses delivered in former years; but shall give those points in the leading speeches which we think worthy of being noticed.

Amongst the guests were the following:—The Foreign Ministers, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Arundel, Lord W. Lennox, Lord J. Russell, Lord Stanley, Viscount Lowther, Lord D. Stuart, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Lord Denman and the Judges, Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, Sir E. Knatchbull, Hon. H. T. L. Corry, Hon. C. P. Villiers, Hon. W. Baring, Sir G. Clerk, Sir T. Fremantle, Sir H. Meux, Sir J. Easthope, Sir F. Booth, Sir C. Hunter, Sir P. Laurie, Mr. Hume, Sir J. Hensler, Captain Hensler, the Sergeants, Sir T. Wilde, Mr. J. Jervis, several of the Under Secretaries of State, Mr. Walter, the Aldermen, Recorder, &c.

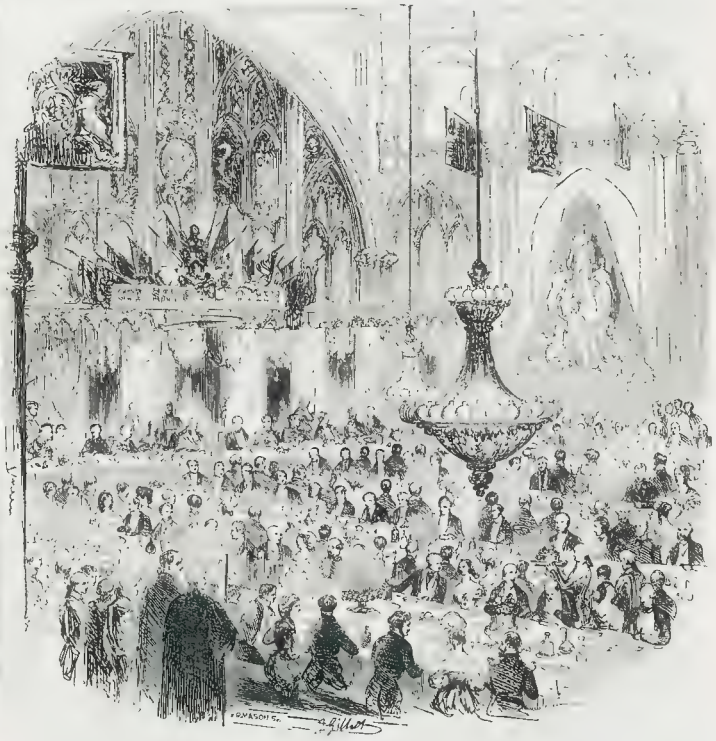
The Lord Mayor, in giving the first toast, "The Queen," dwelt on the talent and energy exhibited by the present Sovereign since she ascended the throne—qualities which were outshone only by her exalted virtues. (Cheers.) Then followed the toasts of "Prince Albert," "The Queen Dowager," "The Prince of Wales." In reference to the last, his lordship observed, that that day being the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales would long be memorable in the annals of the country. (Loud cheering followed this allusion.)

His lordship next gave "The Army and Navy." Colonel T. Wood returned thanks, and acknowledged, on the part of the two services, the joint compliment which had been paid them. He need not say that they were ready, whenever their country called on them, to do justice to any cause in which they might be engaged, and to emulate the great deeds of those who had gone before them.

The Lord Mayor next gave "The late Lord Mayor," who was loudly cheered, and returned thanks in a few words.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers.) Though he differed from them in politics, he believed they had the interests of the country at heart; and he unhesitatingly stated his belief that there was no man to whom her Majesty could with more safety entrust the administration of affairs than to Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Peel, on rising to return thanks, was loudly cheered. He said, "My Lord Mayor and gentlemen—It is my duty, on behalf of the Ministers of the Crown, and in behalf of those members of the



THE BANQUET AT GUILDHALL.

Government who have the happiness of being present on this occasion, as well as those who have the misfortune to be absent, to return you thanks for the compliment you have just paid us. Our cordial acknowledgments are due to you, my Lord Mayor, for the manner in which you have proposed this toast, and to the company for the manner in which they have accepted it. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, although I am addressing you as Ministers of the Crown, and on behalf of Ministers of the Crown, and although it is difficult to forget altogether the public character with which I am invested, yet I assure you there is no man feels more deeply than I do, on this day and on this occasion, there ought to be a studious abstinence from every political subject which may tend to excite the harshness of party conflict. Whatever may be our differences of opinion on public subjects, and however earnestly, in the exercise of our right of free discussion, we may contend for the maintenance of our own views, yet there is one feeling in which I am sure we all here partake—it is one which in this hall should predominate, and one which shall not certainly be weakened by me—I mean a feeling of pride in the character and reputation of the city of London—(cheers)—of pride in its historical recollections; of pride, above all, in its pre-eminence in point of population, wealth, and commercial importance, over all the cities of the civilised world. (Loud cheers). Studiously adhering to the rule which prohibits an indulgence in party politics, on these occasions, the Ministers of the Crown are here for the purpose of giving their sanction to that happy oblivion of party differences; but yet we might be allowed to promise our cordial co-operation with the municipal and magisterial authorities of the city, in every matter which concerned the interest of the city. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, no man knows better than I do the importance to the public interests of such a co-operation. I have had proofs, within the last few months, when the people of this city were exposed to the danger of disturbance, that there did prevail between the municipal authorities of the city and the executive Government—between those invested with magisterial authority and those responsible for the superintendence of police an entire forgetfulness of party differences, and a warm and earnest concert in devising the best means for guarding against the evils that threatened the community, which greatly conduced to the preservation of tranquility. (Cheers.) I feel confident, from the character of your present chief magistrate—differing, as I do, from him on many political subjects that he will imitate those who have preceded him, and that, when the public interests require such a course, he will cheerfully lay aside all party considerations. I feel confident, also, that—no unimportant point—the character of this city for hospitality and conviviality will not be impaired while he holds the highest office amongst you. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) From the part which the Lord Mayor has taken in Parliament on the subject of the general consumption of the country, and from the earnestness with which he brought his knowledge to bear on this topic, I feel the utmost confidence in predicting that, when he lays down his office, the character of the city, for the becoming virtue of hospitality, will not have been tarnished in his hands—(Much laughter.) In returning thanks on the part of her Majesty's Ministers, I hope I shall not, as the head of the Government, be considered as transgressing the rule I have already adverted to, if I assure you that we are not unmindful of the obligations which office imposes. Many may differ from us as to the mode of effecting the objects we have in view. Few can differ from us as to the propriety of those objects. Our earnest wish is to cultivate the relations of peace, and to extend its inestimable blessings in every way consistent with the permanent and comprehensive interests of the country. (Cheers.) The object of our policy is to maintain the lustre of the British arms on every occasion on which an appeal to them may be necessary. The object of our policy is to encourage the demand for labour, and to extend our commercial prosperity. (Loud cheering.) The object of our policy is to maintain the public credit, and that character for public faith which no country can lose without losing also the main foundation of its strength and stability. We shall consider it amongst the most favourable indications of the result of that policy if, in a city so intimately connected with the manufacturing and commercial interests as this is, we shall find its commerce to be in a flourishing state. And with all sincerity I can assure you that, next to the approbation of our Sovereign, and the approbation of our own consciences, we can receive no higher reward for our public services, there can be no greater excitement in our exertions to promote the public interest, than the hope of attaining and preserving the favourable opinion and confidence of the city of London. (The right hon. baronet sat down amid loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Foreign Ministers."

Mr. Everett returned thanks, but, we are sorry to say, was very indistinctly heard. "Whatever," he said, "may be the merits of this great commercial emporium, the city of London, whose prosperity was felt throughout the civilised world. He heartily responded to the sentiment which the right honourable gentleman had delivered, as to the necessity of strengthening the good understanding which now happily prevailed amongst the nations of the world; and he might, perhaps, be permitted to express his gratification at finding the questions which had arisen between his own country and England recently settled on a foundation equally honourable and beneficial to both.

"The Duke of Buccleuch and the House of Peers" was the next toast.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The members of the House of Commons." He should not dwell on the merits of that assembly, as he was himself a member of it. He (on that occasion endeavoured to bring many members of it together of different political opinions, but of unquestioned talents and public integrity. His noble friend (Lord John Russell), he was happy to say, was present—(loud and continued cheers)—and the noble lord on his right (Lord Stanley) was equally entitled to be called on as the representative of that assembly, of which they were both such ornaments. (Hear.) As his opinions did not coincide with those of Lord Stanley, he thought it but fair that he should give that noble lord's health in connexion with the toast. He then gave "Lord Stanley, and the members of the House of Commons."

Lord Stanley said that on any occasion he should feel some inconvenience in endeavouring to return thanks for such an assembly as the House of Commons, before an audience so numerous, so respectable, and differing, probably, so widely in political opinions as the present; but the irksomeness of the task was greatly alleviated by the manner in which his lordship had introduced the toast. He was for some time in doubt whether he was intended to be connected with the compliment to the House of Commons, or whether it was not meant that that honour should be reserved for his noble friend the representative of the city of London. And, after all, he doubted whether his lordship, in adhering to the principle of strict impartiality, did not intend that his noble friend and himself should join in a sort of oratorical duet in praise of the House of Commons. (Much laughter.) But this he would venture to say, that although, perhaps, there had not been an entire accordance of opinion between himself and his noble friend, yet, with all sincerity, and from the bottom of his heart, he could assert that none but political differences existed between them, and that friendship was never interrupted which he was always so proud to enjoy. (Cheers.) He held it to be one of the highest boasts of their free constitution, that a free expression of individual opinion and of political differences was held compatible with the most sincere private respect. (Cheers.) He trusted that whilst the House of Commons watched the general welfare of the state, and truly represented its great and complicated interests, the parties into which it was divided would ever remember to give to their opponents the credit for sincerity and good intention that each desired claimed for himself. There were the sentiments of the people whom they represented, and he was sure that that body faithfully reflected, in this respect at least, the views of the constituency. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next gave "The members for the city of London."

After a short speech from Mr. Masterman, who was very indistinctly heard,

Lord John Russell rose, and was received with cheering. He had a due sense of the honour which devolved on him as representative of the city of London, connected as that city was with the history of our most ancient popular municipal institutions, and remarkable as it had ever been for the enterprise of its citizens and the magnificence of its establishments. They had heard that night from high authority the demands which the interests of the country warranted the Government in enforcing. Let him be permitted to say that, whenever the Crown should think it necessary to appeal to the people, there was no people that would respond to that call with greater energy, greater virtue, or greater perseverance. (Cheers.) If it should be our unhappy fate to be involved in the contests of war, no nation could produce more from the naval and military ranks more determined to uphold its honour. And if, as he trusted, it should please Providence to bless us with continued peace, there was no nation that could snatch from us the rewards of its holy victories. (Cheers.) His noble friend had said that though they differed on political subjects there had been no interruption to their friendship. He begged to acknowledge and confirm the truth of that sentiment. (Cheers.) He should always pursue that course in public which his duty pointed out, however painful on some occasions a strict adherence to it might be; but he trusted that the firm declaration of his opinions would never abate or destroy those friendships which were the pride and pleasure of his private life. (Loud cheers.)

Sir R. Peel then gave "The late Lady Mayoress."

His late Lordship returned thanks, and with great *naiveté* observed, that it would ill-become a man to praise his own wife. (Laughter.) All he should say was, let what she had done speak for her.

This short and pithy acknowledgment was received with much laughter, and the Lord Mayor soon after retired.

"Now countless turbots and unnumbered soles
Fill the wide kitchen of each livery hall;
From pot to spit, to kettle, stew, and pan,
The busy hum of greasy scullions sounds,
That the fixed beadles to almost perceive
The secret dainties of each other's watch:
Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each table sees the other's bill of fare:
Cook threatens cook in high and angry vaunt
Of rare and new made dishes: confectioners,
Both pastrycooks and fruiterers in league,
With candied art their rivets closing up,
Give pleasing notice of a rich dessert."

The following is the bill of fare:—250 tureens of real turtle, containing 5 pints each; 200 bottles of sherry; 6 dishes of fish; 30 entrées; 4 boiled turkeys and oysters; 60 roasted pullets; 60 dishes of fowls; 40 dishes of capons; 50 French pies; 50 pigeon pies, 35 hams (ornamented); 43 tongues; 2 quarters of house-lamb; 2 rounds of beef; 3 rounds of beef; 3 sirloins; 3 saddles of mutton; 3 rumps of beef; 13 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of beef; 6 dishes of asparagus; 60 ditto of mashed and other potatoes; 44 ditto of shell fish; 4 ditto of prawns; 140 jellies; 80 blancmanges; 40 dishes of tarts (creamed); 30 ditto of orange and other tourtes; 40 ditto of almond pastry, 50 (ornamental) baskets; 60 dishes of mince pies; 56 salads. The Removes 80 roast turkeys; 6 leverets; 80 pheasants; 24 geese; 40 dishes of partridges; 15 dishes of wild fowl; 2 pea fowls. Dessert 100 pine-apples, from 2lb. to 3lb. each; 200 dishes of hot house grapes; 250 ice creams; 50 dishes of apples, 100 ditto of pears; 60 ornamented Savoy cakes; 75 plates of walnuts; 80 ditto of dried fruit and preserves: 50 ditto of preserved ginger; 60 ditto of rout cakes and chips; 48 ditto of brandy cherries; 4 dishes of Selim's (Captain Waterton) true Indian curries. The last is quite new to the gourmands of the city, and was much approved.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the royal suite and household, attended divine service this morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Rev. Dr. Richards, of Exeter College, Oxford, officiated. Her Majesty and her illustrious consort enjoyed a walk for some time this afternoon in the Home Park and Terrace.

MONDAY.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lord Dunmore, Lord Stanley, and Colonel Wylde, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves, near the Flying Barn, at Virginia Water. Lord and Lady Fitzgerald and Vesci arrived at the Castle to-day on a visit to her Majesty. The Princess Royal has been taken her usual airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Lady C. Legge, and the Rev. Dr. Richards took their usual consort and suite walks for some time this afternoon in the Home Park and Terrace.

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TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took walking exercise both in the morning and afternoon. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal did not leave the Castle during the day. The royal dinner party included the following personages:—Viscount Sydney, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Lady Portman, the Hon. Miss Devereux, Lady C. Cocks, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the Rev. Dr. Hodgson (Provost of Eton), Lord C. Wellesley, Colonel Wylde, Sir F. Stovin, the Hon. C. A. Murray, Dr. Pretorius, and Lieut.-Colonel Wood.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took walking exercise both in the morning and afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent paid a congratulatory visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Her Royal Highness remained with her Majesty to luncheon. The following were included in the royal dinner party:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Viscount Sydney, Lady Portman, Lord and Lady Hardie, Lady C. Cocks, the Hon. Miss Devereux, Lady C. Dundas, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Lord C. Wellesley, Colonel Wylde, Sir F. Stovin, General Wemyss, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. The birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was celebrated at Windsor with great rejoicing. In the forenoon the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Col. Reid, and the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Col. Thornton, marched into the Home Park, and fired a *feu de joie*. The regiments afterwards marched past in review order. In the evening most of the tradespeople illuminated. The following is the programme of the music played by the band of the Grenadier Guards at the Castle:—Selection, Redonde, composed by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, to celebrate the first anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Duo, "Quis est Homo," Stabat Mater, Rossini; Welzer, "Homage to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," composed expressly by Rudolph Siboldi; Grand March, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's, Costa; National Divertimento, arranged expressly by Rudolph Siboldi; Galop, M. S. Labitzky.

The Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness left Howick, where the Royal Duke had been visiting Earl Grey, on Tuesday. Countess Grey, for Auckland Castle, Durham, to honour the Bishop of Durham and Mrs. Maltby with a visit.

Lord and Lady John Russell, after a residence of nearly three months at Endsleigh, visited the Royal Hon. Henry and Mrs. Labouchere, at their seat near Taunton, and Mr. E. A. and Lady Caroline Sanford, at Nynehead, near Wellington.

Viscount Morpeth joined the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, and the family circle assembled at Castle Howard, on Wednesday last, from town.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey arrived at Ashton Castle, Ayrshire, from Newmarket. The return of the noble earl to Scotland has, we hear, been hastened by the unsettled state of the collieries in the county of Ayr, of which his lordship has recently been appointed lord-lieutenant.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—At St. Peter's, by special licence, by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, John Trant, Esq., of Dover, nephew of Lords Clare, Dunsandle, and Oranmore, and Westmeath, to Sarah Anne, only daughter of Sir Henry Robert Carden, Baronet, of the Priory, Templemore. After the ceremony the happy couple left for Colnebrooke, the seat of Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart. The preliminaries of a marriage between the Marquis of Douglas, the eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton, and a Princess of Baden, have been finally arranged, and it is expected that the ceremony will take place in the course of the present or early in the ensuing month. The ceremony will take place in Germany.

The accounts received in town in the early part of the week state that Viscount Melbourne continues to improve in health.

Lady Humphry Davy left Malta on the morning of the 26th of October, by the French steamer, for Rome. Her ladyship was attended on board by several naval officers, paying a just tribute of respect to the relict of the celebrated philosopher.

Prince George of Cambridge, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, Lord Albert Conyngham, Lady Suffield, Colonel and Mrs. Anson, the Hon. Cecil Forester, Mr. Knightley, Lord George Paget, &c., have been staying at Wilsey Park during the last week.

On Wednesday evening the Archduke Frederick of Austria, attended by Capt. Fitzroy, R.N., and accompanied by Baron Lebzeltern, Count Karoyli, Chevalier Kobel, and Capt. Du Ment, in the imperial suite, arrived at Mivart's Hotel, after an extensive tour in the north and Scotland, and a hasty trip through Wales and the midland counties.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Tuesday morning, shortly before nine o'clock, for Dover, in order to be at Walmer Castle to receive her Majesty, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Lord and Lady John Russell arrived in Belgrave-square on Tuesday evening, from Bowood Park, Wiltshire.

Lord Ward arrived at Mivart's Hotel on Monday evening from Himley Hall, the noble lord's seat in Staffordshire.

Sir Henry Hardinge has left town.

Miss Burdett Coutts is entertaining a select circle at Cliefden House, Berkshire.

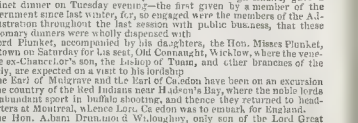
The Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a Cabinet dinner on Tuesday evening,—the first given by a member of the Government since last winter, for, so engaged were the members of the Administration throughout the last session with public business, that these customary dinners were totally dispensed with.

Lord Plunket, accompanied by his daughters, the Hon. Misses Plunket, left town on Saturday for his seat, Old Connaught, Wicklow, where the venerable Archbishop of Dublin's son, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas, and other branches of the family, are expected on a visit to his lordship.

The Earl of Mulgrave and the Earl of Caledon have been on an excursion to the country of the Red Indians near Hudson's Bay, where the noble lords had abundant sport in buffalo shooting, and thence they returned to headquarters at Montreal, whence Lord Caledon was to embark for England.

The Hon. Adam Drummond Wedderburn, only son of the Lord Great Chamberlain, comes of age on the 25th of next month, Christmas-day, when the event will be celebrated at Grimsthorpe Castle, where Lord and Lady Willoughby and family have arrived from town.

ACCIDENT TO LORD LONDONDERRY.—The Marquis of Londonderry, when following the fox-hounds on Monday last, fell from his horse at Twizzle Houses, near Stockton-on-Tees, and broke his right arm. His lordship was immediately conveyed to Wynyard Park, where he received surgical assistance.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ORDINATION.—At a general ordination holden by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, in the cathedral church of his diocese, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—Deacons: Brabazon Hallowes, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxford; Henry Parry, B.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford. The letters dimissory from his Grace the Archbishop of York: John Stansfeld, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Henry John Graham, B.A. Priest: Rev. — Lewis, B.A., Jesus College, Oxford.

H. Marquis of Lansdowne has appointed the Rev. Dr. Booth, principal of the College of Civil Law, one of his lordship's domestic chaplains.

The Rev. Robert Twigg, M.A., has been presented by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of Sonning, Berks.

The Bishop of St. Asaph consecrated Bistree new church, near Mold, Flintshire, and the new English church, at Llanwrist, last week. The venerable diocesan is quite restored to health.

The Bishop of London consecrated Noak chapel, Essex, last week. It is a neat structure, and dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle.

The Queen Dowager has transmitted a liberal sum to cover the deficiency still existing in the funds for the endowment of the new church of St. James, at Wolverhampton. Her Majesty has sent a donation to the fund for the erection of a national school at Hunslet, Yorkshire.

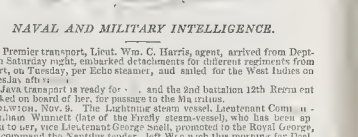
The Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Thirlwall) has given £100, in addition to his previous liberal donation of £200, towards the rebuilding of Aberguwli church.

The Bishop of Barbadoes has, in addition to many other munificent acts, lately presented to the Colonial Church a very magnificent quarter clock, made by Messrs. Rogers, of Whitchurch, Salop.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester, attended by the vicar of the parish, &c., performed the ceremony of confirmation on Tuesday at St. Peter's Church, Brighton, where 466 persons, of whom nearly two-thirds were females, partook of the holy rite. At the conclusion of the ceremony his lordship delivered an impressive discourse. The church was crowded.

THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The Bishops of Van Diemen's Land and Antigua, attended by the Rev. Rogers, left town for their extant dioceses in the course of a few days. The three others, who were consecrated last August, have already taken their departure. The Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, Dr. Parry, left on the 15th of September. The right rev. prelate has appointed the Rev. Charles Lawson, M.A., morning preacher at the Foundling Hospital, to the archdeaconry, and has nominated the Rev. William Chamberlain, M.A., to the incumbency of the principal church in the island of Trinidad. Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar, sailed on the 20th of last month, accompanied by his chaplains, the Rev. Philip Miles, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and the Rev. Charles Lonsdale, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College. Dr. W. Piercy Austin, Bishop of Guiana, set sail from Falmouth on Thursday last.

The Lord Bishop of Derry has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Dr. Hore to be vicar-general of the diocese of Raphoe, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Stopford, promoted to the see of Meath.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Premier transport, Lieut. Wm. C. Harris, agent, arrived from Deptford on Saturday night, embarked detachments for different regiments from Gosport, on Tuesday, per Echo steamer, and sailed for the West Indies on Wednesday afternoon.

The Java transport is ready for sea, and the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment embarked on board of her, for passage to the Mauritius.

WOOLWICH, Nov. 9. The Lightning steam vessel, Lieutenant Commander Wemyss Mackenzie, a handsomely modelled screw steam-vessel, who has been appointed to her, vice Lieutenant George Snell, promoted to the Royal George, and to command the Nautilus tender left Woolwich this morning for Deal, with a large quantity of luggage on board, from Windsor Castle, for her Majesty's use. Master of Ordnance.

GREAT WAR STEAMER.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have accepted the design of a magnificent war steam-vessel, with propelling engines of 600 horse power, submitted by Mr. Oliver Lang, master shipwright of the Woolwich dockyard, and have ordered that she is to be constructed at the dockyard under the superintendence and superintendence of Mr. Lang. The dimensions of this leviathan of the deep are as follows:—Length between the perpendicular 226 feet; length of keel for tonnage 195 feet 101 inches; breadth extreme 33 feet; depth in hold 27 feet; burthen in tons 1800. To convey an idea of the great size of the war steamer about to be built here it may be mentioned that she will exceed the Trafalgar by 26 feet 6 inches in length of the decks, and by 26 feet 6 inches in the length of the keel for tonnage. The length in head will also exceed that of the Trafalgar by 3 feet 10 inches.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER SPITFIRE.—The subjoined is an account of the loss of her Majesty's steamer Spitfire, contained in a letter just received from a captain of the 3rd West India Regiment: "Belize, Honduras, Sept. 17.—This month is to be remembered as the date of the total wreck of her Majesty's steamer Spitfire, about 70 miles from this place, having on board two companies of the 3rd West India Regiment, and fearing that you might imagine me on board, and perhaps lost, I hurry over a few lines previous to the departure of our mail, to let you know I am quite safe, and am happy to say that out of 200 souls but one was lost, a private of ours, and that to rough his own imprudence. The steamer was wrecked on Saturday night last, shortly before eleven o'clock, having struck on a reef, and in less than two hours her hold was full of water, and we expected her to part during the night. Had she done so there was no probability of a single life being saved, land not being in sight, nor did we know exactly where we were. We landed, however, on two islands the day following, two other officers with myself and 115 men on one, where we could obtain neither water nor anything to eat, without sending to the main, nine or ten miles off, we got, indeed, some of each, but not at all sufficient for our wants. We reached

this only last evening, and here we found a portion of our baggage, but all complete y ruined."

The 58th Regiment, in the Dublin garrison, have received orders to embark for Liverpool in three divisions, on the 9th, 11th, and 14th inst

The depôt of the 58th Regiment will arrive in Dublin from Longford on the 15th and 16th inst., for embarkation for Glasgow

The depot of the 75th is ordered to Portsmouth, and will occupy Forten Barracks till the arrival of the head-quarters from the Cape, which had not embarked when the last accounts left, owing to the outbreak at Port Natal.

The 7th Hussars, with the 1st Dragoon Guards, are on their way home from Quebec, in the following transports:—Sovereign, Nautilus, Troy, Tyne, and Tanjore, under the charge of Lieut. Richard Ward, agent for transports.

The detachment of dragoons which arrived in Stafford at the time of the opening of the special commission left the town on Tuesday, and marched to Newcastle. The same day the troop of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, under Major Trench, which had been for some time stationed at Newcastle, left that town to join the head-quarters at Nottingham. On the same day a troop of the 3d Dragoon Guards, under Captain Teesdale, arrived at Newcastle from Stafford, where they remain.

Arrangements have at length been completed for filling up the vacant colonelcies occasioned by the decease of the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, and Sir James Lyon. Lieut.-General Sir John Maclean is to be removed from the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles to the 27th Foot, and to be replaced in the 60th by Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Gabriel Davey; and Lieut.-General Elliee, who lately commanded the western district of Great Britain, is to succeed to the colonelcy of the 24th Regiment.

The usual half-yearly public examination of the officers and gentlemen cadets studying at the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th instant. At the close of the examination the following officers were presented with the usual certificates of qualification:—Captain W. G. Scott, 21st Regiment; Lieutenant C. Capel, 67th Regiment. And the following gentlemen cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended to his Grace the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to commissions in the line without purchase. Thomas Dundas, Fergusand W. L'Estrange, Henry F. Ponsonby, Leopold Bellairs, Frederick D. Middleton, Richard H. Farrer, Wintringham Jackson, Ormond Fitzgerald, Geo. F. A. Walker, James A. Gordon, Hercules G. H. Rowlason, Arthur W. Palmer, Hon. Francis W. H. Pane, John Brenchley, Melville Brown, Marcus W. de la P. Beresford.

The two companies of the Grenadier Guards which had been appointed to attend upon her Majesty as a guard of honour, during the sojourn of the Court at Walmer Castle left Windsor at an early hour on Monday. The guard of honour consisted of the 1st and 10th companies, under the command of Colonel Bagot.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Collisions at Sea.—Several Lives Lost. On Sunday afternoon last the Caledonia steamer, from Hamburg, arrived at Grangemouth, having in tow a vessel called the Louisa, belonging to St. Petersburg, which had been met with disabled, and took possession on board, drifting about the German Ocean. The supposition entertained by the Caledonia's crew upon coming up with the vessel was that she had been a wreck, for her bulwarks were more in, and altogether she was seriously injured about the hull and rigging. Since then it has been ascertained that such was really the case. It happened on the night of the 30th of last month, during a violent gale of wind from the south west, about seven miles off the coast at Orfordness, and the other vessel proves to be the Swedish brig Remanche, belonging to Marseilles. The crew, expecting the vessel would go down, jumped into the long-boat and made for shore, which they succeeded in reaching in safety. They say they shortly lost sight of the vessel, from which they believed she had sank. The value of the Louisa is reported to be at least £4,000.—A telegraphic has been received of the total loss of the barque Jackson, Captain Caithness, belonging to Dundee, which is said to have resulted in consequence of her coming into collision with another vessel on the night of Oct. 29, near the east coast of Gothland, while on her voyage from Liverpool to Dundee. Her crew consisted of twelve individuals, of whom five met with a watery grave, namely, the mate, two seamen, and two boys. The rest saved themselves by the ship's boat.—On Friday week, for an instant, a dreadful collision occurred in the Channel, occasioned by the carelessness of the night. It took place about eleven o'clock, near the Skerries, between the Rev——, schooner, from Truro to Liverpool, and another schooner, named at present unknown. Such was its violence that the former commenced filling rapidly, and there was scarcely time for the crew to save themselves before she went down in sixteen fathoms water. She is insured for £800. On the same day another schooner, named the Hope, was run down near the Calf of Man, South Shields harbour, by the Union, barque, belonging to that port. The latter was driven into the harbour under stress of weather, and the disaster is described to have been entirely accidental. There is some chance of her being saved if the weather moderates.

The schooner Sarah, from Swansea for Waterford, was lost on Friday morning, at Poor Head, county Cork. The crew were saved, and taken into Cork, by the Ann, from Ipswich. The Symmetry, Williams, has sailed from Cork with a cargo of Connaught wool, for Ireland.

The packet ship United States, which sailed from New York on the 13th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday.

Singular Occurrence. The schooner Edward, Captain Hughes, with a cargo of coal, was lying at anchor off Woodside, in the Mersey. On Wednesday last, the captain and crew having gone on shore, she was driven, in the course of the night, by a fresh north-easterly breeze, seaward. Fortunately, about half-past six o'clock next morning, she was descried by three boatmen, namely, Richard Chapcott, Thomas Fell, and Richard Evans, close to the Formby lightship, and brought back to port. Had these men not fallen in with her she would, it is probable, have been driven on the North Bank and become a complete wreck. Much credit is due to the three boatmen for their exertions in saving the vessel. They will, no doubt, be well rewarded.

Southampton, Nov. 7.—Captain Loney, who commanded the Isis, proceeded immediately to London when landed from the ship at this port. The crew of the Isis were landed here in a deplorable condition, having lost everything but the bare clothes they had on when they were saved. In consequence of the loss of their vessel they will receive no pay from the day they left the last port in her. The value of the Isis was estimated at £90,000, and she was insured in about half of that amount.

Loss of Three Pilots.—Last week three pilots, Richard M'Creevey and two men of the name of M'Keown, went down to the Belfast Lough, on the look-out for vessels, and on Friday morning the boat in which they went out was picked up near Bangor, with her keel turned out. It is supposed that either the boat had been run down by a steam boat, or had been capsized in a squall: the former supposition, it is to be hoped, will prove correct, as there will be then a greater probability of the men having been rescued from a watery grave.

The Avon, one of the new West India steamers, built at Bristol, arrived in Scottish bottom water on Tuesday, she will convey the West India mails of the 19th inst. from this country. The Pacific, a sailing vessel, is expected hourly from Spain, with nearly a hundred head of cattle, the property of the gentleman who has been importing Spanish oxen at this port since the operation of the new tariff.—Three sides of the wall of the new dock have given way, which will delay the opening for a short period. A gentleman from London has examined the wall, and has estimated the expense of repairing the damage at about £25,000.

OUR GRAVE DISCUSSION OF TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Guy Fawkes having taken his departure in our last publication, and all the "eminences" who assumed his bedizened habiliments having resumed their natural petticoats and small clothes; every bird of the sapient flock, indeed, having been burned to death in Guy plumage, and since emerged whole from the ashes, as the Phœnix Fire-office would like to see the fire-levelled houses they insure; we are, of course, turned into the channel of running commentary upon other lions of the week, and we will take them for the moment in orderly rotation. We commence with the record of an event which speaks volumes for the condition of public sympathy, and may be dolefully narrated in lachrymose verse:—

A lord of some fame
In the records of blame,
Dubbed Frankfort by name,
Treats with conduct so so,
And quite naughty, you know,
A young belle (bad of heart),
Who is called Alice Lowe.

Now, *if* this lord *had* virtue, the world still infers
Of Miss Alice, it wasn't much better than *hers*;
And, as Alice had *none*, why the consequence is
That hers was not very much better than *his*,
Which resolves the whole case to a question of whether
They weren't, lord and lady, both bad ones together.

Well, the profligate bean
Soon indicts Alice Lowe,
(Who his mansion bereft
Of what trinkets he'd left);
For the stealing of miniatures, jewels, and rings,
And a fine congregation of similar things,

An art
On her part
Which not pleasing Lord Frankfort,
He very obligingly wished she might hang for't.

But, hanging for theft being abolished, he had transportation in his mind's eye, as well as the regrets of Thomas Hood in his lamentation of

Alice, I believed you true,
And I was blest in so believing;
But till this hour I never knew
That you'd be taken up for thieving.

Alice, however, was tried, and the public got up a fury of execration against the lord for turning round upon his *protege* upon finding himself robbed. Guilty or not guilty, she became a heroine at once; people almost shed tears at the idea of a young creature so poor and pretty being persecuted; they groaned his lordship out of countenance, and cheered the fair Alice into life the moment that a well-timed fainting fit put the crisis to her acquittal in the court. How far this sympathy was deserved may be guessed by the result. The delicate-minded creature, who was so fond of character or jewels, that she stood a trial for both, and stuck to both with equal fervour, is so overpowered by her feelings that she hires herself for the public benefit as an actress at a minor theatre the very Monday following her trial! Abandoned before, she would now found popularity upon the notoriety of a narrow escape! This is terribly disgusting, and we hope the sympathisers are sick. Guilty or innocent in the case of Lord Frankfort, the public placed their morbid regard upon an undeserving object, and have learnt the lesson that the law had better be allowed to take its course, without the interference of predilections which, if not unjust, are undignified, and, in the present instance, have proved most absurd.

Let us leave this *Lowe* subject to grapple with the grandeur of the Lord Mayor's Day. Elsewhere we have given it such moral support as cannot fail to elevate it in the scale of future Novembers. And, again, we have illuminated it with most shining illustrations. It was really a most spirited affair. There was a breakfast at Guildhall, which paved the way of all further feasting, and then forth went the procession. Alderman Humphery was quite alive to his interests in taking his new dignity. He did not forget the tradesman or the diplomatist. He passed the procession over London-bridge by his own hotel, and took *water* (the only hydropathic action of the day) in high *spirits* (which destroyed the hydropathic action altogether) in the borough of Southwark, among his old constituents—a sort of precaution that will tell in his favour at the next general election, nearly as much as his confession that Sir Robert Peel is about the fittest man to conduct the destinies of a nation (be the opinion ever so true or false) will tell against him with the Radicals who made him M.P.

Well, he was soon upon the bosom of silver Thames, handsomely taken in tow by steamers, and handsomely preceded by the gentlemen "who had *board* and lodging for the occasion" from the Illustrated London News. Had anything happened to his lordship, our boarders were ready, like Nelson's, and a pretty band they made, to play responses to the "Io triumphe" of the river. But let us give an idea rather of the land procession than the water:—

First came the new police,
Who are clearing away all they can,
And strive
To lead what they very often drive,
The van!
The boys belonging to the Society of Marines,
Not out of their teens;
The skippers of the boats
In their coats;
And the City Marshal's man!

All the Company of Goldsmiths next,
With nobody vex'd;
But the great round shield in its beauty shining,
So as to clear away the fog above,
And enable the sun on clouds to leave off dining,
And catch a glance of himself in its beautiful orb of love,
Burnish'd,
And ready furnish'd
With England's arms, as on their legs the bearers proud did move.

Then came the Tallow-chandlers' Company quick,
Looking as healthy as if they had been living at Hampton-*wick*;
And being quite as merry every member,
As if it had been *Candle*-mas, instead of November,
Or, as if their tempers were like candles walking about,
With a consciousness that there was no extinguisher strong enough
No, they were cocksure enough {to *put 'em out*.
Of being *up to snuff!*

Next, the Lord Mayor's beadles,
With eyes like needles
That had nobody to thread 'em;
And liveries grand, and shoes that shone proud that such people
Then lots of Water Captains, who seem'd to be {should tread 'em
Completely at sea!

Then England's ancient *Herald*—
(Not my *Grandmother*,
But another)—
And the ancient knight,
Cap-a-pie, with his armour bright,
Of whom a fellow in plain clothes did not fail
To say that he was like him while he wore a coat of *mail*.

Then the Sheriffs, Pilcher and Hooper,
Each gay as a trooper,
And the late Lord Mayor,
Who, to take a full view, had left the civic chair,
And the Lady Mayoress, with her coach and six;
And the new Lord Mayor following them all like bricks,
And looking quite bold, and that he had health, and strong,
Among all the beautiful people that did to him belong.

We believe we have cut the procession much shorter than it originally was, which is more the fault of the procession than our own; although we dare say that the procession, on looking at our engraving, will have no reason to complain that we have *had the procession cut*.

But our printer calls us, and we must prattle no more rubbish; otherwise we might disport nonsense about a thousand and one fables of the day (not the Lord Mayor's Day), that are proving the weakness of society, by breaking its heads at every turn.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

The Covent Garden manager produced *The Tempest* on Wednesday night, with a promise to repeat it on Friday, when Miss A. Kemble and Mrs. A. Shaw do not appear. It was brought out a favourite play of Shakspere's in a manner that does it impression, and that fully deserves to be successful. A good spirit pervades the conduct of the performance, and the [illegible] with which it has been produced on the one hand, and the [illegible] of the decorations on the other, fully justify the very hearty acclamations which it received, and merit encouragement for the future. It is not on the acting of the several characters that we need dwell at any length. *The Tempest* is a play which, of all others, depends less on individual impersonation than on the completeness of the *ensemble*. Vandenhoff *Miranda* with an unassuming and maiden-like air. Bartley and Harley are as humorous as ever in *Stephano* and *Trinculo*; and Bland, as *Caliban*, though his action was often ill-suited to his words, evinced a conception of the dogged surliness of the "deformed slave," which was far above that displayed in any late impersonation of the character. Miss Ramforth, an unassuming and interesting *Ariel*, sang "Where the bee sucks" very sweetly, and fully deserved her enthusiastic encore. She will grow more to the ethereal character of *Ariel* when she has become more used to it, as she will then lose that appearance of schooling which now pervades her gestures. At the same time we cannot help instancing the rapt attitude of joy into which she threw herself in the last scene as particularly spiritual and beautiful.

We will next week consider the spirit of the whole performance, and the manner of production, with reference to illustration as well as comment.

The Tempest will be repeated twice a week.

THE HAYMARKET.

Grandfather Whitehead, worthy venerable old grandfather Whitehead having taken it into his mind to quit the fogs of the metropolis on Saturday evening last for the purer atmosphere of some provincial localities, the indefatigable lessee was prepared, in some small degree, to atone for his departure by the production of a new piece, by Buckstone, entitled *The belle of the Hotel*, in which Mrs. Fitzwilliam sustained no less than six different characters with her wonted ability. It is not one of Buckstone's most happy productions, but we suspect that the subject is more in fault than the treatment, for we are heartily sick of Yankee sketches.

THE ADELPHI.

On Monday last was produced at this house a new burlesque ballet, called *Alma*, which, for burlesque splendour, may be said to rival, if not eclipse, all the former productions on this versatile stage. Madame Proche Giubelei danced most gracefully as a Sylphyde; Weiland was more supernatural, if possible, than ever; Mrs. Grattan, as usual, fascinating; and the mighty Paul Bedford, indescribable in his peculiar fun, made the house roar again at his extraordinary appearance and humorous acting. The piece was splendidly got up.

On the same night a new farce was produced, (another French importation,) entitled *Antony and Cleopatra*. It exhibited Mr. Wright and Miss Murray to the highest possible advantage in two characters, and, assisted from a masquerade; and although their dialogue is here and there a little coarse, it was impossible to refrain from laughter throughout. The farce was a decided hit.

MUSIC.

Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall.—On Friday se'nnight this society commenced their performances for the season with Handel's oratorio of *Samson*. The following was the cast:—Hobbs as *Samson*; Phillips, *Manoah*; Leffler, *Harapha*; Miss Birch, *Delila*, and Miss Dolby, *Micah*; and nothing could have exceeded their beautiful performance of this truly sublime musical tragedy. Hobbs sang with most charming feeling, perhaps a little over-subdued for some of the energies of Samson; but by no means would we set this down as a *bad* fault. Phillips was encored in "How willing my paternal love," which he sang divinely; and Leffler, perhaps, gave "Honour and arms" with more energy than has been heard since the days of Bartleman. Though last, not least, the ladies, Misses Birch and Dolby, performed the little they had to execute with the utmost judgment and taste; and the choruses (particularly "Round about the starry throne," which was encored) were sung with the greatest precision and effect: they sounded mightily in the grand hall. We must not overlook some most judicious wind instrument accompaniments which have been cautiously and tastefully added by Mr. E. Perry to the "Dead March;" they reflect great credit upon his respect for the giant composer's conceptions, and are to be considered more as developments than intrusions. The nail was crowded to excess.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Princess's Theatre.—This magnificent house will open on the 26th of December, with an English adaptation of *Lucie di Lammermoor*, and a ballet on a very extensive scale. The principal singers engaged are Madame Manue. Garcia, Madame Fearon, Messrs. Templeton, Bordini, and Weiss. The choral and orchestral departments will be efficiently filled. Mr. H. Wallack is to be stage manager.

Labiache is again indisposed at Paris; he was forced to retire after his performance of *Doctor Bartolo* in *Il Barbiere*. His relapse is considered to be of so serious a nature, that no hopes are entertained of seeing him on the boards again for a considerable time. *Quel dommage!*

The indefatigable Donizetti, not content with his *Linda di Chamouni*, is engaged upon another new opera for the Italian Opera House at Paris. Report says the price of remuneration demanded by the *maestro* is enormous.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET TO THE MOON.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MEET ME BY MOONLIGHT."

Sail on, thou pearly barque, through Ocean Heav'n,
Young summer moonlight turn away from me,
A happy course through starry isles is giv'n
To thy fair splendour in that waveless sea!
Why look upon a wretch in sorrow weeping
Over a tomb where all he lov'd lies sleeping?
He would be lonely in his grief, but thou
Dost light him to the stare of curious eyes!
Let a dim vapour hide thy glorious brow,
And leave him to the darkness he doth prize!
Or, like the anguish'd parent bird that flies
Far from her nest to lure the hunter on,
Be thou that bird to me—with kind disguise,
Oh! turn thy beams elsewhere and leave me lone! W.

An Aerial Steam Carriage. This is the name which has been given to a new machine, for which a company has taken out a patent, and which is to convey passengers, goods, and despatches through the air, performing the journey from London to India in four days! and to trave, at the rate of from 75 to 100 miles per hour. Absurd and chimerical as this scheme appears, we understand that a company has been really formed to carry it into operation, and that the patent was formally sealed on the 29th of September last. The believers in the practicability of the undertaking, point to the invention of gas and railway travelling, as reasons why the incredulous should suspend their judgment. In January the machine will be thoroughly organised, and until then we take leave of the subject, and only trust this alleged invention is neither exaggerated nor an Utopian project.

At the recent fair of Mauhourguet, in the Hautes Pyrenees, there was among other exhibitions a travelling menagerie, one of the animals composing which was a fine young lion. Whilst the place was crowded with spectators, the lion escaped from his cage, causing of course great consternation. The owner of the menagerie boldly grappled with him, and in the struggle the lion tore away with his claws a portion of the man's under jaw. On this, notwithstanding his agony, the owner thrust his arm into the lion's mouth, and grasped him by the tongue so firmly, that he fell to the ground. The man having relaxed his hold, the animal returned to the attack, tore his shoulder dreadfully, and would have killed him, if some of the spectators, more bold than others, had not procured a rope and thrown it round the lion so as to prevent further mischief. Notwithstanding the severity of the wounds received by the owner, his recovery is expected.

TABLEAU FROM "THE MISER'S DAUGHTER."

Our readers are already aware that Mr. Ainsworth's romance of *The Miser's Daughter* has been adapted to the stage by Mr. Sterling, and played at the Adelphi. Having given *tableaux* from Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and the Haymarket, we now select one from the stage which Reeve and Yates raised into a degree of popular favour, that still attaches to it. *The Miser's Daughter*, as played at the Adelphi, affords many of Crukshank's etchings *vivified*—the creatures of the pencil transformed into flesh and blood. The characters shaped from the author's descriptions into ocular acquaintanceship by the artist,—are again moulded—all living, moving, being—upon the stage, by the actor. The temptation was great to select one of these, but our artist has preferred another subject, and we give a group at Ranelagh—*the* Ranelagh—the scene of the fashionable gaiety of our grandfathers—the then centre of intrigue, revel, and polite dissipation. In the days when hoops were the glory of ladies, and wigs the pride of gentlemen, Ranelagh "burst into fashion." Commencing with *morning* concerts, it soon afforded evening balls and masques, and eventually midnight became the fashionable hour for patronizing its amusement. Groves, bowers, fairy temples, secluded walks, alternated with promenades lighted by innumerable lamps. The chief building—the Rotunda—was gorgeous yet elegant in its decorations, and gained, not undeservedly, the honour of being the first place of amusement which Europe could boast—a reputation supported by a rapidly varied succession of balls, concerts, and masques. One of the groups is sought to be portrayed at the Adelphi. The scene before the Rotunda—the time 1744. Clowns, giants, quacks, milkmaids, masquers, beaux, and ladies mingle in one motley crowd. Now a Chinese mandarin is particular in his attentions to a Paris grisette; now an old beau, a compound of punctilious politeness and unimpeachable periwig, cultivates the acquaintance of a plainly-dressed milkmaid. Lights, music, grotesque dresses, and pantomimic positions make the scene all bustle and amusement. The characters of the drama mingle in it. *Hilda* with her fraudful cousin *Philip Frewin*—the *Beau Villiers* and his valet *Crackenthorpe Cripps*—the widow *Nettleship* and the fair but flirting *Thomasine*, with her faithful barber *Pokerich*—the brothers *Beechcroft*, the one "pleasant, but false," the other "sour, but true"—the round, rosy, and good-humoured *Noakle Jukes* and the favoured lover *Randolph Crew* each finds a place and helps to fill up the picture. All join in a dance, which is the moment chosen by our artist to fix them permanently—to make them an enduring memento of *a tableau at the Adelphi*.

THE WALHALLA.

INAUGURATION OF THE WALHALLA.

MUNICH, Oct. 19.—The 18th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, has long been held as a national holiday in all Germany, but, during the twenty-nine years that have elapsed since that memorable day, it may be doubted whether it has ever been more worthily celebrated than yesterday, when the Walhalla, the German temple, was solemnly opened in presence of the King of Bavaria.

The weather could not have been more favourable, and this was rendered doubly agreeable after the fears that had prevailed during the morning, in consequence of some heavy mists and threatening clouds that seemed to announce anything but the delightful day that smiled on our solemnity. The chief feature of the spectacle consisted in the royal procession from Ratisbon to the little town of Donaustauf, situated at the immediate foot of the Walhalla-hill. At the foot of the hill the King was received, and conducted in triumph up to the temple. In the vestibule of the temple his Majesty was received by the Regierungs President of the Upper Palatinate, who delivered an harangue on the occasion, to which the King made a suitable reply, and then the gates of the temple were thrown open. The King and all those who had formed a part of the royal procession then entered, and examined the noble building. In the evening the Walhalla was illuminated without and within.

The different roads leading along the Danube from Ratisbon to Donaustauf were crowded at an early hour in the morning by those who were hurrying to the scene of the solemnity. Till noon the weather continued to look extremely threatening, but suddenly the mists were dispersed, the sun broke forth in all his brightness, and the Walhalla on her mountain became visible to the pilgrims that were hastening to her shrine. Four standards were seen fluttering from the old Stauf burg; they bore the arms of Bavaria, Prussia, Thurn, and Taxis, and the city of Ratisbon.

A succession of triumphal arches had been erected along the whole road, two leagues in length, from the bridge of the Danube to the gate of the Stauf. At the last arch but one, which stood on the boundary between the district (Gerichtsbezirk) of Ratisbon and that of Worder, the magistrates of the latter had assembled to welcome the King. At the last arch the clergy stood drawn up for the same purpose.

All the houses of the little town of Donaustauf were decorated in the most festive manner. All the avenues to the Walhalla were guarded by parties of Landwehr (militia), to keep off the crowds that came pressing from all sides, and many, who were not perhaps entitled to enjoy such a favour, contrived to pass the cordon of sentinels by representing themselves as belonging to the chorus singers who were to assemble within the hall. Some hundreds obtained admission in this way, and participated in the enjoyment of those who were gazing out from the terraces of the Walhalla upon the magnificent landscape below, thronged as it was with thousands of eager and expectant spectators.

A discharge of artillery announced the departure of the King from Ratisbon, and almost immediately afterwards the line of carriages belonging to the royal procession became visible. I hastened down, that I might be a witness of the reception of the royal founder of the temple. At the foot of the hill stood thirty-two young ladies, clad in white, with each a gaily-coloured mantle, her tresses floating freely in the breeze, and a banner grasped in her hand. These young ladies were intended to represent the thirty-two states that compose the German Confederation, and their mantles and banners bore the arms and colours of the several states. At their head stood another young lady, with a golden wreath upon her head, as a representative of Germania. She it was who now moved forward to recite a poem to the King, who, meanwhile, had left his carriage, and was advancing up the mountain. Another of the young ladies stepped forward to present the King with a garland of oak-leaves, while the remainder of the fair party lowered their banners in token of obeisance to the true-hearted German Prince, the hero of the day.

Farther up the hill, and at the foot of the first flight of the steps, another party of young ladies, likewise clad in white, received the King, and presented him stepping forward to thank him, in the name of Bavaria and the city of Ratisbon, for having chosen that spot as the site of the German temple. His Majesty now prepared to ascend the steps. At this moment a chorus of 200 voices, accompanied by wind instruments, and led by the distinguished composer himself, broke forth into the Walhalla song; and, while the four verses were singing, the procession had sufficient time to ascend to the uppermost terrace. The King led the Princess William of Prussia, Prince William of Prussia led the Queen, the Crown Prince led his young consort, to whom he had only a few days before been united; then followed the other members of the royal family, and the rest of the royal party.

Under the portico the procession paused awhile to listen to the eloquent discourse of the Baron zu Rhein (the Regierungs president), who, in the name of Germany, thanked the King for the task he had so gloriously achieved, and at the same time alluded in the happiest manner to a recent festival, that bore no little affinity to the one in which they were then engaged—namely, the festivity in honour of the cathedral of Cologne; in both, the orator trusted, they beheld pledges for the strengthening unity and well-being of Germany.

The King's reply was, "May Walhalla promote the strengthening and the increase of genuine German sentiments! May all Germans, of whatever tribe they be, ever feel that they have one common country, a country of which they have cause to be proud; and may each contribute what he can to its glory!"

When the King had pronounced these words he grasped the golden key of the temple, and, as he touched with it the gate, the thunderous portals flew open, and presented to our astonished view the interior of the sanctuary, resplendent with bronze and marble, with its colossal caryatides, its golden inscriptions, and its white, lifelike rows of busts and statues. The King and Queen, followed by their suite, entered the Pronaos. Again the royal founder of the Walhalla exclaimed, "May the thought of this newly-opened sanctuary promote the strengthening and the increase of genuine German sentiments!"

The chorus singers had meanwhile ascended to the gallery of the Naos, and now broke forth into the Song of the Bards, also composed by Stunz. The King, who immediately on entering the temple had called Von Klenze, the architect, to his side, conversed with him while the choral harmony was performed, and pointed out to his illustrious guests the details of the building, and explained the signification of some of the busts, &c.

The sun had nearly set when the royal party quitted the temple to return to Ratisbon, and when they reached the foot of the mountain the evening had already sufficiently advanced to allow the illumination of the building to commence. The illumination was effected by Bengal lights, and these were successively of three different colours—white, scarlet, and whitish blue. Nothing can surpass the magnificence of the appearance of the noble building when its colossal forms were made visible by these lights.

OCT. 21.—At ten o'clock yesterday evening the King and the royal family returned here from Ratisbon.

On the 19th, the day after the inauguration of the Walhalla, the King laid the first stone of the Hall of Liberation, at Kelheim, on which occasion he expressed himself in the following words: "Let us never forget what preceded the war of Liberation, what brought us into a situation to make that war necessary, nor what it was that gave us the victory. Let us never forget, let us ever honour, the heroes of that war! Let us never sink back into disunion! Germany united will never be conquered!"

At the banquet given by the King on the same day, at Kelheim, his Majesty proposed the following toasts:—"To our common fatherland, second to no other! It begins to feel itself, and will

never again let itself be oppressed by the stranger! *Deutschland Hoch!*"—"To the heroes of the War of Liberation! In this we drink to the health of Prince William of Prussia, and to that of Prince Charles of Bavaria, my brother. To the health of all here and all absent!"—"To the health, not only of the heroes of those days, but also to that of the women who distinguished themselves then! Above all, to the princely German lady, the Princess Wilhaim of Prussia!"

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XIV.

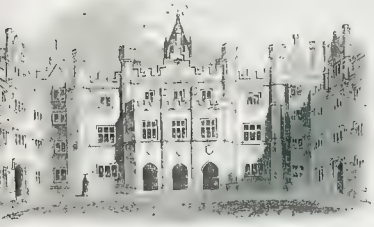
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, REGENT-STREET.

Regent-street may fairly claim the palm from all its continental rivals. "The activity and flush of life," the splendid shops, the well-appointed equipages, the classic buildings, the evidences of wealth, of luxury, of taste, of activity, are unrivalled. The vaunted Palais Royale of the Parisian, or the over-lauded Broadway of brother Jonathan, cannot maintain a comparison with it. True it is, the profusion of its embellishments gave rise to bitter grumblings from those who claim to be the arbiters of what is purely classic; but Regent-street is a mart—a place for trade—a depôt for the productions of the world—as well as a series of architectural structures; and where—where are the solid, useful, and the classically-elegant more successfully combined?

This great metropolitan improvement claims for its originator Mr. Nash, and from his designs most part of Regent-street was erected. St. George's Chapel, however, is not his. In the production of it the designer evidently had in his mind's eye the architectural gem—the graceful masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren—the interior of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The intricacy and variety of our countryman's genius have, however, been tempered down by classic rule and model; and the result is, a building highly creditable to its architect, Mr. Cockerill, and to the splendid street in which it stands.

The portico is Ionic, and encloses the pavement; the porch recedes and contains the entrance, which is of antique form and elegant proportions. Each of the two wings supports a turret. The style of these bell-towers is Doric, and nearly resemble the Athenian monument to Thrasyllus. Between and behind the towers is a lofty cupola, in an Italian rather than a Grecian style; and partially glazed for the admission of light to the interior. Fortunately for the general classic effect of the structure, this hemispherical addition is partially concealed, and, seen in connection with the neighbouring buildings, the richly-filled and handsomely-displayed shops, looks like a portion of some Eastern mosque, giving variety to the general effect, though calculated to impair that of the structure to which it belongs.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



SIDNEY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

"But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister pale
And love the high embossed roof,
With antic pillars massy proof;
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light."—MILTON.

A visit to our principal Universities cannot fail to awaken an interesting association of ideas; "forgotten generations live again;" and the men who, in by-gone days, have been trained in these venerable halls of learning, to carry forth among their fellows the lights of science, philosophy, and religion, again start into imaginary existence; and, "though dead, yet speak" in words and tones to which we always listen with interest, and sometimes with reverence and delight. The ages in which, for the most part, our colleges were founded were those hasting periods in which private feuds and public insurrections left but little room for the calm studies of literature; wars and devastations, massacres, rebellions, and revolutions, were the ordinary occurrences, diversified indeed; and it may be somewhat embellished by feats of chivalry and tales of romance. It was, as has been well remarked, the age of refined savagery. Philosophy was not to be found in the halls of princes, nor in the castles of their nobles; their ambition was in the field, and their profession was arms. But they had moments of pause and reflection; then they founded religious houses and colleges; and thither, as to a focus, all the scattered rays of the knowledge, and the philosophy, and the literature of those times were drawn; and genius, art, and taste, rude though they might sometimes be, there found an abode.

Cambridge was the seat of a University at a very early period in English history; some antiquarians say so far back as A.D. 630. In the Roman period of their residency it is known there were temples, as in the town; the students in the University, including a room in the college, but in private houses, as is the custom in Germany and Italy. These houses were called Halls, hostles, or inns. *Aseglitis studiosorum*; several of them were at length deserted, and sunk into decay: others being purchased, in succession, by patrons of literature, and obtaining incorporation with right of mortmain, because permanent rich endowments. Various charters and privileges were granted by successive monarchs; and seventeen colleges have been founded, among which are remains of Saxon architecture, the most perfect examples of the Gothic and some admired specimens of all the Grecian orders. Sidney College (the subject of our engraving) occupies the site on which formerly stood a religious house of that numerous body, the Brothers-in-Grey Friars. This house was founded by Edward the First, but was dissolved, and its property dispersed at the general suppression of monasteries.

The college was founded during the reign of Queen Elizabeth—an era remarkably distinguished for learned ladies and patronesses of literature—by Lady Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, aunt to the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, who was renowned throughout Europe as a poet, a warrior, a philosopher, a politician, and, above all, as "a good man". This illustrious lady bequeathed £5000, besides some other property, for the erection and endowment of the college which now bears her name. The charter of its foundation bears date 1593.

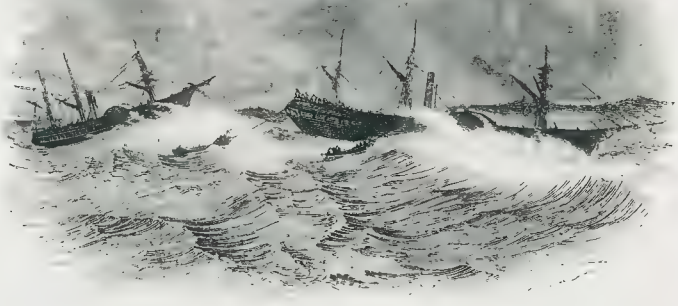
At this college there are nine foundation fellowships, all open to the natives of any part of her Majesty's dominions. Besides the foundation fellowships, there are two founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, appropriated to his scholars of this college; and one fellowship founded by Leonard Smith, the nomination of which is vested in the Warden and Company of Fishmongers. The Blundell Fellowships are tenable for only ten years after the degree of M.A.; but in other respects the fellows have nearly the same privileges, authority, &c., as the Foundation Fellows. A mathematical lectureship, present value £140 per annum, was founded by Mr. Taylor. The lectureship is not tenable with a fellowship, but may be held by a layman. This college has also many valuable exhibitions and scholarships, which the curious in these matters will find fully detailed in the "Cambridge University Calendar."

Sidney College is pleasantly situated, with a beautiful garden and walk, which forms, according to the testimony of one of the historians of Cambridge, the "sweetest retreat for lover or poet in the University."

Among the many eminent men whom the literary history of this college records, as having there acquired that learning and mental discipline which enabled them to become prominent on the theatre of the world, we may mention the stern republican, Protector Oliver Cromwell, who was admitted a fellow-commoner there April 23rd, 1616. In 1628 he represented the town of Cambridge, and some years after took violent possession of it with the Parliamentarian army. Sir Roger L'Estrange, the editor of the first English newspaper, the *Public Intelligencer*, published in 1660, completed his studies at Sidney College; and Dr. Thomas Wilson, the pious Bishop of Sodor and Man, who died in 1755, and the memory of whose sanctity and many virtues is "in all the churches," was also educated there; several authors who have added to our national stock of poetical and historical literature, but whose works our limits prevent us from enumerating, were likewise graduates of Sidney College.

The reminiscences which buildings of this description are calculated to excite are always of a most interesting character; the early struggles of genius—the persevering acquisition of knowledge—and the gradual development of those intellectual powers, which may hereafter enable their possessors to guide and enlighten mankind by their wisdom, to extend the boundaries of science, to shake a senate, or to rule an empire, are subjects for many a fanciful speculation, and many a pleasing reflection; while the sages of the past still instruct us from the volumes which their learning and philosophy have bequeathed to the world, or, as Sir E. Bulwer has poetically expressed it,

"the wise,
(Minstrel or sage) *out* of their books are clay,
But *in* their books, as from their graves they rise,
Angels—that, side by side, upon our way,
Walk with and warn us."



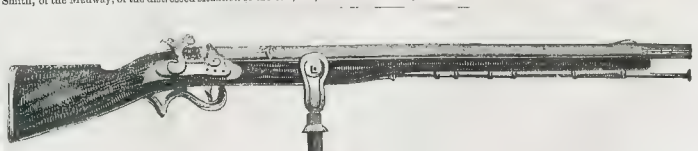
WRECK OF THE ISIS.

LOSS OF THE ISIS.

We last week briefly announced the loss of the Isis, off Bermuda, which intelligence reached us by the Royal Mail steam-packet Medway, which arrived at the Land's End on the 3rd instant, where she was compelled to land the mails, owing to the unusually stormy state of the weather and having exhausted her stock of fuel. We this day present our readers with an authentic sketch of the wreck, and such further particulars of the disastrous occurrence as have since reached us. The Isis (it will be remembered), having been on shore at Porto Rico, was returning to England in company with the Medway, when they encountered a heavy gale with a tremendous sea off Bermuda, way, which arrived at the Land's End on the 3rd instant, where she was compelled to land the mails, owing to the unusually stormy state of the weather and having exhausted her stock of fuel. We this day present our readers with an authentic sketch of the wreck, and such further particulars of the disastrous occurrence as have since reached us. The Isis (it will be remembered), having been on shore at Porto Rico, was returning to England in company with the Medway, when they encountered a heavy gale with a tremendous sea off Bermuda, and it became necessary to abandon the Isis, and remove the officers and crew to the Medway, which, by the aid of the paddle-box boats, was effected with the loss of only one life out of a crew of nearly one hundred persons. After taking the ground the Isis proceeded to Turk's Island, when, from her state, it was deemed most prudent to send her to Jamaica for repairs, the leaks during the passage from Porto Rico having obliged her to keep all her pumps going—and here the passengers protested against proceeding to Nassau in her; accordingly the mails, &c., for Europe, Havannah, Vera Cruz, &c., were removed to the company's steamer Tay, and those for Jamaica carried on in the Isis. The leaks did not materially increase during the passage to Jamaica (51 hours), where she arrived on September 17, and assistance was immediately sent from her Majesty's Dockyard, as well as from the men-of-war then lying at Port Royal. By the 27th of September all the repairs that could be afforded at this port were completed, and a trial trip was made outside the harbour, from the result of which the Isis was deemed sufficiently seaworthy to proceed to sea with the mails. Accordingly she left Port Royal on that day, and arrived at Nassau, N.P., on the 3rd of October, where she was joined by the Medway, and after arrangements were entered into, and the mails and specie transhipped to her, both ships took their departure in company for England, *viâ* Bermuda and Fayal.

The weather for the first few days was fine, but on the 7th of October a breeze sprung up from the E.N.E., which gradually increased to a gale, with a heavy sea running. From the time of the breeze freshening the leaks increased, and it was found necessary to set all the hand-pumps going, which for a time kept the water under. During the night of Saturday, the 8th, the gale and sea had increased. The ship now became unmanageable, and fell off into the trough of the sea, when the main trysail was set, but from the violence of the wind it was of little use. It was now thought prudent to inform Capt. Smith, of the Medway, of the distressed situation of the Isis, but, from the prompt manner in which the signals had been observed and answered from that ship, all on board had the greatest confidence in the assistance that would be rendered in the event of their being obliged to abandon the Isis, and, therefore, they determined to remain on board while there was a hope of saving her. By this time (eight a.m.) the chief engineer had discovered the cause of the engines stopping, and after much time and trouble they were again set in motion, but only for a few minutes, for the water had gained so rapidly as to extinguish the fires. The ship's company, seeing the engines again stop, went off in a body to know what was to be done with the ship. No hopes now remained, the fires were out, and they were deprived of all means of keeping the water under, which was gaining so rapidly that it was feared she would go down before there was a possibility of leaving her in the boats. The signal of distress was therefore made to the Medway, which was immediately answered, and she bore down to their assistance in the midst of a heavy squall. The life-boats were now with much risk and difficulty got into the water, but from the heavy sea running, and from the ship being now waterlogged and rolling so heavily in the trough of the sea, little hopes could be entertained of saving the lives of those on board, expecting every moment the boats would either be dashed to pieces or swamped alongside. Fortunately at this moment a heavy squall of rain lulled the wind and sea, and by great care and difficulty the boats were hauled under the lee quarter, and the passengers and half the ship's company lowered themselves by ropes into the first, and she was cast off and allowed to drift towards the Medway; the remaining part of the ship's company and officers then lowered themselves into the other boat, and she was also cast off, and the Isis left to her fate.

From the great exertions of Captain Smith and officers of the Medway, and the excellent qualities of the life-boats in so heavy a sea, which no other boats could have encountered with such numbers on board, all were safely got on board the Medway, with the exception of one boy (an apprentice), William Williams, who was unfortunately drowned. The Medway remained as close to the wreck as the violence of the gale would allow with safety, and the following morning, the wind and sea having considerably moderated, and the Isis being still afloat, boats were sent to ascertain if a possibility remained of towing her into Bermuda, about 40 miles distant; but a few moments sufficed to convince them that such an attempt would be useless, as the water was now rushing into the saloon, and the lower deck was already burst up. By noon the ship had sunk so deep in the water as to oblige all the boats to leave her. The Medway kept near the spot until daylight, when it was discovered that the Isis had gone down during the night, a few spars and hencoops, &c., being seen floating on the water, the only remains of this noble but ill-fated ship.



BRITISH SWIVEL GUN.

Having given in our Chinese collection of cuts a sketch of the arms seized by the British forces, we here introduce an engraving of a British swivel wall-piece, which will not be uninteresting to our martial subscribers, of whom, we are happy to say, we have a

very numerous list. From two and a half miles to three miles is the common range of the above gun. It will kill at three miles, and is generally used on the tops of forts and elevated stations, ships' boats, &c. It has been in use for the last thirty years by the British in India; but the *percussion lock* is an improvement added within the last twelve months. In size and weight it is about treble that of the old heavy musket, and about six feet in length. It has been observed that the mountainous passes of such a country as Affghanistan might be rendered perfectly inaccessible by the skilful use of such formidable weapons as these.

In the military stores department, East India House, a number of these fire-arms may now be seen packing up for their destination in India.

There is also a sort of *swivel musquetoon* very similar to the above, only much shorter and thicker, and the bore towards the top much wider.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, TUESDAY.

Sittings *in Banco*.

THE QUEEN *v.* [illegible]

This was a *scire facias* to repeal a patent which had been granted to the defendant for the manufacture of the backs of instruments used in the cloth trade, and known as cards. The backs of these cards are required to be elastic, and they had always been made of leather; but it was supposed that India-rubber, recently applied to so many useful purposes, might, by being united with some new elastic substance, be formed into something that would equal leather for strength and elasticity. The defendant had invented one made of attaining this end, and in 1834 had taken out a patent for it, but this patent was impeached by some persons as given for an invention not a new invention. At the trial of the cause, before Lord Denman, at the Middlesex sittings after last term, a great many witnesses were called, and the fact that Mr. Faraday had, in a lecture delivered in 1826, mentioned Mr. Hancock's invention, was relied on to show that the defendant's invention was not new. The jury, at that time, returned a verdict for the Crown.

Sir T. Wilde now moved for a rule to show cause why this verdict should not be set aside, on the ground that it was a verdict against evidence.—The Court, after hearing the learned sergeant very fully, granted a rule to show cause.

COLNAGHI *v.* WARD.

This was an action of assumpsit on a contract, by which, as the declaration alleged, the defendant, in consideration of a sum of money advanced to [illegible] the plaintiff, to enable him to finish the pair of the Duchess of Rich[illegible]ge, to allow the plaintiff the sole right, for 14 years, of printing [illegible] said plate, and the right of receiving a certain portion of profit [illegible] endant pleaded that the contract was not in writing, as required by the statutes of Anne and George II. In this plea there was no allegation that the plate in question had the name and date, as required by these acts. The Attorney-General appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General for the defendant. There was a demurrer to this plea, and the case was [illegible] assignment of this sort [illegible] out of publica[illegible] rred without a writing; but the [illegible] ded it on [illegible] in the plea already not[illegible]

HUNT *v.* HELLS [illegible]

[illegible] from the Bri[illegible] [illegible] claimed [illegible] effects on [illegible] and stock in trade of the p[illegible] en [illegible] mon duty. The defence set up [illegible] was in the statement [illegible] had been occasioned by the wi[illegible] procurement of the plaintiff [illegible] the case was tried before Lord [illegible] [illegible] whether his lordship's directions, [illegible] a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial granted. He moved on affidavits, which set forth that the defendant's case was first opened, that one day was occupied with that case, and the evidence on that day closed with evidence of a person named Abbott, who declared circumstances of fraud in the statement made to the office by the plaintiff. On the following morning, on entering court, Lord Abinger asked the plaintiff's counsel whether he could contradict the evidence of Abbott. The counsel stated that Abbott's evidence was capable of explanation; but Lord Abinger asking the jury whether they believed Abbott, they answered that they wished the case to proceed. Lord Abinger, however, said that, if they believed Abbott, there must be an end of the case, and the verdict must be for the defendants. The jury, after retiring for some time, said that they did not think Lord Abinger had either then directed a verdict to be entered for the defendants. This statement the learned counsel said was made by him on the authority of the counsel who had led the cause at the bar trial, but he stated in answer to a question from the court, for personal reasons, now declined to move for the rule.—Lord Denman said that the court would consider what course would be the most proper to adopt in this case, whether to hear these facts on the statement of a gentleman at the bar, or to require the verification of them by affidavits.

THURSDAY.

(Sittings in Banco.)

IN THE MATTER OF CAPT. DOUGLAS, A PRISONER.

A writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued to bring up Captain Archi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] charge of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST JAMES'S HALL, ARE.

GRAND PUBLIC CONCERTS.—THE THIRD CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING Vember 18, when will be performed, for the first time in London, Spohr's New Oratorio, THE FALL OF BABYLON, conducted by Professor Bennett. The Band and Chorus consist of 500 performers.
Public Rehearsals, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s.; Gallery, 1s. 6d. Pit Stalls, 6s.; Gallery Stalls, 2s. 6d.
Places may be taken at the Box Office on Thursday and Friday from 11 to 5.
[illegible] 8, Regent street.

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THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC UNION OF LONDON, [illegible] the DIRECTORS of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, [illegible] Lon on extension of the principle of the Art Unions recently established by the sovereign [illegible] to a full and equitable realisation, as well as to works of Art. The facility af- [illegible] Public Rooms, is., 2d., 3d., 4d.; Gallery, 1s. 6d. Pit Stalls, 6s.; Gallery Stalls, 2s. 6d. Places may be taken at the Box Office on Thursday and Friday from 11 to 5. [illegible] 8, Regent street.

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THE AGE OF GREAT CITIES; or, Modern Civilisation [illegible] its Relation to Intelligence, Morals, and Religion. By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.
London: JACKSON and WALFORD, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE ROYAL ALBUM, No. 2, will be out on Monday.—The production of this sequel of the Queen's new Album has not with the success [illegible] enjoyed. The prints illustrative of it number are equal in appearance to [illegible] engravings, and must be seen to be appreciated. Order the Royal Album, price 2s., of any [illegible] bookseller, or send one five postage stamps to the publisher, ALFRED CARTER, 4, Somerset-[illegible], Fleet street, London.—Elegant specimens for the trade.

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THE MEDICAL TIMES ALMANACK (consisting of Seventy-two Quarto Columns [illegible] will be published on the 31st December, and will contain, in addition to all the useful matter of the best compiled Almanac, an abstract of the last [illegible] Medical Session, [illegible] Lectures, [illegible] Hospitals, [illegible] Medical Schools, [illegible] Medical Societies, [illegible] Lectures, [illegible] Prizes, [illegible] Scholarships, [illegible] Appointments, [illegible] Deaths, [illegible] Births, [illegible] Marriages, [illegible] Medical Bills in Parliament, [illegible] Medical Reform, [illegible] Quackery, [illegible] Public Health, [illegible] Sanitary Reports, [illegible] Epidemics, [illegible] Vital Statistics, [illegible] Medical Literature, [illegible] Reviews, [illegible] Notices of Books, [illegible] Correspondence, [illegible] Notes and Queries, [illegible] Medical Gossip, [illegible] Obituary, [illegible] Medical Miscellany, [illegible] Medical Calendar, [illegible] Tables of Duties, [illegible] Stamps, [illegible] Taxes, [illegible] Post-office Regulations, [illegible] Tables of Interest, [illegible] Tables of Exchange, [illegible] Tables of Time, [illegible] Tables of Population, [illegible] Tables of Mortality, [illegible] Tables of Stamps, [illegible] Tables of Taxes, [illegible] Tables of Duties

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XX.

MR. SERGEANT TALFOURD.

If, as the poet tells us, the steep to Fame's temple is hard to climb, the paths to that proud eminence are fortunately numerous. It seldom happens, however, that a candidate for distinction attains his object by travelling along two or three roads at a time. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd is an exception to the common rule: he has attained distinction in several characters, and deserved it in them all. As a lawyer, he has arrived at eminence early in life; as an orator, he has placed his name on the select list of those on whom nature has conferred the glorious power of giving spontaneous expression to the finest thoughts and feelings; and, as a dramatic poet, he already ranks with the illustrious men of his time. Mr. Talfourd was born at Reading, which town he has more than once represented in Parliament, and was there educated at the celebrated grammar-school conducted by Dr. Valpy. It was here that he first imbibed not only a taste for, but an enthusiastic love of, the drama. Here the enduring truths of Shakspere obtained an influence over his mind, of which the fruit is visible in the addition he has made to the dramatic treasures of our language; and here, too, his education received a tone which coloured his political principles, and has stamped him as a Liberal in public life. His labours as a politician, however, have generally partaken of a literary character; and his struggles in favour of the Copyright Bill indicated how much even in companionship with legislation the cause of genius was associated in his mind. He delivered his great speech on this his darling project in the year 1837. The tone, the style, the illustrative references, were new to the ear of the House. Impassioned eloquence, offering homage in illustrious writers, dead and living, and enforcing the claims of struggling professors of literature upon that property, in "song or sonnet," which the law allowed to be wrested from them, was a topic not likely to attract in such an assembly. Yet with what interest was it listened to! how forcibly were those struck by the argument who had never bestowed a thought on it before! and how important it suddenly become in the eyes of honourable members, whose literary erudition had, since their college days, been confined to Burn's Justice or Hansard's Debates! The speech of Sergeant Talfourd on that occasion was one of the most argumentative as well as imaginative that had been heard for a series of years.

PORTRAIT OF MR. SERGEANT TALFOURD.

It is remarkable, too, that, in his legal profession just as in his parliamentary career, he has always attained for himself the highest distinction in the advocacy of a literary cause. His magnificent defence of the *True Sun* newspaper in a libel case which he argued in the King's Bench startled all his contemporaries, and reminded them of the inspired orators of days gone by. Professor Wilson, when describing that splendid oration in *Blackwood's Magazine*, likened Sergeant Talfourd to one of the chivalrous and poetical reformers of old, and remarked that "the arguments which he enveloped in a shining garb put to shame the naked impotence of the Whig Solicitor, and held up to public scorn the abject meanness of that tyrannical this prosecution." Not less real and solid, and scarcely less brilliant, than this was his defence of *Tait's Magazine* against the action of Richmond in the Exchequer.

The literary productions of Sergeant Talfourd are very numerous and of various merit; for he began to exercise the art of composition when a boy, and has never deserted it yet. The work by which he is best known is the finely thoughtful and impassioned tragedy of *Ion*. It was upon the judgment of his friends that he resolved first to print it for private circulation, and subsequently to sanction its performance for a single night for the benefit of Mr. Macready.

The genius of that admirable actor was as rightly exercised as his judgment had been, and the one night grew into hundreds. The success of the tragedy, wherever it was acted, was unequivocal, and the name of its author was at once, and by acclamation, enrolled among the category of British poets.

His legal career has been perfectly successful; and there is no doubt that he may achieve, almost independent of party influences, the highest honours of his profession.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Nov. 9, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Every lady we now meet, either on foot or otherwise, is warmly clad; and large camails of black velvet, made very full, and trimmed with passementerie, or petisses of velvet or satin, with similar accessories, with capotes of black or green or pansy colour velvet, are quite the rage; the capotes have a flat feather of the same shade, or a bouquet of velvet flowers. A small collar, made entirely of Valenciennes lace; a handkerchief, fastened at both ends by long bows of black velvet; gloves with velvet turn down; velvet boots, made to button; and, furthermore, a beautiful black lace veil, if the hat be of velvet, or of English point lace, if the hat be of white or pale blue satin, compose the fashion of the present day. There cannot be a doubt that the present winter will be a most fashionable season that we have had for many years as every effort is making to give eclat to our warmons. Furs are fully as much used as ever. The compose the distinguished ornament of the cloaks worn in coming from balls and parties. These are made in rose-coloured satin, with trimmings of sable, which material forms the kolinski which surrounds the violet velvet mantle used for morning visits; when the camail is worn on such occasions it is made very large and trimmed with the same material. Flowers are still as much the rage as ever, and, though it would at times be extremely difficult to point out to what botanical class they belong, yet we may safely affirm that anything richer than those made in velvet for bonnets, more light and ethereal than those destined for little dress hats, or more coquetish than the garlands and trimmings of our ball dresses, it would be very difficult to conceive. Lace seems to enjoy a most fashionable predominance in the toilettes of our fashionable belles. We have seen two, and

even three, rows of it upon our velvet robes; but, it must be distinctly understood, that, for the trimming upon our stuffs, it must be either Alençon or English. Some most beautiful things of this sort have just come out, and really, upon the whole, I know nothing more graceful or becoming than they are when worn by our women of distinction. For half mourning nothing is considered more correct than the rough stuffs à la sorbienne. We should, in particular, remark one of charming grey pearl-coloured stuff trimmed at the sides with branches of black roses, forming a most beautiful description of half mourning, which is the more useful as it may be worn at any time. Large Cashmere shawls are still worn, and are preferred to be black. Two most superb mantles, which have been just sent to Vienna, have been submitted to our inspection. They are remarkable for the novelty of their embroidery, which is en soutache, interwoven with a pattern embroidered in silk; one of them is executed in white, upon a pale blue ground; the other on white, upon a bright green satin. Both of them are lined with white satin, and are the most elegant things of the kind I have ever seen. I had almost forgotten to mention a very pretty and elegant trifle which I have just met with in the course of my promenade. It is a mantle called an "Armenien," and is really the most piquante original, and, taken altogether, the prettiest toilette that a woman can wear as a walking costume.

HENRIETTE DE B.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week the arrivals of wheat from Essex, Suffolk, Kent, and all other quarters up to Mark lane have been very scanty, owing to which, and the increased attendance of both town and country buyers, the demand for all descriptions has ruled firm, at an improvement in the general quotations of that article, of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and good clearances have been made by the factors. In foreign wheat a large amount of business has been passing, and the rates have risen from 1s to 2s per quarter. The duty has advanced to 20s. Barley and malt have met a very slow inquiry, and previous quotations have been with difficulty maintained. The demand for oats has proved steady, at a rise of 6d to 1s per quarter. Beans have gone off slowly, but peas have improved in value quite 1s per quarter. Flour has had an upward tendency, and its figures must be noted 1s per 280 lbs higher.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1850; barley, 2380; oats, 1610; and malt, 3070 quarters; flour, 2970 sacks.—Irish: wheat, —; and oats, 1230 quarters.—Foreign: wheat, 1300 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 63s Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s. Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s. Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23 to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 33s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, 50s to 62s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 29s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed sell freely at full prices, but in all other kinds of seeds scarcely anything is passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 43s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 40s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 32l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 7d; barley, 28s 2d; Oats, 17s 8d; rye, 29s 10d; beans, 31s 11d; peas, 34s 4d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 50s 9d; Barley, 28s 7d; Oats, 18s 2d; Rye, 31s 1d; Beans, 32s 6d; Peas, 33s 9d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 6d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The advices from China state that the shipments of tea from Macao up to the 1st of July were 34,600,000 lbs. The public sales are occupying much attention, while, by private contract, a fair business is going at full prices. The stocks of tea in London are now about 28,000,000 lbs.

Sugar.—The demand for each kind of sugar since our last has somewhat fallen off, and rates have experienced a slight depression.

Coffee.—This market has again ruled dull, and the quotations are with difficulty maintained.

Rice.—At auction 800 bags have sold at 9s to 13s per cwt.

Saltpetre.—The demand is good for rough, and 282 bags Calcutta at auction sold at 29s for ½ per cent. refraction, leaving full rates.

Lac Dye.—65 chests of common marks at public sale went at 34d.

Shellac.—This article is in good request, and a small parcel of fine orange has sold at 78s to 78s 6d per cwt.

Tallow.—This description of produce is in demand, but at rather lower prices. 48s 3d to 48s 6d is the value of P. & O. on the spot.

Oils. We have a firm demand for oils, at last week's prices.

Provisions.—The Irish butter market is still very dull, and we quote prices 1s to 2s per cwt. lower. Fine foreign butter, however, is in firm inquiry, and commands 106s to 108s for the best Friesland. Bacon is a mere drug, and the same may be said of lard. In other kinds of provisions we can notice no variation.

Wool.—The imports have been about 400 packages this week. Several public sales are appointed, while the private contract demand is very dull at barely late rates.

Hops.—This article is still very dull, and prices are barely maintained. The duty is called £160,000.

Potatoes.—The weather continues mild for the season, and the supplies of green vegetables large. The inquiry for potatoes is dull, at from 85s to 95s 10s per ton.

Smithfield.—We have had a better inquiry for stock here this week, and fair clearances have been effected at the following prices:—Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 4s to 4s 8d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There has been a slight comparative improvement in the general demand here. Beef, from 3s to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s; and pork, 4s to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the cargo.

ROBERT BERRIAR.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 172	India Stock, 253½ pm.
3 per Cent Red., 93¾	Ditto Bonds, pm.
3 per Cent Cons., 94	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red., 100¾	Ditto New Annuities
New 3½ per Cent, 101¼	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 61 pm.
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto 500l., 1½ pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 1½ pm.
Jan. 1860, 12 5-16	Indn Stock for Acct., 250
Oct. 1859, 12¼	Bank Stock for Opg. Acct.
Jan. 1860, 12 11-16	Consols for Acct., 94¼

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 45	London and Blackwall (5 p), 5¾
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 47	London and Birmingham (— p),
Great Western (65 p), 84	Ditto Thirds (— p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 61½	Ditto New Shares (— p),
Ditto Fifth (— p),	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 35	(£41 6s. 10d. p)

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 8.—3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. F. Garratt to be Captain, vice Campbell; Cornet H. H. Bacon to be Lieutenant, vice Garratt; C. P. Coote to be Cornet, vice Bacon. 6th Dragoons: Lieut. F. Sutton to be Lieutenant, vice Walker. 13th Light Dragoons: Ensign J. J. Lloyd to be Cornet, vice T. D. Lloyd.

1st Regiment of Foot: Cornet T. D. Lloyd to be Ensign, vice J. J. Lloyd. 3rd Foot: To be Ensigns—D. Stewart, vice Smith; A. Fitzgerald, vice Mercer. 7th Foot: Lieut. W. J. T. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Sutton. 8th Foot: Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Ross to be Quartermaster, vice Aberdge. 9th Foot: Ensign R. Daunt to be Lieutenant, vice Williams. 10th Foot: C. J. Lindsay to be Ensign, vice Ottley. 11th Foot: W. Chalmers to be Ensign, vice Ross. 24th Foot: Lieut.-Gen. R. Ellice to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Lyon. 27th Foot: Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Maclean, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. L. Cole. 30th Foot: Lieut. N. A. Steele to be Captain, vice the Hon. H. J. Pelly. Ensign J. B. Patullo to be Lieutenant, vice Steele. Sergeant-Major S. Sharpe to be Ensign, vice Patullo. 31st Foot: A. Pilkington to be Ensign, vice Tritton. 38th Foot: Ensign W. J. Loftus to be Lieutenant, vice Stawell; S. Robinson to be Ensign, vice Loftus. 47th Foot: G. Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Morphett. 60th Foot: Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. G. Davy to be Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion, vice Sir J. Maclean. 62nd Foot: W. A. Sinclair to be Ensign, vice Hilmer. 63rd Foot: Cornet B. Walronl to be Ensign, vice Kirby; J. Fairclough to be Ensign, vice Walronl. 65th Foot: Lieut. E. Phibbs to be Lieutenant, vice R. Steele; Ensign A. Blount to be Lieutenant, vice Phibbs; T. Benson to be Ensign, vice Blount. 69th Foot: G. H. Evans to be Ensign, vice Hughes. 77th Foot: J. Miller to be Ensign, vice Mahon. 81st Foot: Ensign J. H. Carige to be Ensign, vice Crawley.

MEMORANDUM.—The names and designation of the gentleman appointed to a Cornetcy in the 7th Dragoon Guards, 22nd July, 1842, are Charles Edward Petre, gent., not the Hon. Charles Petre, as previously stated.

Erratum in *Gazette* of the 1st inst.—63rd Foot: For Ensign M. C. Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice Fowle, dec.; read Hardie.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 7.—Royal Artillery: Second Captain C. B. Symons to be Captain; First Lieut. the Hon. R. F. Handcock to be Second Captain, vice Symons; Second Lieut. A. Peter to be First Lieutenant, vice Handcock; Second Lieut. A. P. S. Green to be First Lieutenant, vice W. W. Jones.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Captain H. P. Wulff to be Captain, vice Kay; First Lieut. W. Robinson to be Second Captain, vice Wulff; Second Lieut. W. Cowper to be First Lieutenant, vice Robinson

Ordnance Medical Department: Temporary Assist. Surg. O. S. Donnall to be Assistant Surgeon.

INSOLVENTS.—B. LAURENCE, Old Broad-street, City, merchant.—T. MURRAY, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, glass-dealer.—J. BELL, Hereford, porter merchant. T. W. PROCTER, Hereford, soda-water manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—E. MASSEY and R. LAMBERT, Watling-street, City, warehousemen.—J. B. LUDGE, Gerrard-street, Soho, bath proprietor.—G. J. MARSHALL, Wood-street, Cheapside, woollen warehouseman.—J. LINDON, Plymouth, merchant.—J. G. BURNLEY and J. AUTY, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, worsted spinners.—J. M. FRANCES, coopert, grocer.—T. A. GODDALL, Epworth, Lincolnshire, chemist. W. TOMKINSON, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, wine merchant.—J. CRANBROOK, Deal, Kent, draper.—J. FROSTE and I. ASHLIN, Liverpool, merchants.—J. R. ANDERSON, Manchester, printer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. DICKSON, Wattsman, Dumfriesshire, cattle dealer.—J. WALKER, Aberdeen, fancy warehouseman.

FRIDAY, NOV 11.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 10. Corps of Royal Marines: H. T. Swain to be Second Lieutenant; C. R. Driver to be Second Lieutenant.

WAR-OFFICE.—Nov. 1.—10th Light Dragoons: Lieut. A. Cathcart to be Captain, vice Sir J. G. Baird, bart.; Cornet J. Perrier to be Lieutenant, vice Cathcart. 12th Light Dragoons: Lieut. E. Morant to be Captain, vice E. Vandeleur; Cornet F. M. Mulcester to be Lieutenant, vice Morant; T. C. Mansell to be Cornet, vice Mulcester.

23rd Regiment of Foot: Second Lieut. J. Wynne to be Adjutant, vice Ellis. 44th Foot: Ensign H. H. J. Massy to be Lieutenant, vice Hackett; R. Beauclerge to be Ensign, vice Massy. 97th Foot: Assist. Surg. F. H. Clark to be Assist.-Surg., vice Neville. 77th Foot: Capt. J. Hamilton to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major G. Stuart; Lieut. H. J. White to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Ensign R. H. Crofton to be Lieutenant, vice White; H. K. Carden to be Ensign, vice Crofton. 88th Foot: Lieut. D. Cahill to be Paymaster, vice Roberts. 95th Foot: Assist.-Surg. W. Sall to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Clark.

Royal Newfoundland Companies: J. C. Martin to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ball.

BREVET.—Captain J. Hamilton to be Major in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 4.—Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut. and Adjutant T. B. Murray to be Captain, vice Layton; Second Lieut. J. B. W. Lawrence to be First Lieutenant, vice Gray; First Lieut. J. H. Gascoigne to be Adjutant, vice Grey.

INSOLVENTS.—J. PEARCE, Kennington-cross, coach-maker. W. AYTON, Milton, Kent, brazier.

BANKRUPTS.—E. ROBINSON, Nottingham, printer. R. LINDON, Snapes, Devonshire, corn-factor. T. B. FEHR, Dudley, wine and spirit merchant. R. STEUART, Santa Fe de Bogota, manufacturer of artificial gnanie. S. RAY, Dyer-street, St. James's, bookbinder. R. J. WEBB, Piccadilly, tailor. G. T. KNOWLES, Manchester, cotton spinner. H. CHARLTON, Regent street, milliner. H. BUNDEY, St. Marylebone, builder. G. J. MARSHALL and C. HALL, Wood-street, Cheapside, woollen warehousemen.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 4th inst., the lady of Hack Magnus Little, Esq., Manorhouse, Eye, of a son and heir.—At Belgrave-street, the Lady Hennaker, of son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, at Trinity Church, Regent's-park, David Wilson, Esq., of Colombo, Ceylon, to Sophia, eldest daughter of John Kymer, Esq.—At Munden, Hanover, Frederick, Baron Von Neydeck, to Octavia, daughter of the late Charles Harris, Esq., of Southgate.—At Chesham, Bucks, John Suthery, Esq., of Milk-hall, to Sarah, daughter of Francis Pellatt, Esq., late Ordnance storekeeper at Weedon.—At Dublin, the Rev. Francis Hewson, vicar of Carbery, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. John Hardy.

DEATHS.

Mr. William Hone, the well-known author of the "Every Day Book" and other popular works, died on Monday last at his house in Grove-place, Tottenham, after a long illness, and much suffering, which he bore with the most exemplary patience. In early life he was celebrated as one of the first satirical writers of the day. We regret to hear that Mr. W. Hone has left, out of a family of twelve children, nine still living, several of whom, with their widowed mother, are almost wholly unprovided for; we understand, however, that some kind friends of the deceased purpose using their endeavours to influence the generous feelings of the benevolent, so as to rescue them from their painful situation.—We regret to announce the death of Vice-Admiral Sir Hussey Burgess Knight, K.C.B., who expired at his seat in Huntingdonshire, on Sunday last. The gallant admiral was a deputy lieutenant of Huntingdonshire, of which county he served as sheriff in 1839. He was in his Majesty's fleet on the 1st of June, 1794. After a short illness, Mr. William Greathead Lewis, aged 52, who for many years was connected with the London press.—At Mancora Point, Bombay, Captain W. E. Sawbridge, of her Majesty's 28th Regiment.—At Cawapore, Captain J. Remington, of the 13th Regiment Hon. Com. Bengal Infantry.—The Rev. Thomas Brooksby, rector of West and South Hanningfield, Essex, magistrate on the Chelmsford bench.—At Bournemouth, the Rev. Dr. Causton, prebendary of Westminster, aged 84.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, November 12, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 28.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

BLACK SHEEP OF THE ARISTOCRACY.

Let not the heading to this article startle our readers. We are going to enter into no tirade against that high estate of the empire which has often interposed the most commanding genius and the noblest influences in the guidance of national legislation, which, as a body, is full of honour, chivalry, the pride of ancestry, and a consciousness that its power lies in the exercise of virtue and the maintenance of the dignity of character as well as of birth. We are not going to anathematize the ancient nobility of England with frantic political denunciation or violent personal abuse; but we are about to draw the attention of "the order" itself, no less than of the public, to the defiling tendency of the conduct of certain of its members, whom circumstances of recent notoriety justify us in openly characterizing as "black sheep." The topic which we are about to treat has been eagerly seized upon by leading organs of the public press, which have made such appeals, for the assistance of their contemporaries in its discussion, as we for one will not reject.

There have been of late several trials either in the Law, Bankruptcy, Police, or Criminal Courts, which have never been detailed at length in the columns of this journal (although they formed the stimulating pabulum of excitement for the readers of nearly every other newspaper in the empire), because we are scrupulous of the admission of even the narration of impure circumstances—of tales of questionable morality—of exhibitions of revolting social depravity in whatever guise they may appear. We merely give paragraph notices, therefore, of the trials in question; and, if our remarks now be more general than were our notices then, it is only because we find the task of reprobation more particularly imposed upon us, by the vigorous though unhealthy growth of the wickedness which we would stigmatize and deplore. The four cases to which we have to allude, in the order in which they transpired before the public, involve the names of the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Frankfort, Lord Huntingtower, and the Earl of Chesterfield—

> "Names which, we fear, are dead to virtue's claim,
> And tinge our peerage with the blush of shame!"

The first noble lord is dead, and we would not except to the principle of "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*;" we would not break the silence of the tomb, if the will of the deceased had not spoken to society with what has been designated a "a voice from the grave," and led to a litigation which unhappily has dragged its bequeather, as it were from his sepulture, to place him in a light of odious and profligate depravity before the world. His valet was tried for a robbery of the ill-used wealth of the peer, and at his trial, for the purposes of defence, not only figured as the filthy Pandarus to his dishonoured master, but paraded his mistresses in a court of justice to proclaim their own shame and infamy, and to blazon their late protector before the world, who sinned with a reckless and passionate immorality even upon the brink of awful eternity itself. The perusal of that trial was painful as disgusting, and no true aristocrat could contemplate its disclosures without feeling his order degraded, by an insult cast upon the whole moral community, by one of its degenerate sons.

The second case was that of Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, whose conduct displayed the weakness of the fool and profligate, without the common honour or conduct which men, not to say gentlemen or noblemen, are usually shamed by their very manhood to evince. He made his house the home of an abandoned young person, to whom he proffered a profusion of toys and baubles, which that apt scholar in the uses of jewellery was supposed to have increased in a style inconsistent with honesty; and upon her leaving his lordship, and not leaving the trinkets, he arraigned her at the Old Bailey for theft, without care for the exposure of his own profligacy, folly, and meanness, but in the cowardly spirit of a petty and, as it turned out, impotent revenge. The woman was acquitted purely through the false sympathy which her persecution had called up, and because her accuser had been execrated for the deed. Her conduct since has proved that she has no shame in her, but it does not render the figure of Lord Frankfort less contemptible—less to be denounced for the blending which it exhibits of dissoluteness and brutality with crime. His lordship is a married man, and has two living families, one legitimate, one the reverse!

The third case we have to name is that of a foolish, reckless, and half-debauched young nobleman of the name of Huntingtower, who has been figuring most disgracefully in the Bankruptcy Courts:—a British nobleman made bankrupt, as a horse-dealer, and brought up time after time from a prison to undergo examinations, of which almost every second question bears the aspect of an insinuation of fraud! These insinuations his lordship may be able to reject, but he cannot disprove his wanton embarkation into disreputable schemes, his foolish plunging into abandoned companionship, his wholesale waste of patrimony, property, and respectability, and the final obloquy, disgrace, and ruin which have covered him at every turn of a career that has hardly yet passed the bounds of boyhood! What an example to the young, the chivalrous, and aspiring among the middle classes—what a covering of shame and sorrow for the mantling blushes of our younger and more virtuous nobility! Lord Huntingtower is too clearly a victim, but not more of the crimes of others than of his own.

The last of these melancholy exhibitions is presented in a case in which the name of the Earl of Chesterfield stands prominent. A Count Bathyany purchases some attractive wanderer from the paths of virtue with an annuity of three hundred pounds. The annuity is settled, and the woman, with the characteristic ingratitude of vice, deserts her protector at the expiration of one month—leaves him for some other profligate—but clings to his annuity with a constancy beyond dispute. The count, "on the ground of immorality," seeks its restitution in a court of law, but is told that he does not come there with clean hands, and therefore cannot have redress. The count is well punished, although we cannot help regretting that the woman is not well punished also. However, it came out that one of the trustees for the payment of the annuity—for the confirmation, in short, of the purchase of the woman—was the Earl of Chesterfield, who, by his copartnership in the affair, does not assume a position very much above that of pander to his friend the woman, or his friend the count, for we hardly know at which door to charge the alliance. Is not this another degrading picture? Does it not bring your lord of "fashion without virtue" into contempt? We find the following paragraph in Wednesday's *Herald*:—"The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield and family are expected to leave Chesterfield House to-morrow on a continental tour." So, Lord Chesterfield is married!—and what must his "countess and family" think of such occurrences as these? His ancestor who taught politeness in his letters inculcated more worldliness than morality, but he at least preached a strict observance of the decorum of society—injunctions not publicly to outrage the world.

Now, all these four cases are remarkable and obtruding arguments in favour of cleansing the aristocracy, by a virtuous exclusion, on the part of the more lofty-principled majority, of the contamination of these "black sheep" from any other than their own depraved society. Let there be no tainting of the blood and honour of the more pure nobility, by the in-rushing of such polluting streams as these, and then, in proportion as the public learn they are degraded, they will cease to identify them with an honoured and an honourable class. As it is, the aristocracy hardly vindicates its own dignity by permitting any association whatever of its better with its most unworthy scions. Neither, we believe, is it done to the extent imagined. We do not think that either Lords Frankfort or Huntingtower are admitted into the "circles of grace." Lord Hertford, perhaps, was rather self-exiled from them than excluded; and we fancy that the Earl of Chesterfield would hardly be allowed to pass their boundary if he had not the passport of a wife! Let not the public, then, fix the shame of these persons upon the higher classes of society as an order; but rather cry out indignantly against the vile practices of the few, as likely to touch with their stigma the lives and characters of the many.

SCENE FROM THE GRAND POLISH BALL GIVEN AT GUILDHALL, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH INST.

For description see page 439.

We have only room further to remark, that the danger of such examples of vice as we have recorded is increased to a tenfold amount of mischief from the fact of the rank and station of the transgressors; their very elevation makes their acts the more appalling, and what a more common villain might conceal under a mean and foul obscurity either contaminates or is execrated when blazoned on the nobleman's shield. It has been admirably remarked by a morning contemporary,

"That while Mr. Stanhope the debauchee would be contemptible, Lord Chesterfield the profligate is dangerous; Mr. Morres might pursue his brutal career without deeply injuring public morals, but Lord Frankford de Montmorency's vices are contagious; Mr. Seymour could have filled his princely mansions with strangers without character much worse, but the Marquis of Hertford's life passed in the company of prostitutes degraded his order. Mr. Tollemache might have rivalled Tattersall in horse-dealing, and outwalked the West Middlesex Insurance in obtaining money from other people, without attracting more than passing mention in an insolvent debtor's report, but Lord Huntingtower has scandalised the whole body of the aristocracy by his excesses. When a particular race of men are set apart for the performance of certain important duties in the state, the reputation of the order, the purity of the body, the fitness of the race must be maintained; if it be not, the charm is broken, the substance is gone, the mere skeleton remains. It is not a rich, dashing, gay, and fashionable aristocracy that is wanted; much less is an association of gambling, sporting, drinking, *bric-à-brac*, annuity-selling, and libidinous nobles to be endured; the times demand and will tolerate nothing less than a peerage distinguished by moral, intellectual, and social superiority—noblemen who know their duties and knowing perform them—men who will not sacrifice the interests of their country to the prosecution of an amour or neglect their parliamentary habilities to attend a Newmarket meeting—men who recognise the dishonour of squandering and extravagance, and the criminality of getting into debt."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris journals of Saturday are more than usually barren of political news. Most of them have long articles on the announcement of the *Presse*, that the protocol for the ratification of the treaty of 1841 for the right of search has been closed. The *Courrier Français* declares that this alone will not satisfy the French nation; and that, as the English Government has, by its recent treaty with the United States of America, recognised the practicability of the suppression of the slave trade by other means than those provided for by the treaties of 1831 and 1833 with France, it is the duty of the French Government to demand their revocation, and the adoption of a treaty on the same bases as those which have been agreed upon with America. According to this journal, however, it is impossible for M. Guizot, after having declared that there is a moral obligation on France to respect those treaties, to demand their suppression, and therefore it recommends that M. Guizot should retire from office.

Our Paris contemporaries still devote a considerable space to discussion on the project of a commercial union with Belgium, but concur in regarding the project as abandoned—an opinion strengthened by the absence of all allusion to it in the speech of the King of the Belgians on opening the session of the Chambers. The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, asserting that a formidable conspiracy against the Emperor of Russia has been discovered in the army, and that several officers implicated in it have been arrested. The hasty return of the Emperor to his capital was, it is said, caused by this event, and not, as stated in some of the journals, by indisposition. It appears that some difficulties have arisen in the negotiations between the French and English post-offices on the subject of the proposed new postal regulations; and that there is not so much liberality in the propositions of the French post-office, as to the way in which the arrangements shall be carried into operation, as some of the Paris journals have pretended. It is believed, however, that after some delay a satisfactory understanding will be come to on these points.

General Cass, the late American minister at Paris, left that city on Saturday on his return to the United States through London. Mr. Ledyard, the son-in-law of General Cass, remains in Paris as the American Chargé d'Affaires. Lord Brougham was received by their Majesties the King and Queen of the French on Thursday evening.

The Paris papers of Monday contain no other news of importance than the article of the *Messager* of Saturday evening, confirming the account given several days ago, by the *Presse*, of a rising in Syria, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere, under the head of Levant Mail.

The *Constitutionel*, assuming that the revolt has become general, takes occasion to comment upon the policy of the Whig Cabinet in depriving Mehemet Ali of the government of Syria, and contends that the only way of tranquillizing the country is to bestow the government upon him or upon a member of his family.

One of the military Paris journal states that the standing army in France is to be reduced to 60,000 men, and that two officers are to be suppressed in each company. This is an old project, but it was generally understood to be abandoned.

The French papers of Tuesday are filled with the trial of the delinquent *employés* of the Seine prefecture.

It is reported in the American circles at Paris, that the object of General Cass in retiring from his post as Minister of the United States was to comply with the wishes of his friends at home, who are desirous of proposing him as a candidate at the next vacancy for the office of President. The *Mémorial* announces that M. *Martin*, the Minister for Public Works, had approved of the contract entered into with Messrs. Sherwood, of London, for the execution of the first section of the railroad from Paris to the Belgian frontier. The works will, therefore, be commenced without delay.

SPAIN.—The *Madrid Gazette* of the 6th inst. contains an animated defence of the projets, motives, and actions of the Regent, in reply to the accusations brought against him by the opposition journals. The *Castellano* gives a sad account of the ravages caused at Seville by the storm of the 29th ult. Three houses, it says, were thrown down by the wind, a child was killed, and many persons were seriously injured. At the cathedral several of the beautiful painted windows were destroyed. On the coast of Andalusia several vessels were driven ashore and their crews drowned. At Cadiz many of the vessels in the port are stated to have been much damaged, and on land large trees were torn up by the roots.

The advices from Madrid are of the 8th instant, but they add nothing to the news of the previous dates. The *Gazette* publishes a decree of the Regent, appointing Senor Alvaro Gomez Becerra, President, and Senors Corchado and Neocchea Vice Presidents, of the Senate during the ensuing session.

GERMANY.—It would appear by a letter from Hanover, 7th inst., in the *Prussian State Gazette*, that the recent accounts, in some of the German journals, of the King of Hanover having been attacked with serious illness were unfounded. The letter announces the return of the King to his capital from his palace of Rotenkirchen, in perfect health.

The *Frankfurter Journal* states that, by a late Russian ukase relating to the trade between Prussia and Poland, no more transit duties are to be paid, and the differential duties on sugar and coffee are abolished.

The *Post Ampt Gazette* of Frankfort states from Warsaw, that, since the treaty respecting the extradition of deserters has ceased to be in force between Prussia and Russia, the troops on the frontiers of the latter country have been so much augmented that at every 500 paces a picquet of three Cossacks is placed; and these picquets hold a communication every verste (three quarters English mile) with a post of 18 men commanded by an officer.

The *Helvetie* states that the Austrian Government has ratified the treaty concluded with Lucerne on the subject of a daily post between Milan and Basle, by Mount Saint Gothard. According to the *Bidgenosse*, however, this ratification is only conditional; the Austrian Government requiring Lucerne and the other cantons concerned to carry gratuitously from the frontier of Tesino to Basle all letters coming from Lombardy, and destined for France and Germany.

The *Frankfort Gazette* states, that since the expiration of the treaty between Russia and Prussia for the surrender of deserters, the Russian garrison on the frontier had been strongly reinforced, so that it was impossible to travel five hundred yards without meeting a patrol of Cossacks.

HOLLAND.—THE HAGUE, Nov. 14.—We have just received accounts from Java to the 9th of July. They state that the English ship Kilmaurs, Captain Smith, which left Batavia on the 14th of April, was met a few days afterwards by the American ship Sumatra, Captain Silver. The wife of Captain Smith, who was brought to Batavia by that ship, declared that the crew, led by the first pilot, had mutinied, in consequence of which the captain and two boys were missed from the vessel on the 20th of April, in the morning. These three persons were taken on board his Majesty's ship the Arant, and brought to Batavia; meantime the ship Kilmaurs has been brought into Anjer by the first pilot in a very leaky condition.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.—We are informed on good authority that the Marine Department has given notice to the authorities concerned that his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria will not visit Holland this year.

BATAVIA, July 6.—On the 23rd of May, soon after seven o'clock in the morning, several severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Buitenzoy, which did some damage to the Palace and house of the Resident.

THE LEVANT MAIL.—Malta papers to the 6th inst. have come to hand. They contain accounts from Constantinople to the 27th ult., and Alexandria to the 26th. The letters from Constantinople do not mention any fact of importance, except that the accounts from Persia are very pacific, and that the troops of both countries have consented to withdraw from the frontier. The news of the fresh insurrection in Syria had not reached that city at the date of our advices. The *Malta Times* of the 6th instant does not publish the letters which it has received from Constantinople, but states that they announce intense progress by Russia in the Councils of the Porte. The *Malta Times* publishes a letter from Alexandria, Oct. 25th, confirming the accounts already given of the insurrection in Syria, and containing some other intelligence, which, although not altogether new, is not without interest. It says, "The operations of Mehemet Ali and his son Ibrahim Pacha for some months past have induced a general belief that their country, considered in an agricultural point of view, would next year be productive of an immense crop; but, instead of this, the scale has turned in a very unexpected manner, that probably for years to come Egypt will feel the effects of the scourge that has recently visited it. The manner in which to account for what we have just stated is founded upon the loss of about 80,000 oxen, that have died of an epidemic peculiar to this country, the Nile continuing to increase at a period it generally decreases, which has done and will do much damage; and the state of the finances being in so dilapidated a position, at a time when the troops are wanting a year's pay, and the improvements of the country, undertaken by Mehemet Ali, must before long call for millions of dollars. His Highness Mehemet Ali is not expected to return to Alexandria before the ensuing spring. Ibrahim Pacha is in Lower Egypt; his loss in oxen was very considerable."

By letters from Beyrout, dated Oct. 19th, it would appear that this country seems doomed to constant change, and no reliance nor dependence can be placed on the calm which ever and anon shows itself. Unless the powers who support Mehemet Ali set the old Emir Beschir from the seat of government, and in lieu thereof to place the Sultan, who has never yet been able to govern it, take upon themselves to quell the ferment which now agitates the country, there will be no end to rapine or to bloodshed. It is not the Christians alone who have taken up arms on this occasion, but the Druses also. These two sects, formerly at enmity together, have now united in one common cause, and formed a close alliance. The Albanians have succeeded in arousing all the worst passions of the Syrian people, and on the 12th ult. they were attacked, as was the Turkish brigade quartered at Tripoli. At Ebden, a place a little above the town, a pitched battle was fought, and the Druses and Maronites beat off their enemies, with a loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners of 500 men, including many Arnauots. The Turks, accompanied by the Albanians, are famous-looking fellows, but showed the white feather when brought to the point against the mountaineers, hardy in every sense, and more than a match in the art of war for their more northern rulers. On the 17th ult. a party of regular Turkish troops on their way to this place from Damascus, about 50 in number, were attacked at a khan called Hussien, by the Druses, and beaten, the Turks throwing down their arms, and taking to a precipitate flight. The whole population along the coast is actuated but by one resolution—that of throwing off the yoke of their new rulers, and every preparation for a coming struggle is showing itself. The Turks are also preparing, but to the Syrians their efforts appear futile. The English and American families living in the mountains reached Beyrout with the greatest difficulty, and that after having obtained the favour of the Druse chiefs.

The *Malta Times*, in noticing the receipt of letters from China relative to the state of trade there, says, from Hong Kong, June 30th—"The sales of opium, which were pretty considerable some time since, have almost totally ceased, owing to the brisk trade now carried on in the drug at Whampoa, and the change of the monsoon will show whether junks from the northward will take their cargoes there or not. All kind of trade since the sale of the prizes has been, and is, daily decreasing. The Chinese are now as poor as rats, the dollars they had laid out to erect houses, and the same may be said of the few European residents here; they are all sellers, none buyers, unless the articles be almost given to them, and then you cannot imagine the difficulty of getting the money."

AMERICA.—By the arrival of the London line-of-packet ship Quebec at Portsmouth, papers were received on Wednesday morning at the North and South American Coffee-house from New York, of the 21st ult., being two days later than those brought by the England to Liverpool. They announce the arrival of the Britannia steamer outwards with the mail, but the accounts from England appear to have had little influence one way or other on the commercial or money markets.

The chief subject of discussion is the failure of the mission appointed by the United States Government to negotiate a loan in Europe. The *New York Herald* states that, on the first arrival of the agents in London, some of the leading houses seemed disposed to give them a favourable hearing, but on consultation they arrived at the conclusion that, if they took the loan, it must be on their own account; that they would find it impossible to dispose of any part of it; *that public opinion would be against them, and the press would attack them;* consequently all connection with it was declined.

On the question of the currency the state of Tennessee is about to try a bold experiment. It appears that a bill is before the Senate to authorise the state bank and its branches to issue post notes to the amount of two millions of dollars, payable in 12 and 18 months, without bearing any interest. These notes it is purposed to make receivable in payment of the public duties and debts due to the bank, and a penalty is to be imposed on all persons paying them or receiving them for a less amount than what they profess to represent.

There are very unfavourable accounts of the tobacco crop in Virginia, some of the statements rating it at not more than half the average quantity. These statements appear, however, to be so loose that they require further evidence before they can be relied upon.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.—By the Halifax steamer Britannia, which reached Liverpool on Wednesday after an unusually boisterous passage of fifteen days, we have received news of considerable interest from Mexico and Texas. The Mexicans have encountered a degree of resistance from the Texians which they do not seem to have anticipated. The accounts are, however, are so conflicting, each party giving its own version of the occurrence, that it is next to impossible to form a definite opinion in regard to them. The report in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, which is evidently *ex parte*, describes the Texians as having obtained a signal triumph. The *Houston Star* estimates the number of Mexicans who have fallen at 400 or 500. The United States, always avowedly favourable to the Texians, has offered to mediate between the two countries, and the Mexican ambassador has been presented to the president with the view of obtaining his interposition.

The news from Canada is highly favourable to the policy of Sir Charles Bagot, notwithstanding the opposition it has had to encounter, having so far realised his most sanguine anticipations. The Colonial Cabinet has been formed; its members are—R. B. Sullivan, President of the Council; S. B. Harrison, Secretary, C. W.; J. E. Small, Solicitor General, C. W.; D. Daly, Secretary, C. E.; L. H. Lafontaine, Attorney General, C. E.; J. H. Dunn, Receiver General; F. Hincks, Inspector General; H. H. Killally, President of the Board of Works; A. N. Morin, Commissioner of the Crown Lands. The House of Assembly, consisting of eighty-four members, are said to be almost unanimously in favour of the government. The Canada journals announce the deaths of Sir John Caldwell, late Treasurer General of Lower Canada, and of Colonel Cameron, of the 79th Highlanders.—The Coldstream Guards are on their way to England, in her Majesty's ship Calcutta, Captain Reed.

UNITED STATES.—The news from the United States is very uninteresting. Mr. Bennett, editor and proprietor of the *New York Herald*, has advertised his establishment for sale, as he is going, he says, to London, there to establish a paper, "to defend and explain American interests," which he thinks have been greatly misunderstood. The above paper of the 31st ult., says that it is the intention to make New York the port of arrival and departure for the Boston and Halifax steamers, touching at the latter place as at present, and that the alteration takes place early in the spring.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—Her Majesty and the Court are expected at Brighton on the 22nd instant, but no specific orders to that effect have been received at the Palace.

The late boisterous weather has had the effect of thinning the fashionable population, but the town is still very full of company.

Lord and Lady Colville are among the latest arrivals at Pegg's Royal York Hotel. The Countess of Rothes has arrived at the Norfolk Hotel, on a visit to Lady Mary Leslie. Lady Milton is among the arrivals.

THE THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have entered into a third engagement with the managers of the Brighton Theatre, commencing on Tuesday night. Mr. Kean played *Macbeth* and Mrs. Kean *Lady Macbeth*. On Wednesday evening they appeared in *The Rose of Arragon*. During the whole of their engagements they have been playing to excellent houses. It is a fact that the managers reckon upon the engagement of Mr. Kean as the only means of enabling them to go through the season.

BERKSHIRE.—INCENDIARY FIRES.—On Saturday evening last, about half-past six, a fire was discovered in a shed on Severne Barn Farm, situated eight miles from Reading, on the Bath road, which resulted in the destruction of a vast extent of property. The farm, it appears, is in the occupation of Mr. W. Perrin Brokesbrow, and belongs to General Dickson. Shortly after the labourers had left their work on the above evening, the alarm of fire was given, and in a few minutes the shed already alluded to, the end of which is immediately adjacent to the road, was enveloped in flames, entirely consuming the building and its contents, including five fat hogs. From the shed it communicated with the outhouses adjoining, which, with several hay and wheat ricks, were speedily ignited. Before the arrival of the engines, the large barn (which, at the time, was full of corn) was in full blaze. The fire continued to rage with unabated fury throughout the night, and, despite the exertions of the immense concourse of persons, the flames could in no way be suppressed. At a late hour on Sunday night the fire had somewhat abated, having, indeed, consumed the whole of the property, with the exception of one or two wheat-ricks. The extent of damage occasioned, of course, must be immense. That the fire is the act of an incendiary there is not the slightest doubt; but at present no clue has been discovered likely to lead to his apprehension. Mr. Brokenbrow, the occupier of the farm, was very generally respected in the neighbourhood by his brother agriculturists and agriculturists. We understand that he reduced the wages of his labourers about a fortnight since.

BOLTON.—A dreadful fire took place in this town on Tuesday night last, at the mill of Messrs. Hazleden and Co., Spa-lane, which involved the destruction of property to the amount of £5000, which was fortunately insured. Happily no lives were lost.

BRISTOL.—A special meeting of the Great Western Steam-ship Company was held at the offices of the company in Bristol, last week, Robert Bright, Esq., in the chair, when it was resolved that the vessels of the company should resume her station in the spring, unless in the meantime she could be advantageously sold; that the Great Britain should be completed and fitted out for sea; and that a loan of 20,000*l.* should be raised for that purpose. The reporters for the newspaper were excluded from the meeting.

During the past week dividends have been declared upon the separate estates of Daniel Wade Acraman of 2*s.* in the pound, and of William Edward Acraman and Alfred John Acraman of 6*d.* each in the pound. The sum of £8000, the purchase-money of the pictures of Mr. D. W. Acraman, remains in the hands of the assignees, till the superior Court shall have decided whether it belongs to his private estate or to the estate of Mr. W. E. Acraman.

COCKERMOUTH.—The report which was prevalent last week, to the effect that Mr. Horsman intended to resign the representation of this borough, turns out to be wholly unfounded.

DOVER.—On Friday week the Duke of Wellington presided as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, at the annual Harbour Sessions, for the transaction of business connected with the harbours and districts under the control of that court. It was four o'clock before the court rose. In the evening the noble warden and assistants dined together, as is customary every year, at the Ship Hotel, the entertainment being of a sumptuous description. The Earl of Guildford, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., were among the guests. The party broke up about eleven, shortly after the duke had retired.

HULL.—There has been a considerable increase in the importations of foreign cattle to the port of Hull, during the past week, by the steam-vessels from Hamburg. The William Darley arrived on Sunday, with twenty of the finest imported here since the opening of the trade, the passage having been made in less than thirty hours from land; and the cattle being all comfortably housed on deck, they were landed in good condition. On the following day the Hamburg arrived with thirty-three oxen and two cows; as did also the Rob Roy, bringing eighteen oxen. The Emerald Isle, on the same day, brought eight cows and two calves from Rotterdam. There have been also two arrivals in foreign galliots; the Bernard en Elise, with thirty horned cattle, from Thisted, and the Christiana Maria, from Harlingen, with thirty-seven pigs, and upwards of four hundred geese and ducks.

A DOTHEBOYS HALL.—Four youths, very indifferently attired, applied at the Hull police-office on Saturday last, for assistance to enable them to get to London. On being questioned by the Magistrate, they stated that they had run away from school, at Winton, near Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, kept by Mr. Twycross, in consequence of ill-treatment. They all stated that they were not half fed, nor allowed to write to their friends, except what the master dictated. They had walked from Winton to Selby, and thence had taken the packet to this town. One shilling and sixpence was the whole sum they could muster on setting out upon their journey, but they had received assistance from the authorities of several places at which they halted. A lodging-house keeper said she had kept the applicants for three nights; they had remained in the house during the day, and had conducted themselves in an orderly manner. She thought that half-a-crown would not more than compensate her for what she had done for the lads. The Mayor ordered 3*s.* to be given her from the poor-box. The Magistrates then subscribed towards defraying the expenses of the youths to London, and the deficiency

to be provided from the poor-box. The Mayor also said he would go down to the agents for the London packet which was to sail that afternoon, and make the best bargain he could for their passage. The boys had gone by way of Ripon.

LEAMINGTON.—The Rev. Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, who is staying at Leamington, preached on Sunday last to crowded congregations at Milverton Chapel in the morning, and St. Mary's Church in the afternoon, in aid of the funds of the Church Missionary Society, which received a very considerable augmentation after the learned professor's eloquent discourse.

The Rev. Dr. and Lady Louisa Marsh left Lansdowne House, on a visit to the Marquis of Anglesey, at Beaudesert.

The latest arrivals include Viscount and Viscountess Milton, Viscountess Valentia, Lady Stafford, the Bishop of Limerick, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Henegage, Dowager Lady Langford, Lady Young and family, Sir James Baird, Bart., Sir Thomas and Lady Gooch, Sir Robert and Lady Adair, Dowager Lady Kinloch, Sir James and Lady Williams, the Hon. Lady Champagne, Major-Gen. Riddell, Captain Ramsay, Captain Kinloch, Captain Crosbie, Dr. and Mrs. Pearson and family, the Rev. Frederick and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Isted, Mr. and the Misses Backhouse, &c.

LIVERPOOL.—The new Bankruptcy Act having come into operation on Saturday last, at eleven o'clock on that day the Court for the Liverpool district was formally opened, in the grand jury-room of the Sessions House, before the Commissioners, Mr. Shortt, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Phillips, Q.C., and afterwards adjourned until Monday next, the 21st inst.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday night last, from Dublin, in order to be present at the annual dinner of the Catholic Benevolent Association, it being announced that he would take the chair.

MERTHYR.—A poor girl named Anne Rees, who acquired considerable notoriety some time since as a "female sailor," died at Merthyr a few days since, in consequence of injuries received by her clothes catching fire whilst asleep.

OXFORD.—Mr. Sheriff Hunt, of Oxford, was honoured with an interview by his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria on Sunday last, and was gratified with hearing from the Archduke a full account of his son Midshipman (now Lieutenant) Hunt's heroic conduct at Sidon; his Highness, with Major Maronivich (one of the suite), having been eye-witnesses of the gallant race between the English midshipman (Mr. Hunt, of her Majesty's ship Stromboli) and an Austrian officer, Signor Cuinto, to be the first to plant their respective country's colours on the walls of Sidon, and which was noticed in Commodore Napier's despatches at the time, as having been gained by the former, and for which he has since been so honourably promoted to a lieutenancy.

PLYMOUTH.—MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Friday week, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, John Burt, a deaf and dumb lad, went to the Lambhay Point to observe the state of the weather, it being the intention of his master, the skipper of a trawler, to go to sea the next morning should the weather be favourable. After remaining there a short time, he returned in a very agitated state, and by his gestures and entreaties induced a boatman to go back with him to the Point, explaining by the way in a manner intelligible to those who know him that some person had jumped overboard. The boatman, however, could perceive no indication of such an event, and this caused still more distress to the poor boy. He afterwards informed his father, an honest fisherman, that while standing on the Point he observed a strange young man, about twenty years of age, in a retired part, apparently undoing until his pocket should be inverted. The stranger then took his watch from his waistcoat pocket, observed the time, replaced it, and, first gazing intently on the moon, thrust his hands firmly in his side pockets, ran down the slope, jumped on a low wall, and fell face downwards on the steep rocks, upon the edge of which the wall is built. The boy Burt immediately leaped upon the wall, and clambering down the rocks, went half into the water, and was just in time to seize the man by the collar of the coat. The suicide, whose forehead and cheeks were bleeding profusely, gnashed his teeth at his intended preserver, and endeavoured to compel him to desist from further his humane endeavours, lest his own life should be forfeited in the contest. The stranger sank near the rocks, and rose again out of reach, sank once more, and then disappeared. He was dressed in a peaked cap, with a leather strap beneath the chin, a short coat, and black trousers, and wore a silver guard to his watch. Boatmen have been since employed creeping for the body, but hitherto without success; and, from the inequality of the ground, it is not likely to be recovered until the tides fall, off.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—On Tuesday morning a rick of straw belonging to and standing in a farm in the occupation of Mrs. Hannah Greensill, of Worley-town, in the parish of Crannock, Staffordshire, was maliciously set fire to and destroyed. A reward of 10*l.* is offered for the apprehension of the offender or offenders.

SOUTHWOLD.—As a salute was being fired from the corporation battery on the Gun-hill, on Wednesday week, in honour of the natal day of the Prince of Wales, one of the guns went off while the charge was being rammed down, when James Martin, aged 29, belonging to the Coast-guard, was unfortunately killed on the spot.

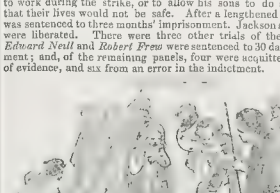
STOCKTON.—POISONING OF A FAMILY.—On Friday week the wife of a labouring man, named Prest, went into a druggist's shop in Stockton to purchase sixpenny worth of laudanum. On being questioned as to what use it was to be applied, she replied it was for a person who knew how to use it. When her husband went home in the evening he found all his family (his wife and three children) in profound sleep. With some difficulty he got his eldest daughter awakened, and suspecting that all was not right he called in medical aid. The stomach-pump and other means were used for a considerable time without effect, and about two o'clock on Saturday morning a little boy, nearly three years of age, expired in great agony. From the information obtained from the eldest child it was found that the unfortunate woman had mixed the laudanum with rum, a portion of which she herself took, and gave the remainder to her offspring. The poor woman, who has recovered from the effects of the poisonous draught, has since made several attempts to strangle herself. The other children are nearly recovered. An inquest was held over the deceased child, on Saturday, and the jury returned a verdict, "Died from the effect of laudanum administered by the mother, whilst in a fit of temporary insanity."

UXBRIDGE.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of Saturday last an accident occurred in the neighbourhood of the village of Harefield, about five miles from the town of Uxbridge. It appears that, for some days, a number of labourers had been employed in excavating chalk in a pit near the village, for the purpose of its being burned into lime. In digging for that purpose it was necessary that a portion of the cliff should be undermined, which was done in the course of Saturday, and about four o'clock in the afternoon, while the men were still employed in completing the operation, a slip took place without any previous warning, and two of the workmen were buried under a cone of chalk, weighing, it is computed, upwards of twenty tons. Their names were William Barnes and John Taylor.

WARWICKSHIRE.—On Monday information reached the head-office of the metropolitan police that in the early part of the preceding week a barn, outbuilding, two large barley-ricks, bags of barley, a rick of hay, and numerous farming implements, all the property of Mr. Thomas Newbold, of Bulbenhall, in the county of Warwick, farmer, had been maliciously set on fire and consumed. A reward of 210 guineas is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders; and the same reward, together with her Majesty's most gracious pardon, will be given to any one, not being the person who actually set fire to the premises, who will impeach his accomplice or accomplices.

SCOTLAND.

AYR.—Last week considerable excitement was observed amongst the large body of turn-out colliers, assembled in front of the County Buildings, awaiting the trial of the parties implicated in the late disturbances at Whitletts, which the yeomanry was called up the previous week to suppress. They were, however, in no respect disorderly. The first case called was that implicating *Alexander Tinsey, William Jackson,* and *Elizabeth M'Clung* or *Frew*, charged with having, on the night of the 28th of October last, entered the house of James Caddis, Garden-street Content, bankman in Mr. Gordon's employment, and threatening him, at the peril of his life, to continue to work during the strike, or to allow his sons to do so, otherwise that their lives would not be safe. After a lengthened trial, Tinsey was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Jackson and M'Clung were liberated. There were three other trials of the same kind. *Edward Neill* and *Robert Frew* were sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment; and, of the remaining panels, four were acquitted from want of evidence, and six from an error in the indictment.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, visited the Duchess of Gloucester on Tuesday afternoon at Gloucester House, Park Lane. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were afterwards present at the performance in the Haymarket Theatre in the evening.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening at Apsley House to his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, and the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite. Baron de Moncorvo, the Portuguese Minister; Baron de Cetto, the Bavarian Minister; M. Dedel, the Netherlands Minister; Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister; Count Kielmansegge, the Hanoverian Minister; the Earl of Aberdeen, and a select party were present to meet his Imperial Highness.

Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President of the Council, left town on Wednesday morning on a visit to Sir Robert Peel, at his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire; also did Sir George Clerk.

ROYAL BETROTHMENT. The *Carlsruhe Gazette* of the 10th inst. announces officially the betrothment of the Princess Maria of Baden, daughter of the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie, to the Marquis of Douglas, son of the Duke of Hamilton, with the assent of the Grand Duke

On Tuesday the Countess of Blessington entertained at dinner the Duke de Grammont, the Comte de Grammont, the Earl of Chesterfield, Viscount Castlereagh, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Mr. Landseer, Mr. Tasserence, &c.

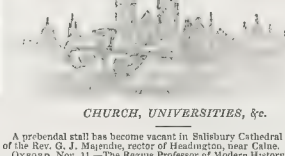
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester entertained at dinner, on Friday, the 13th inst., their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by Lady Augusta Somerset, Count Kielmansegge, Lady Charles Somerset, Sir Samuel Higgins, and the Hon. Captain and Mrs. Augustus Liddell.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and the youthful Ladies Somerset, at the close of the hunting season, are expected to proceed on an extended continental tour.

Lord and Lady Canning are still on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, at Curraghmore, and are expected to remain in Ireland until the end of the month.

PRINCE ALBERT OF PRUSSIA.—A Berlin letter of the 8th inst. in the *Courrier Francais*, says: There is much talk here of the rupture of the marriage between an august personage, a member of the Royal family, and his wife, the sister of the King of the Netherlands. The grave are various rumours as to the cause of this event, which has, unhappily, been rendered too popular by the indiscretion of some persons in Court. It is hoped that the affair may be arranged without further publicity, but that will be very difficult."

The Duke of Wellington left town on Thursday morning for his seat Strathfieldsaye.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

A prebendal stall has become vacant in Salisbury Cathedral by the death of the Rev. G. J. Majendie, rector of Headington, near Caine.

OXFORD, Nov. 11.—The Regius Professor of Modern History, Dr. Cramer, has resigned the office of public orator in the university; and the Vice-Chancellor has fixed the 24th inst. for the choice of his successor. The electors are the members of convocation.

On Monday last the Archdeacon of Surrey (Wilberforce) held his annual visitation in the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark. After the usual service, and an appropriate sermon by the Rev. J. G. Weddell, minister of St. George's, Battersea, the archdeacon delivered his charge, which embraced the usual interesting topics.

ORDINATION.—At a general ordination, holden in the palace, Bromley, on Sunday morning last, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, the following gentlemen were admitted into the holy order of the priesthood:—Of Oxford: Rev. Thomas Woodhouse, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford. Of Cambridge: Rev. John Young Hughes, B.A., St. Catharine's Hall; Rev. Samuel Dorn, B.A., St John's College; Rev. Charles Smart Caffin, B.A., Gonville and Caius College; Rev. George Kember, M.A., Queen's College.

The Rev. Thomas Robinson, M.A., Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and late Archdeacon of Madras, has been elected Morning Preacher of the Foundling Hospital.

The Arc bishop of York will hold an ordination at Bishopthorpe Palace on the 18th December.

DIOCESE OF LINCOLN.—The Rev. Michael Hutton, B.A., Curate of Saxby, Leicestershire, has been appointed to the rectory of Scotton, Rutlandshire.

The Rev. Robert Ainsworth, B.A., late assistant minister of St. Peter's Church, Walworth, has been appointed to the incumbency of Shillis, and Ludford Magna, Lincolnshire, on the presentation of the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, have nominated the Rev. C. Colson to the vicarage of Great Hormead, Herts.

DIOCESE OF SALISBURY.—The rectory of Broughton, near Caine, Wilts, has fallen vacant by the death of the Rev. George John Majendie, clerk, B.D., the incumbent, who was also rural dean for the deanery of Avebury, and a prebendary canon of Salisbury Cathedral. There are four other prebendary canonries vacant in the above cathedral, at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, as well as the presentership of the cathedral, which latter dignitary has also had the void several months, by reason of the death of Dr. Fisher, the late master of the Charter-house School.

DIOCESE OF WORCESTER.—The Rev. Frederick Cowle, M.A., has been instituted to the vicarage of Leek Wootton, Worcestershire, on the nomination of Lord Leigh.

DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.—The Rev. S. Irton Fell, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, incumbent of Marple, has been appointed by Samuel Irton, Esq., M.P., to the perpetual curacy of Irton, and the perpetual curacy of Brigg, both in the county of Cumberland.

The Archbishop of York will hold an ordination at Bishopthorpe Palace on the 18th December.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—The Hon. William George Grey, M.A., and the Rev. Hugh Evans, B.A., have been elected to fellowships in this university.

At a congregation held at Oxford on Thursday, Nov. 10, John Frederick Stanford, M.A., Christ College, Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Viscountess Beresford, Lady Mildred Hope, Marchioness of Lothian, Lady Forbes, Lord John Manners, and the Hon. Algernon Herbert have come forward with donations to the subscription-fund for the restoration of the Round Church at Cambridge, one of the most venerable and interesting monuments in that city.

OBITUARY.—On the 4th inst., the Rev. Thomas Brooksby, rector of West and South Hanningfield, Essex, and senior magistrate on the Chelmsford bench for 33 years. At Great Chart, Kent, in his 91st year, the Rev. Thomas Waite, D.C.L., rector of that place, for many years chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. The Rev. Joseph L'Oste, rector of Polsworth and Caster St. Edmund's, aged 79. The Rev. Wm. Thompson, perpetual curate of Halstock, Dorset, aged 61. At Axminster, aged 65, the Rev. Wm. Wilis. Aged 76, at Cottishall-hall, in the county of Norfolk, the Rev. James Ward, M.D., formerly fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and senior chaplain at the Presidency of Bengal. At Warwick, in the 37th year of his age, the Rev. Digby Michael Bourne, youngest son of the late Robert Bourne, M.D. In his 86th year, the Rev. John Eddy, M.A., 54 years vicar of Toddington, Gloucestershire, and 53 years rector of Whaddon, Wilts. The Rev. Samuel Pugh, of Brilsey vicarage, Herefordshire. Aged 80, the Rev. Thomas Colley, 43 years a clergyman in the diocese of Tuam.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

AUTUMN.

(By the Author of "The Cathedral Bell," &c.)

The woods assume their robes of russet hue,
Amber'd, or brown'd, or sanguine'd, in the sun;
For flaming leaves the moisten'd ground bestrew;
The pheasant drops, and hunting is begun.
Again, the healthy ploughman turn the soil;
The threshers wield their cheerful-sounding flail;
The thatchers crown the stack, the hedgers toil,
And weighty hives for honey-ing is avail.
His early breadths the watchful farmer sows;
Fodder and fuel swell his teeming hoard;
Their hardier flowers the gardens still disclose,
And fruits that keep—now clear'd, and pick'd, and stor'd.
Cider and wine-press with their wealth o'erflow,
October ale is brew'd, and hearth-fires newly glow.

Peter Aretino, a native of Arezzo, who lived in the sixteenth century, was famous for his satirical writings, and so bold as to carry his invectives even against sovereigns. In an epitaph written for him by an Italian wit it is observed, that he satirized every one but his Maker, whom he spared only because he did not know him.

It is related in "Collins's Peerage," that a certain unmarried lady once dreamed of finding a nest containing seven young finches, which in the course of time was realised by her becoming the wife of a Mr. Finch, and the mother of seven children. From one of these seven descended the present Earl of Winchilsea, who still retains the surname of Finch.

When Sir Walter Scott visited Maria Edgeworth in Ireland, Mr. Lockhart tells us that he was mildly remarked by his illustrious relative for a remark he had made, and in the following words:—"I fear you have some very young ideas in your head. Are you not too apt to measure things by some reference to literature—to disbelieve that anybody can be worth much care who has no knowledge of that sort of thing, or taste for it? God help us! what a poor world this would be if that were the true doctrine! I have read books enough, and conversed with enough of eminent and splendidly cultivated minds, in my time, but I assure you I have heard higher sentiments from the lips of poor *uneducated* men and women, when every-day sport of pure yet gentle heroism under difficulties and afflictions, or speaking their simple thoughts as to circumstances in the lot of friends and neighbours, than I ever yet met with out of the pages of the Bible. We shall never learn to feel and respect our real calling and destiny, unless we have taught ourselves to consider every thing as trivial in comparison with the *education of the heart*." Thus wisely, and thus kindly, did this good great man ever speak when the homely family of mankind was his theme; and yet he was not without his sore trials, arising out of popular virtues, and prejudice, and ignorance, but he knew that, when the heart was right, the knowing more or less was of comparatively little consequence.

ECLIPSES, 1843.

In the year 1843 there will be two eclipses of the sun and one of the moon, the latter only of which will be visible to these parts. This eclipse will be a partial one, and will occur on Wednesday the 6th of December

CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

It is one of the popular errors of China, that courage is in proportion to the quantity of gall in the gall bladder; and the common expression for saying a man is destitute of courage is to say he has no gall. A bully, and a swaggerer will excuse an act of cowardice by asking if you think he has got a gall bladder as big as a firkin. They also imagine that they can increase the quantity of gall in their own system by eating the gall of another. The executioner steeps rice in the gall of the criminal, which he sells in grains. This does not seem to be a superstition peculiar to the Chinese, for Shakspere makes *Hamlet* say—

"It cannot be but I am pigeon liver'd,
And lack gall to make oppression bitter:
Or ere this I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's offal."

PRODUCTIVE LABOUR

A countryman sowing his field, two poet fellows riding that way, one of them called to him with an insolent air, "Well, honest fellow, it is your business to sow, but we reap the fruit of your labours." To which the countryman replied, raising his hand to his neck, "Very likely you will, for I be sowing *hemp*."

Died lately, aged 108, at Rumney Iron Works, Mrs. Joyce Jones, regretted by all who knew her. She was the mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and great-great-grandmother of 105 children. Her youngest son is living, and is 73 years old. She lived 80 years in Dowlais, the six last years of which in the grand-daughter, Mrs. Watson, Merrd Castle Inn, Rumney. This extraordinary woman lived in four Kings' and one Queen's reign. She possessed her faculties and an extraordinary memory to the last, and used to amuse and instruct the juvenile branches of her family with the then chronicled history of the American outbreak, the French revolution, the glories and deeds of Wolfe, Washington, Bonaparte, Nelson, and Wellington.

AUSTRIA AND POLAND.

Austria is decidedly the least criminal of the powers among whom Poland was divided. In the first place, it was not without hesitation and reluctance that she acceded to the nefarious project. Secondly, she had nothing to do with the second partition, and, thirdly, at the Congress of Vienna, she declared herself ready to renounce her share of that spoil, and joined in the efforts made by Lord Castlereagh and Talleyrand to obtain the re-establishment of Polish nationality. It is difficult to say which of the two other powers was the more criminal. If the idea of the dismemberment did not originate with Frederic the Great, it was at least the first that itself fell from the lips of Catherine, Frederic at least spake upon that hint to others, whereas Catherine framed that hypothesis into a practical scheme of partition, urged it through his brother Prince Henry, then resident at St. Petersburg, upon the Russian Empress; and when the latter, with more regard for the sense of the iniquity, and a delicacy in no unscrupulous a person, to what unaccountable, refused to be the first to suggest the plan to the Austrian Court, himself undertook that respectable and honourable office. The part played by Prussia under Frederic William II. in the second partition was still more base than before. She and encouraged the Poles to reform their constitution, in opposition to the views of Russia; she proffered them her alliance, pressed them subsidies; abandoned them, leagued against them, and despoiled them. *Fraser's Magazine.*

THE FIRST DAY OF TERM

John Whiddon, a Justice of the King's Bench in the first year of Queen Mary, was the first of the Judges who rode to Westminster hall on a horse, for before that time, in the days of the Plantagenets and the Judges of their Courts, gives a description of the manner in which Walsey rode to Westminster hall, on his mule, "trapped all in crimson velvet, with a saddle of the same, and gilt stirrups." The costumes of the Judges in ancient times having been very various, for certainly and uniformity in them there was a solemn decree and rule made by a little Judges of the Courts at Westminster, bearing date the 4th June, 1638. It was subscribed by all the Judges of those Courts, appointing what robes they should thereforth use, and at what times. As a further item of antiquated legal gossip, it may be mentioned that in the olden times, even the height of a gentleman's beard was regulated by statute. In a Parliament of the Inner Temple (that is, a meeting of the members of that Inn), held 3rd May, 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary, there was a decree made that no fellow of that house should wear his beard above three weeks' growth, upon pain of twenty shillings forfeiture. Like all species of liberty, the liberty of the bar is greater in the present day than in those "good old times."

PARIS OCCUPIED BY THE ALLIES IN 1814.

Nothing more strikingly marked the incongruous host that filled the city than the different guards of honour which were mounted at the several hotels where officers and generals of distinction resided. At one door might be seen the tall cuirassier of Austria, his white cloak falling in heavy folds over the flank and haunches of his coal black horse, looking like some Templar of old; at another the plumed bonnet of a Highlander fluttered in the breeze, as some hardy mountaineer paced to and fro, his grey eye and stern look unmoved by the eager and prying gaze of the crowd that stopped to look upon so strange and singular a costume; here was the impatient salmagundi of some Hungarian hussar, pawing the ground with restless eagerness, as his gay doliman, slashed with gold, glittered in the sun. The page from Bohemia—the deadly marksman with the long rifle; the savage Tartar of the Ukraine, devouring his meal on his guard, and turning his dark suspicious eye around him, lest every passer-by might mean some treachery all denoted that some representative of their country dwelt within. Nor were the Austrians less dissimilar. The stately Prussian, with his bell *aplomb* beneath his elbow; the Cossack, with short stirrups, crouched upon his horse's mane; the English horse-artilleryman powdering along with measure accoutrements and gigantic steed; the Polish light-cavalry soldier, standing high in his stirrups, and turning his restless eye on every side, were all subjects for our curiosity and wonder. The novelty of the spectacle soon, however, to have greatly worn off for the Parisians, who scarcely noticed the strange and uncouth figures that every moment passed before their eyes, and now talked away as unconcernedly amid the scene of tumult and confusion as though nothing new or remarkable was going on about them; their very indifference and *insouciance* one of the strangest sights we witnessed.—*Jack Hinton, the Guardsman.*

NOVEL HOUSETRAP.

A day or two ago a mouse, in the village of Kirkcolm, allured by the flavour of one of the far-famed Lochryan oysters, attempted to help itself to the enticing morsel, when the oyster suddenly closing on the rash marauder crushed it to death, and kept its devoted head firmly locked between the valves of its shell.—*Dumfries Courier.*

INVESTITURE OF A KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as Grand Master (by command of her Majesty the Queen), held a Chapter of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, on Nov. 9, at the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park.

The following Knights Companions, in their mantles, stars, and collars, assembled in the robing-room, attended by the officers of the order:—The Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Leitrim, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Earl of Howth, Lord Viscount Southwell, Marquis of Headfort, the Earl of Milltown, the Earl of Arran, attended by the following officers of the order:—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor; the Hon. Captain Boyle, Secretary; Sir George Morris, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms; Sheffield Betham, Esq., Dublin Herald.

At half-past six o'clock, P.M., the Knights were called over by Ulster, and then proceeded to the presence of the Grand Master, seated in the chair of state, and, with the usual reverences, they took their respective seats at the table according to their stalls.

His Excellency the Grand Master then commanded Ulster to read her Majesty the Queen's letter, authorising the Chapter to be held, which being done, the Earl of Wicklow was introduced by the Gentleman Usher and Ulster King of Arms, and the noble earl, kneeling, received the honour of Knighthood, whereupon he retired.

THE BANQUET.—After the investiture, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant gave a dinner to the Knights and Officers of the Order, upon a scale of magnificence rarely equalled, upon which occasion his excellency occupied a seat at the head (nor centre) of the table, and Ulster King at Arms occupied a seat at the foot of the table, and gave out the toasts, according to custom in such cases. The Knights took their seats at the table according to their seniority as Knights.

Among those present we observed her Excellency the Countess De Grey, the Marquis of Headfort, the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Leitrim, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Earl of Howth, the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Milltown, Viscount Southwell, the Earl of Wicklow, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Blakeney, the Earl and Countess Cowper, Lord and Lady Jemima Eliot, Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner, the Honourable Capt. Boyle, the Honourable Capt. Forrester, Sir George Morris; Major Parker, Comptroller of the Household; Captain Willis, Gentleman Usher; Mr. Sheffield Betham, and Mr. Magenis, Private Secretary; and Lord Francis Gordon and Mr. Daly, Aides-de-Camp in Waiting.

The splendid band of the 5th Dragoon Guards attended, and played some of their best airs and pieces of music during the evening.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOLS, BRIXTON-HILL.

We present our readers with an engraving of one of our most useful and interesting public charities, viz., the St. Ann's Society Schools, situate at Brixton.

This noble institution is so peculiar, and yet, we are sorry to say, so little known, that we think it right to add a few of its details, and should rejoice to learn that by so doing we increased the number of its friends and its means of usefulness.

The St. Ann's Society receives into its schools, by half-yearly elections, or by purchase, for a stated sum, the children of *parents who have seen better days*, educating, clothing, and wholly maintaining them, till of fit age to enter the world; and so much are the children in request, from their mode of training, that scarcely a child leaves the schools unprovided for. This charity is supported wholly by voluntary contributions, and is unlimited in its operations. *Receiving its children from all parts of the world, it looks to all for support.* Unlike Christ's Hospital, it is no royal foundation, richly endowed; but, originating with a few charitable individuals, it has yet to perform its enormous amount of yearly good with a very uncertain and insufficient income.

To encourage *habits of economy*, a savings' bank has been established at this asylum; and, though little can be laid up by the society's young charges, they at least learn how to save. To secure the *confirmation* of the children, but too often forgotten by masters and mistresses, they are invited to return, and proceed to confirmation from their own early home. And, finally, to exercise a wholesome control over those who have gone abroad in the world, there are yearly meetings of those who have been educated in the schools; that for the girls in May; that for the boys in June. At these meetings, which none may attend without a written character, the characters are read out before the assembled company; rewards are presented; and then *all*, gentle and simple, take tea together. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the last meeting of the girls, and the Bishop of Norwich at the boys' meeting.

The charity works well. The education is entirely a plain one, qualifying the boys for trade, or for the counting-house; but, at the same time, laying a good foundation, should a boy's friends be enabled to give him enlarged opportunities on his leaving, at the age of fourteen. The principal care, however, is with the *moral training* of the children; to teach them that they are moral agents, responsible to a power beyond that of man; to make them trustworthy in any situation "for conscience sake" to any master—"not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward."

It is an extraordinary fact that this charity profits but little by *legacies*, whilst rich and endowed institutions thus receive almost daily additions to their funds.

For *such an institution*, surely, we shall not plead in vain with all who are blessed with *means*, or yet more greatly blessed with the *will*, thus truly "to visit the fatherless in their affliction," and to give essential succour and assistance to the poor that cry unto them—the children of their less happy *fellow-mortals*.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XV.

STEPNEY CHURCH.

By those who delight in Mrs. Gore's pleasant fancies, and participate in her delicate horrors of the undiscovered wilds of Bedford-square, we fear the subject of our present sketch will be voted in *terra incognita*; but as we have the bump of benevolence extensively developed, and have the good fortune to be versed in oriental lore and localities, we may mention that Stepney is situate in the east end of London, and comprises nearly the whole space between Mile-end-road and the river Thames from Whitechapel to Bow. This fine old church, one of the most ancient, indeed, in the metropolis, is well worthy a visit, and the densely-filled churchyard, perhaps, still more so to those who delight in grave pursuits. We

VIEW OF STEPNEY CHURCH.

would not by any means recommend too large a dose of Harvey but we envy not the man who could spend an hour in this "silent city,"

"Where the cares of earth are ended, and the weary are at rest,"

and not find himself a wiser and a better man for the effort. Here, at length, we find the quiet depository of all those tormenting fears and tantalizing hopes, "too strong for words, too deep for tears," which made up the mingled yarn in the web of existence, bringing home to the bosom of the most reckless, as his eye rests on that "writing on the wall," a conviction that

"there twines
O'er mankind's sweetest hopes corruption sure,
To blast their beauty, e'en while most it shines!
'Tis but to teach us there are worlds above,
Where hope fruition finds in endless love!"

The parish church, dedicated to St. Dunstan and All Saints, is a large Gothic structure of the early part of the thirteenth century, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. At the west end is a square tower, containing a fine tenor bell, the gift of Nicholas Chadworth, date unknown, but renewed by Thos. Marston, in 1386, and recast again in 1764. The windows are various, but for the most part of the architecture which prevailed in the fourteenth century. Those in the north aisle have obtuse arches of a later date. In the south wall of the chancel are two stone stalls with pointed arches. On the north side is a marble monument with a groined elliptical arch, under which stands an altar-tomb to the memory of Sir Henry Colet, Knight, Citizen, and Silkmercer of London. Sir Henry was Lord Mayor in 1486, and again in 1495. He was third son of Robert Colet, Esq., and father of Dr. John Colet, founder of St. Paul's School. This tomb is kept in good repair by the Mercers' Company. On the north wall are several monuments, the most notable of which is that of Sir John Berry, surmounted by a fine bust in white marble of that gallant officer, who, by his daring exploits, gained the distinguished consideration of his Sovereign, the Merry Monarch. On the east wall, among a host of burly citizens, with their kneeling wives and daughters, we perceive the monument, erected in 1622 by the Corporation of the Trinity House, to the good old knight, Sir Thomas Sperl, Comptroller of the Navy to Henry VIII., and first master of that ancient and honourable fraternity. There are also a profusion of monumental memorials on the chancel floor, but none requiring special notice in our brief sketch. The font, which is a genuine antique and of exquisite workmanship, stands on a circular pillar, surrounded by four others of smaller size. Norden mentions, as worthy of note, the tomb of William Chaldnam, erected in 1484; but that, as well as the monument of Lord Darnley, who died in 1545, which Weever mentions as having stood within the chancel, has disappeared. He was elder brother of the Earl of Darnley who married Mary Queen of Scots, and was father of James I. On the outside of the church, over the porch, is a representation of the Crucifixion, rudely carved; and on the west wall an imperfect *basso relievo* of a figure adoring the infant Jesus.

The above is a very old piece of sculpture on the building, and seems properly to belong to some much more ancient edifice.

In the wall of a small porch there is a stone which thus touchingly moralizeth its travels:—

"Of Carthage wall I was a stone:
O mortals, read with pity!
Time consumes all—it spareth none—
Man, mountain, town, or city.
Therefore, O mortals, now bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust."

Here lieth a lady who seems to have done the state some service Mrs. Goodlad, aged 93, with her 20 daughters. And here, also Wolsey's favourite ambassador, Bishop Kyte, found his last resting place, shortly after his return from

"Spayne, where he right joyfullye
Combined both princes in pease most amate."

Here lieth, also, a man who made some noise in his day—

"Roger Crab, that feeds on herbs and roots, is here;
But I believe Diogenes had better cheer."
Rara avis in terris.

As a striking instance of mortality, scarcely to be paralleled in the records of any other parish in the kingdom, it appears by the register that 154 persons were buried here on the 11th Sept., 1665, the year of the destructive plague.

We have left much unnoticed of this fine old church, which, notwithstanding all the centuries which have passed over it, still looks

"As if Time had been to it all sunlight and soft dew;
As if upon its freshness the cold rime
Of decay should never fall."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

VIEW OF ASHTON HALL, LANCASHIRE.

ASHTON HALL, LANCASHIRE.

"A Douglas in his hall."—SCOTT.

THIS fine baronial mansion, one of the seats of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, is situated about three miles south of Lancaster, and therefore occupies a site which is associated with many memorable transactions in British history ranging from the time when our rude forefathers "cut battle" for their hearths and homes against the invading Romans, through the stirring days of the celebrated John of Gaunt, the bloody wars of the "Roses," the troubles of the Commonwealth, and the misguided rebellion of the "Young Pretender."

Ashton Hall is principally remarkable as the ancient seat of the De Dourcys, out of which family it passed, by marriage, to John De Coupland, the hero of Neville Cross. In 1454 it was possessed by Sir R. Lawrence, Knt., whose son, Sir James, was knighted by Lord Stanley, at Hatton Field, in Scotland. From the Lawrences the manor and hall passed to the Ratcliffs, through the Butlers, and from them, by further marriages, to Sir Gilbert Gerard, ancestor of Lord Gerard of Bromley; and Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Digby Lord Gerard, having married James Earl of Arran, created fourth Duke of Hamilton in 1679, it thus came into the present ducal family. Of this nobleman it is related that he made a conspicuous figure during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., from both of whom he was deputed Envoy Extraordinary to the court of France. Besides many other posts of honour that were conferred upon him by the above monarchs, he was made Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster in 1710; also Admiral of the Sea-coasts; and in December of the same year was sworn into the Privy Council of Queen Anne. In the next year he was created an English peer by the title of Duke of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk. In 1713 he fought a duel with Lord Mohun, and fell in the rencontre; but the second of his antagonist, a General Macartney, was suspected of having slyly stabbed him," and a reward of 500 guineas was offered by the Government, with 300 by the duchess, for his apprehension. Macartney sought refuge in a foreign country, but was taken in Hanover; and, after a trial on a charge of wilful murder in the Court of King's Bench, was only found guilty of manslaughter.

The mansion at Ashton is an oblong building, with square embattled towers to the west; a spacious hall; and other characteristics of an ancient castle. The walls are probably of the fourteenth century; successive alterations and additions, however, have scarcely left any evidences of the origin of the baronial residence, except those exhibited in the turrets; but the primitive character of the hall has been preserved in the more recent reparations and improvements. The park, in which Ashton Hall is erected, contains some of the finest sylvan scenery in Lancashire; it is agreeably diversified with hill and dale; and from some of its eminences grand, interesting, and extensive views may be obtained of a wide sweep of country, skirted by "ocean's dim immensity"—a vast natural panorama of woods and waters, headlands and distant mountains, beautiful and picturesque as the most ardent admirer of Creation's glories could desire. With reference to some of the views which here present themselves, Mrs. Radcliffe has the following descriptive remarks:—"The appearance of the northern fells is ever changing with the weather and shifting lights. Sometimes they resemble those evening clouds on the horizon that catch the last gleams of the sun; at others, wrapt in dark mist, they are only faintly traced and seen like stormy vapours rising from the sea. But, in a bright day, their appearance is beautiful: then their grand outlines are distinctly drawn upon the sky, a vision of Alps; the rugged sides are faintly marked with light and shadow, with wood and rock; and here and there a cluster of white cottages, or farms and hamlets, gleam at their feet along the water's edge. Over the whole landscape is then drawn a softening azure, or sometimes a purple line, exquisitely lovely; while the sea below reflects a brighter tint of blue." Well may the poet exclaim, "Who can paint like Nature?"

The present possessor of the ancient and princely domains of Ashton Hall is Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, whose principal seat is Hamilton Palace, near Glasgow, in Scotland. His grace's only daughter was married, in November 1839, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln, M.P., and his only son (the heir to the dukedom of Hamilton), the Marquis of Douglas, is to be married during the ensuing month, according to court gossip, to a Princess of Baden.

PRESENTATION OF A MUSIC-STAND TO MR. HULLAH, BY HIS PUPILS.

MUSIC CLASSES, EXETER HALL.

ON Tuesday evening last was an era deserving of remembrance, not only in the history of musical education in this country, but in the history of education generally. The members of the first workmen's singing class at Exeter-hall on that night showed their respect to their teacher, benefactor, and friend, Mr. John Hullah, by presenting him with a superb music-stand, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem, and Lord Warncliffe, the President of the Council, and Chairman of the Committee of Council for National Education, thought it his duty to be present on the occasion, to bear his testimony to the merits of Mr. Hullah, and to take credit to himself for the efforts which he had made to promote the education of the humbler classes in the delightful science of music. It was a proud and a gratifying thing for those who have laboured through evil report and good report in the cause of education—who, in spite of the avowed and active hostility of some, the galling sarcasm of others, and, worst of all, the half support of many who

"Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And, though not sneering, teach the rest to sneer"—

it was a proud and gratifying thing for those who have been the friends of the education of the masses in the worst of times to witness this signal triumph. The doors were opened at six, and the proceedings were advertised to commence at seven. Long before that hour the immense area of Exeter-hall was crammed to suffocation. From the platform it presented the appearance of a sea of human heads. The galleries were crowded, and on the platform it was with great difficulty that even standing room could be obtained. At seven o'clock Mr. Hullah assumed his baton, and the proceedings of the evening commenced. The classes having gone through their sol-fa-ing exercises with a precision which would have done credit to the best-drilled chorus of the most efficiently-conducted theatre in Europe,

Mr. T. H. Headland came forward on the platform, and presented to Mr. Hullah, in the name of the first workmen's singing class of Exeter-hall, a most elegant and elaborately-finished music-stand, as a testimony of the esteem and respect of his pupils belonging to that class. In presenting the stand, Mr. Headland read the following address:—

Sir,—It is with feelings of the greatest interest that we meet you on this gratifying occasion. We greet you as our kind and zealous teacher.

The recollection of the last seven months, during which we have been under your tuition, is full of pleasure.

To win the good opinion of the pupil should surely be an object with the teacher; how far you, sir, have succeeded in this respect, let this testimonial, and this unanimous meeting, in some degree, answer.

Your unwearied zeal and energy, your generous and encouraging kindness, and the hearty interest which we could see that you felt in our improvement and welfare, have warmed our hearts towards you.

So pleasant have been our meetings, that we have always looked forward with delight to the hours appointed for our lessons.

We trust that your experience of us will testify that working men can appreciate the more refined pleasures of life when set before them; and that, although we may present a rough exterior, we are not too dull to learn, nor too cold to feel gratitude to those who, like yourself, have treated us with kindness and confidence.

The importance of making singing a part of education in every elementary school, and of teaching music systematically, with a view of softening the manners, improving the taste, and raising the character of the great body of the people, we hope soon to see fully recognised, and acted upon, as we know from experience that music increases the pleasures of home.

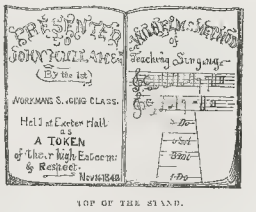
Vocal music is not only an innocent pleasure, but is also a cheap amusement, and therefore likely to be within the reach of even the poorer classes of society; and believe us, sir, it is an event of no small importance when cheap and innocent amusements are brought within the reach of the labouring and industrious man.

The working man must seek relaxation of some kind after the toils of the day: many vicious and demoralizing amusements are offered to him by those who have not his true interest at heart: how important, then, is it that they who are really the friends of the working man should help him to obtain pleasures which, though exhilarating, are innocent and improving; which are of little cost, and may be enjoyed in his own home, and with his own family. Among such pleasures we may now happily class the power which you have given us of singing from written music in parts. This power has a nobler object than social or domestic amusement. An improvement of congregational singing has long been deemed necessary; its inefficiency has probably arisen from the want of a more general acquaintance with the science of music; in consequence of which, this important portion of public worship has commonly been entrusted to the children of elementary schools, from whose little voices, childish apathy, and unconscious irreverence, cannot be obtained those solemn effects of piety which ought to be produced by the multitude of voices engaged in devout sympathy and holy earnestness in singing the praises of Almighty God.

These reasons, among many, sir, induce us to expect that great benefits, not only to the working men, but to society in general, will spring from your labours, and from the introduction of your system of teaching.

And now, sir, I come to the most interesting and pleasing part of my duty—the presentation of this music-stand; which we hope you will accept as a mark of the esteem and admiration in which you are held by the first workmen's singing class. We hope that the method of Wilhem, as adapted and introduced to English use by you, may be fully carried out, to your honour and advantage; that you and yours may enjoy many years of happiness; and that you may long have the satisfaction of reflecting that your exertions in the cause of musical education have promoted the happiness of many thousands of the people of this nation.

THE MUSIC STAND.



TOP OF THE STAND.

The music-stand, of which the above is a faithful engraving, is a most elegant piece of workmanship. The desk is supported by a cherub bearing a palm branch; the whole is elaborately carved and gilded. It originated with, and was proposed to the workmen's class by, Mr. T. Wilson, and by that body adopted enthusiastically. The design is by Messrs. Wilson and Marshall, both of whom are members of the class, and employed in the extensive establishment of Mr. G. J. Morant, 91, Bond-street, decorator to the Queen, &c. Messrs. Wilson and Marshall being wood-carvers have contributed much gratuitous labour to this splendid and unique present, and were entrusted with the chief superintendence of the work, assisted by Messrs. Mouttrie and Waller; other members of the class have also contributed labour in their various departments of trade. The carving was executed by Mr. P. Aube, 51, Clarendon-square; and the gilding by Mr. G. Smith, 3, Eliza-place, St. John-street-road. Both gentlemen have given the greatest satisfaction to the committee by the ability displayed in the execution of the work entrusted to them. The value of this beautiful article is fifty guineas, and affords a pleasing instance of what may be achieved by a few workmen actuated by the laudable desire of testifying, in a substantial form, the respect they entertain for a gentleman from whom they have derived so much of pleasure and instruction.

Mr. Hullah, in acknowledging the gift, expressed a hope that the classes were not going to separate, but would still further pursue their studies. They had come, he said, not to the end of their journey, but to the point where two paths separated, and he trusted they would journey onward with him. He could not yet let them go. (Cheers.) He then alluded to the success which had attended his method of teaching, and expressed a hope that the members of the class had imparted their knowledge of class-singing to their wives and families, for the great object of the illustrious man who had first promulgated the system, M. Wilhem, of Paris, had been to increase the domestic comforts of his fellow-creatures by adding to the stock of innocent amusements. (Cheers.) Having dwelt on the great importance of congregational singing, as adding to the solemnity of religious worship, he concluded by announcing his intention of forming a class of the wives and children of working men. This announcement was received with loud cheers. The classes then performed several pieces of choral music in excellent time and tune. At the conclusion of the proceedings Lord Warncliffe came forward, and said that he could not allow the proceedings to terminate without expressing his high gratification at all that he had witnessed, and his entire concurrence in the sentiments and address which had been put forth on presenting Mr. Hullah with that elegant testimonial of the respect and esteem. There were few men like Mr. Hullah. He had it been his (Lord Warncliffe's) lot to meet with a teacher possessed in such an eminent degree the art of fixing the attention of his pupils. He (Lord Warncliffe) congratulated them on the pro-

gress they had made in the delightful science of music. It was delightful to see the working man thus adding to his stock of innocent and intellectual amusements, and he was proud to think that he had contributed to promote their instruction in that most delightful and beautiful science.—His lordship was loudly cheered during the delivery of his speech, and at its conclusion the classes sang "God save the Queen," after which the vast assemblage dispersed.

Great credit is due to the classes for the manner in which they have profited by the instructions given to them. Great credit is due to Mr. Hullah for his unwearied assiduity, his untiring patience, and his lucid clearness in imparting those instructions; but while thus awarding praise to our countryman, who has naturalized, as it were, the system of class-singing among us, let us not forget to award honour where honour is due. Honour to M. Wilhem, the inventor of this method of instruction—honour to M. Wilhem, the musical master of the masses, the friend of the poet Béranger, and the man who, in setting some of the most soul-stirring lyrics of that poet of the people to appropriate melodies, has indeed "married music to immortal verse"! Honour to M. Wilhem, the benefactor of his species!

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 20th.—26th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21st.—Birthday of the Princess Royal.
TUESDAY, 22nd.—St. Cecilia.
WEDNESDAY, 23rd.—St. Clement.
THURSDAY, 24th.
FRIDAY, 25th.—Cath. Mich. Term ends.
SATURDAY, 26th.—Day break 5 36.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artists and advisers reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however, required official authority to enable us to reach.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or south view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which skirt the river, grow upward from their far distance to the gazer's eye, until they are closed with, and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as it were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful series of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fort-like Tower, and mid all, and above all, the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are as woven into the picture, that they are not [illegible] of mere mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined [illegible] rural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gaze upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It sweeps over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and mansions of our nobility, involves the finest streets in the world, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and the superb gathering of our first-rate clubs; and, in a word, places in a wide-winged sweep the palatial [illegible] ence of western London to contrast with the staid and solid greatness [illegible] commercial aspect; endless wealth-and-emulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness mocks all calculation.

Such are the two sections of the UNRIVALLED PICTURE which we are about to present in all good-will to our readers, and now the only other points connected with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

ITS UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun

M. Caudet was express[illegible] assembled by us to construct a *Daguerreotype apparatus*, whereby we [illegible] all [illegible] that [illegible] "impressions of the city itself," [illegible] the [illegible] of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail [illegible] pencil [illegible] art.

NOTICE.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT will be ready on New Year's Eve, when all persons will be entitled to receive it who have subscribed for six months from the commencement of the paper, or for six months previous to the publication of the print, or who pay a six months' subscription in advance from the time of the issue of the plate. This is the definite and distinct answer to all correspondents who have addressed us on the subject, and is a general guide to the public at large. The engraving is upon so grand and magnificent a scale, that it cannot be finished and a sufficient number printed before the time appointed for publication. Our subscribers have already so increased that the time requisite for printing becomes most important, and any delay that has arisen is attributable only to the necessity for such careful and deliberate [illegible] angement as will make disappointment next to impossible

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Une Jeune Poete.*"—*The verses will not do, but the motto is excellent. The pamphlet appeal to the American authors on behalf of international copyright, forms a smart and argumentative brochure, which has our support and concurrence. It is by a Mr. Cornelius Mathews, and published by Wiley and Putnam.*

"*J. C. R.*" *Dublin.*—*We decline the communication with thanks.*

"*T. G. W.*" *will find no difficulty in obtaining a supply.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bridgenorth.*—*The subject shall appear.*

"*Ilford.*"—*Possession of six months' papers will entitle him to the print.*

"*K. W.*"—*It will be stamped.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Thanks for all suggestions.*

"*W. J. M.*"—*As he cannot procure them elsewhere, we will forward them on remittance of their price to our publisher*

"*H. B.*"—*Read the fable of the Man and his Ass.*

"*B. B. L.*"—*Yes.*

"*W. J. T.*"—*Declined.*

"*A curious Enquirer.*"—"*Eggs is Eggs;*" *but our naturalist is out of town. To the other question,—No 9, and the same brand sound.*

"*D. P. S.*" *Harrow, will be entitled to the print.*

"*J. Wilson.*"—*All in good time.*

"*W. C.*"—*We have cart-loads of poetry. The other suggestions are feasible.*

"*W.*" *Declined.*

"[illegible]." *T. H.*"—*No room.*

"*C. B.*" *T. M.*," *Deal.*—*No opening at present.*

"*Subscriber.*" *The Proprietor of the Epoch.*"—*At the suggestion of this correspondent, we hasten to correct an error in our last number, which called the young Queen "Isabella Segunda" of Spain, by the name of her mother.* "*Christina.*" *It was, however, one of those mistakes of oversight, which was not likely to mislead any intelligent reader.*

"*Constant Subscriber,*" *Kensington. We have selected several subjects in list.*

"[illegible]." *Declined for want of room.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Dr. Medicine.*"—*We cannot make the suggestion available.*

"*A Student,*" *Islington.*—*Apply to any M.P. in the interest of Government.*

"*Ex. S.*" *is not difficult to procure.*

"*The poet laureate*" *has sent us a Literary and Scientific Register and Almanac for 1843, which forms a very useful little compendium of statistics, science, &c. &c.; and is, moreover, prettily got up.*

"*A Mr. Gotch, for 1843,*" *Refer to our prospectus and notices printed in the paper*

"*and Rate of Postage.*"

"*R. N. H.*"—*The same answer.*

"*weekly.*"

"*E. P. O.*"—*verses are pretty; but, like their subject, very plentiful.*

"*J. A.*"—*The[illegible]*

"*Scopas.*"—*Not received.*

Let "G. S." hide his time; he will have it.

"*John Swain.*"—*Very well.*

"*R. B. K.*" *He aint been dead at all,' said Jack Robinson.*

"*M. B.,*" *York, will have the print*

"*Lewis Grant.*"—*The offer will not suit.*

"*Henry Lee.*"—*Yes.*

"*R. R. S.,*" *Islington.*—*The notes on China would probably be useful.*

"*B. T. O.*"—*We should be glad if B. T. O. would call at our office, 198, Strand, and talk over the business to which his note refers.*

We have received a letter from the reverend incumbent of Lower Prover, with many others from numerous subscribers, having reference to a circular addressed by Mr. Clayton to the respective writers upon the subject of subscriptions to the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS." The circular in question does not emanate from this office, Mr. Clayton having no connection with our journal. It can only, therefore, be sent by him in his capacity of news agent to his private connexion, and not with the slightest official authority from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Those subscribers who are not satisfied with their present channels of receiving the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, can always change them at pleasure, and employ other newsmen. They need only pay for the numbers they have received (unless where money has been already remitted for a positive period), as we never force any newsman, wholesale or retail, to take more papers than he requires for the current week.

OUR FIRST VOLUME.

In reply to many subscribers, and for the information of our readers generally, we may state that our First Volume will be published, with title-page and index complete, and beautifully bound, with gilt letters and edges,

PRICE ONE GUINEA,

On the First of January, 1843.

Separate covers will be obtainable by those who have the numbers filed.

SHAH OF PERSIA.—In our next number we shall present our readers with a faithful portrait of Mahmood, the reigning potentate of Persia, in conference with his Minister of State, which will form a companion print to the group in our 22nd number, of the Sultan and his Vizier.

POPULAR PORTRAITS. The portrait of Lord Aberdeen, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, shall be given in our next.

We shall give, next week, engravings of the wreck of the Reliance Indiaman, off Boulogne, 130 lives lost; view of Deal Castle; view of Dover Castle; the great Waterloo Coursing Match at Liverpool; splendid Testimonial to Sir Moses Montefiore, for his services in the East.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1842.

We this week present to our readers such a variety of illustration of the visit of her Majesty and her illustrious consort to Walmer Castle as, we hope, will tend as much to the gratification of our particular readers as must the event of the visit itself to the general community. Nobody grudges the hero of Waterloo the fresh honour which in the "sere and yellow leaf" of life our kind and discriminating Sovereign is bestowing upon him with so much graceful gratitude and cheerful respect, while all rejoice in the hope that the new scenes and recreations which her Majesty will enjoy at Walmer—the fine sea-breezes and bracing air of her formidable coast of Kent—may tend to invigorate the health and constitution of that interesting lady, whose life and happiness are so dear to all the subjects in her realm. Apart, too, even from the peculiar interest which attaches to the fact of her being the Duke of Wellington's guest, there is good omen in the belief that our Queen may, by occasional visits to the mansions of her high nobility, spread the genial fervor of royalty more lastingly over the land; gladden thousands of her people who would else have never dreamed of the happiness of her presence, and most completely identify herself with the loves and memories of all who are fortunate enough to live within her sphere of travels. Trade, too, is enlivened by these royal journeys, and many classes of the community are benefited the moment the Court is astir. We shall always feel pleasure—and never spare expense in gratifying the public with graphic and copious illustrations of these and similar events; and we are the more urged to do so by the stimulus of past and, we hope, present success, and by the attention which our efforts have commanded from the most leading and influential writers of the day. It is with some pride for ourselves, and much thankfulness to our contemporary, that we (at risk of the imputation of egotism) place before our readers the flattering testimonial of the *Times* newspaper, passed only during the present week, upon the rapidity and fidelity with which we have been enabled to seize upon and illustrate the immediate topics of the day. The remarks have reference to the last number of our journal:—

The number of this journal just published offers (save our contemporary), probably, the most remarkable specimen of pictorial illustration applied to the passing occurrences of the day which have hitherto appeared. The wood-cuts are very numerous, of more than ordinary merit, and of various interest. Their leading feature is a series of views representing the late grand civic procession of the 9th, the solemnities connected with the inauguration of the Lord Mayor, and the banquet at Guildhall. A scene on the river, with the gorgeous barges sweeping over its waters, whose aspect is particularly well imitated, strikes us as worthy of especial praise. In another part of the paper we have four Chinese views, designed to illustrate the operations of our expedition. The landscapes of Nankin and Whampoa are distinguished for propriety and truth of general effect, and have that lucid and dazzling appearance ch. racteristic of tropical climates. Altogether, this periodical, which presents its readers with sketches that would not discredit publications of a more permanent and expensive kind, and very far superior to any (caricatures excepted) that have been yet seen in a newspaper, is a sign of the times. Public taste in art is evidently improving; and there can be no doubt that, when such is the case, it will not be suffered to remain idle from lack of the means of gratifying its desire.

In quoting this testimony in favour of our *last* number, we now venture to add a hope that our readers will not think that either the Chinese Empire or the Lord Mayor of London has had the advantage in art-reflex over the homage which in *this day's paper* we are seeking to pay both to "our public" and our Queen.

There is a subject connected with the labour, we may say with the slave labour, of women in London, with which it was our intention to have occupied, and we are sure interested also, our readers at some length in this day's ILLUSTRATED NEWS. The topic, however, has, since its first mooting, so grown upon the public, that we find ourselves compelled to postpone the discussion which we are determined it shall receive, and confine ourselves to a simple introduction of the grievous question it involves. The inquiry which has so suddenly sprung up, and created so quick and praiseworthy an enthusiasm in the public mind, arose, in the first instance, out of the disclosure of the case of destitution of two ladies of the name of Reynolds, who, from being the daughters of an officer, were reduced to support, or rather starve themselves, upon an occupation, the miseries of which were never before guessed at by the community. The ladies themselves were soon considerably relieved by public benevolence, but, upon the expositions which took place with regard to their daily labour, the business of making shirts, Mr. Norton held it his duty to make observations from the bench which were strong and emphatic in their purport, and immediately spread through the daily press of the metropolis.

Upon the strength of their publicity a meeting has been held, at which one of the speakers made the following deposition confirmatory of the horrors which the magistrate had insinuated were hidden under that extensive branch of the metropolitan trade:—

Mr. W. S. Cumming, surgeon, then stated the object for which this meeting had been called. It appeared that his attention had been first called to the subject from having attended a woman who had taken vitriol for the purpose of destroying herself, and, on inquiring the cause which led her to take such a step, he learned that her husband was a tailor, and that she, not being able to receive any part of his wages in his absence, had endeavoured to earn her subsistence by making sailors' shirts; but finding that, though she worked from six in the morning till eleven at night, and sometimes all night, she could not earn enough to enable her to procure the necessaries of life, she had been induced to pawn the work which she had in hand. To avoid being apprehended she had taken the vitriol; and it was from having attended this woman that his attention had first been called to the subject. He was informed that for making a shirt the workwomen received only one penny, and that out of this penny they were obliged to find thread, which reduced the sum paid for making a shirt to little more than three farthings; and that it took a good hand full two hours to make a shirt of that particular sort. He felt horrified when he found that in this country women worked thirteen hours a-day for about 6d.; and he was assured that there were many thousands employed in this manner who did not earn more than 4½d. a-day each. He asked the women present whether he had not stated the truth.

This is only an inkling of the system which we intend next week to develop. It is enough, however, to prepare the reader's mind, and the statement may well stand of its own force, without further comment of ours, at this juncture of emergency both in time and space.

Not bringing into question the general usefulness of the force employed in the metropolis as a preventive and detective police it yet becomes a duty, at once urgent and imperative, to bring public opinion to bear upon cases where that force is employed in the perpetration of needless cruelty, unnecessary harshness, or gross outrage. Justice dictates, and prudence and expedience require that a peremptory, and, to a certain extent, discretionary power should be placed in the hands of each individual policeman; and composed, as this force must be, of men chosen rather for physical than mental qualifications, the risk must be incurred of occasional want of judgment in the exercise of the power thus delegated to them. Making, however, all requisite deductions for these circumstances, the truth cannot be hidden that, under the screen of authority, the police are often guilty of a series of petty tyrannies, and inflict a succession of minor miseries, loudly calling for the wholesome restraint of openly-expressed public opinion. From time to time the press gives to general scrutiny a case exhibiting some extraordinary circumstances which forced it into prominence—a prominence, giving, as it were, an evidence of the tone and spirit too frequently allowed to run riot amongst those whom the necessity for the preservation of the public peace clothes in a brief authority. Had we space we might well comment upon an instance as occurring during the present week—the case of Caroline Turville, a young married woman, which will be found in our Worship-street report. We leave it, however, after these preliminary observations, to be dealt with by the good sense of our readers.

The transactions, either in money or in trade, during this week in the City, have not in any particular degree been interesting. In the Colonial department of commerce an improved demand has created in various articles, if not higher prices, at all events a steady market; and, in the manufacturing districts, trade generally is assuming a more healthy appearance, and the productive classes are again in full employment at fair wages. At Coventry, and those places wherein silk is the chief article of manufacture, higher prices have already been obtained; and in Leeds, and those places where woollen goods are chiefly made, an alteration for the better has likewise occurred during the last fourteen days. Even in Manchester and Glasgow cotton goods evidently are in greater demand, although, as yet, an advance in their value to any great extent, is not apparent. On the whole, however, the expectation of the home consumption of goods, and of colonial produce being materially increased by the improved circumstances of our great land proprietors and their tenantry, now so very generally entertained amongst merchants and tradesmen, is no bad symptom of the future state of commerce, and will go far to all events to restore public confidence amongst the members of the trading community. We shall watch closely all these departments of industry throughout the British empire, and hope weekly to announce further improvements in every thing at present depressed in value.

Money continues to be extremely abundant amongst our City capitalists, and loans of it can be obtained on very moderate terms by those who have fair convertible securities to offer for it. In this channel, however, it cannot be entirely employed, and the daily application of a portion of this abundance to the public funds has a most beneficial influence on their prices. The Consols cannot be purchased now under 94¾, and when any large investments are attempted in them, the quantity of floating stock in the market is, at present, so limited in its amount that higher prices must be submitted to. It is a most fortunate circumstance for the community, that money is so very plentiful, for, unless some untoward circumstance should occur before the conclusion of the next session of Parliament, it will enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to convert the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock into Threes, and thereby to reduce the interest now annually payable on the national debt by little less than one million sterling. The great abundance of money has likewise a considerable influence, at the present moment, on the shares of public associations, particularly on those of the leading railroad trunks. Those of the Great Western, the South Western, and London and Birmingham maintain the fair prices, which latterly they have commanded. Of the Blackwall, Greenwich, Croydon, and Brighton, we cannot report so favourably.

In the public securities of foreign nations very little animation at present exists. European Bonds, on which the dividends have been regularly paid, command high prices, even for the investment of money, and they are too high to encourage speculators to deal in them for time settlements. Internal disputes continue to waste the wealth of the Peninsula, and until these disputes be superseded by industrious pursuits, little improvement need be expected in the public finances of those countries, which, under different circumstances, would be really powerful and wealthy communities.

The dishonest conduct of the various banking establishments throughout the United States of North America has entirely destroyed the public credit of that republic. Twenty years of correctness cannot restore confidence in their securities amongst the nations of Europe, for the non-fulfilment of their pecuniary engagements has not originated in any necessity, but is entirely founded on principles of fraud. With the exception of the Brazils, the same remarks are applicable to the bonds of the different new republics in America; but they have in their favour, at all events, some reason for their money deficiency. They expended the principal in liberating themselves from foreign domination, and now that the object has been obtained, every attempt and exertion, no doubt, will be made to rectify themselves in the opinion of European capitalists.

THE QUEEN AT WALMER.

Old Walmer's castellated brow
Bends grandly o'er the sea,
Whose billows pour around its steep
Their winter melody!
The song or half-lulled storm sends up
Its music to the walls,
And voices from the ocean-world
Find echoes in its halls!

They sing of the stern ancient days,
When England's heart was young,
And dared the strength of Cæsar's host—
The threat of Cæsar's tongue!
When Tempest, with a louder wrath,
Stood up beneath its steep,
And, raging, struck a Roman fleet
To ruin on its deep!

Now all the ships that Cæsar camped
That day upon the shore
Rot deep beneath, while Walmer stands
Above them evermore!
And Walmer a battlemented staff
Bears England's banner high,
Whose conquest-wings, since then, have swept
All seas beneath the sky!

To-day it rears its lion crest
Superbly to the sun,
As when it told from Nelson's mast
Proud tales of battle won!
Now not her *buried* warrior's fame
It heralds from the wave,
But sweeps the breeze from Walmer's height
O'er Britain's *living* brave!

Its castle, home of Wellington,
Is stirr'd with glad unrest;
And pride is flush'd on every cheek,
And thrills in every breast!
Impatient expectation pants,
Half joy and half surprise,
And the exulting people wear
Their hearts within their eyes!

Look out! the conqueror has stepp'd forth—
Old Winter greets him there;
Its snow upon his reverend head,
Its silver on his hair!
And ere men wish his life may prove,
Even as his laurels, green,
Shouts ring along his battlements,
"A welcome to the Queen!"

Bursts warm wild loyalty above,
From an admiring crowd!
Booms the deep cannon—thunder-voiced—
Majestically loud!
The young Victoria brings to-day,
—Ere yet his race be run,—
New garlands, twined by England's Queen,
For war-crowned Wellington!

He is the Sovereign's host—his truth
A life is gone to prove!
How noble then this graceful act
Which pays him worthy love;
Crowns honour, and wins proud belief
That England still is blest,
Whose Queen can such a warrior boast,
Whose warrior such a guest!

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE POLISH BALL.

The Guildhall of the city of London, with its brilliant fittings, was once more devoted, on Wednesday night, to the cause of true charity—the increase of the funds for the relief of the Polish exiles; and again was there a most numerous assemblage of beauty and fashion to grace the ball-room with their presence. We cannot pretend to enumerate the whole of those friends of the poor exiles who shared in the gaieties of the night. At one period there could not have been less than 3000 in the hall and council chamber; but amongst them were: The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and family; Mr. Alderman Hooper and Mr. Sheriff Pilcher, and ladies; Le Duc de Guiche; Earl of Chesterfield; Count de Grammont; Earl of Hillsborough; Earl of Portarlington; Lord Foley and the Hon. Misses Foley; Viscount Castlereagh; Lord D. C. Stuart; Lady Mary Berkeley; Lord Fitzgerald; Lieutenant-General Sir Burgess Cuyler, C.B.; Mrs. and Miss Hammersley; Sir Horace St. Paul; T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.; M. Philips, Esq., M.P.; Lieutenant Hunter Blair; Sir Felix Booth, Bart.; Sir J. L. Goldsmidt, Bart., and family; Sir George Carroll; Mr. Alderman John Johnson; Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Thomas Wood; the High Bailiff of Southwark; the Under Sheriffs; William Ward, Esq.; Mr. Deputy Peacock; D. W. Wire, Esq.; Mr. George Cash, the secretary; and other long-tried friends of the charity.

The *fête* was announced as a fancy dress ball, but most of the visitors most wisely adopted full rather than fancy dresses; where the general rule was departed from the failures were, with two or three exceptions, most manifest. One gentleman dressed bluff *King Henry* extremely well; his robes were right royal: but there the personation ended, for there was none of the fierce humour and gaiety of the king, who kept the most witty of jesters, and who, in spite of his corpulency, was one of the most winning of men. Two or three very artificial Greeks, a real Turk, a solitary Jager, two fac-simile Highlanders, a fox-hunter with a clean satin lining to his despattered red coat, and three or four nondescripts were lost in the crowd. The great attraction, however, of the evening was an excellent concert given from the gallery at the west end of the hall, to which the following ladies and gentlemen kindly and gratuitously lent their assistance:—Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Rainforth, Miss Bassano, and Miss Maria B. Hawes; Signor Ferrari, Signor Burdini, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Manvers. Conductor, M. Benedict. The programme presented this popular selection:—

First Part.—Quartett, Miss Bassano, Miss Maria B. Hawes, Mr. Manvers, and Signor Ferrari, "Ecco quel fiero instante" (Costa). Aria, Signor Burdini, "Ecco il pegno," *Gemma di Vergi* (Donizetti). Ballad, Miss Maria B. Hawes, "Oh childe me not, my mother" (M. B. Hawes). Aria, Miss Bassano, "Io l'udia," *Torquato Tasso* (Donizetti). Aria, Signor Ferrari (Rossini). Aria, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, "Ah quel giorno," *Semiramide* (Rossini). New song, Mr. Manvers, "The Star of Poland," the words written expressly for the occasion by H. J. Bradfield, Esq., the music composed by Mr. Reed; trumpet obligato, Mr. Harper. Glee, Miss Bassano, Miss Maria B. Hawes, Mr. Harrison, Signors Ferrari and Burdini, "Blow gentle gales" (Sir H. R. Bishop).

Second Part.—Duet, Mrs. Alfred Shaw and Miss Rainforth, "Dark day of horror," *Semiramide* (Rossini), charmingly sung, and kindly repeated on an *encore*. Ballad, Miss Maria B. Hawes, "I'll speak of thee" (M. B. Hawes). Song, Miss Rainforth, "Where tne bee sucks" (Dr. Arne), which was also honoured with an unanimous *encore*. Barcarole, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, "Il segreto per esser felice," *Lucrezia Borgia* (Donizetti). Glee, Miss Bassano, Miss Maria B. Hawes, and Signor Ferrari, "Sleep, gentle lady" (Sir H. R. Bishop). Finale, "God save the Queen."

The dancing commenced soon after eight o'clock, and, with the interval of the concert, continued with spirit till a late hour. Refreshments, under the superintendence of Messrs. Bathe and Breach, were served during the whole evening, and there was nothing to detract from the pleasures of an evening which must have been most favourable to the benevolent object for which the entertainment was given.

School for the Indigent Blind.—A general court of the subscribers to this charity, instituted in 1799, was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of electing seven male and four female pupils, Mr. John Richards in the chair. It appeared from the report of the committee, which was laid upon the table, that the pupils were now taught to read by means of printing in raised or embossed letters, according to the plan of Mr. Alston, of Glasgow, who had completed the whole Bible after that system. Since the opening of the institution, 294 persons had been returned to their families, after being enabled to earn from 6*s.* to £1 8*s.* per week. The number of pupils who were clothed, boarded, and instructed, had increased from 75 to 92, most of whom were employed in the manufactory which had lately been established, where they made clothes, shoes, door mats, rugs, and basket work, the proceeds of the sale of which during the past year had amounted to £1718. Several of the pupils were now instructed in music, with a view to their becoming organists and teachers of psalmody. The receipts from 1840 to 1841 were £10,922, and the expenditure £9713, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £1207. The result of the day's election having been announced, the court, which was numerously attended, broke up.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—We are enabled to state, that it is now determined upon, that the office of Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, vacant by the death of Mr. Commissioner Bowen, is not to be filled up.

At the sale of Mr. Chalmers' library on Wednesday, a collection of proclamations in the reign of James I., was the most important and valuable lot disposed of, and sold for 71*l.* "Older's Acquittal," stated to be the second book printed in Ireland, and bearing date at Waterford, in 1555, produced only 2*l.* 18*s.*

Prince George of Cambridge has, through his solicitor, Mr. Parkinson, given an unquantified contradiction to the slanderous imputation on the honour of his Royal Highness, and that of the scion of a noble house, which was in circulation some weeks since.

General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, Bart., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, who has been so seriously ill as to be confined to his bed for some weeks in Cowes Castle, is, we are happy to say, gradually mending, and was on Wednesday able to sit up for a short time, but not able to leave his room. He was considered in so serious a state, that all his children were gathered round him.

The undernamed gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister at Law by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, on Wednesday last, viz.: James William Freshfield, Esq.; Christopher Good, Esq.; and Frederick Cosens, Esq.

The statue of the Duke of Wellington intended for the City is finished, but the committee have not yet decided on the site it is to occupy. The subscription for it is somewhat under £15,000. Mr. C. Wyatt has the West-end statue of the duke confided to him, £23,000 for which have already been subscribed.

Highgate Improvement.—A meeting was held at the Gatehouse, Highgate, on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, when it was proposed to apply to Parliament for an act to *improve* this hamlet. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, who severally dilated upon the inconvenience they experienced in mounting the hill without the aid of gas lights, and having to pass the banks of the Highgate ponds after dining out. These being the most serious inconveniences which the speakers had to complain of, an amendment was proposed that the meeting be adjourned *sine die*, and, after a desultory conversation, the amendment was put and carried by a large majority.

Loss of the Waterloo Convict Ship.—It appears, by a reference to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, that the Waterloo stands Æ1, that is a second-rate vessel of the first class; that she had a new deck and large repair in 1833 had her damages repaired in 1836—refitted, doubled, and coppered, in 1839, and sundry repairs in 1842. She was surveyed by the Honourable East India Company's surveyor in April of the present year, and sailed on her ill-fated voyage in June last. By the same register it appears that the Abercrombie Robinson, a vessel lost at the same time and place as the Waterloo, stands on the same letter with scarcely any repairs.

On Wednesday evening last the members and friends of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society had their annual festivity at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, when upwards of four hundred sat down to dinner. The chair was ably filled by W. Nicholson, Esq. supported by Benjamin Wood Esq., M.P. The object of this society is to protect the trade against those base informers, perfidious policemen, and tyrannical magistrates, and for some years past this manly and independent purpose has been achieved in a manner highly creditable to it.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke of Austria, who is at present making an inspection of everything worthy of observation in the metropolis, visited the Reform Club last week, and was conducted by Mr. Walter Scott (the secretary) through the principal rooms of the building. His Royal Highness entered his name in the subscription book for Mons. Soyer's plan of the Kitchen, and also viewed the paintings by the late Madame Sayer.—[We intend presenting our readers with an engraving of the kitchen department of the Reform Club next week.] On Monday his Imperial Highness visited the Polytechnic Institution; and on Tuesday the Woolwich dockyard. He has also been to the British Museum, and spent several hours in going over the saloons of Roman and Greek antiquities. On Wednesday he dined at the French Embassy.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Loftus Wigram, Esq., was unanimously appointed the Company's Standing Counsel, in the room of the late Mr. Sergeant Spankie.

The *Times*, in reference to the loss of the Convict-ship, Waterloo, had some very severe strictures with regard to the mode of sending out convicts generally, and suggested, on the authority of a colonial paper that in the instance in question the calamitous loss of life had arisen from the unseaworthiness of the vessel. It appears however, that the ship in question was in every respect equal to the Abercrombie Robinson, and, indeed, had been much more recently repaired: a circumstance which has induced the *Times* to observe, as we think, very properly, that, "whatever imputations may attach to the mode in which the transport service is performed, they do not apply to the Waterloo."

At the Sessions-house, Newington-causeway, last week, T. Judd, a butcher, in Suffolk-street, Newington-causeway, was fined £5 and costs for using a jerry attached to his scales, by which his customers were defrauded to the extent of two ounces in each purchase. The court expressed their regret that they could not fine the defendant in a greater amount.—[Why not have the law altered so as to enable the justices to send these public robbers of the poor to the treadmill without reference to a fine at all? In Constantinople the bakers who endeavour to defraud the public, by giving short weight, are reminded of the impropriety by being nailed by the ears to their own doors.—Cannot some simple remedy of this kind be resorted to in England?]

Fires in the Metropolis.—At a few minutes before ten o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the extensive paper warehouse of Messrs. Edwards and Co., No. 5, Little Saint Thomas the Apostle, City. Mr. Edwards, accompanied by his clerks, &c., came from the counting-house at No. 5, and opened the door, upon which the flames burst forth with great fury, and proved to be the extensive stock of paper having spontaneously ignited. The fire was speedily extinguished.—On Monday night a fire broke out about nine o'clock in the house of Mr. Perry, baker, Wellington-place, Back-road, St. George's in the East, and consumed nearly the whole of the household furniture. No portion of the property was insured.—About the same time a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. Hasleworth, Three Herrings-court, Red Cross-street, Cripplegate, but was soon arrested in its progress by the quick arrival of firemen and engines from the Whitecross-street station. A fire also took place about twelve in the work-shed of Mr. Gaskin, leather-stainer, Beech-street, Barbican, and considerable damage done to the stock.

A fourth fire broke out about midnight in the workshops of Mr. Scarlett, wheelwright, Hargrave-terrace, Bermondsey New-road; although the fire was soon extinguished, nearly all the contents of the workshop were destroyed.—On Wednesday morning, about twenty minutes before one o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Martyn, wholesale tea-dealers, No. 70, Holborn-hill. The different persons in the establishment escaped over the back of the house by means of a portable fire-escape. Several engines were soon on the spot, and the fire was subdued, but not before damage to the amount of nearly £500 was sustained, which will fall upon the West of England Insurance Company. The fire was caused through an escape of gas under the shop.—About two o'clock the same morning a fire broke out in the workshops of Mr. Jaques, brushmaker, Kent-street, Borough. Before the engines could be brought to bear on the flames the contents of the workshops were one burning mass. By half-past two o'clock, through the united exertions of the firemen, the destructive element was subdued, but property to a considerable amount was destroyed, including workmen's tools. The building destroyed had but recently been built, Mr. Jaques having experienced a loss by fire about six months ago. How the fire originated has not been ascertained. The stock only has been insured in the Union Fire-office.

Fatal Freak.—On Sunday evening last as a young man, who, with others, was passing over Waterloo-bridge towards the Strand, he suddenly left his friends, and as he said, "for a lark he would walk over on the stone-work." He mounted the first recess, and was proceeding on his foolhardy exploit, when he overbalanced himself and fell into the water, previous to which he struck his head against the coping-stone. He was picked up in a few minutes afterwards, but life was quite extinct.

Murder of a Woman by her Husband in Milton-street, Cripplegate.—On Saturday last, the utmost excitement prevailed in the above mentioned neighbourhood, in consequence of a report that a woman named Doyle, living in Bell-yard, Milton-street, had been murdered by her husband, who is an Irish labourer. Which, on inquiry, was found to be too true. It appeared that the parties had quarrelled, and the unfortunate woman having refused to give up some money which she had concealed, he dragged her out of bed, beat her, and after stamping on her chest and stomach, went away, leaving her in a state of insensibility. Next day Doyle returned, and begged of her to forgive him. The poor woman told him to make his escape, for she knew the hand of death was on her; he then absconded. She shortly after expired. The poor woman has left two children, one by Doyle and one by a former husband, to deplore her loss.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

The Hon. Fox Maule was on Tuesday elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow by a majority in all the nations. His opponent was the Marquis of Bute.

Court-martial on Lieut. Geale.—The *Cork Constitution* says, it is expected that the charges preferred against Second Lieut. Piers Geale, of the 5th Fusiliers, will not be investigated, as that officer has applied to the Horse Guards for permission to sell out of the army.

Death of the Bishop of Cashel.—The Right Rev. Dr. Sandes, Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, died at his residence in Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, on Monday. Dr. Sandes had long been a fellow of the University of Dublin, and was elevated to the see of Cashel by the late Government.

Bail Court, Friday. (Before Mr. Justice Patteson.)—Application was made to the learned judge in this court to fix the amount of bail required from Captain Douglas, whose case will be found fully reported elsewhere. His lordship, however, required time for consideration, and the prisoner was removed in a hackney-coach to the Queen's Bench Prison.

FOREIGN.

France.—We have received the Paris journals and our private correspondence dated Wednesday, but there is not much news to communicate. Our correspondent states that a stormy session is anticipated at the meeting of the French Chambers in January, and a change of Cabinet is confidently predicted by the parties who are peculiarly interested to overturn the existing Administration. He also expresses his opinion that a coalition is inevitable. We learn that his Majesty is very discontented with the conduct of the Duke of Nemours, the future Regent of France. He finds him stiff and unbending, deficient in tact, not conciliatory in language, like his late brother. At a family circle lately, after listening to the paternal reproaches for some time, the Duke de Nemours replied in nearly the following terms:—"What can you expect from me? I have received nothing but insults and annoyances since I have been a Prince of a reigning house. The aristocracy in the country regard me with contempt. The Liberals refused me an *apanage* first, and then a *dotation*. You forced me to marry the daughter of an Austrian general, and, now that I have a child, I am forced against my will to act as the Regent for my nephew. I do my best to meet your views, but I cannot shake hands *fraterer la main* was the original expression made use of by the duke) with all the *canaille* who approach me."

The *Constitutionnel* has an article on the rupture between the King of Naples and his brother, the Prince of Capua. He denies that the Prince has been deprived of his resources, and left to the munificence of the British Court.

M. Alphonse Rocco, son-in-law of Count de Rambuteau, and last surviving son of M. de Staël, died on Sunday at Paris.

The son of the celebrated Tippoo Saib had just died in Paris.

The Brazils.—Falmouth, Wednesday Night.—Her Majesty's steam-sloop Favorite (of the unfortunate Niger expedition) passed up Channel to-day; and her Majesty's steamer Dee, for the West Indies, still remains here. Her Majesty's brig packet Crane, Lieut. Lewis, commander, arrived this morning from Rio de Janeiro direct, bringing treasure to the amount of £219,000 sterling on merchants' account, and two passengers only, viz.—M. S. Monseoff, Russian Ambassador to the Court of Brazil, and Count Stackelberg, his attaché, on their return home. The province of Minas has been perfectly restored to order, and an immediate revival of trade therewith was anticipated. The Crane left at Rio her Majesty's ships Alfred, Viper, Curlew, and Crescent, and the American ship-of-war Delaware, and the Enterprise schooner. Her Majesty's schooner Viper had brought up the Buenos Ayres mails to Rio de Janeiro. Her Majesty's ship Malabar sailed for Monte Video on the 9th of October; and her Majesty's brig Curlew arrived on the 12th following from a cruise.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO WALMER CASTLE.

On Thursday morning, the 10th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Preceptress to the Princess Royal; Lady Portman, the Lady in Waiting; Viscount Sidney, the Lord in Waiting; Lord Charles Wellesley, the Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty; and Col. Wylde, the Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert, left the Castle for Slough.

The royal *cortège*, which consisted of three carriages and four, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, arrived at the Slough station a few minutes before eight. Mr. Saunders, secretary to the Great Western Railway Company, and Mr. Brunel, the company's chief engineer, received her Majesty, and accompanied the train to the terminus at Paddington.

The Hon. C. A. Murray, the Master of the Household, and several others of her Majesty's suite, left Slough as early as half-past six, to enable them to reach their place of destination in time to receive her Majesty and his Royal Highness on their arrival at Walmer Castle.

The royal party were escorted by a body of light cavalry, through Hyde-park, Grosvenor-place, over Vauxhall-bridge, through Camberwell, New-cross, and Deptford, to the Green Man Hotel, Blackheath, where they halted to change horses. It having been confidently reported that the royal *cortège* would reach Blackheath by half-past eight o'clock, a vast concourse of the *élite* of the neighbourhood assembled in front of the hotel to evince their loyalty on the occasion. The whole of the front rooms of the hotel were occupied by ladies, and the large assembly-room of the Green Man was crowded by upwards of 400 young persons from the numerous seminaries in the vicinity, who had been invited by Mr. Whitmarsh, the worthy host. On the outside of the hotel there could not have been less than 1500 well-dressed persons, who received her Majesty and the Prince with loud acclamations. Mr. Mallalieu, superintendent, and a body of the R division of police, were on the spot, and preserved excellent order. Mr. Whitmarsh was commanded by her Majesty and Prince Albert to wait upon the Princess Sophia Matilda to express their kind regards, and inform her Royal Highness that her Majesty and family were quite well. The royal *cortège*, after a stay of about five minutes, departed at half-past nine o'clock precisely, at a rapid pace, for Walmer, by Shooter's-hill, Dartford, Rochester, and Canterbury.

At every stage of her journey her Majesty was met by crowds of persons—on the road-side, or lining the streets and filling the houses in the towns—who all hailed her appearance among them with the most lively demonstrations of regard and attachment.

At more than one town on her route it had been the wish of the authorities, and of the principal inhabitants, to offer her some formal demonstrations of their respect, in the shape of deputations with addresses; but an early communication from Sir James Graham to the authorities of Canterbury put a stop to any such attempts, as her Majesty was particularly desirous to reach Walmer on the evening of the day of her departure from Windsor. For that reason alone it was that her Majesty, through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, intimated her wish to decline receiving any of the proposed addresses.

The absence of all such points of attraction to the inhabitants, however, perhaps only served the more to show that in crowding in such multitudes as they did to see their Queen their motives and feelings were those of personal affection and respect towards herself. The demonstrations of regard made as her Majesty passed through the different towns near to London were so general and uniform as to make it unnecessary to particularise them. At Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, Sittingbourne—indeed at every available point on the route—the population poured out to a man to welcome her and her illustrious family.

THE QUEEN ENTERING CANTERBURY.

At Canterbury particular preparations were made to greet her, as well by the authorities as by the inhabitants. The presentation of any address being declined, the corporation of the city could not meet her Majesty officially, but they did what the etiquette of the case allowed to welcome her. The Westgate, at the entrance of the city from London, was converted into a triumphal arch, through which her Majesty would pass. It was adorned profusely with evergreens, and surmounted by flags. In the centre were the royal initials emblazoned, and the crown on either side of the arch. A range of seats, in the amphitheatrical form, was raised, on which ladies connected with the different authorities of the town were accommodated. These seats were embellished with flags bearing appropriate devices expressive of loyalty to her Majesty. From this point the whole line which forms the principal street of Canterbury was fitted up with a greater or less degree of taste. There was not a single house in this long range of buildings that was not in some way embellished in order to afford an external symbol of welcome to the Queen. More generally the fronts of the houses were hung with evergreens, but there were at every other house also flags and devices, some very handsome. The mottoes bespoke the feelings of those who put them forward; and blessings and wishes for long life to her Majesty, her consort, and the Prince and Princess were those that predominated. The scene was very animated, quite as much so as a similar one would be in the metropolis. Nor were the numbers wanting that make a royal procession in London so grand a sight. Every window of every house was crowded with anxious faces; and, what made the scene still more striking was, that almost every hand held a small bough of evergreen to wave in welcome to her Majesty. The military stationed at Canterbury lined the way, their glittering arms curiously contrasting with the more peaceful and leafy weapons held by the people. More than one triumphal arch spanned the street, and in many places galleries festooned with drapery, and crowded with beholders, added animation to the scene. It need hardly be added that on every elevated position were clustered groups of eager expectants.

Shortly before three o'clock the royal party was descried approaching the Westgate, and the cheering which ensued speedily announced the event to the opposite extremity of the city. The *cortège* proceeded slowly along the streets, a royal salute thundering its welcome, and the cheering of the people almost rising above the quick reports of the cannon. The delay of changing horses gave many an opportunity of catching a long-wished-for glimpse of the Queen and her royal consort.

Her Majesty bowed repeatedly to the crowd on either side, as did also Prince Albert. The good people of Canterbury seemed highly delighted at the condescension of the royal pair, but more especially with the two infants. With that considerateness that often marks her Majesty in these public journeys, the nurses were desired each to hold one child to each side of the carriage, so that the people on each side saw either the Prince or the Princess. The royal carriages passed through Canterbury at the rate of about five miles an hour. They changed horses at the Fountain, and, after a delay of a quarter of an hour, proceeded on towards Sandwich, passing through a second triumphal arch, accompanied by the cheers of the people, and also by an immense crowd of persons of all ranks who ran after them.

Her Majesty was escorted to Broughton-hill by a troop of the 8th Dragoons. These were relieved by a troop of the 7th Hussars, now in barracks at Canterbury, who were again relieved by another troop of the same regiment, which proceeded on to Sandwich. There was also a guard of honour of (as we understood) the 51st Infantry.

SECOND TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

The royal *cortège* proceeded through St. George's-street and Bridge-street, along St. Paul's-street and Longport, on the Deal road, and turned off at the turnpike-gate at Upper Deal.

Although many centuries back this ancient metropolis of the kingdom of Kent could boast of being the residence of its Kings, regal visits within the last century have been seldom; and consequently the progress of the Queen through the city on this occasion could not fail to call forth the loyal feelings of the inhabitants.

The visits of Sovereigns to the city in olden times have supplied the contemporary chroniclers with materials of an amusing description—narrating, with the greatest minuteness, the usages adopted for their reception and entertainment. The most celebrated in the annals of the city were the visit of Henry VI. and his Queen to pay their devotions at the tomb of the martyr (Thomas a'Becket), in 1450; and Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, his consort, in 1462, when Archbishop Bouchier is stated by Hasted to have entertained them "very splendidly and nobly" on their pilgrimage to Becket's shrine, and it appears costly presents were given to the King and Queen by the corporation. Richard III. came to Canterbury in 1483, when he was the means of conferring some important benefits on the city charters. The next royal visit on record was that of Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine. Queen Mary passed through the city in 1558, on her way to Sir Thomas Moyle's residence, and was presented by the citizens with a purse of 20 angels (10*l.*) The visits of Queen Elizabeth in 1573 and 1582 are, however, the most brilliant handed down in history. On the first visit of that popular Sovereign she held a Court at the Abbey of St. Augustine, converted into a Palace by Henry VIII., her father, on the dissolution of the monasteries; and on her arrival the corporation presented her with 60 angels (30*l.*) in a "scented" purse, and the heralds, sergeants-at-arms, and the attendants in the royal retinue, were liberally provided with presents by the citizens. It is generally known that Charles I. consummated his marriage with Henrietta of France at St. Augustine, in 1625, and that unfortunate King again visited the city, in 1641. Charles II., at the Restoration, stayed some days at St. Augustine's Palace, and at the time he went through the city to Dover, with his Queen, a banquet was provided by the then mayor. William III. was sumptuously banqueted in 1690, and in 1695, when on his way to the Continent. George I. and George II. also made visits to the city.

Everywhere along the line of road her Majesty's progress was hailed with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of affectionate regard, which at intervals appeared considerably to affect the royal pair.

HER MAJESTY PASSING THROUGH ASH.

At Deal the occasion was observed as a general holiday, every shop being closed, in order to give all classes and persons an opportunity of participating in the general happiness of receiving their beloved Queen.

Shortly after two o'clock the mayor, aldermen, and town-council, and several hundred of the inhabitants, met at the Town-hall, whence a procession was marshalled to proceed to Upper Deal, to receive her Majesty at the confines of the borough.

The procession left the Town-hall in the following order:—

Numerous boatmen, bearing the flags of all nations, preceded by the royal standard.
The children of the Deal Charity Schools, two and two.
Band of music.
The mace bearer.
The mayor.
The Rev. Mr. Buckhouse.
Aldermen of the borough.
Town-councillors.
The inhabitants of Deal, consisting of several hundred, four deep.
The Deal pilots.
The Deal boatmen.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the triumphal arch at Sheldon, which had been erected across the road leading from Sandwich to Deal, the mayor and corporation, with the clergy of the neighbourhood and the civil authorities, stationed themselves near the park gates of Mr. Igguldon, where they awaited the arrival of their Sovereign.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT SHELDEN.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON MEETING THE QUEEN AT SANDWICH.

The officers of the dockyard, and the officers of the custom-house, and the whole of the fellowship pilots, ranged themselves on the opposite side.

Upwards of 1000 of the inhabitants lined the road for a considerable distance on either side.

The boatmen of Deal were stationed along the road in detachments of six each, every other man bearing, alternately, a flag and a torch.

Amongst those who awaited the arrival of the royal *cortège* at this point of her Majesty's route was the "observed of all observers"—the hero of a hundred battles—his Grace the Duke of Wellington himself. The venerable warrior had that morning personally inspected the whole of the arrangements and alterations, which had been finally completed, for the reception of her Majesty at Walmer Castle; and having subsequently visited his illustrious relatives, the Earl and Countess of Mornington, at Deal Castle, now presented himself on the boundary of his jurisdiction as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, to pay fealty and homage to his youthful Sovereign and guest.

On the arrival of the royal carriage his grace approached, and was received by the Queen and her royal consort with marked cordiality, who also invited him to take a seat in the royal carriage; but his grace, with true nobility of manner, courteously declined the honour. Instantly on the Queen's carriage resuming its route to Walmer, the noble and gallant duke galloped off by a different road to the castle, in order to receive the Queen on her arrival.

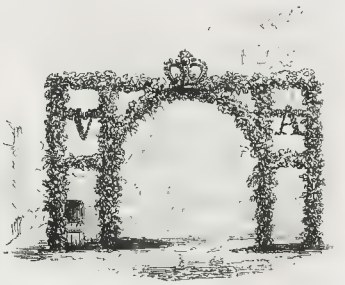
Nothing could exceed the joyous welcome given to her Majesty and his Royal Highness by the loyal inhabitants of this part of the country, who had assembled from the neighbouring towns and villages for several miles round. There was scarcely a house but what exhibited some appropriate emblem or device. The royal ensign, flags of every hue and nation, were suspended from the public buildings, across the streets, and from the windows of many of the principal houses; and the vessels along the coast were also decked out in their gayest colours.

Precisely at five minutes past four o'clock the royal party reached Walmer Castle, and were received at the entrance by the Duke of Wellington, who had preceded their arrival by a few minutes. The guard of honour was drawn up at the entrance and received her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, with a royal salute.

The troops, consisting of 130 men, with Captains Purvis and Brownrigg and Lieutenant Lord Hinton, under the command of Colonel Paget, were drawn up in line, at the southern extremity of the drawbridge, and also received the Queen with a royal salute.

The saluting battery at the castle consisted of six guns, which are mounted outside of the moat, a very short distance from the castle. These cannon, and indeed the eight guns on the ramparts, are a portion of those which were captured from the French on the "glorious 1st of June, 1794," by the English fleet under the command of Lord Howe.

The flooring of a long, stone-paved, wide, open avenue, leading from the drawbridge, through the archway, to the principal entrance to the interior of the castle, had, for her Majesty's reception, been boarded over, and a carpet laid down throughout the whole distance The whole of this passage had been enclosed with the furniture of the celebrated tent of Tippoo Saib, and formed an avenue of eight feet in height, and of about the same width.



ARCH AT TOLLHAR.

This passage, as well as a great portion of the long passage in the interior, had been warmed by means of hot air from a large stove of a peculiar construction, erected, out of sight, behind the awning of the tent.

The Duke of Wellington, after receiving her Majesty and the Prince, took his departure for Dover Castle. Captain Watts, as Captain of Walmer Castle, was deputed to act in his official capacity during his grace's absence.

Shortly after the arrival of her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Queen and Prince went out to look upon the sea, but only for about five minutes, the wind being rather cold.

The royal dinner circle was confined to the distinguished personages who accompanied her Majesty and his Royal Highness from town.

It may be here observed, that nothing has been neglected to be done which could in the slightest degree tend to add to the comfort of her Majesty and her illustrious consort during the visit of the Court to this ancient fortress.

ARCH IN FRONT OF PRIVATE HOUSE AT WALMER.

The following description of the interior arrangements, however, may not be uninteresting to our readers. It will be remembered that, a fortnight since, we gave a view of the castle, with a brief description of it:—

The rooms selected for the use of the Court are 20 in number, the greater portion of them facing the eastward, looking towards the French coast, and affording, in fine clear weather, uninterrupted views, even with the naked eye, of the lighthouse at Calais, the mill on the French heights, the spire of Calais Church, and other prominent objects on the opposite shore.

The duke's dining-room and an adjoining bedroom (the principal sleeping apartment at the castle) have been thrown into one for the dormitory of her Majesty and the Prince. There are two convenient dressing-rooms leading from either end of this apartment, for the Queen and his Royal Highness. The dining-room portion of this apartment is ornamented with several rare old prints of various English and foreign ports.

The duke's drawing-room, an apartment of very convenient dimensions, has been converted into a drawing-room for the Queen. This room, which is elegantly yet neatly furnished (partaking in many respects of the well-known plainness and simplicity of his grace), contains numerous framed engravings of several illustrious Sovereigns and statesmen, amongst which we observed the Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia; the late George IV., from Northcote's picture; the duke's own portrait, by Lucas; the Marquis of Londonderry, from Sir Thomas Lawrence; the duke, when Sir Arthur Wellesley, from Hoppner, &c. There are likewise engravings from the whole of Raphael's Cartoons. This apartment, and an ante-room adjoining, face the east, looking across the Straits towards the French coast.

Another sitting-room, formerly used by the duke as his small dining-room, facing the south-east, contains the portraits of Lord Nelson, Lord North, William Pitt, George IV., Lord Thurlow, George II., Lord Liverpool, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Hawkesbury, and several other distinguished persons.

The prevailing colour of the hangings and furniture of the whole of these apartments (the same as at Apsley House) is yellow.

The portion of the fortress appropriated for the exclusive use of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and the attendants upon the Prince and Princess, are the outworks, or the north tower, with the windows facing a northerly direction. Four rooms have thus been set apart for the department of the royal nursery.

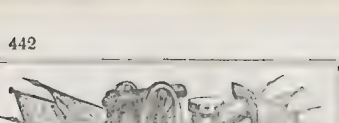
Three or four additional sleeping rooms, and a sitting and ante room for the occupation of the Lord and Lady in Waiting, the Hon. C. A. Murray, the Master of the Household, &c., have been prepared in other convenient portions of the castle.

A large house, about three-quarters of a mile from the fortress, has been engaged by Mr. Saunders, the inspector of palaces, for the accommodation of the Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting, and other members of the royal household, the rooms at the castle not being sufficiently numerous to afford sleeping apartments for the whole of her Majesty's and Prince Albert's suites.

The following revenue cutters lay off Walmer Castle the whole of Thursday evening week, with their masts and rigging brilliantly illuminated with an immense number of blue lights, which had a very pleasing effect from the shore:—The Ranger, Lieutenant Baker, commander; the Lady Flora, Lieutenant Batt; and the Sea Lark, Mr. Quested, commander.

The illuminations on Thursday se'nnight, throughout the extensive

[Continued on page 444.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Pique frigate, Capt. Stopford, is hourly expected from Quebec, with detachments of the Guards. All sorts of reports have been circulated during the past week, owing to her non-arrival, the last of which was that she had foundered, and all hands perished, and that the allotment money had been stopped from the wives of the seamen at the pay-office.—The appointment of commander-in-chief of this port has at last taken place, Admiral Sir E. Codrington having on Thursday last received an official notification from the Board of Admiralty that Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, G.C.B., was to relieve him of his duties at the expiration of the present month. Captain R. F. Rowley, son of the gallant admiral, will be his flag-captain, and Mr. W. White (2), master of the flag-ship, and Mr. R. Haig, secretary.—The Vindictive frigate, Capt. Sir Nicholas Lockyer, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, arrived at Hong Kong on the 19th of June, after a remarkable voyage of four months only from England, and having been less than eighty days under sail. Sir Thomas Cochrane had shifted his flag to the Meanoo steamer, and proceeded up the Canton river, to join the squadron, in company with the Nimrod, Cruiser, and Wolverine.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 3.—Her Majesty's ships Rodney and Cambridge arrived yesterday from Malta; the former to relieve the Formidable, ordered up, and the latter to proceed to Portsmouth, to be paid off. Sir A. Woodford, late Governor of Gibraltar, with his family and suite, embarked on board her Majesty's ship Warspite, Lord John Hay, and was received with the customary salutes, the ships of war manning their yards as the same time. Sir R. Wilson had been sworn in as governor of the fortress on the 31st ult. Sir Alexander and family, at half-past five, removed to her Majesty's mail steam-packet Roy Tarleton, and at six sailed for Falmouth, to wait the arrival of the Warspite, in which he is to proceed to England.

THIRD COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT GEALE.—For the trial of Second Lieutenant Piers Geale, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the following officers composing the court-martial were ordered to assemble on the 9th in the garrison of Cork:—Major-Gen. D'Aguilar, C.B., commanding British district, President: Lieut.-Col. E. Mounin, (89th); Lieut.-Col. J. Clarke, 76th; Major M. Evans, Royal Artillery; Major J. C. Wallington, 10th Hussars; Major G. Goodal; 2nd Battalion list of Royal Regiment; Major J. Gordon, 35th; Major T. Reed, 76th; Major R. F. Martin, 76th Regiment; four captains and two lieutenants. David Walker, Esq., Deputy Judge Advocate-General. The assembling of the court is postponed for a few days. The charges are:—1st, For having, at Kilkenny, on or about the 28th day of September, 1842, falsely asserted to several officers of the depot, that a false and libellous paragraph, which appeared in the *Kilkenny Journal* of the 24th of that month, denied, "A case for the *United Service Gazette*," reflecting on his commanding officer and the officers of the regiment to which he, Second Lieutenant Geale, belongs, was not false, but perfectly true. 2d, For having continued to assert, both with the above and several editor of the *Kilkenny Journal*, after the false and libellous paragraph, referred to in the first charge, had been published in that newspaper, more especially considerable manner in which Second Lieut. Geale's name was introduced into that paragraph. 3d, For having, at Kilkenny, on or about the 27th day of September, 1842, when asked by his commanding officer, in the presence of the next senior officer and the Depot Adjutant, if he, Second Lieut. Geale, still adhered to his previously-expressed determination to prefer the society of the author of the false and calumnious paragraphs and articles that had appeared in the *Kilkenny Journal*, reflecting on the officers of the depot, to that of his brother officers, deliberately repeat that he did all such conduct on the part of Second Lieut. Geale being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, subversive of the harmony and good feeling which ought to subsist between officers of the same corps, and to the serious injury of her Majesty's service.

MALTA, Nov. 6.—Under this head we have little to add to our communications by the overland (India) mail of the 30th and Great Liverpool's mail of the 31st ult., our movements since having been confined to the arrival, on the 1st inst., of the Locust steam-tender from Tripoli, bringing nothing of interest, and the Hellene corvette, the Amalia, from Patras; and the departure, on the 3rd, of the Indus ship of the line for Smyrna, but whose subsequent will not, it is reported, exceed six weeks. The Acteon steam-packet left for the Ionian Islands and Patras on the 1st, and the Devastation war steamer for Tripoli and Tunis on the 2nd. The news of the rising of the Arabs against the French is confirmed; it is stated, that, up to the 31st ult; the loss of the French, in officers alone, already amounted to 26 The news from Syria has opened the eyes of our naval commander-in-chief to the necessity of having a force in the East. The Hecate bomb, three-decker, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Mason, puts to sea to-morrow, for Salamis. The Inconstant (inspected on the 8th by Sir F. Mason) follows immediately, but her destination is said to be Beyrout; and the Vanguard, ship of the line, for the same quarter, is fitting with all despatch. All these vessels have completed five months' provisions.

SHIPS IN PORT.—Queen, 110 (bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. Rich Owen, K.C.B., G.C.B.); Howe, 120 (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Mason, K.C.B.); Ceylon, 6 (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart.); Impregnable, 104; Monarch, 84; Vanguard, 80; Inconstant frigate, 34; Snake brig, 10; Prometheus and Firebrand steam-packets; Stork, Naiad, and Antelope yachts; Mentor, Sesostris, and Euroclydon French steam-packets; and the Amalia, Greek corvette.

CHATHAM.—On Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, the second division, comprising three companies of the 97th Regiment, marched from Chatham Barracks to Gravesend, where they embarked on board a Gravesend steamer for London-bridge. The strength of the division consists of 344 rank and file, 13 sergeants, 14 corporals, and 4 drummers, with 16 women, and 37 children, under the command of Captain Neville, with Captain Muskit; Lieut. Hutton, Paymaster; Lieut. Brasazon, Lieut.-Adjutant Bruce, Lieut. Burton, Ensign Ferres, Quartermaster-Ensign Harence, Ensign Keily, and Staff Assistant-Surgeon M'Gregor. This division will proceed from the terminus of the Southampton Railway, at Vauxhall, for Winchester Barracks, where it is expected they will remain until January next, when they will embark from Portsmouth for Corfu.

The Cambridge, 74, is hourly expected from the Mediterranean to be paid off.

The Warspite, 50, will not be home for a few days; she is to bring home Sir A. Woodfull, the late Governor of Gibraltar; but his excellency, with his family, left Gibraltar in a steamer to spend a formal visit for a few days with the Spanish Governor of Cadiz, and the Warspite is to call at that city for him.

Her Majesty's ship Curacoa is arrived safe at Portsmouth with her valuable freight of specie, amounting to one million seven hundred thousand dollars. She sailed last from Rio Janeiro on the 20th September; consequently her dates are only one day later than those brought by the packet on Monday last.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS, &c.—Commander W. Griffin, late Ganges, to the rank of Captain. Mates A. T. Kynaston (1837), of the Royal George, G. R. Moyle, of the Excellent (1836), and G. H. Gardner (1835), of the Curacoa, to be Lieutenants. Lieutenants A. Cumming and C. R. Reed, to the Erebus. G. Oldmixon, to the Meggera; W. Winnicott, to the William and Mary yacht, for the service of the Lightning, vice Snell. Master W. C. Triphook, to the Frolic. Surgeon John Eatley, to the Hazard. Purser T. Middleton, to the Frolic. Assistant-Surgeons F. Negus, to the Frolic; W. Bateman, to the St. Vincent, vice Banks; W. M'Crae, to the Rhadamanthus. Chaplain the Rev. T. J. Mayo, Professor of Royal Naval College, to the Excellent. Midshipman E. Scrogg, to the S. Vincent. Clerk E. B. Robins, to the Victory. Volunteers, 1st class, C. S. Seaman, to the Bittern; W. H. Cannon, to the Frolic; Thomas Greed and C. S. Guthrie, to the Thunderer. Naval Instructor, P. Samweil, to the Queen

The embarkation of the 45th Regiment for foreign service has been countermanded. The two battalions are to be consolidated, and to continue on home duty until further orders.

The head-quarters of the 97th (Lieut.-Colonel Lockyer) embarked at Zante on the 16th ult. for Corfu. The 81st Regiment, lately quartered at Antigua on the 21st of September, and expected to be assembled in Barbadoes in December, previous to proceeding to Canada, on being relieved by the 77th, from Corfu, early in the spring of 1843. The 77th replace the 81st in Antigua, and the 46th proceed to Demerara

Last week the depot of the 19th Regiment, consisting of 200 men and 11 officers, marched through Hythe for Dover.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS IN TABLE BAY.

We last week gave a brief account of the loss of two large vessels, the Abercrombie Robinson and the Waterloo, which went on shore on Sunday, the 28th of August, on the south-eastern beach at the bottom of Table Bay. By the papers since received from Cape Town we are put in possession of the following particulars, which will be found to be of an exceedingly lamentable and heart-rending description

Both vessels were engaged as transports by the British Government. The Abercrombie Robinson had on board, besides her crew and several passengers, 301 soldiers, with their officers. She was a large ship, of nearly 1500 tons burden. After grounding near the shore she stood upright, and no lives have been lost. She will probably, or rather certainly, be a total wreck.

The Waterloo, a ship of 414 tons, bound to Van Diemen's Land, had on board, besides her crew, 219 male convicts, Dr. Helsell, in charge, Lieutenant Hext, Ensign Leigh, 30 men of her Majesty's 99th Regiment, 5 women, and 13 children. She took the ground between seven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and in fifteen or twenty minutes became a mass of rubbish; and now ensued a most piteous massacre. In about two hours and a half, amidst the crumbling heaps of their perilous prison, of men, women, and children, 194 were crushed, smashed, and drowned.

There was no preparation for saving life made on board or on shore. No life-buoys, no coils of rope lashed to casks, nor any apparatus for establishing a communication with the shore from the ship. On the shore there was no life-boat, no apparatus for throwing ropes over stranded vessels, nor anything, in short, to show that the Government or people here had ever before heard of such a thing as a shipwreck. We stood amongst thousands on the beach, within 150 yards of the dissolving fabric, looking on the agonized faces of our fellow-creatures as they sank in dozens, battered, and bruised, and suffocated: useless as children, or idiots, or wild Caffres.

The ship, it appears, was built twenty-seven years ago at Bristol. No longer fit to carry logs, she is fitted up, like other whilt d sepulchres, stuffed with a living cargo by a contractor, and despatched to the shores of the earth—a distance of more than 20,000 miles. No doubt a "survey of professional men" will "find" that there was no fault anywhere; that the Waterloo was a sound ship, thoroughly repaired, and in every way seaworthy; that she had on board all the equipments requisite for such a voyage and such a consignment; that the officers of the ship did all that human strength, directed by skill and animated by humanity could do; and that the accident must be ascribed entirely to a hurricane, a mountainous sea, and a remarkably hard beach

With respect to the appearance and mountainous sea, it is enough to observe, that there were twenty other vessels at anchor in the bay besides the Waterloo and the Abercrombie Robinson, and none of them parted from their anchors, or dragged them in any perceptible extent. The wind was blowing a gale, but by no means a violent one, and it was partly off shore. The sea was not running unusually high. Without ropes in their hands, or any precaution, men walked into the water up to their shoulders to drag out the bodies of the dead and dying, without the slightest risk. This could not have been done had the surf been such as gale causes on an open beach. These are facts to which thousands can bear witness.

With respect to the bottom or ground where the ship struck, some say it is rock, others that it is sand, like the rest of the beach. As soon as the weather is fine the Government will have the most convenient places marked for the method of disembarking her Majesty's troops or convicts. For some years back such "accidents" have been ascribed to the insufficiency of the lighthouse at the point of Green Point. That fault has just been remedied. The old lighthouse is now properly attended to, and the new one is so well placed, and so brilliant, that no man dare pretend to miss it, or to mistake it for anything else. Three, and some further improvements in this department, still in progress, were forced on Government by the remonstrances of the public, and particularly of the mercantile body. When the Helen was lost at the entrance of Table Bay, some months ago, the merchants' committee very properly inquired into the cause, and found, on the testimony of numerous witnesses, that the lights on that particular night were defective, and had thus misled the master of the vessel. This they represented to Government, and a remedy was it stantly found.

We recommend the same course in the present case. The committee cannot compel witnesses to attend or give evidence, but they can invite them; and, if interested parties disregard such invitations, that fact will not be without meaning

In the midst of unbecoming condemnation on some points, and charges of guilt on others, we have to mention that two unofficial spectator. Mr. Molteno and Mr. Still—procured the assistance of a common boat belonging to a Malay, which reached the Waterloo just as she was going to pieces and brought off two men; and, on a second trip, fastened a rope to the wreck. After this a large boat, belonging to Messrs. Sinclair, was brought from the Abercrombie Robinson, and, moving backwards and forwards along the rope, saved a good many lives. This shows what might have been done by a lifeboat, used in time

The *South African Commercial Advertiser* asks, in reference to this melancholy catastrophe, "Is it not strange that we should hear such lamentations from what is called the shipping interest, as if no employment could be had for their new built, fine-weather, copper-bottomed vessels, while, for the most important of all services, the transport, namely, of troops and of persons under judicial sentences, such vessels as the Waterloo find ready acceptance in the 27th year of their age?"

The same paper goes on to say that "the committee of the commercial body have instituted an inquiry into the circumstances attending this horrible event, as well as to the loss of the Abercrombie Robinson on the same occasion. The attention of the Government and of the Admiralty has been fixed on these two accidents; the public and the parties concerned may, therefore, expect that all the facts will be properly ascertained and made known."

The loss of life by the ruin of the Waterloo is, we learn, as follows:—convicts, 143; soldiers, 13; crew, 6; women and children, 14: total, 176.

So great a loss of life has not happened in Table Bay since the year 1799. On the 5th of November of that year his Majesty's ship Scepire, Captain Edwards, and the Dutch East Indiaman, the Waterloo, immediately went to pieces, being an accursed old hulk, on her way home to be broken up. A few hours after she struck not a vestige of her was to be seen, but the fragments of the vessel and the bodies of upwards of 400 pieces, not a single plank remaining whole, nor two attached together. Captain Edwards, his son, ten other officers, and near 300 seamen and marines perished.

On the same day the body of a drowned officer, among the rest a Danish man-of-war, of 64 guns. But their crews were all saved in the case of the Abercrombie Robinson on the present occasi

Taking advantage of this melancholy event, funds have been raised, and measures are taken for constructing life boats, and for having a rocket apparatus always in readiness in this bay, for rendering assistance to vessels driven on the shore by strong gales. But something more is required. A coroner's court must be established, through which a competent magistrate, with a jury, may at once ascertain the manner in which any unknown dead body has been washed ashore from a wreck. The propriety of adding such a court to our judicial establishment has been suggested to Government, and we feel confident that the suggestion will be acted upon without unnecessary delay. In the absence of such a court we feel constrained, by a regard to truth and plain dealing, to send home along with the account of these two shipwrecks our protest on behalf of Table Bay. The weather, the water, and the bottom are blameless.

LOSS OF THE RELIANCE EAST INDIAMAN.

It is with feelings of the most poignant regret we feel ourselves called upon to add to our list of catastrophes at sea this week the loss of the Reliance East Indiaman, at Etaples, near Boulogne, on Saturday last, by which 110 persons lost their lives, besides the sacrifice of property to an immense amount. The loss of 110 persons out of the 116 on board has cast a gloom of the most melancholy description among the merchants connected with the East India trade. Her last place of departure was St. Helena, and the parties interested in her fate were therefore in expectation every day of hearing of her safe arrival. It appears that of the crew and passengers, numbering the amount of persons already stated, there were saved only four, as described to be the ship's carpenter, and five Lascars, who reached the shore in one of the boats of the vessel. The Reliance was an old ship on this trading station, and had on board a cargo of an extraordinarily valuable description, consisting of tea and silk. Unfortunately for the insurance offices and underwriters in this country, their risks upon this vessel do not include more than from £15,000 to £20,000 for which it is said she is insured, the Indian offices—that is to say, the insurance offices of Calcutta and Bombay—being responsible for at least £150,000 to £180,000 of the entire amount. This ensures, with those reported from the Cape of Good Hope on Saturday, and others which have occurred on the coast of the late severe weather, have, in a material degree, depressed the feelings of parties connected with our shipping interest. The London insurance-offices, and also the underwriters, have suffered by the loss of the Abercrombie Robinson and the Waterloo, but, we are assured, not to any serious extent.

The following letters were received at Lloyd's from their agents at Boulogne-sur-Mer:

To William Dobson, Esq., Secretary, Lloyd's.

Nov. 12, 1842.

SIR, It is our painful duty to apprise you of the total loss of the Reliance, 1500 tons burthen, Thomas Green, commander, which vessel came on the coast of Merlimont last night, and went to pieces this morning: she left Canton on the 7th May, with a cargo of tea. We regret to add that only about eight or ten persons out of 122, composing the crew and passengers, have been saved. The last accounts we received from the coast does not give much information respecting the survivors; we only know that the ship's carpenter is saved, and it is from him that the ship's name was ascertained. The other survivors are men of colour. The English Consul has just gone round to the spot. The number of persons on board was—75 Englishmen, 37 Chinese, and 30 Dutchmen; total, 122

Nov. 13.—By advices just received from the coast we are informed that the names of the survivors are Robert Dixon, the carpenter; W. O'Neill, of Kingstown, Ireland; Johan Anderson, of Laurvig, Norway; Charles Butts, of Dantzic; and Silas Maisye. The body of Captain Green has been identified by the carpenter, also that of the fourth mate, and they are buried. Their remains will be conveyed here, where they will receive the rites of Christian burial. Captain Tucker, late commander of her Majesty's ship Iris, is among the drowned. Every thing has been done for the benefit of the owners of the vessel. The services received from the horse soldiers are in every way efficient.—We are, &c.,

(Signed) A. ADAMS and Co.

[We understand that Griffin, who was the fourth mate, would have succeeded to a property of £12,000 by the decease of his mother. She had for some time been anxiously looking for his arrival, but died about eight days ago. One of the survivors states that Captain Green, who was an experienced seaman, mistook the French lights on the coast for some others, as one of them had been changed since he left England, about twelve months ago.]

Out of 27,000 boxes of tea on board only 1336 have been saved, but these are all more or less damaged. The captain and the fourth mate are among the bodies washed on shore. Captain Tucker, R.N., late of the Iris, and who embarked at St. Helena, is among the six passengers drowned, none of whose bodies have been yet discovered.

On Sunday the shore was crowded by the inhabitants from Etaples, and, with some soldiers that had been ordered by the French authorities to the wreck, were indefatigable in their exertions to recover the bodies of the unfortunate, but were washed ashore, and in endeavouring to restore animation; but, in most cases, their efforts proved fruitless. The six persons who are saved have not yet given any account (or none has transpired) of what they were; but, it is generally supposed that the light near this port was mistaken for that of the Ness

The Reliance appears to have had a boisterous voyage from China. On the 4th inst. the Apollo, of Newburyport, from Boston and the United States to Rotterdam, met with her in lat. 41 50, long. 14 00, and supplied her with provisions and water, the Reliance being nearly out of both. The value of the ship and cargo is estimated nearly at £230,000. It is reported that there were only six passengers on board the Reliance.

It is said that another vessel was lost on Saturday night in the Baie d'Authie, when four of her crew perished. She was laden with wine.

A Russian vessel, the Iris, had a narrow escape on Sunday. She, as it is supposed the Reliance did, mistook the Boulogne light for that of Dungeness, and, in the very dense fog, with the wind blowing tremendously from the NW., was standing on until nearly on the Boulogne Pier. On perceiving their danger they attempted to avoid it; but the ship missed stays, and they were saved only by the wind suddenly veering and the holding of their anchors.

A number of persons were on the pier when the Magnet, Captain Stock, the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer, came in, and great fears for her safety were entertained; but, although it had been buried by successive seas, she came bravely over the bar, and moored in security.

SHIPWRECKS.—To the many losses of valuable ships lately reported in our columns has now to be added the Middlesex, bound from Sydney for London. She was driven on shore near Maceio, to the southward of Pernambuco, and soon became almost a total wreck. The crew and passengers were saved, and are now on their passage to England in the abandoned boat the Columbus, which sailed from Pernambuco on the 6th ult.—About two o'clock on Thursday morning a seek the smack Diligence, of Portsmouth, of about 300 tons burthen, bound to Southampton from Guernsey, laden with potatoes, came on shore on Chisel Beach, near Portland, in a squall of wind from the S.S.W. One poor fellow, about twenty years of age, we could not learn his name, met with a watery grave just as the vessel struck. On Wednesday morning week, between three and four o'clock, the ship William, Captain Houston, white on her passage from Gloucester to Greenock, was totally wrecked at Kilchattan Bay, Isle of Bute, while in the act of weaning, during a heavy storm. When the vessel struck, her owner, Mr. T. Hamlin, a gentleman of extensive nautical experience, told the alarmed crew to keep calm and collected. The advice was attended to by the major part of the crew, but two of them, in spite of every remonstrance, lowered themselves overboard on what seemed from the ship to be ury rocks; but by this step they only met the fate they sought to shun, the boisterous surge into which they dropped having washed them back, and carried them under the ship's bottom, where no assistance could be rendered them by those on the wreck. The rest of the crew, after remaining on board with great difficulty till the morning broke, the sea during the night washing over them, and the ship rapidly going to pieces, were enabled to land on the receding of the tide. The severity of the gale may be judged by the fact that she was blown from Pladda to Ardrossan, a distance of twenty-one miles, under bare poles, in somewhat less than two hours.

PORT MADOC, Nov. 13.—The Harulla, Livingstone, from Demerara to Glasgow, struck on the bar of this port yesterday morning, and has become a total wreck

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 14.—Arrived the Norham Castle, from Odessa, with loss of bulwarks, &c.

STRONNESS, Nov. 10.—The Romley, Lea, from Liverpool to Aberdeen, in making this harbour yesterday during a gale at W. struck on Brecknese, and went to pieces; master and three men drowned; mate and a boy, and part of cargo, saved

HULL, Nov. 12. The Unicorn, from London to this port, ashore at Saltfleet-haven, has been got off, after discharging part of her cargo, and arrived here. A bark was discovered in the morning, sunk off Spurlee, with her lower masts standing; crew supposed to have got on board another vessel

YARMOUTH, Nov. 14.—The schooner Elbe, of North Shields, foundered yesterday afternoon, having been in contact with the Robert Noonan, of Sunderland; crew saved; the Robert is coming into the harbour, with loss of bulwarks, &c.

The Duchess of Buccleuch, from Jamaica to Hannah, was totally lost on the Caistard Sands (Cuba), March 14; crew saved. The Po, from Philadelphia to Monte Video, has been condemned at Leer.

OFF DARTMOUTH, Nov. 14. Marsden, Potts, from Havannah for Rotterdam (arrived 18 days), with loss of bulwarks, short of provision, and one man overboard

LIMERICK, Nov. 14.—The Governor, Gorman, arrived here from Quebec, lost two men overboard in a heavy gale, 8th inst.

HULL, Nov. 18 The vessel, got off Saltfleet, 12th inst., is supposed to be the Northern Conference, Jude, from Shields to London.

Loss by the Foundering (East Indiaman). Extract of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Boulogne, under date Nov. 13:—

"SIR, We beg to inform you that, by advices received this morning from [illegible], there are now about 200 cases of tea saved, but all more or less [illegible]. We are, Sir, your obedient servants, "A. ADAMS and Co.

"To WM. DOBSON, Esq., Secretary, Lloyd's."

[illegible] has at length reached New York. A great many of the passengers stuck to her through all her difficulties, and have, after having been for nearly a month knocked about, reached their destination.

The General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Rainbow, that left London on Sunday, arrived, notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, at Antwerp, at her usual time on Monday morning.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK, AND LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.—Information was on Wednesday morning received at Lloyd's, and by the owners, of the total loss of the Hamilton, a fine brig of 300 tons, Bradbury, master, on the Gunfleet Sands, near Harwich, on the morning of Tuesday, together with eleven of her crew. The Hamilton belonged to Mr. Mageary, of Love-lane, coal-merchant, and was on her voyage from Shields to London, laden with coal.

LITERATURE.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA, COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA, AND THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF ENGLAND IN THE EASTERN SEAS. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. Madden and Co., 8, Leadenhall-street.

It is now nearly two centuries and a half since the first East India Company was incorporated by a royal charter of Queen Elizabeth. The terms of this charter gave the nomination of the first Governor (Thomas Smythe), and twenty-four Directors, to the Crown, but vested in the body of proprietors the power of electing a Deputy-Governor, as well as the Governor and other members for the future. Little did the merchant-adventurers of those days think, when they wished "God speed" to their stout little squadron of five keels, on its long and perilous voyage, that it was to be the parent of the greatest commercial navy the world ever saw, from which again should spring that military-naval power which raised their country from her solitary bed in the ocean, and realized in their posterity's regard the lines of the poet:—

Where'er the breezes blow, the billows foam;
Survey our empire, and behold our home!"

Little did Asia, little did Europe, then think that a few short years after this seemingly trifling expedition had arrived safely in the roads of Achen, and that the hardy handful of Englishmen had been allowed by the court of Delhi to occupy a few humble specks on the map of India, those specks were in the course of time to swell and increase till they formed that dark cloud which overshadowed the fairest portion of the East, and involved the overthrow of tribes and states and monarchies, and its horrors only passed away with the final establishment and acknowledgment of the British empire in India.

The progress of those early adventurers and their successors for many long years, the hardships they had to encounter, the opposition they had to combat, the intrigues they had to counteract, the hostility of the native powers, the jealousy of the French, the Dutch, and the Portuguese, the neglect, the imbecility, and the profligacy of their own Governments, during successive reigns at home, all these are matters of deep interest; and, to those who judge of them according to the ordinary probability of human power, it must be matter of astonishment how ordinary men, so few in number, could cope with and conquer, from time to time, such fearful, such almost overwhelming odds, moral as well as physical, as were arrayed against them.

An English squadron, under the command of Sir Henry Middleton, had chastised the Portuguese on more than one occasion, in the Indian seas, in return for various attacks on their merchant shipping by armed vessels of that nation. This pulling down of Portuguese pride, and putting an end to the prestige of their valour (for they had been deemed invincible in that quarter of the globe—was of course of great gratification to the Emperor of Delhi, who, in consequence, gave every encouragement in his power to his new allies; and, amongst other favours extended to them, received for the first time an English ambassador (Sir Thomas Roe) at his court. Factories were erected, and settlements were formed; with which successful progress of our fortunes the Dutch grew naturally jealous, thinking that an interference would, in all probability, follow with the monopoly of their spice trade. Negotiations were set on foot in Europe to accommodate the rival interests of the merchants of both countries, and appeals to both Governments were made to prevent a collision; but James I. of England is said to have "deliberately sacrificed the rights of his subjects and the best interests of the nations over which he unworthily ruled to the bribes that were offered to him by the merchants of Amsterdam." Independently, however, of their Government, the English Company, by their bravery and perseverance, brought about a treaty between their body and the Dutch East India Company.

Such, however (observes Dr. Taylor, in the history before us), was the cowardice of the Dutch in the mercenary stupidity of the English monarch, that the negotiations had been scarcely concluded when every article of the treaty was atrociously violated. At length, under the pretence that the English had stimulated the natives to insurrection, all the company's agents in Amboyna were arrested, and subjected to the most horrible tortures in order to force them to confession. They were then put to death in the most barbarous manner, and their destruction was followed by a series of the regorging and thanksgivings.

All that James did in revenge of this massacre was *to curse the Dutch*. Charles the First was too deeply and too unhappily involved with his subjects at home to attend to the national honour abroad. It remained for the stout-hearted Oliver Cromwell to demand and obtain satisfaction, as well as to restore our trade with India, which was at a very low ebb from James the First's time to the end of the great civil war. By the treaty extorted from it by the Protector the humiliated nation of Holland had to pay, amongst other sums, £83,000 to the English East India Company, besides remunerating the families of its victims at Amboyna. In Charles the Second's time the aspect of our Indian affairs improved for a while, and were again in the *descendant*. The Company had ceded to them the island of Bombay, which formed a portion of the dowry of the Queen of Charles obtained with the Princess of Portugal. "The merry monarch," however, laid an embargo, and finally prevented an expedition of the Company from sailing to retake Bantam from the Dutch, in consequence of a large bribe which he was offered, and which, no doubt, he received, from the latter, for money he wanted and money he must have had to gratify his minions and his mistresses. "James the second," says our history, "the last of the Stuarts, was the best of them so far as trade and commerce were concerned;" an observation which can scarcely be contradicted; and yet, with all his good intention to serve the Company, the local administration of Sir John Child brought their affairs almost to the verge of ruin.

In consequence of this state of things, in the last, an attempt was made at home to open the trade with India and China, or to form a new company on a more extensive basis. The following passages in the history mayn[illegible] reference to this project show that monopolists in all ages have stood by [illegible], whilst many of those who figure in history as flaming patriots have much less title to be considered friends of the people than those who have done a small amount of good, but still something towards the public cause, and have gone to their graves "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung":

"The matter was brought before the convention parliament, which was assembled on the abdication of James II., and formed one of the many hopeful projects which the authors of the revolution sacrificed to base and mercenary motives. The directors of the company found the patriots and statesmen of the day ready to break their pledges to the nation for a share in the wages of iniquity; perhaps, indeed, there never was a parliament in which party was more loudly professed, [illegible] more openly practised, than in that which conferred the crown upon William III. Bribes inflamed the danger by which the company was threatened for three years, but at length the increasing discontent of the commercial and mercantile interests compelled the House of [illegible] address was presented to the king, praying that the company might be dissolved and its charter revoked. William referred the matter to his privy council, the directors lavishly distributed bribes among its members, and an order for renewing and extending the charter was obtained. The House of Commons then under discussion a bill for imposing taxes on several joint stocks, they inserted a clause, that any company not paying the tax within a specified time should forfeit its charter. The East India directors were so much alarmed as to neglect the first quarterly payment, whereby their charter became void, and new arguments for dissolving the company were furnished to their adversaries. The matter was again referred to the privy council; on the one side were the petitions from the merchants of London and the manufacturers of the west of England; on the other were the ready bribes of the directors, and the latter of course prevailed. Great were the astonishment and indignation of the public; the task of inquiry was forced upon the House of Commons, and it appeared from the books of the company that the sum expended for secret services in one year had amounted to about one hundred thousand pounds, which was confessed to have been spent in "gratifications." It is mortifying to add that the parliamentary investigations stopped at this point; a further prosecution of it would have involved many persons of the highest rank and influence, including the most flaming patriots of the day. The necessities of the government rendered it necessary to raise a loan of two millions; a new association of merchants offered to procure that sum, and in consequence they obtained a charter by which they were incorporated as a New East India Company. The two companies spent a few years in mutual attempts to damage each other, but they soon found that their common interests were thus injured, and they at length formed a coalition. Little attention was now paid to East India affairs; the nation was involved in an ardu[illegible]s war with France, to restrain the unprincipled ambition of Louis XIV., and the readiness with which the united company negotiated loans recommended them so strongly to the ministry and the parliament, that very large additions were made to their privileges.

In 1683 a charter was granted to the Company for the establishment of a Mayor's Court in each of the three presidencies of India, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, with a full civil jurisdiction. Criminal cases, except [illegible] treason, were to be tried at the Quarter Sessions, with the President and Council for a Court of Appeal. In 1753 this charter was enlarged, and the English judicial authority was ultimately recognised.

In 1720 our East India Company began to look with jealousy on the flourishing colony of the French at Pondicherry, and the important advances which that nation was making in its trade with the East Indies. Shortly after the war broke out between the two countries in 1743 we suffered a reverse in the Indian seas, [illegible] to the disgraceful conduct of one of our petty naval commanders, who sheered off after a shabby engagement with the French Admiral Labourdonnais, who afterwards took Madras. This occurred in 1746. In 1751 we hear of Clive, who was then but a captain, taking Arcot at the head of two hundred Europeans and three hundred Sepoys, with which small force, and but three field-pieces, he attacked this strong place amid a fearful storm. "Thunder, lightning, and rain more terrific than is usual, even in India, seemed to render further advance impracticable, but Clive, aware of the impression that such hardihood would produce on Oriental minds, pushed forward in spite of the elemental strife."

The more important and eventful war between the French and English in India which broke out in 1756 (the year of the Calcutta Black Hole) displayed the genius, the bravery, and the vices of Clive. It also brought on the *tapis* a most distinguished and gallant officer on the side of the French, of whom the history makes brief but handsome mention:—

The Count de Lally was appointed to the chief command; he was descended from one of the Irish families, which had been compelled to emigrate at the revolution in consequence of their having adhered to the cause of the Stuarts, and he was therefore animated by a bitter hatred of British ascendancy, which had crushed both his country and his creed. At the battle of Fontenoy he took several English officers prisoners with his own hand, and was raised to the rank of colonel by King Louis himself on the field of battle. He was accompanied to India by its own Irish regiments, composed of the best troops in the service of France, by fifty of the royal artillery, and by several officers of great distinction.

The fatal termination of the East Indian campaign of the French, under Count de Lally, is well known. They lost Pondicherry in January, 1761; and the conclusion of the chapter which describes the total annihilation of the French empire in India, the melancholy fate of the brave but unfortunate Lally is also given:—

On his arrival in Europe he was seized and thrown into the Bastille, from whence, as a place too honourable for him, he was removed to the common prison. He was granted the mockery of a trial before the parliament of Paris, convicted, and sentenced to an ignominious death. With indecent precipitation he was executed that very day. He was dragged through the streets of Paris in a common dung cart, and, to prevent him from addressing the people, a gag was forced into his mouth, so large that it projected beyond his lips. At a later period, full justice was done to the memory of this calumniated victim; his persecutors denied little advantage from the crime—the French East India Company did not long survive this last display of imbecility and injustice.

In taking a review of our Indian affairs, which occupied a much larger space in subsequent and more stirring times, how much have we to dwell upon in the further career of Clive and the civil government of Warren Hastings. Then the war with Hyder Ali, and the long series of bloody conflicts with his son, Tippoo Saib, including the brilliant administration of the Marquis Wellesley and the early campaigns of his illustrious brother, how full of interest is this portion of our Indian history! How much matter does it afford for reflection, and not the least of our reflections those suggested by the fortunes of the two brothers thus mentioned? It is not detracting from the acknowledged merits of the first warrior of the age to say that he owed not a little of his success in India, as well as in Spain, to the plans and efficient support of his elder brother; and, whether it be the fault of the latter, one of the most accomplished and successful diplomatists of modern times, that he, too, did not enjoy, in the decline of his days, the golden rewards of his labours as well as having reached the pinnacle of fame, the East India Company, into whose coffers he put millions upon millions of money, can best tell.

The Marquis Cornwallis commenced his government something after the un-English style which Lord Ellenborough seems to have at first adopted the other day. Very fortunately, however, for the honour of the British name, the British general, Lord Lake, acted in the same spirited manner against the Mahrattas as General Pollock has recently exhibited in a similar difficulty against the Affghans.

Next came the short governments of Sir George Barlow and Lord Minto, followed by the eventful ten years' administration of the Marquis of Hastings, which terminated with the annihilation of the Mahratta power in India, and a great enlargement of the Company's territories. During the marquis's administration the history truly states that

> The supreme authority of the company had been established over the entire peninsula of India; but the British dominions were thus placed nearly in close contact with the frontiers of the Affghans, the Sikhs, the Chinese, and the Burmese nations, requiring great tact and delicacy of management, and much might expect, in case of a war, to be favoured by the insurrections of the discontented throughout the interior of India. On this account, and also because the empire possessed by the company had already acquired an inconvenient size, the Marquis of Hastings earnestly deprecated any war beyond the frontiers of India, which was not absolutely necessary to the maintenance of British supremacy within the peninsula itself.

This brings us down to 1823, when the Marquis of Hastings returned to England, and was succeeded by Earl Amherst, during whose administration was carried on the celebrated and sanguinary war with the Burmese, which ended with the storming of Bhurtpore by the British forces under Lord Combermere. This chapter equals, if not excels, in interest and variety the campaign in Mysore against Tippoo Sultan. It is by far the best written one also in Dr. Taylor's book.

We have gone into the history of our Indian empire so far and thus fully, as our attention at this quarter of the globe are rife with the deepest interest since the breaking out of our wars with China and Affghan.

AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY. By GEORGE SPARKES. Whittaker and Co.

The author of this neat little manual is evidently fitted for the duties he has undertaken, namely, to teach the very first principles of chemical science. Instead of adopting the synthetical mode of teaching mathematics, and thus wearying the pupil by dry details, apparently without application, he has proceeded upon the plan recommended by Whateley, and has commenced with the examination of common and familiar substances, and then gradually proceeds to the development of the more recondite elements. This plan is not merely useful but philosophic, for the student thus follows the same course which the science did in its infancy, and by which alone in the present day all new truths must be discovered. The author modestly admits he has no claims to originality, but what he has done he has done well, and we regret he did not carry out his views a little further. In the present day chemistry is perhaps the most popular of the sciences, all classes are alive to the necessity of its cultivation, and we regard with rigid scrutiny all books intended as guides to the student.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THAT IS THE ROAD SHE WENT.*

BY J. A. WADE, ESQ.

That is the road she went!
For ever for ever from me!
I gaz'd on her less'ning form
Till tears would not let me see!
A white speck linger'd still
A moment—the pathway wound—
My heart felt an icy chill:
Would it were death it found!

That is the road she went!
Methought that her step was slow—
Alas! that where first she came
Should be whence she last did go!
'Twas there, 'neath a hawthorn-tree,
With words more sweet than its bloom,
She whispered her heart to me—
That heart must be now a tomb!

That is the road she went!
She lov'd me—aye! well did she;
And loves me yet, though the crime
Must bid in her bondage be!
Oh! if from the heart's young grave
Affection may back return,
How purely our loves may yet
In hers and this bosom burn!

* *That is the road she went!* is the name of a singularly wild and beautiful Irish melody, not, it is to be regretted, sufficiently vocal to be united with the sentiments which its associations have here awakened.

MUSIC. ORIGINAL PAPERS.

PURCELL.

Decus et honos Angliæ.

It is the fortune of most geniuses who *devancent leur siècle*, to be little or not at all appreciated in their own time. Prejudice, envy, and a certain unwillingness to confess the inferiority of methods, styles, tastes, and *manners* of knowledge, which have already cost us pains to acquire all, somehow or other, militate against the most obvious pretensions or improvements of an *original*, who, in nine cases out of ten, obtains during his life no higher praise than that equivocal applause, *eccentricity!* (as most particularly in the early inroads of Beethoven) and must content himself with the consciousness of bequeathing an immortal name to posterity, in the place of enjoying the love and admiration of his contemporaries. That Henry Purcell was not greatly admired in his day is not meant to be asserted here; for he was high in favour both at court and with the public. But at the same time many inferior composers enjoyed similar patronage, in consequence of their being *skilful* musicians; still, for the just appreciation of the poetry of Purcell's music, we must look to posthumous praise, a kind of late generosity, a sort of tardy justice, which even malice renders to the illustrious dead when they are as insensible to applause or censure as they were once indifferent. Dr. Burney observes that, "if a parallel were to be drawn between Purcell and any popular composer of a different country, reasons might be assigned for supposing him superior to any other great and favourite contemporary musician in Europe." However, although in his own country he was not in his own lifetime at the pinnacle of all English musicians, a traditionary anecdote (with which the writer of this article was made acquainted in Italy) will sufficiently show that his fame had spread to the Continent, and procured him the most extravagant admiration on the part of one whose opinion was "worth a whole theatre of others!" Corelli, having seen some of Purcell's trios in the possession of an English nobleman then travelling through Italy, was so struck by them, that he conceived the romantic idea of visiting their author in his native land (a journey by no means so facile or pleasant *en route* in those days), where he unfortunately arrived three days after the death of our Orpheus. Single-hearted and single-minded in the object of his journey, Corelli exclaimed, "Henry Purcell dead! then I have no further business in this land;" and, turning on his heel, departed for his home.

Many compositions have been ascribed after his death to Purcell (for instance, "Mad Tom," of which celebrated scena the chief and best portions were in existence *before he was born*); while, on the other hand, it is to be feared that he has been defrauded of many others which bear internal evidence of his masterly hand. Notwithstanding all that has been said in favour of Locke's pretensions to the music in *Macbeth*, the suspicion that Purcell had more than a little to do with it is still strong and supportable. But this is not a place for a controversy of the kind. Henry Purcell was born in 1658, and died in 1695; consequently was about thirty-seven years of age, a term of existence which has, to a curious extent, awaited many a glorious genius. Purcell excels all other musicians (not even excepting his mighty follower, Handel) in the *rigid application of his music to the sense of the words*; for which reason we regret to see his *Te Deum* laid aside for even the grand *Dettingen*. In the passage, "Holy, holy," &c., nothing can surpass the devotional grandeur and simplicity of his treatment of the sublime words. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was raised to his memory.

The following humorous *rebus*, in Latin rhymes, was written in praise of Purcell by a person named Tomlinson, and an English version of it set to music in the old popular catch style, by a composer of the name of Lenton. We subjoin the original and translation:—

> Galli marita, par tritico segges,
> Pronomen est ejus, dat chirunatis leges;
> Intrat cognomen pandit is cati,
> Est eremi in cubibus stati:
> [illegible]
> Quid merent poetæ? id cer[illegible]

> A mate to a cock, and corn tall as wheat,
> Is his christian name, who in music's complete;
> His surname begins with the grace of a cat,
> And concludes with the house of a hermit; note that.
> His skill and performance each auditor wins,
> But the poet deserves a good kick on the shins!

This last line is severe, and evidently points at some individual poet; and in candour we must say that, if by this passage an allusion be made to "glorious John," it is perfectly just; for *King Arthur*, with its chivalrous and romantic subject, has been scurvily treated by Dryden. [In our next number we shall give a splendid scene from this drama.]

"THE GRACES" OF RAFFAELLE.—A lithographic drawing of great delicacy and high finish, executed by L. Sebbers, after this exquisite gem of Raffaelle, in which he followed pretty closely an antique original, has just been published by Moore, of West-street, St. Martin's-lane, and has fair claims to be held as a rival to the plate in line of the same subject, already known to the circles of art.

CHESS.

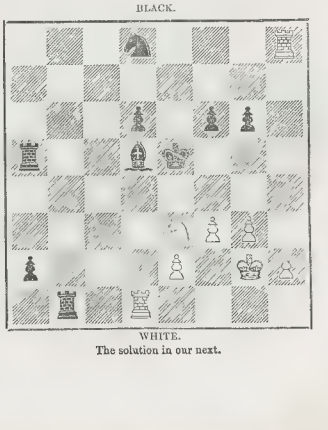
Solution to problem No. 10.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Q to Q 8th sq. ch.	K to Q R 2nd
Q Kt to its 5th ch.	K to Q R 3rd
Kt takes Q B P ch.	K to Q R 2nd
K Kt to Q B 8th ch.	B takes Kt (if he were to play K to Q Kt sq you should play Kt to his Q 3rd and then to Q Kt 4th)
Kt to Q Kt 5th ch.	K to Q Kt 2nd
Q to Q B 7th ch.	K to Q 3rd
Q takes B ch.	K takes Kt
Q to her B 4th checkmates	

PROBLEM, No. 11.

White to move and mate in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

ENTRANCE TO THE VILLAGE OF WALMER.

neighbourhoods of Deal and Walmer, in honour of her Majesty's arrival, were certainly most brilliant, and proved, as far as "lighting up" could prove, the extreme loyalty of the inhabitants. Numerous rockets were let foff during the evening from the three revenue cutters in the roads. Several rockets were likewise discharged by the Fellowship of Pilots from the Pilot-house in Beech-street, Deal.

On Friday se'nnight, at sunrise, the royal standard was hoisted on the tower of Walmer Castle, announcing the presence of the Sovereign. At nine the Thunderer line-of-battle ship, under command of Captain Pring, manned the yards, and saluted her Majesty with a discharge of one-and-twenty guns. The Queen and Prince Albert rose at their usual early hour, and breakfasted at half-past eight. At half-past nine her Majesty and the Prince, unattended, walked on the Wellington Beach upwards of half an hour, notwithstanding there was a stiff gale blowing S.S.W. Several heavy showers came on in the afternoon, which prevented her Majesty and Prince Albert from taking a carriage airing. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, who were in excellent health, did not leave the castle during the day, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather.

The addresses of the Mayor and other authorities of Deal to her Majesty and the Prince were forwarded, by direction of the Lord in Waiting, to the Secretary of State.

During the day a number of the nobility and gentry residing in the neighbourhood left their names at the castle. The royal dinner party in the evening was very select, it being her Majesty's wish to be as retired as possible during her stay at Walmer.

The annual Harbour Sessions were held at Dover on Friday week, at which the Duke of Wellington presided.

On Saturday morning, soon after ten o'clock, the Queen and the Prince left the castle for the beach, and walked along the shore for upwards of an hour unattended. The wind was "blowing great guns" at the time. Her Majesty appeared in the highest spirits, and delighted with the animated scene, there being between 100 and 200 sail of vessels in the Downs, driven in for shelter during the previous night's gale.

The royal pair walked towards Deal, and, although their previous trip on Friday week was reported to have set the inhabitants on the *qui vive*, their privacy was uninterrupted by any individual. A storm of rain again coming on obliged the Queen and Prince to make a hasty retreat to the castle, but before the entrance was gained the sun shone out, and the walk was extended towards Dover cliffs. The wind was very high, and a little inconvenient to the Queen, but both her Majesty and the Prince seemed to enjoy the breeze very much; and, after viewing with much apparent interest the waves dashing on the beach, they returned to the castle a little before twelve o'clock. During the walk a poor man who has in his possession a very curious dog, saved a few weeks ago by the Deal boatmen from the wreck of a Russian timber-ship, was accosted by the Queen, who desired to know what kind of animal it was? The poor fellow related its history, and appeared well gratified by the result. Her Majesty's known partiality for canine pets will elucidate this fact, which might otherwise appear somewhat singular.

Shortly after midday the clouds cleared off, and the sun shone out brightly.

Her Majesty's carriage and four, with outriders, was ordered to be in waiting at the castle at a quarter past three o'clock, but a slight shower prevented the Queen's departure for nearly half an hour, when her Majesty entered the open carriage attended by Lady Portman, amidst the cheering of many of the inhabitants of Walmer and Deal, who had congregated in the immediate locality of the drawbridge, where they obtained an excellent view of their Sovereign.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanied the Queen on horseback, with the usual attendants.

Her Majesty drove down the Walmer-road into Deal, proceeding through Prospect-place and Lower-street (which is the principal street in the town), up St. George's-place, through West-street, to Upper Deal, upon the Sandwich-road; and returning to the castle by the water-works, along the Walmer-road. Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to the beach in the evening about four o'clock, and walked a considerable distance along the strand, but the wind was so high that it was with the greatest difficulty she could stand against it.

THE "THUNDERER" FIRING A SALUTE ON THE NIGHT OF HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL.

LANDING OF THE MAILS.

Her Majesty could not possibly have selected a more favourable season for witnessing the varied and magnificent effect of the ocean when lashed into fury by the storm. The violence of the wind prevented either of the French mail-packets from entering Dover harbour, and shortly before nine o'clock they were seen, in company with a French passage-boat, beating their way down the Channel towards Deal, where, after laying-to for some time, the bags were landed by

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT WALKING IN FRONT OF WALMER CASTLE—DEAL IN THE DISTANCE.

the boatmen of that port. Her Majesty, who was at breakfast when the mails passed, sent out to Captain Lane, the superintending governor of the castle, to learn their name and destination. The packet which should have reached Dover on Friday night week was also compelled to put into Ramsgate harbour.

Prince Albert, after returning from the beach, walked to Walmer in company with Colonel Murray; and her Majesty, in company with Viscount Sidney and Lady Portman, spent some time in the galleries of the castle. The Hon. George Anson arrived at Walmer on Friday night, in company with the Hon. Miss Devereux, from Herne Bay, to which place they had proceeded by steamer.

The royal dinner party in the evening consisted only of those who dined with her Majesty and the Prince on Thursday week. During the gale a French fishing-boat of considerable burden was brought-to at a very short distance from the shore, opposite Walmer Castle. Its extraordinary appearance attracted the attention of her Majesty, and the character of the vessel was explained to her. There is a law against French fishing-boats coming within three miles of our coast, while our Gallic neighbours have forbidden English fishermen to appear within three leagues. The infraction of such an enactment under the eye and observation of the Sovereign would have been the acme of impudence; but it is due to the captain of the boat to say that no such illegality was attempted.

The Thunderer was still lying off, but the wind obliged Captain Pring to keep her "taut," and the top-gallant-masts, which were lowered on Friday week, had not been again raised.

It was strongly feared that seven of the Deal boatmen were drowned by the upsetting of their boat a few miles from the shore. They were signalled in the morning to go on board a steamer, weather-bound in the roads, and it is feared that the rolling of the steamer capsized their craft. Some of their oars have been washed ashore, and a boat was seen floating in the Downs, bottom upwards, by a Deal boatman, who made the land about three o'clock in the afternoon.

On Sunday the extremely rough and boisterous state of the weather prevented her Majesty and the royal infants leaving the castle. Her Majesty was enabled only once or twice in the morning to walk upon the ramparts, and then for only a few minutes between the storms.

At 12 o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the whole of the royal suite, attended divine worship in the large drawing-room, which had been appropriately fitted up as a private chapel, with reading-desk, &c. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilberforce, the rector of Walmer, who preached an excellent sermon from the 27th and 28th verses of the 24th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, "For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be. For wheresoever the carcase is there will the eagles be gathered together."

In the afternoon, between three and four o'clock, and during the pelting down of the rain in torrents, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Hon. C. A. Murray (and afterwards by Mr. G. E. Anson, who subsequently joined his Royal Highness), left the castle for the beach, where the Prince remained for nearly half an hour.

In addition to the royal dinner party of Friday week Lady Caroline Cocks, the Hon. Frances Devereux, and Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson had the honour of joining the dinner party, which was precisely the same as on the previous day. Numerous visitors called at the castle and left their names.

On Sunday night, about eight o'clock, the wind shifted into the west-north-west, and in the course of the night the sea became calm. On Monday morning her Majesty enjoyed the magnificent sight of upwards of an hundred sail in the Downs lying at anchor.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked on the beach for a considerable time, and the royal children were taken out by their nurses and attendants.

PRINCE ALBERT GOING ON BOARD THE "THUNDERER."

At twelve o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert went on board the Thunderer, being steered by Captain Westbrook, in his galley. His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel Wylde and Dr. Pretorius, and remained on board nearly an hour, inspecting the beautiful arrangements of the vessel, with which his Royal Highness expressed himself highly delighted. His Royal Highness's visit was unexpected, and Captain Pring and Captain Bullock, who were ashore, immediately put off to meet the Prince.

His Royal Highness, on landing, was saluted by Sir William Curtis's yacht, which was anchored off the castle. The Government steamer Fearless, Captain Bullock, which is also stationed in a line with the Thunderer, dressed her colours.

At half-past one o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Anson, left the castle in a carriage and four, and proceeded to Dover Castle. Lord C. Wellesley and Colonel Wylde, the Equerries, were in attendance on horseback. The Queen and the Prince were received at the castle by Colonel Jenkinson, Governor, and a guard of honour, composed of the 19th Foot. The royal party, after remaining at the castle upwards of three-quarters of an hour, inspecting every object of interest, proceeded to Dover, driving through the principal streets to the beach, and returning to Walmer at a quarter past four o'clock. Although no intimation had been given of the Royal visit beyond an express sent to the Governor by Lord Sydney about an hour previous, the inhabitants were on the alert, anxiously expecting that honour would be paid them the first fine day, and they were not disappointed. Both sides of the road from the castle to the town were lined with people, and the streets through which the royal *cortege* passed were densely crowded. On going and returning her Majesty was greeted with a right loyal and hearty welcome.

During the whole of the afternoon, and until seven o'clock in the evening, the greatest anxiety was manifested by the inhabitants of Deal and Walmer respecting the fate of the crew of the galley which was observed from the coast suddenly to disappear, just as she had rescued the Lisbon steamer, at the time of the heavy gale the previous afternoon. The circumstance being made known at Walmer Castle, her Majesty was most anxious in her inquiries.

About seven o'clock the welcome news arrived that every man had been picked up through the activity and praiseworthy conduct of those on board the steamer. The news was instantly conveyed to Walmer Castle, and the providential result relieved her Majesty from the greatest anxiety. On Monday, after her Majesty's return from Dover, she entertained Lord and Lady Mahon to dinner.

On Monday a number of the neighbouring gentry, together with mayors of the surrounding towns, called at the castle. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Mr. Edward Rice, of Dane Court, Admiral Brown, and Capt. Harvey were among the number. Sir Edward was invited to lunch with the Lord in Waiting.

On Tuesday morning there was a recurrence of Sunday's weather, to wit, a pelting rain and a tempestuous gale of south-east wind. It cleared away a little by nine o'clock, and about half-past nine her Majesty and the Prince promenaded in front of the castle for an hour.

Her Majesty continues to enjoy her marine resort exceedingly, despite of the weather; and as for Prince Albert, he is quite delighted with it. Blow high, blow low, wet or dry, the Prince may be seen on the beach or elsewhere.

The Queen sent to Deal to ascertain the circumstances of the poor fellows (the Deal boatmen) who lost their boat on Sunday last, in attempting to reach a steamer passing that place, and who narrowly escaped with their lives. Her Majesty, with her wonted benevolence and liberality, gave £20 towards the purchase of a new boat.

On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, the Hyacinth, 18-gun sloop, from the West Indies, while proceeding to the river, came into the Downs, and dropped anchor abreast of Walmer Castle. On the instant the sails were furled, and the yards manned as if by magic. She then fired a royal salute in honour of the Queen, up anchor, set sail in a trice, and proceeded under the pressure of a stiffish breeze, and at a rapid rate, towards the Thames. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were at the window of the breakfast-room at the time.

At half-past nine her Majesty and Prince Albert left the castle on foot, and unattended by any members of the royal establishment, except three Scotch terriers and one of the Prince's hounds.

The royal pair went towards Kingsdown, about half-way to which they stopped at the cottage of Thomas Edrige, the old fisherman, and talked with his daughter Rachel. The Queen inquired of that young woman if she knew what vessel had just anchored in the Downs and fired a salute. Rachel Edrige replied that she had been told it was a French frigate. At this her Majesty smiled.

The Prince and the Queen then proceeded onward, climbed the hill immediately under the village of Kingsdown, passed round the ancient landmark on the top of the cliff, descended again to the beach, and returned to the castle, having been absent nearly an hour. The road traversed by the Queen and the Prince was about two miles, and an exceedingly rough one in some parts. Her Majesty, however, is an excellent and rapid walker, and does not mind passing through a ploughed field when it comes in the way.

On reaching the castle her Majesty presented the very picture of blooming health, her colour being wonderfully heightened by the exercise and the healthful breeze of easterly wind that blew right in her face as she approached the castle.

Her Majesty and the Prince took an airing (on foot, and by the same route) at half-past three in the afternoon. On this occasion they were absent from the castle about a similar length of time to what they were in the morning.

Covers were laid at the castle for twelve, being three over the usual number of the royal dinner party.

DOVER, Nov. 15.—Last night, in celebration of the royal visit to Dover, a number of the inhabitants illuminated their houses. Transparencies of the most loyal description were displayed by some of the citizens. On the premises of Mr. Bennett, at the corner of Benchstreet, were displayed the royal initials, with a star in the centre, in brilliant gas jets; which had a fine effect, and various other of the inhabitants exhibited their loyalty in a way very creditable to them.

SCENE FROM THE DRAMA OF "IN OLD WOMAN."

We have here a scene from the popular Haymarket trifle entitled *My Old Woman*, and a little below it we give a portrait of Mrs. Fitzwilliam representing the character of *Countess Xenia* upon a larger and broader scale. This delightful actress is most welcome to us after her transatlantic trip. Following in the wake of authors, actors, and diplomatists, Mrs. Fitzwilliam braved the terrors of the Atlantic, and paid a visit to Brother Jonathan. Scorched and quizzed in the Broadway, steamed on the Hudson, *guessed at* in boarding-houses, and encored in theatres, she yet returns safe to the Haymarket with a store of *notions* and some inklings of character in no way calculated to lessen her ability for personation, or abate our amount of Thespian fun and wholesome laughter. Upon her first appearance she received a hearty English welcome in the burletta of *My Little Adopted*, whilst the succeeding *monopolylogue* (an ugly word that for a play-bill) afforded an opportunity for some sketches of the broadly humorous, which drew an abundant response of applause.

In this she personates half a dozen of the motley occupants of a Yankee hotel. First, a young English lady, who, bitten by a theatric *furor*, aspires to the post of *prima donna* and *première danseuse*, trusts to fortune and an Italian vocalist, and wends her way to America. Next, she plays an elderly north-country lady, who strives to rival Mrs. Trollope in travel-writing. Then, again, she is an Irish maid of all work, singing snatches of songs Hey! Presto, change! and we find her a fat French figurante, emulous of Taglioni, but inclining rather to Daniel Lambert. Next, an Italian candidate for operatic honours. And, lastly—strangest of all—a Yankee in love! Through all these she wound a rapid and amusing progress—the changes quick and perfect, and the fun complete. Her style, as displayed in the Irish and Italian personages, had all the gay freshness which gained for it long since a most pleasing reputation. Her acting still retains the same fascinating and wonderful versatility, never more abundantly exemplified than in the monopolylogue we have described, in the new duodrama, by Buckstone, produced on Monday with so much success, and we may add in the *rôle* of *Countess Xenia*, in which she is here introduced to the reader, and in whose person she makes her curtsey to all and sundry the patrons of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MRS. FITZWILLIAM AS THE COUNTESS XENIA.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

At length, on Wednesday last, the long-promised *King Arthur* made its appearance at this house with a splendour that throws into utter darkness all former scenic representations. To use the words of a contemporary, "If the splendid last scenes of all the gorgeous spectacles were brought together in one piece, that piece would be decorated like *King Arthur*!" This is perfectly true; and we would say (reversing the words of one of the songs in the piece "*Oh, sight! the mother of desires!*") that the eye never was before fed to such satiety by

"Quick changes of surprise and joy"

as in this magnificent operatic drama. To enumerate—to follow the quick succession of the magic scenes (each "more exquisite still" than the last),—to describe the costumes—the scenery—the artistical and effective picturesque groupings throughout—to tell in words the delight experienced by the *coup d'œil* of the *ensemble*, were at once vain to those who have not, and useless to those who have, witnessed the grandest spectacle that was ever put upon any stage.

With the exception of *Comus*, English music has never been "married to immortal verse" of such a poet as the author of *King Arthur*, and yet we have (in it) but an unsettled, unsatisfactory performance of Dryden's conception of the subject. His best design was to write an epic poem, a design which it is to be regretted he ever abandoned, and subsequently he unwisely produced a forerunner of his greater intention, under the title of *Albion and Albanius*, the music to which was composed by an obscure musician of the name of Grabut. Whether it proved successful or not, its scenic life was soon brought to a close by the breaking forth of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

In 1691 he produced *King Arthur*, in conjunction with Purcell, of whose superior genius he was at length so much convinced that he employed him also to write the music to his (*per?*) version of *The Tempest*.

In his preface to *King Arthur* our "great translator" says:—"There is nothing better than what I intended but the music, which has since arrived *to a greater perfection in England than ever formerly*, especially passing through the artful hands of Mr. Purcell, who has composed it with so great a genius that he has nothing to fear but an ignorant, ill-judging audience." We agree with Sir W. Scott that this passage (particularly the lines we have italicised) is but a tardy *amende* for the applauses he had previously bestowed upon the insignificant Grabut. In 1770 Garrick revived the piece at Drury Lane, and in 1784 Kemble brought it forth again at the same house, but no great success attended either revivals. In 1819 it was produced at Covent Garden, and in 1827 at the English Opera House. but still poor *Arthur* was a pilgrim for the fame which has at last been gloriously shed around him by the splendid resuscitations at Old Drury, where there was no "ignorant, ill-judging audience," but one ready with national energy to vindicate the claims of their fatherland to the sweetest of all arts.

"*Le genie du musicien soumet l'univers entier à son Art*," says Rousseau, and never was there a greater musical enchanter than Henry Purcell. There are magnificent thoughts realized by the simplest means of vocal and orchestral combinations in this opera, and (although perhaps unnecessary) it was not without some emotion of displeasure that we heard the music of any other composer, however great, interpolated amongst the massive harmonies and graceful melodies of the undoubted first master of his age, and who now is acknowledged to be, not for his age, but for ours and all future time. The libretto of *King Arthur* is very unevenly written, but there are some sweetly poetical passages throughout. The following has a pretty simplicity in it:—

Arthur.—Oh! artless love, where the soul moves the tongue,
And only nature speaks what nature thinks!
Had she but eyes!
Emmeline.—Just now you said I had:
I see them—I have two.
Arthur.—But neither see.
Emmeline.—I'm sure they hear you then.
What can your eyes do more
Arthur —They see your beauties.
I view the lovely blushes of your face,
Your lips' carnation, your dark-shaded eyebrows—
Black eyes and snow-white forehead; all the colours
That make your beauty and pardon my love'
Emmeline —Nay, then, you do not love on equal terms;—
I love you dearly without all these helps;

Read this, ye translating compilers of modern operas, and be ashamed.

Mr. Anderson was admirable as *Arthur*; he played and sang with great skill and taste; and Mrs. Nisbett was charming as *Emmeline*, although it was difficult to suppose for a moment that such eyes could not see. The scene with which she concluded her "own sweet face" in the mirror, on being restored to sight, was warmly applauded by the audience. Miss Romer, as *Cupid*, sang delightfully, particularly her solos in the 'Frost Scene,' her duet with Miss Webster, 'Two daughters of this aged stream,' and the song of 'Fairest Isle,' which, as *Venus* in the pageant, she terminates the piece. Miss P. Horton, as *Philidel*, sang with her usual tact and knowledge of pretty effects; and Mr. Phillips, as the enchanter *Osmond*, particularly in 'Ye twice ten thousand deities,' was magnificent. The choruses were superb. We never recollect to have heard 'Britons strike home,' or indeed any other composition, produce such an electrical effect upon an audience. The word "strike," with its condensation of vocal power, reminded us of Handel's "fixed" in the celebrated chorus of "Fixed in his everlasting seat," but has the merit of being anterior to the German's treatment of a similar idea.

Mr. Macready was most vociferously called for at the fall of the curtain, and, after some delay, finally appeared to receive the loudest demonstrations of applause from an audience almost frenzied by enthusiasm. If *King Arthur* does not long and successful run, then adieu to every thing classical and beautiful.

THE HAYMARKET.

On Monday evening a most numerous and fashionable audience attended this house, the principal attraction being Madame Vestris in the part of *Lo!i Ten!*—a character more entirely suited to reception bestowed on a public favourite. It was evident that the recent misunderstanding between that lady and a certain noble lord gave an additional impetus to the applause which her fascinating performances always command; and it may not be unpleasing, too much, that the part itself, by no means her best, was selected for certain assertions of female independence, all of which were given with "due emphasis" by the lady, and applauded to the echo by her stanch admirers. With some trifling exceptions, the cast of the other characters was as usual at this house, and the whole comedy went off with the greatest eclat. To *The School for Scandal* succeeded a new duo-drama (as the author, Mr. Buckstone, pleases to style it), entitled, *Snapping Turtles; or Matrimonial Masquerading*. It is an improbable extravaganza, drawing upon the credulity of the spectator, but abounding with the usual farcical fun of the writer. It kept the audience in laughter.

OLYMPIC.

A new piece from the fertile pen of Mr. Leman Rede has been produced at this house of merriment with the most complete success. Indeed, when did any production of this prolific writer fail? And why not? The cause is evident. He is one of our few national dramatists who are content with the sphere of contemplation which the various scenes, vicissitudes, and varieties of life in their native simplicity present for consideration, and who know that even to glean in the field where the arch-reaper Shakspeare had been is far better task than to bind the scanty produce of their neighbours, and pass it off as the harvest of their own industry or ability. The consequence is, we see man as a *citoyen du monde* portrayed in his dramatic pictures—we see drawings of human nature unaided by factitious peculiarities of costume or clime—they are naked *cartoons* (if we may be allowed the expression) of society in its various phases of deformity or beauty, all converging to an interesting moral *eye* or centre. Englishmen at once detect the originals in Mr. Rede's portraits; and, if by chance his shrewd discernment have laid hold of a character which may have escaped the careless attention of the multitude, they are forced to exclaim "how graphic and like!" as we often feel inclined to say on gazing at a picture of a Gainsborough or a Reynolds, riveted by an internal evidence of its truth, although unacquainted with its prototype! This is the secret of real dramatism; and no one of his contemporaries possesses it in a more independent spirit than Mr. Leman Rede. His new production is entitled *Life's a Lottery, or Jolly Dick the Lamplighter*, a homely baptism, truly, in the opinion (?) of those whose ears have not yet ceased to vibrate to the awful nomenclature of the Minerva Press title-pages; and who, like old Astley, notwithstanding the Prophet of Avon, had "fixed his canon" against it, and *stuck* to the importance of "a name!" The piece was admirably played throughout, and was aided by some very artistical scenery. The whole reflects the highest credit on the spirited lessee, and will, no doubt, win him "golden opinions" from all parties. It was announced for repetition amidst vociferous applause.

THE SURREY.

On Monday a new piece, called *The Black Law of Martinique; or Zamba, the Fugitive*, was produced at this house, and it is most triumphantly successful. It is a translation from the French of the inexhaustible *Scribe*, and abounds with the melo-dramatic interest with which he knows so well how to invest all his productions. It has been capitally adapted to the English stage, and afforded Mr. Henry Wing, particularly, some fine opportunities of exhibiting her judgment and feeling as an actress.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—WEDNESDAY.

(sittings in Banco.)

IN RE CAPTAIN DOUGLAS

In this case a *habeas corpus* had been obtained to bring up the body of Captain Douglas, who was in the custody of Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, at Chatham, on the charge of having deserted from his regiment in India. The return to the *habeas corpus* was read. It set out that Captain Douglas had been charged before J. Hardwicke, Esq., one of the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, with having deserted from the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, of the forces of the East India Company; that on such charge he had been committed by the said justice to the custody of the gaoler of Tothill fields Bridewell, and that since such committal, the Secretary at War had issued his order to Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, the commander of the East India Company's forces at Chatham, to receive the body of Captain Douglas from the gaoler of Tothill fields Bridewell, and keep him safely until he could be conveyed to Madras. The captain denied that he was a deserter, as he had leave of absence till March, 1843. The order contained a statement of the charge of desertion, which was made on the ground that the leave of absence only applied to the Neuagherry hills. Mr. Kelly (who, with Mr. Rogers and Mr Montagu Chambers, appeared for Captain Douglas) moved that he be ordered to be discharged. It proposed to put in an affidavit made by the prisoner, which was, however, objected to by the Attorney-General (who, with Sir W. Follett and Mr. Clarkson, appeared for the East India Company.) A long discussion ensued, which ended in the court refusing to admit the document.—Mr. Kelly then said he should move that Captain Douglas be discharged out of custody. Captain Douglas had some years ago attained the rank of captain in the East India Company's service, and held a commission as captain in the 49th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. He was with his regiment in the East Indies, and it ought this did not appear on the return, it might without impropriety be suggested as a hypothesis that Captain Douglas had obtained leave of absence, and, having done so, was at liberty to dispose of his person as he thought fit during the continuance of that leave. With the belief that he had the right thus freely to dispose of himself, he came to this country. In the early part of October Captain Douglas was apprehended and carried before a magistrate, and he was then committed to custody, as now appeared on the face of the return. The complaint of Captain Douglas, therefore, was that not having committed any offence he has yet been charged with one, and imprisoned on that charge. He denied the alleged fact of his being a deserter, and he declared that, in law, his case neither fell within the rules of the common law nor of the statute, and he insisted that he was entitled to his discharge, as the return was bad. He (Mr. Kelly) then read the affidavit of the prisoner, in which he stated that, in June, 1839, he was appointed by the Secretary at War to a lieutenancy in the 49th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, and that he was duly gazetted to that rank. He was then stationed at Bangalore, in the East Indies, and he continued to do duty with his regiment until the 1st of March, 1842, when he obtained leave of absence for twelve months, to enable him to proceed to Europe. He then left India, and arrived in this country in the month of October last. He was not aware that he had not

no attention to them, and pulled her along as he would have done a dog. The defendant did not offer the slightest provocation to justify the ill treatment she received. Two young men, named Rowe and Cohen, corroborated the evidence of the last witness in every particular. — Mr Broughton said that he was glad to put some questions to the inspector who took the charge, and desired that he might be sent for.— Inspector Shackell soon afterwards arrived in court, and, on being sworn, stated that both the defendant and the officer assaulted each other, but only when they arrived at the station house. The defendant's hand was bleeding profusely from a slight cut which she alleged had been caused by the officer's violence. On her accusing the officer of having gone several times into Mr. Smith's house for the purpose of drinking, witness questioned him on the subject, and he admitted having gone once into the house to receive instructions, but denied most positively having drunk anything. He released the defendant upon half the latter's fine being offered.—Mr. Broughton said that the inspector had acted most properly in liberating her as soon as possible, and he had no doubt that if the matter had been correctly represented to him he would not have entertained it at all. The defendant had called three witnesses, whose evidence was in direct contradiction to that of the policeman, and the latter had told an untruth to the inspector respecting the hour at which he had got went out to perform his duty at that court. He was of opinion that the alleged assault amounted to a mere struggle, which it was natural for the defendant, acting in her an indignant sense of wrong, to have resisted, as under the circumstances she was a respectable married woman to be dragged from her home and family without being conscious of her having done anything to justify it. Even if it were true that she had assaulted the policeman, he should consider, under the circumstances, that she had been sufficiently punished, and all that he could now do was to discharge her.—The satisfaction of the audience at the decision was manifested by a clapping of hands, which was instantly checked by the ushers.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On Tuesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, on the body of Jane Brown, aged thirty-four, a prisoner in the above gaol. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of having stolen a silk pocket handkerchief from a gentleman in a public house, for which she was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour in the above prison; but after her admission it was discovered that she was affected with dropsy, and she was accordingly removed to the infirmary, where every attention was paid by the house surgeon, but she died on Saturday last. Her legs were swollen to the fullest size. Verdict, "Died from natural causes." There are at present 1100 prisoners in the gaol.

FATAL PUNCTURE OF A LADY'S FINGER.—Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, held an inquest on Wednesday at the Hero of Waterloo, Waterloo-road, on the body of Sarah Fuller, a maiden lady, aged sixty-five. It was stated that the deceased resided at No. 108, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, and died on Saturday week last. It was proved by Caroline Gray, of the same house, that the deceased had purchased a turkey, and while she was carving it, with a skewer, the third finger of the right hand. The wound soon became exceedingly painful, the finger and hand began to swell, and in consequence a surgeon was called in on the day following. Mr Pratt, surgeon, of Adelaide-street, Strand, said that he visited the deceased on Sunday week, and found her greatly exhausted. The right arm of deceased was swollen from the hand to the shoulder, and he found upon examination that the joints of the punctured finger were deadened. Gangrenous mortification, no doubt the result of the puncture, rapidly attacked the whole of the injured arm, and caused death on Wednesday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

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THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Nov. 14, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur, Since my last communication but few changes have taken place in our fashionable world; nevertheless, you must not suppose us stationary. On the contrary, the artellers of our leading modistes have never been witnesses of greater activity than reigns amongst them at the present moment. Every thing that luxury can require, or taste or intelligence invent, may be found in full development in Paris; and even in the interval between my former and present letter I have observed several elegant innovations in our established fashions, amongst the principal of which I may class the very pretty Armenian manteaus, mentioned in my last, and which are now to be seen in velvets of various colours, with exquisite ornaments of passementerie. This, unquestionably, is the prettiest promenade costume that we are likely to see this winter. Amongst the materials for dresses most in favour at present we may place the Pekin. We see it used in every form, trimmed with lace of every new and elegant description, and, when accompanied with those long and beautiful scarfs, or with those immense pelerines, formed out of a single piece of lace, we know few things more striking. The brocatelle is also greatly used for pelisses and redingotes, and few things answer better for promenade or home evening costumes, as the strength of the stuff renders it extremely durable, whilst its extreme flexibility prevents its fraying. The Manchester levantine has had a great success here as an article for dress aprons; as also the gitana for negligé robes, and plaids for fancy costumes. The royal cloth, for riding-habits, is really as much an article of necessity with our belles as the riding-habit itself. I should tell you that passementerie is still more fashionable than ever, especially if the choice of it be tastily made. We see it used here to ornament manteaus and bournous of black velvet, to which it forms a most delicious addition. I have also seen another very pretty thing in the shape of a little Armenian scarf in fine black network, embroidered in needlework with silk of various shades so as to imitate gold. This worn as a head-dress was really very effective. I understand that similar descriptions of ornament are used to surround the borders of tunics and robes of white crêpe, and, when full dressed, an Armenian scarf twined tastefully around the bust, and with the ends floating loose, on either side, has a very beautiful and elegant appearance. One of our most distinguished elegantes has latterly sported another description of trimming which is very becoming; it is a sort of large frill in black or grey chenille. The head-dress made of the same material, and with frills and sleeves trimmed with the same, are a magnificent accompaniment to a velvet or black satin robe. Similar trimmings in rose-coloured or in silver pearl chenille have been attached to a rose crêpe robe. At this moment also casual scarfs with lace frills are in great vogue, and are an article of indispensable necessity with our fashionables.

HENRIETTE DE B.

FLORICULTURE.

THE TOBACCO PLANT.
Nicotiana Tabacum.

Though this plant cannot be said to be a rare one, seeing that, in one shape or another, it is in everybody's mouth, yet its physical characters, in the living state, are by no means popularly known; and, in the absence of anything decidedly new, we have this week selected it for illustration. Popular ignorance, in reference to the plants which furnish tobacco and tea, is nearly as extensive as their use. This ignorance in both these cases, as well as in every other worthy of attention, it forms a main part of our purpose to remove. The plant under present consideration is an annual, and a native of America. The illustration represents the species of it which is principally imported into this country as a luxury, or, it might be said, as a necessary of life, for such habit has constituted it in many cases. The immense revenue derived from the duty on tobacco has literally given rise to such prohibitory laws as effectually prevent the growth of the plant on a scale scarcely more extensive than is necessary to produce it as an ornament or an object of curiosity; but wherever it is grown in this country it is found to bloom till the end of September, though in its native soil it flowers in July. All parts of the plant are downy and clammy to the touch, and give out a fœtid odour. The stem is erect and round, branching towards the top, and rises to the height of four or five feet. The leaves are not unlike those of the foxglove, and are alternate on the stem, without heave stalks, oblong, pointed, not cut, and of a dull green colour. The lower leaves are often two feet long, and from four to five inches broad; but they become narrower and smaller as they approach to the top of the stem. The general inflorescence is as represented in our cut. The calyx is bell-shaped, and divided into five segments; the corolla consists of one petal, twice the length of the calyx, of a pale green colour at the tubular part, swelling into an oblong cup, which expands into five pointed plated segments, of a delicate rose colour; the filaments are the length of the corolla, and surmounted by oblong compressed anthers, the germanis oval, and supports a long slender style, terminated by a roundish bilobed stigma. The stamens are inserted into the tube of the corolla; an ovate capsule, containing many small kidney-shaped seeds, and bursting at its apex, makes its appearance when the flower falls off. The generic name "Nicotiana" was given to this plant in honour of Jean Nicot, Ambassador of Francis II. in Portugal, who brought some tobacco from Lisbon, and presented it to Catherine de Medici as a valuable herb; hence also it was called *Queen's herb*. Some say that the name *Tobacco* was derived from Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, where the Spaniards first found it; others derive it from the island of Tobago; and Humboldt asserts that the word belongs to the ancient language of St. Domingo, and that it applies, not to the herb, but the tube through which it is smoked. It is generally supposed that the plant was brought either from Virginia or South America. Humboldt, however, is of opinion that it was brought from Yucatan about the year 1559. The cultivation of tobacco preceded that of the potato by nearly 140 years. When Sir Walter Raleigh brought it from Virginia in 1585, fields of it were already in cultivation in Portugal; and so rapidly did the practice of smoking spread, that about the end of the same century bitter complaints were made in England of the imitation of the habits of of savage people. Camden says—"Ex illo sane tempore tabacum usu capit ises crebrrrime in Anglise et magno pretio, dum quamplurimi graveolentem illius fumum per tubulum testaceum hauriant et nox a naribus effant adeo at Anglorum corpora in barbarorum naturam degenerasse videantur quum iidem ac barbari delectentur." From this passage it appears that, after imbibing the smoke through a clay tube in the modern manner, they expelled it through the nostrils. In 1634 loss of the nose was the penalty incurred by smoking. Twenty years after a council of one of the Swiss cantons summoned all smokers before them, and innkeepers were directed to inform against all persons found smoking on their premises In the laws of Bern the prohibition of smoking followed the law against adultery. The Sultan Amurath IV. punished the crime of smoking with death; and Pope Urban VIII. anathematised all who used it in places of worship, it being a species of burnt offering which did not meet with his approval. Most people have heard of the "Counterblaste to Tobacco," attributed to King James I., who, not content with writing against it, made laws against it also; which, having pretty much the same effect as his literary efforts, he directed, in 1619, that no Virginian planter should cultivate more than 100lbs. The "juice of cursed hebanon," by which, according to Shakspere, the King of Denmark was poisoned, is supposed to have been the essential oil of tobacco:—

"Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed hebanon in a vial,
And in the porches of mine ear did pour
The leperous *distilment*."

Dr. Gray thinks that the word hebanon is used by a metathesis for henbane; and Gerde states that tobacco was commonly called *Hyoscamus Peruvianus*, or henbane of Peru. It is not at all unlikely that the immortal William, who could play the courtier betimes as well as another, finding the use of the "weed" not approved of in high places, gave a helping voice to its condemnation by enduing it with powers of no ordinary malignity. The essential oil of tobacco would be pretty certain to produce fatal consequences which no preparation of henbane would (at we know of, at least, in a concentrated shape; and, if any such preparation ever existed, it is not probable that we would have lost all traces of it so completely. There are four species of tobacco cultivated in Europe. Of these, *N. rustica* was the one with which Sir Walter Raleigh solaced himself when in the Tower. Tobacco belongs to the fifth class and first order of the Linnæan system, and the natural family *Solanæ*.

SWORD FISH.

The above sketch represents a sword-fish of extraordinary size, which was taken off Deal a few days since, and which measures sixteen feet in length, five feet in girth, and above 200lbs. in weight. The fisherman by whom it was caught sent it to London, and it was bought by Mr. Sweeting, of 159, Cheapside, whose shop was for several days besieged by an anxious crowd, for the purpose of seeing this wonderful specimen of the finny tribe. The sword is more than five feet long, of apparently a metallic substance, and capable (even without the aid of muscular power) of being wielded with deadly effect. A most curious fact in the formation of this large and powerfully muscular fish is, that the only vent from the body is not larger than that of a herring, and its gills have eight folds. Mr. Sweeting has offered this specimen to the British Museum for twenty guineas (having purchased the fish at Billingsgate for £5), with the understanding that the "fortunate fisherman" who captured this marine giant shall receive one-half of the purchase money.

The Baron de Gerando, member of the Chamber of Peers, and author of several works on education, social economy, &c., has just died in Paris.

TREES BY POST.—Among the numerous novelties of conveyance by post which the new system has given rise to, we have to record, as the most singular instance that has recently come under our observation, the transmission of a willow-tree by a friend of ours at Redditch to a lady at Norwich. The tree in question is a genuine descendant from the far-famed Napoleon willow at St. Helena. Some ten years since we noticed in the *Herald* the circumstance that a shoot from the willow-tree at Napoleon's grave had been presented to Dr. Davenport, the venerable vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, by whom it was planted in the vicarage garden. That shoot has grown and become a tree; and from this tree a branch was presented by the present respected vicar of Stratford, the Rev. J. Clayton, to our friend at Redditch, who has raised from this branch three trees, one of which he transmitted by post, as before stated, to a lady at Norwich. His fair correspondent acknowledged, per return of post, the receipt and safe arrival of the interesting relic, and stated it to be in as fresh and flourishing a state as if just removed from its native soil.—*Worcester Herald.*

There is a great novelty at present at the Waterloo Saw-mills, in the Commercial-road, Lambeth, for which a patent has been obtained, for the planeing of deals. Its construction is simple in the extreme, the result being produced by revolving knives worked by steam. The deals thus planed are not only most rapidly turned out of hand, but possess a smoothness and quality not to be acquired by the ordinary means; and, moreover, the edges are "ploughed" and "toned" at the same time as the surface.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the arrivals of wheat up to this market from our own coast, as well as by land carriage, have been very limited, yet the demand for all descriptions has fallen off to a material extent, and, when sales have been effected, the factors have been compelled to give way in their demands quite 1s per quarter. In foreign wheat, both free and in bond, exceedingly little has been passing. The finest qualities have maintained their previous rates, but the middling and inferior kinds have had a downward tendency. Barley and malt have been very dull sale, yet we cannot alter our quotations. Owing to the large supply of oats on the market, that article has declined 6d to 1s per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour as last noted.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4110; barley, 9870; oats, 2260; and malt, 3050 quarters; flour, 5990 sacks. Irish: oats, 1770 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 6170; and barley, 630 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 63s Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23. to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 62s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 12s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed go off with some degree of briskness at full prices, but in other kinds of seeds exceedingly little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 38s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 8d; barley, 27s 11d; Oats, 17s 9d; rye, 32s 2d; beans, 31s 8d; peas, 33s 2d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 50s 0d; Barley, 28s 6d; Oats, 18s 0d; Rye, 31s 4d; Beans, 32s 2d; Peas, 33s 8d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d. Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The deliveries from the warehouses this week have been large Holders are firm to full prices. For Monday next upwards of 56,000 packages are announced for public competition.

Sugar.—This market has ruled rather inactive, and, in some cases, not withstanding the limited supplies brought forward, the prices have declined from 6d to 1s per cwt.

Coffee.—The demand is quiet for this article, at about late rates.

Rice.—We have a firm sale for Bengal, at from 10s to 12s per cwt.

Saltpetre.—There has been a fair business done, and at public sale 800 bags Calcutta went at 28s 6d, being full prices.

Fruit.—The demand for fruit is still limited for the time of year, with large arrivals.

Tallow.—There has been only a moderate business transacted, at 48s 6d on the spot and 48s 9d for delivery in the spring months.

Provisions.—The Irish butter market is still very dull, at barely the late depression, but foreign parcels are quite as dear. Hams and all other kinds of provisions move off slowly, at about late rates.

Wools.—The large approaching public sales, at which nearly 16,000 packages will be brought forward, are now attracting much attention; hence we have had very little doing by private contract.

Hops.—The inquiry for hops still rules dull, but we have no variation to notice in figures.

Oils.—We have a steady inquiry for oils, but without alteration in figures

Potatoes.—The imports of potatoes this week have been about 1600 tons, while the demand is slow, at from 80s to 70s per ton.

Smithfield.—The supplies of stock having exhibited a slight falling off, the trade has become somewhat firmer than of late. Beef has sold at from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—In consequence of the large quantities of slaughtered meat on offer the general demand is slow, at the annexed rates:—Beef, from 3s 8d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s; and pork, 4s to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.) FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 169	India Stock, 261¼ pm.
3 per Cent Red., 93⅜	Ditto Bonds, 53 pm.
3 per Cent Cons., 94⅜	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red., 100⅝	Ditto New Annuities
New 3½ per Cent, 101⅞	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 55 pm.
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto 500l., 55 pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 55 pm.
Jan. 1860, 12⅞	India Stock for Acct., 261¼
Oct. 1859, 12 3-16	Bank Stock for Opg.
Jan. 1860, 12 11-16	Consols for Opg., 94⅜

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 45¾	London and Blackwall (p), 5¾
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p),	London and Birmingham (90 p),
Great Western 65 p), 64	Ditto Thirds (p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 51	Ditto New Shares (p),
Ditto Fifth (4 p),	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 35¼	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 60

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. RALEIGH, Manchester, merchant. J. HARDMAN, Kearsey, Lancashire, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.—W. CAPON, New Bond-street, hatter. J. VANDERLYN, Houndsditch, tailor. J. N. CHAPMAN, Upper Holloway, licensed victualler. J. CRANBROOK, Deal, draper. T. J. LANCASTER, Bargeyard, Bucklersbury, merchant. D. SMITH, Bucklersbury, merchant. J. ASHWORTH, Rochdale, Lancashire, worsted manufacturer. T. BRENNAND, Blackburn, linen-draper. G. SOUTER, Birmingham, japanner. J. HEPWORTH, New Malton, Yorkshire, woollen-draper. J. GRANT, Bristol, baker. J. SUFFOLK, Birmingham, bridle-cutter. W. COLLINGS, Devonport, baker. T. FRITH, Stafford, shoe-manufacturer. J. LINDON, Plymouth, merchant. W. STREET, Rickinghall Superior, Suffolk, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. B. BROWN and J. S. CHALMERS, Leith, watchmakers. W. WATT and J. M'DOWALL, Glasgow, wrights. G. BISHOP, Dundee, merchant. D. M'KENZIE, Glasgow, grain merchant. J. KEAY, Lochee, grocer. W. KISSOCK, Edinburgh, writer. J. ANDERSON and W. HARVEY, Paisley, thread-manufacturers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—Assist.-Surg. W. Kelly to be Surgeon.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. LYON, Jun., Cambridge, chemist and druggist.

BANKRUPTS.—T. FISHER, Randolph-street, Camden-town, licensed victualler. JAY, London-wall, builder.—G. SAVAGE, Winchester, dealer in glass and china.—T. GIBSON, Bucklersbury, coffee-house keeper. J. APLIN, Bicester, scrivener.—S. WATERS, Edenbridge, Kent, draper.—B. LAURENCE, Cornhill-court, Old Broad-street, merchant.—R. LINDON, Marlborough, Devonshire, corn-factor.—C. BAILEY, Berkhamstead, St. Peter, Hertford, plumber.—T. BIGNAL, Chatham, Kent, linen-draper.—W. COLLINGS, Devonport, baker.—R. PINKERTON, Mark-lane, merchant.—G. DEANE, Upper Tooting, Surrey, livery-stable keeper.—W. MASON, Boston, Yorkshire, corn-dealer.—W. BULL and T. TURNER, Birmingham, printers.—S. BUTLER, W. BUTLER, and J. BUTLER, Birmingham, iron-founders.—G. B. BROWN, Liverpool, commission-merchant.—W. BAYLEY, Hastings, Sussex, grocer.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The AVERAGE PRICE of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Nov. 15, 1842, is 26s. 5½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTH.

In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Galloway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th September, at Calcutta, Frederick Mount, M.D., son of Col. Mount, H.E.I.C.'s service, to Mary Rennands, youngest daughter of the late W. Boyes, Esq., of Raleigh-house, Bruxton, Surrey.——At La Valetta, George Griffin, Esq., captain of the Royal Marine forces in her Majesty's ship Impregnable, to Josephine Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of John Watson, Esq., St. Julian's.——At St. Marylebone Church, Robert Allison, Esq., of Berners-street, to Jane Dillon, only surviving child of Richard Dillon Tennent, Esq., of Edmreagh.——At St. George's Church, Dublin, Wm. Blakely, Esq., surgeon, Kington, Herefordshire, to Charlotte Sophia, only daughter of the late Capt. G. Hatch, 76th Regt., and of Charlton, Middlesex.——At the Collegiate Church, Manchester, by the Rev. W. W. Johnson, M.A., Wm. Acton, Esq., Jun., to Miss Ellen Hannah Booth, both of Salford.

DEATHS.

At No. 6, Somers-place, Hyde Park-square, E. L. Johnson, Esq., of the Report office (Court of Chancery), in the 40th year of his age.——At his residence, No. 144, High Holborn, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. Benton. He was respected by all who knew him.——At Hemingston-hall, Suffolk, W. Martin, Esq., in his 82nd year.——At Chelsea, in his 79th year, Sir George Townsend Walker, Bart., G.C.B., and K.T.S., &c., colonel of the 50th Regment.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 199, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, November 19, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

[No. 29. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

OUR ENGLISH TRIUMPHS IN THE EAST.

Our journal of to-day affords another record of the indomitable spirit of British energy and valour—the glorious rebound from temporary adversity into glowing victory and success, which has vindicated the prowess of our arms, and flashed upon our country from her fiery eastern empire with something like the suddenness of its simoom, and the splendour of its sun. It is not long since that, in proclaiming a miserable category of disasters which had befallen our troops—in recording histories of treachery, carnage, and havoc in our Indian army—we took occasion to assert the necessity of teaching the fanatic and merciless Affghans one of those fearful lessons of retribution which, in the field of war and conquest, should stamp the greatness and the terror of the English name. We then disapproved of the contest which we had undertaken in India, against the religion, the prejudices, and perhaps the rights of fierce hordes of hardy and unrelenting natives, in the midst of a country that had danger stirring on every mountain, and difficulty lurking in every pass. We advanced, too, some arguments of justice, reason, and humanity, against the initiative principle of the desperate task we had set ourselves in the Eastern World; but when the die of war seemed cast for ever in the mould of Akbar Khan's brutal and barbarian treachery and murder—when the hand of crime, in its most crimson deformity, was fairly wielding the sword of treason in our teeth—when our representative was cut down in the very act of peaceful parley—when our troops were massacred without quarter, our women imprisoned, and our arms defied—then, indeed, we did not hesitate to listen to the outcries of national honour, and to proclaim the principle that England was bound to hold strenuously upon her course, to effect a stern and teaching retribution, and to plant her lion-banner on the Balla Hissar height, a symbol of the imperishable dignity of our country, and the achieving spirit of our noble and devoted troops. And yet, while this purpose has been written down with unrelenting hostility by some of our contemporaries—while upon its principle the *Herald* has hissed its milk and water, and the *Chronicle* squirted its gall—it has been boldly, perseveringly, gloriously consummated by our own brave British soldiers, under such commanders as have been the pillars of our army in every enterprise of war. What signifies now the petty revilings of party from one quarter, or the maudlin whinings of a half-morbid humanity from another? Our generals and men have done their duty nobly—avenged the wrongs of their chiefs and comrades, and silenced the prating arguments of satirists and sentimentalists alike, by pointing through the open field of victory a path to the Temple of Peace. Peace is, of course, the ultimate bourne aspired to by every honourable mind, and now we may soon attain it with credit, and stamp it with the endurance which it will gather from the terror and triumphs of our arms.

Never did the wings of steam waft over eternal ocean a more gratifying flood of intelligence than our last mail has brought us from the seat of the Indian war. A few terse sentences will tell the tale:—

> Ghuznee is destroyed, and its Affghan governor routed in the field by General Nott. 327 Sepoys and a large part of the English prisoners are already rescued from the hands of the enemy. Akbar Khan, with 16,000 men, is utterly defeated at Tezeen (the scene of our own past disasters) by General Pollock; and our two gallant commanders have met in quiet occupation of Cabul.

Our first impulse upon perusing this heart-stirring news is to pay the tribute of gratitude and admiration to our brave and generous army, and its skilful and victorious leaders. The names of Nott, and Pollock, and Sale, will henceforth form part of the brightness of the scutcheon of England—the lustre which her chivalrous history sheds along the stream of time. To them, and to their dauntless companions in arms, the justice of a grateful nation will award something more than the meed of conquest they have gained; and the warmth of the hearts of their countrymen may be taught, by their own valour, to equal that of the glowing climate in which they have erected their renown. It is pleasing, too, to reflect that in the instance of General Sale his laurels are not now likely to have been won at the expense of domestic happiness; for, although his heroic lady is not among those prisoners who have been actually recovered, yet she was near at hand, at Bameean, and Sir Richard Shakespear, with 700 kuzzilbashes, had been sent to secure her reprisal. The next intelligence will, doubtless, afford us the pleasure of learning that she is safely returned to her distinguished husband.*

The next aspect in which we are bound to contemplate these conquests of our arms is that of the guarantee which they afford us of a return to permanent and advantageous peace. This the Governor-General of India proclaimed as his dearest object at the very outset of his mission, and his despatch now proves that, if his anxiety in this direction be half be really equal to his means, the desirable end will be speedily and happily achieved. It is thus that Lord Ellenborough records the effect of the new success:—

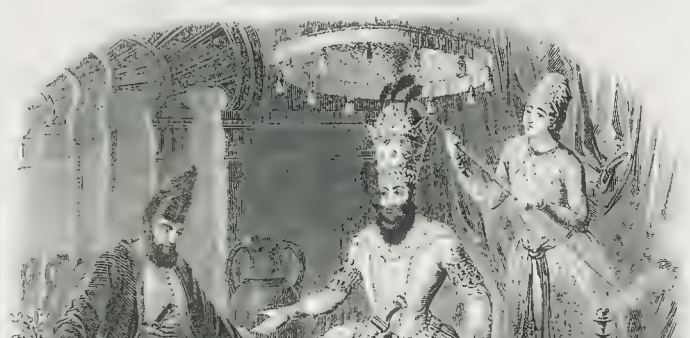
> The British flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Balla Hissar. Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have advanced the glory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms.

Here, then, England would seem to have almost accomplished enough. It now becomes a question whether, after the complete restoration of her power in the Affghan district, it will be either just or prudent to push the war into an act of territorial aggrandisement, and allow tyrannical aggression to interpose a bloody barrier to peace. We may now redeem the past with the olive branch as honourably as we have done it with the sword. We have quelled the barbarian among his own mountains, and silenced the lion in his den. We have leaped over or borne down the natural barriers of his country, and made his gloomy defiles send up the echoes of our victories among the rocks and forests of his everlasting hills. We have taught his warriors that we can lay bare the bosom of treachery to an avenging sword, and that the power of England is stronger than the protection of the Affghan god. We have extinguished in his bosom the hope of the chances of war; and the despairful remembrance of a stern, perfect, and crushing defeat will surely strengthen the reasons for his submission, and make the endurance of peace probable in the proportion in which the humiliation that imposes it is subduing and complete. Let Great Britain, then, now assume in conquest the mantle of moderation, and achieve the wisdom of knowing where to stop.

There is a second burst of intelligence from the East, which has brought with it more records of satisfying success, although not of a nature to excite an exultation similar to that which stirs us at the recital of our Affghan triumphs. It is, however, of boundless importance in its commercial relations, and is, moreover, a further confirmation of our resistlessness in teaching nations the lesson of our power and our pride. WE ARE AT PEACE WITH CHINA. The Celestial Emperor has at last concluded terms with our Queen's Plenipotentiary, and the brother to the Sun and Moon has accepted the dictation of a treaty from the daughter of the Duke of Kent! This treaty is in all respects satisfactory. It secures us a few round millions of dollars, and no end of very refreshing tea. It gives an impetus to trade, and leaves us in possession of very pleasant Chinese territory, until master Emperor begins to ratify his bargain with some cash down. It cedes us one island in perpetuity, and, in short, puts that sort of climax to the war which satisfies our interests more than our vanity, and rather gives over glory a preponderance to gain.

In other columns of our paper will be found ample details of the two fortunate events which we have thus felt it our duty to make the subject of our opening articles. They have created a great sensation, and cannot but be deemed of most happy issue to the existing Government. Without one thought of party, we heartily congratulate the Ministers and society at large upon the success of our arms and negotiations; and we turn with a more devout and humble thankfulness to that guardian Power which has thus blessed with a divine influence and protection the fortunes and destinies of England, and shed new lustre over the young sway of a Sovereign whom we trust ever to see happy in her devotion to the honour and happiness of her people, and the worship and glory of her GOD.

* Since this article was written intelligence has arrived of the recovery of Lady Sale and all the other prisoners but Captain Bygrave.



MAHMOUD SHAH, THE PRESENT KING OF PERSIA

We gave, some weeks since, portraits of the Sultan and his Vizier, and we now add the "counterpart presentment" of another important eastern potentate, the reigning sovereign of Persia, and *his* chief minister of state. Our engraving affords a faithful insight into the interior of the royal chamber of audience, where, surrounded by the aids and appliances of Asiatic life, the Shah Mahmoud gives ear to the high officers admitted to the royal presence.

With the word *Persia* is associated the memory of that early time when it was the seat of one of the most powerful Asiatic monarchies—a kingdom connecting Eastern with Western Asia. In the vicinity of its early rule were the great monarchies of Assyria

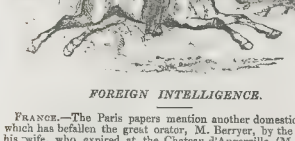
and Babylon, and with Persia are connected the names of Alexander and Darius—the manly virtues which animated the followers of Cyrus, sapped by luxury and effeminacy, overthrown by the hardy, disciplined troops of Macedon, and a monarch

"deserted in his utmost need,
By those his former bounties fed."

But it is not alone upon historical associations that Persia just now claims attention or excites interest. The importance of the English possessions in the East has, for a long time past, directed European attention to those countries lying between our Indian empire and the dominions of the Russian. Were this the place for such discussion, we might enter into explanations which would show that the timid and half-informed politicians who talk of the Northern Autocrat attacking our possessions in Hindostan are quite innocent of authentic information as to the difficulties of such an undertaking. To cross Persia, and the other intervening countries, competent military authority has shown that more than one or two campaigns would be necessary, and that, if crossed at all, it must be with a small army *and without artillery*. The army must be small because Persia could not, however willing she might be, support a large one; and no efficient artillery could be taken on account of the badness, nay, the entire absence of available, roads. Napoleon made friendly overtures to Persia, as Russia is supposed now to do, regarding it as the road to the eastern possessions of the English; but the late acute and avaricious Shah knew and appreciated the real condition of his country as adapted to the transit of troops. That vigilant prince was fully aware that no European could march through his dominions, and he gratified his avarice and kept his kingdom secure, by steadily refusing to improve its communications. "No, no," he replied to the solicitations of Abbas Meerza's favourite and singularly dextrous agent; "we Persians can move as our fathers did; but the Infidels walk only in straight ways." He made no roads.

Recent events invest Persia and her ruler with additional interest, particularly the expedition against Herat, a tributary city of the Shah, and the operations in Affghanistan. The Affghans, against whom our troops have been contending, and of whose country and appearance we have so recently given pictorial illustrations—these same Affghans in the last century desolated Persia, carrying fire and sword to her remotest extremities and reducing her cities to ashes. These wrongs were avenged by Nadir Shah, who, under the name of Kouli Khan, carried the arms of Persia victoriously into India. His death without any regular successor led to a series of struggles, and the claims of various chiefs involved the country in a civil war, almost as destructive as the inroads of the Affghans. One of Nadir's lieutenants succeeded in securing the crown, and was followed by Aga Mahommed, an eunuch, who did much towards restoring the country and institutions.

The Persian monarchy is more deficient even than other Oriental states of all that belongs to a constitutional system. The sword alone reigns. Those strict laws for which she was anciently celebrated have been by successive revolutions entirely obliterated, and the present Shah Mahmoud, whose portrait we this week present to our readers, is a despotic monarch in the fullest sense. His will is law. The principle inculcated by the Koran, by which the Sovereign exercises a divine right over the lives and properties of his subjects, is fully recognised in Persia. The resources of Oriental exaggeration are exhausted in the lofty epithets by which the Shah is addressed. Amongst other titles he claims those of King of Kings, and Asylum of the Faith. Shah Mahmoud is in the prime of life, and, like all Persians, dextrous in the management of the horse, and expert in the use of weapons. He takes great pride in his army.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers mention another domestic affliction which has befallen the great orator, M. Berryer, by the decease of his wife, who expired at the Chateau d'Augerville (M. Berryer's seat near Malesherbes), last week, after a short illness. Madame Berryer was fifty years of age, and was the charm of her domestic circle by her kind disposition, her elegant and pleasing manners, and her great capacity. She was a sincere, zealous, and devoted Royalist, and was one of the few remaining examples of the lady of the *ancien régime*, affable and candid, and yet dignified and religious.

The important news from China occupied the columns of our French contemporaries at great length previous to the arrival of the Indian intelligence, and appeared to have created no little disappointment and vexation.

The Royalist *France* says:—"The English have made peace with China; they have obtained the commercial point to satisfy their ambition, and large compensation for the cost and sacrifice of the war. The British star, dim in the Indian wars, is radiant in China. This peace is an important event. English power will know how to derive the natural advantages from it, for it never stops. The East is agitated, and is dissolving, to be reconstituted by the powerful hand of Russia. England and Russia find new elements of force and grandeur, while France is isolating herself more and more, and is declining."

The *Courrier Français* says:—"If English commerce be admitted in China, it is impossible to reject that of other nations. It will be for the French Government to cause the rights of France to prevail; and it has not sent, doubtless, two French ships-of-war in the Chinese seas to countersign, by their presence, a concession in which our trade would take no share for the future."

The *National* thinks the Chinese treaty will not be long respected. Let whatever may be its duration, public opinion in Europe will regard the war as one of the most odious of the numerous odious wars undertaken by England.

The royal family of Belgium and the persons belonging to the Court of Brussels ceased, on the 17th instant, to wear mourning for the death of the Duke of Orleans, which had been ordered for the period of four months. The Queen, however, continues to wear half-mourning.

The late Odean Mahamud, Prince of Mysore, the second son of Tippoo Saib, whose death we have mentioned, was living in Paris, on a pension from the East India Company. He was buried at Père la Chaise, and was followed to the ground by several English persons of distinction. A Mussulman priest read over the tomb the prayers appointed for that purpose by the Prophet.

The *Moniteur Parisien* states that a letter has been received from Zante with information that a serious quarrel has taken place between the inhabitants and the English garrison. The military detachment, which occupied the barracks, has been sent to Corfu, and two companies of a Scotch regiment, quartered in the last-named island, were sent to replace it.

RAISING THE TELEMAQUE.—This vessel, which is supposed to contain a vast amount of treasure, has been raised right on her beam ends, with her port-side uppermost. The authorities are keeping a good look out, and a number of douaniers are appointed to watch the wreck night and day.

SPAIN.—The following appeared in our Monday's edition:—

REVOLUTION AT BARCELONA.

We have received by extraordinary express, from our correspondent at Paris, the following important intelligence:—

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

The Government papers of this evening, the *Messager* and *Moniteur Parisien*, contain the following intelligence, which, though not given as telegraphic despatches, cannot have been received in any other manner:—

"MADRID, Nov. 15.

"M. Olozaga has been appointed President of the Council by a majority of 82 voices to 41 against Acuna, the former president, proposed by the Ministry.

"M. Cartina has been named Vice-President by 40 votes."

PERPIGNAN, Nov. 19.

A letter from Barcelona, written by an officer of cavalry, arrived by express on the 18th, at La Jonquiera, says:—

"After a sanguinary contest we have been compelled to evacuate the town.

"The inhabitants have seized the artillery; we bivouacked for two days at the foot of the ramparts. The Gates of the Angels was the first carried by the national guard. The women were armed with lances. Detachments of troops of the line occupied still Atarzanas Mont-prieh-le-Port.

"We are assured that the insurrection has spread to Solsona and Lerida."

The following particulars explain the origin of this untoward occurrence:—

"On the evening of the 13th thirty workmen attempted to introduce through one of the gates some casks of wine without payment of duty. The populace took part with them, the guard was disarmed, and a soldier was killed. Reinforcements having arrived, twelve persons were arrested. The editor of the *Republicano* was thrown into prison. On the 14th the workmen quitted their work, and paraded through the city (10,000 of them belong to the national guard). At five o'clock in the evening the approaches to the Town-hall were guarded by the national guards, who refused to allow the regular troops to replace them. A regiment of the line was drawn up in order of battle on the Rambla with six pieces of cannon. All the troops were under arms. On the 16th no carriages or travellers arrived at Figueras from Barcelona. The gates were closed. The cavalry and infantry in garrison at La Jonquiera had left for Barcelona; orderly soldiers were constantly moving between Barcelona and Figueras with despatches. A person who left Mataro on the morning of the 16th reported that at Figueras no news had arrived from Barcelona, where the gates were closed. At Mataro the noise of cannonading was heard."

Martial law was proclaimed on the 15th in Barcelona, and from the firing, which was heard at a great distance, it was presumed that a serious conflict was going on, although no official information had at that time reached the Spanish consul at Perpignan.

The state of the weather in France prevented the working of the telegraph, so that on Wednesday they were without later news from Madrid and Barcelona at Paris than that published in our columns last Monday.

The following intelligence reached London on Thursday morning:—

"PERPIGNAN, Nov. 19.

"A courier which left Barcelona the day before yesterday has just arrived. The diligence of Barcelona had not reached Figueras. The evacuation of Barcelona by the troops is confirmed. The General Zavala is in the hands of the insurgents. They speak of 3 officers and 500 men having been killed.

"A popular junta had been installed. It is composed of men but little known. The president is Don Juan Manual Corsy. It has published a proclamation which recommends to the workmen "union and constancy," and does not say one word of the Queen, Espartero, Don Carlos, or of the aim of the insurrection.

"Montjuic, occupied by the troops, fires upon the town continually. The citadel is in the power of the rioters. They write on the 17th from Valencia that troops have been sent for the Messetrarz.

"BARCELONA, Nov. 17

"The troops were engaged in the streets on the 15th, at eight in the morning. After three hours fighting and a loss of 500 men killed and wounded, the captain-general, seeing that the windows and terraces of the houses were occupied in all the city, by the armed national guard, retired into the citadel with his staff and two regiments. The other regiment and the Artillery have gone to Atarzanas. The remainder of the day was employed in making preparations on one side and the other.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the following telegraphic despatches:—

"MADRID, 20TH.—Rodil, after having announced to the Congress the events of Barcelona up to the 16th, stated that the Regent would set out on the next day for Catalonia, with his escort and three battalions. The Congress immediately voted an address to the Regent, promising its support against the revolutionists. Madrid was tranquil."

The other despatch is from "Barcelona, the 19th. The headquarters of Van Halen is at San Feliz, two hours from Barcelona. He keeps his communications free with the fort of Montjuich. Hostilities are suspended with the town."

The proclamation of the insurgent Junta states that the provincial Junta was anxious to withdraw from its functions, but was forced by public clamour to become a governing Junta; that it would appoint an auxiliary consultative Junta. The bases of its policy would be independence of Madrid until a Liberal Government was formed, protection of industry and the labouring classes, and the union of all Liberals. It denounces no one—avoids anything more than a distant allusion to the Regent—deprecates dissension and bloodshed—and seems to place its prospects of success on the manifestations of other towns.

There were twelve battalions in Barcelona, from 800 to 900 strong, besides cavalry and artillery. The cavalry, knowing nothing of what was taking place, was surprised in Barcelonetta, and its horses and arms taken. Most of the artillery was lost in the same way. But Van Halen writes that he has 10,000 men on the Llobregat.

A later telegraphic despatch from Barcelona shows that the Junta was progressing from mild to violent measures.

The despatch is as follows:—

"Barcelona, Nov. 19.

"The programme just published by the Provisional Directing Junta is as follows:—

"1. Down with Espartero and his Government.

"2. The convoking of constituent Cortes.

"3. In case of regency, that there are to be more regents than one.

"1. That the Queen must marry a Spaniard.

"5. Protection of national industry.

"The Junta is trying to get the most respectable citizens of all opinions to form a consultative Junta, but this meets with great difficulty."

The *Imparcial* of Barcelona, of the 18th inst., says:—"The troops of the quarter of the artillery and the fort of Atarazanas have capitulated honourably. Montjuich alone holds out. Generals Zapano and Van Halen are at Sarria, and manifest a desire to enter Montjuich, with the intention of attacking the city. It appears that the provisional and directing Junta, on learning that General Van Halen was preparing to bombard the city from the fort of Montjuich, assembled with the provisional deputation and the French and British consuls, and came to an understanding for the prevention of so horrible a catastrophe. A deputation has been sent to General Van Halen, composed of the consuls, a member of the provincial deputation, and one of the junta. To morrow we shall be able to communicate the result.—P.S. General Van Halen, with the troops under his command at Sarria and its environs, has commenced his march for St. Pelrce de Llobregat. Our city is tranquil. We hear no other noise than the 'All's well' of the sentinels."

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Bayonne, Nov. 21.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

Three projects of laws have been presented to the Cortes:—

1. A loan of 500,000,000 reals guaranteed by the entire revenue of the State.

2. Capitalization into Three per Cent. Stock of all the interest on the home active debt due or to become due to the 1st of May, 1843, included.

3. Liquidation, by means of *bons dits de l'arrière*, of all interest which is due or shall be due from the 1st of January, 1835, to the 31st of December, 1842.

Nov. 22.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

On the 20th the Regent announced to the Cortes the events which had occurred at Barcelona, and that he would leave Madrid for that city on the following day.

Madrid was tranquil. It was said that two regiments had revolted at Arragon.

The mail from Saragossa has not arrived.

Our Madrid letters of the 17th have come to hand. They make no mention of disturbances at Madrid, such as had been rumoured in Paris, nor had the French Government received any such intelligence up to four o'clock on Wednesday.

Senor Mendizabal proposes to take off all duty on cotton twist, and thus, delivering the material to the manufacturers of Catalonia, they will try for two years what they can do. Thus, ceding nothing, Senor Mendizabal expects England, in return for this nothing, to guarantee a loan of a thousand millions of reals, half of which is to be employed in opening roads in the interior of Spain! England is also to remove all tobacco depôts from Gibraltar, and to lower the duties on sherry one-third.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 20.—A letter from Haerlem says that the works of the circumvallation for draining the lake on the east side, where they cross the marshes and low grounds, have been remarkably facilitated by the long drought of this summer, and there is reason to hope, from the progress that has already been made, that the works on this side will be entirely completed in the course of next year.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.—The two celebrated portraits by Rembrandt, belonging to the late Mistress Van de Poll, relict of M. Jan Van de Poll, have been sold here to-day by auction; they were purchased by M. Nieuwenhuys, of Brussels, for 32,500 florins, which, with the expenses of 7½ per cent., make 35,045 florins. A cry of "Bravo" congratulated that gentleman, who is well known by his numerous purchases of pictures of the highest class. It is, however, to be regretted that these two gems will not remain in this country.

BRUSSELS.—DREADFUL ASSASSINATION.—We find the following in the *Independant* of Brussels of Sunday:—"Last night, at eleven o'clock (some say this morning at one), a tragical event occurred at the residence of Mdlle. Heinefetter, the *prima donna* of our theatre. M. Caumartin, whose father was member of the Chamber of Deputies in France, was at Mdlle. Heinefetter's with M. Aime Sirey, the author of a celebrated law work, and whose father was an avocât of the Court of Cassation. A violent dispute arose between them. M. Caumartin, who had had with him a sword-cane, stabbed M. Sirey, and he died upon the sofa. We are assured that M. Caumartin, after having committed this crime, fled in M. Sirey's carriage. The police were apprised of what had taken place about a quarter of an hour afterwards. The most active search was made for the murderer, and this morning all the gates of the city were closely watched." The *Watchman* says—"M. Sirey, who had come to Brussels for a week, had accompanied Mdlle. Heinefetter to a concert, and returned home with her to supper when the concert was over. M. Caumartin, his fellow-countryman, supped with them. Whilst they were taking their wine a violent dispute arose, and M. Caumartin having suddenly plunged the sword of his cane into the body of M. Sirey, who had contradicted something that he had said. M. Sirey was only able to exclaim, "Je suis frappé," and died instantly, the instrument having traversed the region of the heart. M. Caumartin proceeded immediately to Dr. Allard, and entreated him to attend the unfortunate Sirey, but it was too late. He was cold when the doctor arrived. On learning this fact, M. Caumartin fled, and it is not known what is become of him. It is said that a third guest, who received M. Sirey in his arms when he was stabbed, was so affected that this morning he was unable to utter a word." In another account it is stated that M. Sirey, who was twenty-nine years of age, was married, and the father of a family. He resided in Paris, in the rue Lafitte.

CONSTANTINOPLE FORTIFICATIONS.—A letter from Constantinople, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that a report was current there of its being intended to surround the city with fortifications, like those of Paris.

NEAPOLITAN NEWS.—The King of Naples arrived at Palermo on the 4th inst., accompanied by his brother, Prince Louis. He was attended by his staff, but no member of the Council of State, or the Civil Administration, was in his suite. The ordinance for the reduction of the duty on the export of raw sulphur, from eight to two tari per quintal, was to be published at Palermo on the 5th inst.

AFFAIRS OF SERVIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* has a letter of the 7th inst. from Belgrade:—"The solemn investiture of Prince Alexander Georgewitsch took place to-day, and he enters upon the full exercise of his government. Emin Effendi is preparing for his departure Prince Michael has, it is said, received advices from Vienna and St. Petersburg to remain quiet for the present. This, no doubt, has induced him o decide upon taking an excursion into the Bannat. Before he left Semlin he delivered into the hands of the Austrian General, De Havre all the orders he had received from the Sultan."

CRACOW.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 10th instant, in a Berlin journal, has the following:—"For about the period of ten years there have resided in the town of Cracow several Russians and Poles who became naturalised there in 1836, but without ceasing to be subjects of the Russian empire. Upon this the Emperor Nicholas has lately issued the following ordonnance:—'In conformity with the laws of the free town of Cracow, all natives of the empire are the kingdom of Poland who have, previous to the 25th of November, 1836, passed over to Cracow, and shall declare their wish to be considered as inhabitants, shall no longer be considered as Russian subjects; with the exception of such persons as form part of the Russian army, and such as are amenable to the criminal laws of the empire. This authority for becoming a subject of the state of Cracow is not to extend in any case to Russians or Poles who have established themselves at Cracow since the 25th of November, 1836. Such Russians and Poles who wish to settle at Cracow, as possess estates in the empire or kingdom, must sell them within the space of two years."

THE LEVANT.—We have received Malta papers to the 13th instant, inclusively. There is no political news of importance from the Levant. It is stated from Alexandria that Sami Pacha has received instructions from Mehemet Ali to negotiate a marriage between Said Pacha, one of the sons of the Viceroy, and a sister of the Sultan. We learn also from Alexandria that the rising of the Nile had caused great inconvenience to the establishment of Mr. Waghorn, several passengers being detained from the want of boats of burden. Many houses are stated to have been washed away, and several lives lost. A serious inundation at Bergamos is mentioned in the letters from Smyrna. Eighty persons had lost their lives, and much property was destroyed. From Constantinople we learn that a severe gale of wind had been experienced at Trebisonde. Numerous Turkish vessels were wrecked, but no mention is made of any disaster to English vessels.

MADRAS.—An address, agreed to at a public meeting of the European committee, was presented to Lord Elphinstone on his retirement from the presidency, to which his lordship returned a suitable reply. His lordship left on the 29th September on his return to Europe. We regret to state that Ensign William Blagden, of the Madras establishment, who arrived from England in the ship Seringapatam, was found drowned in the trench of the garrison. We also regret to announce the death, at Cuddilore, on the 29th ult., of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Tolson, the 10th Regiment Native Infantry. This casualty promotes Major C. St. John Grant, of the 52nd Native

Infantry, to Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain R. Dowell to Major; Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. P. Walsh to Captain; and Ensign T. Crofton to Lieutenant. We learn that her Majesty's 50th Foot, proceeding by water from Chinsurah to Cawnpore, had met with bad weather, and experienced considerable loss of life and property, twenty-eight men having died on the way by sickness or accident.

AMERICA.—The packet ship Oxford, Captain Rathbone, from New York, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, brought one day's later news from America than that already published, but it is altogether unimportant.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, NOV. 22.

The position of France at this moment occupies serious diplomatic attention. In 1840 she was isolated on account of the Eastern question. The great powers, out of regard for the peace of Europe, permitted her to re-enter the concert of nations, by the convention of July, 1841, relative to the straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The French Cabinet is desirous of action to give some *éclat*, after the Eastern questions being settled despite of France. M. Guizot finds in the Foreign-office records of the unceasing endeavours of French statesmen to extend the provisions of the slave suppression treaties of 1831 and 1833, executed up to 1841, without the slightest misunderstanding between France and England. M. Guizot then, taking the bases already existing when he came into office, proposes the accession of the northern powers to the treaties of humanity. The propositions of the French Ministry are accepted, and the treaty of December 1841 is signed. It differs only from former conventions by the extension of the zones of operation; and the reciprocal right of search, instead of being confined to England and France, was extended to Russia, Austria, and Prussia. France had then signed a treaty of *five* instead of her former treaties of *two* powers. Immediately grasped at the question, and an unceasing agitation caused the non-ratification of the 1841 treaty; but the other contracting powers keep to their engagements, and France is again isolated. Faction, however, is not yet satisfied; and, after signing a treaty considered as France's own request, refusing to ratify it, another scandal is contemplated of annulling old and existing treaties. Diplomacy is, therefore, justly alarmed at this state of things, and it almost regrets that the enormous concession was made to France of allowing her to creep out of the ratification without putting on record a solemn condemnation of such an abandonment of the rights of nations. Lord Aberdeen, it must be admitted, has acted with great firmness. He has officially signified to France that if she attempts to abrogate the treaties of 1831 and 1833 the British ambassador will be withdrawn from Paris, and all diplomatic intercourse shall cease. The Ministry here has no intention of annulling these treaties, but it fears the feeling of the Chambers as to the right-of-search principle; and it is anticipated that a motion to place that question between France and England on the same footing as between the latter power and the United States will be carried by a large majority of deputies. There has been, nevertheless, a striking change remarked amongst the latter who are now in Paris within the last twenty-four hours. The news of the peace with China and of our Cabul successes has diminished French confidence as to the failing fortunes of Great Britain, and the Conservatives see that we are not a power, with all our difficulties, to be trifled with. This salutary reaction, there is reason to suppose, will soon be felt at the Council of the Ministry of the Commodore, and it is hoped that the Keeper of the Privy Seal, by the exercise of his usual tact, will be able to convince the majority that faith in treaties must be preserved if France is to be ranked at all amongst civilised nations.

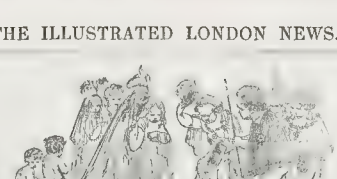
In commercial and manufacturing affairs a slow, but gradual, improvement is evidently in progress; and in a short period now, we confidently expect that, to all departments of industry, general activity will be restored. This must be the natural consequence of the enterprising spirit which is possessed, in an eminent manner, by the merchants of the United Kingdom, added to the immense wealth which has been embarked in the trade arising out their operations in commerce. Last week we had the satisfaction of communicating to our readers the, in the present state of British society, important fact of more cheering appearances in the state of trade generally, and, during this week, it is equally satisfactory to us to announce that this improvement has again considerably increased. The important news from China has given an impulse to our cotton manufactures which must speedily be attended by the most salutary effects to that great department of our industry; for, throughout the Chinese empire, with the important places for trade now opened to us by the terms of the peace lately made, happy consolidated, almost boundless channels are opened for the consumption of our cotton goods. But it is not to this article alone that these markets are then widely open, for the woollen cloth manufacturers will likewise enjoy their full share of the advantages which eventually must result from again opening, and further increasing, the facilities to trade with the richest and populous empire of China. Rest assured, our manufacturers in both, Europe taken together, in so far as the payments for the goods shipped by us for Chinese consumption will be made in articles which our climate presents us from producing, and not in grain, or in provisions, which we can grow in the greatest abundance at home, but which the states of Europe annually now throw into our markets, to the injury of the agricultural interest, and to the injury likewise of our manufactures, in so far as the home consumption of goods is affected in a very material degree by these foreign importations of food. In the home markets, likewise, an increased consumption of manufactures is this week very comfortably perceivable in British-made shawls, in tartans, and in all descriptions of fancy goods. In the corn markets generally, however, similar improvements cannot this week be noted. The home supplies have, at the same time, not been large; but, with the quantity of foreign wheat brought forward for sale, they have for the time sufficiently satisfied the consumption of the millers; and, although in the intrinsic value of wheat no decrease has taken place, still prices are noted as cheaper for each quarter, occasioned by the quality having been inferior this week to that previously received. On the colonial markets a more healthy appearance is gradually arising. Wools are in demand rather at the full rates of the London and Liverpool sale-rooms, which must be again quoted rather higher. It is, on the whole, a pleasant task to report so favourably on our future prospects in commerce.

Letters from Hamburg mention the failure of the old and respectable firm of P. C. Kunsden, at Copenhagen.

During the recent visit of the King and Queen of Greece to the Island of Mycona, the English Vice-Consul, Mr. Kordia, requested the King to accept a vineyard belonging to him, and in which is a beautiful temple of Neptune, with many inscriptions. The present was accepted by his Majesty.

Letters from Paris announce that the new Post Office treaty between France and England had been signed, as well as a treaty for regulating the cod fisheries of the two countries.

It is stated by a letter in a Frankfort journal, from Sweden, that all the brandy distilleries in that country have been abolished, and that a law has been passed ordering that the names of all persons who get intoxicated shall be posted on the door of the parish church, and that the clergyman shall put up prayers for their reformation.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

We regret to state that an accident lately happened to Lord Hatherton which might have been attended with serious consequences. His lordship was struck a little above the eye with a shot from the gun of John Mott, Esq., of Lichfield. Considerable hæmorrhage ensued, and the shot has not been found; but we are happy to state that the eye has escaped injury, and that the wound is better.

His Excellency the Russian Minister, and Baroness Brunnow, had the honour of receiving his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria at a sumptuous banquet at the Russian embassy. The entertainment was of the most *recherché* character, and the other arrangements were on a scale of splendour every way becoming the visit of his Imperial Highness.

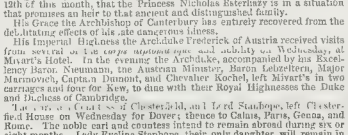
DEATH OF THE HON. CAPTAIN MATTHEW FORTESCUE, R.N.—We have to announce the demise of the above honourable and gallant gentleman, which melancholy event took place on Saturday last, at his residence in Devonshire-place. The deceased, who was only brother of the late Earl Fortescue, was born on the 12th of April, 1784, and was consequently in his 89th year.

It gives us pleasure to state, on the authority of letters from Vienna of the 12th of this month, that the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy is in a situation that promises an heir to that ancient and distinguished family.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has entirely recovered from the debilitating effects of his late dangerous illness.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria received visits from several of the *corps diplomatique* and nobility on Wednesday, at Mivart's Hotel. In the evening the Archduke, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Neumann, the Austrian Minister, Baron Lebzeltern, Major Marinovich, Captain Dumont, and Chevalier Kochel, left Mivart's in two carriages and four for Kew, to dine with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

The Marquess and Countess of Chesterfield, and Lord Stanhope, left Chesterfield House on Wednesday for Dover; thence to Calais, Paris, Genoa, and Rome. The noble earl and countess intend to remain abroad during six or eight months. Lady Eveline Stanhope, their only daughter, will remain in this country.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. T. T. Bayne, of Jesus College, Oxford, has been presented to the perpetual curacy of St. John's Church, Broughton, Manchester.

J. H. Gatton, Esq., has presented the Rev. James Beaircroft, of Oriel College, to the rectory of Hadzor, Worcestershire.

We find by the *Barbadoes Mercury* of the 11th ult. that the Right Rev. Dr. Parry, the new Bishop of Barbadoes, was formally installed in his diocese on the 16th of October, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the ecclesiastical dignitaries, and legal functionaries of the island.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Ely intends holding a general ordination in the Cathedral Church of his diocese on Sunday next, the 27th inst.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE BUILDING AND ENLARGEMENT OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—A meeting of this society was held on Monday last, at the offices, St. Martin's-place, the Bishop of London in the chair, when the report stated that grants had been made by the society for the building of three new churches, and for the enlargement and repair of several others in the counties of York, Stafford, Middlesex, and Essex, where considerable church accommodation was required. The report from the treasurer stated that the amount of outstanding grants was nearly £50,000, the sum in the society's hands being £42,696, showing a deficiency in the society's funds of £7,134.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Belvoir hounds (formerly the Duke of Rutland's) have begun hunting in Leicestershire, and it is understood Lord Forester has consented to continue the management, about which difficulties had arisen, and it was thought this pack would be given up.

A TROTTING MATCH.—A match to drive in harness from the Elephant and Castle to Brighton, making the best of the way, for £50 a side, came off on Monday last, between Mr. S. Lawrence and Mr. T. Angel. The conditions were, that each party should ride his horse, and accordingly Mr. Lawrence rode Lord William, and Mr. Angel a well-known fast mare, called Black Bess. Mr. Lawrence was the winner. He did the distance in four hours and ten minutes, coming in about half an hour in advance of his opponent. Bets to a large amount were laid on the event.

A sale draft from the Earl of Harrington's valuable stud was brought to the hammer on Monday, at Tattersall's, by direction of the noble earl. The horses were few in number. The principal lot was his lordship's well-known roan gelding, driven for several seasons in the earl's well appointed cab, which, after a spirited competition, was knocked down to a Mr. Harvey for 190 guineas.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a meeting of this society took place at the offices, Pall-mall, W. Yarrell, Esq., vice-president, in the chair, when several new species of shells and parrots, hitherto unknown to science, were produced, together with descriptive catalogues of several species of Chinese birds contained in the museum at Hyde Park-corner.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—The following account of the ill-fated Niger expedition, which is extracted from a letter dated Cape Coast Castle, September 26, 1842, will be read with much pain and disappointment by all parties in this country, but particularly by those philanthropic individuals who co-operated in advancing the scheme and entertained sanguine hopes of its success:—"The Wilberforce, with Will reconnoitre, was here by March last, at which time Captain W. Allen was preparing to reascend the Niger, to look after the 'Model Farm' people, and if possible to do something to retrieve the fame of the expedition. He proceeded hence to Fernando Po to fit out the Soudan to accompany him. While he was still lying there the late steamer arrived with orders from Government that only one steamer was to go up the river, and that she was only to have on board four or five white men at most. Her only object in going up was to be the bringing back the people left at the farm. On receiving these orders Captain Allen and most of his officers and crew went on board the Kite for a passage to England. The other commissioner (Cook) went home by the Golden Spring. The Wilberforce, under charge of her present commander (Lieutenant Webb), proceeded up the river, and found the 'Model Farm' in a most perfect model of disorganization. The blacks who had been left at it, having plenty of cowries (a species of Indian shell used as money), and goods, voted themselves to be independent country gentlemen, and managed to get hold of a lot of natives, whom they very coolly made slaves of, and whom they compelled to work on the farm, each gentleman being provided with a cat or slave-driver's whip, the better to enforce obedience. The model farmer himself (Carr, brother of the Chief Justice of Sierra Leone) has never been heard of, and had, as it afterwards appeared, been killed somewhere near the mouth of the river. The Wilberforce brought away farm implements, people and cattle, all those of the latter belonging to this place are now being discharged here. The steamer got on a rock in the river, where she remained five days, and came down with a hole in her bottom, which now compels her to go home. So much for the last speech and dying words of the far-famed Niger expedition. A more mismanaged piece of business from beginning to end is not, I will venture to say, to be found in any history."

PEACE WITH CHINA.—CAPTURE OF GHUZNEE AND CABUL.

The intelligence conveyed in the telegraphic despatches announcing the termination of the war in China, which we published in a third edition on Monday, was communicated by the French consul at Canton to the French consul at Alexandria, and from him to the foreign office agent at Marseilles. The telegraphic despatch did not contain the whole of the Chinese news, as it was interrupted in the midst of a paragraph by bad weather.

Misfortunes, it is said, never come singly, and successes, judging from recent experience, seem to be distinguished by the same characteristic. In Affghanistan, since the month for advance was issued by Lord Ellenborough, triumph has followed triumph in quick succession, and our gallant fortune has at length been consummated by the capture of Ghuznee and Cabul, and the total overthrow of the rebel cause; while in China the war has been brought to a sudden and unexpected termination by the compliance of the Emperor with our demands, and a treaty has been arranged by which compensation for our losses and expenses is guaranteed, a most important boon on the ensuing harvest open to British merchants, the island of Hong-Kong ceded to us in perpetuity, and the future form of official intercourse between the representatives of the two powers honourably and satisfactorily settled.

In consequence of instructions from the Governor-General, a steamer had been ordered for despatch to Suez about the middle of the present month, for the purpose of conveying to England without delay the concert of the news of our operations in the Caubul country, and that, in transmitting this information, we should also have to announce so important an event as the cessation of hostilities with China. Two pieces of intelligence of such moment as importance have, perhaps, never before been simultaneously despatched from the shores of India.

CHINA.

On the 11th October the Honourable Company's steam frigate Sesostris Commander Hornby, arrived at Bombay, bringing news from Nankin to the 31st August, and Hong Kong to the 10th September.

The last mail brought information, as our readers will recollect, of the capture of Woosung and Shanghae, in the Yang-tse-Keang, and of the destruction of numerous batteries and defences on the banks of the Woosung river; and it was stated that the fleet had proceeded towards Nankin for the purpose of commencing operations against that city.

The squadron set sail from Woosung on the 6th July, and on the 14th arrived opposite some batteries built on a range of hills commanding the river, from which a fire was opened on the leading ships. The guns were instantly silenced, and the whole of the defences destroyed. On the 20th the vessels anchored in front of the city of Chin-Keang-foo, which commands the entrance of the Grand Canal, and the next morning the troops were disembarked, and marched to the assault of the Chinese forces. Our force was directed to move against the enemy's camp, situated about three miles distant, where from 1500 to 3000 men, it was reported, were assembled; another was directed to co-operate with the garrison in cutting off the expected retreat of the Chinese from the camp to the city; while the third received instructions to occlude the northern wall of the town. The Chinese, after firing a few distant volleys, fled from the camp with precipitation, and dispersed over the country. The city itself, however, was manfully defended by the Tartar soldiers, who prolonged the contest for several hours with a desperate valour far surpassing the efforts of the Imperial troops, aided by a reinforcement of marines and seamen. At length opposition ceased, and for night fall the British were complete masters of the place. Chin-Keang-foo, like Amoy, was most fearfully terrified, and the city is in excellent repair. It is supposed the garrison consisted of not less than 3000 men, and of these about 1000, and 40 mandarins, were killed and wounded. "The Tartar governor," says Sir H. Pottinger, "retired to his house which he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death! His private secretary was found, the day after the assault, lashing himself to a post, on which he had carried the body and consumed the half-consumed remains of his master, who was worthy of such a death."

The list of casualties was heavy: three officers of the land force, and one of the navy, being killed, and nine of the former, and two of the latter, were wounded. 150 men of both services were killed and wounded.

LAND FORCE.

Killed Col. Driver, 6th M.N.I.; Capt. Colhnson, 89th R.I.; Lieut. Gibbons, H.M. 49th.

Wounded Lieut. Bernard, 18th R.I. (slight); Lieut. Badeley, H.M. 49th (dangerously); Lieut Grant, same regiment (slight); Major Warren, 55th Regiment (severely); Lieut Cadly, same regiment (severely); Capt. Johnson, Rifles (severely); Ensign Travers, 2nd M.N.I. (slight); Waddle, Madras Artillery (severely); Jamedar, 2nd M.N.I. (severely).

NAVY.

Killed Major Uniacke, Royal Marines.

Wounded—Lieut Crouch, Midshipman Lyons.

Leaving a strong garrison for the retention of Chin-Keang-foo, the fleet proceeded towards Nankin, which was about 40 miles distant, and arrived on the 6th of August, when preparations were immediately made for an attack on the city. A strong force, under the command of Major-General Lord Saltcun, was landed, and took up their position to the west of the town; and operations were about to be commenced, when a letter was sent off to the plenipotentiary, announcing that a truce, as certain high commissioners, specially delegated by the Emperor, and possessed of full powers to negotiate, were on their way to treat with us. The attack was, consequently, delayed, but the commissioners did not arrive till the 13th. Their names and rank are thus given:—

1. Kee Ying, of the royal family, and commander-in-chief of the Tartar troops at Canton.

2. Eleepoo, lieutenant-general of Shantung, [illegible] Keang-soo.

but degraded for liberating the prisoners [illegible]

3. Gin, a member of two governments [illegible] Keang-soo.

After several visits, and a good deal of discussion between the contracting powers, matters were arranged to their mutual satisfaction; and on the 29th of August the treaty was publicly signed on board her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, by Sir H. Pottinger and the three commissioners. Of this convention the following are the most important articles:

"1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.

"2. China to pay twenty-one millions of dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.

"3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British merchants, consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.

"4. The island of Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors.

"5. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire to be unconditionally released.

"6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor under his imperial sign manual and seal to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under, the British Government or its officers.

"7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both Governments.

"8. On the Emperor's assenting received to this treaty, and the payment of the first instalment, 6,000,000 dollars, her Britannic Majesty's forces to retire from Nankin and the Grand Canal, and the military posts at Chinkiang-foo and Kiahkhiow, but the islands of Chusan and Kolangsoo not to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed."

It appears the Emperor at first objected to throw open the port of Foochow-foo, on the ground that, as this place was within 70 miles of the [illegible] of country where the black teas are grown, the English would take their interest here, instead of at Canton (which is 400 miles off), and consequently the trade of the latter place would be ruined. The plenipotentiary, however, refused to yield the point, and his Majesty was obliged ultimately to give way.

At the time the Sesostris left Nankin the mandarins appeared most anxious for our departure from this neighbourhood, and the 6,000,000 dollars required to be paid ere the expedition would be withdrawn were in the course of collection. Four millions, indeed, had been already tendered, as an instalment, but Sir H. Pottinger refused to receive anything less than the whole sum.

It will be observed that in no one provision of the treaty is there the

slightest allusion to the opium trade—the actual cause of the war; and it is said, that, although the commissioners were very desirous of introducing some article on this point, Sir H. Pottinger refused to admit it, stating that the Chinese must impose restrictions on their own subjects if they wished to prohibit the traffic. Thus, recognised by neither power, the opium trade will henceforth be a system of dangerous but lucrative smuggling; and, doubtless, soon prove the source of fresh jealousies and misunderstandings with the Chinese. We can but regret that the question as to its lawfulness has not been finally set at rest.

Immediately after the signature of the treaty it was despatched to the Emperor for ratification, and, on its return, which was expected in about ten days, Major Malcolm was to convey it to England, viâ Suez, by the Hon Company's steamer Auckland.

At the time of the settlement of differences sickness had begun to appear extensively among the men both of the land and sea. Upwards of 100 belonging to the 98th Regiment had died

When the first instalment of the twenty-one millions of dollars is paid the troops return to Chusan. There are at present off Nankin her Majesty's ships Cornwallis, Blonde, Modeste, Childers, Clio, and Algerine; her Majesty's steamers Vixen and Driver; and the East India Company's steamers Auckland, Queen, Pluto, Phlegethon, and Medusa, which vessels retain their position until payment of the instalment.

The Tenasserim steamer was despatched to Calcutta with the tidings of peace and arrived safely on the 4th ult.

Her Majesty's ships Endymion, Calliope, and Dido, and the East India Company's steamer Pemerang, are stationed off the Great Canal. The steamer Nemesis was to proceed to Formosa to obtain the release of the captured crews of the Anne and Nerbudda.

At Hong-Kong there remain her Majesty's ships Blenheim, Wolverine, and Warspite, and the East India Company's steamers Memnon and Hooghly.

(From the *Bengal Hurkaru*, Oct. 4.)

The Honourable Company's steam-frigate Sesostris, Commander H. A. Ormsby, came in late last night, bringing the gratifying intelligence that the war in China is at an end. She is on her way to Bombay with the despatches of his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, who signed a treaty of peace between Great Britain and China on the 29th ult., on board her Majesty's ship Cornwallis.

The Sesostris left Nankin on the 31st August, and Hong-Kong on the 10th Sept. She has on board Commander Richards, R.N.; and Captain Whitingham, A.D.C., charged with despatches for England; Captain Murray, 18th Regiment, and Lieutenant Roberts, I.N., also came in her. The Sesostris proceeds to Bombay the moment she has got in coals.

The Tenasserim steamer left Nankin with the Sesostris, to convey the tidings of peace to Calcutta, and touched at Amoy: she was to leave Hong-Kong on the 11th; therefore need not be expected before to-morrow.

The following is Sir Henry Pottinger's circular, containing the heads of the treaty, and other intelligence:—

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China, has high satisfaction in promulgating, for the information of her Majesty's subjects in China, the important progress and success of the expedition, since the date of the last circular on the 24th of June.

The expedition was detained, by bad weather and other circumstances, at Woosung until the 6th of July, on which day it advanced up the river Yangtse-kiang, and on the 14th reached a military position built on a range of hi ls commanding the stream, where two small recently-erected batteries, mounting thirteen guns, opened the first fire since leaving Woosung on the leading ships, but were instantly silenced, and the guns, batteries, and military buildings, connected with them, destroyed as soon as men could be put on shore

At this point the main body of the fleet was retarded by adverse winds for nearly a week, during which period some of the ships of war, assisted by the steamers, got up to "Kinshan," or "Golden Island," where the whole armament, amounting to seventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th instant, and anchored abreast of the city of Chin-keang-foo.

A reconnaissance having been obtained the same evening, the troops were disembarked as early as possible the next morning. It was at this time believed that the major ty of the Chinese troops, which had been variously reported at from fifteen hundred to three thousand men, were in a camp, wh ch was visible from hills overhanging the river, at a distance of about three miles.

Against this camp the right brigade moved under Major-General Lord Saltoun. The centre brigade, led by Major-General Bartley, was directed in the first instance to co-operate with the right one, in cutting off the anticipated retreat of the fugitives from the camp in the direction of the city; and the left brigade, headed by Major General Schoedde, landed on the river face of the city, opposite the fleet, where it was instructed to escalade the northern wall; which the centre brigade was likewise appointed to do on the southern side, after it had performed the other duty assigned to it.

As Amoy will be one of the places open for British commerce, and to give our subscribers a better notion of it, we have been permitted to copy three admirable views of the place, drawn by Lieut. R. B. Crawford, R.N., and published by Messrs. Ackermann. We also subjoin the author's description of each:—

The above shows the Druid, Blonde, Modeste, and Bentinck, attacking the batteries on the island of Kolensoo; also the entrance into the harbour of Amoy, and the Hon. Company's steamer Sesostris throwing shells into the city; also points out the position taken by her Majesty's troops upon the heights above the city. A small trading junk is in the foreground.

We have represented the Wellesley, 72, carrying the admiral's flag, the Blenheim, 72, and Pylades, 18, attacking the long granite battery on Amoy Island, of 75 guns; the Hon. Company's steam-frigate Queen, on the left of the drawing, shelling the fleet: fishing boat in the foreground, &c.

And the above exhibits the Columbine and Cruiser, 16-gun sloops, covering the disembarkation of her Majesty's 49th and 18th Regiments, on the point of being landed from the steamers Phlegethon and Nemesis; some of the transports appear in the offing, with a small trading junk in the foreground.

The Chinese troops in the camp did not venture to stand the near approach of our men, but, after firing three or four volleys from their jingalls and matchlocks, took to flight and dispersed all over the country, which was hilly and covered with the jungle. By this time the left brigade had got on shore, when it became obvious that the Tartar garrison intended to defend the city, from the walls of which they opened a heavy and incessant fire of cannon, jingalls, rockets, and matchlocks.

As the left brigade moved from the landing-place, the Auckland (steam-frigate), which had been placed in position for the purpose, threw some shells amongst the enemy on the works with admirable precision, but was obliged to cease firing, owing to the rapid advance of the brigade to the bottom of the wall, which was most gallantly escaladed under a heavy fire from the Tartar troops, who behaved with great spirit, and disputed every inch of the ramparts, availing themselves with great tact of their knowledge of the localities, to gall our, and screen their own, troops

The centre brigade got into the city after some delay in finding a bridge across the Grand Canal, which runs along the western side of Chin-Keang-foo, and separates the walled city from very extensive suburbs) by blowing open one of the gates; but even after the left brigade had received this large reinforcement, besides parties of marines and seamen, who were landed the moment the opposition promised to be so stubborn, the Tartars manfully prolonged the contest for some hours; and it was late in the afternoon before they entirely disappeared, which it is surmised the survivors did, by throwing away their arms and uniform, and either hiding themselves till night enabled them to escape, or else mingling with the other inhabitants.

The city of Chin Keang-foo is rather more than four miles in circumference, the works are in excellent repair, and the parapet, which is so thick and solid that nothing but cannon shot could have made any impression on it, is pierced with narrow embrasures and loopholes, and flanked at a variety of spots with transverse walls.

It has hitherto been impossible to obtain anything like a precise return of the strength of the garrison, but from calculations made with reference to the extent of the works, and the Tartar troops seen on them at the same moment, it is thought there could not have been less than 3000 men. Of these it is said that 40 mandarins, officers, and 1600 men were killed and wounded. The Tartar general commanding-in-chief retired to his house when he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat on his charger till he was burned to death. His private secretary was found the day after the assault hidden in a garden, and on being carried to the spot recognised the half-consumed remains of his master, who was worthy of such a death

It will be readily understood that a brilliant service, of which the preceding detail gives but a very feeble outline, could not be performed without loss on our side; and her Majesty's plenipotentiary is sure that all her Majesty's subjects in China will participate in his feelings of sincere regret at the annexed returns of casualties in killed and wounded in her Majesty's combined forces.

Arrangements are in progress for placing a strong British garrison at Chin Keang-foo (which commands the entrance to the Grand Canal, and is therefore of vast importance), and the remainder of the expedition will shortly move up this majestic river, headed by the admiral's flag-ship Cornwallis, to the neighbourhood of Nankin (which ancient capital of the empire is about forty miles distant, and situated about three miles from Yang tse-Keang, with which it is connected by a variety of canals), it having already been ascertained by actual survey that there is ample depth of water, and no natural impediments.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam-frigate Queen, Yang-tse-Kiang river, at Chin-Keang-foo, this 24th day of July, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

The payment of the money due by the Chinese is, it is stated, to be effected in the following manner:—Immediate payment, 6,000,000; in 1843, 6,000,000; in 1844, 5,000,000; in 1845, 4,000,000.

The following description of the storming and capture of Tcheang Keang, on the 21st, by an eye-witness, will be found interesting:—

"The ladders were planted with magical rapidity, and the grenadier company of the 55th (who were, perfectly speaking, the forlorn hope) commenced their dangerous ascent under cover of a close fire from the rifles, who were stretched on their fronts on the face of the hill, picking off every man who showed himself at the embrasures; from which, however, the enemy kept up a very deadly fire for some minutes, and a good many of our men fell dead and wounded. The first man who reached the top of the wall was Lieutenant Cuddy, of the grenadier company of the 55th. He behaved with matchless gallantry; slowly, but firmly, he climbed the ladder. On reaching the top he waved his sword, and then deliberately seated himself on the wall, and assisted his men over. At this moment the anxiety and interest which was felt by every one for his safety who witnessed his daring conduct was intense. I could scarcely breathe. It was more than miraculous that he was not shot dead, or hurled from the wall: it was like a man jumping into his own coffin. He was severely wounded in the foot by a jingall ball while on the wall, which disabled him for the rest of the day. In about a quarter of an hour the ensign of England and the colours of the 55th were shown from the fleet; but, though the colours were shown, the place was by no means taken. On the contrary, they had the greatest difficulty in driving the enemy from the walls. The Tartars fought with great bravery, made repeated charges on our men with their long spears, and disputed every inch of ground. The British bayonet, however, at length prevailed. The day before the battle it was thought that not more than 1000 or 1200 Tartar soldiers were in the town. It is now believed that there must have been nearer 3000. Well was it for us that our force was superior to this, otherwise we might have been taken by surprise, and no saying what the consequences might have been.

"It is discipline, not courage, that the enemy want. Instances of the most desperate and devoted bravery were common throughout the day; and some of their leaders, in particular, when they found that the day was against them, were observed to spur their horses against our bayonets, and thus court their death.

"I walked through a part of the town next day with an escort. It was almost entirely deserted, at least no further resistance was offered by its now terror-stricken inhabitants. I need not say that the most disgusting sights met the eye at every step. The dead and wounded of the enemy (although most of them had been carried away) were lying about in all directions, no attention whatever being paid to the latter. Already had the houses and shops been broken open, and the most valuable property (as teas, balas of silk, furs, &c.) was scattered about like rubbish. All the houses which were supposed to have any connection with Government or Government officers were either burnt or being burnt. As at other places we have taken from the Chinese, suicides were committed to a fearful extent—men, women, and children were found strangled, or taken out of the wells by dozens. But why dwell on scenes so repulsive?—scenes at which humanity should blush; but which are the too frequent and unavoidable concomitants of war!

"One mandarin, besides a good many persons of lower rank, are on board the flag-ship.

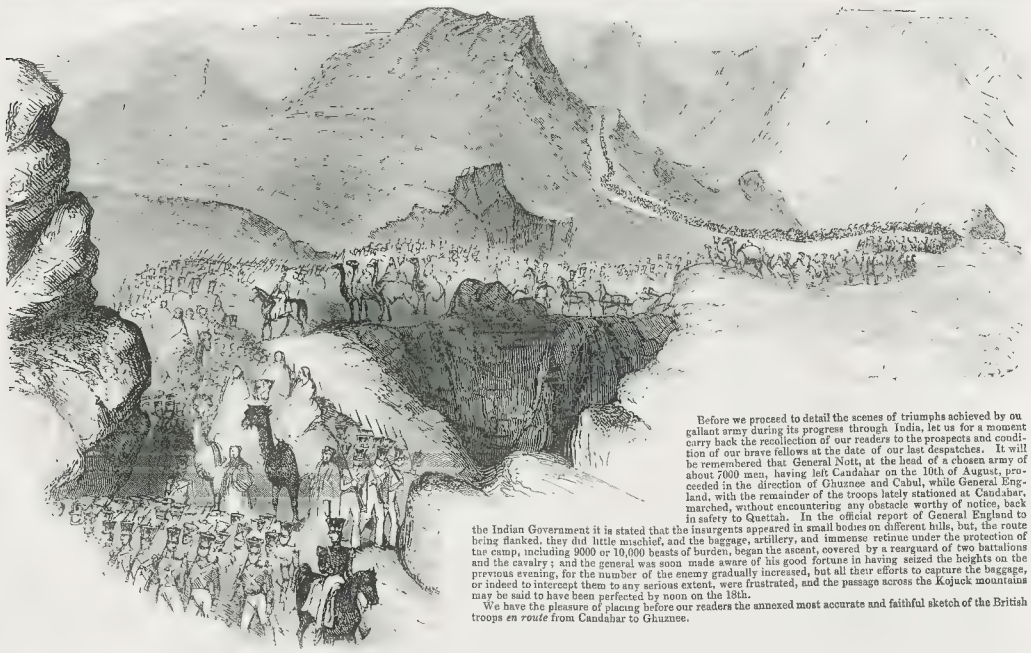
"The natives are very kind to us, and have been so all along. They occasionally bring us presents of vegetables, &c. Their vegetables are very fine. They have excellent brinjals, French beans, celery, cucumbers, &c., for these they won't take payment, unless it be a bit of paper with 'British protection' written upon it, which they are all very glad to get.

"A great many cases of *coup-de-soleil* occurred during the day of battle. The heat was great, though nothing to what it is in some parts of India. Colonel Driver, of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, and Major Unacke, of the Royal Marines, died from this cause; but the 98th suffered most, having lost about twenty men: this was probably owing to their having been on board ship on salt provisions for seven months, and to their being fresh from England.

"The country on the western bank of the river is in some parts picturesque and beautiful; that on the eastern bank is a dead flat, and, as it is marshy, I fear we shall have a good deal of fever. Should we winter at Nankin, as is expected, we are in hopes of being able to establish a bazaar, and to have an abundant supply of fresh provisions: they have very fine poultry."

HONG-KONG.—(From the *Friend of China*, Sept. 1.)—Among the troops stationed at Chekehu, on the other side of the island, much sickness has prevailed during the past few weeks, and several have died. We regret to have to announce the death of Ensign De Quincy, belonging to the Chekehu detachment, her Majesty's 18th Regiment. Ensign De Quincy was the son of the author of that singular and celebrated work entitled the "Confessions of an English Opium eater." We omitted to mention the lamented demise of Dr. Brace, also of the 26th Regiment, which took place a week or two ago, at the Western Barracks, on this side of the island.

GROUP OF ASIATIC ARMS.



SKETCH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS EN ROUTE FROM CANDAHAR TO GHUZNEE.

Before we proceed to detail the scenes of triumphs achieved by our gallant army during its progress through India, let us for a moment carry back the recollection of our readers to the prospects and condition of our brave fellows at the date of our last despatches. It will be remembered that General Nott, at the head of a chosen army of about 7000 men, having left Candahar on the 10th of August, proceeded in the direction of Ghuznee and Cabul, while General England, with the remainder of the troops lately stationed at Candahar, marched, without encountering any obstacle worthy of notice, back in safety to Quettah. In the official report of General England to the Indian Government it is stated that the insurgents appeared in small bodies on different hills, but, the route being flanked, they did little mischief, and the baggage, artillery, and immense retinue under the protection of the camp, including 9000 or 10,000 beasts of burden, began the ascent, covered by a rearguard of two battalions and the cavalry; and the general was soon made aware of his good fortune in having seized the heights on the previous evening, for the number of the enemy gradually increased, but all their efforts to capture the baggage, or indeed to intercept them to any serious extent, were frustrated, and the passage across the Kojuck mountains may be said to have been perfected by noon on the 18th.

We have the pleasure of placing before our readers the annexed most accurate and faithful sketch of the British troops *en route* from Candahar to Ghuznee.

INDIA.

The report of General Nott's victory over Shumshoodeen Khan, in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee, which was current at the date of our last advices, has turned out correct. The engagement took place on the 30th August, at a place about 38 miles from the city, and was a gallant and well-contested fight.

Two days previously a body of the enemy had attacked the rearguard of our force, but were defeated and dispersed by a detachment of cavalry under Captain Christie, and about 50 of their number cut up.

Nothing daunted by this trifling reverse, Shumshoodeen moved out with nearly the whole of his army, amounting to not less than 12,000 men, and arrived in the neighbourhood of the British camp about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th.

"I moved out," says General Nott, "with one half of my force; the enemy advanced in the most bold and gallant manner, each division cheering as they came into position, their left being upon a hill of some elevation, their centre and right along a low ridge until their flank rested on a fort filled with men; they opened a fire of small arms, supported by two six-pounder horse artillery guns, which were admirably served; our columns advanced upon the different points with great regularity and steadiness, and, after a short and spirited contest, completely defeated the enemy, capturing their guns, tents, ammunition, &c., and dispersing them in every direction. One hour's more daylight would have enabled me to destroy the whole of their infantry. Shumshoodeen fled in the direction of Ghuznee, accompanied by about 30 horsemen."

In the above action, and the engagement on the preceding day, our casualties amounted to 104 killed and wounded. The following are the names of the officers included in this list:

KILLED.—Capt. Burr, 3d Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry; Brevet Capt. G. O. Reeves, same regiment.

WOUNDED.—Brevet Capt. G. O. S. Ravenscroft, same regiment; Lieut. T. A. Mackenzie, do.; Lieut. Meason, H.M. 40th Regt. of Foot; Lieut. A. B. Chamberlain, Christie's Horse.

On the 1st September General Nott advanced from Gonine (where the battle took place), and continued his march to Ghuznee. He arrived on the 5th, and invested the city, which was strongly garrisoned, while the hills to the north-eastward swarmed with soldiery. These heights were the first object of attack, and, after considerable opposition, they were effectually cleared. Preparations were then made for an attack on the fortress, but, before our batteries could be opened, the enemy abandoned it, and left us once more complete masters of Ghuznee. Our flags were then hoisted in triumph on the fortress.

The loss sustained by our troops amounted to no more than three killed and 43 wounded.

Ghuznee is now a desolate heap of ruins. Its splendid citadel and other formidable works and defences have been razed to the ground. The 27th Native Infantry, which had been cooped up here from 1st December to 1st March, when they surrendered, were at one time believed to have been slaughtered. Their European officers had, just before General Nott's advance, been transferred to Cabul; and 327 of the Sepoys, said to have been sold to slavery, and constituting about three parts of the whole that were missing, were recovered. These were formerly said to have been put to death with terrible torture; one reason of our advance being to avenge their slaughter!

The information is, so far as it extends, perfectly authentic; but is in the last degree meagre and fragmentary—the official despatches being characterised by anything but copiousness or lucidity.

The force was to leave about the 9th or 10th September, and would join General Pollock at Cabul on the 17th or 18th.

General Pollock reached Shorkah in one march, and left on the 8th September in progress to Jugdulluck. On reaching the hills which command the road, through the pass, the enemy were found strongly posted, and in considerable numbers.

The following is General Pollock's own description of this important engagement:—

"The enemy were assembled in bodies apparently under different chieftains, each having a distinguishing standard.

"The hills they occupied formed an amphitheatre inclining towards the left of the road on which the troops were halted while the guns opened, and the enemy were thus enabled on this point to fire into the column, a deep ravine preventing any contact with them. The practice of the guns was excellent, yet the enemy appeared so determined on making a stand, that the bursting of the shells among them on the right hill, which was of a conical shape and difficult ascent, had not the effect of making them relinquish it, or of slackening their fire, which now became heavy from all parts of their position, causing several casualties.

"It is with the deepest feelings of regret I have to deplore the loss of Captain Nugent, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, who was shot here, and died almost immediately. I had lately received the most important and valuable assistance from him; the service has lost a promising officer, and the department to which he belonged a most efficient member.

"As the guns appeared to have little effect in forcing the enemy to quit the heights, I resolved upon attacking them; for this purpose Captain Broadfoot was detached to the extreme left of the enemy's position, and his sappers commenced ascending a steep hill, on the top of which the enemy were entrenched in a sungan. Her Majesty's 9th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, were directed to cross a deep ravine and assault the hills on the opposite side, where the enemy held a ruined fort, and were, with their chiefs and cavalry, in considerable numbers. Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, led by Captain Wilkinson, commanding the regiment, attacked the hill which may be considered the key of the position. The 9th, accompanied by two companies of the 35th N.I., under Lieutenants [illegible] Trench; and the 13th by 130 men of the 26th, led by Captain Gahan (Major Huish, who, although present in the field, was prevented by his wound, received at Mamoo Kheil, from assuming the command), rushed up the height simultaneously, and the animated and enthusiastic cheer they gave seemed to strike a panic into the enemy, for they dared not wait the collision, but fled down the hills, and were enabled to escape chastisement by the nature of the ground, which was so well calculated to favour their retreat. At this moment Major Lockwood, with her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, galloped up, and very nearly succeeded in overtaking the enemy's cavalry, but I am sorry to say they also effected their safety by flight.

"Captain Broadfoot had completely succeeded in the attack he made, and the enemy were dispersed in every direction, a large body of them retiring to the summit of a high mountain. On this apparently inaccessible height they planted their standards, and showed every demonstration of maintaining it. As the achievements of the day would have been incomplete were they suffered to remain, I decided upon dislodging them. The troops named in the margin (viz., her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, one company 26th Native Infantry, one ditto 35th Light Infantry, 5th company Sappers under Lieut. Becher, and Broadfoot's Sappers) advanced under cover of Captain Abbott's guns, and those of Captain Backhouse's mountain train. Seldom have soldiers had a more arduous task to perform, and never was an undertaking of the kind surpassed in execution; these lofty heights were assaulted in two columns, led by Captains Wilkinson and Broadfoot; the discomfited Ghilzies, not relishing an encounter, betook themselves to flight, carrying away their standards, and leaving our troops in quiet possession of their last and least assailable stronghold."

In this action several of the most influential Affghan chiefs were engaged; and the total amount of the force brought forward to oppose us is estimated by General Pollock at from 4000 to 5000 men. Our loss was rather heavy. Captain Nugent, the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, being killed, and Major-General Sale slightly wounded; and 62 men killed and wounded.

General Pollock proceeded onwards, and does not appear to have encountered any further opposition until his arrival, on the 13th of September, in the Tezeen Valley, where an army of 16,000 men, commanded by Mahomed Akbkar Khan in person, was assembled to meet him. The following account of this brilliant affair is from a private letter, the authenticity of which may be relied on:—

"During the 12th, at Tezeen, the enemy twice appeared to be collecting in greater force than before, and on the afternoon, when one of our outposts was running to camp, they followed up and became so daring that I was obliged to order out the 9th. They went to work beautifully; soon drove the fellows up the hills, and followed, which the enemy did not expect, and the 9th, running upon them unawares, fixed bayonets; but the fellows ran down the hill. The 9th fired upon them, and killed about 20, who rolled to the bottom; others were killed by individuals, as one by Elmhirst, of the 9th. It became dark, and the party returned, and we all thought they would be quite satisfied and leave us alone; but not so, they were a little stronger than we thought. About eight P.M. they commenced attacking our picquets, and I hardly slept a wink, for they were firing all night; and in the morning we had to go through the Tezeen Pass. I had taken every precaution. Very soon after we entered it firing commenced. I left two squadrons of dragoons and two guns at the mouth of the pass to fall upon the enemy if they made any attempt, which they did; and the dragoons and other cavalry paid them off their old scores, killing a number. I was with the advance. Every place appeared covered with the enemy: in front they had also a number of horse, and they fought really well, actually coming up to the Europeans' bayonets. I then suspected Akhbar Khan must be present, and so it turned out. He had with him Mahomed Shah Khan and Aumunoola, with many other chiefs. The amount of his whole force was 16,000 men (he said 20,000), and among them were his best Jezailchees. We hunted them from post to post, as we did in the Khyber, and retained possession of the heights. We at length got complete possession of the pass. We reached the Haft Kotul, when Lieut. Cunningham, of the Sappers, pushed on, and captured a 24-pounder howitzer, but they had taken away the bullocks. I then heard they had

PLANTING THE BRITISH COLOURS ON THE BALLA HISSAR.

carried off another gun not far ahead. I despatched a squadron of dragoons, and two Hon. Artillery guns, after the gun in advance; and, after a gallop of two miles, they came up with it and the bullocks for both guns, and again cut up a great number of the enemy. They (the dragoons) continued the pursuit; and, on another plain, overtook more of the enemy, and cut up about twenty. Altogether the enemy must have lost several hundreds. They stood well, as if they knew it was Akbbar's last stake; and, though it was performed by my army, it was a very brilliant thing. The enemy did not get a particle of baggage."

Our loss was 32 killed and 130 wounded. The names of Capt. Lushington, of her Majesty's 9th; Captain Geils, of the 60th N.I.; Lieut. Norman, 35th Light Infantry; and Lieut. Montgomery, of the 60th N.I., are among the list of the latter. Akbbar Khan fled in the direction of Bameean.

On the day following the engagement the General advanced to Boodkhak; on the next he encamped on the race-course at Cabul; and the 16th witnessed his triumphant entry into the citadel, and the planting of our colours on Balla Hissar

The city was nuh deserted. The prisoners who had been left there on the removal of their companions to Bameean were restored to us by the Kuzzilbashes. They consisted of Mrs. Trevor and eight children, Captain and Mrs. Anderson and three children, Captain Troup, and Dr. Campbell. It would appear that the captives who were taken to Bameean are not now in the custody of Mahomed Akbbar, as the defeat of the latter confirms them. Pollock appeared to entertain a confident expectation of obtaining their release in eight or ten days; while Captain Bygrave, who had been carried off by the Shrdar, was thought likely to be recovered at present. Lieut. Sir Richmond Shakspear had proceeded in search of them, at the head of 700 Kuzzilbashes.

The arrival of General Nott was daily looked for; and on the junction of the two armies it is said they would return to India with as little delay as possible. There seems no probability of our re-occupying Cabul; as soon as the prisoners are all recovered we shall not delay to retire, after completing the work of retribution by the destruction of the city.

A great deal of discussion has at different times arisen on the subject of the national character of the Affghans; the present retirement of Sepoys praises on the treacherous assassins of Cabul, and vehemently proclaiming their patriotism—their valour—and their kindness to the captives; while other writers repudiated the pretensions so discreditable, pointed our enemies in their true colours, and denounced with honest indignation their abominable crimes. The correctness of these latter views has been proved on numberless occasions; and we have now yet stronger and more fearful confirmation of their truth in the fact, that the whole of the Sepoys of the 37th N.I., who were released at Ghuznee, had been reduced to slavery by the Affghans!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our accounts from Scinde are not of much importance, relating chiefly to the movements of General England's force, now on its return to India, one detachment of which, under Major Reid, left Quettah on the 10th and reached Dadur on the 19th September, while the second division Scoudi proceed through the Bolan Pass on the 21st. The country is described as perfectly tranquil. Cholera prevails to a great extent among the troops at Kurachee.

Boondelkund is still in rather a disturbed state; but no fresh collision of any importance appears to have occurred with the rebels.

The most interesting item of the intelligence from Simla is, that Lord Ellenborough has ordered the construction of the great Doab Canal, which was suspended on his arrival, to be immediately proceeded with. Two lacs of rupees (£30,000) per annum have been set apart for this work.

Lieut.-Colonel Low has resigned the Residency of Lucknow, and Major-General Nott, the new "hero of Ghuznee," has been appointed by the Governor-General to succeed to this lucrative office.

Major General Pollock, who may as appropriately be designated the "hero of Cabul," has been appointed to the general staff of the army, in succession to the late Major-General Penny.

Colonel Palmer, it seems, is not dead, but was taken to Cabul, and thence, with the other prisoners, to Bameean. The story of his having been tortured, while in Ghuznee, has been confirmed by the Sepoys.

The sandal-wood gates of Mahomed's mausoleum have been carried off from Ghuznee to General Nott, at the express desire of Lord Ellenborough.

We have nothing of importance from Bombay since the announcement of the arrival of the Marquis of Tweedsale, and his assumption of the government, and the departure of his predecessor.

Our Bombay local news is unimportant. The burning of the ship Monarch, on the 29th September, by the Lascars (as it is believed) on board of her, is the chief item. The suspected parties have been lodged in gaol. The vessel was bound from Bombay to Calcutta.

POSTSCRIPT.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions the receipt of letters from Kurnaul, to the effect that a communication had been received there intimating the recovery of the whole of the prisoners excepting Captain Bygrave. This report does not seem to be worthy of implicit credit.

It was said a force would be despatched for the prisoners, in addition to the Kuzzilbashes sent off instantly on Gen. Pollock's arrival at Cabul.

A letter from Cabul, dated the 16th of September, says, "General Nott had arrived, and formed his camp about five miles from ours (General Pollock's) in the Ghuznee road. He sent Colonel and Major Thewardin, the political employé, with despatches, and respects to General Pollock, and on the following morning (17th) General Nott's force will move opposite to Cabul."

All is quiet at Jellalabad and Candahar, but robberies are frequent in the neighbourhood of the Khybar Pass.

The following extract from a Jellalabad letter of the 30th September will be perused with melancholy interest:

"On Sunday last seven officers and about twelve artillerymen, with some of Thomas's Khyburees, went as far as the hill, three miles on the other side of Gundamuck, where it is said the 54th, and some of the Artillery and 5th Cavalry, made their last stand, for the purpose of burying the bodies exposed to public gaze. They buried (within a square made of stones) 103 bodies, and covered them over with stones. On Sunday morning another party was sent out, who found and buried 70 men, so that 272 skeletons have at length been lodged in their earthly tenement."

Calcutta journals have been received to the 8th inst. The Tenasserim steamer arrived on the 4th from China, with intelligence of the settlement of our differences with the Celestial empire.

The *Englishman* of the 4th says, "We are happy to inform our *Hurkuru* contemporary that Lord Ellenborough has determined on hanging Akbbar Khan on bringing home to him the murder of Sir William M'Naghten!"

Ceylon papers to the 30th of September, and Madras to the 8th of October, have come to hand, but contain nothing of importance.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM GENERALS POLLOCK AND NOTT.

Head-quarters, Simla, 21st Sept., 1842. Political Department.

The governor-general has this day received the reports of three victories obtained, on the 30th of August, over 12,000 Affghans, 38 miles south-west of Ghuznee; on the 8th of September, by Major-General Pollock, over the troops of Mahomed Akbbar Khan and Ghilzie chiefs at Jugdulluck; and on the 16th of June, by the expedition on the coast of China, within the mouth of the river Yang tse Keang, at the city of Woosung.

In this last operation, and those immediately preceding it, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker and Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough took 364 guns from the Chinese.

On the 3d of September Major-General Nott had advanced to Nanee, a short march off Ghuznee.

On the 9th of September Major-General Pollock had advanced to Kutta Sung, and had encamped on the race-ground.

Formed as the troops under Major General Nott have mostly been by four years of constant service, and habituated as they have been to victory under their able commander, the governor-general had anticipated their success against any force which could be brought against them. It is to the governor-general a subject of sincere satisfaction that the events of the campaign should have opened a new career field to that brave army on which it may make manifest to the world the high qualities he has so long known it to possess.

Major-General Pollock has, through the prudence of his arrangements, and the correctness of the movements directed by him, had the gratification of affording to his troops the opportunity of proving their superiority to the Affghans on the very scene of the late disaster on the retreat from Cabul; and Major-General Sir R. Sale, at the head of the garrison of Jellalabad, worthily supported by the reinforcements from India, has had the glory of leading the army on its triumphant return to the capital of Affghanistan.

The governor-general regards with the highest admiration the noble ardour which has in these several operations been manifested, equally by the officers and soldiers of both nations and of all arms. He sees, in the successes already obtained, the certain promise of other more decisive victories calculated to impress upon all the enemies of the British Government a conviction of the futility of resistance to the force under his direction, and tending, under the continued favour of Providence, to effect the first object of his desire, the restoration of peace to Asia.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. Simla, Sept. 30, 1842.

The governor-general announces to the army and to the people of India the occupation of Ghuznee by Major-General Nott, on the 6th of September, and its entire destruction by the Candahar division of the army. Major-General Nott had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee, 337 Sepoys of the 27th Bengal N.I. from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans.

The governor-general likewise announces the complete defeat of Mahomed Akbbar Khan, at the head of 16,000 men, at Tezeen, on the 13th of September, by Major-General Pollock, and the occupation of Cabul by the troops under that general on the 16th of September. The British flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Bala Hissar

Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have advanced the glory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms.

The report of Major-General Pollock leads the governor-general to expect that long before this day all the British prisoners taken by the Affghans will have been brought into the general's camp; those who had been left near Cabul were already at liberty.

The governor-general, in the name of the Government and of all the people of India, offers to Major-General Pollock and Major-General Nott, and all the officers and troops under their respective commands, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments of the important services they have performed.

The governor-general has derived much satisfaction from the report made by General Pollock of the admirable conduct of the troops of his highness the Maharajah shere Sing, acting in co-operation with the British army. The governor-general rejoices in this new proof of the cordial good understanding which prevails between the British Government and that of Lahore.

On the 14th Major-General Pollock advanced to Boodkhak; on the 15th he encamped on the race-course at Cabul; and on the 16th he took possession of the Balla Hissar, planting our standard on the citadel walls.

Sir R. Shakspear, with 700 Kuzzilbashes, had proceeded to Bameean in search of the prisoners.

The governor-general directs that the recent successes obtained by the armies in Affghanistan be fully made known to all the troops, at all the stations of the army, and that at all those stations a salute of 21 guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar salute for the capture of Cabul.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

The subjoined official document will be perused by the British public with the liveliest gratification. It announces the liberation of Lady Sale, and her companions in captivity, who are at length, after a cruel separation, restored to their friends:—

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY OF THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1842.

(Head quarters, Simla, Oct. 5, 1842.

Since the public notification of the 30th ult. the governor general has received the gratifying intelligence of the safety of all the European prisoners but one, in the following extract from a communication from Major-General Pollock, C.B., dated the 21st ult.

Extract from a letter to the governor-general from Major-General Pollock, C.B., dated Jung Jehal, Sept. 21, 1842:—

"My Lord,—It gives me great gratification to be enabled to state that the whole of the European prisoners are now quite free from the hands of Mohomed Akbbar, except Captain Bygrave. I will make my official report on the subject whenever they reach my camp, which no doubt will be to-morrow. I sent a lightly-equipped force under Sir R. Sale to meet them, and the whole of the party is with him, with the following exceptions, who have already reached my camp:—

"Major Pottinger and Captain Johnson, arrived this morning; Mrs. Trevor and eight children; Captain and Mrs. Anderson and three children; Captain Troup and Dr. Campbell; one European woman and four privates."

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 27. Advent Sunday.
MONDAY, 28. Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.
TUESDAY, 29th. Polish Revolution, 1834.
WEDNESDAY, 30th. St. Andrew the Apostle.
THURSDAY, Dec. 1st.—Sun rises 7h. 56m.
FRIDAY, 2d.—Napoleon crowned, 1804.
SATURDAY, 3d.—Sun sets 4h. 2m.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The press issues which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW—to reflect, as it were, a stellar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artists and advisers reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

and to this important omission was added a suggestion that a much finer field of view may not unjustly be called "Panoramic"—was presentable from another point eminence of London, which is, however, required official authority to obtain access to the

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his successors, who thus confirm the Colosseum right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its proportionate dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or south view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which are strewed from either bank of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which mark the river's course from the Surrey distance to the gazer's eye, until they are closed with, and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn enormous grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine passage of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as it were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fort-like Tower, and "and all and above all, the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture, that they are not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gazer upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and mansions of our nobility; wends in the finest manner in the world, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and the superb gathering of aristocratic clubs; and, in a word, concentrates within its focus all the palatial magnificence of wealth in contrast with the stir, and cold grandeur of its commercial aspect; endless wealth-accumulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness might startle kings.

Such are the two sections of the DESIRABLE PROSPECTUS which we are about to present in all good-will to our readers, and now the only other points to be noted with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

ITS UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its perfection we are indebted to the light of the sun

M. Claudet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a *Daguerreotype apparatus*, whereby we have obtained a series of views—but not mere "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

NOTICE.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT will be ready on New Year's Eve, when all persons will be entitled to receive it who have subscribed for six months from the commencement of the paper, or for six months previous to the publication of the print, or who pay a six months' subscription in advance from the time of the issue of the plate. This is the definite and determined answer to all correspondents who have addressed us on the subject, and is a general guide to the public at large. The engraving is upon so grand and magnificent a scale, that it cannot be finished and delivered in sufficient number printed before the time appointed for publication. Our subscribers have already so increased that the time requisite for printing becomes most important, and any delay that has arisen is attributable only to the necessity for such careful and deliberate arrangement as will make disappointment next to impossible.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*John Ingram.*"—*Yes.*

"*S.,*" *Plymouth, is entitled to it. But really we wish our correspondents on the subject of the Colosseum Print would take the trouble to refer to the engraving in the number of the paper.*

"*W. R.,*" *Dunstan.—It shall appear in our next.*

The writer from Kingsland-road about the "high chimney," should consult a professional man.

"*T. B.*"—*The postman will do.*

We have no room for the suggestion of "An early Subscriber."

"*C. Conolly,*" *Newsman, Brighton.—Certainly, if they have taken it for six months, or subscribe to you to do so. Ditto to his newsmake of Dublin.*

"*An old Man-of-War's Man.*"—*His letter is very creditable. No doubt the impositions of retail bakers are in many cases intolerable, and in none worse than in that which he describes. We promise him to keep an eye generally upon their tricks of trade which affect the pittance of the poor.*

"*H. F.,*" *Melksham.—Yes, to both questions. The subscription is thirteen shillings.*

"*G. H. Johnson,*" *Southampton. -We fear we cannot yet make the suggestion available.*

"*Ellhistone.*"—*The novel will certainly appear. To both the other queries—Yes.*

"*Scopas.*"—*We have not the drawing.*

A correspondent sends us the following—"Shot by Mr. John Lucas of Redmond Park, on the 14th of November, a large brown eagle, measuring nine feet from the tip of one wing to the other."

"*W. Johnson.*"—*Apply in the first instance to the school for the official forms and information, which the secretary will doubtless supply. Then get a list of go erners or directors, and see what personal influence you or your friends may have with any of them; or, if the merits of your case are strong enough in themselves, forward an authenticated statement and application. We believe the children are admitted by election; if so, canvas the electors with industry and spirit whenever a vacancy occurs. A certain amount of subscription will perhaps make a governor or give a presentation.*

"*Isaac Williams,*" *Aberavon.—The Portrait will shortly appear.*

"*Clericus.*"—*Thanks for his letter and hint*

"*Sexagenarian.*"—*This correspondent, in noticing our recent leader on post-office robberies, complains that the appointments are too ill-judged, facile, or corrupt; and the servants (particularly in the higher walks) too ill-paid, for situations of great responsibility and trust. He agrees with us in the main for the evil we denounced, and courts further discussion of the question of post office reform, which we do not intend to let sleep. We cannot find room for his letter.*

"*Jack Quid*" *had better purchase them in parts, and send the volume to the binder. Our own volume, bound with title and index, will be purchasable for a guinea at the end of the year.*

"*X. D.*"—*The subject is altogether too unpure for us to think of touching it in a family paper.*

"*W. J. R.*"—*Too long.*

"*E. H.*"—*There is much sense in our correspondent's suggestion; but the public demand rapidity.*

"*J. Meredith,*" *Leamington.—No. We cannot receive back old sets, it would be tantamount to doubling our impression; but our correspondent can get them bound himself, and can procure from us the title-pages and index.*

"*W. H. P.,*" *Lynn.—Yes. When back numbers are exhausted we reprint*

"*Jas. B.,*" *Halifax.—All that our correspondent has suggested will speedily appear.*

Principal and Agent. "*N. Y. Z.*"—*We cannot, as a rule, undertake to answer legal questions.*

"*A. J. Palmer.*"—*A letter referred to our publisher.*

"*W. Strong.*"—*The offer is declined, with thanks.*

"*Stephen.*"—*We may avail ourselves of the sketches, and are always grateful for this sort of correspondence.*

"*R. T.*"—*We cannot borrow from another journal, but may give specimens of our own*

"*J. K. A.*"—*Received, with thanks*

"*J. C.*"—*Advertise in the Times and Shipping Gazette.*

"*J. as bonne cause.*" *Letitia Elizabeth Landon.*

"*H. B. Gardiner*"—*Declined.*

"*T. Peacock.*"—*Let our fair correspondent try the experiment.*

"*Expectant.*" *Yes. His other suggestions shall be noticed.*

"*L. W. R.*" *will doubtless have it without purchase.*

"*B. T.*"—*We should be most glad to avail ourselves of our correspondent's kind offer.*

"*J. E. P.*"—*No; six months.*

"*J. Q.*" *Downpatrick.*—*Yes.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Dear.—We really cannot afford the space, much as we wish to oblige all our friends.*

"*Edward Lee.*"—*Declined.*

"*H. A. O.*"—*We are really very much indebted to this talented and considerate correspondent for the trouble she has taken. Her services in the sketching department particularly, would be highly available, and, in the present instance, if we return her designs with thanks, instead of engraving them, it is only because their being so numerous, elaborates their subject beyond the interest which the public would take in them. They are prettily executed, and make us desirous of obtaining more; but are drawing to each subject, with the many claims upon our space, is all that we could entertain. Again we repeat our obligations.*

We shall present our readers next week with several beautiful views in India—scenes that recent events will make long memorable in the annals of our country.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1842.

Our copious detail of Indian intelligence, our Paris correspondence, and numerous unforeseen claims upon the space of our journal by the news and illustrations of the week, have left us little room for general comment upon domestic affairs. The Affghan victories have filled our English world with joy, and the Chinese peace, while it has raised the funds, and poured a flood of speculation into the heart of the trading community, has awakened also other pleasant glimpses of hope among the people—that the speedy abolition of their annoying income-tax may not be long in resulting from the termination of our wars! Those who argued for it upon the principle of its being a war-impost, have now no ground under their feet, and therefore it is presumed that they will fall away from their advocacy. Moreover, the many millions of tributary dollars from abroad are eyed with a belief in the diminution of taxes at home; and there is a pleasant sort of content beaming upon the countenance of society which, we hope, may never die of disappointment and chagrin. We shall have more to say about this when we have all the bearings of the subject into consideration, but, in the meanwhile, yield up our English comment to the amusing diatribes and discoveries of the French. Our Gallic neighbours are quite dumfounded—they are in a fret of jealous passion at the new condition of our Indian affairs. And their notions of free trade, and a participation in the benefits which Great Britain has secured to herself from China, are novel and disinterested in a peculiar degree. These French have odd ideas of commercial transactions, and even their integrity will stand for little, if we regard the abandonment of the recent treaty which their minister had accepted with such definitive grace. They are far from understanding the principles of pure political morality, and they are determined, no matter at what cost to their own interests, that Englishmen shall buy their wine and brandy.

From France and England we should be almost tempted, by a recent melancholy occurrence in the county of Cork, to turn to ever-agitated Ireland. We allude to an unhappy affray at Skibbreen, between the populace and the police, arising out of the collection of the poor-law rates. There was, we fear, needless bloodshed here. The police fired by a magistrate's order, and two deaths were the consequence; and, it is only because a sense of justice tempts us to await the result of a coroner's inquest, that we refrain from making such observations on the affair as its distressing character seems loudly to demand. We shall speak out when the law has taken its course.

We have, however, no restraint or compunction similar to this to deter us from pointing the attention of our readers to two cases of domestic tyranny, such as we never willingly overlook, but which appear in our weekly records of magisterial law. The first is described by a paragraph in a Worcester paper:—

"A servant girl, named Mary Morgan, was recently brought before the Cheltenham magistrates for running away from service. She had been hired at Cheltenham for a year certain on the 17th of October, and went away two days after. Her excuse was that she did not like the ways of the house. Mrs. Wood and the magistrate's clerk. After some coyness she said, "because I had to go through the man's bedroom to my room!" The magistrate replied, "this is a common thing in farm houses;" and the girl was sent to Northleach gaol for fourteen days!

First, it is proper to say that the girl should not have deserted her place without due complaint and notice, and an endeavour to procure a change in the locality of her sleeping apart-

ment; but, secondly, if her plea was a true one, if, as a young girl, she had felt either alarmed or annoyed at the very improper alternative of having to pass to her chamber "through a man's bed-room," then, indeed, was the feeling not only prudent and commendable, but the injustice was monstrous that could sentence her to imprisonment for the exercise of womanly delicacy, and the observation heartless that could imply an approval of a custom, which, if "common in farm-houses," can only disgrace them, and is certainly revolting to a well-regulated mind. At all events, even those who may sneer down maiden modesty into prudery, will still labour in vain to excuse the tyranny which sends young innocence to a prison to expiate what was never an offence, and perhaps be hardened into the immorality which a magistrate has punished her for being loath to learn. The other case does not involve the conduct of a magistrate except in a creditable sense, although it reflects the utmost blame upon some of the subordinate administrators of the infamous dietary and workhouse system of the Poor-law Bill. It resulted in the dismissal by Mr. Henry, at the Lambeth-street Police-office, of four men, named John Brown, Thomas Smith, John Smith, and John Allen, charged with refusing to perform the task-work allotted to them by the guardians under the Poor-law of the Whitechapel union for food and lodging supplied to them. The case exhibited, as against the relieving (!) officer, evidence, for a brief period, of combined cruelty and starvation, and the magistrate dismissed it with such indignant reproaches as we hope may lead to another dismissal yet, that of the ill-judging and inhuman functionary, whose little brief authority thought to sting poverty into endurance of more than its natural bitterness, and to insult affliction with a fresh accumulation of pain. Shame on laws that thus admit humanity to be scandalously outraged in a civilized country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A Privy Council has been summoned for Monday next.

The commissioners appointed to investigate into the circumstances attending the late robberies at the Custom-house held their first meeting on Monday last, at Gwydir House, Whitehall. The commissioners are, Lord Granville Somerset, Chairman, Mr. Pringle, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. B. Baring, and Mr. Gaskell. Mr. Courtney is the secretary. The proceedings were strictly private, none being admitted except those summoned by the commissioners to attend.

The will of the late John Holmes, Esq., who for many years held the office of High Bailiff for the borough of Southwark, has been proved by the executor in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Doctors' Commons. The personal property has been sworn under £10,000, which is principally left amongst his family.

Official despatches were received at the Foreign-office and at the Board of Control on Wednesday morning from the Governor-General of India and Sir Henry Pottinger, which we understand fully confirm all the glorious intelligence relating to the treaty of peace with China, and the end of the war in Afghanistan.

Lord Stanley, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, and Dr. Nicholl, Judge Advocate-General, had long interviews with Sir James Graham at the Home-office on Wednesday.

The Lord Mayor has received a requisition from the members of the Common Council to convene an early meeting of the Court, to consider the question of the abolition of the corn-duties.

Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, and Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, transacted business at the Foreign-office.

By the Oriental, which arrived at Malta late at night on the 12th inst., we learn that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has resigned.

The following gentlemen were, on Tuesday last, called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, viz.:—Thomas Fenwick, Esq., H. John Hodgson, Esq., Francis Thomas Allen, Esq., Thomas Clifton Paris, Esq., Joseph Trounsell Gilbert, Esq., and Jacob Waley, Esq.

The following gentlemen were on Thursday last called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, viz.:—William Pitt Manson, Esq., Zachary Mudge, Esq., Lucius Henry Fitzgerald, Esq., Thos. Fassett Kent, Esq., and John Edward Johnson, Esq.

Twenty-two subordinate officers of customs and two surveyors-general have just been suspended by the commissioners appointed to investigate Custom-house frauds. Several have been dismissed office for allowing tradesmen certain periods to pay Custom-house duties. It has been proved that one officer, with about £160 a year, took a house for his family at Brighton, and used to travel by railway to and from London and Brighton daily.

Robert Malcolm, Esq., whose recent death has caused a vacancy in the office of surgeon to the Surrey county gaol, has bequeathed the sum of £1000, to be paid at the demise of his wife, to the Royal Naval School at Camberwell, to found a scholarship or exhibition, to be entitled the "Malcolm Exhibition." Mr. Malcolm, who was a surgeon in the navy, was one of the council of the Royal Naval School, and was much respected by his colleagues.

A commercial traveller, a few days ago, left behind him, in a carriage on the South Western Railway, a white linen bag, containing 244 sovereigns. On returning to look for it he found it gone. A reward of £50 has since been offered for its recovery.

We are glad to hear that the local commissioners for the City have relaxed the rule laid down by them of requiring persons assessed by two at to the property-tax at more than £150 a year to appeal in those cases where the Government officer is prepared to certify that the parties are entitled to exemption. We hope this will heal the angry feeling manifested in the City at the proceedings of the assessors.

The railroad from London to Ashford will be opened about the 1st of December next, and in the meantime every county south, with the exception of the Dover mails, will be taken off the present line.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Morning.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO RAMSGATE.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert made a private visit to Ramsgate on Thursday, having gone over from Walmer Castle. Her Majesty drove through the pier gates to the Pier House, where she and her illustrious consort were received by Sir William Curtis, the Deputy Chairman of the Harbour Trustees; her Majesty afterwards walked on the East Pier, promenading to the further extremity. While at this point the Queen witnessed the arrival of four vessels in the harbour, one of which, a brig, very nearly struck the stone-work, and had a most narrow escape. Her Majesty betrayed considerable emotion at the peril in which the brig for a minute or two had been involved. Her Majesty afterward witnessed the launching of a Genoese vessel, the Felice, from the patent slip in the harbour, and, after remaining upon the pier for nearly an hour, re-entered the Pier House, where an elegant collation had been prepared for the royal and illustrious party. Sir W. Curtis had the honour of being invited by her Majesty to be present at the splendid repast. Her Majesty, previously to taking leave of Sir W. Curtis, and entering her carriage, honoured the officers of the Compte de Flandres, a Belgian brig-of-war, lying in the harbour, with an audience. Her Majesty arrived at Walmer, on her return, a few minutes before four.—[We shall next week give a spirited and accurate sketch of Ramsgate Pier.]

On Friday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out on the beach as far as Herridge's-hut and back, between twelve and one o'clock, when the weather set in so wet and boisterous as to prevent their leaving the castle again. No time has yet been fixed upon for the court to return to Windsor, but the probability is that her Majesty will remain at Walmer for a week or ten days longer. It is said that the Princess Charlotte man-of-war will relieve the Thunderer. The visit of royalty to this part of the coast, with the great probability of her Majesty annually visiting Walmer on account of the purity of its air, and the natural beauties of its scenery, have already been the cause of suggestion to some speculative capitalists the advantages to be derived in making this port a fashionable watering-place; and, under the full conviction of its undoubted success, they have issued circulars throughout the neighbourhood for the purpose of raising a capital of £100,000 in £100 shares, which is to be appropriated in erecting, in the neighbourhood of Walmer, a number of detached houses, but connected by an esplanade about 3000 feet in length, separate gardens and suitable offices to be attached to each residence, and, from the opinion of several residents here, it is probable that the object will be eventually carried out.

Several of the Cabinet Ministers visited Sir Robert Peel yesterday morning, at the right hon. baronet's residence in Whitehall-gardens.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had a long interview with Sir James Graham at the Home-office.

We regret to announce the demise of the Right Hon. Lady Mostyn, who had been afflicted with a long and severe illness, which she bore with great resignation.

ACCIDENT TO LORD BURGHERSH.—Last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, as Lord Burghersh was crossing Wimpole-street, on his return to his residence in Upper Harley-street, he was suddenly seized with giddiness in the head, and fell in the road-way, cutting his face very severely. Being unknown, his lordship was conveyed on a stretcher to the Marylebone-lane station-house. Mr. Tedman, of the D division, who was on duty, sent immediately for medical assistance, and, restoratives being used, his lordship so far recovered as to be able to walk home, accompanied and assisted by Mr. Richardson, of the New Road, who was passing when his lordship fell, and went with him to the station-house.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—On Thursday night, during the performance of the *Tempest*, the company (through Mr. Bartley) received a communication that Mr. Kemble had been removed from the management of Covent-garden Theatre that day by the proprietors, and that Mr. Bunn was appointed its future manager. The greatest astonishment was exhibited at this information. Mr. Bartley observed that Mr. Bunn would meet the company at two o'clock on Friday, and state his arrangements for the termination of the season. On Friday, at two o'clock, Mr. Bunn met the assembled company in the green-room. Mr. Benedict attended on the part of Miss Adelaide Kemble and Mrs. Alfred Shaw. Messrs. Vandenhoff, Bartley, and Cooper on behalf of the company. Mr. Bunn observed, that whatever surprise might be felt by the company at seeing him in the green-room as the future lessee, it did not exceed his own, for at ten o'clock the previous day he had no idea of his future connection with Covent-garden Theatre. He then proceeded to state the circumstances under which he had been called to the management of the establishment, and, after laying his views before the meeting, negotiations with the proprietors were commenced, which, as far as they have already gone, are not satisfactory, it appears, to the company. It seems that Mr. Chas. Kemble knew nothing of the proceedings of the proprietors.

WEST RIDING ELECTION FOR THE REGISTRARSHIP.—This election has terminated in the return of Mr. T. B. Hodgson, contrary to general anticipation. Mr. Luscelles had a majority of 77 on the second day's poll, but his opponent kept him upon the third day (Thursday), and at half-past six o'clock the scrutators found that the majority for Mr. Hodgson was 41, and they had then only 20 votes more to examine. Nearly 3400 voters had polled.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.—OXFORD, Nov. 24.—In a Congregation holden this day the following degrees were conferred: Doctor in Divinity, Grand Compounder: The Rev. Thomas Sutton, Worcester. Master of Arts: George Bisset, Balliol. Bachelors of Arts: Brownlow North, Magdalen Hall, Grand Compounder; John Fraser, Fellow of Merton; Edward Meherzer Kinsey, Michel Scholar of Queen's; Evan Thomas Evans, Scholar of Jesus; Henry Danby Seymour, Magdalen; William Les, Robert J. Buller, Brasenose; Vere Gardon Driffield, Scholar of Brasenose; John Mason, New Inn Hall; Offley Crewe, Frederick Anderlecht Goulburn, Merton; Jonathan Rashleigh, Thomas Henry, Balliol; George Brian, Worcester; Joseph Cox Algar, Scholar of University. At a meeting holden this day at the Vice-Chancellor's by the electors of Dr. White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Rev. George Henry Sachaverell Johnson, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, was unanimously elected Professor of Moral Philosophy, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Stocker, late Fellow of St. John's College, who has resigned. In a Convocation holden this day, the Rev. William Jacobson, M.A., Vice-Principal of Magdalene Hall, was unanimously elected Public Orator of the University, in the room of the Rev. the Principal of New Inn Hall, now Regius Professor of Modern History.

Amongst our Irish news will be found the details of a fatal affray which took place at Skibbereen, in the county of Cork, between the police and the peasantry, arising out of the execution of ejectments, in which two of the latter were shot dead. A coroner's inquest has been since held on the bodies, the cases being taken separately, when the jury found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the police in one case, and "Justifiable Homicide" in the other. We regret to add that the most dangerous excitement now prevails in this hitherto peaceable district.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN A PAPER-MILL.—On Wednesday a most shocking fatality occurred at the paper-manufactory of Mrs. Mary Crompton, situate at Collyhurst, in Manchester. The sufferers on this melancholy occasion were a female named Eliza Jenkinson, twenty-eight years of age, house-servant to Mrs. Crompton, who was killed on the spot, her body being literally torn in pieces, and Mrs. Crompton herself, who lost her left arm. The occurrence most painfully exemplifies the great danger of fly-wheels, cog-wheels, and other portions of revolving machinery being left exposed, so that the dress of persons passing may get entangled.

FIRE IN OXFORD-STREET.—Last night, about a quarter before nine o'clock, a fire of a most serious description, attended with vast destruction of property, burst forth from the premises of Mr. Mathews, cabinet-maker, in the rear of the houses on the north side of Oxford-street, between Newman-street and Perry's-place. Within a few minutes after the fire broke forth the highest engines arrived. For some time no water could be got from the plug, but, on a supply being obtained, the firemen worked vigorously upon all sides of the burning property. The workshops were totally consumed. As to its origin nothing positive could be elicited. The loss is very heavy.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—Yesterday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the University College Hospital, Gower-street, on the body of Mr. John Dewell Aldridge, aged 50, an oilman, &c., of 22, Chenies-street, Bedford-square. A lad named Bates said that about 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon he saw deceased hang himself by the hands from the parapet of the top of his own house. In a moment or two he let go his hold, and witness, being frightened, ran away, and saw no more. Mr. Canney, house surgeon, said deceased was admitted with compound fracture of the left and simple fracture of the right thigh. The pelvis was fractured in two places, and there was a wound on the forehead. Death resulted from collapse, caused by those injuries. The brain was diseased. Verdict "Temporary insanity."

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday the *Rev. W. Baller, LL.D.*, was placed at the bar before Mr. Hall, charged with forging and putting off a promissory note for a very considerable amount, purporting to have been executed by a person who died some time since. The individual in question, whose name was Robert Smith, a person of eccentric character, during his life resided in Great St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials, and carried on the business of an ironmonger. At the time of his death reports were extensively circulated that he had left behind him property to a very large amount. In consequence of these reports, most extraordinary claims were immediately made upon his estate, by different parties, for debts which it was impossible he could have incurred. There was, however, one demand to which it was considered necessary to pay attention, viz., a debt alleged to be due to a Miss Ann Bailey, the prisoner's sister, the amount of which was £2875. An action was commenced to recover the amount, and in due time the cause came on for trial before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In the course of the trial the prisoner was called as a witness, and he then swore that he was present at his chapel in Queen-square; and that whilst in the vestry on that occasion he saw the deceased write the I O U produced, which he said was an acknowledgment of his sister's debt. Shortly before the trial a circumstance occurred which could leave no doubt that the prisoner had deliberately practised a gross imposition. That circumstance was, that the prisoner happened to be acquainted with Mr. Beilby, the undertaker who conducted the funeral of the deceased, and on one occasion took the opportunity of mentioning the death of the "wealthy miser." He then said, "I understand he could not write his name:" to which Mr. Beilby replied, "Oh, yes, he could well," at the same time producing some bills and receipts which had been written by him, and which the prisoner was permitted to take with him, at his own request, as he said he should like to show them to his friends, but which it would appear was in reality for the purpose of effecting the forgery in question. Other circumstances occurred at the time which induced the Chief Justice to order the several documents to be impounded, in order that further measures might be taken against the prisoner, and a verdict was eventually returned for the defendant. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, who appeared for the defence, having advised that as forty proceedings should be stayed till the completion of the judgment; hence the delay which had occurred in instituting the present prosecution. After the judgment had been completed, the prisoner was called upon an illiterate Irishman, who said that in the street near his residence, whom he engaged to give a plausible version of the transaction at the chapel, which the prisoner furnished in writing, but when he was titled he must go before a judge, and swear to the truth of the statement, he relented, and positively refused to commit perjury, although he was promised £30 for his services. The poor fellow upon that consulted with a fellow-countryman, who advised him by all means to communicate with the relatives of the deceased upon the subject, which he did without delay, and the present prosecution was immediately instituted. Several other witnesses have been examined, Mr. Hall said he saw quite enough of the case to justify further investigation, and he should not be doing his duty if he did not remand the prisoner. He would refrain from making any remarks upon the nature of the evidence in the present stage of the proceedings further than that a remand was absolutely necessary.—The prisoner was accordingly remanded for a week

FOREIGN.

The French mail of Wednesday brings no news. The papers are principally filled with accounts of the insurrection at Barcelona (but which, however, contain no additional particulars), and remarks upon the treaty of peace entered into with the Emperor of China.

CHINA AND INDIA.—A *London Gazette Extraordinary*, containing further despatches received by Government from China and India, was published at a late hour on Thursday night, but our space precludes the possibility of giving these interesting documents at greater length than we have already done. The tone of the documents to which the signatures of the Chinese authorities are affixed amply demonstrates the improved position of our relations with them. Instead of designating us "barbarians," and "the evil eye," we are now flattered with iteration and the reiteration of "the honourable nation," "the most honourable nation," "and the honourable nation highly prizing justice and good faith," "the most powerful nation," &c. &c. The Emperor's assent to the provisions of the treaty has been intimated through an imperial edict, so that all doubts of the ratification of this most auspicious peace are at an end.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO WALMER CASTLE.

On Saturday the unsettled state of the weather prevented her Majesty from taking her accustomed walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out on the beach for a short time. Sir James Clark arrived at the castle in the morning.

On Sunday morning her Majesty walked out with his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the beach upwards of two hours. Her Majesty and the Prince, after walking so far as Deal, returned by the seaside to Kingsdown and back to the castle.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended divine service, which was performed at the castle by the Rev. Mr. Lane, rector of Deal. Lord Charles Wellesley, Viscount Sydney, Colonel Wylde, and most of the suite were present.

Monday being the birthday of the Princess Royal, by daybreak the Thunderer and another of her Majesty's ships (which had come into the Downs that morning) put on their gayest colours and fired a royal salute. Three gun-boats from the Thunderer came in close to the castle and fired similar salutes. About 10 o'clock the Deal and Walmer band drew up on the meadow in front of the castle, and played "God save the Queen," and other favourite airs, while the entire population, as well as the visitors assembled in the vicinity of the castle, cheered most enthusiastically in honour of the occasion.

The day was uncommonly fine, with the wind blowing a brisk gale, and the sun shining most brilliantly. By far the grandest sight of the day was a sailing excursion of the Deal and Walmer boats, which we are told up spontaneously by the boatmen in honour of the birthday of the youthful Princess, and also to gratify the Queen, who is passionately fond of aquatic display. The boats, to the number of about 30, with every inch of canvas they could carry, ran down from Deal under the castle walls. Here they braced up, and proceeded to sea, standing out to the westward till they had measured some three miles towards the South Sand Light. They then turned in on the other tack till they came close in shore under Walmer Castle, where they drew up, and each man standing up in his boat, gave three, and five times three or more hearty British cheers, that resounded for many miles. At this time her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, were on the ramparts witnessing the interesting spectacle, and both the Queen and Prince most graciously condescended to acknowledge the devotion of the brave and manly boatmen of Deal by repeatedly bowing. The band then struck up a national air, and the loyal fleet then again stretched out seaward, rounded the Thunderer, and about 12 o'clock returned to Deal in beautiful order, after having traversed some 12 miles in something less than two hours.

The wind was not particularly strong, but there was a capital sailing breeze, and the boats did their work in excellent style, and much to the delight of the Queen and Prince Albert, if we may judge from the expressions of high approbation they made use of respecting this nautical treat, which we must say much exceeded any regatta we ever witnessed.

During the afternoon the gun-boats of the Thunderer got up a sham fight between that vessel and the shore, which exhibition drew together a large concourse of spectators on the beach.

George Luth, Esq., Walmer, fired a royal salute from his house, and entertained the band at his board to dinner.

Sir James Clark arrived at the castle, upon his usual professional visit.

Her Majesty, feeling a great interest in the names and destinations of the ships of war passing through the Downs, commanded Mr. Charles Wesom, the superintendent in charge of her Majesty's naval yard at Deal, to report those particulars at the castle, as soon as they could be ascertained.

On Monday afternoon, immediately after the return of the Deal boatmen from cruising off the castle, and they had hauled their little fleet upon the beach, they were summoned to be present at the Town-hall, to receive a communication from Mr. Darby, the mayor of Deal, upon the subject of their display before the Queen that morning. At two o'clock the hall was filled by the boatmen, upwards of four hundred, who manned the boats upon the occasion being present.

Mr. Darby then briefly addressed them, expressing the high gratification he experienced in communicating to his fellow-townsmen that their loyal efforts to do honour to the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal had met with the approval of their Sovereign. The Mayor then read two letters which had passed between him and the Lord in Waiting, in reference to the display made by the boatmen of Deal

The reading of the letters was received with loud cheering by the assembled boatmen.

The Mayor again rose, and said, "As you did me the honour to

PRINCESS ROYAL'S BIRTHDAY.—AQUATIC DISPLAY OFF WALMER CASTLE.

make me your guest this morning, I shall, in return, beg you will do me the favour to 'splice the mainbrace' in a glass of grog, each of you, and drink to the health of our beloved Queen and the royal family."

The cheering at this announcement of the worthy Mayor was redoubled by the 400 or 500 present, who then left the hall to "splice the mainbrace," an operation well understood by our nautical readers.

Her Majesty's ship Thunderer was thus "dressed" during the whole of Monday, in honour of the birthday of the Princess Royal:—The royal standard was displayed at the main, the union jack at the force, with flags from the mast-head, to the yardarms, and the crescent. The flags were unfurled simultaneously, as if by magic, at nine o'clock, when the royal salute was fired.

The illuminations on shore, and at sea, on Monday evening, were upon an unusually grand and extensive scale. Her Majesty's ship Thunderer, at six o'clock, commenced the display opposite the castle by opening her upper and lower deck ports, with brilliant lights in each port; and at twenty minutes afterwards she fired two signal guns previously to the fireworks, which began by the exhibition of an immense quantity of blue lights on each yard, appearing, in the distance, as one continued blaze of fire. This was succeeded by showers of various rockets, and by the Marines on the quarter-deck firing a *feu de joie*, many times repeated. The display on board the Thunderer terminated with a royal salute from her 36-pounders.

The Fearless steamer, Captain Bullock, with the Lady Flora, Lieutenant Batt, and the Sealark, Master Quested, revenue cruiser, then anchored to the westward of the Thunderer, close under the castle, and commenced firing rockets and large Roman candles (which had a beautiful effect, illuminating the castle and the surrounding neighbourhood), under the direction of Lieutenant Batt.

The evening, which was remarkably fine, with but little wind, enabled her Majesty to view these interesting movements from the ramparts.

On Wednesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed their morning's walk by the seaside, remaining out on the beach nearly two hours. The Princess Royal was taken an airing.

Preparations were made for the members of the royal suite to visit the Thunderer man-of-war. Captain Bullock moored the Fearless Government steam-packet immediately off the castle, and several boats' crews were sent to the beach, for the purpose of conveying the royal suite to the ship, which was lying about two miles out at sea, when, just as every thing was arranged for going on board, a stop was put to the proceeding by command of her Majesty, who had that instant received an official communication of a case of smallpox having the day previous occurred on board that vessel. It appears that one of the seamen had exhibited an eruption, which the surgeon had termed a spurious case of smallpox, but that no serious consequences were apprehended.

Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Lady Caroline Cocks, and Lord Hardwicke, who intended to have gone on board the Thunderer, took a cruise in the Lady Flora revenue cutter.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert hunted with the Beachborough foxhounds; the meet was at Betshanger Gorse, where there was a brilliant field of upwards of three hundred well-mounted horsemen, consisting of the gentry and yeomanry of the Isle of Thanet, Herne Bay, Dover, Deal, Broadstairs, Sandwich, and Canterbury. At half-past eleven o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lord Charles Wellesley, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Col. Wylde, arrived on the field. After about ten minutes' draw in the furze, a dog fox was started, which, with much difficulty, was made to break cover, when he ran for Betshanger Park, the estate of Frederick Morrice, Esq., and got into a small plantation near the house. This caused a check for about twenty minutes, in consequence of the fox being frequently headed back by so large a field. At last he broke away into the open country, and the field at this time was exceedingly animating. It, however, lasted but a very short time, as he was run into and killed near Eastry turnpike, after indifferent running of about twenty minutes. The Prince, being well up at the death, was presented with the brush by Mr. Brockman, who hunted the pack.

The field then made for Knowlton Park, and soon found in a cover close by, when they experienced a very pretty circuitous twenty-five minutes' run, after a few unpleasant casualties in crossing the turnpike roads. The fox was ultimately killed at Betshanger Gorse, within two or three hundred yards of where the field met.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert again walked out with her Majesty.

PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

HER MAJESTY'S VISITS ROUND WALMER.

The occasion of the Queen's visit to Walmer Castle, which we celebrated with illustration in our last number, and the progress of which we detail in the intelligence of the present week, has afforded our artist the opportunity of making drawings of all those beautiful and prominent objects of interest on the coast of Kent which have excited the peculiar attention of her Majesty in pleasurable trips of health from point to point, and which have long been reckoned among the boasts and beauties of the coast scenery of our tight little island. We now present to our readers spirited engravings of this series of views, with such brief historical and descriptive notices as may tend to give them seemly introduction. Let us commence our list with Dover harbour.

The celebrated seaport town of Dover is situated in the eastern part of the county, seventy-two miles from London. The small river *Dour* passes through a pleasant valley, and, washing great part of the town, enters the harbour, thence to empty itself into the sea. The harbour itself is of some historical importance.

In the reign of King Henry VII. it attracted the serious notice of Government, and accordingly great sums were expended for its improvement, but the want of a pier to seaward was still felt; and one was constructed in the reign of Henry VIII. Previous to the reign of Queen Elizabeth this had fallen to decay, and the harbour was again nearly choked up. An act was therefore passed for giving towards the repair of the harbour a certain tonnage from every vessel above twenty tons burthen passing by it, which then amounted to £1000 per annum. After many different trials, a safe harbour was at length formed, with a pier, walls, and sluices.

During the whole of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the improvement of the harbour continued without intermission, and the preservation of it was secured by a charter of incorporation granted by King James I., who also granted his waste ground, or beach, commonly called the pier or harbour ground, as it lay without Southgate, or Snargate, the rents of which are now of a considerable yearly value.

In the course of the eighteenth century several jetties were erected towards the east, to prevent the encroachments of the sea; and although the strong south-west winds, so frequent at Dover, throw up large quantities of beach at the mouth of the harbour, the sluices have been so constructed that, with the aid of the backwater, they often clear it in one tide.

DOVER HARBOUR.

DOVER CASTLE.

The magnificent castle of Dover is situated on the summit of a stupendous cliff, on the north side of the town harbour. The rock on which it is placed presents, towards the sea, a perpendicular precipice, three hundred and twenty feet high. The site of the castle was most probably once a British hill-fortress; and that tradition may possibly be correct which describes Arviragus as having fortified himself here when he refused to pay the tribute imposed by Cæsar.

A church was founded within the walls of the castle, in the remaining walls of which numerous Roman bricks are worked up and particularly in those of the tower. This building has long been desecrated.

The importance of Dover Castle was well known to the Normans in the earliest stage of their encroachments on this island. Shortly after the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror hastened to this spot, and, meeting with some opposition, he not only put the governor and lieutenant to death, but is said to have destroyed the town by fire.

The castle, in its present state, consists of almost every kind of fortification which the art of war has contrived to render a situation impregnable, though its consequence has been materially lessened since the use of cannon; the hills towards the west being much higher even than the keep itself. The buildings occupy nearly the whole summit of that high eminence which bounds the south-eastern side of the valley in which the town of Dover is placed. In general terms, this castle may be described as consisting of two courts defended by deep and broad dry ditches; from which have been made communications with the inner towers, by means of subterraneous passages. The lower court is surrounded by an irregular wall, except on the side towards the sea; which wall is called the curtain, and is flanked, at unequal distances, by numerous towers of different shapes and ages. The oldest is said to have been built by Earl Godwin, and still bears his name. John de Fiennes, a trusty Norman, and one the Conqueror could confide in, was appointed governor of the fortification, which contained a strong garrison, and had lands given him, which he held of the Crown, to secure and defend the works. By his order the exterior wall was additionally fortified, and continued down to the very edge of the high perpendicular cliff. The porter generally stands at the door of a room under the arch on the left hand going into the castle, to invite travellers to see the ancient keys of the castle, and some other articles which are kept the[re].

SHAKSPERE'S CLIFF.

DEAL CASTLE.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S POCKET PISTOL.

Near the edge of the cliff there is a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, twenty-four feet long, which was cast at Utrecht in 1544, and is called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol. It is curiously ornamented with figures in bas relief, and carries a twelve-pound shot. It is said to have been a present from the states of Holland to the Queen. Upon the breech of the gun are some lines in old Dutch, which may be thus translated:—

"O'er hill and dale I throw my ball;
Breaker my name, of mound and wall."

Beyond Dover southward, leading to Folkstone, is the bold and high cliff, which is thus beautifully described by Shakspere, in his tragedy of *King Lear*:—

"There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confused deep.
How dizzy 'tis to cast one's eye so low!
The crows and choughs that wing the midway air
Seem scarce so gross as beetles. Half-way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire: dreadful trade
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.
The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminished to her cock; her cock a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. The murmuring surge,
That on the unnumbered idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong."

Though this cliff may not now strictly answer the above description, as the sea is constantly undermining it, and large fragments frequently fall down, yet it is of tremendous height, and cannot fail to excite the admiration and astonishment of such as are not accustomed to objects of this kind.

Deal Castle stands on the south side of the town. It consists chiefly of a round tower; a battery of a few guns, with lunettes, makes its chief defence. The barracks stand at the same end of the town, and at the opposite end is Sandown Castle: these are both fine buildings.

The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, and is situated about a mile from the sea, in a village called Upper Deal. There is also a chapel of ease, situated in Lower Deal, which is a neat edifice, dependent upon the mother church. There are several dissenting chapels.

The Royal Hospital is the principal charity. There are besides a National and some Sunday schools.

The number of houses in Deal, according to the returns of 1811, was 180, and the inhabitants amounted to 7351; in 1831 the inhabitants were 7268. It now is joined with Sandwich and Walmer in the privilege of returning members to Parliament.

The country round is but flat, yet the sea views are beautiful, including the bold and noble promontory of the North Foreland.

ANECDOTE OF KING LEOPOLD.—Some two or three weeks since an Irish lady, Madame Talbot (sister of Lady Shrewsbury, and who is a *chanoinesse*), being in delicate health, was taking an airing in a close carriage in the Bois de Boulogne. The horses took fright at some object and ran off with the carriage, plunging at length into a thicket. Madame Talbot, who is rather advanced in life, fainted, but the servants called out so loudly for help that they were heard by a lady and gentleman who were driving through the wood, also in close carriage, and who immediately ordered their attendants to give their aid. The gentleman himself alighted, and directed that the traces of Madame Talbot's carriage should be cut, as the horses, though the carriage was stopped by the brushwood, were kicking violently. He then assisted in removing Madame Talbot, who was still insensible, to his own carriage; and having learned who she was, and that she lived in the Rue St. Dominique (Faubourg St. Germaine), ordered his coachman to drive thither. Just as the carriage had reached the Pont de la Concorde, Madame Talbot opened her eyes, and, looking earnestly at the lady and gentleman who were supporting her, discovered in them King Leopold of Belgium and the Princess Adelaide, sister of King Louis Philippe.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha has named Liszt and Rubini members of the Ducal Saxon Ernestine House Order. Both had given concerts for the benefit of the poor of the city. Rubini had appeared at the Coburg Theatre in *Pirata*, and had given an assurance that that would be his last appearance on the stage.

A triangular survey is now in progress in Greece, under the direction of French officers. A new road has recently been finished from Athens to Thebes, a distance of 30 miles. Others are now in progress to connect this town with Corinth, Eleusis, and Megara.

THE WELLESLEY PAPERS.—The executor of the late Marquis Wellesley has sent to the British Museum upwards of three waggon-loads of MSS. and books, in compliance with the will of the noble marquis. It is hoped that these valuable documents will soon be made available to the public.

"We are told," says the *Gazette du Midi*, "that when Espartero was at the order of Charles III. to our celebrated lyrist, Béranger, the poet was so far from having courted this favour that he returned it to the Regent, with a letter in verse, thanking him for the intended honour; but adding, that, having declined being made a member of the French Academy, he could not accept presents from a foreign government."

The English society at Hanover has been much saddened by the death of the young and amiable Mrs. Gervase Parker Bushe, who expired on the 1st of this month, a few days after a premature confinement. Mrs. Bushe was daughter of Lady Elizabeth Smyth, and granddaughter of the Duke of Grafton, and went to Hanover as a bride in the spring of last year with her husband, Mr. Bushe, who is *attaché* to the English Legation at that court.

IRELAND.

Fatal Resistance to Poor-rates.—The *Cork Southern Reporter*, in relation to a fatal affray which took place near Skibbereen, in which one man was killed and three others wounded, states that it is reported that a second man has died. The poor fellow who was first shot dead was a man named Bawn, who, in the act of running away, received a ball in his back, which passed right through his heart. The riot thus originated:—As soon as the police arrived at a place called Old Court, they were joined by a large number of country people, who shouted as they passed along, and who, as they proceeded, were joined by crowds, until the concourse numbered about 2000; and, as they reached Rha, Mr. Aylmer attempted to arrest a man who had a stick in his hand, and who resisted. Upon which a mounted policeman rode up and made a cut with his sword at him, when two or three boys threw stones, and thereupon orders were given to fire; upon which the police obeyed, and a firing was kept up until the face of a being was not to be seen.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that at a meeting of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy, held last week in Dublin, it was proposed, and unanimously approved of, that an Irish translation of the Douai Testament should be forthwith prepared and published, and that from 1200 to 1300 copies were subscribed for on the spot by the archbishop and bishops present.

Funeral of the late Bishop of Cashel.—The remains of this most estimable prelate were on Tuesday last consigned to their final resting-place, within the vaults of the University, in the presence of a considerable concourse of persons, who attended to pay the last mark of respect to one who, during life, was graced with all the virtuous which dignify mankind. The most poignant grief appeared to pervade a great portion of the assembly, while few remained unaffected by the sad ceremony which was taking place. At the conclusion of the service the coffin was brought from the chapel to the vault, where it was deposited beside those of other eminent men formerly connected with the University. The coffin bears the following inscription:—

Stephanus Creaghe Sandes, D.D.,
Episcopus
Casselensis et Waterfordensis;
Natus VIII die Oct., 1778,
Obiit XIV die Novembri, 1842,
Ætat LXIV.

The *Dublin Evening Post* states that the late Master of the Rolls, Sir Michael O'Loghlen, had, during five years and a half, pronounced no less than 25,000 orders, from which there were only 29 appeals; 14 of which were affirmed, three partly varied, and only three reversed—one at his own suggestion.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Kelburne, P. M. Stewart, Esq., M.P., Sir W. M. Napier, Bart., and Mr. Wallace, M.P., attended the Renfrewshire meeting last week, to take into consideration the condition of the unemployed population, when it was agreed that a voluntary assessment of £3000 should be raised upon the rental of the county.

The Ayrshire Colliers' Strike.—Particulars have been given of a most serious outrage perpetrated by the colliers in the neighbourhood of Ayr upon a number of strangers who had accepted of employment in the pits there. One of the men most severely assaulted died on the afternoon of Friday week, and every exertion is being used to bring the murderers to justice. On that morning, at nine o'clock, an application was received at the Glasgow police-office for a party, and by the half-past ten o'clock forenoon train ten men were despatched to the district.

The Royal Society of London have given the Copley medal this year to James M'Cullagh, Esq., F.T.C.D., Professor of Mathematics in the Dublin University. This is the first time that such an honour has been conferred on an Irishman—an honour heightened by the fact that the prize has been borne of late from two of the most distinguished savants in Europe, Liebeul and Dumas. Mr. M'Cullagh is a native of Strabane, in the north of Ireland, and one of the first mathematicians of the age.

In consequence of the late glorious intelligence from the East, it is reported that her Majesty will leave Walmer Castle for town in a few days, for the purpose of holding a Privy Council at Buckingham palace.

Derbyshire.—Strange Affair.—A woman in Brimington, who died last week, confessed to having murdered her husband about fourteen years ago. He was cut with the throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor in his hand; and she acknowledged, just before death, that she cut the unfortunate man's throat, and then placed the razor in his hand. Her motive was, that she might live with another man, with whom she had continued to cohabit till death; and suspicion was excited at the time by the haste with which she betook herself to the dwelling of her paramour. We are further informed that the latter has been apprehended; but how far that or any other part of the horrible narrative is correct we are unable to say at present.

Manchester.—A very large public meeting was held at the Town-hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, consisting of merchants, spinners, manufacturers, machine-makers, and other capitalists and employers of workmen in Lancashire and Cheshire, to consider the steps to be adopted in consequence of the ruinous effects produced on trade by the operation of the corn-laws and the restrictive commercial policy. The meeting was convened by a circular emanating from the council of the Anti-Corn-law League. Upwards of £3700 was subscribed on the moment towards the League Fund.

A few days ago the body of a well-dressed female was found in the Regent's Canal, near the Mile End-bridge. On her person was found a note, written in a very unsteady and irregular hand, stating her name and that of her husband, and intimating that she had died of a broken heart. By this document it appeared that the deceased, whose name was Wyndham, was the wife of a Frenchman, a master dyer, who, on his marriage with her, obtained a fortune of £3000, but owing to misfortunes in business had lost it all. The deceased used to live in Seymour-street, Euston-square, where she was supported by remittances from her husband, now living at Lyons, and always exhibited a very respectable appearance.

Singular and Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday night last a lamentable occurrence took place near West Drisfield. Mr. James Draine, a highly-respectable corndealer and maltster, residing at the above place, left his residence in a one-horse chaise at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of attending the monthly fair held at Farnwood. Between ten and eleven o'clock at night the horse and gig were heard by Mr. Draine's family approaching the house at an unusually rapid speed, and on the man servant going to attend the horse, which had stopped at the gate, he was alarmed at seeing his master lying partly out of the gig, with his head apparently on the ground. The exclamation of the servant of "Master, for God's sake, what's the matter?" quickly brought several members of the family from the house, when a horrid spectacle presented itself to their view. The unfortunate man had evidently fallen headlong from his seat over the right side of the vehicle, but had been prevented from falling entirely from the gig by the leathern apron attached to the front of the vehicle, and which, being fastened at the time, had caught and retained the legs and lower part of the body, whilst the upper part hung suspended from the chaise: the head, having fallen on the ground just before the wheel, had been literally smashed, so that the body was nearly headless. It was at first conjectured that the unfortunate man had been robbed and murdered, but his watch and a large sum of money were discovered about his person, and, on subsequent inquiry being made, it was ascertained that he had left the George Inn, at Farnfield, at a quarter to ten o'clock, being at the time considerably intoxicated. The last place at which Mr. Draine was seen alive was at the cross-roads between Knighswood and Needham, at which place the gig passed a farmer of the neighbourhood, who was on horseback, and who states that the deceased, whilst in the act of passing him, swayed his body from side to side in a dangerous manner, and that he (the farmer) called to Mr. Draine, and endeavoured to overtake him, but, from the tremendous pace at which the other was driving, he could not succeed. The unfortunate man has left a wife and a numerous family to deplore his untimely end.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A most extraordinary collection of Pagan deities, instruments of war, and vessels for domestic purposes, have lately arrived in this country from Mexico, as presents to Sir Edward Antrobus, Bart.

A Battue of Brigands.—A letter from Sartiene (Corsica), Oct. 20, says:—"The demand made by the French Government on that of Sardinia to execute rigorously the treaty of extradition agreed on some years back between the two states having been favourably received, the Corsican bandits, who had taken refuge in Sardinia, hastened to return to their own country, to the number of three hundred and fifty at least. As this influx of malefactors was expected, measures were taken to carry on a war of extermination against them. A fortnight back the bandit Nicoli fell under the attack of the brigadier of gendarmerie, Guelucci, and two men. To-day the robbers Luciani, father and son, were killed near Serra by a party of the Corsican voltigeurs. The two robbers entrenched themselves behind some enormous blocks of rock, and fought with desperate courage. The father, although covered with dreadful wounds, had strength enough left to give a stab of his dagger to a voltigeur who came close to him under the impression that he was dead. The son survived an hour, without a complaint having escaped him, and died abusing man and blaspheming God. We had scarcely recovered a little from the emotion caused by these events, when a new crime threw us into consternation. The widow Rocaserres, residing at Lévié, was mortally wounded by a pistol-shot, fired at her by a cousin of her husband, because this latter had left her all his property. This murder will have the effect of bequeathing to the commune of Lévié a dreadful hostility, to which no inhabitant can remain a stranger."

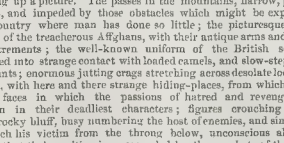
Freak of Fortune.—One of the most singular changes of fortune has occurred in the town of Bradford during the past week. William Sewell, *alias* "Water Bill," was, as his cognomen imports, a water-carrier, and has for years plied his occupation in that town. He is, however, no longer "Water Bill." A strange-looking letter arrived the other morning from Bath, informing him of the astounding fact that he was entitled to property to the amount of £10,000. He had no sooner recovered from the surprise created by this announcement, than a gentleman arrived from that city, informing him of the death of his aunt, who had left him the above amount. With this gentleman the astonished water-carrier set out for Bath on Friday week, where the property has been secured to him. The old watercart will, no doubt, be taken care of, and looked at with much interest by William Sewell, Esq.

The News from the East.—On Wednesday, in consequence of the successful news from the East, and more particularly the treaty of peace with China, orders were sent from the War Office to the chief of the Ordnance department that *feu-de-joies* should be fired by the Park and Tower guns. It was stated that, in consequence of the receipt of official news from the East, to the effect that the war in Affghanistan was at an end, and the ratification of the treaty with the Chinese, a day would be appointed for a general holiday and illumination, with fire-works in the Park and other amusements, similar to the proclamation of the peace of 1814.

A Chinese Ambassador to England.—Only think what a sensation a real live mandarin would create among all and sundry the ladies patronesses of the last new monster that may chance to show his face, or his pigtail, as the case may be—in the world of London. Yet such an event would not seem altogether improbable, if reliance may be placed in the following extract of a letter from a naval officer in China, dated towards the end of August: "On the 29th all was signed by the commissioners, and a private ratification in the Emperor's hand to the same. He therein expresses that he takes it as a compliment his own signature had been demanded, is highly satisfied with all arrangements, and has asked, if he should send a mandarin to the British court, would he be well received? The admiral, it is said, has replied that, should he wish to do so, a frigate should be placed at his service, and of course he would be well received."

Intercourse with China. The first attempt on the part of the English to establish an intercourse with China seems to have been as far back as 1596, when three vessels were fitted out in charge of Benjamin Wood, bearing letters from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor. These ships, however, were lost on their way out, and no renewal of the project seems to have been attempted. The oldest record of the Company, at Canton, is dated April 6, 1637. Five ships were then sent out, under the command of Captain Weddell. They first arrived at Achem, in Sumatra. This fleet arrived off Macao, May 28th. These ships were, after some bloodshed, supplied with cargoes, but no farther trade ensued for many years. Leave was some time after given to the English to trade, but they have never enjoyed anything approaching the facilities and means of commerce that have been rendered out, but certain by late recent treaty with the Celestials. It is to be hoped that the Chinese will be found more faithful to engagements in this instance than on former occasions. Perhaps the recent exhibition of British power with their country will do much to make them fear to provoke a renewal of hostilities by any breach of the treaty entered into.

The trial of the several persons implicated in effecting the escape of General Vandersmissen came before the Correctional Police at Brussels on Thursday. The general's son was condemned to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours, and one of the turnkeys for six months. The other turnkeys and the director of the prison were acquitted. Madame Vandermissen, who suffered judgment to go by default, was condemned to twenty-four hours' imprisonment.



FINE ARTS.

Sketches in Affghanistan. By James Atkinson, Esq. London: Graves, and Co.

As a work of art, this volume is entitled to every consideration. The sketches are original and spirited, and moreover illustrate a series of scenes and incidents, rendered by recent events most interesting to all who value Britain's honour, or feel gratified by British triumphs. The natural features of Affghanistan are bold, and afford a variety of those materials in which an artist delights when making up a picture. The passes in the mountains, narrow, precipitous, and impeded by those obstacles which might be expected in a country where man has done so little; the picturesque costumes of the treacherous Affghans, with their antique arms and rude accoutrements; the well-known uniform of the British soldier jumbled into strange contact with loaded camels, and slow-stepping elephants; enormous jutting crags stretching across desolate looking passes, with here and there strange hiding-places, from which peer forth faces in which the passions of hatred and revenge are written in their direst characters; figures crouching over some rocky bluff, busy numbering the host of enemies, and singling out each his victim from the throng below, unconscious all the while, that their position is commanded by the muskets of the unbelievers, and that the deadly tube is already levelled to reduce their number: all these subjects afford scope for the artist's pencil which in this work have been right ably handled. But, independent of the artistic claims of this volume upon the attention of the connoisseur, the sketches gain adventitious interest from the recent war waged in the scenes they depict. In one we have a sketch of the unfortunate Sir W. Macnaghten receiving the submission of Dost Mahommed Khan: in another, a view of the Bala Hissar and the city of Cabul, a spot rendered celebrated in the dark annals of military reverses. Having, however, received permission from the publishers to avail ourselves of Mr. Atkinson's sketches, we shall not fail to give our readers evidence of the spirit, correctness, and character with which he has executed them, by transferring a few to our pages; and, with a passing compliment to Mr. Haghe, not less sincere because hastily paid, upon the first rate style in which the lithography is executed, we conclude our notice of this valuable addition to pictorial literature.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Saturday last Congreve's comedy of *Love for Love* was revived at this theatre, with a previous announcement that it was "adapted" to modern representation, which simply means that certain passages offensive to the delicacy of the present day were omitted, and wisely too, for, in the first place, the curtailments did not in the slightest degree injure the progress of the story (if story or plot there be); and, in the next, we agree with Pope that

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense."

As to the propriety or judgment exhibited in the "revival" of a comedy which has become obsolete by common consent we must make a few remarks. An audience of the present day can have but an imperfect sympathy with the characters and manners of the age in which Congreve lived. Wit of the most polished keenness, repartee of the most pointed epigram, and satire of the most biting severity abounded on all sides, alike between friends and foes. *He* was the most brilliant in society who could wrap the grossest indecency in the neatest *double-entendre*, the greatest gallant *he* who could make unsuspecting virtue (a commodity synonymous with ignorance in those days of profligacy) listen to ribaldry and obscenity without a blush, and the best author *he* who could depict all this upon the stage, aided by the greatest number of new and before undreamt of indecent characters, situations, and dialogue, invented by his own mis-directed genius. Intrigue was the groundwork of al. the comedies of the age, and licentiousness the language in which they were uttered. The clearest perceptions of the head were constantly in quest of pruriency and immorality, while the heart was left to slumber in a torpid apathy to all that was truly good or ennobling to our species. It is no defence of such re-productions as *Love for Love* to say that they are faithful pictures of their times as they are for that reason the more objectionable; such times have given way to succeeding ages of better morality, and any attempt to resuscitate them, even in a picture, has the tendency of recalling them altogether. It is true many passages of the broadest indecency have been omitted, but, though the soul of the piece is a sinful one, expel it and you destroy in a great measure the spirituality of the author. In a word, such compositions should sleep with the manners they were written to flatter and uphold. We should much prefer to see the catering hand of the liberal lessee expended for the encouragement of the aspiring dramatic genius of the day, whereof there is no lack, bearing in his mind Horace's maxim,

Sint Mecœnates; non decrunt, Flacce, Marones.

The acting of the comedy throughout was excellent. Of the ladies Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Nisbett, and Mrs. Keeley deserve especial notice; the *Miss Prue* of the latter was a most genuine performance. Miss Faucit tried to infuse some of her native sensibility into the character of *Angelica*, but she was not quite at home in the part. The part of *Ben* did not sit well upon Keeley's pecuniaries, nor was the part of *Valentine* well suited to Mr. Anderson.

The getting up of the comedy was admirable; it excited a good deal of broad mirth, but it was more laughed at for its occasional farcical improbability than any thing else. It was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

MUSIC—ORIGINAL PAPERS.

DR. ARNE.

"Renowned in his day, he yet doth live."

While it is the pride of all other nations to applaud and boast of the possession of genius amongst their compatriots, even where that genius has not been of the most transcendant brilliancy, it is the peculiar province of England to underrate, nay contemn, the productions of her own artistes in almost every walk in which they have chosen to be "wooers of the varied nine." Poetry, perhaps, has obtained in some degree an exemption from this unjust, unnational prejudice and persecution, but that, perhaps, is owing to the fact of their being little or no inspirations of that muse in these our times (worth instituting a comparison with our own) to be found on the Continent. It is the reverse with her sister, Music. Great and glorious are the names that daily spring up in Italy, Germany, and France, each crowning the lyre with new bays of his own growth, which a discerning and liberal public transfer from the art to the artist into wreaths of honour for himself, holding up to his own reflection the mirror which he had polished and improved. Here, alas! it is the reverse. We have aspirants enough, and of the highest order of genius too, but where is the fostering hand of patronage to succour and encourage them? Heartless, from being frequently "damned by faint praise," they either renounce altogether the pleasing task of inventing new "concords of sweet sounds," or fly to more hospitable shores for that welcome which their native land denies them. For this state of things the general public are in a great measure censurable; but there is a lurking and still more dangerous cause existing among the artistes themselves, and that is an unwillingness (the soul of which is illiberality) to admit the claims of their countrymen to be ranked in the first walks of creative music. This feeling not only affects contemporaries, but retrospects to some of the worthies whose strains delighted the ears of our great-grandfathers (when England, with all its modern importations, was more musical than she is now), and to none, perhaps, with more asperity than to the great man whose name heads this paper. The opera of *Artaxerxes*, which was the best opera of its day (English or foreign), and still lives as the test lyrical drama of a new vocalist, particularly female, has received from some the no less insultingly-descriptive term than "twaddle." Is the opening duet 'Fair Aurora' twaddle? Does the duet 'For thee my dearest' deserve this epithet? Why is it that 'In infancy' still delights; or who that has remarked the animation that suddenly kindles in an audience at the bold commencement of 'The soldier tir'd' can dare to call it *twaddle*? The passions throughout this opera are most faithfully depicted, and nothing is wanted to give it some of that variety with which modern opera too much abounds but some concerted pieces and choruses. It may be asked here, why did not Arne compose such *morceaux*, seeing that the drama abounds with many splendid situations for their introduction? In answer to this we must say it was not the custom of the stage in his time—it was no deficiency of genius in him (for who has written better vocal part-music?)—it was a thing not known; and we must not deny all merit to the doctor because he did not invent, or use, if he knew it, an accessory to effect which is carried to unmeaning extravagance by the moderns. But let us turn from *Artaxerxes* altogether, and see what other *twaddle* Arne has per-

petrated. Shall his 'Where the bee sucks,' in *The Tempest*, be so designated? or his most exquisite 'Blow blow thou winter wind,' a melody which the great Cara Maria pronounced to be a masterpiece of "truth and feeling in song," be insulted by a term of the lowest possible denunciation? Some of his glees, rounds, &c., exhibit his versatility in a most agreeable variety of character; and his songs in many of our popular operas show that he possessed the inventive faculty of a great musician, namely, melody. Had he lived at the present day, we have no doubt that his *partition* or score would have been as highly coloured as any we are in the habit of being presented with by our contemporaries. Perhaps his pure taste might not have been corrupted so far as to prefer stunning the ear to filling it with gentle concords; and perhaps again those who so illiberally call him a *twaddler* may not achieve their century's fame like Thomas Augustine Arne. By the way, in these days of dramatic *revivals*, would it not be worth the while of some cautiously respectful musician to put a new "getting up" of *Artaxerxes* on the stage? Covent Garden has a vocal company that could do it every justice.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

RUBINI.—It is confidently reported that this unrivalled *tenore* is engaged for next season at her Majesty's Theatre, in conjunction with Grisi, Garcia, Viardot, Mario, and Lablache. We rejoice to learn that the latter is so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to have appeared in Donizetti's new opera on Thursday, the 18th inst.

SPOHR. *The Fall of Babylon*, the last composition of this celebrated composer, which had been announced for performance at the St. James's Theatre on Friday, the 19th inst., was unavoidably postponed in consequence of *King Arthur* requiring the attendance of Mr. Phillips and the greater number of the chorus singers at Drury Lane. We sincerely hope that the committee of management may not suffer from the postponement.

MR. CHARLES KEMBLE.—We rejoice to hear that this gentleman is convalescent. His exertions during the rehearsals at *The Tempest*, it is said, were the cause of his serious relapse.

MISS ADELAIDE KEMBLE.—We regret to state that this accomplished vocalist is indisposed at her residence in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, and has not been able to perform during the present week.

MISS CUBITT.—This promising young vocalist has supplied the place of Mrs. A. Toulmin in the provincial engagements with M. Thalberg. Mrs. Toulmin has retired in consequence of the delicate state of her health.

MR. BLEWITT is busily engaged composing the music of the pantomime at Drury Lane, and Mr. R. HUGHES that of the Garden. Their respective tasks could not possibly be in better hands.

MRS. ALFRED SHAW.—The distinguished *artiste* is engaged for Mr. Wright's annual concert at Brighton on the 30th inst. Mrs. Anderson, the celebrated pianist, is also engaged, and a host of other professionals of first-rate celebrity.

NEW MUSIC HALL. It is confidently rumoured that a new suite of public rooms, including a spacious music-hall, is about to be erected on the site of the *Fleet Prison!* If true, what an agreeable change from its present horrors! We also express a hope that it will be conducted on more liberal principles than some others we could name, and that it will be a true temple of harmony, not disgraced by the discord that we have frequently seen prevail in a similar building.

REVIVAL OF MUSICAL TASTE IN ENGLAND.—The following opinion, as delivered by the pope on his visit to this country in 1791, conveys anything but a pleasing impression of the state of music amongst us at that time. We may congratulate ourselves upon a much advanced state of the art in our days: —"After dinner there was a ball in three different chambers. The first was allotted to the *haute noblesse*, by whom only minuets were danced. I could not possibly remain there, both on account of the heat and the detestable music performed by the orchestra, consisting of two scrapers and a violoncello. In the second chamber they danced country dances; the band was somewhat better, because the trumpets and the tamborins drowned that of the violins; the third chamber, which was the largest, had a band somewhat more numerous and less vile. The gentlemen were seated at several tables in drinking parties. There was some dancing, but not to the sound of music, because the songs heard at the tables, the toasts, and the singing, and the gabbling, and clamouring, totally prevented the instruments from being heard!"

MADAME SCHROECKR.—We learn from Berlin that after the performance given by the command of the King for the benefit of this distinguished artiste, and to commemorate the 50th anniversary of her first appearance on the stage, his Majesty ordered that she should be presented with the gold medal of the "Arts and Sciences," and a pension of 1000 thalers (£150). The celebrated actress is about to retire to large estate which she possesses near Breslaw.

M. LISZT.—Honours of the most distinguished kind continue to be showered upon this great musician wherever he chooses to roam on the Continent. He has just been appointed *Keppelmeister* extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar; a situation the duties of which oblige him to reside three months of the year at Weimar, to direct the court concerts. He has, however, lately been heard to say that he intends shortly to vacate his sovereignty of the pianoforte to take up the *harp*, the poet's favourite instrument in all ages, with the resolution of vindicating its pretensions to its highest meed of celebrity. This undertaking cannot but prove deeply interesting to all lovers of romance, as well as to musicians. It is also his intention to compose a grand opera, on a subject selected by himself, the libretto of which has been entrusted to one of our leading English lyrists, previous to its translation into German.

LISZT AND RUBINI.—These two great artistes, of whom it may be said *ils duo turba sunt*—a host in themselves—after a week's stay at Coburg, took their leave on the 8th instant. Nothing could have surpassed the enthusiasm with which they were received, both by the court and the public. At their first concert their prices of admission were nearly quadrupled, and still crowds willingly attended to hear the greatest musical treat of the age. They were honoured by invitations to dinner at the palace of Callenberg by the hereditary Prince, and the day following they received the like distinction from the reigning Duke, who, not content with this mark of his favour, subsequently presented to each of them, through Baron Graben, the cross of the order of Ernest of Saxony. Of a verity, our continental neighbours know how to appreciate and reward genius.

M. BERLIOZ. The "Funeral Symphony" of this rising composer, which was written for the occasion of the removal of the dead who fell in the Revolution, and was first performed in July, 1840, on the anniversary of that great event, was revived at Paris on Monday, with some additions to the orchestra, by the author, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause by all the *dilettants* of Paris. The subject in itself is of a nature calculated to arouse the sympathies of the French, and kindle them into the highest raptures of commendation; but, where nothing of the kind prevails, the merit, the genius of the composer have found their way; for we learn that at Frankfort and several other towns in Germany concerts are in preparation, to which Berlioz has been invited to conduct his own splendid composition. We hear, also, that it will shortly be produced in this country.

HERALD.—The opera of *Zampa*, by this celebrated and early-lost genius, has been revived at the Opera Comique with still greater success than it experienced even in the life of its composer.

ITALIAN OPERA, PARIS.—A new singer, Mdlle. Nissen, has made her *début* at this theatre in the part of *Adelgisa* in *Norma* with such success that she was rapturously called for, even after the first act. Her *physique* is not of the greatest power, but she possesses a most finished style. She is a Swede by birth, and a pupil of M. Manuel Garcia, who of name alone is sufficient to inspire vocalists. Grisi was, as usual, the unrivalled *Norma*.

GRAND OPERA.—A new opera (the libretto by M. P. Lauchet, the music by M. Dietch), entitled *Le Vaisseau Fantôme*, has just been produced here, and with complete success. To those English who are resident in Paris, and Frenchmen who are conversant with our modern literature, some names in the *dramatis personæ* of this piece would at first lead us to suppose that it was founded on one of Sir Walter's romances, the names of Minna, Troil, &c., together with the chosen locality (one of the Shetland Isles), being identified with "The Pirate," but there the resemblance ends, for there is no connection whatever with the simple plot of the opera and the wild and characteristic story of the novel. The music, though not of the *starling* class of the great masters, is far above mediocrity—composed with great fidelity to its subject, and evincing that M. Dietch is a classical and sound musician, thoroughly acquainted with effect, and how to produce it without straining after absurdities and anomalies, a besetting sin in many a greater composer. Independent of the author's and composer's pretensions, the artists who produced some splendid scenery not a little aided the success of the piece; while of the execution of the music by the principal vocalists (foremost amongst whom, as usual, stood Madame Dorus Gras), the chorus, and the orchestra, we cannot speak in terms too approving. A pleasing ballet also enlivened the scene, and the *ensemble* was received with the most unqualified testimonies of approbation.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Auber has a new opera for this house, which will be ready by the 10th of next month. It will be succeeded by another, by Balfe. M. Scribe is dramatic scribe to the two composers.

MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.—This young tragedian has made another great "hit" in the late M. Lemercier's revived tragedy of *Fredegonde et Brunchant*. The Parisian critics who are unshackled by a certain *clique* against this lady pronounce her to be the "greatest actress of our day." They might say more than this—she is of the same school, and fit to have played with our impassioned and unequalled Kean.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE VIOLET.

Pallentes violas summant.um tactas colore.

BY J. A. WADE, ESQ.

I.

I have a violet,
That a lovely one
Gave me one night;
Its scent is gone
Its beauty, too,
Is faded!—
The sweet blue
That made it
Such a beauteous bell
Now lies within its wither'd cell
Pale and blighted!
In my foolish brain,
That luckless hour
When by the moon
She gave the flow'r,
A hope came on—
'Twas Heav'n!
That hope is gone—
'Twas giv'n
By the sweet look that gave
The violet—in my heart's grave
'Tis now benighted!

II.

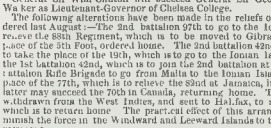
What was that hope?
A silly dream,
That plunged me deep
Within a stream
Of joyfulness
That cheated
Of happiness
That fleeted,
And left me, sad and lone,
My early disappointed mean
To mad for ever!
'Twas that her love
From that sweet look
I yet might have
But it forsook
My hapless mind
Ere morrow—
And left behind
The sorrow
Of knowing I *could* be
Her very heart's idolatry,
But *shall*—oh! never!

W.

SONNET TO R*****A.

So young, so fair! Hast *thou* a cause to mourn?
Is Sorrow's hand already on thy yoke?
Are the soft joy-strings of thy light heart torn,
That thus thy lids are fill'd with pearly tears?—
Or was't the drooping of thy lily brow,
That sudden shook the dew from out the cells
Of those dark violets, thine eyes, whence now
It falls adown each rose-cheek? no!—there dwells
A melancholy in thy mien, that I
Would not see there for all the breathing earth;—
For thou art, sweet! *my* Heav'n beneath the sky.
Strange, then, that Heav'n should give to Sorrow birth!
'Twas LOVE, in frolic, sent those tear-drops so,
That I might kiss them off and dry thy woe!

W.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Sir Wm. Clinton will succeed General Sir George Townshend Wyker as Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

The following alterations have been made in the reliefs of regiments, ordered last August:—The 2nd battalion 97th to go to the Ionian Islands, to relieve the 88th Regiment, which is to be moved to Gibraltar, to take the place of the 5th Foot, ordered home. The 2nd battalion 42nd to go to Malta, to take the place of the 19th, which is to go to the Ionian Islands, to relieve the 1st battalion 42nd, which is to join the 2nd battalion at Malta. The 1st battalion Rifle Brigade to go from Malta to the Ionian Islands, to take the place of the 77th, which is to relieve the 33rd at Jamaica, in order that the latter may succeed the 70th in Canada, proceeding home. The 33rd is to be withdrawn from the West Indies, and sent to Halifax, to relieve the 64th, which is to return home. The practical effect of this arrangement is to diminish the force in the Windward and Leeward Islands to the extent of one regiment.

A Hampshire paper says that so numerous are the men-of-war seamen now unemployed that the crew of the Pique were paraded in a few days. Hundreds of fine able-bodied seamen will be entirely lost to the service unless a sea-going ship is soon commissioned to receive them.

The following vessels, with the 25th regiment on board, have arrived at Madras, viz.:—The Neptune on the 25th of September; the Ocean Queen on the 26th of September, from the Cape of Good Hope; and the General Kyd on the 4th of October, from Gravesend.

LYMINGTON.—The mails of the ship Prince Albert, Captain Bruton, from Madras, were landed at this port on Tuesday. The letters brought by her were contained in three immense chests. A steps came in to her and took them to Southampton, from whence they were forwarded to the General Post office by railway.

PORTSMOUTH.—Letters from the Inconstant, 36, Captain Michell, contradict the report of that ship being ordered home. She was at Malta on the 8th instant, preparing to proceed to the coast of Syria, having taken on board her marine's provisions. The Vanguard, 80, Captain Lord John Hay, may be daily expected from Gibraltar, having on board the late governor, General Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., and suite. The brigantine Arrow, by letters of the 25th August, was in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, preparing for sea, reported to proceed to England, viâ the west coast of Africa. The Arrow has been relieved on the South American station by the Pandora brig, Commander Sullivan, destined for surveying the coast near the Falsland Islands. The troop-ship Crocodile, Mr. Elson, master, was in Caraise Bay, Barbadoes, on the 8th October, retiring to proceed to Jamaica, en route to England. The Caracas, 26, Captain Lewis Jones, has proceeded to Chatham to be paid off, having landed her treasure, consisting of dollars and gold bars, and amounting to £36,000 dollars. Commanders Festing and Kenney took passengers, also seven invalid officers and seamen from the squadron. If found fit, she is to be re-commissioned. The Samarang, 26, has been commissioned for surveying service in the Chinese waters, to be commanded by Captain Edmund Heaver, who late brought home the Sulphur from that quarter. The St. Vincent, 120, is being stripped and otherwise getting ready to receive the flag of the new Admiral, Sir Charles Rowley, G.C.B. The Victory, 104, harbour guard ship of Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., has been rumbled to her old moorings off Common Hard, from off Cold Harbour, Gosport. The Resistance, 42, Commander Patey, is in the harbour ready for service. Her ultimate destination is Quebec, but she will, in the first instance, go to Malta with a detachment of the 42nd Regiment. She will sail at the end of the week. The Brigantine Dolphin, late in command of Lieutenant B. Bisson, who died on the passage home from the west coast of Africa, remains at Spithead, and, it is expected, will go to Chatham to be paid off.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The fine steam-ship Columbia, Captain Miller, took her departure from Liverpool on Saturday last with her Majesty's mails and a fair number of passengers for Halifax and Boston.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8. The river navigation was interrupted by ice on the 4th inst., when the bridges were removed. There had been previously a severe gale from the eastward with snow, and the ice made its appearance so suddenly that several lighters with goods for vessels at Cronstadt have been prevented from proceeding; some are fast in the ice between this and Cronstadt, and two are reported aground or lost. The ice is again in motion, but it is doubtful whether the loaded lighters will be able to make their passage to Cronstadt.

ST. UBES, Nov. 12. -Part of the wreck of a vessel built of oak (supposed British, and apparently laden with hazelnuts, the coast being strewed with them), has been driven ashore in sheets.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE STEAMER BY FIRE.—The following has been received at Lloyd's —"New Orleans, October 12. -The ship Hero, Captain Eleazer Smeaton, which arrived here yesterday from Havanna, reports that, on Thursday last, at about one o'clock in the morning, they were surprised at observing the reflection of an extensive conflagration in the horizon. They immediately made all sail in the direction from whence it proceeded, when, after going ten or twelve miles, they discovered it to be a vessel on fire. Upon coming up to her, at about seven o'clock, she proved to be a very large ship, unquestionably a steamer. The fire by that hour had almost consumed the deck, the masts had fallen overboard, and she was rapidly burning to the water's edge. They cruised round the wreck for an hour or two, till she went down, which took place almost instantaneously. Upon first coming up, no person appeared on board, nor was any boat about. They, however, saw a barque bearing away to the westward, which, it was supposed, must have received the crew and passengers. From the mark of an anchor, which was hanging at the cathead, and the appearance of several spars which were overboard, they judged the unfortunate steamer to be English." The *New Orleans Bulletin*, of the 13th of last month, contains a paragraph confirmatory of the above.

ARREST.—An English vessel, the Adventure, Captain W. Allen, was lately seized at Oporto, while on the point of sailing, with 1920 moedores (about £1,400) in silver coin of Portugal, an exportation which is contrary to law. The ship is sequestered, and the captain imprisoned.

LISBON, Nov. 21.—Part of the head of a vessel, marked in large gilt letters "James Gibson," has been picked up near here.

SOUTHEND.—SHIPWRECKS AND NARROW ESCAPE.—On the 19th inst. ships were driven on that dangerous and well-known sand, the Nore, some drawing their anchors, running into each other, bowsprits crashing and smashing in every direction. When the anxious, by looked-for daylight came, the water was covered with pieces of spars, masts, boats, spritsails, &c. A large brig, called the Robinson, was seen to be in a dangerous situation, when one of the look-out boats made to her, and remained by her but a little time, for they were obliged to hasten into the boat and leave her, as she fell down on her beam-ends, and became a total wreck in a few minutes. The boat succeeded in saving the ship's crew, eight in number, and landed them safely at Southend. The Caroline brought in a ship's long-boat, a seaman's chest, two hammocks, &c. The Duke of Wellington smack succeeded in getting a schooner off the sand, and took her to London. Anchors and chains are to be found in numbers under the Nore. The yawls are coming in with coals, &c., which have been taken from the ships that have been obliged to throw overboard; the Dart smack has brought in a ship's mainmast and rigging, and the Southend watermen have not been so busy for some time. The James and Susan yaw. put her boat off to a ship in distress, but could not make her, and was blown away for some time

LOSS OF THE RUSHEN CASTLE.—Information was on Saturday last received of the total loss of the Rushen Castle, Captain Carrall, which unfortunate event occurred on the night of Tuesday last in Port St. Mary Bay. The vessel was laden with a general cargo. On her passage from D nnk to Liverpool she has taken the bay for shelter, a strong westerly gale having sprung up, when in consequence of it increasing, the anchors and cables gave way and she drove on the rock at the entrance of the harbour, where, in the course of a few hours she became a total wreck. The crew and passengers happily were saved through the exertions of the coast-guard service, who are deserving the utmost praise.

LOSS OF THE RELIANCE EAST INDIAMAN.

We last week had the melancholy duty assigned us of recording the particulars of the wreck of the above ill-fated vessel, an occurrence which will long be explored, not only in this country or contiguous to the scene of the awful catastrophe, but all over the world wherever the heartrending details are communicated. The accompanying sketch represents the appalling situation of the doomed ship at a moment alike awful to actors and beholders; and subjoined we have given such further particulars of the fatal entabelevent as have been collected from the survivors of the crew, who arrived in London on Tuesday last.

The Madras steam vessel brought over the whole of the surviving members, with the exception of Dixon, the carpenter, who is still detained by the consul, Mr. Hamilton, for the purpose of identifying the dead; only twelve Lascars, out of the 109 persons lost, having been picked up when Captain Stock left.

The following statement was made by O'Neil, an intelligent foremast man, and one of the two Englishmen saved, who was on deck when the vessel struck:—

O'Neil states that they had remarkably thick and hazy weather for some days previous to the 13th instant, and on Friday they shortened sail, and the lead was kept going. At half past twelve at night one of the crew, named Thomas, whose watch it was on the forecastle, reported that he saw lights, and soon after they were distinctly observed by several others on the larboard and starboard. The second mate, Mr. Green, was on duty at the time, and said that those on the weather bow were a ship's lights, and added, "Harris, keep the light on the lee-beam is Dungeness. We shall be in the Downs this morning." They then steered north, and thought they were running for the Downs. Their course was east by north, as it was given at twelve o'clock, when the look-out was relieved. About one o'clock Captain Green and Mr. Wash, the chief mate, came on deck, and the captain immediately gave orders to wear the ship and heave the lead. As the vessel answered her helm, the quartermaster gave the sounding, "By the hard deep, six." At this moment the vessel was under close-reefed fore and main topsails; was paying off by the wind and gradually going round on the other tack. A seaman named Alonzo was at the wheel at this time, and as the vessel rounded her heel touched the bottom, and she struck heavily on the sand. The shock is described by O'Neil as being terrific in the extreme. His language was, "It struck me as if I had had hold of an electrical machine." The whole of the crew rushed on deck, and before any orders could be given she shifted slightly, and became more firmly embedded. This motion was repeated five or six times in rapid succession, and it was the opinion of the officers that the ship's back was broken by the force of the concussion. The line was getting strong in, and the captain immediately ordered signals of distress to be hoisted. It was the opinion of all on board that they were off the English coast, and the captain, seeing that there was no hope of saving the ship, desired several of the crew to cut away the mainmast. This was immediately commenced, and in a few moments it went over to leeward with a terrific crash. The foremast soon followed, and, in falling, broke the leg of a young midshipman named Forde; but the imminent danger of all had not prevented, even at this crisis, every attention being shown him; this fractured limb was carefully set by the surgeon, and the poor lad was conveyed to the captain's cabin, where he remained until the breaking up of the ship obliged some of the crew to place him on the poop. While Forde was lying in the cabin, O'Neil and two other seamen made their way there and took away a musket, a couple of pistols, and a bag of powder, with which they fired signals from the poop. O'Neil admits that those of the crew engaged in firing the signal guns got to the spirit casks and drank to excess. Subsequently, at the captain's direction, who, according to O'Neil, manifested the greatest coolness and presence of mind, lights were placed in the mizen rigging in order to point out their position to any boats that might come off to their assistance. The sea was now tremendous; and as the vessel rolled her bottom could be distinctly heard breaking up. The water rushed in, and her cargo of tea, becoming wet, burst up the decks, which for some time previous had been dangerous to stand upon, from the planks opening and shaking, whereby the feet of several seamen were pinched between the seams. Three hours had now elapsed since the vessel struck, and the day was beginning to break. The captain, with the officers and passengers, five of the crew, were on the fore part of the vessel, to which still held together, the sea making a breach right over her. Chests of tea floated one by one on the surface, indicating that a portion of the bottom was entirely gone. Orders were now given to cut away the long boat, and, from the injuries she had sustained from the falling of the masts and the rolling of the ship, she was found to be useless. There were two other boats on board, but their condition at this time, as O'Neil states, was such as to render them of no service. The Europeans among the crew were then desired by the officers to construct a raft; but this could not be accomplished. In fact, O'Neil admits that the crew refused to work at it. His statement is, "While some of them were working at it, one said to the other, 'Why don't you lend a hand?' 'I shan't work if you don't'—and they all left off together." Seven of the crew soon got a rope on the main mast, rigging it and gone to leeward, where, amidst the loose chests of tea and spars, and in a precarious position, they continued for some time. The vessel held together until eight o'clock a.m., rolling fearfully from side to side with the sweep of the ocean, and drenching the crew continually. About this time Captain Green, the first mate, Mr. Walsh, and several others left the poop of the ship

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WRECK OF THE "RELIANCE" EAST-INDIAMAN.

to take refuge with the sailors in the floating spars and rigging of the main-mast; Captain Tucker and many others still remaining on the after-part of the vessel. Shortly before nine o'clock, as nearly as can be ascertained, the vessel parted midships, the sea breaking right through her, and in a few moments she was a complete wreck, portions of her timber floating about in all directions. Numbers of the crew sank immediately, and were entirely lost sight of amidst the breakers. Captain Tucker was among this number. The captain, Mr. Walsh, O'Neill, the sailmaker, the armourer, and several others still clung to the mainmast and rigging, which, being released from the vessel, floated towards the land. At this period, and, indeed, for some length of time previous, the people on the coast were distinctly observed running to and fro, but no boats put off to render assistance. The floating timber from the wreck wheeled round by the violence of the sea struck off many of the poor wretches who had taken refuge on those portions of it still above water, and the incessant fatigue which the crew had been subjected to for some hours rendered their efforts at swimming towards the shore, a distance of nearly three miles, extremely feeble. Captain Green, who was nearly sixty years of age, became so weak that he lost his hold several times, and fell into the sea. Mr. Walsh called out to the sailors, "Pull up the captain, boys," and he was raised on to the timbers more than once. The last time he was taken out of the water he was found to be insensible; but the men still assisted in holding him on. About half-past nine o'clock the loose spars became so exposed to the sea as no longer to afford protection against its violence, and the greater number of those who had sought refuge upon them were washed off. O'Neil, plunged into the sea and seized a plank; at the moment of doing so several sailors clung to him. He was compelled to strike them off to save his own life; but one of the Malays reached the shore with himself.

O'Neill states that as daylight broke men on horseback were observed on the shore; but he states most distinctly that no boat was put off, and no attempt whatever made to save the crew. Both the Malay and O'Neill were insensible on reaching the shore.

Two very affecting documents, which we regret our limited space obliges us to exclude, have been published during the week, in reference to this melancholy catastrophe: one, a letter written at sea by Captain Green to his brother, on the 4th instant, and received since the wreck; and the other written by one of the mates to his mother at Newcastle, which he intended sending on shore with the pilot, twenty-eight hours before the calamity occurred, and which was afterwards picked up on the French coast.

The French coast where the Reliance was wrecked is of shallow sand, and has no inhabitants upon it except a few fishermen. The French say they heard the first signals fired, and answered them by firing from the shore, and hoisting flags as soon as it was daylight. They further allege that they launched two boats, which made some progress towards the wreck, but were compelled to put back. Both O'Neill and the carpenter deny this, and the latter says it is true he saw them "fingering" the boats, but there was no attempt made to put them off.

It is the opinion of the survivors that had properly-appointed life-boats been launched all on board might have been saved; and, but for the expectation that daylight would bring assistance, many of the crew would have reached the shore.

With the exception of a French fishing-boat, the Reliance had not met a single vessel for some days previous to the wreck. This boat was met on the day before the melancholy occurrence, and was hailed to know how the land bore. The answer of the Frenchman was not understood, and the Reliance lay to that some one from the fishing-boat might come on board. At first it appeared the intention of the crew to send off a boat, but, after nearing the ship, she filled her sails and went right away.

The Reliance came on shore in six or eight pieces, the keel lying out at sea about half a mile. The portions of the wreck sold for 43,000*l*. The chronometers of the vessel were thrown on the beach, but the cases only were found, the chronometers having been stolen. A singular fact is that at the time the body of Captain Green was found his watch was still going.

The names of those brought over in the Magnet are John O'Neill, a native of Kingstown, Ireland, John Anderson, a Norwegian; Charles Boetz, a Prussian; and three Malays, all common seamen. On their landing at London-bridge-wharf they expressed their thanks to Captain Stock, for his kind attention to them while on board. Shortly after, by the direction of Mr. Robert Green, five of them were conveyed in a hackney-coach to the Sailors' Home, Wellclose-square, until arrangements could be made for their return to their several homes.

O'Neill, who is suffering from the injuries he received while on the wreck, is at present under the care of a friend residing at Shadwell.

The *Boulogne Gazette* of Monday night says that in a short time after the Reliance struck the bulwarks were beaten in by the heavy sea, and the gangway ports carried clean off. The pumps were tried, but at that time she made no water. At daylight the whole of the interior of the vessel was gutted, the beams even gone, the forecastle and poop alone remaining; but a British seaman's energy never deserts him. The third mate, boatswain, and ten men determined to try their fate in the only boat that would swim; the captain dissuaded them from the attempt, but one seaman replied "Well, sir, we must trust to Providence. If we land in safety, we will aid those lubbers (alluding to the parties on the shore) to launch that boat, and quickly come to your rescue." They started, but had not proceeded 300 yards when a tremendous sea struck her, and capsized the boat. For a minute or two they were seen clinging to her sides, and then all disappeared. At nine o'clock strength and hope were deserting all—the succour they expected came not—no boat left the shore—the effect of despair became visible. Some madly threw themselves into the sea to swim ashore, and quickly perished; some sunk, helplessly, through the openings in the wreck, and disappeared. Captain Green, Captain Tucker, the mate, and some of the midshipmen had kept together under the lee of the broken-up poop, that still adhered to the stern of the vessel, when the strength of Captain Green forsook him, and he fell into the sea.

VIEW OF FUNCHAL—ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

DREADFUL STORM AT MADEIRA.

In the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we had barely space to make mention of a most calamitous deluge which visited the Island of Madeira, and by which many hundreds of living souls were swept into an untimely eternity. Funchal, the capital of the island, suffered upon this occasion, it appears, more severely than any other portion of it, a circumstance which induces us to present our readers with the above accurate sketch of that now painfully-interesting spot.

It is with feelings of no ordinary regret we find ourselves compelled to place, in the same sheet with the glorious and peaceful tidings from the East, those sad and afflicting particulars of disasters by sea and land (of which the subject now under our observation is, alas! only a part), and which cannot fail to affect every human breast, however disposed to joyousness. On the 15th of October (as the accounts state) clouds began to envelop the mountains in the neighbourhood of Funchal, which brought on the following day severe thunder-storms, accompanied with heavy rain, almost continuing without intermission until the morning of the 24th of October, when the rain partly ceased. At 10 o'clock the Royal West India steamer Dee arrived, and landed fifty-two passengers for the island. She was, however, prevented from proceeding until the following day, as the Admiralty agent, who had come on shore with the mail, could not get on board again.

About midday the whole of the island appeared buried in one vast cloud, threatening total darkness; the barometer fell considerably. The air became very oppressive, with a strong sulphurous smell, and the wind veered about to nearly every point of the compass. At one o'clock the rain began to fall in torrents, and about an hour afterwards was observable an immense rising in the sea, about a mile from the shore, which was soon connected with a mass of dark clouds overhanging the bay, to all appearance charging themselves or drawing the water from the sea, for the space of about ten minutes, followed immediately by a heavy swell or rising of the ocean, which appeared high enough to sweep over the city; its force, however, was broken, and it subsided on the beach. The rain still continued in torrents, and at four o'clock the bridge was swept away, and the water rushed into the streets. The appalling sight that appeared in every direction was enough to make the stoutest heart quake with fear. Hundreds of men, women, and children, were wading their way up the stream, flying towards the mountains, whilst others were flocking to the town, not knowing where to go for safety, amidst the most dreadful shrieks and cries that could possibly be imagined. The water burst open the wine-lodges, and the contents were swept into the sea, whilst the streets in the neighbourhood were all overflowed with water, and the inmates of the houses escaped by ladders and over the roofs of the buildings. Upwards of 200 houses were thus destroyed, or became untenantable by this disastrous flood. A meeting was called on the following day (25th) by the governor, and food distributed to the poor; at the same time an arrangement was made to open several forts, &c., for their accommodation, until such time as they could provide themselves with other houses. The authorities also made every arrangement to prevent drunkenness in the streets, and robberies at night; but as casks of wine were rolling about in every direction, and whole streets of houses open to any one who wished to enter, the inmates having fled, many robberies occurred, and many scenes of intoxication. The rain continued to fall during the night of the 24th, but the following day gave signs of the storm abating, and in the afternoon it was fine, but with a strong breeze from the south-east, which continued until three p.m. on the 26th, when it blew a hurricane from the south, the sea rushing over the beach, and entering into the streets in the lower part of the city. Six vessels were at anchor in the bay, but it appeared utterly impossible for them to ride out the gale, as the sea broke with terrific fury over them, and the wind, being dead into the port, left no chance of escaping by making sail. At five o'clock the American brig Creole dragged her anchor and was soon on shore—the whole of the crew were saved; and about an hour afterwards the English schooner Wave was doomed to the same fate, the whole of her crew being saved by the exertions of Mr. Henry Crawford, who secured them ropes, &c., from a rock above where the vessel struck. It had now become dark, but a blue light was observable from one of the vessels, and cries were heard from another approaching the shore. This proved to be the Portuguese schooner Novo Beijinho; and every exertion was made to save the whole of the crew, but, unfortunately, four of them were drowned. Immediately afterwards a vessel approached burning a blue light, which came on shore alongside the Novo Beijinho; but, as the rain fell in torrents, and the wind was still blowing a perfect hurricane, it was some time ere she could be approached. She proved to be the brig Dart, of London; and by great courage and good management all the crew were saved. The daring conduct of the Portuguese on the beach in rescuing the crew of this vessel, particularly Senhor Jacinto de Freitas Lomelino, as well as the activity of Senhor Nuno Dias, Senhor Francisco Antonio Rodrigues da Silva, and of Mr. Unwin, all of whom were indefatigable in their exertions to save the unfortunate seamen, is the subject of great praise. The Sardinian schooner Gloria Madre Esperanza was found to have gone on shore to the east of Funchal, and not a soul saved or vestige of her left. At nine o'clock the wind veered to S.W. At nine a.m. the following morning the Success got out to sea, but the wreck of a three-masted vessel was found at Porto Cruz (north of Madeira) without any of the crew, or even anything to distinguish her name. It is utterly impossible to describe the state of the streets in the lower part of the city, and the wonder is that the greatest part of Funchal was not carried into the sea; at the mouth of the river N. S. do Calhao, a fruit-market, and a part of a fort, with the entrance to the Praça Academica, were entirely swept away, and the bed of this river, formerly thirty or forty feet deep, wasfilled up with immense rocks and stones brought down from the mountains, which, it is feared, in the present poor state of Portugal, can never be removed. Three rivers pass through the city of Funchal, taking their rise in the mountains, but the river N. S. do Calhao has now been the cause of the greatest part of the disasters, and the houses on its banks that are not swept away will remain untenanted, as the bed of the river is now nearly even with the streets, and liable at any time to overflow. The news from the interior, or, rather, the coast—for fromthe interior we have none—is awful. Half of Machio is swept away, and all the fishing-boats belonging to the village. In the parish of Madalena nearly all the houses and part of the population are gone; in Catheta many houses are washed away. Fayal and Porto Cruz have suffered much, entire vineyards having been swept into the sea. Santa Cruz has suffered less than others; but at Canico the disasters are great. The excellent road to S.A. de Serra has disappeared altogether. The village of Camacha is in a most deplorable condition: in fact, all the places have suffered more or less, and most of the roads leading from Funchal are utterly impassable. On the 26th the bishop, with the governor, and all the principal authorities, attended prayers in the Cathedral, after which they had a procession, carrying the figure of our Saviour on the cross, the size of life, as the Saviour of Miracles in having saved the city from being altogether destroyed.

The latest dates from Funchal are Nov. 2, which state that they are still without news from the interior of the island, but from all places on the coast the intelligence is truly distressing. Another Sardinian schooner was wrecked at Porto Santa; and the Aguia, from Lisbon, which was eight days off the island, had a narrow escape. The Success returned, and the following vessels have also arrived since the storm: English war-steamer Wilberforce, from Sierra Leone; ship Thames, from London; schooner Castle Loriam, from St. John's; American schooner Itho, from St. John's; Greek polacca Pelican, from Gibraltar; and the Portuguese schooner Aguia, from Lisbon.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXI.

LORD ABERDEEN.

Place to the Minister' Here is one of the chief advisers of the Crown—England's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and just now fortunate enough to find himself in office at the successful termination of a couple of wars. Lord Aberdeen holds the position of Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the second time; and, under the Government of the Duke of Wellington, he was once Colonial Minister. It is probable that those who recollect his administration in the latter capacity are not accustomed to invest it in their memories with any *beau ideal* of statesmanship, nor, on the other hand, to execrate it with any peculiar spite. He pursued in it the old quiet *régime* of the Toryism of the day; and during all the struggles for emancipation he kept what he doubtless considered the unobtrusive path of duty, allowing debaters to blow their own fires, and colonists to work their own niggers, without disturbing them with more ministerial interference than a strict line of prudence warranted his laying down. He kept up the activity of office; but he never for ambition's sake pushed his vessel into a storm. He was not chivalrously busy, like Lord Stanley; nor unchivalrously sleepy, like Lord Glenelg. He would neither have given twenty millions to the negroes, nor have snored away his existence in a Downing-street arm-chair. He was simply a very useful and a very satisfactory Colonial Secretary.

As a Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lord Aberdeen is accounted by men of sound judgment and experience cool, sagacious, cautious, skilful, even wise. He has all the reflective foresight of the Scotch—is a word-keeper (one of the best attributes of a minister)—evinces marked discrimination in his mode of conducting official negotiations—and has that kind of positive merit which we award to a public functionary when we say "he knows his business." He has the quality of discretion; and the remark which the Lord Mayor made with reference to Sir Robert Peel's being "a safe man" would probably apply to Lord Aberdeen better than to any other member of the existing Administration.

We cannot better describe his lordship's personal appearance than by availing ourselves, of a slight sketch written by a gentleman, whilst at a visit at Gordon castle, where Lord Aberdeen was staying at that time.

"Lord Aberdeen has the name of being the proudest and coldest aristocrat in England. It is amusing to see the person who bears such a character. He is of the middle height, rather clumsily

PORTRAIT OF LORD ABERDEEN.

made, with an address more of sober dignity than of pride or reserve. With a black coat, much worn, and always too large for him; a pair of coarse check trousers, very ill-made; a waistcoat buttoned up to the throat; and a cravat of the most primitive *negligé*, his aristocracy is certainly not in dress. His manners are of absolute simplicity, amounting almost to want of style. He crosses his hands behind him, and balances on his heels. In conversation his voice is low and cold, and he seldom smiles. Yet there is a certain benignity in his countenance, and an indefinable superiority and high breeding in his simple address, that would betray his rank after a few minutes' conversation to any shrewd observer. It is only in his manner toward the ladies that he would be immediately distinguishable from men of lower rank in society."

The American boundary question is another feather in his cap, according to the way in which these successes are accustomed to be argued, and this and the Oriental triumphs make three as "good hits" as have achieved the reputation of many a minister. If the French treaty had come off, it would have been quite a glorious succession of diplomatic fortunes.

Lord Aberdeen is the fourth earl of his race, descended from the first peer, who was a judge. He is a Knight of the Thistle, a Privy Councillor, a fellow of the Royal Society, and much more. He is president of the British Institution and the Society of Antiquaries, and the Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen. He has been twice married, first to a daughter of the first Marquis of Abercorn, and secondly to the daughter of the Hon. J. Douglas. He sits in the House of Lords as Viscount Gordon, with the second title of Lord Haddo.

GROUP FROM "KING ARTHUR."

Here is another episode of theatrical grouping selected from Dryden's dramatic opera of *King Arthur*, now so magnificently produced by Macready at Drury Lane. We have already expressed our opinion of the opera itself—of Dryden's not too finished lyrics—of Purcell's more inspiring harmony; and we have only here to indicate that point of its beautiful scenic illustration which our artist has selected for his theme. This, then, is a glimpse of the fairy land of the poem—the enchanted wood—by which *Arthur* is approaching the bridge, when the two syrens rise before him from the water with the following luring song:—

> Two daughters of this aged stream are we;
> And both our sea-green locks have comb'd for thee;
> Come bathe with us an hour or two;
> Come naked in, for we are so;
> What danger from a naked foe?
> Come bathe with us, come bathe, and share
> What pleasures in the floods appear;
> We'll beat the waters till they bound,
> And circle round, around, around,
> And circle round, around.

To this we add a portrait of Anderson in the part of the *King*, which he is just now sustaining with considerable applause. Mr. Anderson may be generally spoken of as one of the most promising actors of his day, having a good voice, an easy carriage, and very considerable power and energy in the developement of passion upon the stage. He acquired in the outset of his London career a habit of imitating the manner of Macready, but he is gradually divesting himself of the character of a copyist, and has given quite as many indications of natural originality as confirm the inference, that imitation, however good, is, to say the least, unnecessary. He has some stage blemishes of declamation, and would probably meet with higher appreciation were he in some measure to subdue his style.

MR. ANDERSON, AS THE KING.

Dr. Whitfield, the celebrated botanist, sailed last week for the African coast, in search of natural curiosities.

THE MURDER OF LORD NORBURY.—By a letter dated Poonah, September 29th, from a surgeon in one of the East India artillery regiments, which arrived by the last overland mail, we learn that the murderer of the late Lord Norbury has been discovered. It seems that the murderer was in one of the regiments stationed at Bombay. He was attacked with a violent illness, and, thinking himself on the point of death, made a confession before his officers that he was the man who shot Lord Norbury. By means of great medical skill the man had got better, and the Government had immediately taken the matter in hand, but had conducted everything connected with the affair with such secrecy, that nothing further had transpired.

TULIPOMANIA.—The sum of £640 has been lately given for the bulb of a new tulip, called the "Citadel of Antwerp."

THE POPE AND THE PACHA.—Seven Egyptian workers in mosaic (who are about to repair to Rome at the expense of their Government to perfect themselves in the art) are to be the bearers of a new gift to the Sovereign Pontiff from Mehemet Ali, viz., four large granite columns, recently found in the neighbourhood of Thebes, and covered with hieroglyphics.

Sir J. Hamlyn Williams, Bart., brother-in-law of Earl Fortescue, will, it is said, come forward in the Liberal interest for the representation of Carmarthenshire, vacant by the decease of Mr. J. Jones.

The Mahomedans resident in Paris are about to have a small mosque erected in the Quartier Beaujon, in which to celebrate their worship.

DEATH OF LADY CALCOTT.—Her ladyship, who was the wife of Sir A. Calcott, the Royal Academician, died on Monday at Kensington. She was the daughter of Rear-Admiral George Dundas, and relict of Captain Thomas Graham, R.N., and was married to Sir A. Calcott in 1827.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BADDINGTON.—Last week a determined attempt to commit suicide was made by a young woman, named Harriet Larby, at Baddington, near Midhurst. It appears she jumped down a well upwards of 70 feet deep, but her clothes partially buoyed her up; she went twice under the water, when she repented of the act and caught hold of a projecting stone about two feet from the water's edge. She remained in this state an hour, when her cries brought several persons to her assistance, and she was brought up from her perilous situation; and the only injury she received was a good ducking.

BATH.—Major Jebb, of the Royal Engineers, was despatched by Sir James Graham last week to Bath, officially to inspect the Bath new prison, and in company with the gallant officer examined the building in all the departments. He expressed himself satisfied with the arrangements, but gave an intimation that, to carry out fully the object of the Government in prison regulations, it was probable some enlargement would be hereafter required.

BRISTOL.—The amount collected at the anniversary dinner of Colston's Charity, Bristol, was upwards of £1000.

CAMBRIDGE.—John Frederick Mortlock, the young gentleman who attempted to assassinate his uncle, the Rev. E. Mortlock, a fellow of Christ's College (mention of which occurrence was made in our last edition last week), was brought before the Mayor and other magistrates of the borough, when, after hearing the witnesses for the accusation, the prisoner was committed to take his trial on the capital charge at the next assizes. It will be remembered that the prisoner made his escape from the window of his uncle's apartment, by fastening two hunting whips together, by which he descended into the college gardens; but he was apprehended a few hours afterwards at several miles down the river at Baitsbite, by some men connected with the lock in that neighbourhood, at whom he fired two shots, luckily without any fatal effect, whilst endeavouring to escape. The following is the history of this painful transaction as detailed in the evidence of the rev. gentleman, whose life had nearly fallen a sacrifice on the occasion. The Rev. E. Mortlock, having been sworn, gave the following evidence:—Is a fellow of Christ College, in the Cambridge University, and was in his rooms with Mr. Mitchell, of the Eagle, the previous evening. He was disturbed about a quarter past eight by the door of his room being burst open. The prisoner entered the room, witness sitting with his back to the door. Witness arose and faced the prisoner, who immediately presented a pistol, and drew the trigger. From the noise witness fancied it had gone off, but was mistaken, as the cap only had exploded. Mr. Mitchell was in his chair, and witness's nephew then drew a dagger from its sheath, and raised it as if to strike, and witness thinks he used a threat to use it if he was interfered with. At this moment Mr. Mitchell left the room, and the prisoner approached, and witness was collared by him. He at the same time used some strong language, charging him with robbing the prisoner of his property. Witness replied in a mild and collected tone, to the effect, "You are mistaken, John; I have no property of yours, I cannot have." Some further words took place on both sides; on his part with excitement and violence, and on that of witness with composure. It was followed by prisoner asking, "What is to prevent me shooting you dead this moment?" Witness replied, "It would do you more harm than it would me." His arm was all this while raised, and pistol pointed. The dagger was afterwards found on the floor. Witness still endeavoured to dissuade him from violence, being all this time held by the collar, with a pistol pointed at his body. Prisoner then asked if witness would swear or pledge himself not to prosecute or injure him. Witness replied, "I never have injured you, John; I have no wish to do so now." He repeated, in an imperious tone, the demand that he would not prosecute him by law. Witness again replied, "I will not injure you, and have never done so." Mr. Cartmell then entered the room, and the prisoner again repeated his inquiry whether witness would engage not to prosecute him by law; witness did not reply; and the prisoner lowered the pistol rapidly, so—(on a level with the abdomen).—Prisoner: No, it was not so.—Witness continued: He then immediately fired before he could repeat his previous answer. Witness felt that he was wounded, and, on examination, was surprised to find it so slight. It is a round wound, the circumference, and a little blacker, but black in the centre; there was a small quantity of blood issued; the ball has been since found; the trousers witness had on were pierced in two places where the flap is doubled over, and also the drawers and shirt (produced); there is a corresponding hole in each, and a small quantity of blood on the shirt; the ball was found by witness on the ground after taking off his clothes before retiring to bed (and after having had the wound examined by Mr. Ficklin); he supposed that it shook out of his drawers, to his great distress, as he had hoped that his nephew had made off without being discovered. (The witness here appeared much affected.) Witness then sent his servant, who entered, for Mr. Shaw and Mr. Cartmell, that they might see the ball, which he handed to Mr. Fisher, who marked and took charge of it; the abrasion on the skin is about the size of a shilling; witness heard the garden bell ring, which is a noise that prisoner has no doubt made making his escape from the window; the second pistol was cocked when he first raised it. The deposition of Mr. Mortlock was read over at the conclusion of his evidence, and the prisoner having been asked whether he wished to put any questions to the reverend gentleman, replied, "Yes. He mentions he has no property of mine, but, as the executor of my father, I wish to ask him if he was not a partner in the bank for many years?" Mr. Mortlock replied Yes; but the magistrates decided that the question had nothing to do with the offence.—Prisoner: Is the witness aware, and can he swear, that he ever dissolved partnership?—Mr. Mortlock could not answer that.—Prisoner: And what are the consequences? Why, that you and your brother are, as I am informed, liable to a criminal indictment at the Old Bailey.—Mr. Mortlock: It had better be brought.—Prisoner (warmly): I appeal to the magistrates on their consciences whether they do not know that my father was a partner in that bank, and of the truth of the circumstances I am stating?—The magistrates had nothing to do with that; it was out of their province; it is not any part of your province to protect the poor and oppressed? I put these questions merely to explain the position in which I stand with regard to these two relatives of mine.—Mr. Twiss objected to this as irrelevant; and the next witness, the Rev. James Cartmell, gave evidence to the fact stated by the first witness, and, after other corroborative evidence, the mayor said, "John Frederick Mortlock, you stand committed to take your trial at the next Lent assizes for felony." The young man was then removed in custody, saying, as he left the room, "He did not care how soon he was hanged." Altogether it was a most distressing scene.

A serious accident occured last week to an undergraduate of this university, on his return with some companions from Littlebury. The party consisted of two tandems, and a race commenced near Shelford. Arriving to a critical mo

drags, and, after dragging the river for about three quarters of an hour, he found the body of deceased deeply embedded in the mud, close to Putney-bridge. He appears to have been about 30 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and of light complexion. Verdict, "That deceased destroyed himself, but there is not sufficient evidence to prove his state of mind at the time he did so."

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—On Wednesday morning an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Cumberland Arms, Paddington-green, on view of the body of Joseph Johnson, aged 35, a carpenter in the employ of Messrs. Smith and Son, builders, Edgware road. William Harris, of 26, Parkplace, Paddington, stated that deceased was his lodger. On Tuesday evening last, witness, not having seen anything of deceased for some days, went to his room to see him. Witness found the door locked, and having knocked repeatedly without receiving any answer, he (witness) became alarmed, and caused the door of deceased's room to be broken open, when the unfortunate man was discovered suspended by a cord round his neck to the bed-post. The only cause that could be assigned for it was having come into the room at that time in a state of intoxication of his wife, who at present has about six months ago. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

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On Wednesday, KING JOHN.

On Friday, Sheridan's Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT. Jaques, Mr. Macready; Orlando, Mr. Anderson. Rosalind, Mrs. Keeley; Rosalind, Mrs. Nisbett; Celia, Mrs. Stirling; Audrey, Mrs. Keeley.

On Friday, KING JOHN.

On Saturday, LOVE FOR LOVE, with, every evening, Dryden and Purcell's Opera of KING ARTHUR. King Arthur, Mr. Anderson; Oswald, Mr. Phillips; Emmbald, Mr. Stretton; Emmeline, Mrs. Nisbett; Philadel, Miss P. Horton, Cupid, Miss Romer.

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CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Mr. Payne, the city coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Monday evening last, on the body of a stonemason, named James Lees, employed at the new Royal Exchange, who was suddenly seized on that morning with a violent fit of coughing and spitting of blood, which ended in his almost immediate death. Verdict, "Natural death."

Another case exactly similar to the above was inquired into before the same learned gentleman, at the Swan with two Necks, Lad-lane, concerning the death of Mr. James Badfield, a Lee Is and Yorkshire warehouseman, residing at N. 15, Milk-street, Cheapside, who was proved to have been afflicted with a cough for some months past. His house was found full of blood in the morning. Verdict, "Died from suffocation by the bursting of a blood-vessel."

On Monday evening Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Wheatsheaf, Red Lion street, on the body of Mr. T. Burchett, who had, at one time, carried on the business of a pawnbroker, in Upper Marylebone-street, and afterwards [illegible]

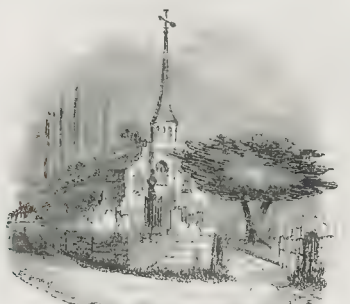
[illegible] tempted some time ago to destroy himself by throwing a knife into his throat, and afterwards had taken a large quantity of laudanum for the same purpose. On Saturday night last the deceased, on his return to his lodging, took out of his pocket a bottle of laudanum, from which he drank about two ounces of laudanum, in the presence of his wife, and told her it was brandy; but, on looking at the bottle, she discovered that it was labelled "Laudanum—poison." Mr. White, of Lamb's Conduit-street, was sent for, and, on arriving at the deceased's house, he found a quantity of blood in the water-closet, which he supposed had been vomited by the deceased, but all his efforts to counteract the effects of the poison were unavailing. The deceased continued in a state of stupor until Sunday morning, when he died. Verdict, "Destroying himself."

An unfortunate man, named William Marshall, of respectable connections, was committed to Newgate some time ago, on a charge of stealing a bundle of spectacles from a shopkeeper at Hounslow, which had such an effect on his mind that he gradually sank from the period of his committal until he expired a few days ago. An inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of "Natural death" was returned.

On Tuesday an inquest was held at St. George's Hospital, before Messrs. Gel and Higgs, upon the body of Sarah Wetherson, aged 34, whose death had been occasioned by her husband, a Chelsea pensioner. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Robert Williamson, the husband, who was fully committed for trial.

Serious on a Gentleman Unknown.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, at the Royal Oak, Putney, on view of the body of a gentleman found drowned. Robert Hathaway, waterman, stated that on Saturday morning he observed the deceased walking on the bank of the Thames, on the Middlesex side of Putney-bridge. He appeared to be suffering under violent mental agitation, and continued to walk up and down the bank of the river for upwards of half an hour, all which time he was using the most violent and extravagant gestures. Witness went away for about ten minutes, and then, on returning to the spot, he missed deceased, and was at the same time informed by a boy that a gentleman had just that moment thrown himself into the river. Witness immediately procured

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



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Swanscombe is one of the many picturesque villages which so pleasantly margin Old Father Thames as he flows steadily on between Kent and Essex to the sea. The fatal Niger, the mighty Amazon, the picturesque and historic Rhine, the classic Tiber—each and all have their scenes, their stories and associations. Each by turn claims notice, and each has goodly claim to attention. But commend us, and all Englishmen, to the Thames.

Swanscombe, whose church is here chosen for illustration, being well surrounded by wood, has a highly-picturesque appearance from the Thames, which forms the northern boundary of the parish. It is near Northfleet, about four miles from Dartford, and no great distance from Gravesend—Greenhithe, a spot familiar to the river tourist, being one of its hamlets. A Kentish village, with now about a thousand inhabitants, it has its share of Kentish history—half true, half legendary. Its name is said to be a corruption of Swaneskemp—Sweyn, King of Denmark, having landed near, and fixed his camp upon, this spot, in the days when the sea-kings of the north gathered a goodly portion of their revenues from our early ancestors. At a later period William the Norman here received a foretaste of the spirit of the men of Kent. They enclosed the Conqueror and his followers, bearing boughs in their hands, "which casting down, they prepared for battle, demanding the enjoyment of their former rights;" which, says the old chronicler, "they speedily obtained." No need to prompt the memory that Shakspere has employed this incident in Macbeth.

The history of the manor is too long to be here written, but is interesting, and gives a fair sample of the chequered stories attached to many an old baronial possession. Given originally to Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux, it passed, on his disgrace, to the family of Montchensie, one of whom was a chief leader of the rebellious barons who seized their King, Henry III., after fighting the battle of Lewes. Taken prisoner himself, at Kenilworth, bowed his life and lands to his sister's relationship to the monarch's half-brother. He was slain fighting against the Welsh, under the then regent, the Earl of Cornwall. A subsequent owner of Swanscombe, Aymer de Valence, attending the Queen into France, was murdered, in revenge, it was said, for the death of the Earl of Lancaster, at whose condemnation De Valence had sat two years before, at Pontefract. Still later, an heiress, entitled to these lands, was held prisoner at Kennington, in Surrey, and induced to give up her claims to Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester, who, at ninety years of age, was, with his son, publicly executed, for taking part with the Queen against Edward II. Later still, the manor was granted to an Earl of Kent, who, in Edward the Third's reign, was "charged with treason, and, through the malice of Queen Isabel, executed for treason against the late King." And in this way goes on for some centuries the history of Swanscombe Manor—now handed over by a powerful baron, who, in the changing aspect of the times, becomes a traitor, the axe making way for a new proprietor; who, in his turn, by the fortune of war or other accident, loses at once station and life.

Swanscombe Church is the subject of our sketch. It is chiefly in the early English style, is dedicated to St. Peter, and, in old times, was much "frequented by companies of pilgrims, who resorted thither for St. Hilderforth's help." This saint was a bishop, and had here a shrine, with his portrait in the upper window of the south side. He was supposed to have the power of curing insanity. The church contains a number of tombs to the memory of the later possessors of the manor, and of other inhabitants of the parish—as one always wishes, and almost expects, to see in an ancient village church.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XVI.

HORNSEY CHURCH.

In a beautiful country of hill and dale, delightfully interspersed with green lanes and quiet hedge-rows—diversified, too, by the meanderings of the New River, on its course to supply the good citizens with water—each hill-top having broad prospects over a fine country, with London and its hundred towers and spires mingling in the perspective,—stands the suburban village of Hornsey. In place of the smart villas and snug cottages which now thickly stud this neighbourhood, there stood, in old times, an extensive forest—Haringay Forest—the only abode of consequence being one belonging to the then Bishops of London, which stood in a park fashioned from the surrounding woods. In this lodge, in 1586, Thomas of Woodstock and other barons assembled to league themselves against the minions of Richard II., and commence that system of resistance which ended only by the death of that unfortunate King. Nor is this Hornsey's only historical association. It was here that the citizens of London, in deputation, met Edward the Fifth, and subsequently Henry the Seventh, when those monarchs respectively approached the capital after their succession to the crown.

The appearance of the church is picturesque; and, seen from many points of view in the neighbourhood, enters pleasantly into the prospect. It boasts considerable antiquity, and, notwithstanding it has recently been "repaired and beautified" (those church-warden processes so often fatal to the structures submitted to them), yet the evidences of its early formation may readily be recognised. It has, to a certain degree, been rendered a classic object, from Goldsmith having in his wanderings in the neighbourhood bestowed the offering of his praise upon it; and, at a later day, Geoffrey Crayon has embalmed it in his pages. It offers but few architectural pretensions, but one may well dispense with those more chaste and elegant proportions which are properly required in a church located in a great city,—the seat of art and civilization. Here, in one of the most beautiful of London suburbs, nothing could more pleasantly harmonise with the sylvan neighbourhood than the old Gothic outline of the church which forms the subject of our sketch.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussee d'Antin, Nov. 23, 1842

Mon cher Monsieur,—Our winter has set in upon us in earnest, and with it returns the reign of velvets, stuffs, satins, cashmeres, and that endless variety of thick fabrics which seem meant to bid defiance to the cold and fogs of this to us very triste season of the year; nevertheless, the influence of climate seems to have little effect upon the taste or fancy of our fashionables, or upon that of our artistes, whose fertility of imagination, and tasteful execution, would appear to be quite inexhaustible. Among the many pretty things which we have seen since our last letter, and which are not more pretty than uncommon, let us mention the redingotes and the evening dresses now in fashion, and which are made of velvet of the colour aile de mouche. Several of these which we have observed on the persons of some of our most fashionable people, trimmed with English point lace, are about the most elegant things of the sort in the world. Not less beautiful, however, is another toilette of brocade, with flowers on a silver ground, worked in with rose-coloured silk. This, together with a redingote in blue satin, entirely surrounded with delicious embroideries, intermixed with points d'Alençon, following all the windings and sinuosities of the true pattern, were dresses worthy of the royal destination for which they were intended. We must not forget to speak of the pékins of all sorts which are still the fashion here, but of which the most recherché are those in broad stripes shaded in two colours. These are very much worn as robes négligé, either for the morning or evening costume; and some, I have remarked, have this advantage, that, by being made to close at the neck, or to be turned back at pleasure, they are equally suitable for either. The same may be said of the furs continue to be the mode for winter costume. They are made upon every shape, and in such beautiful fashion, that even the countries of the north, from which they originally came, have sent to Paris to be made up according to the styles now in vogue; indeed, during this present week, we have seen many pelisses and witschouras which are about to return to Russia after having been altered to suit the taste now prevailing here. Velvet flowers with purple foliage are much in fashion this winter, but not more so than feathers, which have never been more worn than during the present season, though it is said that they are very scarce and very dear. Passementerie also continues in great favour, more especially a particular description in velvet, which surpasses everything of the kind we have yet seen. Canaisis embroidered with this fashionable ornament are extremely handsome, and not more handsome than elegant. If, however, you would see the most poetical, the most recherché, and the most charming of our winter fashions, let me recommend to your notice the coiffure Petrarch. This is composed of a veil or long piece of lace, which is joined to a little crown of rose laurel, and which is worn sightly inclined to one side, but rather low on the forehead: the long but light ends of the lace floating upon the neck have a most elegant and charming effect. Nor must I omit to mention the coiffure à la Anne of Austria, which is equally becoming for those rather more advanced in years. This is of bright green velvet, intermixed with gold tissue, and terminated with large gold tassels, and harmonizes remarkably well with the superb fabrics of which our dresses are now composed.—Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—During the present week we have been very moderately supplied with English wheat, yet the demand for that article has ruled excessively dull, and, in order to effect sales, a decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter has been submitted to by the factors. From abroad our receipts of wheat have been small. The transactions have been so unimportant that the rates have remained almost nominal. Good malting barley has supported its value, but grinding and distilling sorts have had a downward tendency. The malt trade has ruled heavy. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have been purchased on easier terms.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 3680; barley, 2220; oats, 1520; and malt, 3110 quarters; flour, 1610 sacks. Irish: barley, 720; oats, 4130 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2000 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 52s; ditto white, 57s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do white, 58s to 59s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do, 34s to 36s; Chevalier, 42s to 51s. Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 46s to 54s; brown do, 40s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 62s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 24s; potato do, 23s to 25s; Scotch and Irish oats, black, 17s to 18s; do, white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 62s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 15s; beans, 26s to 26s; peas, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed we have had a steady sale at full prices, but in all other kinds of seeds scarcely anything has been doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 40s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 4s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 5l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 8d; barley, 33s 1d; Oats, 17s 10d; rye, 31s 8d; beans, 31s 6d; peas, 34s 2d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 49s 8d; Barley, 28s 5d; Oats, 17s 11d; Rye, 31s 7d; Beans, 31s 11d; Peas, 33s 9d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The market remains in a very dull state, and it is impossible to give accurate quotations owing to the want of transactions. The public sales of 60,000 packages will commence on Monday next.

Sugar.—For the best kinds of sugar we have had a fair inquiry at full prices, but all other qualities have been much neglected.

Coffee.—The market for coffee is still dull, and prices have a downward tendency.

Cocoa.—For West India the inquiry is steady; but other sorts hang heavily on the market.

Fruit.—We have a steady business doing in this article, at moderate prices.

Cotton.—The market is active, and about 7,000 bales have changed hands, at rather improved rates.

Saltpetre.—The quantity on offer is small, without much business doing.

Indigo.—This article is in good request, and several parcels have sold at an advance of 6d to 9d per lb.

Shellac.—The demand continues good, at full quotations.

Oils.—The oil market is firm, at last week's figures.

Tallow.—There is not quite so much business doing in tallow, and prices are easier. 48s 3d is the value of P.Y.C. on the spot.

Provisions.—The Irish butter trade continues very dull, at further depressed rates, with heavy stocks. Foreign butter, bacon, &c., partake of the general dulness.

Coals. Adair's, 16s; West Hartley, 16s 6d; Holywell Main, 17s 6d; New Tanfield Moor, 16s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 16s 6d; Lambton, 20s 9d; Stewart's, 21s 3d; Adelaide, 20s 9d; Hartley, 16s 6d. Ships arrived, 181.

Potatoes. The Borough and Spitalfields markets are heavily supplied with potatoes, which move off slowly, at from 20s to 70s per ton.

Hops.—All kinds of hops command little attention, while the duty is called as high as £163,000.

Smithfield.—We have to report a decided improvement in the demand for each kind of stock here, at the following prices:—Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of slaughtered meat have been tolerably good; while the demand has proved inactive. Beef, from 3s to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs., by the carcase.

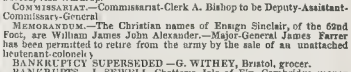
ROBERT HERBERT.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—Friday.

Bank Stock, 171½	India Stock pm
3 per Cent Red., 94	Ditto Bonds pm
3 per Cent Cons. 94¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red., 100¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent. 101¾	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 58 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., 58 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 58 pm
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Bank Stock for Account, 172½
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.,
Jan. 1860, 12¾	Consols for Account, 95

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (—p), —	London and Blackwall (— p),
Edinburgh and Glasgow (57 p), 47¾	London and Birmingham (90 p), 186
Great Western Railway (65 p), 85¾	Ditto Thirds (32 p), 62¾
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 62¾	Ditto New Shares (50 p),
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 8¾	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p). 35¾	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 69¾



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Nov. 22

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 22.—1st Foot Guards: Lieut. R. Lloyd to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Lord Kilmarnock. The Hon. E. W. Lascelles to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice T. L. Fitzhugh. 1st Foot: Ensign G. G. Wells to be Lieutenant, vice W. Mackenzie. 11th Foot: Capt. L. Fyfe to be Captain, vice H. B. H. Rogers. Ensign J. H. Fetherstone to be Lieutenant, vice Browne. J. Pattuson to be Ensign, vice Fetherstone. 42nd Foot: W. M. Muir, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Gregor. 98th Foot: Lieut. M. Hill to be Captain, vice Mackenzie. Ensign J. W. Saunders to be Lieutenant, vice Hill. F. B. C. Master to be Ensign, vice Saunders. 71st Foot: Ensign A. Myers to be Major, vice Lord A. Seymour. Lieut. R. F. Hunter to be Captain, vice Myers. Ensign the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester to be Lieutenant, vice Hunter. F. C. Clerke to be Ensign, vice Chichester. 97th Foot: Assistant-Surgeon J. M. Wardrop to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Leith. Rifle Brigade: Lieut. W. H. Lord Kilmarnock to be First Lieutenant, vice Lloyd.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign T. W. Stewart to be Lieutenant. E. Sullivan to be Ensign, vice Stewart.

Unattached.—Major Lord A. Lennox to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Hospital Staff.—Assist.-Surgeon J. M'Gregor to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Sharpley. T. H. Young to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Wardrop.

Commissariat.—Commissariat-Clerk A. Bishop to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General.

Memorandum.—The Christian names of Ensign Sinclair, of the 52nd Foot, are William James Sinclair. John Alexander.—Major-General James Farrer has been permitted to retire from the army by the sale of an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—G. WITHEY, Bristol, grocer.

BANKRUPTS. J. SEWELL, Chatteris, late of Ely, Cambridge, money scrivener. J. SEABER, Soham, Cambridgeshire, grocer and draper. W. RAYNER and J. RAYNER, Uxbridge, seed crushers. J. PHILLIPS, Threadneedle-street, tavern-keeper. J. MOORE, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, grocer. A. WALFORD, Manchester, commission-agent and drysalter. D. F. DANN, Nottingham, tailor and draper. T. MILLINGTON, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. J. LAWLEY, Stafford, cooper. C. FISH, Lincoln, publican. J. PARKER, Manchester, coach-builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. URQUHART, Aberdeen, boot and shoe maker. G. BAXTER and D. SANDEMAN, Dundee, confectioners and grocers. G. R. BAXTER, Dundee, confectioner and shipowner. A. LAURIE and J. LAWRIE, Glasgow, gingham and pullicate manufacturers. J. CHRYSTAL, Kilmarnock, draper. W. RUTHERFORD, Jedburgh, clock and watch maker. R. PARK, Glasgow, corn-factor. G. GARDINER, Perth, writer. D. AMBROSE and J. BARTHOLOMEW, Leith, merchants.

Friday, Nov. 25.

BANKRUPTS.—B. L. WATSON, Cornhill, manufacturer of flags. J. WEBSTER and M. PICKLES, Morley, cloth manufacturers. J. PEPPER, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucester, tailor. P. LITTLE, Blackburn, Lancashire, carrier. W. CASTLE, Wanborough, Wiltshire, sheep dealer. G. SWIRES, Birstall, Yorkshire, merchant. J. PARRY, Newtown, Montgomery, mercer. J. WYATT, Plymouth, upholsterer. H. CLAPHAM, Liverpool, woollen-draper. W. DEDMAN, Bryanstone-square, Portman-square, grocer. R. LOOSEMORE, Tiverton, scrivener. E. LANE, Cirencester, edge tool-maker. F. NEWCOMB, Newgate-market, carcase-butcher. S. S. BOYCE, Fenchurch-street, cheesemonger. J. ASHWELL, Salford, Lancashire, grocer. J. LOWTHER, Queen's-row, Pentonville, Builder. T. PERRY, Kirkdale, Lancashire, builder. W. BARTON, St. Helen's, Lancashire, watch-movement maker. J. WILKINSON, Ardwick, Lancashire, innkeeper. R. BELLINGHAM, Wem, Shropshire, boot and shoe maker. T. HOLYLAND, Manchester, woollen-cloth manufacturer. J. GREEN, Leeds, victualler.

Prices of Sugar.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Nov. 25, 1842, is 33s. 10½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at The Cedars, East Sheen, Lady Charlotte Fearhyn, of a daughter, still-born.—At Naples, on the 5th of November, the Lady of the Hon. John Jocelyn, of a son.—On the 20th inst., the Lady of J. Hayward, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Richmond terrace, Miss Jane Irving, niece of John Irving, Esq., M.P.—At Fairlight, Hastings, in his 73rd year, Brice Pearce, Esq., of Markham, Woodford, Essex.—Aged 78, at his house in Newington green, the Rev. Richard Paul, B.D., late of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Rector of St. James's, Duke's place, in the city of London.—At Kensington Gravel Pits, on the 21st inst., Lady Caroline, the wife of Sir Augustus Calcott, R.A.—At Richfield House, Dunsford, Devon, aged 40 years, Jane Hannah, wife of the late J. R. Wise, Esq., and only daughter of the late General Wilson, M.P., of Sunbrook House, and Heathman Hall, in the county of Lincoln.—Nov. 19, at Clapham, in the 45th year of his age, the Rev. Francis Goode, Lecturer of Clapham, and at the Female Orphan Asylum, Lambeth.—Nov. 21, in Park-place, St. James's, Lieutenant-General Sir John Waters, K.C.B., &c., Colonel of the 81st Regiment of Foot, aged 59.

London: Printed by Robert Palmer (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by William Little, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—Saturday, November 26, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 30] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To those who read the daily journals with attention, or indeed possess themselves, from any channels, of a knowledge of the current intelligence of the times, it cannot but be a fertile theme of deprecatory remark and observation that justice, in the domestic life of the land, is unevenly and ungraciously administered in all its minor jurisdictions; and that the anomalies of magisterial decisions, above all others, demand imperatively public discussion and reform. At one time the work of oppression is laid at the door of the harsh and irritating poor-law—at another, tyranny becomes oracular by the voice of some ill-conditioned *Dogberry* of the bench; but, no matter from what source the injury to the community may spring, it is alike distressing and humiliating to know that it really does abound, and that, with such profusion and profligate corruption of judgment as call up the daily indignation of society, and furnish continual impulses of displeasure and of shame. The evil, indeed, which we are resolved lustily to denounce, and never to leave unwatched until it is met with something like a remedy, is now of so crying an order that no terms can be too strong for its reproval, and, as it bears its iron oppression, from the nature of their circumstances, principally upon the poor—as it, in fact, most crushes those whom the indulgence of society should mercifully and tenderly protect—we cannot help suggesting separate appeals to the Home-office in the individual cases in which a palpable violation is done to public justice, and a claim for direct remonstrance against those particular magistrates whose indiscretion or stupidity runs into a licence that eventually amounts to crime. Within a few columns of our daily reading, spreading over a period of less than a single week, we are enabled to glance at as many instances of strong grievance in the administration of our domestic law as should make us ashamed that they could happen in a Christian country within any period of time, and which really cause the blood to boil in the veins of honest manhood, with the terrible aspect of atrocity which they so recklessly present. And it will be found that nearly all the examples of cruelty are monopolised between coroners, magistrates, overseers, and the minor functionaries of legal authority in the land.

It was only last week that we hastily noticed the committal of a young maiden to Northleach gaol for the crime of *modesty*, because, in the natural sensitiveness of a truly English purity, she objected to go nightly through a man's bedroom to her rest. She was sent for fourteen days for this simple exercise of an honest maidenly virtue to learn a first lesson of wretchedness and crime in one of the most loathsome prisons with which this country too unhappily abounds. Since we called attention to the case the whole press has rung with indignation at its infamous injustice; and now we ask, why is not inquiry instituted and the magistrate dismissed? But examples in all forms thicken.

Two men walk along the high road when a rabbit, which one of the men catches, runs across it from the Duke of Marlborough's demesne. The gamekeeper challenges him, and he lets the rabbit run away, himself foolishly following its example. The gamekeeper then turns and takes into custody the innocent companion of the fugitive, and, although the constable of the parish gives evidence of his respectability and good conduct, the magistrate sentences him to fourteen days' imprisonment for innocently walking with a man who had picked up a rabbit on the high road and *let it go!* Why is not this magistrate reproved?

Again, a seemly-looking girl, but in rags and wretched, and in vens little more than a child, applies to a metropolitan workhouse for relief, and is told by the overseer that "if she would put on shoes and stockings and a clean frock, and stand at the corner of the street, she would not long want relief from the parish." This diabolical insinuation was recorded before the magistrate; it has wounded all the better feelings of every nature that has been shocked by its recital; and why is not the overseer dismissed? It is very hard that our poor should have brutality saddled upon their miseries under any conceivable sanction of the law.

Again, a horrible case is described in Tuesday's *Herald* of dreadful starvation and distress on the part of a poor man and woman, and the death, from them, of an infant, of which the latter had been only lately confined. The man earned one shilling a-week in his destitution, and the woman and child were starved upon the pittance of charity accorded to them by another poor creature who herself wanted bread. This fact was thus touchingly told in the evidence:—

"A deal of dogs have lived better than they have lived. She has had a sup of tea or thin water porridge; I have seen her sup tea without sugar, and porridge as thin as it could be poured out of the pan. She knocked for me through the wall on the Friday (a week) after her confinement, and when I went in I found her crying, and she said her husband had been at Wilsden, and, as there was no board sitting, he could get no relief. I carried her some food in, and I have done so when I wanted it myself; and one day I got nothing to put in my mouth from nine o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night, in consequence of giving her what I had."

Now, let us take the testimony of the father himself about his efforts to obtain relief for the two wretched creatures who were starving in his fireless home:—

"I then, on the same day (Monday), went back to Mr. Mackley, and told him how we were, and desired him to come and see my child. He said he would come; but he did not come that day. I went the next day, and he did not come. I went on the third day, and Mr. Mackley said his young man might go down with me, and see what was the matter with the child. He did come, and on Wednesday (the same day) I asked relief of Mr. Mackley, and he said I might apply to the Keighley board, which would be held that day. I did apply to the Keighley board, and they said I must apply to the Bradford board on the Friday. I went to Mr. Mackley again, thinking that he would be going to Bradford; and he said that there was not going to be a general board, and that if I went I should not get relief, and that he was himself not going. He said that I might get relief at Ling Bob on Monday when the board met. I went to Ling Bob on Monday, and they said they could do nothing for me"!

The result was the death of the child—a coroner's inquest—a verdict, under the circumstances, of "Natural Death," with a warning from the coroner to the parish authorities that "*it would have been an awkward thing if the woman had died instead of the child*"—the plain meaning of which is that, in such an event, the crime of neglect would then have assumed the aspect of manslaughter! Now, in this distressing case, either the poor-law was or was not administered; and, at the latter conclusion, what becomes of the duties and responsibilities of your guardians, your overseers and your relieving-officers, your Mackleys and others, to whom the poor man in vain applied for help? Are they to continue with official impunity in places where death has already resulted from their guilty negligence and callous inhumanity? If so, what a shadowy phantom is that thing we call "Justice for our Poor"!

The only other example of social propriety outraged by the authorities is of a very different but a very horrible kind. It will be recollected that we sometime back recorded a dreadful case of periodical infanticide, involving six victims, on the part of an unnatural mother and her paramour. That woman is since dead, and the coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Yapp, the man with whom the wretched murderess had so long held the dark companionship of crime. The woman was dying, and in the agonies of dissolution and remorse, although there was abundance of evidence without hers to convict her survivor, the authorities committed the improper and brutal alternative of thrusting that bad being, the cause of all her crimes, into her chamber, and there extorting from her what, alas! was only an appalling and bitter perjury, presenting another fearful verification of the wise man's words, that "Love is strong as death." The *Times* newspaper, in one of its stern, strong, common-sense leaders, has condensed a narrative of this shocking fact with truth, argument, and power, which our readers will admit and admire as they read. It reflects boldly upon the conduct of the coroner, magistrates, and superintendents of police:—

On the 1st of November a coroner's order, issued apparently not without an eye to the clergyman, forbade admittance to the sick woman's chamber to every one except her sister and two policemen, who stayed with her day and night. On the 9th, in consequence of a strong remonstrance from the clergyman, urging the useless cruelty of this treatment of a woman, who would probably die before she could be executed, the prohibition was withdrawn, but in two days was reimposed. Meantime the prisoner had had to receive a different kind of visit. It appeared on Friday, the 11th of November, that the magistrate's clerk, a county magistrate, and the superin-

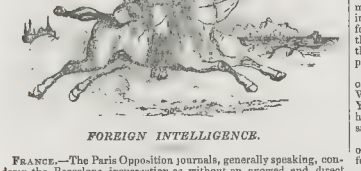
RAMSGATE PIER.

Ramsgate Pier is chiefly built of Portland and Purbeck stone, and is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It was begun in the year 1794, extends about 800 feet into the sea before it forms an angle, and is 26 feet broad at the top, including the parapet. The south front is a polygon, each face of which is 450 feet in length, with octagons at the ends. The entrance measures about 200 feet. The harbour contains an area of 46 acres; which, after this work was finished according to the first design, became choked up with mud, for want of a backwater. Under the direction of the celebrated engineer, Mr. Smeaton, many improvements have been effected, and a cross wall erected in the uppermost part of the harbour, with sluices, and the pier has been extended 300 feet from the extremity of the former head. These alterations greatly facilitated the entrance of ships in hard gales of wind, for whose reception and safety on this exposed coast the work was originally undertaken. A large ornamental stone building has been erected for a clock-house; and there is also a good dry dock, with convenient storehouses. A new lighthouse stands on the west head, which is furnished with argand lamps and reflectors. Within the harbour, as you approach the promenade, is a handsome obelisk, erected commemorative of the honour done to this place by George IV., in embarking and landing here on the occasion of his visit to Hanover in 1821. Ramsgate is the resort of fashionable company during the summer, for the purpose of bathing and festive recreation.

tendent, had been to see her, *bringing the man Yapp with them*,—that they had demanded a repetition on oath in his presence of all her previous statements,—and that she, on oath, we presume, had absolutely denied all she had hitherto said. Since this period (must not we say owing to this treatment?) our authority describes the woman's state of mind—at first submissive and penitent—as hardened into a state only to be called diabolical.

And now is this frightful result unnatural? Is it not the plain consequence which was to be apprehended by any man of common thought and feeling from the reckless treatment which she has received? A woman is carried off (and rightly) to prison, sick, weak, agitated, awakened to a sense of her guilt, and open to the influences, and relying—it may be superstitiously—on the offices of the minister of religion upon whose guidance that sense of guilt has thrown her, but scarce conscious, and still less reconciled to the consciousness, that she has sinned, and will be required to repeat, what is to sacrifice the life of herself and her former paramour. Does it not seem sheer fatuity—with whatever object—for the officers of justice, after separating her from those beneficial influences to which she had in part surrendered herself, to bring before her in person this very man, whose presence of all men in the world she had most to dread, and to demand of her to repeat on oath, in his presence, and for the avowed purpose of taking away his life, those statements, the substance of which they already possessed? Did they suppose the human mind to be made of clay or wood, or did they suppose this miserable woman to be purified from all human feeling, so entirely possessed by a sense of right and justice, that she would tamely resign herself to such treatment? Did they expect to find her willing to consummate her sacrifice, when studiously presented to her in its most revolting aspect? Or did they think that she, a woman on the brink of eternity, surrounded by, and absorbed in, such appalling realities and recollections, would be lulled into acquiescence by the authority of a magistrate and policeman? What did they think, what could they expect, but precisely what has happened?

The woman is dead, and the case, with all its dreadful enormity, speaks for itself. We will add nothing to the able comments of our contemporary, but remain content with allowing it to close the long list of examples of manifest mal-administration of justice in several aspects which a mere glance at the journals of the day has enabled us to array before our readers. They are melancholy evidences of individual misconduct, which take a wide and broad effect upon the happiness and confidence of the community, and are evils which unquestionably require the interposition of the higher authorities to rebuke and put down.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris Opposition journals, generally speaking, condemn the Barcelona insurrection as without an avowed and direct object. They differ as to the merits of the existing Government in Spain, but agree as to the folly and hopelessness of the recent insurrection. As to the Ministerial press in France, including the *Débats*, it maintains a studied silence, from which it would appear that the Government has not yet come to any decision as to the line of conduct which it shall adopt, or whether it will cautiously abstain from all interference.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Paris with regard to the re-election of General Jacqueminot, whose promotion to the command of the National Guards had caused a vacancy in the first arrondissement. At the catechism of the Opposition candidates, at a meeting held on Saturday (at which General Jacqueminot declined to be present at the advice of his committee), all these gentlemen protested hugely against England. Shouts of laughter were produced by an elector's sally, that "*all the English* were not at the other side of the Channel." M. Boinvilliers was very angry because M. Guizot had defended the British navy from some Opposition inventions in the Chamber. Count Girardin thought that France no longer existed in the map of Europe. M. Portalis, however, raised the enthusiasm of the Anglophobians to the highest pitch, by the following sentence in his speech:—"I oppose the present Ministry, not because M. Guizot, the directing genius of the Cabinet, was at Ghent—not because he was the editor of the Ghent *Moniteur*—not because he was the secretary of the Abbé Montesquieu, but because he was Ambassador in London, where he betrayed his Government. (Cries of "Bravo, bravo!" for some minutes.) I oppose the Ministry because it is in office, thanks to English influence. I oppose it because it is sustained by British influence. (Bravo, bravo!)"

The Marseilles *Sud*, of the 22nd ult., pretends to know from an undoubted source that, in the treaty with the Chinese Government, it has been stipulated that the cities and ports in the interior of China should be opened to all the European powers, who are to have the right of being represented by the consuls of their nations.

The *Moniteur Algeria*, of the 20th ult., states that the Governor-General was to leave on that day, to commence a fresh campaign against the Arabs. The next day the Duke d'Aumale was to join the column at Medeah. General de Bar was to command in Algeria during Bugeaud's absence.

The *Presse*, of Sunday, devotes three columns calling upon M. Guizot, even at the risk of a rupture with England, to propose the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 for the suppression of the slave trade. The *Presse* warns M. Guizot that he may be hurled from power for ever by his refusal to take this course.

SPAIN.—We observe by the Madrid journals that the news from Catalonia had not caused so deep a sensation in Madrid as might have been expected; and we find that the feeling of the Cortes was almost unanimous as to the necessity of strengthening the hands of the Regent in his efforts to put down the insurrection. A rumour was current in Madrid of an intention to abridge the period of the Queen's minority, and to hasten her marriage, in the hope that the constitutional Government would thus be strengthened. No fact, however, is mentioned to give probability to this statement. In the address of the deputation of the Cortes to the Queen, on the occasion of her *fête* day, it is indeed said that the arrival of the period when she will assume the reins of power will be hailed with delight, as a guarantee for a cessation of the evils under which Spain suffers; and it was probably this expression that gave rise to the rumour in question.

The papers of the 20th ult. contain an account of the message of the Regent to the Chamber of Deputies relative to the insurrection at Barcelona, and of the communications of the despatches of Van Halen, who declares that he did not bombard the city until the inhabitants had refused to send rations to the troops. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Serrano moved a vote of confidence in the Regent, and of the assurance of the support of the Cortes in his efforts to put down the insurrection. This led to rather an animated discussion, but without any display of ill feeling to the Regent. The Opposition deputies contented themselves with stating that, as with them the first object was the salvation of the country, they would not refuse their co-operation in that object, but that they did so without compromising their sentiments as to the way in which the general business of the state was conducted. The motion was divided into two parts. On being put to the vote there was a majority of 67 to 14 in favour of the first part; and on the second part, which involved the great question of the co-operation of the Chamber in the attempt to put down the insurgents, the vote was almost unanimous, the majority being 110 to 2.

A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne announced to the French Government, that at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st ult. the Regent quitted Madrid to march against the Barcelonese insurgents. The Spanish capital was quite tranquil on the 21st, and the Government had received advices of the state of affairs at Barcelona; consequently was aware of the extent of the defeat sustained by Van Halen, the captain-general.

There was nothing from Saragossa to afford evidence that the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo at this date had taken any part in the insurrection.

The official despatches which have just been received from Madrid leave no doubt that the much-talked-of treaty of commerce between England and Spain has at length been signed.

PORTUGAL.—By the intelligence received by the Lisbon mail of the 21st ult., it appears that the Ministers had succeeded in securing the return of most of their candidates in the late elections for deputies, which would strengthen their power. At the same time public credit was improving, and the new issue of Exchequer Bills was taken up by capitalists. It does not appear that they have yet made any further approximation towards a settlement of the tariff treaty with England.

The brig of war Don Pedro had been sent to Madeira with succours for the sufferers by the inundation. A committee had been formed at Lisbon, with the Marquis of Fayal at its head, to collect subscriptions; and their Majesties have contributed themselves three contos of reis.

The Brazilian frigate and a Portuguese corvette had sailed from Lisbon for Rio.

A fine Liverpool brig, the Bridget, has been most unwarrantably seized by the piratical custom-house authorities, on account of her having a couple of bags of contraband buttons on board. It is quite right that a fine should be imposed, but the seizure and condemnation of the entire vessel and cargo is an unheard-of overstretch of arbitrary power, and a gross violation of the law of nations.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens of the 7th ult. state, that the new customs law had driven away the Ipsariots, who had returned to Turkey rather than continue under King Otho's rule. The Greek press still cried out loudly for a constitution, and complained that the situation of the people and country had not improved since they had shaken off the Ottoman yoke.

UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship, Captain Delano, which sailed from New York on the 7th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening last.

The yellow fever was very prevalent at Mobile, and daily increasing. Its ravages were principally confined to strangers, and the residents who had left the city in consequence were advised not to return until the frost had set in.

The elections in Ohio, as far as they could be ascertained, had gone in favour of the democratic party by a considerable majority.

Mr. Webster had paid a visit to the city of New York, and at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce he made a lengthened speech, in which he recapitulated most of the topics introduced into his former speech at Boston, congratulated his countrymen on the settlement of the boundary question, and took a favourable review of the acts of President Tyler, and the policy which the Executive had pursued.

Two steamers had arrived out. The Caledonia, which left this port on the 18th Oct., arrived at Boston on the 2nd ult., and the Great Western, which sailed from Bristol on the 22nd Oct., arrived at New York on the 6th ult. The packet-ship New York, which sailed hence on the 8th Oct., arrived out, after an excellent passage for a sailing-ship, on the 2nd ult.

The election for the state and city of New York would take place on the 8th, and upon its result would depend in a great measure the future complexion of Congress.

Mr. Dickens's book had arrived out, and given great offence to our transatlantic neighbours. The statements contained in it leave no doubt, they say, that the offensive article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* on the American press was the production of the same pen.

Freights were very low, and the rate of exchange was also unusually low—6 per cent. Business, as usual, continued dull. The next meeting of Congress, which would take place the first week in this month, was looked to with much anxiety.

The new Orleans papers of the 25th Oct. have advices from Campeachy to the 14th, and from Merida to the 9th. The inhabitants of the Island of Carmen had declared for re-union with Mexico. The first brigade of the Mexican invading force was there, 3,000 strong, waiting reinforcements from Vera Cruz and Tobasco. It was not thought that Campeachy could make any effectual resistance. It is again alleged that Santa Ana is to command in person. 700 Mexican troops had landed at Champtoon, twelve leagues from Campeachy, and were fortifying themselves. A body of 1300 men had been sent to dislodge them. The Mexican squadron was hourly expected to arrive before Campeachy.

Part of the Mexican force that took San Antonio some time ago was commanded by Colonel Seguine, formerly a member of Congress in Texas. It will be remembered that at San Antonio a court was in session at the time, and that judges, jury, lawyers, &c., were all captured. It is said that Seguine, sent in the archives of that court there were deeds mortgaging all Seguine's property on the frontier to Col. Ogden. These documents Seguine destroyed. A trial also would have taken place that must have awarded the property to Ogden. But Seguine thus summarily put an end to the proceedings, and actually took Ogden prisoner! Dr. Smethers and others, who were witnesses to the mortgage, were taken out and shot, by order of Seguine, and fears were naturally entertained for the life of Ogden.

The news of the ratification of the boundary treaty in England has been received with much satisfaction in the United States. A salute of 100 guns was fired in New York, and all the shipping in the harbour were gaily decorated with flags in honour of the ratification.

A great fire occurred in Richmond, Virginia, in which tobacco, valued at 10,000 dollars, was destroyed. Braham and his son are going to the Havannah and British West Indies for the winter. Dr. Lardner is on a lecturing tour in the country, but not very successful. At Princeton, New Jersey, he could not get a class. Some mills were burnt at Levant, Maine, and, shocking to relate, two young ladies perished in the flames.

AMERICA.—The mail steamer Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, after a passage of the usual certainty and rapidity, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday evening. She sailed from Halifax on the evening of the 18th ult. The Acadia had reached Halifax after a remarkable passage of ten days and a half.

We do not find any matter of especial import in the details of intelligence brought by the Caledonia.

We regret to hear from Canada that Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor-General, has been seriously indisposed, but the last accounts represent him as somewhat recovering.

Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield has been elected to the Provincial Assembly; and, although party spirit yet continues with much virulence, there is little to remark on. All are awaiting the approaching meeting of the Legislature.

Severe shocks of earthquakes have been felt in various parts of Canada.

The elections for state affairs have just taken place in the various states, and the local squabbles attending them seem to have run so high, that no time or opportunity has been devoted to anything else.

NEW YORK, NOV. 15.—Commercial affairs, the currency, and the general stagnation of trade, remain in the same condition as by packet after packet we have described.

The great want of the country, especially of the agricultural and producing portions of it, is a currency; and, partially as a consequence of that want, prices are universally low, and all who have debts to pay see their property sacrificed at a depreciation really frightful.

(From the *Savannah Georgian*.)

The schooner Burlington, Captain Ellis, arrived at this port last evening from Givara, Cuba. She was bound to New York, and, owing to a stress of weather, put into this port.

The passengers of the Burlington have politely furnished for publication the following statement:—"On the 16th day of October appeared off the port of Givara a small sloop showing English colours, from which a boat put off and came into the harbour, having on board David Turnbull, Esq., one of the mixed commissioners of the African Board, with authority from the English Government to demand the liberation of not only the English blacks in this part of the island, but of all the Africans introduced since the treaty of 1821. Immediately on landing, dressed in full uniform, he called upon the commandant of the port, presenting his passport, and desiring if he could proceed immediately to certain plantations, which he named, with a view of prosecuting his intentions, stating that his vessel would lay off the harbour during his short absence. This the commandant positively refused, ordering, at the same time, the vessel to enter the port. On anchoring she was boarded by the authorities, and found manned with negroes—the pilot or captain of the said vessel, one Tom Carter by name, a free mulatto, a Spanish outlaw, and perpetrator of illegal acts on this side of the island, and for whom, for many years, the Spanish authorities have been on the *qui vive*. A guard was placed on board to prevent any communication with the shore. Mr. Turnbull then requested permission to proceed to the town of Holguin, where the governor of the district resides, desiring at the same time the protection of the authorities, and whether it were safe for him to go without arms, as he had nothing but his sword. The commandant assured him that he would be perfectly safe, and ordered a corporal and two men to accompany him, with strict injunctions not to allow Mr. T. to enter into any plantation, or communicate with any one on his route. On presenting himself at the governor's, he was recognised as the English Consul who had caused so much trouble in Havannah a short time ago, and who only saved his life by flying for protection on board of the English guard-ship here; and, in consequence of opinions and acts expressed by him to the injury of the planters of this island, was ordered off and forbid to return to any part thereof by the Captain-General. He was immediately arrested and placed under the surveillance of a double guard, no one being allowed to see or speak to him. Orders were likewise issued to place the crew and captain of the vessel in the fort, with the same restrictions, where they now are. Mr. Turnbull and company will be sent on shortly by a steam-boat, which is expected at Givara daily, to the Havannah, to be placed at the disposa. of the Captain-General, the Governor not being empowered to act in such a case."

The New York papers of the 16th and 17th ult., brought by the Great Western, Lieutenant Hosken, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday forenoon, arrived in London on Thursday. She accomplished the passage in twelve days and fifteen hours by chronometer; and, though uncommonly short, is not the shortest she has made between New York and Liverpool. The Great Western has brought only thirty-six passengers; among them are Mr. E. G. Wakefield and Lord Caledon.

The papers do not contain any news of public interest.

The ship Panama had arrived at New York from Canton. Her captain reported that he spoke, in lat. 25, long. 60, the whaleship Ontario, the captain of which reported that a French squadron had taken possession of the Marquesas group of islands, landed troops on them, and fortified two of the largest. The commander of the fleet had, it was added, sealed orders, which he did not open till he arrived off the islands.

Accounts had been received from the city of Mexico to the 15th of October. The Congress, which was in session, had rejected by a small majority, and for the second time, the proposed amendment of the constitution. The Federalists opposed the project, on the ground that its provisions savoured too much of centralism, and did not sufficiently conform to the good old constitution of 1824. The second rejection was considered a hard blow at the popularity of Santa Ana. He had changed the Mexican seat of government. Vera Cruz, for the present, is the seat of diplomacy.

The accounts from Texas come down to the 4th ult.; they breathe nothing but war. The Texans had determined, it is said, to carry on the war against Mexico "in right good earnest." A variety of details, movements, and skirmishes are given, but a repetition of them would not interest the English reader. The following, however, may be considered worthy of a place here—

After the taking of San Antonia, Caldwell, with 325 men, marched to the Solado, and encamped within six miles of the town. Thence he sent in a small force to drive out the Mexicans. They attacked the Texans about nine o'clock in the day, and fought until night. The loss of the Texans was 1 killed and 10 wounded: that of the Mexicans, 214 killed and wounded. This was on the 15th of September. On the 12th the Mexicans retreated, and were followed by the Texans. On the 14th they had a skirmish—the Mexicans rapidly retreated. An expedition was preparing, under the command of Caldwell, to go to the Rio Grande, and would destroy everything that could in any manner harbour the enemy. They were to leave some time during the present month. The following is a list of persons that the Texans killed and taken prisoners near the Solado, under the command of Captain Dawson, of La Grange:—

Killed during the Engagement—Nicholas M. Dawson, Tennessee; Zudock Woods, J. W. Pendleton, Missouri; Robert Berkely, Texas; E. Trimble, Missouri; J. W. Scallorn, Elam Scallorn, Tennessee; Asa Jones, Alabama; T. Butter, Tennessee; R. Sloan, Delaware; J. Cummings, Maine; T. J. Chure, H. W. Hall, Tennessee; D. Berry, Virginia; J. Bance, Tennessee; F. W. Brookfield, New York; T. S. Simms, Tennessee; G. A. Hill, Mississippi; C. S. Reed, New York; J. Alexander, Kentucky; J. F. Jones, Alabama; R. M. Eastland, Tennessee.

Taken Prisoners after the Fight—N. W. Fayson, Tennessee; David S. Kirnegay, North Carolina; Joseph Shaw, Indiana; Melun Hartell, Mobile; R. A. Barkly, Tennessee; Norman Woods, Mobile; J. C. Johenson, Mobile; William Coulterin, ——; Edward Martin, New York; Allen Morrell, Tennessee; Mr. Paterson, ——; John Bradley, Alabama.

General Wool and his army had continued their retreat, and, at last advices, the spies had discovered the Mexican army, numbering about 3000 at the Presidio del Rio Grande, fortifying. The spy company had driven in 3000 head of cattle, which the Mexicans attempted to drive off in their retreat. They followed the trail of his army about thirty miles beyond the Nueces, and found carts, waggons, and articles of furniture strewed along the road, that had been apparently left to expedite his flight. The spies say the trail indicated that he fled with great precipitation, and stopped to build camp fires only once or twice on the road to the Presidio.

The people of Texas are incited by a lively desire for revenge and justice upon the Mexicans. Hundreds and thousands of all classes have enrolled themselves. Even a minister of the gospel (Rev. Mr. Huckins) has attached himself to one of the companies, believing the protection of his country, his home, and his family, as not incompatible with his holy profession. Austin, Liberty, Harris, Jasper, and other eastern counties, the militia are ready to turn out at the word.

General Sumerville has so far recovered his health as to have started for the army. The time for its march to the frontier has been postponed to the 10th November.

Four British men-of-war touched at Velasco a few days since, and took in a supply of beef, &c. They were bound, it is said, for the Mexican coast.

The schooner Eliza, last from Galveston, was wrecked at the mouth of the Brazos a few days ago. She had a cargo of 18,000 dollars' worth of goods for Smith and Adriance, which are a total loss to the owners, as they were not insured.

The *Montreal Courier* of the 14th ult. states that Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor-General, was fast recovering from the effects of his severe illness. Mr. Mallory, who had successfully opposed Mr. Baldwin in the Hastings election, had been dismissed from his situation of clerk of the peace. His party attributed his dismissal to the circumstance of his having defeated the Government candidate, and the act had excited quite a sensation amongst the British party.

THE WAR IN INDIA. LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S PROCLAMATION.—The following important proclamation issued by Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General of India, appeared during the week in a Government *Gazette Extraordinary*, and will be read, no doubt, with great interest, as affording an exposition of his lordship's Indian policy, and the conditions on which the British troops have evacuated Afghanistan:—

PROCLAMATION.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 1, 1842.

The Government of India directed its army to pass the Indus, in order to expel from Affghanistan a chief believed to be hostile to British interests, and to replace upon his throne a sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular with his former subjects. The chief believed to be hostile became a prisoner, and the sovereign represented to be popular was replaced upon his throne; but, after events which brought into question his fidelity to the Government by which he was restored, he lost by the hands of

an assassin the throne he had only held amidst insurrections, and his death was preceded and followed by still existing anarchy. Disasters unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed, have in one campaign been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune, and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the citadel and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have again attached the opinion of invincibility to the British arms. The British army in possession of Afghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej. The governor-general will leave it to the Affghans themselves to create a Government amidst the marches which are the inheritance of their enemies. To force a sovereign upon a resistant people would be as inconsistent with the policy as it is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of their first invader, and to impose the burden of supporting a sovereign without the prospect of benefit from his alliance. The governor general will willingly receive any Government approved by the Affghans themselves which shall appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring states.

Content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the sovereigns and chiefs its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects. The rivers of the Punjaub and the Indus, and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of A[illegible] will render the [illegible] army [illegible] an enemy approaching from the west, if, indeed, such enemy there can be, and [illegible] the British [illegible] The [illegible] means [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] arms [illegible] the improvement of the country and of the people. The combined army of England and of India, superior in equipment, in discipline, in union, and in the officers by whom it is commanded, to any force which can be opposed to it in Asia, will stand in unassailable strength upon its own soil, and for ever, under the blessing of Providence, preserve the means to ensure it has won, in security and in honour. The Governor-General cannot fear the misconstruction of his motives in thus frankly announcing to surrounding states the pacific and conservative policy of the Government. Affghanistan and China have seen at once the force at his disposal, and the effect with which they can be applied. Sincerely attached to peace for the sake of the benefits it confers upon the people, the Governor-General is resolved that peace shall be observed, and will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the state by which it shall be infringed.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRISTOL.—THE ALLEGED MURDER AT MENDIP.—The inquest on the body of Samuel Brittan was resumed on Monday last, and, after the examination of several witnesses, the coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury, having deliberated for five hours, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter."

ALARMING FIRE NEAR BRISTOL.—One of the most extensive and destructive fires that has occurred in this part of the kingdom (the lamentable destruction of Queen-square, by the rioters in 1830, alone excepted) took place on Tuesday night last at Kingswood-hill, situated about four miles from Bristol, on the extensive premises of the Messrs. H. H. and S. Budgett. The stock consumed consisted of the refined sugar, valued at upwards of £1500, very large quantities of cheese, coffee, butter, &c., a large and valuable stock of flour, and other property of general merchandise. The Messrs. Budgett's firm was one of the most extensive in the west of England, probably in the kingdom. We understand that they are insured to a large amount; £8000 in the Phœnix, and other sums in various other offices.

CAMBRIDGE.—The prisoner Mortlock, who is confined in the county gaol of Cambridge, to stand his trial at the next assizes, for attempting the life of his uncle, the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, fellow of St. John's College, was examined, at his own request, with the greatest minuteness and labour, as to the state of his feelings. He is guarded and watched night and day, as it is said that the case is deemed a very high one, and that he cannot escape. About six years ago he was taken up on a charge of firing his uncle the banker's country residence, and he was discharged when the day of trial came on, in consequence of his uncle's reluctance to appear against him. On a subsequent occasion, when he was in custody for a breach of the peace against the same relative, the prisoner's mother refused to bail him unless the Rev. E. Mortlock would withdraw the allowance being continued to him which he had enjoyed previously to his misconduct. This was agreed to, and the prisoner gave a written promise to leave Cambridge.

CARLISLE.—Last week Wetherall Church was broken into by some thieves, and the stock of wine therein deposited carried off. The house of Mr. E. Blamire was broken into during the same night, and sundry articles abstracted from the larder.

HASTINGS.—On Monday afternoon a most determined suicide was committed by one of the men belonging to the Coast Guard service. It appears that, whilst on duty on the beach under the East-hill, Hastings, he was observed by some persons at a distance to place his blunderbuss against his side and discharge it. On running to his assistance it was found that the ball had passed through his heart, killing him on the spot. The unfortunate man has left a wife and eight children.

LIVERPOOL.—ATROCIOUS MURDER.—It is our melancholy duty to record a most atrocious and cold-blooded murder, which was committed on Sunday evening last, in the neighbourhood of St. Helen's. The victim is a young married woman, of highly respectable connections, and the wife of a painter who has lately been employed by Mr. A. T. Woods, of St. Helen's. The tragedy is aggravated by the supposition that the ruthless miscreant who perpetrated the terrible deed is her own husband. Suspicion at present is attached to no other person but Buckley, but he strenuously denies the guilt.

MANCHESTER.—THE BANK ROBBERY.—Edmund Burdekin, who absconded with £20,000 of the funds of the Manchester Bank of England, was seen in Albany a day or two after the arrival of the Britannia by an English gentleman who knew him personally. Both parties passed in the street without any token of recognition.

NORFOLK.—The town of Thetford, in Norfolk, has been thrown into a state of unpleasant ferment during the last few days, in consequence of a solicitor, hitherto considered of the highest respectability, having suddenly absconded, leaving liabilities incurred by him to the amount, it is supposed at the lowest, of £20,000. He had appointed Friday last for meeting some very heavy mortgage accounts, and for handing over the amount for a farm which he had recently purchased, and his non-appearance on that and the following days led to the above unpleasant discovery. His absence has almost created a panic in the neighbourhood, as from his extensive transactions in mortgages, conveyances, and other monetary matters, it is impossible to calculate at present the extent of his defalcations.

NORTHAMPTON.—A new line of railway is about to be formed from Northampton to Peterborough, notices for which have been duly given in all the local papers, and most favourably received by the proprietors of land on the intended line.

NOTTINGHAM.—A meeting of the magistrates of Nottingham, at which upwards of forty were present, took place at Southwell last week, to consider the propriety of increasing or diminishing the rural police force in this county. The Earl of Lincoln occupied the chair. An increase was carried by 14 to 12, all the rest refusing to vote. The new force is to consist of a chief constable, four superintendents, five inspectors, and 72 policemen.

NEWCASTLE.—BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.—Early in the morning of Saturday last, a well-dressed black lad, who gave the name of Miss Jane Robinson, a middle-aged lady, residing at Gateshead Fell, and, presenting themselves at her bed-room door, knocked her money. On her evasion of their demand, one of them struck her a dreadful blow on the head, and inflicted a severe wound. They then obtained about 30s. in silver, and decamped, being disturbed by the servant maid. A large reward has been offered for their apprehension. The house of Miss Robinson adjoins that of Mr. Ferguson, of the District Bank, Newcastle, and these houses stand far apart from the village.

ROCHESTER.—Thomas Cork, the superintendent of the Rochester police, has been committed to Maidstone gaol for embezzlement of moneys entrusted to him in his official capacity, there to remain until the amount of his defalcation be paid.

SUFFOLK. SINGULAR REWARD FOR THE DETECTION OF A FELONY.—A reward of £5 10s., and an acre of land for five years rent free, to any poor man, has been offered for giving information which may lead to the conviction of some persons who, on the 9th of November or early on the following morning, wilfully and maliciously cut down an avenue of young trees, the property of Richard Norton Cartwright, Esq., growing in the abbey grounds of Ixworth.

IRELAND.

THE AFFRAY AT SKIBBEREEN.—The eight policemen of the rearguard have been admitted to bail by the magistrates, Mr. Jones and Captain O'Driscoll, in the sum of £10 each, but are to be immediately removed from their present stations. An increased military force has arrived in the town, which is now occupied by 96 military, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 120 police; 2 pieces of cannon were expected to arrive every hour, 1 waggon of ammunition having already arrived. It was expected that a meeting of the landlords of the union would be held, to devise means by which the poor-rate may be peaceably collected. Much depends on this important meeting.

FURTHER RESISTANCE TO THE POOR-RATES.—Letters received in Dublin state, that the depôt of the 55th Regiment, and a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, at present stationed in Clonmel, were under orders to proceed to Carrick-on-Suir, in consequence of an expressed determination of the people of that neighbourhood forcibly to resist the collection of the poor-rate.

Mr. Henry Curran, the eldest son of Mr. H. Grattan Curran, of Dublin, was one of those who perished in the Reliance, East Indiaman, off Boulogne. He was a young gentleman of the greatest promise, and his loss will long be deplored by his afflicted family.

LORD LIFFORD AND ST. CLARE O'MALLEY.—It is said that the secretary of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has written to Lord Lucan and Mr. St. C. O'Malley, calling on them to state whether the report of the petty sessions case at Castlebar, in which both peer and commoner figured so disgracefully, be correctly given.

The town of Tipperary has been thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of the murder of James Scully, Esq., of Kilfeacle, which occurred on Saturday night last. This occurrence took and within three fields of the public road between Cashel and Tipperary, and almost in open day. Mr. Scully was a Catholic, a magistrate of the county, unmarried, and about 28 years of age. He is succeeded in his immense property by his brother, who accompanied him previous to the occurrence. Among the lower orders, especially, of this county the deceased bore the reputation of being a very severe landlord. Six persons have been taken into custody upon suspicion of being concerned in this diabolical outrage, but there is not a tittle of evidence against them.

COUNTY OF DERRY POLITICS.—It is rumoured that Captain Jones is about to resign the representation of the county of Derry in consequence of having received an appointment from Government. In that case (it is stated) it is not the Attorney-General who would offer himself to the constituency, but a gentleman who would unite in his favour the influence of his relatives, the Primate and the Marquis of Waterford, and also that of the Premier. The gentleman here alluded to is Lieutenant Dawson, of the Grenadier Guards, son of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, and connected with the county by birth and property; possessed too, it is said, of no ordinary attainments for the honour he aspires to.

SCOTLAND.

COURT OF SESSION.—The *Glasgow Argus* mentions that, according to Parliament-house gossip, the elevation of Mr. Patrick Robertson to the bench will not take place so soon as was at one time expected. Lord Meadowbank, it is said, has procured a medical opinion to the effect that he may still continue to discharge his present duties, and, as he owes certain parties a grudge for not making him Justice Clerk, he is resolved to deprive them of the patronage of his seat as long as he can.

EDINBURGH.—The Lord Justice Clerk received a letter from Sir James Graham, enclosing a letter addressed by Lord Stanley to the Home Secretary, stating briefly the account of the glorious news from China and Affghanistan, and on this authority the guns of Edinburgh Castle were fired, and the Lord Provost and magistrates caused the city church bells to be rung from one to three o'clock.

TERMINATION OF THE CONVOCATION.—The Convocation of the non-intrusion clergy, which has been sitting at Edinburgh during the last week, terminated its labours on Friday evening, on which occasion a public meeting was called in Lady Glenorchy's Church. A very large assemblage attended, the body of the church being principally occupied by the ministers and the elders. The sittings of the Convocation being private, a variety of statements were circulated as to the nature of the proceedings. The meeting was called in order to afford the Convocation an opportunity of explaining the course that had been pursued by them. The principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. Buchanan of Glasgow, and the Rev. Dr. Candlish of Edinburgh. Dr. Clason intimated that 479 ministers had attended the Convocation, and that in general great harmony had obtained. There were two sets of resolutions proposed; for the first of which 427 voted, and the second was carried with equal unanimity and cordiality.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.—We regret that it becomes our painful duty to record that the diabolical example set in some parts of England of destroying agricultural produce by fire has found imitators in this county, hitherto distinguished for the exemplary conduct of its population. On Sabbath last, between three and four o'clock in the morning, the guard of the mail from Dumfries observed flames to issue from a stack of wheat, in the stackyard of the farm of High Dargoals, parish of Old Luce, and immediately gave the alarm to Mr. Dougan, the tenant, who, with his servants and neighbours, promptly repaired to the scene of the conflagration, and, by the most extraordinary exertions, succeeded in saving from the flames all the stacks, except two, which were completely destroyed. Two men have been apprehended on suspicion.

Raupach, the popular German dramatist, and Tieck, the poet, whose popularity may almost be said to have been ratified by the verdict of posterity, have lately been raised by the King of Prussia to the dignity of privy councillors.

MR. WHITE'S LECTURES ON THE MUSIC OF IRELAND.—One of the immediate results of a diffusion of musical knowledge amongst the people of England will be the rapid extension of a taste for all that is elevated and refined connected with musical art, including the literary and historical. We therefore hail the appearance of such lecturers as White and Wilson on the minstrelsy of the sister kingdoms as men of experience and acknowledged ability capable of inducing in the national mind a love for harmony. These remarks are suggested by a series of lectures on the bards and music of Ireland, which are now being delivered with great *eclat* at the principal literary and scientific institutions of the metropolis, by Mr. F. C. White, a gentleman with whose fame as a melodist and lecturer we have long been made acquainted by the many honourable notices which have come under our observation in the American and provincial periodicals. His illustrations are given with harp and piano accompaniments.

M. Jullien, to whom the public are indebted for the introduction of promenade concerts into this country, opened the English Opera House last evening with the first of a series of twelve concerts, which are given previously to his departure for Paris. He has engaged a highly efficient band, and the arrangements for the evening appeared to give great satisfaction. We understand that at the last concert a splendid Caledonian ball will be given upon a very novel scale, and at which the Highlanders will appear who had the honour of dancing before her Majesty at Taymouth Castle.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.—Our readers will recollect that some time since two of the lunatics at this establishment made their escape, one of whom was re-captured the same day. The other (James Grant) has only recently been heard of, being found at his mother's house, at Inverness, having walked all the distance from London to Scotland.

Horace Vernet, the painter, who was lately at St. Petersburg, where he was received with great distinction by the imperial family, is now gone to Circassia, in search of new subjects for his hippographical pencil.

It was on Tuesday communicated to the police that William Pink, the prisoner who escaped from the House of Correction on Monday evening, had been recaptured by Smith and Grey, two of the warders of that prison. The prisoner, it appears, is twenty-one years of age, and by trade a slater. He was convicted of stealing a cheese from a shop in the neighbourhood of Lisson-grove, Paddington, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, eleven months of which had expired. By some extraordinary means he climbed, unperceived, on to the wall over the porter's lodge, proceeding thence along the wall, which is a very broad one, and descending into a small garden in Oldham's-gardens, Guildford-place, Bagnigge Wells-road. He immediately proceeded under cover of the dusk of the evening to a friend's house at Notting-hill, Bayswater, where he entirely changed his dress. The warders were in pursuit of him during the whole of Monday night, and on Tuesday morning, after having traced him to several of his old haunts, they took him into custody at the Black Horse public-house, Notting-hill, where they found him sitting unconcernedly over a pint of porter. He was instantly reconveyed to his old quarters in Coldbath-fields. He is a powerful as well as agile young fellow. It appears to have created very general surprise that a prisoner could have escaped so very easily from a place in which the rules of prison discipline are so stringent as the House of Correction.

KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.—The treaty of peace with China will leave disposable a large land and sea force. A private letter from Bombay mentions that Sir Henry Pottinger had proposed to take advantage of these means, and to proceed to Japan and demand satisfaction for the long-continued insults we have endured from the Emperor, and to require admission for our ships to those islands on terms of mutual mercantile advantage. The cruelties exercised against the crews of vessels wrecked on these islands demand that some steps should be taken, and no more favourable opportunity has been afforded than the presence of our ships and troops in China, from which they can easily be directed upon Jeddo and other ports in Japan.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The commissioners for inquiring into the present state of the prisons in Gloucestershire have concluded their labours at Northleach and Gloucester, and proceeded to Littledean. The examination is strictly private, and no particulars will transpire until the publication of the official report.

A duel was fought with swords on Monday last, at Grenoble, between a lieutenant and a sub-lieutenant of the Orleans chasseurs, the result of a quarrel arising at cards. After a very few lunges, the lieutenant was pierced through the body, in the region of the heart, by the sword of his adversary; but, before falling, he had sufficient strength and resolution to return the thrust and wound the sub-lieutenant so severely that he was carried to the hospital in a hopeless state. The lieutenant expired on the ground.

IRISH HEROES.—We observe that our Irish contemporaries are taking an early opportunity of advancing the claim of the sister country, not to the Sycee silver, but to a great portion of the fame arising from the success of the Chinese expedition. It appears that Sir Hugh Gough is an indisputable Irishman, as is also Sir Henry Pottinger, who is claimed as a native of Belfast. The late Colonel Stephens, of the 49th, who died of fatigue and exposure to the sun, while engaged in the attack upon Chin-Keang-foo, on the 21st of July, was a native of Dublin, and son of the late Thomas Stephens, of Bride-street. He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing, served in the Peninsula from March, 1810, to the end of the war, including the battles of Busaco, siege of Almeida, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, storming the forts at the battle of Salamanca (severely wounded through the thigh), siege of Burgos, action of Cabecon, battle of Vittoria, battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides several other minor affairs.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The first representation of the "Adelphi" of Terence will take place at St. Peter's College on Monday, the 12th of December. The second and third representations, with the addition of a prologue and epilogue, on Thursday, the 15th, and Monday, the 19th of December.

ACCIDENT TO LADY FREMANTLE SOMERSET.—We regret to state that her ladyship met with an unpleasant accident on Saturday last, at Deal Castle, by a heavy roller-blind (with an iron rod, &c., attached to it) falling upon her head, which was much cut and bruised. The effusion of blood that followed was very great, but we are happy to add that her ladyship is rapidly recovering.

We perceive that a new article of commerce has been introduced by the tariff. Nitron from Egypt, the duty on which amounted to a prohibition, is now advertised for sale by auction. It will most probably interfere with the manufacture of soda.

The Poor-law Commissioners have appointed Stephen Charles Denison, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Commissioner, for the period of 30 days, for the purpose of inquiring specially into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

SEALS IN THE TWEED.—Since the close of the fishing season there have been two or three seals seen in the river. One in particular took up his residence nearly opposite to South Boils Fishery, where he has been ever since on the "look out" for salmon on their passage to the upper parts of the river. The bailiffs, hearing of the depredations committed by the notorious poacher, sent out a party in pursuit of him, and, after a capital chase of several hours, they succeeded in shooting him. On being brought to shore, he was found to weigh upwards of a hundred weight.

CHESS.

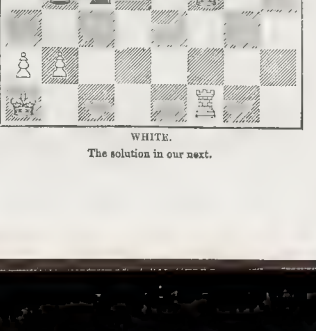
Solution to problem No. 11.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K R to K 8th ch.	Kt to K 3rd
Kt to K Kt 4th ch.	K to his B 4th
R takes B ch.	R takes R
K P two ch.	K to his Kt 4th
K R P 2 sq. ch.	K to his R 4th
R to K R 8th checkmate	

PROBLEM, No. 12.

White to move and mate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

ENTRANCE TO THE BOLAN PASS FROM DADUR.

We this week present to our readers, from Mr. Atkinson's spirited and authentic Afghan sketches, two engravings of scenes of our Indian warfare –the one representing the celebrated Bolan Pass, and the other the Balla Hissar and City of Cabul from the Upper Part of the Citadel.

Leaving the encampment at Dadur for Kundye, a distance of eleven miles and a half, our troops entered the Bolan Pass, which is represented in this drawing, the road being rough and pebbly, between sand-hills, studded with flint and lime-stones of all sizes, the space in breadth between the mountains varying from three to four hundred yards to about thirty. As the torrent in the Pass runs deviously from one side of the gorge to the other, the army was compelled to cross it six or seven times, thereby adding to the hardships already experienced during the march to this Pass; and here, too, the British troops suffered great losses, by the continual discharge of musketry from the Beloochees, who had secreted themselves in dens hewn out of the stupendous mountains overhanging the Pass.

THE BALLA HISSAR AND CITY OF CABUL, FROM THE UPPER PART OF THE CITADEL.

The Balla Hissar comprehends nearly a fourth part of the city of Cabul, and is surrounded by a wall (the height being regulated according to the rise and fall of the mountains), with numerous bastions; but only two gates are now open; that to the west leading to the town, and the other on the east, called the Peshawar gate; both being closed at night. The upper part of the Balla Hissar is about four hundred and twenty yards by two hundred and fifty; the lower part is about one thousand by five hundred yards. The garden on the right is occupied by the British Envoy, formerly the residence of Dost Mahommed Khan; the building beyond is the Harem Serai, in which the Shah resides, although in a failing state. On the left of it is the Musjid Shahee, or Royal Mosque, in ruins, founded in the time of Akungeer. The roofs of the houses are flat, and but ill-suited to a climate in which so much snow falls. It was from Balla Hissar the British troops were recalled to the cantonment, dispirited and ill clad, and suffering most acutely under the deprivation of food, which scanty allowance they could only obtain by bribery and plunder during the night; and upon that same height they have avenged their former discomfiture, and planted the banner of their native land.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XVII

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, FLEET-STREET.

Crossing Blackfriars-bridge from the Surrey side of the river, the eye rests with peculiar satisfaction upon two spires which the most casual gazer would distinguish and select from the hundred which throng so closely upon each other in the City. That upon the right of St. Paul's, tapering so lightly and gracefully above its compeers, —small by degrees and beautifully less,—is the spire of St. Mary-le-Bow; the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren in that branch of his labours, and the owner of those famous bells whose sound is said to christen *Cockney* all those born within reach of the noisy music. The spire on the left of the bridge is claimed by Saint Bride's, and forms another of our architect's "records of a difficulty overcome." Second only to Bow in the elegance of its proportions, its symmetry and grace challenge and obtain a prompt approval. In its composition Sir Christopher introduced three styles, which yet blend harmoniously, and, with the adjuncts of vases, the outline is rendered gracefully pyramidal. In the two lower stories we have the Tuscan, in the next the Ionic, in the fifth the Composite. Before Franklin taught us how to carry harmless into the earth the electricity of a descending cloud, this spire, like most others, met with its mischances from lightning, having twice been struck. After one of the reparations thus rendered necessary, the steeple was shortened, and we do not, therefore, now see it in the elegance of its original proportions.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.

Until 1824 the point of view from the bridge was the only one in which St. Bride's could be seen; and it is still one of the best. In that year a fire occurred in Fleet-street, and by the destruction of the adjoining houses it was discovered that an architectural ornament had been hidden up; and, a subscription being set on foot, the present approach, as shown in our engraving, and known as St. Bride's-avenue, was formed. The body of the church externally offers little for notice or comment; the interior is reached through the chief entrance by a porch formed within the tower, and containing amongst others the monument of Alderman Waithman, for many years one of the representatives of the City in Parliament,—a service repaid by an obelisk to his memory, erected not far from the church, and opposite the shop in which he, from being a poor country youth, gained a goodly fortune, and held the highest offices to which his fellow-citizens could raise him. The church internally consists of an area divided by columns into nave and aisles, and a recess forming a chancel. The last is profusely decorated, and its window has a copy in stained glass of the 'Descent from the Cross' by Rubens. The original picture is at Antwerp,—in the cathedral,—and the first feeling upon viewing this copy by Mr. Mass is one of surprise that he should have allowed himself so bold a licence in heightening the contrasts of the original. Upon glass it is rather a Rembrandt than a Rubens, the light being given almost entirely to the central figure, the accessory group being shrouded in one gloomy shadow. Still must considerable credit be given, and, when the material upon which the artist has had to work is taken into consideration, perhaps he is entitled to all the praise which has been awarded him.

The original church of St. Bride was a much less imposing structure than the present. It was founded at a very early date, and received its name from St. Bridgid, "a pious virgin of Kildare, in Ireland." St. Bride, as she has been called in England, had, also, like other saints, a holy well, whose water was supposed to be imbued with miraculous virtues in the cure of those who drank it when afflicted with disease. St. Bride's well was second to none in reputation; and the youthful Edward the Sixth, when he founded the hospital,—since converted into a prison,—named it Bridewell, from its neighbourhood to the well-known spring. The curious or thirsty wanderer through the narrow ways between the end of Fleet-street and Blackfriars may have detected a niche in the high graveyard wall, containing a most unpoetical-looking pump. That is the present dispenser of the holy water to those who are not scared from drinking it on account of its half-buried position below the thickly-crowded graveyard.

In the days when the nobility had their town houses in the city of London, the Earl of Dorset's abode was where Dorset-court now stands. To induce the parish not to bury on the south side of the church, under his windows, the earl gave them a piece of ground on the west side of Farringdon-street, to be used as a cemetery. But the Great Fire which destroyed so many noble houses, antique churches, and rich warehouses, enveloped in its ravages the mansion of the Earl of Dorset, with that of his near neighbour, the Bishop of Salisbury, and the old church of St. Bride; and since

that time burials have been made round the church as they had been before.

Like all our London churches, St. Bride has its memories of men whose names live after them. In the old church, one of the fathers of printing, Wynkin de Worde, found a resting-place, and Baker, too, the author of the "Chronicles of the Kings of England," was buried, after an incarceration in the Fleet,—where many a bold heart had been broken before, and many a clear head has since been half crazed. Sir Richard Lovelace, also, after being a pattern of cavaliers and soldier-poets—after losing his fortune and his best years in the service of his unfortunate master, Charles the First, and bequeathing to after time some of the best of the fanciful conceits which were the poetic fashion of his age—his king dead, his mistress, his divine Althea, married to another, his fortune gone, his health broken down by imprisonment and reverses—poor, sick, and hopeless—died in a miserable lodging in Shoe-lane, and found a grave at St. Bride's. Close by, the heart and hand of Sackvil, the Lord Buckhurst of Elizabeth's reign, had previously been buried.

The present church contains the tombs of Nichols, the author of the history of Leicestershire, and of Richardson, of "Sir Charles Grandison" and "Pamela" memory,—books which in their day outvied all modern parallel in popularity, but which are now perhaps never looked at except from curiosity, as affording a picture of bygone manners. A modern literary name is associated with St. Bride's, in that of the present incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Dale, who received the living in 1835, unsolicited and unexpectedly, at the hands of Sir R. Peel. He is a poet and a master of the English language of no ordinary calibre. His style is chaste and pure, and his lectures popular. His poems have chiefly partaken of a devotional character.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

We have this week deemed it a duty rendered incumbent upon us by the course of events to present to our readers a Map of China, the late seat of our successful operations in war, and now of our triumphs and commercial enterprise in peace. The public will be able to gather from our geographical engraving an exact idea of the new country which is opened to the speculation of our merchants and of the locality, of the fresh possessions which are ceded to the British arms. We shall at the earliest opportunity add to our present illustration drawings of those Chinese features which are of most immediate interest to the people of this country. A contemporary has well opened up the extreme importance of the whole subject:—

"The splendid advantages which the treaty of peace concluded with China will, without doubt, bring to England place her at this moment in a truly elevated position. With the highest exultation and devout thankfulness has the news been received throughout the kingdom, not only on account of the military successes by which it has been preceded, but because further bloodshed is stopped, and because the honour accrues to British arms alone of opening a mighty empire and its resources to ourselves, and the other nations of the globe.

"For a period of many centuries China and its people appear to have remained jealously secluded within the limits of their own territories, and the pale of their own institutions. Intercourse with foreigners, from the earliest times of their history, seems scrupulously to have been avoided; and, though anciently it is supposed that they in some slight measure traded with the Pharoans, that they sent some of their silks and perfumes to Solomon and Sesostris, that they corresponded with Amenophis, and sent a bill of lading to the younger Menes, yet these few instances are rather conjectural than certain, and may be set down in the light of extraordinary exceptions to what was otherwise an undeviating rule. In modern times the same disposition has reigned quite as absolutely as regards their bearing towards Europeans, who, except by their own intrusiveness and perseverance, which has in repeated cases been checked by the 'flowery natives of the Celestial empire,' have never been able to become acquainted with more of the circuits of this 'kingdom and its provinces' than with a few straggling specimens near the quays and custom-houses of Canton and Macao.

"Preserving thus, from time immemorial, their independence and their institutions, and tenaciously adhering to their own religion, habits, and customs, in spite of attempts at innovation by the Missionary and the Jesuit, the people, while Europe, in common with other parts of Asia, has been shaken by rapid changes, political commotions, and tumultuous revolutions, have remained in apathetic quiet; the other kingdoms of the world have been convulsed with tempests, while no wave of its turbulence has made the slightest pressure on their shores. So long as confined to themselves, and uninterfered with by foreigners or intruders from without, so long this most singular of the Asiatic nations sustained itself in a state of permanent stability, characterised by a calm, orderly, and unmoved tranquillity.

This ancient and long-enduring state of things is now about to be disturbed, and the revolution which will be effected in this respect is mighty. A large family of the human race, which for centuries has been isolated from the rest, is now about to enter with them into mutual intercourse. Vast hordes of population, breaking through the ignorance and superstition which has for ages enveloped them, will now come out into the open day, and enjoy the freedom of a more expanded civilization, and enter upon prospects immeasurably grander. The mighty extension, also, on the other hand, of the political and commercial influence of England is almost as enormous and unequalled as the most ample imagination could desire. The expectations of a nation have rarely been opened to more magnificent and glorious views."

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of surprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW—to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artists and advisers reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however, required official authority to enable us to reach.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or south view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which skirt the river, grow upward from their far distance to the gazer's eye, until they are closed with, and encircled by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as it were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fortalice Tower, and 'mid all, and above all, the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture, that they are not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gazer upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and mansions of our nobility; involves the finest streets in the world, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar square, and the superb gathering of aristocratic clubs; and, in a word, concentrates within its focus all the palatial magnificence of western London to contrast with the staid and solid greatness of its commercial aspect; endless evidences of ill-accordance on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness might startle kings.

Such are the two sections of the UNRIVALLED PICTURE which we are about to present to all good-will to our readers, and now the only other points connected with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

ITS UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH.

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun!

M. Clanet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a *Daguerreotype apparatus*, whereby we have obtained a series of drawings that are as it were "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

NOTICE.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT will be ready on New Year's Day, when all persons will be entitled to receive it who have subscribed for six months from the commencement of the paper, or for six months previous to the publication of the print, or who pay a six months' subscription in advance from the time of the issue of the plate. This is the definite and distinct answer to all correspondents who have addressed us on the subject, and is a general guide to the public at large. The engraving is upon so grand and magnificent a scale, that it cannot be finished in a sufficient number printed before the time appointed for publication. Our subscribers have already so increased that the time requisite for printing becomes most important, and any delay that has arisen is attributable only to the necessity for such careful and deliberate arrangement as will make disappointment next to impossible.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. N.*" *Norwich.—The money which has been paid (without reference to the future) for the wood engravings which have hitherto appeared in the columns of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *amounts to £3400, a sum rather exceeding the average of £100 for each paper.*

"*L. N.*"—*We advise Richardson's; but suggest that some editors of Johnson's should be kept too, on account of the peculiarities which that author's work contains.*

"*G. P. Salter.*"—*The index will be classified. Thanks for the list.*

"*Whitteseca.*" *Yes.*

"*T. Martin.*"—*We always notice pounds, shillings, and pence, and shall not make our correspondent an exception.*

"*J. H.*"—*The size of the print is four feet four inches by two feet eight.*

"*E. A. Davis.*" *Dalton Lodge.—We are afraid we cannot allow cooking and confectionery to encroach upon our news.*

"*W. W.*" *Congleton.—The wrapper are procurable through the booksellers' country parcels, and if any agent makes a difficulty, it is only to avoid trouble*

"*Jeremiah Guffer.*"—*Yes; an index will be published half yearly, after Vol. I., which will appear on new year's eve.*

"*R. T. T.*" *Preston, is safled.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Excluded to save space.*

"*G. H.*," *Southampton.—Let him take his paper as usual, and he will have the print.*

"*Rector,*" *Ipswich.—News-agents only supply papers on credit; not that this is the question in the present case; but that it would be impossible for a wholesale office to supply individual subscribers. We are sorry we cannot oblige our correspondent.*

"*Admirer.*"—*The suggestion is worth consideration, and shall receive it.*

"*G. Robins.*," *Chichester. Any bookseller or newsman will be glad to supply the paper if Mr. Haiour neglects his duty.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Amen.*

"*Francis Reader*" *shall have the print.*

"*G. H.*"—*We have stated the size of the print. To the second question, the Bank of England is a company chartered by act of parliament.*

"*A tutor.*"—*He is right.*

"*R. P.*"—*Have nothing to do with the society.*

"*T. B.*"—*We have already accepted more than we know how to dispose of. Thanks for good wishes.*

"*Dennistoun.*" *We are subject to these discrepancies, but avoid them as much as possible.*

"*A zealous Friend and Subscriber.*"—*The title is copyright, and cannot be changed.*

"*W. G. N.*"—*The paper should not be cut before remission by post.*

"*E. S.*"—*Yes.*

"*E. H.*"—*We cannot find room for the "wish."*

"*J. A. T.*"—*Declined.*

"*A Deal Man.*"—*Deal has had its share of illustration.*

"*R. G. P.*" *Our performances have always exceeded our promises.*

"*E. T.*"—*Declined.*

"*R. J.,*" *York.—It has not come to hand.*

"*A Traveller in the East.*"—*Next week in Everybody's Column.*

"*H. L.*"—*The MS. is received and shall be examined.*

Beautiful ornamented Covers for binding the first volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *will be ready on New Year's Eve, on the completion of the volume. Price 3s. each.*

We shall give next week the Grand Prize Cattle Show, with ten engravings, illustrating this interesting event.

OUR FIRST VOLUME.

In reply to many subscribers, and for the information of our readers generally, we may state that our First Volume will be published, with title-page and index complete, and beautifully bound, with gilt letters and edges

PRICE ONE GUINEA,

On the First of January, 1843.

Separate covers will be obtainable by those who have the numbers filed.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1842.

No one who has watched the progress of society in Ireland can have failed to observe the marked improvement which has taken place during the last few years in the social and political condition of the people of that country. Outrages of all kinds, Agrarian as well as religious (if it be not an impiety to apply so sacred a term to such disgraceful and unchristian conflicts), which used to startle and afflict the civilised communities of other portions of the world, have, for some time past, ceased to distinguish the behaviour of our Irish fellow-subjects, and have happily given place to the pursuit and cultivation of peaceful objects, which cannot fail ultimately to place a country so blessed and endowed by nature amongst the most cherished and respected nations of the earth. Nor is this conversion of the Irish people likely to prove a fleeting or an evanescent one, for, although sudden changes are generally to be distrusted, yet such has been the nature of the recent regeneration of Ireland—so interwoven and associated with the most solemn and religious ceremonies—that, making all allowances for the fallibility of human resolutions, it is hardly probable that a people so sensitive to pious obligations should be guilty of any very extensive moral apostacy. It is scarcely necessary to say that we here allude to the great temperance movement in Ireland, to which may be attributed a reformation without parallel in the history of any country; for, whatever may be the credit due to a paternal and indulgent government, and a merciful and impartial administration of the laws, yet neither Whig nor Tory has a right to ascribe to his policy an event which really springs from an innate and latent goodness in the hearts of the people themselves. In this condition of Ireland, opening, as it does, such a bright and glorious vista of the future, we regard with unfeigned alarm and regret—nay, with positive indignation—the introduction of any legislatorial measure which can tend to disturb the new-born harmony of a country made already too familiar with internal dissensions. It was not without grave, and, as it turns out, prophetic forebodings of evil that we contemplated the introduction of a poor-law into Ireland; but, respecting, as we did, the feelings and opinions of many distinguished and sincere friends of that country, we reluctantly resigned our misgivings in the hope that with a system of centralisation before their eyes, such as that pursued in England, as a beacon to avoid, not as an example to follow, the administrators of the law would be enabled to carry the provisions of the new measure into effect in such a manner as would convince the people that the relief of a starving population, and not the maintenance of a lazy and ill-mannered staff of officials, was the paramount object of the commission. As it is, however, we sincerely regret to observe that the Irish poor-law is likely to turn out a miserable failure, for, as was often predicted, it appears to suit neither the habits nor the genius of the people, and the consequence is that frequent conflicts have already taken place between the peasantry and the executors of the law, in which it is calamitous to add several individuals have lost their lives. The affair of Skibbereen, which appeared in the last number of this paper, is a melancholy record of the brief history of the Irish poor-law, and supplies a sad and painful commentary on the barbarities that are perpetrated in the name of charity. Whatever may be the opinions of coroners, or the verdicts of their juries, such an occurrence is a disgrace to the participators in it, for it is a quarrel in which victory is entirely without honour. We perceive by the newspaper reports of the law proceedings in the Dublin Four Courts that the poor-law is likely to become a fertile source of litigation in Ireland, the commissioners having already instituted coercive proceedings against local boards of guardians for the exaction of sums of money, demands which appear on the face of them to be exorbitant and unreasonable. The commissioners, it would seem, have their favourite architects and builders, who contract for the erection of edifices after certain plans, and, although it is clearly shown to them that local artificers of tried ability and experience are ready to do the work at a much lower rate, and give unquestionable security for the performance of it, yet such is the determination of the commissioners, or such the arbitrary rules by which they are governed, that the economical suggestions of the local authorities are contumeliously rejected. Now, with all respect to the commissioners, we take leave to say that this is neither a prudent nor a wise resolve. By such a course as this they throw the middle classes, wealthy farmers and opulent shopkeepers, into the arms of the dissatisfied working classes, and the consequence is that the machinery of the measure is either rendered wholly inoperative, or so clogged with the blood of its victims that human nature shudders even at the contemplation of it. In penning these observations nothing can be more foreign to our purpose than to encourage in the slightest degree anything like a systematic opposition to the law of the land. On the contrary, our earnest advice to boards of guardians would be to make any reasonable sacrifice rather than risk their property by submitting themselves to the guidance of some sharking attorney who seldom entertains any feeling in common with his fellowmen, and naturally delights in every occasion that brings grist to his mill, without reference to the object which he undertakes to achieve. At the same time we admire the manly honesty of those gentlemen who have the independence to maintain the trust reposed in them by their poorer fellow ratepayers as much as we despise the sneaking cowardice of those nonentities who are to be found in every community, and who are not content with abandoning their own rights, but are continually throwing cold water on the exertions of their colleagues. We repeat that the existence of this state of things in Ireland fills us with real alarm, as calculated to disturb the cheerful prospects which improved habits are already beginning to produce. We are also deeply concerned to see that signs of increased illicit distillation have latterly manifested themselves in several parts of Ireland, than which no mischief can be more seductive or pernicious, but, as we have already exceeded our proper bounds, we must make this matter the subject of a separate article.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, NOV. 29.

A French election affords but little fun and frolic, generally speaking, but one that is going on to-day for the first *arrondissement* has supplied some food for laughter to the English in Paris. As you are aware, General Jacqueminot, who is a devoted partisan of Louis Philippe, was lately appointed commander-in-chief of the National Guards. The citizen-soldiers fancy themselves as great as the line, and have been up in arms because a marshal of France was not placed at their head. Jacqueminot never got higher than a colonel's brevet under the empire, and owes his present position to a lucky marriage into M. Duchatel's family, and the Minister of the Interior is the man to take care of relations. Jacqueminot's appointment rendered his re-election necessary according to the electoral law, and hence the agitation we have been witness to for the last few days. On Saturday night there was a preliminary meeting of the candidates, in order that they might be examined by the electors as to their qualifications for the honour of deputy. The general, who is the unpopular candidate, declined to attend, but some half-a-dozen aspirants for parliamentary honour stood for a few hours a cross-fire of questions, which are to us of a very uninteresting nature, but that the principal diatribes were directed against England. Thus every candidate had to declare that he would oppose the *Ministre étranger*—"my Lord Guizot." One inspired elector with flowing black locks, and bearded like the pard, shouted himself hoarse with *à bas les Anglais, à bas les Rois Rats*—Down with the English, down with the roast beef." Ridiculous as this outcry is, I fear the general will lose his election, although the Ministry and Court have done all in their power to secure his return. Bribery is very little resorted to in French elections—that is, hard cash is not paid for votes—but corruption is enormous, promises of place, crosses of honour, &c., being bandied about unsparingly. This day the polling committees or *bureaux* are formed. It may not be uninteresting to state the mode of a French election. The *arrondissement* or parish is divided into sections; there are three in the present one, each having a president and three scrutineers. The Ministerialists have one list and the Opposition another, so that the choice of the *bureaux* is often an index of the final struggle. The voting takes place to-morrow. Each elector must have attained his 25th year, and pay 200f. (£8) per year direct taxes. If he be a member of the Institut, or a military or naval officer on his pension, £4 per year qualify him. This qualification is high in France, although it may seem so low in England. When the electoral college assembles to-day and to-morrow there will be no discussion of any kind. It is prohibited by law. The elector takes an oath before voting. The successful candidate must have, to be elected, *one vote over the third* of the number of electors on the register, and one vote over the half of those who actually vote. If two ballots take place, and there is no majority, then the two candidates who have had the largest number of votes go to the poll, and the electors must vote for one of them. If there should be by chance equality, the most aged of the candidates is declared the deputy. The candidate must have attained his thirtieth year, and pay 500f. (£20) taxes to qualify him for deputy

The struggle to-morrow will be between General Jacqueminot and M. Portalis. In the first ballot there will be votes for half a dozen candidates. If the general has not the majority the first turn he will be beaten, as his opponents coalesce to give their votes to M. Portalis, who is a dynastic Liberal. These details you will hereafter not find useless, for the election is destined to have a great effect on the state of parties. General Jacqueminot, out of the fourteen *arrondissements* of the Seine, is the only avowed Ministerial supporter, for M. Lefebvre, the banker, is a Conservative of the Molé party; and the general's defeat will *inevitably* cause the fall of the Soult-Guizot Cabinet.

The questions which are destined to agitate the ensuing session of the French Chambers are numerous, and it is necessary to mention them, that some notion may be formed of the programme of parties. The right-of-search question, or abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 between England and France, stands first; 2nd, the question of the customs union with Belgium; 3rd, the American tariff; 4th, the increased tariff of the German customs union; 5th, the sugar question—that is, whether the native beet-root sugar manufacture is to be preserved or abolished, for the effectual protection of the colonial and maritime interests of France; 6th, the ruinous state of the wine-growers; 7th, the reduction of public functionaries sitting in the Chambers; 8th, the extension of the electoral franchise to the capacities—that is, the members of the legal and medical professions, or to those who have taken degrees; 9th, the administrative corruption: this question has arisen from the Hotel de Ville disclosures; 10th, the colonization of Algeria; 11th, the state of the French navy; 12th, the affair of Pajol, or the new nominations in the command of the troops of the line, and of the National Guards of Paris.

To this category we must add the foreign relations, such as the dispute with Spain, the state of Syria, Don Carlos's continued captivity at Bourges, &c.

Then there will be the dynastic money questions, such as the allowance to be made to the Duke of Nemours when Regent, and the increase to be made immediately to the Duchess of Orleans, as the guardian of the Count of Paris and the Duke de Chartres. Money is to be asked also to complete the square of the Louvre, to rebuild the royal library, &c.

The King will return to the Tuileries next week. He purposes to give extra balls, concerts, and receptions this winter, as the dynastic tradesmen have been suffering from the long Court mourning. The Duchess of Orleans will wear the widow's weeds for the whole twelvemonth, and will receive no company until after the 13th of July next. The Duchess of Nemours is, however, to have as gay a circle as possible. The Duke d'Amaule will return from his winter campaign in Africa for the spring season in Paris. His coming of age on the 16th of January next is to be celebrated at Chantilly with great *fêtes*. You are aware that he will be enormously rich, inheriting, as he does, the wealth of the last of the Condés, the successor of the unfortunate Duke of Bourbon, whose mysterious death at St. Leu caused General de Feucherès, the husband of Madame de Feucherès, the mistress of the duke, to bestow on public charities all the property he derived from his wife's death. The Duke d'Amaule will keep up the splendid hunting establishment at Chantilly, although he is no sportsman. The Duke of Nemours has the racing stud of the late Duke of Orleans, but the future Regent has no affection for the turf.

The Prince de Joinville is on a marrying expedition to the Brazils, but his success is very problematical, the Orleans family not being liked at Rio Janeiro. The Princess Clementine, the King's youngest daughter, will remain unmarried. She will assuredly not be husbanded unless he will consent to live in France with her, and a royal prince to accede to this condition has not yet been found.

The King enjoys pretty good health, but the disorder in his legs (the oozing of blood from the veins) prevents his taking the exercise he desires. He is more nervous and irritable of late, and his memory has not been quite so striking as it was; but he is still his own prime minister, and works most actively at affairs, relieving his mind by discussing plans of improvements with his architect. The building and pulling down mania of his Majesty, indeed, seems to increase with his years.

The Ministerial saloons are all opened, but as yet have not been overcrowded. Towards the end of next month the peers and depu-

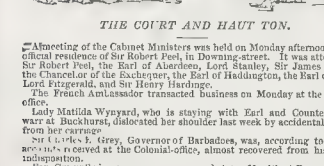
ties will have arrived, and we shall be more lively, when there are the politically private as well as public receptions. Lord Cowley proposes, it is said, to follow the example of Lord Granville, and have an open night in the week, independently of the dinners and the special parties. It is to be hoped that will prove correct, as the English in Paris have no resource, for the season get more and more reserved in their invitations to *perfide Albion*. De Lamartine, the poet and deputy, is about the only French circle open to the English, save the Foreign-office, where M. Guizot is certainly very attentive to our countrymen. You published in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS of last week the details of the Brussels tragedy. M. de Sirey and M. Caumartin are well known in the fashionable circles here. The former was an inveterate duellist, who once killed a man under very equivocal circumstances, for which he was tried. In fighting with his adversary with swords the latter, in parrying thrusts, retreated and fell into a ditch, and whilst in a recumbent position M. de Sirey ran him through the body. M. Caumartin, the advocate, quitted Paris yesterday morning to take his trial at Brussels, having first offered to surrender himself to the authorities here, who, however, had no jurisdiction in the case. M. Plougoulon, a celebrated advocate, accompanies M. Caumartin, whose friends rely on his acquittal, as he will be able to prove that he was provoked, struck, and finally wounded, before he stabbed M. de Sirey. Caumartin was as much beloved here as his unfortunate victim was disliked

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 30.—The report current here of Prince Metternich's serious illness, and even death, is untrue. I have just seen a despatch of Count Fiahaut, the French ambassador, received here yesterday, in which his Excellency states that his Highness had been indisposed; but, adds the Count, he played his usual rubber with me last night. His dispatch is from Vienna, and is of the latest date from that capital.

I am happy to announce that Lord Cowley will open his saloons every Wednesday evening, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, during the season. He has a dinner party to-night, and Lady Cowley will receive in the evening a limited number of guests.

It appears by the Paris papers of Wednesday, that telegraphic despatches from Bayonne of Nov. 30th, Perpignan of Nov. 28th, and Madrid of the 29th of November, had reached the French Government. As we anticipated, the insurrection at Barcelona is virtually at an end. No sooner did the Captain-General, Van Halen, announce his intention of commencing the bombardment of the town on the 28th, than the insurgents exhibited a disposition to yield. The Brigadier Durando and the Junta will probably provide for their own safety before a full submission is tendered. The Velose steamer left Barcelona on the 28th for Port Vendres, with General Pastors. Lilmas, and other refugee functionaries remaining the revolt on board. The Regent arrived at Saragossa on the 24th. By a decree of the same date, the port of Barcelona was declared in a state of blockade from the river Belos to Llobregat. Madrid was tranquil on the 26th. The *Emancipation* of Toulouse announces the arrival at Barcelona of the Jemappe ship of the line with several steamers.

The Paris papers are almost exclusively occupied with the election of a deputy for the first arrondissement, which event took place on Wednesday. General Jacqueminot was the successful candidate by a majority of 147.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Cabinet Council of Ministers was held on Monday afternoon, at the official residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Downing-street. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Fitzgerald, and Sir Henry Hardinge.

The French Ambassador transacted business on Monday at the Foreign-office.

Lady Matilda Wyndham Wyndham, who is staying with Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst, dislocated her shoulder last week by accidentally falling from her carriage.

Sir Lascelles I. Grey, Governor of Barbadoes, was, according to the last accounts, received at the Colonial-office, almost recovered from his severe indisposition.

Earl Granville is now in a very improved state of health at Rome.

The Hon. A. Lascelles had £90,000 left by his late father, and he got £90,000 by his wife, who is the daughter of Sir R. Brooks, Bart.

The marriage of the daughter of the Duchess de Berry with the Archduke Stephen, son of the Palatine of Hungary, has been definitively decided upon by the Cabinet of Vienna.

Sunday last was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge

We learn from our German correspondence that the rumours relative to the alarming state of Prince Metternich's health turn out to be unfounded.

A meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was held on Tuesday afternoon at their office in Whitehall-place. Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Bishop of London, and other commissioners attended

A deputation, consisting of Sir George Larpent, Bart., Mr. J. Komson Gladstone, Mr. John Travers, Mr. George Mosfatt, and Mr. W. W. Wickings, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing street.

The Governor of the Bank of England, and the Deputy Governor, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street.

The Earl of Haddington and other Cabinet Ministers had interviews with Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday, at his official residence, in Downing-street.

Despatches for the Governor of Ceylon were sent off on Wednesday evening from the Colonial-office.

Despatches from Sir Charles Augot, Governor of Canada, were received on Wednesday, at the Colonial-office

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant Robert Reid, Esq., was appointed a provisional member of Council at Bombay.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, accompanied by Baron Lederstern and Baron Koller, left Mivart's Hotel on Wednesday morning for Stratfieldsaye, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington.

The Marquis of Waterford has purchased the sporting stud of the late Captain Maddan.

The Marquis of Northampton, President of the Royal Society, arrived in town on Tuesday evening from his lordship's seat in Northamptonshire, to attend the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society on Wednesday at Somerset House.

BANQUET TO THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA.—On Tuesday evening the corporation of the Trinity House gave a sumptuous entertainment to his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, on Tower hill. His Imperial Highness, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Neumann, the Austrian Minister, and attended by Captain Sir J. H. Pelly, R.N., M.P., was received on his arrival by Captain Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart., Deputy Master, and several of the elder brethren. The banquet was served up in what is called the "Experimental-room," and the repast was of the most sumptuous character. Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart., Deputy Master, presided, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick being on the gallant chairman's right hand, and Sir R. Peel on his left. About sixty noblemen and gentlemen sat down. It was nearly eleven o'clock before the Archduke and party took their departure. In the course of the morning the Archduke Frederick was carried nearly two hours in going over the House of Correction in Tothill fields. His Imperial Highness, attended by Captain Fitzroy, R.N., M.P., and party, also visited Newgate, where the Archduke was received by the governor, and by him conducted through the different wards of the prison. Afterwards the Archduke and party went to the Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and saw the interior of that extensive establishment. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Robert Peel, his Excellency Count Kielmansegge, his Excellency Baron Brunnow, Mr. Henry Goulburn, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Lord Colville, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew F. Barnard, and Captain Boldero, M.P., were among the visitors of his Imperial Highness on Wednesday at Mivart's Hotel.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand that a letter has been addressed by Sir Robert Peel to each of the following noblemen and gentlemen, and that each has consented to be a member of the commission of metropolitan improvement:—The Lord Mayor, the Earl of Lincoln, Alexander Milne, Esq., Hon. Charles A. Gore, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Colborne, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., M.P., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., Sir Robert Smirke, Henry T. Hope, Esq., H. Gally Knight, Esq., M.P., and Charles Barry, Esq.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—A large party of the members and friends of this association dined together on Wednesday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. It was, we believe, the 117th occasion on which the supporters of this excellent society had assembled on St. Andrew's Day, to promote its charitable objects and to celebrate the recurrence of its anniversary. The Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, (the First Lord of the Admiralty), one of the Vice-Presidents of the institution, occupied the chair, and was supported by the Hon. William Fraser, of Saltoun, and several other liberal friends of the society. During the convivialities of the evening a list of subscriptions amounting to £350 was announced.

ROBBERY OF THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.—An unusual bustle was excited in the City in the course of Monday, in consequence of an extensive robbery committed upon the London Joint Stock Bank by one of the junior clerks of the establishment, named Edwin John Jordan. He is described a tall, thin young man, and he has been sent out on Saturday to collect the amount of the checks, and received at the Bank of England eighteen notes for £1000 each, one for £500, one for £300, one for £200, two for £100 each, three for £50 each, two for £40 each, two for £30 each, one for £20, and one for £5; total, £19,715. On Tuesday night we received information that nearly the whole of the property had been restored. Shortly after Jordan absconded he wrote to a friend upon the subject, expressing his regret at what he had done, and his willingness to restore the property, and in answer thereto an advertisement from his friend appeared in the papers of Tuesday, urging him to do so without delay. Whether, however, he waited to see that advertisement appears uncertain, as it is not at all known where he is; but, at all events, in the course of the latter part of Tuesday the sum of £19,415 was sent by [illegible] of his friends, who forthwith delivered the same into the hands of Mr. Ambrose Moore, one of the directors, and Mr. Pollard, the manager of the bank, about nine o'clock on Tuesday night. The amount advertised as stolen is £19,715; consequently a deficiency of £300 is unaccounted for.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday morning, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered by the police constable on duty passing in the cellarage underneath the premises known as "Holder's Hall," situate in College-hill, Upper Thames-street, in the occupation of a person named Richard Dellow, a basket-maker. With the aid of a plentiful supply of water the flames were confined to the cellarage, but not before that part of the premises had sustained considerable damage, and the stock was wholly consumed. The cause of the fire is unknown. There were several other fires in the metropolis during the night and Monday morning, which, however, were of a trifling nature.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out at five o'clock at the well-known premises of Messrs. Warren, Russell, and Wyatt, blacking-makers, No. 30, Strand. The fire originated in the loft, among a large quantity of straw, kept there for packing blacking bottles. The premises fortunately being situated in the close vicinity of several stations, a number of engines were almost instantly on the spot, and a good supply of water being speedily obtained, such engines set actively to work, and in about an hour and a half the fire was entirely subdued. The premises of Messrs. Roake and Varty, booksellers, next to Messrs. Warren's, narrowly escaped. The blacking manufactory was much damaged, but the owners will not suffer, as the premises are insured, for the sum of £1,000, in the Phœnix and £2000 in the Sun fire-offices. The exact cause of the fire is not yet known.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDES IN ONE FAMILY.—On Tuesday a most singular attempt at suicide was made by a man of the name of Dobell, a leather-dresser, residing in Elm-street, Long-lane, Bermondsey. What attaches particular interest to the attempt at self-destruction arises from the fact, that about a year ago a brother of this individual, a respectable butcher in Bermondsey-street, drank a large quantity of arsenic, and, taking an opportunity to go up stairs as if to clean himself, nearly separated his head from the trunk with a large knife. Hardly two months elapsed after the inquest when another brother, a leather-dresser, living in Crosby-row, Long-lane, was found in a dying state in bed, having swallowed the immense quantity of one ounce of arsenic. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, but did not live long after his arrival there. It appears that in the case on Tuesday Mrs. Dobell had gone out on some trifling errand, and upon her return home found her husband in dreadful agony, and nearly insensible. A surgeon was called in, who ascertained that Dobell had also taken a large dose of arsenic, and that his life was in imminent danger. Having applied the usual remedies, he was afterwards taken to the workhouse. Dobell was so exhausted as to be unable to speak, and therefore to explain what could have induced the attempt on his life.

Another suspension bridge is projected across the Thames; it is to be between Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, and the opposite shore of Battersea.

The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between her Majesty and the Republic of Bolivia, signed at Sucre, September 29, 1840, was issued from the Parliamentary Paper Office on Tuesday last.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Morning.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—On Thursday, the Queen felt perfectly recovered from the cold her Majesty had been labouring under for these some days back, and Sir James Clark has been relieved from his attendance at the castle. Her Majesty did not leave the castle during the day. Preparations were being made for the departure of the Queen to Windsor.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM WALMER CASTLE TO WINDSOR.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite leave Walmer at an early hour this morning *en route* for Windsor Castle, *viâ* Canterbury, Rochester, Dartford, and Blackheath. Mr. Whitmarsh, of the Green Man Hotel, Blackheath, has received the command of the Earl of Jersey, the Master of the Horse, to have relays of post-horses for four carriages-and-four awaiting her arrival, at a quarter before two, when, it is expected, her Majesty will alight for a short time. Her Majesty will depart from thence to Windsor, escorted by a detachment of the 8th Hussars, through Greenwich, Deptford, New-cross, Peckham, &c., to the Great Western Railway, where a special train will be in attendence for the reception of her Majesty and suite.

It is stated that Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., with the greater part of the troops at present employed in China, will forthwith return to India; and that the command-in-chief will be entrusted to Major-General Lord Saltoun, G.C.H., C.B., at least until the payment of the twenty-one millions of dollars stipulated in the late treaty. The force under his lordship's orders will consist of a brigade at Chusan, a small garrison at Amoy, and two battalions (British), with artillery, at Hong-Kong, where, it is expected that the head-quarters will be established.

On Thursday, the Bank of England published the customary notice to lend money on the deposit of Exchequer-bills, India Bonds, and bills of exchange during the shutting of the books for the payment of the dividends. The rate of interest to be charged is the same as that of the last quarter, namely, 3½ per cent. per annum, and the money to be returned on or before the 17th of January. Promissory notes falling due by that day are also to be lodged with the securities, in order to avoid any difficulty respecting the precise time the Bank can reclaim the money.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE. On Wednesday evening as the Rev. Wm. Bathurst was delivering his customary Wednesday evening lecture at St. Giles's church, Oxford, his bands by some means got caught in the flame of the candle lighted at the side of the pulpit. Immediately, to the great consternation of the congregation, his face was enveloped in flames. Fortunately, however, he had the presence of mind to envelope his face in the velvet hangings of the pulpit, which had the effect of extinguishing the flames, not, however, till his neckcloth had also caught fire and his face was dreadfully burnt. Prompt assistance was given, and the rev. gentleman conveyed out of church.

On Tuesday evening last an atrocious attempt was made to throw the London mail train off the Birkenhead and Chester Railway, by placing a large beam of wood, called a sleeper, about 9 feet in length, in such a position as to come in contact with the engine; and it had actually penetrated the engine, but not the boiler, or it might have burst. The injury was not so extensive as to prevent the train from passing to its destination. A fellow of the name of Morton is in custody on the charge of having been guilty of this wicked act.

On Friday morning, at twelve o'clock, two privates of the 1st Life Guards, now stationed at Hyde-park Barracks, Knightsbridge, were taken to the strong-room for being drunk. One of the prisoners wrenched several stronc iron bars from the window of the room where they were confined, opened the casement, and, with one hand, laid hold of the sill of the next window, to endeavour to drop to the ground, but he missed his hold, and fell on the stone pavement. He was carried to the Hospital of his regiment with both his thighs broken, and otherwise dreadfully bruised.

A secret to state that a collision took place on the river Mersey on Wednesday night last, nearly opposite the Magazines, in consequence of which two fine steamers, the Royal Victoria and the PRINCE OF WALES, were seriously damaged, one life was lost, and [illegible] individuals were grously injured.

[illegible] LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY AT SEA.—The Richard and [illegible] from Corunna to Southampton, laden with cattle, encountered a storm just as she left the Spanish coast, and became almost a wreck. The [illegible] was carried to the Hospital of his regiment with both his thighs broken, and otherwise dreadfully bruised.

[illegible] d by the late terrific storm at Falcha[illegible]reole. Wales [illegible]ne so notorious in our recent discussions with America. Early on [illegible]v morning several pieces of wreck, apparently of a foreign vessel about 150 tons burden, were washed ashore on the Mew. There was the main hatchway, part of a mast, and a few pieces of detached planks. On the hatch was cut "H. G. Nag. Net Y. E. Register." Same day part of the combings of a hatchway and a few deck planks, supposed to belong to the same vessel, were washed ashore near Macgwyn's Bluff. On Sunday night last, at Strangford, during a dreadful gale of wind from the south west, a ship belonging to Newcastle, named the Echo, commanded by Mr. Evans, and a crew of seven persons, was totally lost on the Cannon Rocks, near the North and South Light, and four persons were drowned. During the same night a double schooner named the Hope of Liverpool, with a cargo of coals on board, foundered in the Channel. Those on board save their lives by jumping into the stern-boat, which was in a few hours after picked up by a vessel, and landed safely at Strangford. On Monday morning last, at Newhaven, a vessel, supposed about 30 tons burthen, was found totally wrecked, on the rocks under the cliff, westward of the harbour of that port. From the name of Manuel being painted in white letters on a quarter-board, which was washed ashore in the course of the morning, she is supposed to be a French craft. All the crew are reported to have perished with the vessel. At King's road, near Bristol, on Wednesday morning last, a collision took place between the Brilliant steamer and the ship William Miles, whereby several persons nearly lost their lives. By the barque Venus, which arrived at Antwerp on Thursday last, the master reports having passed on the morning of Friday, the 16th of last month, the wreck of a large vessel, burnt to the water's edge. He bore round it several times for the purpose of discovering her name, but was unable to do so. The wreck was in lat. about 49, lon. 8. Among the accounts received by the Great Western steam-ship, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, were those dated Nassau, October 22, and New Orleans, November 8, detailing the destruction of two vessels by fire—namely, the Maid of Arkansas, a steamer, and an American ship, the Ceres, Captain Cliffe, from Mobile to New York. That of the Maid of Arkansas, which is described to be a second-class steamer, took place at an early hour on the morning of the 3rd of last month, while on her voyage with passengers and a cargo of cotton bales to New Orleans. It happened off Carrolton, and the crew and passengers had great difficulty in escaping. The steamer was totally consumed. The loss of the other vessel, the Ceres, occurred on the 12th, off Cape Carnaveral. She was also laden with cotton, and was burnt to the water's edge. The captain saved the lives of those on board by running the vessel ashore on the west end of the Grand Bahama. She was insured for £2000. The Great Western also brings tidings of the loss of several other ships. The Trial, a fine three-masted vessel, master's name Le Blanc, from Prince Edward's Island for St. John's, Newfoundland, went ashore on the night of the 3rd of November, at Pomphit, near Antigonish, and became a total wreck. All hands, amounting to 28 persons, perished. On the 18th of the same month the ship Eliza, belonging to London, was driven, by a furious gale, off the east on to the south-east end of the island of Anticosta. About three hours after she slid off the rocks into deep water, and sunk immediately. Two seamen, and a passenger named Touton, were drowned, the rest of the crew reached the shore. On the 3rd of the same month the ship Mary, of Sydney, was totally lost near Manilla: the crew were saved. Amongst the other vessels wrecked are the Shamrock, on the Barnegas shoals; the Curlew, Capt. Ritchie, of Argyle; the barque Resolution, of London; the schooners George and Empress, and three others. The loss of the latter is stated to be £70,000.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, FRIDAY. *Robert Williamson*, a hard-featured old man of 63, a Chelsea pensioner, described in the calendar as a baker, was indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Williamson, his wife.—We have already given the particulars of this case when before the police magistrate. The Lord Mayor summed up the case with great minuteness, and left it to the jury to say, whether the prisoner had received such provocation as would reduce his offence to the crime of manslaughter only.—The jury, after a very short deliberation, acquitted the prisoner of murder, but found him guilty of manslaughter.—Sentence was deferred.

William Deacy, aged 40, a soldier, was charged with the wilful murder of John Berrick. The prisoner, by the coroner's inquisition, appeared to be charged with the offence of manslaughter. Mr. Charnock defended the prisoner.—Mr. Baron Parke, at the close of the evidence for the prosecution, said that there did not appear to be any foundation for the charge of murder, and he must confess that he was surprised, when the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of manslaughter only, that a charge of murder should be preferred against the prisoner.—Lord Chief Justice Denman said he quite concurred in the observations that had been made by his learned brother, and he thought that they applied equally to the former case. He would not help expressing his opinion, that, in such cases as these, it was most cruel to put an individual upon his trial for his life. A verdict of Not Guilty was then returned, and the court ordered the prisoner to be immediately discharged.

The grand jury having returned a true bill against Mr. Barnard Gregory, for publishing an alleged libel in the *Satirist* newspaper upon the Duke of Beaufort, Mr. Bodkin applied to the court to fix the amount of recognizances, and Lord Denman directed that the defendant should enter into his own recognizance in £100, and find two sureties in £50 each, to abide his trial.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF ESPARTERO AT BARCELONA.—We have received the annexed telegraphic despatches, which reached the French Government on Thursday afternoon, and are published in the *Messager* of that evening:—

"BAYONNE, Dec. 1.—The Regent left Saragossa on the 27th for Barcelona. The national militia presented him with an address of devotion and sympathy."

"BARCELONA, Nov 29.—The Captain-General no longer threatens Barcelona with a bombardment. Salvos from the fort of Montjuich announce the arrival of the Regent at head-quarters. The new Junta named last night is composed of the Bishop, and of the most influential and wealthiest manufacturers and proprietors; it is supported by the majority of the militia. Several members of the old Junta have taken refuge on board French ships of war."

BARCELONA—THE SQUARE OF THE PLAZA.

Spain has again become the scene of one of those outbursts of popular feeling which have before so frequently deluged her in blood, setting brother against brother and father against son; stopping the progress of improvement, and impeding the advance of trade. As it seems at present doubtful what the results of the struggle may be, and as the public gaze is now anxiously directed to Barcelona, we at once give some illustrations which will assist our readers in forming a correct conception of the scene of action. This insurrection is the more to be regretted since it has commenced in a city like Barcelona, which, next to Madrid and Valencia, is certainly the largest, most industrious, and flourishing in Spain. Placed on the coast of Catalonia, in one of the finest provinces of this fine country, the people of Barcelona have always evinced a spirit of commercial industry, joined to the desire for political liberty. In the last wars the Catalonians made a gallant stand for the cause they espoused, and, when their country was invaded by Napoleon, the natives of this province of Spain displayed the most devoted heroism, making sacrifices of life and property which truly told the intense sincerity of the feeling which prompted them.

This square is the chief one in Barcelona, and has been the scene of many a Spanish bull feast and many an *auto-da-fé*. Of these wholesale butcheries the neighbouring Convent of Dominicans contains some characteristic memorials. The walls of this building are ornamented with the portraits of no less than five hundred heretics—their names inscribed beneath each figure—enduring the torment of the flames. They are surrounded by demons, drawn in all the hideous and grotesque shapes which imagination could suggest, who amuse themselves by torturing and devouring the unhappy victims who writhe in vain struggles to escape. As a set-off against these fearful memories thus lingering about the Square of the Plaza, there is one of a character as glorious to Spain as the others are disgraceful. It was here that Ferdinand and Isabella, surrounded by a crowd of proud and wondering courtiers, received at the hands of Columbus the tribute of the New World!

THE FIGHT AT THE RAMBLA, BARCELONA.

The Rambla is the chief street in Barcelona, and usually displays a scene far different from that which our artist has here had to depict. The Rambla is the public promenade and chief highway through the city, and, in place of troops and artillery drawn up in order of battle, its pavement is occupied under happier auspices by the light feet of some of the prettiest maidens in Spain. Here may usually be seen the bustle of business, mingled with the glitter of fashion. Students in their dark habiliments and monstrous hats—officers in showy uniforms, the clergy—curates, canons, vicars—priests in garments black, white, blue, and grey, their heads shaved bare at the crown and round the neck and temples—with men of business and Spanish ladies, are the usual figures seen in the Rambla. How this state of things has been varied by existing disturbances is shown in our engraving.

THE BARCELONA INSURRECTION.

The news from Barcelona continues to wear the most alarming aspect, and it appears that in the account which we gave last week of the outbreak we greatly underrated the disasters which attended it. We find in a Paris journal (the *National*) the following details of the conflict, by which it appears that the loss of life was much greater than was at first generally supposed. The account is contained in a letter from Barcelona, the date of which is not given, but it was doubtless on the 18th ult.:—

"All the streets were barricaded. The troops have sustained great losses—two colonels, a lieutenant-colonel, six or seven commandants, 15 captains, and more than 100 inferior officers. The total amount of killed exceeds 500. The people have also lost great numbers. The bombardment from the fort of Montjuich has not done any great damage. The French Consul has afforded protection to his fellow-countrymen, and has also been serviceable to many Spaniards. The Junta has taken measures to preserve order. It grants, without hesitation, permission to all persons who do not belong to the town to leave it. The passport is in the following terms:—'Junta of Barcelona—Suffer to pass out through St. Anthony's Gate Citizen ——. The Nation and Liberty.' It is the 3d battalion of National Guards that has suffered most from the fire of the troops. Zurbano, in his sheep-skin jacket, as usual, determined to make himself conspicuous. He charged down the street of Fernando VII. at the head of the cavalry, but the charge was so badly executed that he lost a great many men, and received a *brasera* which nearly killed him. It is said that he has gone to Tarragona, to bring in the soldiers from that place."

Under the date of the 18th, the *Presse* has the following from Barcelona:—

"The Burgos provincial regiment, with Colonel Llegat at its head, has come into the town to join the insurgents. A report is current that Zurbano has caused two republicans to be shot. If this should prove to be true, General Zavala, who is in the hands of the insurgents, will undergo the same fate by way of reprisal. I open my letter to add that the guns are at this moment firing for the news which has arrived, that Saragossa has declared itself in favour of the insurrection."

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter received by Messrs. Grafton and Co., the gas contractors of Paris, from their agent at Barcelona, dated November 18:—

"The Provisional Junta is actively endeavouring to profit by a success which has taken it by surprise. It is sending emissaries to Saragossa, Valencia, and Tarragona, in the hope of being able to create a similar movement. Should it succeed, adieu to the ancient kingdom of Aragon! Spain will lose four of her richest provinces. The Junta has sent to us to express its satisfaction at the manner in which the service of lighting the streets was performed during the three days. The fact is, on Tuesday, and particularly Wednesday, the lamps were lighted amidst volleys of canister shot, nor did we cease until the balls rolled about the lamp-posts. The inhabitants are hourly expecting the surrender of the celebrated fortress of Montjuich, which is situated upon a very high hill, commanding the town. On Wednesday we were honoured at the gasworks with a few shells, which fortunately burst in the air. You will probably be astonished at the ease with which the troops were vanquished. Alas! for weeks they had been almost starving, and when the conflict took place they had not an hour's provision in any of the barracks, and the National Guard is composed of the working classes, who are well armed, and have plenty of ammunition. When the troops capitulated they received from the town provisions and a month's pay. During the whole of the insurrection there was no political rallying cry. It was a deadly conflict between the troops and the National Guards, without reference to party or politics."

It appears that the heavy firing which was heard on the 18th, when our accounts of last week left Barcelona, arose from an attempt made by some troops of the Junta to cut off the communications of General Van Halen with the fort of Montjuich. The insurgents were repulsed with some loss, the garrison of the fortress throwing at the same time a few shells into the town. The assailants were easily dispersed, and the Captain-General was enabled to revictual Montjuich. This was most important, as this point commands the town. The shops were closed, and all business was at a stand still. Everybody was trying to conceal what was valuable, for the Junta would allow nobody to leave the town, to the great dismay of several capitalists and people of property who were about to emigrate.

A new Consultative Junta was formed on the 18th, composed of the most respectable and influential persons of the country; but this Junta will probably be overpowered by the partisans of the Republic, for, notwithstanding what is stated in the new proclamation, it is certain that the democratic party intends to push matters much farther, and to proclaim eventually a Republic. The following document, in the original words of the proclamation, shows what the Junta now demands:—

"Union entre todos los Liberales. Abajo Espartero y su gobierno Cortes constituyentes: En Caso de Regencia, una de uno. En Caso de enlace de la reina Isabel II., con Espanol: Justicia y Proteccion á la industria nacional."

Such, says the Junta, is its banner, and a curious one. It begins by calling for union among all *Liberals*, and then cries out, "Down with Espartero and his Government!" It asks for the constituent Cortes, and then, in case there must be a Regency, that several persons shall compose it. Then, *in case* the Queen marries, she must have a Spaniard; and, finally, justice and protection for the national industry are insisted upon. This conceals clumsily the designs of the revolutionists. They would upset Espartero, and accept, perhaps, Don Francisco de Paule in a joint regency, and, as a *pis aller*, allow one of his sons to marry the unfortunate Queen, but only to await a fitting opportunity to destroy the monarchy in Spain altogether. The hatred of these rabid democrats to England is immense. They think that they have effectually put a stop to any commercial treaty.

The Junta affects to display great anxiety for the protection of property. On the 19th it ordered a man to be shot, convicted of pillage, and it menaces instant death for any one caught in the act of robbery.

At this date it was understood that the Republicans were urging the Junta to proclaim a Republic at once. The Deputy Llenor, ex-President of the Junta of Vigilance, had been appointed commander of the National Guards. His opinions are of a violent nature, and his nomination is expected to lead to the proclamation of a Republic.

DECLARATION OF THE DIRECTING JUNTA.

"Catalonians!—Public anxiety demands and even insists on having from this Junta a frank and sincere manifestation of the object to which our efforts and our sacrifices tend. The demand is a just one, and we shall proceed to state to you, with all the purity of our sentiments, the symbol or motto which from this moment we mark on our banner, in the benevolent shadow of which there will not be a single liberal Spaniard who will not abjure all miserable party differences, and who, with the faith and enthusiasm inspired by the sacred name of liberty and justice, will not be prepared to join us in ensuring our independence, our prosperity, and our glory. Union amongst all Liberals; the overthrow of Espartero and his Government; the constituent Cortes in the event of the Regency, more than one Regent; in case of the marriage of Queen Isabella II., a Spanish Prince; justice and protection for national industry; such are the motto and banner that we display, and to its triumph is attached that of Spain. The Junta does not think it necessary to expose the reasons upon which it founds its desires and its hopes, for they are unhappily known to all classes of the Spanish people; they are the result of the Government, our visible and ruinous decadency, the menaces of tyranny, and, above all, the universal discontent, the clamour which is re-echoed in all parts of the Peninsula against the dark and wicked machinations of a fatal and abominable Government. We desire liberty, good laws, and a good system of government, and, with such a noble end in view for objects so sacred, we will contend with ardour and constancy till death. Courageous Catalonians, valiant and free army, all you Spaniards who hate tyranny, join yourselves with confidence and firmness to free hearts, and hoist with us the flag on which are inscribed the fine hopes of a people so frequently sacrificed and sold. Let us break the charm of the fatality which causes the misfortunes of our country, and consolidate once for all peace, repose, public justice, liberty, the condition of the labouring classes, and the grandeur of this unhappy nation."

The *Constitucional* of Barcelona, of the 19th ult., says:—

"We have been informed from good sources of the intentions of General Van Halen with respect to this capital. He does not intend to attack the city, unless attacked himself; and, should that occur, he promises to give notice of his intention to the foreigners who may be there, granting them a certain delay. No couriers have arrived. It is supposed that they have been kept back by the Captain-General."

The *Papagayo* of Barcelona states that the daughters of General Van Halen were arrested by the people as they were about to embark, and were placed at the disposal of the Junta.

The *Gazette de France* contains a letter from Perpignan, dated Nov. 20, in which it is stated that the Provisional Junta of Barcelona had ordered that any person found guilty of robbery, even to the slightest extent, should be immediately shot, and that the same punishment should be inflicted upon butchers, bakers, or other dealers, taking advantage of the insurrection to raise the prices of provisions. According to this letter the insurgents held the wife of Zurbano, and the entire family of another general, as hostages, with a menace of cruel reprisals in the event of any further attack from the troops. It is added, that in the insurrection 300 of the troops and 200 of the populace were killed, and that amongst the dead was the son of Zurbano.

Barcelona, Nov. 21, Five p.m.

Our position becomes daily more precarious. General Van Halen is making preparations to bombard Barcelona. In answer to the demand addressed to him yesterday by the French Consul, who went to the headquarters of the Captain-General, in order to be able to take precautions on behalf of 3000 Frenchmen in the town, General Van Halen has just replied, both to the English and French Consuls, that he had made up his mind to bombard the town without delay. The British Consul immediately warned his countrymen, numbering about forty, to embark, but M. Lesseps, the French Consul, protested strongly against this intention of the Captain-General, declaring that he was quite unable to afford a refuge to the French subjects, for there was only one brig of war in the port, which was quite insufficient to receive them, the more especially as since the breaking out of the insurrection the family of General Van Halen, as well as of several other Spaniards, had taken refuge on board the Meleager, under shelter of the French flag. If Barcelona should be saved the horrors of a bombardment it will be owing to the firm language of the French Consul. A new municipality has been formed this day, composed chiefly of men of the party which has just triumphed.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DIRECTING JUNTA TO THE ARMY.

"Brave citizens of all ranks in the army!—Perfidious creatures—bastard children of Spain—spread in every direction reports of the discussion and hatred which they allege to exist between the people and the soldiers now in Barcelona.* Atrocious and insidious imposture, happily contradicted by palpable facts, and by the unquestionable testimony of the entire population and of the country, who enjoy amongst them peace, consideration, respect, and assistance supplied to them by the Junta. The soldiers of the battalions of Almansa, of Guadalascara, of Africa and America, those of the artillery, and of the 12th corps of cavalry, can testify this.

"History will have a fine page when it mentions this sublime act and grandeur of soul. After the conflict Barcelona embraced its adversaries by displaying for them a just sentiment of affection. Such are the sentiments and character of the liberalism of the Barcelonese!

"By day and by night the soldiers pass to and fro in this capital with security and with every guarantee. He who says the contrary is an impostor. (Qy. bar.) Order and good harmony exist in Barcelona between the military and population. Let the calumniators come here! Let them make the strictest personal inquiries! They will be eye-witnesses of the care bestowed on the soldier, and the tranquility he enjoys. Similar treatment is reserved for all those who shall come and range themselves under the banner of the Junta.

"What do you then expect, valiant soldiers? Come and receive the kiss of your countrymen, and recognise at last the iron hand which wishes to plunge us in the most degrading misery.

(Here follow the signatures of the Junta.)

"Barcelona, Nov. 21."

PROCLAMATION OF THE JUNTA ANNOUNCING THE NAMES OF THE CONSULTATIVE JUNTA.

"The following is the list of members elected by the electors of the different quarters of the city to compose our wise, just, and paternal Consultative Junta, whose names, written in letters of gold, we shall bequeath to posterity. Henceforth we shall fearlessly pursue the perilous enterprise which our patriotic ardour has undertaken. Yes, the wholesome instructions of the Consultative Junta and its wise counsels will lead us, doubtless, to our safety and prosperity. We may truly state, that whilst we weep for so many unhappy victims we triumph! We have accomplished the revolution of the 19th of November; and, if our feeble forces have for a moment made us tremble for the result, we shall say with pride, 'With the support and intelligence of our Junta we are certain of victory.' What greater glory can there be, what greater happiness, than thus to reap together the same laurels! Such is our opinion, Barcelonese. (Signed) "THE JUNTA.

"Barcelona, Nov. 21."

* About 1700 men were left in the town after Van Halen's retreat, refusing to follow him, or were cut off by the populace.

The *Imparcial* of Barcelona, of the 22nd ultimo, gives an article from Tarragona, dated Nov. 20, stating that a deputation had left that place for Barcelona, to concert with the Junta, and that the people of Tarragona had announced that, if any attempt were made to bombard Barcelona, they and all Catalonia would rush to the plain round the capital, and oppose the troops with desperation.

According to the *Emancipation* of Toulouse, as soon as the insurrection at Barcelona was known at Igualda, the National Guard assembled and took up arms in the cause of liberty. The guards at Reus have also declared their determination to support their brethren of Barcelona. Two battalions of Esparteros which were in this town received orders to join the army of Van Halen, but the militia and the people opposed their departure, and compelled them to remain in the barracks.

One important item of our present news is the prorogation of the Cortes, on the 22nd, by a decree of the Regent. The act of prorogation of the Cortes is generally but a prelude to the dissolution; and it looked as if the Regent intended to resort to the latter measure when he had completed his task at Barcelona.

The following telegraphic despatch, which had just reached the French Government, was received by extraordinary express in London from Paris on Wednesday morning: –

"PERPIGNAN, NOV. 26.

"Oliton and the environs have recognised the Junta."

"BARCELONA, NOV. 24.

"The bombardment, which was to have commenced at noon, has been suspended. The Junta has had a conference with Van Halen, who demands the release of the regiments prisoners. The French and other foreigners have embarked on board the French ships. The consuls of all the powers had protested: those of England and France were still on shore."

"NOV. 25.

"The city is still threatened with bombardment. The National Guard have consented that the regiments taken prisoners should rejoin Van Halen without arms. The foreigners still remain on board the French vessels. Campredon has recognised the Junta. Terradas has failed in the Lampourdan."

This express brings us accounts from Madrid to the 24th November. No fresh intelligence had been received from the provinces. All was tranquil at Madrid. A report prevailed at Madrid that Mr. Aston had sent despatches of a very urgent nature to Gibraltar, which were supposed to relate to some demonstration on the part of the English navy in regard to the events of Barcelona.

"PERPIGNAN, NOV. 26.

"The insurrection of the Lampourdan has commenced; the peasants are rising at the voice of Terradas. He has stopped the diligence between Jonquera and Figueras, and taken the letters and journals. He has issued a proclamation to the Catalonians. Barcelona was still in the same state."

We learn from the Paris papers of Tuesday that the French Government received telegraphic despatches on the afternoon of that day, by which it appears that all the towns whose adhesion to the Barcelona movement had been announced have returned to their allegiance to the Queen's Government. General Van Halen, with his army, occupied Gracia, Sorna, and Sanz. Three members of the Consultative Junta had taken flight on the French territory.

Advices from Figueras of the 23rd state that order was quite restored by the energetic conduct of the mayor. Girona had also returned to its duty. Terradas, who, with 50 armed men, had stopped the diligence near Jonquiera, was hotly pursued. Definitively it appears, from these last despatches, that the insurrection was entirely confined to the town of Barcelona.

The Bayonne telegraph announces complete tranquillity in the Basque provinces, and in Aragon.

Montjuich will be the rock of the Barcelona insurgents, who had the inconceivable folly to allow this stronghold to remain in the power of the troops, although we now learn that it has been two days deprived of provisions, and defended only by two companies. The Captain-General will now confine the insurrection to the walls of Barcelona, and we should not be surprised if the insurgents capitulate before Espartero's wrath falls upon them.

BARCELONA, NOV. 25.

Llinas, having no longer the confidence of the people, has been dismissed from the command of the armed force, and has taken refuge on board the Meleager. Brigadier Durando, a Piedmontese officer of merit, has taken the command. There is a question of attacking Van Halen.

On the 21st, at Valencia, the National Guard had forced the troops to take refuge in the citadel, but on the 22nd the revolt was tranquillized, of its own accord, for want of a leader. The Captain-General, Pedro Chacon, has returned to Valencia.

FIGHTING AT THE GATE, BARCELONA.

In this engraving we give a sketch of one of many such scenes which Barcelona has displayed during the last fortnight. The Catalonians have always been celebrated for their courage, and in most Spanish popular struggles the women have not failed to risk all the dangers of actual fight. Where the fray has been thickest there have the Spanish women been found. In the present instance this has again occurred.

Our news columns have afforded particulars of the scene above given. It is but a specimen of those now occurring, and will serve to give some notion of those struggles in which the turbulent passions of the Spanish people are so constantly involving them—passions which misery and death, the inevitable results, would appear unequal to subdue or even control.

CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

Feeling, as we always do, anxious to gratify the curiosity of our readers, by obtaining for their entertainment sketches of every thing novel and amusing, even when they occur in the most distant regions of the habitable globe, we herewith present our friends with the sketch of an event which took place on board her Majesty's good ship Cornwallis, lying in the Chin-Keang-foo river, and which is made interesting, not so much on account of our recent victories in that quarter, as being descriptive of the habits, manners, and personal demeanour of our newly-acquired Celestial allies in their diplomatic character, and a living example of whom may be shortly expected at the Court of St. James's. We are indebted to a quondam barbarian (but now, in Chinese parlance, the officer of a "most honourable nation") for the accompanying pictorial embellishment, and to one of her Majesty's naval officers for the letter-press description:—

"Three high mandarins—the Emperor's uncle Yung; the governor of these two provinces, Elepoo; and the Tartar general, Isaphen, commander-in-chief—came off on the 20th, attended by a numerous train of mandarins of various classes, to pay their respects to the plenipo, admiral, and general. The Cornwallis was appointed the place of meeting. A steamer was in attendance on them to take them from the shore to the flag-ship. When they stepped from the shore to the steamer they were saluted with three guns from the Cornwallis, the number they fire themselves on such occasions. When they came on board the big ship they were met at the gangway by two naval captains and the secretary of legation, who conducted them aft to the poop, or rather near the poop, on the quarter-deck, where the plenipo, admiral, and general stood as stiff as crutches, in the full dress and toggery of their offices. When the fokies approached near, our big-wigs advanced a couple of steps towards them with majestic mien, the fokies chinchinned, the Englese took of their castors and bowed, and, when both parties were sufficiently approximated, they shook *paws* most cordially, and then retired to the cabin to rest after so much labour. The marines were drawn up on the quarter-deck as a guard of honour, the seamen dispersed around the upper deck, and the ship was full of naval officers, all in their full uniforms, which gave everything a brilliant appearance. When they came on the side they had not time to recover from the dazzling effect of what they saw, when the band struck up 'God save the Queen,' and completed their bewilderment. They were really astonished and amazed. They were afterwards shown round the ship, which they admired and wondered at much. you may fancy people who never before saw anything larger than one of their own junks brought for the first time to see a line-of-battle ship. They had some *tiffin*, at which *some of the mandarins got drunk* on cherry cordial and brandy, and all then left highly delighted and pleased. Our people went a few days after to return the visit of the Celestials. They were received in a joss-house outside the city wall. Nothing worthy of notice occurred. They had a guard of Tartar soldiers, a whole host of mandarins, a *band*, and a tiffin of sweetmeat and *samchoo*. A good deal of ceremony. This may give you some idea of the meeting."

THE FASHIONS.

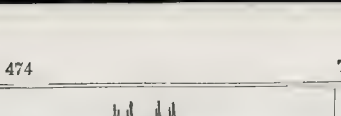
Paris, Rue Chaussee d'Antin, Nov. 30, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur, The near approach of the new year has given to all our Parisian magasines an additional activity. Go where you will, everything gives token of the jour de l'an. In the shops long waves of gauze, rustling and sparkling in the midst of bronzes, of gold, of crystal, and of porcelain; cashmeres descending from their lofty stages, and spread upon vast tables, to display their magnificent arabesques; flowers and precious stones all speak of that season of festivity and happiness which is nowhere so well and, I may add, so kindly observed as in Paris. Truly may I call these things the forerunners of the jour de l'an, as we shall soon see the commencement of that series of wonders which Parisian industry elaborates all one year to celebrate the opening of another—wonders upon which taste is powerless to pronounce, and which it is equally only the power of the press to decry. To return, however, to the dresses of our Parisian beauties, and which we had almost overlooked in the bustle and excitement occasioned by other matters incidental to the season, I should remark that no very striking alteration has yet taken place in the style or fashion of our belles since I last wrote to you; and I should have been at loss for a subject, had there not appeared within the last two or three days one of the most elegant camails which can be conceived. This is of black velvet; the front bordered by a wide quilling of passementerie, four fingers wide at the bottom, but diminishing in width as it approaches towards the upper part. The bottom, and that part of it which surrounds the neck, are trimmed with the same passementerie, disposed in designs of a thousand different forms, and interspersed with rows of braiding. There is nothing else talked about, if we except the appearance of a very elegant paletot Russe in one of our select circles, and it is said that its advent is likely to work a complete revolution in the fashions of our Crispins, which have already become somewhat common. I remarked this paletot upon several of our most beautiful women, particularly upon Madame H. L., whose patronage stamps every thing she wears as possessing the charm of being uncommon and in the purest taste. I recommend you to give a drawing of this beautiful article, which, I think you will agree with me, deserves all the encomiums I have bestowed upon it. I have nothing else that strikes me as particularly new here, and I shall, therefore, leave you until next week, when you will hear further from HERMIETTE LE B.

It is rumoured that Mr. Justice Patteson (whose amiable lady's death is mentioned in our obituary) is about to retire from the bench. His lordship has for several years laboured under the harassing and increasing impediment of deafness, yet he has hitherto been esteemed one of the best practical judges in Westminster Hall.

POLAND.—Tuesday last being the anniversary of the late Polish Revolution, several meetings were held throughout the metropolis in celebration of that chivalrous event.

ARRIVAL OF CHINESE GUNS AT THE TOWER.—On Monday afternoon five brass cannon, captured by the British during the Chinese war, happily just terminated, arrived in a barge from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and were landed on the Tower-wharf. Four of the guns are of large calibre, one of them being a 68-pounder, and the bore about 20 inches. All of them are splendid specimens of workmanship, and do not appear to have seen much service



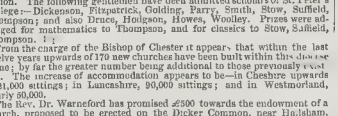
CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.—Thomas Sater Auckland, B.A., of St. John's College, has been recently elected a fellow of Clare Hall, on the Pinpot foundation; and John Spurgin, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, a fellow on the Bowtge foundation. The following gentlemen have been admitted scholars of St. Peter's College:—Dickenson, Fitzpatrick, Golding, Parry, Smith, Stow, Suffield, Thompson; and also Druce, Hodgson, Owen, Woodley. Prizes were adjudged for mathematics to Thompson, and for classics to Stow, Suffield, Thompson.

From the curate of the Bishop of Chester it appears that within the last twelve years upwards of 170 new churches have been built within this diocese alone; by far the greater number being additional to those previously existing. The increase of accommodation appears to be—in Cheshire upwards of 21,000 sittings; in Lancashire, 90,000 sittings; and in Westmoreland, nearly 50,000.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has promised £500 towards the endowment of a church, proposed to be erected on the Dicker Common, near Hailsham, Sussex, should his life be mercifully spared until the church is completed.

The Rev. Dr. Colls, of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Curate of Hampstead, and the Rev. T. E. Whytt, M.A., Curate of St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, have announced themselves as candidates for the rectory of St. James's Church, Duke's-place, City, vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Povah. The living is in the gift of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieutenant: Hon. C. St. Clair (R.N.), Flag Lieutenant to Sir D. Milne, Baronet, Commander in Chief at Plymouth, to the rank of Commander. Mate: George T. C. Smith (1835), late of the Orestes, to the rank of Lieutenant. Assistant-Surgeon: M. West, of the Winchester, to act as Surgeon of the Lily. Clerk: W. Bateman, Secretary's Clerk to Sir W. Parker, to the rank of Purser.

APPOINTMENTS. Captains: George F. Rich, late of the Calcutta, reappointed to the Queen, his former ship, in the Mediterranean, with the flag of Sir R. Owen; Charles W. Hotham, of the Devonshire, late frigate. Lieutenants: C. J. F. Glinn, to the Camperdown, vice Carnian, promoted; R. W. Twiss, to the St. Vincent, vice Villiers; E. A. Inglefield, to the Samarang; G. Leary, to the Skylark. Master: W. S. Hooper (acting), to the Samarang. Chaplain: Rev. W. F. Snowe, to the Pique, vice Narabal. Assistant Surgeons: A. Slight, Dr. J. Walsh, J. W. Moffat, and Dr. E. Johnson (additional), to the Illustrious; J. J. Acheson, C. Smith, and T. Crawford, to the Dublin; G. St. George Bower, to the Minden; L. Campbell (additional), J. Findlay, and J. Davidson, to the Madagascar. Master: J. F. Lones (acting), to the Samarang. Mates: R. M'Kinley Richardson, to the Russamee; A. Wodehouse and R. H. Meuds, to the Excellent; H. [illegible] ayre, to the Pique. Second Masters: W. D. Beach, to the Victory, vice Smith, to the Megæra, vice Paden; J. Richards, to the Samarang. Master's Assistant: Henry Browne, to the Samarang. Midshipmen: C. E. Rowes, to the Agincourt; George Stratton, from the Indus, to the Frolic. Volunteers First Class: W. F. Bent, to the Lucifer; H. Montagu, to the Vanguard; J. Marryatt, to the Samarang; G. B. Keene, to the St. Vincent; John Clark Sendy, to the Wasp. Clerk: Charles Richards, to the Samarang. First Engineer: G. Watson, to the Geyser steamer.

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The Gorgon steam-vessel was commissioned at Woolwich, on Monday, by Captain Hotham; and Commander Hoskins, of the Devonshire, by Henry Baker, master, Mr. W. Coningworth, purser, Mr. John M'Donald, boatswain, and Mr. James Hinton, carpenter, have been appointed to her.

The *United Service Gazette* states that Admiral Sir Edward Owen, the naval commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, has been recalled from his command, owing to his having introduced an unpopular system of naval discipline on that station.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

YARMOUTH, Nov. 29.—The Rotterdam Packet, of Aberdeen, was wrecked on Hasborough Sand on the 24th inst.; crew saved.

GOOLE, Nov. 28.—The Integrity foundered on the Lynn Well on the 19th inst., with all hands.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—The Cristine Cecilie, from Praesto to Hull, put into Christiansand on the 12th inst., leaky, and must discharge.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The Neptune, hence to Hull, got ashore to the N.E. of the lighthouse yesterday, but was assisted off and proceeded. The ice is quite firm at the bar.

WISBY, Nov. 10.—The Brithiof, from Christianstadt to London, got ashore at the Rolnecholm, on the east coast of this island, on the 3rd inst., and is expected to become a wreck; part of the cargo saved. The Fanourtina, from Chimanstadt for London, got ashore on the 4th instant near the same place, and is expected to become a wreck; part of the cargo saved.

ELSINEUR, Nov. 22.—The Elizabeth and Catherine, from Memel to Newport, put in here on the 20th inst., with loss of bowsprit, &c., having been in contact with the St. Harlampy, of St. Petersburg. The Elizabeth, of Harlepool, is putting back, still easy.

HAMBURG, Nov. 25.—The river is covered with ice beyond Stubnu; the Lightship off that place has quitted her station.

KALMAR, Nov. 23.—The Mary Turcan, got ashore on St. Petersburg to Liverpool, has put in here with loss of mainmast and considerable damage, and will discharge to repair.

DANTZIC, Nov. 30.—The George Clark, from Copenhagen to the Baltic, which went asaore on the 2nd inst., will be brought into the harbour overland.

PILLAU, Nov. 21.—The Blossom, from Konigsberg, is ashore on the Heerdgrunde. The Caroline Marie, from ditto, is on shore near Pesse.

SANDHANS, Nov. 17.—The Wilhelmina got ashore on the Langrocks near the Rokubles Reef, on the 15th inst., and is totally lost.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—The Julfrow Elizabeth, from Helbeck to Amsterdam, has put into Arendahl leaky, and will pumps choked.

GRAVESEND, Nov. 28.—Arrived, the Robert, from Miramichi; Harlequin Mariner, from Bologne; Emma and Emilie, from Ostend; Medemblick, from Medemblick. Sailed, the Abbey Hall, for Jamaica; Wellington, for New York; Osprey, for Hudira; Union, for Ostend; and Lord Strangford, for Hamburg.

MURDER OF SEVERAL BRITISH SEAMEN. A few days ago the ship Offley, Captain Lacelby, arrived in the river Thames from the South Sea whale-fishery, with 1200 barrels of sperm oil. We regret to learn that 17 of her crew, who had gone ashore on the islands, were barbarously massacred by the natives, and the remainder only saved their lives by plunging into the sea, and swimming through a heavy surf to the ship. During the voyage the Offley experienced very tempestuous weather. The following particulars of the dreadful massacre are taken from the ship's log:—On the 28th of April the vessel arrived at the Treasury Islands, when the second mate (Mr. Belcher) and the boat's crew went on shore to obtain water; and at that time they observed two natives only, who seemed to take no notice of their appearance, in consequence of which they left the water casks on the beach for the night, and on the following morning brought them on board all. They repeatedly visited the shore afterwards for water and wood, and did not receive the slightest molestation from the natives, until a scuffle took place between one of the chiefs and the captain. Three seamen having been detached from the brigan and the rest of the officers went on shore for the purpose of discovering their retreat; they succeeded in finding two, but of the other no tidings could be obtained, and they supposed that he had been murdered or carried away with a prisoner. No sooner was the arrival of the natives at the succeeding day. Her ship's crew were hailing, having previously landed the boat up upon the beach, when they poured down in great numbers, armed with bows and arrows and weapons of every description. They were instantly killed by arrows, and 13 others perished by their hands, but in what manner it was impossible to ascertain. The remainder of the crew plunged into the sea, and saved themselves by swimming to the ship. Among those who were murdered are the following:—The chief mate, Mr. Lake; the third mate, Mr. Chase; the ship's carpenter, the surgeon, George Donald, Charles Williams, George M'Kay, T. Greenwood, [illegible] Jones, J. Pearson, and another seaman named Jones. An attempt was made the next day by Mr. Belcher, the second mate, to discover the remains of the unfortunate parties, in so doing he nearly forfeited his life, for several natives, who were lying in ambush, rushed upon him and inflicted severe injuries about his body. When rescued, while swimming to the ship, it was found that he had been shot, for the arrow was still sticking in his temple, and was in an exhausted condition. He has since perfectly recovered.

SALVAGE CLAIMS. SPEEDY JUSTICE.—The Commissioners of Salvage for the port of Deal sat on Saturday last, at the Walmer Castle Inn, for the purpose of adjudicating upon the claim made by the crew of a Deal boat upon the owner of the brig Norval, of London, George Ferguson, master, of 180 tons, bound from Rio Janeiro to London, with a general cargo, for services rendered that morning during the gale. To show the expeditious manner in which these claims are settled, it may be observed that the master of the brig, with a portion of the boat's crew, landed at Deal between eight and nine o'clock, the commissioners were summoned to meet at half-past ten, and in less than three hours from the time of the master and the salvors landing on the beach the case had been decided. The commissioners present were Captain Holland, R.N. (in the chair), Captain Boys, R.N., and Messrs. Henderson, Culleid, Dixon, and Read. The boatmen having stated the nature of the claim, the commissioners deliberated in private for a few minutes, and awarded the sum of £44 to be paid to the boatmen for their services.

FOUR casks of claret, lashed to a spar, were found during the night of Friday week, off Walmer Castle, floating close by the Thunderer. On Monday they were brought on shore by a boat's crew of the vessel, and taken to the stores of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. During the same gale which blew throughout the night, the topgallant-masts and yards of the Thunderer were obliged to be sent on deck. The French mail-packet Courrier, which left Calais on Sunday afternoon, failed to make Dover harbour, in consequence of the strong south-westerly wind blowing at the time. The packet landed her mails at Deal at ten o'clock; but from the heavy and dangerous sea the passengers remained on board, and were landed next morning at Ramsgate.

EMIGRATION FOR AMERICA.—On Tuesday forenoon the American line of packet-ship Wellington, of 703 tons register, Captain Chadwick, sailed from St. Katharine's Dock for New York. The number of cabin and steerage passengers does not exceed twenty; and, with cargo, the gross amount of freight from London to New York will be under £2 a ton.

THE WEST INDIA AND MEXICO MAILS. The following notice was issued on Tuesday at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the branch offices:—"The Clyde steamer, for the West India mails of the 1st December, not being ready to sail, will be detained until the arrival of the post of Saturday, the 3rd of December, at Falmouth. The Tay steamer arrived at Madeira on the evening of the 9th of November, and of the 10th inst.; she was prevented by a gale of wind from touching at Corunna."

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO WALMER CASTLE.

On Saturday the movements of the Court presented little novelty. The Queen and Prince Albert walked on the beach both in the morning and afternoon. Sir James Clark arrived at Walmer Castle at midnight.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the members of the royal suite, attended divine service, which was performed within the castle. The Rev. Mr. Pennington, perpetual curate of Deal Chapel, officiated, and preached an admirable sermon from the gospel of the day. Her Majesty did not leave the castle during the day. The royal dinner circle included only the members of the royal suite.

The Downs, in consequence of the south-west winds, had become again studded with hundreds of outward-bound vessels to all nations, and exhibited the variety and activity of that branch of our commercial greatness. The weather was exceedingly fine for the season of the year.

The steamers from the Continent appeared off Dover harbour; but on account of the bar they signaled away. The consequence was that they were obliged to *cut* for *Deal*, or Ramsgate; and thereby the regular despatches for the metropolis were kept back for hours beyond their usual time.

On Monday there was a stiff breeze of southerly wind, with occasional showers. Towards noon, however, it brightened up, and became a little more mild. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the garden; the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales were also taken out for an airing in the garden. In the afternoon Prince Albert and Colonel Wylde rode out on horseback, and were absent from the castle for two hours. There was no addition to the royal dinner party, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Anson. For the two previous days her Majesty had been labouring under a slight cold, which caused a swelling in her Majesty's face.

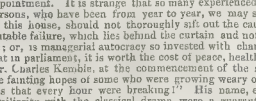
In reference to the report that a man dressed in the garb of a sailor had been seen prowling about the castle, with the intent of obtruding himself on the privacy of her Majesty, the circumstances, so far as we have been enabled to collect them, are as follow:—On Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock, a strange man in the dress of a sailor was seen at the entrance of Walmer Castle. Dr. Potts, of Portman-street, Adelphi, London, who, it is said, has had much to do in the treatment of lunatics, happening to pass, observed something strange in the man's manner. The doctor got into conversation with him, and the man, according to the statement of the doctor, talked wildly, and declared that he was Napoleon II., and also a Bourbon, and expressed an inclination to get into the castle. The doctor, however, directed his attention from this object, and got him to proceed to the True Briton public-house on the Walmer-road, and went to give information at the castle of his presence. On this Messrs. Russell and Stead, active officers of the London police, proceeded to the True Briton, where they found the man, whose name is Nichols, but, as they conceived he had committed no act to justify their apprehending him, he was suffered to go away; and thus the matter rests for the present.

On Tuesday the weather was more favourable, but her Majesty did not leave the castle, not having quite recovered from the effects of a cold. Sir James Clark still remained at the castle. The Princess Royal was drawn out on the beach in a small carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wylde, rode out on horseback from one til. three o'clock in the direction of Dover, and inspected the new lighthouse erecting on the South Foreland. Several of the household suite visited the Thunderer, all communication with the land and the castle having been prohibited since the case of small-pox occurred until Monday, the sailor being now well, and no other cases occurring. There was no addition to the royal dinner circle.

Captain Bullock, of the Government steam-packet Fearless, has nearly completed his survey of Walmer Castle, and the adjacent neighbourhood, which he has for some time been engaged upon, for the purpose of presenting to the Prince a correct drawing of this favoured spot.

On Wednesday [illegible] her Majesty nor the royal babes left the castle during the day. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, having expressed a desire to visit the refuge beacon, the Prince determined, upon the first favourable opportunity, to proceed to the Goodwin, with Captain Bullock, in the Fearless; and on Wednesday morning, there being but a very slight breeze, and with scarcely a ripple upon the water, [illegible] past noon, for the beach, where the four-oared gig of the Fearless was in waiting to receive him. The coast, steered by Captain Bullock, immediately put off from the beach, and his Royal Highness never having been on board an English brig of-war, he was first rowed by his desire to the Wasp, 16-gun brig, then at anchor a short distance from the Thunderer. The Prince was received on board the Wasp by Captain Drew and the whole of the officers; and, after inspecting the vessel with evident interest, left to proceed on board that steamer to the Goodwin Sands. He expressed his surprise at the confined nature of the officers' berths, and the small space for the accommodation of the crew, when compared with the extent of room on board the Thunderer. The steamer then made for Trinity Bay, where the beacon is fixed, passing upwards of 100 sail of outward bound vessels proceeding through the Downs. The scene at this time was extremely animated, and highly enjoyed by the Prince, who observed to Captain Bullock that it far exceeded, in point of variety and grandeur, anything which could be witnessed off the coast of Sussex. In the immediate locality of her Majesty's marine residence at Brighton;" to which," said the Royal Highness, "it cannot be compared for one moment." Upon arriving at the beacon the water was found to be too high to land on the sands. The Fearless remained off the refuge for nearly half an hour, during which time its uses, and the mode adopted to save the lives of shipwrecked mariners, were fully explained by Captain Bullock, the Prince evidently [illegible] very considerable interest during the description of its various details. The shaft or mast (40 feet in height and 12 inches in diameter) is sunk into the sand, through a strong frame of oak, in the form of a cross, firmly secured by four iron bars and bolts, and is now with several tons of ballast, chalk, &c. On the shaft is fitted an octagon gallery, capable of holding 30 or 40 persons, and never less than 16 feet above high-water mark. Beneath this gallery there is temporary safety for 20 persons more. Directions how to proceed, to those persons who may fortunately succeed in reaching the safety beacon, are given in eight different languages; and bread and water, with a small supply of spirits, are always left upon the beacon, properly protected from the weather. The Prince landed on the beach, close to the castle, between two and three o'clock. Several of the royal suite visited the Thunderer during the day.

In our column devoted to literature will be found some further particulars of the beacon, with two illustrative engravings.



THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

"King John" and "King Arthur" have made a compact to be doubly attractive at this house. The revived comedy does not seem to be over-successful, and it may be supposed that we shall have no further novelty before the Pantomime.

COVENT GARDEN.

Some malign star surely presides over the destinies of this theatre. No sooner do we trust to each new lessee's promises than we find them fleeting as those of his predecessors: the season, every year, under a change of management, opens with a brilliancy and spirit which indicate a successful career throughout to its close, but alas! ere it reaches its midway course, some unforeseen, some irremediable calamity interrupts its progress, and consigns all to gloom and disappointment. It is strange that so many experienced and practical persons, who have been from year to year, we may say, the lessees of this house, should not thoroughly sift out the cause of their inevitable failure, which lies behind the curtain and not with the public; or, is managerial autocracy so invested with charms that, like a seat in parliament, it is worth the cost of peace, health, and fortune? Mr. Charles Kemble, at the commencement of the season, revived the fainting hopes of some who were growing weary of "trusting to ties that every hour were breaking!" His name, experience, and familiarity with the classical drama, were a guarantee, which was gladly received, and implicitly relied on, for the production of genuine entertainment. In addition to this he brought forward another star to add its lustre to the brilliant constellation of his family. Miss Kemble had an extraordinary success; crowds nightly flocked to hear her; receipts not known for years filled the treasury; a new, and by no means inferior, attraction appeared in the person of Mrs. Alfred Shaw, one of the purest singers of any day in our memory, the theatre was as full as it possibly could be on the nights of their performance: on the off-nights "The Tempest," most admirably got up, was highly-attractive, and yet, in the zenith of apparent profit and fame, the lessee suddenly withdraws, or is withdrawn, and the whole concern is abandoned to the performers on a sharing or republican system. Now surely a simple inquiry (before the season

commenced) into what should be the average receipts necessary to defray expenses, rent, salaries, &c., would lead a business-like man to proportion his outlay to his income; but the reverse has been the case, and will continue to be so as long as managers will obstinately dictate to a public's taste instead of catering judiciously for it. It may be said that they can be brought to like anything by frequent repetition of it, as George Colman, sen., effected with Mr. Keefe's farce of "The Agreeable Surprise," which was damned on its first representation. At the conclusion of the performance the manager put forth his head from behind the curtain, and addressed the audience as follows:—"What! you don't like it, don't you? *Then you shall have it every night until you do!*" Thus it is: the public is not in reality fond of *spectacle* out of place; they like it at Christmas and Easter, or oftener, in a good melodramatic afterpiece; and, if they have become connoisseurs in it, it is not that they love or respect it, to the injury of legitimate writing; but that, like the wine-bibber reduced to water-drinking, they must make comparisons and distinctions between inferior things (when they can get nothing else), from the force of habit, and thus, unconsciously, an interest is awakened for that which is comparatively worthless in itself. It is true, some of our immortal bard's most noble productions have been lately represented with an attention to scenic effect which was productive of the greatest fame to the scene-painter and machinist; but Shakspere's text ought to be illustrated in a very different manner: his "refined gold" wants no "gilding" at the hands of dealers in Dutch metal and spangles; it requires an actor of genius and corresponding feeling with the poet, to interpret and personate his characters in his many pictures of life—but where are we to find him now-a days?—where? We will leave echo to answer the question.

The best and wisest thing, therefore, for a manager of one of the great theatres to adopt is, a resolution to set his face against all translations, and encourage native dramatic genius. By so doing, he will exhibit pictures representing the manners with which we are most conversant; the stage will again be tne "mirror of nature;" and we shall see man as a cosmopolite of the world, in his true and various colours, instead of the improbable and monstrous caricatures in which he is supposed to be faithfully depicted by the transcendentalists of the best, though current, dramatic coin of our Gallic neighbours.

Auber's splendid "Masaniello" has been cut down, and produced as a something hybrid, between the opera of that name and the ballet. It was received, nevertheless, *sans. con.*, and, no doubt, will have a run.

The return of Mrs. Adelaide Kemble has, in some degree, restored the theatre to its [illegible] within the last few days, it has been sadly "frequted." She seems to be in a delicate state of health, but sings with additional sweetness and spirit, as if she would do her utmost for the cause she has already so liberally supported. Her benefit is announced for Tuesday next, December 6th, on which occasion we heartily wish her all the support tant should be met by so distinguished and [illegible]erous an *artiste*.

THE ADELPHI.

A new trifle, called "You Know What," the imported introduction of Mr. Beazley, has been produced at this house, and proved highly successful. It cannot boast of much originality even in its original shape; but, reader, "you know what" queer things meet the public's approbation now-a-days.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO R******A

BY J. A. WADE, ESQ.

Rosie! tis gone a twelvemonth by
Since first I saw thy gentle face;—
I well remember the deep sigh
That made me turn to thee and trace
The sweetest, saddest mind portray'd
In thy dark eyes, my gentle maid!

Rosie! I lov'd thee from that hour,
Though vain and hopeless it may be—
But 'tis not in my reason's pow'r
To change that love one thought from thee!
E'en could I change it, —what might prove
A recompense for such a love?

'Tis my hope's nurture—my soul's life,—
Life worthless, but that thine imparts
A music to it through the strife
Of jarring tongues and hollow hearts,
That lullabies it far from this,
Into a world of dreamy bliss!

Rosie! they'd wake me from my dream—
They say 'tis vain to think of thee!—
Perhaps 'tis so—but still the stream
Of my heart's dearest love shall be
Onward for ever seeking thine,
Lit with the hope of "*one day mine!*"

Oh! Rosie! if that day were now—
Nay—turn not from me—give one sign
To tell my aching bosom how,
Or if 'twould glad thee to be mine!
Nothing but tears! - stay—stay—yet go,
'Tis [illegible]

Oh! Memory [illegible] murmurs
Within Joy's broken shell:
Why have I not, in losing all I lov'd,
Lost [illegible]

MUSIC.—ORIGINAL PAPERS.

WILLIAM SHIELD.

"A cunning man of melody most choice."—ANON.

Music and various are the elements whose union or confirmation is necessary to produce a bard-musician. By this term it is meant to separate the automaton, or mere performer of other men's inventions, from him who can dive into "the hidden soul of harmony," and from out its depth draw forth some treasure of his own discovery. Musicians, in the true sense of the word, may be divided into two distinct and self-existing classes, and they, in general, are found in their respective and mutual independence. The first, *per excellence*, may be termed *melodists*, the second *harmonists*: the former bring the organs of poetry to the aid of their *tune* (as parenologists have it), and abound with romantic sympathies and ideal associations: the latter have little more than the organ of *constructiveness*, which, however well developed, can no more enable them to invent a melody than to build a bird's nest. It is not here attempted to extol the melodists at the expense of the harmonists; on the contrary, where an union of these two sects takes place in one individual, the consequence is, that he is the perfect desideratum which cannot be supplied by either unavidually; but again, he is the greatest man who maintains the superiority of his poetry above pedantry, and makes harmony more the handmaid of music's queen melody, than her *gouvernante* or dictator. To invent a beautiful melody, it is necessary for a man to have "music in his soul," and all the operose difficulties that *constructive* musicians have had the art to pass off as easy efforts of their pen, prove little more than this—that they possess the "*ars celandi artem.*" Be it understood that the assertion is merely made in contradistinction to the higher claims of the melodist, or those who, not despising harmony altogether, rather cultivate her as a guide—as a musical mentor, that may occasionally check the exuberance of a roving fancy, or an over-heated imagination.

He whose name heads this paper was one of those happy unions of melody and harmony. His airs or tunes were not formed upon any hackneyed mode, or infallible-recipe instruction how to effect his design. His compositions more nearly approximate national music, of the best kind, than any other (so voluminous) writer of the modern days, and in that lies the secret of their witchery. There is another "something" in his music, which need not be mentioned for *his* benefit, but which must be stated for the vindication of our own opinion, namely—it possesses the power of awakening associations that long had slumbered.

> "When through life unblest we rove,
> Losing all that made life dear,
> Should some notes we used to love
> In days of boyhood, meet our ear,
> Oh how welcome breathes the strain,
> Wakening thoughts that long have slept,
> Kindring former smiles again
> In faded eyes that long have wept."

To enumerate the thousand and one touching melodies which this great and most amiable man composed, would exceed our present limits. Almost every one, with a thorough taste for pure song, is conversant with his ballads. His canzonets (and, amongst them, "When Evening spreads her modest grey") are equal, if not superior, to any others, Continental or otherwise. "The Streamlet," "The Thorn," the music of "Rosina," of the "Castle of Andalusia," "Robin Hood," "Hartford Bridge," of but it is vain to enumerate all the various and beautiful emanations of this true melodist's mind. It is enough to state that, while they are thoroughly English, they will not suffer by a comparison with the more fashionable productions of the day.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

NEW THEATRES.—Not content with about double the number of theatres in our metropolis, the Parisians have petitioned for "encore un autre," a "third Lyrical" but the "powers that be" have refused to grant a licence.

MADAME RONZI DE BEGNIS.—This celebrated vocalist is now in Paris, and in the full possession of her powers. Her re-appearance is anxiously looked for by all those who have formerly been delighted by her captivating style. It is rumoured she will shortly appear in an opera new to the Parisian public.

ROSSINI.—A new theatre has just been opened at Leghorn, which is to be principally devoted to the performance of the *gran maestro's* productions. It bears his name, which in itself is almost an assurance of success.

BEETHOVEN.—A new edition of the whole of this mighty musicians works has recently appeared in Vienna: it consists of fifty-six volumes, containing 4,500 pages. Is there no spirit of similar rivalry or speculation amongst our English music publishers?

CORELLI.—A new *tenore* has made his *début* at the Italian Opera, Paris, under this familiar and venerable name. He was received most warmly on his first appearance in "L'Elisir d'Amore." his voice and style being peculiarly adapted to that charming opera. more especially in the beautiful aria, "Una furtiva lagrima," which he sang with exquisite taste and feeling. His second appearance in "La Cenerentola" confirmed him as a decided favourite with the public, critics and all.

LABLACHE.—This clever singer, great actor, and most worthy man is now, we rejoice to hear, quite recovered from his late severe indisposition—an indisposition which, while it threatened his life, could not overcome his eagerness (during a partial restoration of health) to befriend and set an example to his professional brethren of zeal and liberality. We trust are long to hail him with more welcome than ever.

LISZT AND RUBINI.—This *par nobile* continue to reap "golden opinions" wherever they wend their musical way over the Continent. They have lately been most successful at Frankfort.

CURIOUS AUTOMATA.—Two extraordinary pieces of mechanism have just been produced by a M. Pradel, a celebrated watchmaker of Carcassone. They represent a boy and girl, about ten years of age; the former plays on the flageolet, either alone or in concerted music, with surprising accuracy; moreover, requires but a few minutes' consideration of any new composition which may be presented to him, and then performs it with all the skill of a master. The young lady is of a literary turn, in the respecting line, and pens down with fidelity whatever may be dictated to her. Some speeches of our Lords and Commons would not, we are of opinion, come off so gracefully as they appear in the columns of our daily contemporaries—mademoiselle having no talent at amendment or correction of her own or those figures have excited much astonishment by their wonderful performances. We hope to see them shortly in London.

M. ADOLPHE ADAM.—This justly-esteemed composer has recently produced a new mass at the church of St. Roch, Paris, which adds a new lustre to him as a contrapuntist fit to grapple with the severest style of his art. It was not expected, generally, that the author of light, lyrical, dramatic operas and ballets, by which he is commonly known, could turn at once from the gay to the grave with such glorious versatility, and produce a work of such noble magnitude and beauty as this mass is universally allowed to be. The subject we have always considered to be a highly poetical one, affording the composer of imagination some of the highest themes for the display of his powers, at once subduing the grandest sublimity and the most gentle beauty and tenderness. A vast concourse of musicians thronged the church on All Saints' Day, all concurring that the new composition of M. Adam justly authorised him to take his place in the first rank of composers in that noblest of all styles, cathedral music. M. Adam presided at the organ on the occasion.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Blackwood" contains some good papers this month. One amongst them gave us the satisfaction of finding that the judgment we formed of the "American Notes" of Mr. Dickens has been echoed by the best and ablest critics whose pens have been attracted to the subject. To the number already arrayed against that flippant book, "Blackwood" adds another authority; and we see also by the American papers just come to hand that, as we foretold, the Yankees themselves have received with much excitement, and very ill grace, the portraiture given of them and their country by the first of living bookmaker. He has put forth has a famous paper upon the Lays of Ancient Rome, in which he enters, [illegible] a literary giant, as he is, into the analysis and criticism of Mr. Macaulay's recent work. The translations of Schiller are continued; and amongst the remaining papers we have a very Walter-Savage-Landorish conversation between Southey and Porson, into which imagination certainly enters very largely. Had we space, some amusing extracts might be made.

"Fraser" treats us to a long dissquisition upon the recent movements in the Church, in which the various points of difference between the Tractarians and Anti-Tractarians are discussed, but with such caution that the reader can with difficulty discover which side the writer inclines to. The Life of Sir Murray Maxwell progresses in its eventful course; the present chapters giving us some stirring scenes of service off Corfu, together with his employment in the "Blackwood" adds another authority; and we see also by the American papers just come to hand that, as we foretold, the Yankees themselves have received with much excitement, and very ill grace, the portraiture given of them and their country by the first of living bookmaker. He has put forth has a famous paper upon the Lays of Ancient Rome, in which he enters, [illegible] a literary giant, as he is, into the analysis and criticism of Mr. Macaulay's recent work. The translations of Schiller are continued; and amongst the remaining papers we have a very Walter-Savage-Landorish conversation between Southey and Porson, into which imagination certainly enters very largely. Had we space, some amusing extracts might be made.

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The "Church of England Magazine" has some solid papers this month, with views and a description of Ripon Cathedral. The "Belle Assemblée" is still weak in its literary pretensions. The "Old Monthly" is rather easy still. It sank so low some while since, that it will require two and much good writing to place it in its old and once enviable position.—The "Farmer's Magazine" holds its own tolerably well in these new tariff times. The farmers must go a-head, as brother Jonathan has it, in the path of scientific improvement, to make up for the fall in prices which has resulted from opening trade for foreign produce, and which depression must still farther occur, should the manufacturing interest prove powerful enough to lessen the existing restrictions upon the importation of corn. Looking, however, at the portrait of the Durham Bull in this magazine, it strikes us that many a year will glide away before Denmark, Germany, or Spain, will find such stock as that for exportation.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

GOETHE.

We learn from Weimar that the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of Bavaria, who had conceived the idea of purchasing the house of Goethe, with the scientific collections that he left, with the intention of converting it into a national museum, having expressed a desire that the nation at large should take part in this project, the Germanic Diet has decided that it shall be carried into execution at its expense. A committee has been appointed to treat with the heirs of Goethe for the purchase.

SYMBOLICAL EPITAPH.

In a recent number of the *Cambridge Chronicle* is the following typographical curiosity:—"Death of a Printer. George Woodcock, the * of his profession, the type of honesty, the [illegible] of; and, although the ***** of death has put a to his existence, every § of his life was without a [illegible]."

The *Bangor* (America) *Whig* says:—"A Yankee in Boston has set up a one-horse *thrashing*-machine, for the convenience of parents and guardians having unruly boys. He'll lick an urchin, like thunder, for fourpence. Small dickings done for two cents only, and the most entire satisfaction warranted."

A SNAKE STORY.—A black snake, which had discovered the nest of a woodpecker, climbed up the tree, and, putting his head into the hole, swallowed the woodpecker. Alas! when he would have withdrawn, he found his throat so much distended by his supper, that he could not get back, and so he died with his length exposed, dangling from the woodpecker's hole, an admonition to all who passed by not to get into a scrape into which they had contrived how to get out of it.

The *Moniteur Parisien* relates the following trait of courage in a boy of 15, in a village of the Ardennes, the name of which it does not give. A mad bull entered one of the streets of the village, and was on the point of goring the boy, when the latter boldly laid hold of his horns, and jumped upon his back. The bull, with augmented fury, rushed into the river Meuse, which was near, and crossed it, without being able to get rid of his rider. The boy at length, sensible that he must in the end be destroyed if he did not adopt some extreme course, took out a knife and plunged the blade into the back of the bull near the head. The animal fell dead, and the boy returned to the village triumphant. Such is the story of the *Moniteur Parisien*—believe it who will.

The three great things that govern mankind are reason, passion, and superstition. The first governs a few; the two last share the bulk of mankind, and possess them in turns; but superstition is most powerful, and produces the greatest mischiefs. *Goethe*

ECLIPSES IN 1845

In the course of next year there will be three eclipses, viz., two of the sun, and one of the moon, of which only the [illegible] will be visible in England. The [illegible] phenomena will be an [illegible] of the sun, on Tuesday, [illegible], commencing at twenty minutes past seven in the evening, and being visible chiefly in the Great Pacific Ocean and in South America. The second is a partial eclipse of the moon, in the night of Wednesday, 6th December, which will be visible in these parts, commencing at eighteen minutes past eleven, and when two digits of the lower disc of the moon will be obscured. The third and last is a total eclipse of the sun, early in the morning of Thursday, the 21st December, and invisible here, but visible in the Chinese empire, Hindostan, the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo, &c.

MR. TANNER, a French Canadian missionary, asserts that it is not uncommon at Montreal for people to play at cards, during Lent, for prayers, which the loser has to repeat for the benefit of the winner

There are at present 3 dukes, 7 marquises, 31 earls, 1 viscount, 35 barons, and 3 legal barons (not judges), in all 82, who owe their origin to the profession of the law.

Among the 178,000,000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,500,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources. In Denmark the proportion is 5 per cent., in England 10 per cent., in Holland 14 per cent.

ORIENTAL INQUIRIES.

M. C. Ochoa, a young Oriental scholar, has been despatched by the French Government on a mission to Central Asia, to explore the region between Kashmir and Kafiristan, on the north-west of Hindostan. His declared object is to collect historical and geographical information, and to examine and compare the language and literature of the different tribes inhabiting that almost unknown tract of country.

IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A SLANDER.

"My dear friend, that woman has been talking about you so again! She has been telling me awful stories you ever heard: why, she raited away at you for a whole hour!"—"And you heard it all, did you?"—"Yes."—"Well, after all, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander: one to tell it, and one to listen to it."

COMPASSION OF A JUDGE IN TEXAS

A very learned and compassionate judge in Texas, on passing sentence on one John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, concluded his remarks as follows:—"The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold—our gaol, unfortunately, is in very bad condition: much of the glass in the windows is broken—their fingers are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each; to sleep soundly and comfortably, therefore, will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff and agreeable to you."

USE OF A BLOODHOUND

A few days ago a sheep was stolen from a field belonging to J. B. Richards, Esq., of Stonea, in the parish of Wimblington. A bloodhound, which is kept by the parishioners, was brought into the field. It immediately made its way to the spot where the sheep was slaughtered, and where the entrails lay; and from thence the hound proceeded along a drove for nearly half a mile, at the end of which he turned into a small piece of land belonging to Hopper, a blacksmith, and went to a mustard straw stack in the middle of the piece, where was found the carcase of a sheep, wrapped in a cloth, and put into a miller's sack. The dog then left the ground, crossed the road, and went to a cottage upon the Stonea land, in the occupation of R. Casting, Esq., where a man named Houchen lived. The house was searched by the gentlemen who followed the dog, and the bones of a sheep's head were found. Houchen's shoes were taken off, which corresponded exactly with the marks in the field. He was taken before the magistrates at Chatteris, but, as the skin could not be found, sufficient evidence could not be produced against him, and he was discharged.

FLEET PRISON.

The various records, books, &c., have been removed from this well-known place to the Queen's Prison (late the Queen's Bench), in conformity with the recent act. The Fleet, according to numerous authorities, has been a prison for state offenders ever since the time of William the Conqueror, anterior to the system of imprisonment for debt in this country, and formerly a prison for those committed for offences against the state; but since the time of King Charles I. (when the Court of Star Chamber was abolished) it became exclusively a prison for debtors under process from the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer and persons charged with contempts of the Court of Chancery. It was burnt down during the great fire of London in 1666, and again partially destroyed during the riots of 1780. It was a noted place for clandestine marriages previous to the year 1754, when the Marriage Act took place. The various registers were collected in the year 1831, and by order of Lord Sidmouth, the then secretary of state, deposited in the registry-office of the Bishop of London. The office of warden of the Fleet has been held from time to time, with that of keeper of the old and new palaces at Westminster, commonly called Westminster Hall.

THE VICAR OF BRAY.

The well-known story of the Vicar of Bray, a village in the county of Berks, is to be found in *Fuller's Worthies* [illegible] served under Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth; and was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, and finally a Protestant again. "He lies here," says the historian, "some martyrs said, two miles off, at Windsor, and found the fire too hot for his tender temper. This vicar being taxed by some one for being a turncoat and an inconstant changeling, not so, said he, for I always kept my principle, which is this—to live and die Vicar of Bray."

AN APOSTATE'S NUPTIALS.

Prince Galitzin, an apostate to the Roman Catholic religion, through the reign of the Empress Anne in Russia, was punished for his conversion with unsolicited severity. This unfortunate nobleman was forced to marry a woman of low extraction, and his espousals were celebrated with every circumstance of burlesque pomp that ingenuity could invent. The bride and bridegroom were carried in a car of ice, drawn, on the back of an elephant, followed by a procession of rustics, two by two, habited in the costumes of the various nations from opening trade for foreign produce, and which depression must still farther occur, should the manufacturing interest prove powerful enough to lessen the existing restrictions upon the importation of corn. Looking, however, at the portrait of the Durham Bull in this magazine, it strikes us that many a year will glide away before Denmark, Germany, or Spain, will find such stock as that for exportation.

A CANARY-BIRD SINGING IN THE STREET.

A canary-bird belonging to George M'Lachlan, Borland-park, near Auchterarder, was taken by his son to the house of a farm where the young man was servant to a farmer in the neighbourhood. One Sunday, last summer, a person, whose features we do not envy, got access to it, and actually put out the eyes of the little songster. In this dark state it was restored to its owner, who, by careful attention, taught it to find its way to the seed-box and the water-glass. In time it became reconciled to its fate, and now it makes the cottage ring with its melodious notes. As it cannot distinguish night from day it continues to pour sweet carolings till all the inmates of the house are fast asleep, when it partakes a little of the general repose, but renews its song with the first breaking of the universal silence.

LITERATURE.

THE SEAPIE. London: Simpkin and Co.

This volume, like its naval namesake, is an *olla podrida*, a mixture of many things, but all possessing a nautical flavour. An *omnium gatherum*, it boasts prose and verse—the comic and the serious—yarns afloat and stories ashore—mingled to please all palates, and dished up with *plates* by Crowquill. In all such works the contents vary greatly in relative merit; but, taken as a whole, "The Seapie" forms an amusing volume; and when to its other claims is added the fact of the profits being appropriated to the "Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society," its claims to a place in the parlour library or the cabin bookcase will not be disputed. From the more serious portion of its columns we extract some information, with two views of

THE REFUGE BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS,

which Prince Albert visited on Wednesday last, in company with Captain Frederick Bullock, by whom it was erected in 1840.

The great loss of life annually occuring on our eastern coast is universally known, and the Goodwin Sands, in particular, being situate at the very portal through which passes the most active commerce in the world, are the scene of the most frequent and fatal shipwrecks. There is no other spot, perhaps, on the face of the earth so well known for its dangers, or so much dreaded by seamen. Nor are its terrors diminished by popular opinion; on the contrary, it is commonly believed that the Goodwin Sands swallow up and engulf, irrecoverably, whatever is thrown upon them. But, however desirable it may have been thought to contrive such a refuge, the first experiments made towards it have always seemed to prove its impracticability; and if the refuge beacon now standing be remarkable for its simplicity—a mast, with a gallery capable of holding 30 persons, standing in the midst of the waves, with a frightful surf often foaming around it—it is only one of many proofs afforded by the history of inventions that the simplest means are often the last arrived at.

The refuge beacon erected on the Goodwin Sands, and which has

THE REFUGE BEACON IN A STORM.

now sustained, without injury, the violence of two most tempestuous winters, is the result of many attempts, of long, anxious, persevering exertions, and of favourable opportunities, afforded to Capt. Bullock by the Lords of the Admiralty. It is, in fact, a contrivance matured by experiment; its stability, therefore, is due, not to chance, but to the care bestowed on it. And, since the most competent judges pronounce it well calculated to attain the object in view, it is a matter of no small triumph to have established it firmly in so dangerous a situation. In carrying on the survey of the Thames it was found expedient, as the work proceeded seawards, and the receding landmarks grew indistinct, to erect fixed marks on the different sands. The first of them was nothing more than an iron bar driven into the sand, with a flag-staff affixed to it. This stood but a tide or two, and was succeeded by various modifications of the same simple plan, stays being added to support the staff; but in vain—the marks erected in this manner all yielded to the first gale of wind. It then appeared that some foundation was wanted to enable them to resist the force of the waves. To remedy this defect, the bar was fixed in a broad cross of wood, from the extremities of which chains were attached to the staff, and, after many trials, success was attained by this means. The results of the experiments above related, joined to the knowledge of the lamentable loss of life annually taking place on the Goodwin Sands, induced the persuasion that, since it was found practicable to fix a beacon on them, it was an imperative duty to erect one calculated for the preservation of life. It ought to be observed that the Goodwin Sands are, to a great extent, dry at low water, and, as vessels which strike on them seldom go to pieces in a single tide, the probability is that some of the wrecked crew would be enabled to reach the sand during that interval, and the safety beacon would then become their only refuge. It is well authenticated that numbers have reached the sands in safety, who were afterwards swept away by the returning tide before assistance could be rendered them. It is obvious that the essential principle of this beacon is, that it rests upon a base not easily broken or displaced, and that the mast, with its gallery, the only superstructure, offers little or no resistance either to the wind or waves, so that its strength lies in its simplicity. If it be objected that there is nothing in this mode of construction which holds out a promise of perpetuity, the answer is, that it can be replaced at a trifling expense; and, still further, that it has withstood the storms of two winters, one of them the severest on record for a long period. So long as it stands it holds out a chance to the distressed, and, if it falls, it can be easily renewed; at all events, it has successfully passed through severe trials, and exhibits, at least, a highly interesting experiment.

The detailed particulars of the Prince's visit will be found in their proper place in our columns.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXI.

DOCTOR BOWRING, M.P.

We have here one of the reform philosophers of the age; a gentleman who has given his life to languages and liberalism; a traveller; a commercialist; a Benthamite; and a member of parliament of considerable public usefulness and no small repute. Doctor Bowring is one of the free-doctrine group of legislators of the Grote and Thompson school; a pet of the Whigs during their administration; and considerably respected by the Tories in a personal sense, although they do not set much store by his principles either of politics or trade.

John Bowring was born at Larkbear, near Exeter, on the 17th of October, 1792. His ancestors had been for many generations connected with the woollen manufacture, which, for centuries, was the "staple" trade of the west of England, but which the progress of machinery is gradually transferring to districts where coal is cheaper and more abundant. He received the ordinary education of the middle classes of society, and was taught the elements of the classics and mathematics at a country school near Dartmoor, whose wild and romantic scenery made on his young mind a stronger impression than the lessons of the dissenting teacher. Doctor Bowring had an intense desire to acquire languages, and, unknown even to any of his acquaintances, he mastered Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, and made much progress in German and Dutch before he was sixteen years old. He thought that the best mode of learning another tongue was to watch that easy mental process by which an infant acquires its own, by proceeding from the simplest signs and sounds to the more complex and entangled; from the noun to the verb; from the root to its various ramifications and auxiliaries. In this way he acquired an easy command of most of the modern continental languages, having published translations which may be grouped under the following heads:—The Sclavonic, Russian, Servian, Polish, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Slovakian, and Illyrian; Scandinavian, Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish; Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon, High Dutch, Low Dutch, Frisian, and Allemannish; Esthonian, Lettish, and Finnish; Chingarian, Biscayan, French, Provencal, and Gascon; Italian, with its various dialects; Spanish, Portuguese, Catalonian, Valencian, and Gallician.

A great portion of Dr. Bowring's life, since the age of twenty, has been passed in foreign countries, where he has been engaged in several official missions. In 1828 he visited the Low Countries, in order to examine into the manner in which their public accounts are kept; and in 1830 he was nominated, with Sir Henry Parnell, to a similar mission in France. The reports he made on the accountancy of both countries have been laid before Parliament. In 1831 he was nominated, with Mr. Villiers, our then ambassador at Madrid, as a commercial commissioner, to examine, with two French commissioners, into the tariffs of France and Great Britain, with a view to the extension of the trading relations between the two countries. Though the modifications introduced were far less important than the real interest of both countries required, still they have led to an enormous increase in the trade with France. In 1834 Dr. Bowring was charged with a mission to Belgium; and in 1835 with one to Switzerland, his report on which led to some "sharp sparring" in the House of Commons, Mr. Goulburn objecting to the expenses of his journey being paid out of the public purse. The report, however, has been translated into several languages, and contains remarkable evidence of the powers and benefits of the free-trade principle, in enabling a country so disadvantageously situated as Switzerland to overcome every difficulty, and to bring her manufactures into the remotest markets in competition even with our own. Dr. Bowring visited northern and central Italy in 1836, for the purpose of extending our commerce with those parts.

PORTRAIT OF DR. BOWRING.

Our traveller was, in 1822, arrested at Calais, by a telegraph order from the French Government, and kept during several months in solitary confinement. The cause of his detention was never fully known; but he was probably suspected of being one of the links in the chain of European Liberalism, which caused so much disquiet to the despotic sovereigns of Europe. When he was claimed by the British Government, who insisted either on his release from imprisonment, or on his being subjected to some specific accusation, the charge laid against him was, that he had been a party to the attempt to bribe the keeper of the French gaol in which Rones and the young sergeant of the Rochelle were confined, an attempt which failed; for, though the sum agreed upon was paid to the mercenary gaoler, he kept the money, denounced the plot to the police, and the unfortunate victims were guillotined the following day. The real cause of Dr. Bowring's arrest was probably an idea of obtaining possession of important despatches, whereof he was the bearer, to the Governments of the Spanish peninsula, and which gave notice to those Governments of the intended invasion of Spain by the armies of that monarch, who had only a few days before assured the British ambassador, "on the word of a king," that the project of invasion never entered into his royal mind! Mr. Canning's urgency led to Dr. Bowring's release; but, although no indictment had been lodged against him, he was banished from France for ever. Tyranny, however, is short-sighted. It happened that the banished reformer *did* return to France; it was in 1830, when he was the bearer of the congratulations of the British people on the overthrow of that Bourbon despotism under whose vexations he had been a sufferer. A public dinner was given to Dr. Bowring at the Hotel de Ville, by Odilon Barrot, the Prefect of the Seine, and the proceedings, with the speeches made on the occasion, were reported at length in the *Moniteur*. At that time Louis Philippe made it his boast that in principle he was a republican, and said it was his highest pride to owe his throne to the "sovereignty of the people." Some curious conversation between the citizen King and Dr. Bowring found its way to the press at that period; and it was said, we believe with truth, that, at the first interview with Louis Philippe, the gilt chair in which he was sitting broke down, and he was saved from falling by the Prefect of the Seine and Dr. Bowring.

Dr. Bowring's literary labours have been unceasing, and he has devoted himself to commercial treaties with the most untiring perseverance. He was also one of the establishers of "The Westminster Review." He has sat in Parliament almost without intermission since the year 1835, and, although by no means a brilliant debater, has made a number of brief, pithy, effective speeches. He sat also on a great number of practical committees.

Dr. Bowring has received many marks of distinction from European sovereigns, amongst them a diamond ring from the Emperor of Russia, for his translations; a gold medal, with a laudatory inscription, from the King of Holland, in honour of his publications on Dutch literature; and he was made a knight of the order of Christ by the Queen of Portugal. He has been, and continues to be, on terms of intimacy and correspondence with the leading literary and political characters of modern times.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to pardon Sarah Stroud, aged 19, who was sentenced to death at the September Session of the Central Criminal Court, for infanticide and murder, and she has been discharged from custody.

THE MODEL PRISON, PENTONVILLE.—The commissioners attended this prison on Monday, for the purpose of fixing upon the dietary for the prisoners. The Earl of Chichester, Lord John Russell, Major Jebb, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Crawford attended.

WATERLOO PICTURE (ALTCAR) COURSING MEETING, NOV. 24, 25, AND 26.

First Ties—Mr. Barton's Moss Rose beat Mr. Mather's Monsoon; Mr. R. D. Tyson's Fairy beat Mr. Blundell's Crosby; Mr. Deakin's Priam beat Mr. F. Scott's Velox; Mr. Crew's Ellen beat Mr. King's Mat; Lord Eglinton's Lapwing beat Mr. Roper's Nimble; Mr. W. Allen's Marquis beat Major Towne's Leech; Mr. Unsworth as Prince Albert beat Mr. C. Craven's Carmelite; Mr. Bennett's Viola beat Mr Bradley's Launcelot; Mr. J. Ball's P. P. beat Mr. A. Slater's Sempstress; Mr. Scott's Racer beat Mr. A. Graham's White Hat; Mr. Wright's Prince beat Mr. Walmsley's Dart; Mr. E. Garven's Hatter beat Mr. Reed's Rufus; Mr. Jefferson's Doctor beat Mr. Mare's Lanercost; Mr. Houghton's Tyrant beat Mr. Houghton's Busy; Sir W. A. Maxwell's Maid of Honour beat Mr. J. W. Swan's Stork; and Mr. Clarke's Harem beat Mr. J. Bennett's Jig.

First Ties—Moss Rose beat Fairy, Priam beat Ellen, Marquis beat Lapwing, Violet beat Prince Albert, P. P. beat Racer, Hatter beat Prince, Tyrant beat Doctor, and Maid of Honour beat Harem.

Second Ties—Priam beat Moss Rose, Marquis beat Violet, P. P. beat Hatter, and Tyrant beat Maid of Honour. Third Ties—Marquis beat Priam, and Tyrant beat P. P. Fourth Ties—Tyrant beat Marquis.

Second Class—Mr. J. Barton's Nelson beat Mr. Ely Hornby's Hyson; Mr. Swan's Syra beat Mr. Scott's Lady Augusta; Lord Eglinton's Moss Rose beat Mr. J. Segar's Queen; Mr. Robinson's Empress beat Mr. Mare's Mermon; Mr. Lamb's Lapwing beat Mr. King's Bloomsbury; Mr. N. Slater's Sandy beat Mr. Craven's Cadmus; Mr. Clarke's Dangerous beat Mr. Ball's Bugle; Mr. A. Graham's Mavourneen beat Mr. R. Bennett's Sampson; Mr. R. D. Tyson's Finesse beat Mr. P. Houghton's Hester; Sir W. A. Maxwell's Music beat Mr. Jepson's Telegraph; Mr. E. Garven's Gambler beat Mr. A. Graham's The Miller's only Daughter; Mr. J. Boulton's Nimble beat Mr. Allen's Duke; Mr. R. Bennett's Grapes beat Mr. Scott's Skim, Mr. Hunt's Harriet beat Mr. Bradley's Barricade; Mr. N. Slater's Solon beat Mr. Deaking's Distiller; Mr. Peacock's Rush beat Mr. Mather's Mystery.

First Ties—Syra beat Nelson, Empress beat Moss Rose, Sandy beat Lapwing, Dangerous beat Mavourneen, Music beat Finesse, Gambler beat Nimble, Harriet beat Grasper, Rush beat Solon

Second Ties—Empress beat Syra, Sandy beat Dangerous, Gambler beat Music, Harriet beat Rush.

Third Ties—Sandy beat Empress, Gambler beat Harriet.

Fourth Ties—Sandy beat Gambler.

Deciding Course—Tyrant (winner of the first class) beat Sandy, (winner of the second class), and won the picture.

The Section Stakes for the beaten dogs—Monsoon beat Cross, Velox beat Mat, Leech beat Nimble, Launcelot beat Carmelite, Sempstress beat White Hat, Rufus beat Dart, Busy beat Lanercost, Stork beat Jig, Lady Augusta beat Hyson, Queen beat Memnon, Bloomsbury beat Cadmus, Bugle beat Sampson, Telegraph beat Hester, The Miller's only Daughter beat Duke, Barricade beat Skim, and Distiller beat Mystery.

First Ties—Monsoon beat Velox, Leech beat Launcelot, Sempstress beat Rufus, Stork beat Busy, Lady Augusta beat Queen, Bugle beat Bloomsbury, The Miller's only Daughter beat Telegraph, and Barricade beat Distiller.

Second Ties—Leech beat Monsoon, Stork beat Sempstress, Bugle beat Lady Augusta, and the Miller's only Daughter beat Barricade.

Third Ties—Leech beat Stork, Bugle beat The Miller's only Daughter.

Deciding Course—Bugle beat Leech, and won the stakes.

THE HON. GRANTLEY BERKELEY'S DEER MATCH AT CHARBOROUGH PARK.

This event, which for several months has excited an extraordinary degree of interest in the sporting circles of the metropolis and the west of England, from the novelty of its character, was decided on Tuesday last in the demesne of S. E. Drax, Esq., one of the members for Wareham. It is situated between five and six miles west of Wimborne, a town some three posts beyond Southampton, little known to geographers till her Majesty Queen Adelaide took up her residence at Canford Hall.

As you enter, a swelling champaign, dotted with small plantations, spreads on either hand, while in front the park sweeps upwards towards the mansion. The hill on which the house stands is clothed with a wood, round which a race-course is laid out, where stakes of a local description are annually run for. On the present occasion this course was appropriated to the visitors assembled to witness the match, who were required (the reverse of the ordinary practice) on no pretence whatever to venture *without* the ropes. At ten o'clock, when the gates were closed against all comers, within these ropes were equipages of mark to the amount of many hundreds, and people in thousands—in short a great company on foot and in chariots. The tedium of expectation was relieved about this time by the appearance of a large herd of deer driven across the valley that now lay between the spectators and the western boundary of the demesne to be ready for the hunting. Precisely at half-past ten, the hour appointed for the business of the day to commence, there approached from the mansion a very imposing cavalcade, consisting of Mr. Drax and Mr. Hussey—umpires for the match—the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. Drax's huntsmen and whips, and two grooms with spare horses for the party about to assay the wager of woodcraft. The umpires were clad in ordinary equestrian attire—Mr. Berkeley wore a suit of green, a velvet cap of the same colour, with a rich gold band, and, slung at his back, the implements of his craft. The servants of the hunt their frocks of jonquil-coloured velvet, with purple collars, and the grooms' liveries of crimson, which, added to the prevalence of grey horses, gave the *cortège* as gallant an appearance as may with propriety be exhibited in these degenerate days.

Having passed in front of the "lines," and offered courtesy to such of their friends as they chanced to recognise, bending to their saddle-bows like knights of old, the principals straightway addressed themselves to the encounter.

Whether for love or money, it was a gallant livelihood, and one which few men could have undertaken with more chances of success than Mr. Grantley Berkeley. The conditions of the match were, that in the doors or the day Mr. Berkeley should, with the aid of one dog only, pull down, "hobble" (that is secure by fastening the four legs together), five bucks, and to leave them in possession of the servants, by whom they were to be put into a deer cart, provided for the purpose. When so carted, they were to be examined by the umpires, and each one found uninjured—that is to say without any serious wound or hurt—was to count for the captor. Mr. Berkeley's apparatus for "hobbling" was very complete; the horse he had trained to ride up to the courses would be down at the word, so as to leave him free to deal with his quarry; and his dog, a noble deerhound, had already pulled down his three bucks in one day. The name of the steed is Brock, that of the hound Odin—and, with perhaps the unnecessary explanation that the buck is the adult male of the fallow, as the stag is of the red, deer, we will follow the cavaliers afield.

The mounted party already described, led by Mr. Drax, ride up to a large herd (Charborough Park contains a great herd of venison—more than one hundred red and eight hundred fallow deer), and use every device to separate a buck from the lot. In vain they harass them from end to end of the demesne—the best result being to get a brace of bucks clear, evidently the Damon and Pythias of the herd. These, running wide of each other, Odin is slipped at a white one—and lo! a course is up. The Berkeley rises in his stirrups—his voice rings through the clear air—he cheers on his hound in tones that make the gazers' hearts leap. But scarce have they run a bow-shot's length when the buck stands at bay. Ah! what is it I see? By Diana's self, Odin retreats, and the antler-bearer is the victor! Again the deer is made to try his hocks—again he is at bay. Mark! some new device occupies the hunter. The black buck, who still had watched and waited on the sylvan surface, is now selected as the victim. Odin is cheered on to him—he flies, and almost reaches the hues where the excited spectators look breathless on. Good deer—brave deer! the hound is at thy haunch—he leaps to thy throat—ah! the forester turns, and his antlers crash against his foe. Odin is dashed down the hill; he slinks to his master for succour; and no cheer avails to launch him again on the forest champion. The dark deer hath won the day.

At the third feature Mr. Hussey rode up to the company, announcing that Mr. Berkeley had abandoned the match, a statement the gentleman himself presently confirmed, by saying, "It was a bad business." Whatever the cause, a more complete failure there could not have been. Mr. Berkeley did all that was possible in the case, but his dog seemed beaten in the first attempt to close with his quarry. I saw him as he was led away, and his keeper told me he was a good deal cowed; he certainly had some hard knocks. Upon this untoward finish, Mr. Drax sent for his own deerhounds, and there was some good coursing before the party broke up.

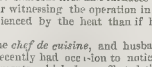
ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—Last week the anniversary festival of the members of this society was celebrated at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, when about eighty gentlemen, including Lord Alfred Paget, and several other gentlemen of distinction, patrons of aquatic sports, sat down to an elegant entertainment, consisting of every delicacy of the season. The apartment was profusely decorated with plate, comprising a number of magnificent prizes which had been won in sailing matches by the Mystery, the famous iron yacht belonging to Lord A. Paget, and other celebrated yachts belonging to members of this the leading club on the river. W. Harrison, Esq., the much-respected commodore, presided; T. Meeson, Esq., the captain of the club, officiating as vice-chairman. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, a very elegant service of plate, of the value of sixty guineas and upwards, subscribed for by members of the club, was presented to Mr. Wheeler, the treasurer. It was mentioned that a communication had been received from the Lords of the Admiralty, giving permission to the members of the club to display the blue ensign of her Majesty's fleet, without the white cross, provided a crown of a certain size (1-16th) be retained in the centre, and dispensing with the late distinguishing marks of the club.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT OF THE REFORM CLUB HOUSE.

It has been at the request of many of our correspondents that we have incurred the cost of engraving the above view of the interior of a sort of temple wherein there is much worship of the culinary art upon a scale of magnificence and rapidity only commensurate with the progress of steam itself. This is a kitchen! How would the eyes of housewives have kindled with unbelief if we had made such an assertion half a century back! A kitchen! Why, a kitchen was a square room of moderate dimensions, with a range, a dresser, a plate-rack, an oven, and a due allowance of pots and pans, and there the *ménage* ended before the cooking began! But now Luxury has spread her wings, and Ude and Kitchener have opened new stores of epicurean philosophy, the belly has become a god in modern Babylon, and Invention must do her best for man's interior, by producing such an interior as we here display. The fact is, however, that the arcanum here placed before our readers is a curiosity both culinary and scientific; and we should hardly be found registering its stoves (we believe the best stoves are registered) in our columns, if there had not been a perfect *furor* in the worlds of *haut ton* and *bas ton* to know what this mysterious cookery-hall is like. The Reform Club itself is known well enough. It is a fine, large, looming sort of a building, rather massive than classical, and rising above the other club-houses of Pall-Mall with greater aristocracy of exterior than its name implies. But once enter it, and every thing is splendid—the saloons, the staircases, the *meubles*, and last, not least, the *cuisinerie*, the identical kitchen which is here elaborated before the reader's gaze. Now, into that kitchen—some from curiosity, some to explore the mysteries of science, and some to catch fragrant odours upon appetite—have gone peers, princes, and nobles beyond compute. There is hardly a person of distinction who has not sought to visit that mansion of the good things of the life terrestrial, and departed from it with a due impression of the sublimity of the art that is practised within its walls. It may be said in fact to have become one of the private exhibitions of London, and very remarkable it is. To drop *badinage*, we believe that such is the completeness of the establishment, so distinct its arrangements, and so comprehensive its means of action, that a

dinner for six hundred persons can be cooked within it, in something like the time required to roast an ordinary joint of meat, and this, too, by charcoal fires and furnaces so subdued by science that the visitor witnessing the operation in progress would be no more inconvenienced by the heat than if he were standing at his own fire-side.

M. Soyer, the *chef de cuisine*, and husband of the lady whose paintings we recently had occasion to notice, has the chief credit of the improvements which have effected these surprising results, and has been gratified by their transfer in several instances to the corresponding departments of the royal palaces. The guests of honour and literary and scientific men, many of whom have visited the establishment have made his name fame in the world beyond the kitchen, among all who agree that to cook nobly, rapidly, and extensively is to conquer the belly-gerent samples of humanity, and reduce the stomach of society to a tone of digestion and repose.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council held a meeting on Monday in the Council Chamber. The lords present were the Bishop of London, Lord Campbell, the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and Dr. Lushington, Judge of the Admiralty Court.—An appeal from the Arches Court of Canterbury, "The Rev. Henry Erskine Head, Clerk, Rector of the Rectory and Parish Church of Feinton, Devon, *v.* Ralph Sanders, of the city of Exeter, gentleman, promoting the office of the Judge," came on for hearing.—The Queen's Advocate was heard for the appellant. The appellant had been cited in the Arches Court for writing and publishing a certain letter in an Exeter newspaper, on the 31st of August, 1841, the said letter being headed, "A View of the Duplicity of the Present System of Episcopal Ministration, in a Letter addressed to the Parishioners of Feinton, Devon; occasioned by the Bishop of Exeter's Recent Circular on Confirmation; by Henry Erskine Head, Rector of Feinton, Devon."—Mr. Cockburn, Queen's Counsel, followed on the same side.—Dr. Addams was heard for the respondent.—Their lordships, at the conclusion of the case, deferred giving judgment.

An appeal from the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, "Logan *v.* the Queen," relative to the brig or vessel Galana, was opened by Dr. Addams. Mr. Burge, Queen's Counsel, was heard for the respondent.—The case was adjourned.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. MONDAY, NOV. 28.
(Sittings in Banco.)
VEITCH *v.* RUSSELL.

This was an action by the plaintiff, who holds the rank of a physician, and who sought to recover from the defendant the amount of a bill for attendance on the defendant's brother. He had in like cabs to perform his professional duties, and he had not been paid by fees as the attendance went on. He was also called for him that, in fact, his attendance had not been in the character of a physician, but had been performed under an express contract between him and the defendant. To prove this, letters were put in, the first of which was in these terms:—"As your account must be a formidable one, I must beg you will let me have it up to the time of my brother's account;" and another was in these terms:—"My wish is to present you with such a sum as you will be enabled to call on me to pay. I don't know what expense you may have incurred, or what you would consider compensation for your great professional skill." At the trial of the cause Mr. Justice Wightman left it to the jury to say whether there had been any contract between these parties, and, if they considered that there had been such contract, they were to settle the amount of what they considered to be due. The jury negatived the existence of a contract, and returned a verdict for the defendant.—A rule had since been obtained to set aside the verdict and to have a new trial.—Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Borrit appeared to show cause against the rule; the Attorney-General, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Lutwych supported it.—The court expressed a clear opinion that, as a rule, barristers and physicians could not maintain an action for fees. What they received was only an honorary payment for professional services. But there might, under particular circumstances, be a contract which would give them a legal right to payment. That contract, however, must be distinct and express. The letters here did not amount to such contract. The case had been properly left to the jury, and the verdict was one which ought not to be disturbed.—Rule discharged.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The first session of this court for the present mayoralty commenced on Monday before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and the usual City authorities. The Recorder, in his opening observations to the jury, said that, in all probability, the cases of 300 prisoners would be brought before them before the close of their labours; but as none of the charges appeared to involve any difficulty, either as regarded the law or the fact, he should not detain them by any lengthened remarks.

Edward John Stevenson, 26, coachmaker, was charged with conspiring and confederating with another person, not in custody, by means of divers frauds and devices, to obtain goods and property from different tradesmen, and to defraud them of the same. The prisoner was tried at the last session of this court for forgery, arising out of the same transactions that were the subject of the present prosecution. Upon that occasion the prisoner was charged with uttering a bill of exchange for £69, purporting to be accepted by a Captain Cutting, of Ipswich, to one of the tradesmen from whom he had obtained goods, and which was dishonoured when it arrived at maturity. Upon the trial a person was produced, however, who swore that he was the Captain Cutting referred to, and that he had accepted the bill for the prisoner and a person named Wilhams, who was now alleged to be his co-fiendant, and the defendant was in consequence acquitted. Mr. Mathison, an outfitter, carrying on business in the Minories, proved that, in the month of May last, he sold goods to Williams, who was accompanied by the prisoner, and, after a good deal of pressing, a bill of exchange for £69, accepted by Captain Cutting, of Ipswich, was given for the balance; but, when the bill became due, no such person could be found, and the goods were never paid for, and he found that the shop in the Minories occupied by the prisoner and Williams had been shut up, and that the premises had decamped, leaving nothing behind but "dummies" (bales filled with sawdust and shavings).—Some other evidence of the same description having been adduced, Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury for the defendant. The Recorder then summed up, and a verdict of Guilty was returned. The Recorder said there was some reason to suppose that the prisoner had, to a certain extent, been made the tool of other parties, and therefore the sentence would not be so severe as it would have been under other circumstances. Where, however, such offences as these were proved, it was absolutely necessary that adequate punishment should follow; and the sentence was, therefore, that he be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for nine calendar months.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bullock.)

John Kennard, aged 17, on being placed in the dock, pleaded Guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing three bank-notes, of the value of £20, and other moneys, to the value of £62, the property of James Painter Davis. He was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

William Lock, aged 29, a barman, and *William Webber*, aged 30, a leather-cutter, were indicted, the former on a charge of robbing his master, Mr. James Gurney, and the latter with having received the money, knowing it to have been stolen. From the statement of the prosecutor, Mr. James Gurney, landlord of the Wadsworth Arms public-house, in the Commercial-road-east, and other witnesses, who fully established the case against the prisoners, it appeared that they had for some time been carrying on a system of fraud by which Mr. Gurney believed he had been robbed to the extent of seven or eight pounds a week. Webber was in the habit of coming or sending an accomplice to the house, and, upon tendering a four-pence or sixpence in payment for what had been drunk, received different sums in silver moneys placed between the copper pieces in change. On the 25th September a trap was laid for their detection by employing a policeman to mark certain moneys for early proceedings. An accomplice, not in custody, accordingly came and paid for some beer with a fourpenny piece, and received three and sixpence in silver with the copper given in change. Webber was taken in the act of receiving the money from the accomplice, who said, "That is all Bill can give you to-night;" and, on seeing a police constable, instantly made his escape.—The jury found both the prisoners Guilty, and it was then proved that Webber had for some years been carrying on the system with young barmen, first inducing them to commit an act of dishonesty, and then compelling them to go on robbing their masters for his benefit, under the dread of exposure. These facts were proved by several young men who had been his victims, and their testimony discovered it. the prisoner Webber a character of the lowest state of depravity.—Lock was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labour, and Webber to seven years' transportation.

Rosetta Daushters was indicted for having feloniously married William Heywood, her husband being alive. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Payne. Evidence having been given of both marriages, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—The Recorder said, that, under the circumstances which had been proved in mitigation, her sentence should be as light as possible. Her husband appeared to have treated her very badly for the few weeks he stayed with her after their marriage, and he had then deserted her, and never since looked after her. However, it was necessary that such a violation of the laws of God and man as she had been guilty of should be visited with a punishment calculated to deter others from its commission. The learned Recorder then sentenced her to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Coltman.)

Ellen Millgate, aged 20, a servant, was indicted for the murder of her illegitimate child. The evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to justify the jury in convicting her of the murder, and they accordingly found her Guilty of concealing the birth. The judge sentenced her to two years' imprisonment.

William Taylor, 34, a post-office letter-carrier, was charged with having, while engaged in that capacity, feloniously stolen a letter, containing a half-sovereign, the property of her Majesty's Postmaster-General.—The prisoner retracted his former plea of Not Guilty, and pleaded Guilty to the charge.

A number of respectable witnesses were examined on behalf of the prisoner, and they all gave him an excellent character for honesty. It also appeared that he had been in great distress, owing to a fit of illness.—The court sentenced the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for two years.

Charles Williams, alias *George Thompson*, 30, was indicted for [illegible] having been before convicted of uttering counterfeit coin, and was in consequence committed the offence of uttering counterfeit money. Mr. Ribs and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution. The case was of the ordinary description; and it appeared that in the month of January, 1840, the prisoner was tried at this court, and convicted of the offence of passing counterfeit [illegible] and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and [illegible]. It was proved that the prisoner had since passed a counterfeit shilling [illegible] jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was ordered to be transported for ten years.

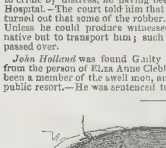
(Before Mr Baron Parke.)

On Thursday *Peter Barrett*, 3[illegible] a paviour, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously wounding his wife, Bridget Barrett, on the 23th October, with intent, &c. The prosecutrix stated that on the night in question the prisoner came home in a state of intoxication. She was in bed at the time. He desired her to get up; she refused; and he then pulled her out of bed, and threw her upon the floor. She got up and struck him with a chair, upon which he kicked her and injured her very seriously. The prisoner's general conduct to her was kind. She hoped the court would deal as leniently with him as possible. Any severe punishment would deprive her and her child of the means of support. The house-surgeon of Middlesex Hospital stated, that he examined the prosecutrix on her being brought to the Hospital, and found the injuries rather severe. They were such as might have been produced by a kick. Several witnesses deposed to the violence of the prisoner's conduct; but none of them proved that he intentionally kicked her upon the part [illegible] part of the person on the above occasion.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of a common assault; and Mr. Baron Parke sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment.

NEW COURT.

Joseph Bird, aged 30, was arraigned on four indictments, each charging him with stealing chaises and trucks, the property of several persons. The prisoner pleaded Guilty, and excused himself by stating that he was urged to crime by duress having been a long time ill-treated in the London Hospital.—The court told him that poverty was no excuse for crime, and it turned out that some of the robberies took place on the heels of each other. Unless he could produce witnesses to character, the court had no alternative but to transport him; such wholesale plunder could not be slightly passed over.

John Holland was found Guilty of stealing a purse, and £5 in money, from the person of Eliza Anne Clebhon.—The police stated that Holland had been a member of the swell mob, and in the habit of frequenting places of public resort.—He was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

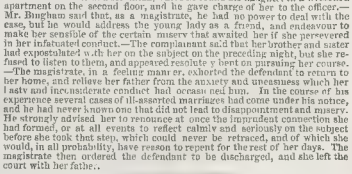


BOW-STREET.—THE CASE OF DR. BAILEY.—On Thursday Dr. *Bailey*, the minister of Queen-square Chapel, was again placed at the bar, before Mr. Hall charged with having forged an I O U to defraud the executors of the late Mr. Smith, known to the public as the miser of St. Giles's. Mr. Flower, the solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Chadwick Jones, the barrister, with Mr. Long, a solicitor, appeared for the prisoner. Mr. Flower said he should have to ask that the prisoner be again remanded, with a view to the production of evidence which it was still thought desirable to produce. Mr. Hall said he had no objection to that course and again remanded the prisoner for a week.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A ruffian, named *Henry Savage*, was charged with having assaulted, in the most violent manner, Mr. Anthony Henricks, an old gentleman, who resides in Devonshire-square, on Monday fortnight.—Mr. Henricks stated that at about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, as he was passing along from Threadneedle-street to Bishopsgate-street, the prisoner placed himself before him, and asked, or appeared to ask, for some assistance. Witness walked on, not noticing the application, but soon found the prisoner at the other side of him, and asked him what he wanted, to which the prisoner muttered something unintelligible in reply. Witness not liking the look of the man crossed over to the other side of the street, for the purpose of avoiding him, and walked towards Leadenhall-street. He had not gone far, however, when he received a dreadful blow and shove from behind, which prostrated him, and he had when he was down a person fell upon him. He was lifted up by some passers-by, and had been since that time under the care of several other witnesses corroborated this testimony.—The Lord Mayor said he had not the least doubt that the intention of the prisoner was to rob Mr. Henricks, although the assault was committed in so public a place and in the middle of the day. So desperate a case must go before a jury, as it was wholly out of the power of a magistrate to award the degree of punishment of which such a fellow as the prisoner was deserving. The prisoner, who was a sturdy beggar about 25 years of age, was then committed for trial at the next quarter session.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—CHARGE OF MURDER.—*William Dewy*, a pensioner from the Coldstream Guards, a powerful fellow, about fifty years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of Ellen Stuart, alias Derrick, a woman of abandoned habits. The facts of the case are briefly these. On Friday, about one in the day, the prisoner and a woman were seen helping the deceased, who was in a state of intoxication, through York-street, Westminster. On their arrival facing the shop of Mr. Palmer, a greengrocer, the deceased stepped down, and prisoner then kicked her violently as she laid on the ground. He was remonstrated with for his brutality, when he lifted the poor creature up twice, and on each occasion dashed her down with great violence on the curbstone. The blood flowed from her head on each occasion, and deceased was taken up by prisoner and carried home senseless. She remained in that state without any medical man being called in until Sunday morning, when she expired. On a *post mortem* examination of the head it was found that there was a quantity of extravasated blood on the brain, proceeding from a rupture of one of the vessels, which would be caused by violent handling. Evidence to this effect was given before the coroner's jury, on Monday evening, by which they returned a verdict of manslaughter, but, on a repetition of the statements by the witnesses at this court on the present occasion, Mr. Bond fully committed the prisoner for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Wednesday Miss *Harriet Sergrove*, aged about 22, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, upon a charge preferred against her by her father, the Rev. T. Sergrove, rector of one of the City parishes, and resident at Dalston.—The complainant, who is a widower, stated that the prisoner was his housekeeper, and on Sunday last was left in care of the house when the rest of the family went to church, the female servant having been discharged a few days previously. Upon his return home he found the house deserted, and he was obliged to get in at the rear, and he then discovered that his daughter had absconded, and carried off the whole of her apparel and other property. No trace of her was found until Tuesday, when the complainant, who had instituted the most anxious inquiries throughout the neighbourhood, learned that his gardener, a young fellow, 19 years of age, named William Godfrey, had been seen leaving the place with her, and carrying two large bundles, and at length the complainant traced his daughter to a coffee-house in Shoreditch, where a lodging had been engaged for her by the gardener and the discarded servant above mentioned. In the course of Tuesday her married sister and the husband of the latter went there, and had an interview with her, but she resisted all their entreaties to return home, and declared that she would remain where she was. The gardener had come to his work as usual on Monday morning, and, although well aware of the anxiety occasioned by the disappearance of his young mistress, did not, either on that day or the following, say a word about his knowledge of the matter, and when he came on Wednesday morning, and was accused by the complainant with the abduction of his daughter, he consented to lead him to the place of her concealment, but on the road he gave complainant the slip and made his escape. Witness then procured the assistance of sergeant Dubois, of the N division, with whom he repaired to the coffee-house in Shoreditch, where he found his daughter in a wretched apartment on the second floor, and he gave charge of her to the officer.—Mr. Bingham said that, as the magistrate, he had no power to deal with the case, but he would address the young lady as a friend, and endeavour to make her sensible of the certain misery that awaited her if she persevered in her present course.—The complainant said that her brother and sister had expostulated with her on the subject on the preceding night, but she refused to listen to them, and appeared resolute y bent on pursuing her course.—The magistrate, in a feeling manner, exhorted the defendant to return to her home, and relieve her father from the anxiety and uneasiness which her nasty and inexcusable conduct had occasioned him. In the course of his experience several cases of ill-assorted marriages had come under his notice, and he had never known one that did not lead to disappointment and misery. He strongly advised her to renounce at once the imprudent connection she had formed, or at all events to reflect calmly and seriously on the subject before she took that step, which could never be retraced, and of which she would, in all probability, have reason to repent for the rest of her days. The magistrate then ordered the defendant to be discharged, and she left the court with her father.



SUDDEN DEATH AT THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY STATION.—On Tuesday an inquest was taken by Mr. Wakley, at the Elephant and Castle, Camden-town, on the body of Henry Kipping, aged forty. Mr. Golding said he and the deceased were partners, in the employ of Mr. Morgan, of the George Inn-yard, Snowhill. On Thursday se'nnight deceased accompanied him, with a van of goods, to the Camden station of the London and Birmingham Railway, to be sent into the country by a luggage-train. Whilst unloading the goods at the station the deceased was suddenly missed, and, being absent for some time, a boy, named George Gardner, was sent to look after him; and in a minute or two after the boy returned, and said he thought deceased was lying near one of the sheds dead. Witness, with George Easter, police-constable of the railway, then ran to the spot, and found deceased lying on some turpaulin in an insensible state. Mr. Brown, of Stanhope place, surgeon, was sent for, and promptly attended. He attempted to bleed deceased, but without effect, and ordered him to be conveyed to the St. Pancras workhouse, life being extinct. The deceased appeared in good health, but complained, whilst going to the Camden station, of pains in his arms. The coroner gave it as his opinion, from the appearance of the body, that the deceased had died of apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of William Winterbottom, aged 52, a labourer in the St. Katharine Docks. It appeared in evidence that deceased was employed in the bottling department of the docks. On the preceding Friday he went into the several wine vaults for the purpose of extinguishing the lights therein, and shutting down the different trap doors. He had closed them all, except one, and was stooping to complete his task, when he overbalanced himself and fell through the loophole into the cellar beneath, a distance of 18 feet. Soon afterwards he was found lying insensible at the bottom of the cellar, from which he was promptly removed to that hospital. Mr. B Broadhurst, house surgeon, said that deceased died early on Saturday morning, the cause of death being a very extensive fracture of the skull. Verdict, "Accidental death."

SUICIDE FROM PECUNIARY DISTRESS.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital on the body of an aged glass-stainer, named Joseph Miller. A gentleman's servant said, that as he was passing the end of Newman-mews, Oxford-street, he saw deceased in the act of cutting his throat with a razor. The witness instantly pinioned the arms of the deceased and forced him to throw away the razor. He asked deceased why he had attempted so destroy himself, when the latter said, "How can you ask me? I did it from distress." As he was bleeding profusely from a wound in the throat he was promptly conveyed to the above hospital, in which he died from mental depression and loss of blood. Mr. Tournerelli, a sculptor, of the Cornwall-road, Southwark, said that he had known deceased for the last fifty years, and had taken tea with him on Monday last, at his house in Walcot-place. He then appeared of weak mind, and had been so for the last eight or nine months. A *post mortem* examination of the head of deceased showed a large effusion of serum on the surface and in the ventricles of the brain. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

LOVE AND SUICIDE. On Wednesday evening Mr. Baker held an inquest at the City of Paris, Bonner's-fields, Hackney, on the body of a fine young woman, about 20 years of age, name unknown, which was found in Sir George Duckett's Canal, Hackney, on Tuesday morning. From the appearance of the body, it had apparently been in the water for some hours. On searching her pockets, there was found a piece of paper, on which were written the following lines:

"I think you love me; tell me true,
Can I, my love, depend on you?
What words are wanting to discover
The torments of a hopeless lover."

She was dressed in a light cotton chintz gown, marked with stripes; light merino shawl, with red flowers; velvet tippet, black apron, stockings, and shoes. She had a pair of old-fashioned gold earrings in her ears, and was rather short in stature. In the absence of evidence to show how or when the deceased came into the water, the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—On Monday Evening Dec. 5, 1842, her Majesty's servants will perform the Historical Tragedy of KING JOHN, from the text of Shakspere. King John, Mr. Macready. Shakspeare, Mr. Bland; Hubert, Mr. Phelps; Bastard, Mr. Anderson; Mr. Anderson; Lady Constance Miss Helen Fa

On Tuesday, LOVE FOR LOVE. Foresight, Mr Compton; Valentine, Mr. Anderson; Ben, Mr Keeley; Mrs Frail, Mrs. Nisbett; Mrs. Foresight, Mrs. Stirling; Angelica, Miss Helen Faucit; Miss Prue, Mrs Keeley

On Wednesday, Shakspeare's Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT. Jaques, Mr Macready, Orlando, Mr Anderson. Touchstone, Mr. Keeley, Rosalind, Mrs. Nisbett; Celia, Mrs. Stirling, Audrey, Mrs. Keeley.

On Thursday, a New Tragedy, called the PATRICIAN'S DAUGHTER. Principal characters, Messrs Phelps Macready, Elton, Hudson, Ryder, Mrs. Ryder, Miss Helen Faucit, with, after KING ARTHUR, the New Farce of the ETON BOY.

On Friday, KING JOHN.

On Saturday, a Play, with, every evening, Dryden and Purcell's Opera of KING ARTHUR. King Arthur, Mr. Anderson; Emmeline, Mrs. Nisbett; Philedel, Miss F. Horton; Cupid, Miss Romer.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Colossal Electrical Machine, exhibiting the grand and beautiful phenomena of electric [illegible] by Dr. Ryan, Professor Breakfield, and other lecturers. Doyle-Bell, the Conjuror's Vade-mecum, is known to the every man, it is a beautiful address here [illegible]

THE [illegible] OF [illegible] LONDON [illegible] [illegible] Society, but will be open, as readily, commercial [illegible] Clerks, Agents, Secretaries, and Private Gentlemen [illegible] [illegible] any desirable person, interest in the purchase of the [illegible] by a quarterly payment, or otherwise, to a firm, so [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

LADY PLACE, HURLEY.

LADY PLACE, HURLEY.

'Tis sweet, as the dawn flashes over the lawn,
The old manor-house to see;
To hear the roused rooks, in their leafy nooks,
And the hum of the sportive bee:
'Tis merry to mark, in the smooth-shaven park,
The hunters dashing out,
Their wild steeds neighing, the eager hounds baying,
With the whistle, the call, and the shout.

'Tis sweet, when the sun, his race being run,
Kisses the mansion so old
Warms the mossed wall, lights up the oak hall,
And bathes the trees in gold:
When the deer are at rest, and the rook seeks his nest,
And no sound in the calm air swells,
Save the peasant's low song, as he winds along,
Or the distant village bells.

MICHAEL.

Hurley is situated near Maidenhead, in Berkshire, among some of the most fascinating scenery which adorns the picturesque banks of the Thames; and is connected with several historical reminiscences of an interesting character. According to the old records of Domesday Book, it once belonged to Edgar, but, after the Conquest, was given by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey de Mandeville, as a reward for gallant conduct at the battle of Hastings: in the year 1086 the fortunate warrior, after the approved fashion of those times, founded there a monastery of the Benedictine order, and annexed it as a cell to Westminster Abbey, where the original charter was deposited. Although the rules of monastic life are exceedingly stringent, and the austerities which they enjoin are of a most self-denying nature, it has generally been observed, that these religious solitaries usually selected, as the scenes of their seclusion, some of the most lovely spots in creation. Mr. Ireland, in his "Picturesque Views of the River Thames," has remarked, that "the fascinating scenery of this neighbourhood has peculiarly attracted the notice of the clergy of former periods; who, in spite of the clamy and unwholesome vapours which have proved to be the surest road to heaven, have been careful to select some flowery paths for their own private journeyings thither; among which ranks Hurley, or Lady Place, formerly a monastery." We confess we like not the wit of this passage; the discipline of a monastery in those days was no "primrose path of dalliance," and the peaceful solitude which nature seemed to have marked as a fitting place for the abode of calm content and prayer would assuredly be a spot happily chosen for heavenly contemplation; or, in their retirement from the oppressions and contentions of the world, these recluses might wish to refresh their spirits with devout meditations on the majestic works of the Eternal; and thus realise the philosophy so poetically expressed by the gifted though wayward "Childe"—

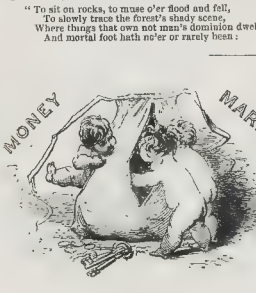
> "To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
> To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
> Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
> And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been:
>
> To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
> With the wild flock that never needs a fold:
> Alone o'er steeps and foaming falls to lean,
> *This is not solitude:* 'tis but to hold
> Converse with Nature's charms, and view her stores unrolled."

On the dissolution of the monasteries, Hurley became the property of a family named Chamberlain, of whom, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was purchased by Richard Lovelace, a soldier of fortune, who accompanied the famous navigator, Sir Francis Drake, in an expedition against the Spaniards; and, with the wealth acquired by that enterprise, erected the present mansion on the ruins of the ancient building. The remains of the monastery may be traced in the numerous apartments at the west end of the house: portions of the refectory may also be seen in the stables, the windows of which are of chalk, and, though nearly eight centuries old, have all the freshness of modern workmanship: and in a vault beneath the hall some bodies have been found buried, "with their monkish garbs around them." The hall is very spacious, occupying nearly half the extent of the mansion; and the saloon is profusely decorated with some landscapes of singular beauty, reputed to be the paintings of the celebrated Salvator Rosa. During the reign of James the Second, frequent meetings of the nobility were held in a subterranean vault beneath Hurley House, for the purpose of devising plans to resist the encroaching despotism of the rash and tyrannical sovereign; and here was matured that well-directed project, which terminated in the vindication of British liberty, by the expulsion of James from the throne, and the arrival of William the Third "for the deliverance of our church and nation." It is asserted that the papers which produced the revolution were signed by this "band of brothers" in a dark recess at the end of the vault; and an inscription recording the transaction was afterwards placed there. No wonder that a spot thus sacred to the cause of civil and religious liberty should be regarded with such interest, as to have been visited by the monarch to whose hands these circumstances transferred the sceptre of England; and that curiosity has also attracted thither many eminent personages, George the Third and his Queen having been among the number.

As there are many to whom incidents of a singular and more domestic nature are as interesting as the more important or romantic details of history, we must not close our notice without observing, that, when the peerage of the Lovelace family became extinct, the estate was sold, and that part which consisted of the mansion and the woodlands was disposed of to Mrs. Williams, sister to Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester. This lady was enabled to make the purchase by a remarkable instance of good fortune; she had bought two tickets in one lottery, both of which were drawn prizes—the one of £500, the other of £20,000. From the daughter of Mrs. Williams the property descended to Mr. Wilcox, son of the bishop. In his beautiful play of "The Hunchback," Sheridan Knowles makes *Sir Thomas Clifford* say:—

> "'Twas still my father's precept, 'Better owe
> A yard of land to labour, than to *chance*
> Be debtor for a rood.'"

But we suppose Mrs. Williams would not be of old Clifford's counsel in that matter.



Since the commencement of the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange the general observation amongst merchants has been that it was originally raising a monument to commemorate the departed commerce of London. Since the receipt of the late favourable news from India and China, however, a widely different feeling has sprung up in the city of London, for the vast importance of the commercial news from the East is already gradually unfolding itself, and, on the arrival of the next mail from India, the progress in commercial and manufacturing improvements here will probably be much more rapid than could have been anticipated even by the most sanguine merchants engaged in that department of British trade. Opium has this week risen in value little less than forty per cent., it being perfectly well understood that it would be as easy for the British Government to prevent the consumption of gin amongst the ladies now resident in the neighbourhood of the Seven-dials as for the Chinese authorities to prohibit the use of opium amongst their countrymen. Teas, on the contrary, have been nearly unsaleable since our last publication, even at a reduction of nearly 3*d.* per lb.; nor is any activity expected to arise in this article till its owners make up their minds generally to a further reduction in its value, and to place their property on a level with the altered circumstances in our commercial relations with the Chinese empire. For cotton and sheep's wool the demand has very materially increased since our last publication, occasioned by the general renewal of activity in the manufacturing districts. A large quantity of cotton will now have to be required for the consumption of the Chinese empire, and cotton wool is consequently improving in value. Besides, it is generally supposed in the City that the demand for manufactured goods themselves must speedily be much increased, with a view to the various markets in the great southern and eastern seas, and particularly to those of Hindostan, where the stocks of British goods by the last letters were exceedingly small, and quite inadequate to the usual consumption of our East India possessions. Several factories, consequently, which have been shut up during the last two or three years, are again at full work, and are now increasing the value of wages amongst our artisans and manufacturers generally. In addition to these encouraging appearances in our future foreign export trade, there likewise exists a very visible improvement in our home markets, for every description of goods. We are, therefore, certainly well justified in anticipating a brilliant trade arising before many months can pass by, and the restoration of prosperity generally amongst the commercial classes in our society. For some time past the average prices of grain, of all descriptions, have been considerably lower than they were; but here, also, there are, fortunately, symptoms of improvement.

The transactions in the money market during the week have not been important. Notwithstanding the activity in commercial matters, money continues to be more abundant than the wants of the people at present require; and, for loans of it on convertible and solid securities, the capitalist cannot obtain a higher rate of interest than three per cent. per annum. The Consols, consequently, at the present quotation, yield a better income than can be procured for loans of money, and no apprehensions need be entertained of any immediate unfavourable alteration in them. The prospect of the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., therefore, remains as probable as ever, and hopes are sanguinely entertained that, in the course of the coming summer, the Minister may save annually one million sterling from this operation.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.) FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 171½	India Stock, pm.
3 per Cent Red., 94¾	Ditto Bonds, pm.
3 per Cent Cons., 94⅞	Ditto Old Annuities,
3¼ per Cent Red., 101	Ditto New Annuities
New 3½ per Cent, 101⅜	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*, 2*d.*, 71 pm.
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto 500*l.*, 71 pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 71 pm.
Jan. 1860, 12 3-16	India Stock for Opr.,
Oct. 1859, 12⅛	Bank Stock for Acct.,
Jan. 1860, 12 3-16	Consols for Acct., 95⅛

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (p),	London and Blackwall (p), 5¾
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 48	London and Birmingham (90 p), 185¾
Great Western 65 p), 88	Ditto Thirds (p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 63½	Ditto New Shares (p), 23
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 5¾	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 35½	(£41 6*s.* 10*d.* p),

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the arrivals of English wheat up to our market since the 26th ult. have been but moderate, and the stands have exhibited a very scanty show of samples, the demand for that article has again ruled dull, and the prices have declined from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter, without effecting clearances. Of foreign wheat we have had a fair supply on offer, but the rates have fallen quite 2*s.* per quarter, and no progress has been made in sales. Owing to the large arrival of barley that article has fallen in value from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter. Good second new malt has maintained its previous value; but other qualities have had a downward tendency. Oats have come rather more freely to hand, especially from Ireland, while the inquiry for them, as well as for beans, peas, and flour, has proved dull, at lower rates of currency.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3010; barley, 1790; oats, 1070; and malt, 1320 quarters; flour, 3540 sacks. Irish: barley, 0; oats, 14460 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3020 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46*s.* to 55*s.*; ditto white, 57*s.* to 60*s.* Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49*s.* to 57*s.*; do. white, 51*s.* to 56*s.*; rye, 34*s.* to 38*s.*; grmd. ng barley, 27*s.* to 29*s.*; malting do., 30*s.* to 32*s.*; Chevalier, 32*s.* to 34*s.*; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56*s.* to 62*s.*; brown do., 50*s.* to 54*s.*; Kingston and Ware, 56*s.* to 62*s.*; Chevalier, 63*s.*; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23*s.* to 24*s.*; potato do., 25*s.* to 26*s.*; Youghal and Cork, black, 17*s.* to 18*s.*; do. white, 19*s.* to 20*s.*; tick beans, new, 34*s.* to 36*s.*; do. old, 34*s.* to 38*s.*; grey peas, 36*s.* to 38*s.*; maple, 33*s.* to 34*s.*; white, 30*s.* to 32*s.*; boilers, 32*s.* to 37*s.*; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46*s.* to 47*s.*; Suffolk, 38*s.* to 40*s.*; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36*s.* to 38*s.*; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50*s.* to 62*s.* *Indian* corn, 30*s.* to 31*s.*; per quarter. Barley, 20*s.*; oats, new, 15*s.* to 17*s.*; do. feed, 14*s.* to 16*s.*; beans, 29*s.* to 30*s.*; peas, 33*s.* to 37*s.*; per quarter. Flour, American, 22*s.* to 24*s.*; Baltic, 22*s.* per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed we have had a fair inquiry but in all other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48*s.* to 57*s.*; Baltic, crushing, 42*s.* to 45*s.*; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45*s.* to 46*s.*; hempseed, 35*s.* to 36*s.*; per quarter; coriander, 10*s.* to 18*s.* per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10*s.* to 11*s.*; white do., 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*; tares, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.* per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30*l.* to 33*l.* per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*; do. foreign, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49*s.* 6*d.*; barley, 28*s.* 1*d.*; Oats, 17*s.* 9*d.*; rye, 32*s.* 2*d.*; beans, 31*s.* 4*d.*; peas, 33*s.* 7*d.*

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 49*s.* 5*d.*; Barley, 28*s.* 3*d.*; Oats, 17*s.* 10*d.*; Rye, 31*s.* 8*d.*; Beans, 31*s.* 10*d.*; Peas, 33*s.* 9*d.* per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20*s.* 0*d.*; Barley, 9*s.* 0*d.*; Oats, 8*s.* 0*d.*; Rye, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Beans, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Peas, 9*s.* 6*d.*

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7*d.* to 7½*d.*; of household ditto, 5½*d.* to 6½*d.* for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The public sales of tea this week have been largely attended by buyers, and the prices realised have been fully equal to those obtained at the preceding auctions.

Sugar.—The best qualities of sugar have gone off on good terms—say at an advance of 6*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt; but other sorts have been much neglected.

Coffee.—This market is looking up, and, in some cases, a rise of 1*s.* per cwt has been established for West India.

Wool.—The public sales have proceeded with some degree of briskness this week, at full quotations. About 3800 bales have arrived since our last.

Coals.—Adair's, 15*s.* 6*d.*; West Hartley, 15*s.* 6*d.*; Old Tanfield, 15*s.* 6*d.*; Ord's Redheugh, 15*s.* 3*d.*; West Wylam, 15*s.* 3*d.*; Gosforth, 15*s.*; Northumberland, 17*s.*; Lambton, 20*s.* 9*d.*; Stewart's, 21*s.* 3*d.*; Cassop, 20*s.* 0*d.*; Hartlepool, 20*s.* 6*d.* Ships arrived, 72.

Smithfield.—Owing to an increase in the supplies of stock on offer, we have experienced a very heavy inquiry, and prices have been with difficulty supported. Beef, from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and pork, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall. We have again had very large quantities of slaughtered meat, while the demand has ruled slow, at the following rates. Beef, from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; and pork, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.* per 8lbs., by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LASCAR MENDICANTS.—For several years past humanity has been shocked at the destitute state of thousands of forlorn foreign sailors, who, in the winter season, are hovering about the eastern part of the metropolis. The British and Foreign Sailors' Society, in St. Mary-axe, have undertaken the interests of these unhappy persons. The object of the society will be to provide these wretched outcasts with wholesome food, warm clothing, medical attendance, and moral instruction.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

WHITEHALL, NOV. 28.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, conferring the honour of knighthood upon Jasper Atkinson, of Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. BROWN and G. MEAKIN, Walsall, Staffordshire, ale-merchants. G. FOSTER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper. R. F. WATKINSON and W. HAIGH, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth-merchants.

BANKRUPTS.—T. ROWELL, Cambridge, linen-draper. T. FRAYER, Ludgate-hill, mercer. J. PHILLIPS, Hercules-passage, Threadneedle-street, tavern-keeper. M. EDMONDS, Park-place, St. James's, boarding-house-keeper. E. EVERARD, Leadenhall-street, coal-merchant. B. PRICE, Birmingham, general-dealer. S. APPLEYARD, Manchester, stuff merchant. M. MANWARING, Gornal, Staffordshire, grocer. J. ANTROBUS, Birmingham, plater. W. BRADLEY and R. HESLEWOOD, and J. SKIFF, Kingston-upon-Hull, white-lead manufacturers. R. WARREN, Liverpool, druggist. J. CUNLIFFE, Liverpool, coach and cab proprietor. J. H. CHATTERTON, Nottingham, milliner. W. THOMAS, Bristol, tailor. D. THOMAS, Manchester, merchant. R. ELLISON and J. GOODWORTH, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturers. J. H. BELL, Bristol, apothecary. E. & W. ASSELL, Chippenham, Wiltshire, upholsterer. I. BELL and J. DAVISON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, earthenware-manufacturers. W. GREEN, Cheltenham, coachmaker.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 2, 1842.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Admiral Sir William Parker, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross thereof.—Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.—Her Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General George Pollock, Companion of the said Most Hon. Military Order, and Major-General William Nott, of the East India Company's Service, to be Knights Grand Cross of the same Order.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 1.—The Queen has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED. J. LANG, S. ARMITAGE, R. REDFERN, and J. SYKES, Liversedge, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturers. T. BROOKE, J. LANG, J. WILBY, and J. MILNES, Liversedge, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.—J. HEDGMAN, High Holborn, dealer in leather. J. CUNNINGTON, Newport, Monmouthshire, builder. T. JONES, Glyn, Merionethshire, cattle salesman. R. HEATHCOTE, Manchester, victualler. R. THORNILEY, Broadbottom, Cheshire, grocer. J. ELLIS, Mansfield, brush-maker. W. HOLT, Mansfield, batter. T. MARSDEN, jun., Northallerton, mercer. C. A. BRADBURY, Stockport, draper. W. H. BOND, Kingswinford, Stafford, wine-merchant. W. GREEN, Birmingham, cabinet-case maker. T. ALLEN, Macclesfield, silkman and silk thrower. W. NAIRN and J. LISTON, Tower Royal, Wat ing-street, warehousemen. I. WINTER, Bosmoor, Hertfordshire. R. COULSELL, Milton, Kent, victualler. T. FIELDER, baker. S. PARKER, Piccadilly, lamp manufacturer. H. G. P. TUCKETT, Poultry, merchant. T. CALDICOTT, Newport, Monmouthshire, provision-merchant.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Nov. 29, 1842, is 34*s.* 0¾*d.* per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

At Southampton, on the 28th ult., the lady of Joseph Bernard, Esq., of a son.—On the 29th ult., at Hereford, Emma, wife of Mr. Joseph Wontner, of Islington, London, of a son.—At Chelmsford, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Edward Copland, of a daughter.—At East Dene, Isle of Wight, on the 25th ult., the Lady Jane Scrymsoure, of twins.—On Sunday, the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Edward Hetherington, surgeon, Sampford Peverell, Devon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras Church, New-road, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., Charles J. Axford, Esq., eldest son of C. J. F. Axford, Esq., of Swindon, Wilts, to Catherine Emma, daughter of George Waters, Esq., First Judge of Circuit, Tellicherry, Madras.—At St. Werburgh's Church, Derby, Francis Johnson, eldest son of Francis Jessop, Esq., of Derby, to Margaret Sophia, sixth daughter of the late Captain Dobbie, R.N., of Salingball, in the county of Essex. Also, at the same time and place, Lieutenant Dobbie, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Excellent, eldest son of the late Captain Dobbie, to Lucy Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Jessop, Esq.—At Faun, Esq., to Miss C. Kearsley, of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.—At St. Olave's, Southwark, J. P. Snead, Esq., banker, at Brecon, to Emmandina Frances, daughter of the late Colonel Gwynne, of Upper Harley-street.—On Monday last, at Feniton Court, Devon, Frances Duke, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson, and only daughter of the late James Coleridge, Esq., of Heath's Court, Devon.—On the 27th ult., at Kirklands of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, the house of her father, John Richardson, Esq., Hope, the beloved wife of Henry Reeve, Esq., of the Privy Council Office, in her 28th year.

DEATHS.

Early in the morning of the 28th ult., in Manchester-square, Mary Frances, widow of the late Major General Robert Crawfurd, who fell at the storming of Cundad Rodrigo.—On the 9th of October, at the island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, aged 26 years, Lieutenant John Stuart, of the 33rd Regiment, eldest son of Daniel Stuart, Esq., of Upper Harley-street.—On Monday last, at Feniton Court, Devon, Frances Duke, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson, and only daughter of the late James Coleridge, Esq., of Heath's Court, Devon.—On the 27th ult., at Kirklands of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, the house of her father, John Richardson, Esq., Hope, the beloved wife of Henry Reeve, Esq., of the Privy Council Office, in her 28th year.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, CRANE-COURT; and published by WILLIAM LOVELL, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, December 3, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 31] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND.

The annual great cattle exhibition of our metropolis has been the London lion of the week; and as we have made it a chief feature of illustration among our embellishments, we here select it also as a theme whereon to indite a few general observations in reference to the whole subject which it involves.

The exhibition of various breeds of fine animals—of the more flourishing vegetable productions of our British soil—of the ever improving inventions of science for promoting the means of fertilizing and cultivating the land—is in itself something more than an occasion of mere speculative interest; it has within it a characteristic of nationality—is purely English in its features—and would not excite an equal degree of competition, attention, and respect, in any other quarter of the European world.

There is a strong feeling—which, as we have long been proud to acknowledge it, we find proportionably difficult to overcome—that in the flourishing agriculture of happy England, have existed, through uncounted years, the bone and sinew of her strength and energy in war. Upon her fresh and wholesome broad lands, and in the midst of hardy tillage, spring up that fine race of sturdy yeomen who ever and anon pass from the ploughshare to the battle field with such stalwart proof of manly health and vigour as no foreign enemies have been able to match or resist—and those who have had the youthful constitution braced into manhood upon our agricultural hills, have made the best and brawniest crews for those wave-ploughs of our glorious navy whose

> "——— flags have braved a thousand years
> The battle and the breeze."

The best soldiers and sailors of England have been drafted from her hills and fields. We are here speaking in the sense of strong bodily health, nor do we intend our observations to extend beyond their obvious import into a depreciation of our manufacturing powers. We know how much the commercial greatness of Britain is dependent upon the shuttle and the loom—we can open our eyes with conscious power upon the vast and endless resources of our manufacturing world—and gaze upon the countless tenants within its mills and warehouses with a feeling of blended wonder and pride—with a knowledge that this is a land of riches, and full of storehouses that contain the merchandize of dependent empires. —But if, on the other hand, we consider the *population*, and not the *power*, of these wealth-teeming regions, then, indeed, the peasantry lord it in health and stature over the pale and squalid manufacturing poor. We see in the latter, sometimes, the smoke-burnt features, but never the sun's bronze; the cheek is anon flushed, but never full and round and crimsoned by the evening breezes and the morning dew; the eye is bright and restless, but not fresh glowing and full of the spirit of the land. No! your factory labourer crouches by the side of your field-bred peasant, and your factory child has but a poor and sickly kindred with your little ruddy urchin of the farm-yard the meadow and the plough! Now there is nothing more morally and politically incumbent upon a nation than the duty of keeping alive within its bosom a hardy and invincible race—

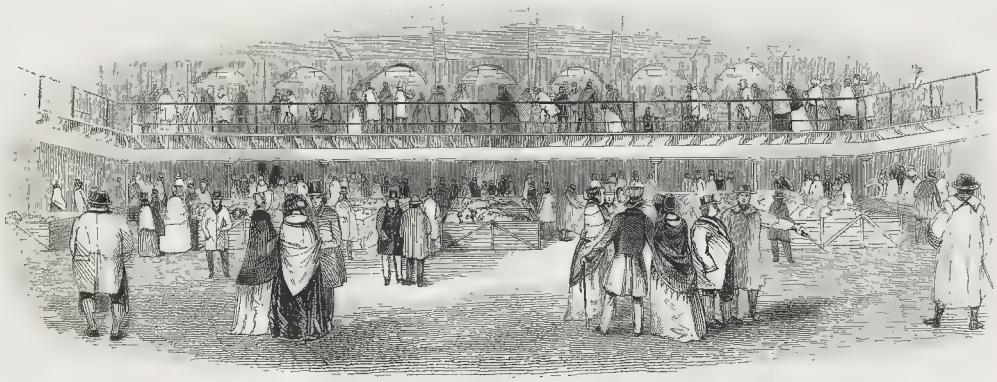
> "A crop of warriors springing from the soil,"

maintaining the manly strength and beauty of the country, and typifying its national characteristics of freedom, spirit, enterprise, and strength. This principle is admitted on all hands, and men of all parties join cheerfully to work it out. Your lords of the soil, of all shades of opinion, meet and shake hands upon the point. The limited opinionist and the free-trader agree to it alike—those who would make England furnish her own bread at any price to her population, and those who would fill her lap with the super-abundance of the rest of the world;—all admit the necessity of improving, or rather maintaining, our breed of men, and, as a consequence, the nurture of cattle, and the growth and cultivation of vegetable food.

Now, the exhibition which has seduced us into these prefatory observations forms, as it were, a sort of annual nucleus of the agricultural exertions of the country, and *rendezvous* of the noblemen, and gentlemen farmers and yeomen, who focus within the show-yard the congregated examples of their success, and present to the public the most interesting evidences of their superiority over other countries in the article and quality of human food. And whether this last conviction reach the people at the hands of Earl Spencer or the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Warwick or the Duke of Richmond, of Lord Radnor or the Duke of Rutland, it is enough that it is founded upon indubitable proof, and that shortly after "the grand annual exhibition" of the Smithfield Club in the spacious "Baker-street Bazaar," the butchers' shops begin to divide, and daguerrotype upon a smaller scale, the animal prosperity of the cattle show, and to attest that it was no false nomenclature which dubbed old England the "Land of Roast Beef." It is only to be regretted in these winter times that the plentifulness of animal food is not in proportion to its excellence and superiority, and that there are so many of the British people who are comparatively starving amid this fat abundance of their sheep, their oxen, and their pigs. On the other hand, the admission of foreign cattle, although calculated to relieve, on a small scale, the condition of those who cannot afford to pay the price of English meat, displays a most triumphant contrast and encouragement to the promoters of our native breed. What foreign farm could ever exhibit such stock as we have here? What ox from foreign fields will ever match that "Class 1." of the Earl of Warwick, or those fine Leicester, and Worcester, and Lincolnshire prizes? When will such sheep ever bring wool to us from foreign pens, or pigs grunt through such rotundity from a foreign sty? And when will such fine, round, jovial, burly graziers and farmers carry such cattle to a foreign metropolis?

> "Who feeds fat cattle should himself be fat."

And here is the proposition exemplified to the life. In few words we have rarely seen more magnificent evidences than this exhibition has furnished to us of the care, pains, and attention, which our English country gentlemen are bestowing upon the rearing of their stock, and the circumstance should be a pleasing source of congratulation. By improving the breed of cattle we improve the food, improve the population, and give an impetus to agricultural prosperity the most desirable, the most fertile in good results, the most English and national. We keep up the pride of soil, of all that springs from it, and lives and breathes upon it, and we encourage in those who pursue it as a duty in their capacity of noble proprietors, of graziers, farmers, and others of their free and healthy class, the pride of feeling that they are adding to the strength and beauty of the land, and fostering among the wide community that wholsome old English belief that there is no place like home, and that there is no home *but* England which so teems with the treasures of health and vigour among her hardy population, and of sturdiness, activity, and nutrition among the animal denizens of her pastures, and in the exuberant fruition of her fields.



SHEEP AND PIG SHOW OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1842.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Our Paris letters of Monday afternoon state that no further telegraphic despatches from Barcelona had reached the French Government up to post hour, owing to the great fogs which prevailed the previous days, but no doubt was entertained of Espartero's presence in Barcelona, and of the capitulation of the insurgents.

The Paris papers of Sunday were altogether destitute of news.

The *Moniteur* contains royal ordonnances, dated the 29th ult., making various changes in the nomination of prefects of the departments.

The *Journal des Debats*, in an article on Eastern affairs, attributes the difficulties of the Ottoman empire to the removal of the "wholesome control" of Mehemet Ali over the Porte. The *Debats* regards the return of the entire independence of the Sultan as a dream. Remarking on the events in Servia and Wallachia, the *Debats* admits that France has no political interest therein. It approves of the deposition of Prince Ghika; and, although French policy does not generally approve of Russia, still it desires that General Kisseleff may replace the deposed Hospodar, because the general will have the power of doing good in Wallachia, from his former experience in the government of that country.

By the papers of Tuesday it appears that the King of the French and the Royal Family were to take up their winter residence at the Tuileries on Wednesday.

Advices from Algiers to the last inst. had been received in Paris, but bring no news of General Bugeaud's expedition, in which the Duke d'Aumale takes a part.

We learn from Marseilles that the Right Hon. Stewart Mackenzie, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, embarked at that port, on the 1st, on board the Phénician French Government steamer, for Malta.

The Suffren had sailed from Brest for Lisbon and Rio Janeiro.

A letter from the frontiers of Russia, Nov. 15, in the *National*, says: "The emancipation of the Jews, which was announced so pompously in the Russian journals, and those of Germany which are friendly to that power, is nothing more than a notification that all the Jews who wish to engage in agriculture shall receive lands, and will be subject to the same duties, and possess a similar position, to that of the peasants of the Crown. They may all derive advantages from their land in the same manner as private landowners. The truth, therefore, is, that they will pass from a human lasting and degraded condition, but nevertheless a free one, to the state of semi-savages. It is quite impossible that the Jews can accept those conditions of their own free will, although it is known that several of their rabbis have been bought over by the Russian Government, and are entirely devoted to it."

The Brussels journals announce the arrival in that city of M. Plougoulm, who is charged with the defence of M. Caumartin, at his approaching trial, on the charge of having assassinated M. Sirey. M. Caumartin has not surrendered himself, but it is understood that he will do so on the eve of trial. His friends say that he will be able to prove that he was violently attacked by M. Sirey, and that in defending himself the catastrophe which ensued was independent of his own will.

SPAIN.—The following correspondence from Barcelona, the theatre of the recent insurrection, is dated the 30th ult. "The regent arrived at six o'clock last night at the head-quarters of the Captain General of Catalonia, Van Halen. A salute of 21 guns from the fort of Montjuich announced his arrival to the population of this town. He went first to Esplugos, between this town and San Feliu. At noon this day Espartero, accompanied by Seoane, Rodil (the Minister of War and President of the Council) and a numerous staff, visited the fort of Monjuich, which fired a fresh salute of 21 pieces of artillery. The new Junta assembled last night, but decided nothing. It is deliberating on the demand made by Van Halen, who required that the *corpos francos* should be disarmed before any negotiations were entered into on other points. Several members of the Junta are for surrendering instantly, but there is a strong opposition to this proposition. The British ship of war the Formidable was wrecked last night just behind the fort of Monjuich. The French Government steamer Gassandi has gone to see if it can get the ship off the sand bank. Everything will be saved if she is not got off, which is doubtful. General Zurbano, the savage animal of Espartero, was fired at last night in the environs of Gracia, but the assassin's aim missed its prey."

A supplement of the *Madrid Official Gazette* of the 28th, contains the decree of the Regent for the blockade of the port of Barcelona, The decree is as follows

"Art. 1. The port of Barcelona, and all the coast compressed between the Besos and the Llobregat, are declared in a state of blockade.

"Art. 2. The vessels contravening this decree shall be liable to the penalties which the maritime laws, universally recognized, render applicable to the infraction.

"Art. 3. Ships have been commissioned to watch the coast, to cut off all communication with the insurgents. The Ministers of Marine, Commerce, and Colonies are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) "DUKE OF VICTORY.

"Head-quarters at Saragossa, Nov. 26."

(From the *Barcelona Constitutional* of Nov. 29.)

The following is in substance the reply of the Regent to the representations of the Deputies for Catalonia, to distinguish between the guilty and the innocent in punishing the revolt:—

"I am a Spaniard. I love Spain, and am convinced that the Catalans have a national will, and so have I. I cannot believe them capable of rising against the Spanish cause. I will make a distinction between the population of Catalonia and the instigators and promoters of the late disorders. I know their authors, and I can place my finger on them. I am resolved to punish them with the fullest rigour of the law. I will be inexorable with the sword of justice. Either I or the seditious must cease to exist. I know them well, and I am on the wing for Catalonia—not to destroy, but to protect, Barcelonese industry. I have sworn to the constitution which I have maintained, vivified after victory, on the Pyrenean frontiers. I would rather perish than that this constitution should fall. I anxiously wait for the moment to resign my powers to the Queen, that I may retire into private life, content with having served my country." The Regent spoke with great force and eloquence in this strain for some time. A senator addressed some words to him, but the Catalan Deputies preserved a significant silence.

The Greek Consul General writes to the *Constitutionnel*, that his name was accidentally omitted in the protest of the other Consuls against the bombardment threatened by Van Halen.

Although no telegraphic despatches from the Spanish frontiers had reached the French Government from Friday last up to Tuesday afternoon owing to the dense fogs which had prevailed, no doubt existed as to the capitulation of the Barcelonese insurgents. A postscript in the Marseilles *Semaphore*, of the 3rd instant announces that the new junta, at the head of which was the Bishop, had accepted the conditions imposed by Espartero, one of which was the disarmament of the National Guards. The Marseilles *Sud*, of the 3rd, states that the *Mercurio*, which left Barcelona at five, A.M., on the 1st, brought the news that the whole day of the 30th had been passed in negotiations. The junta had demanded that Van Halen and Zurbano, as well as the political chief, should be removed from their commands in Catalonia; that the National Guards should remain armed, and that there should be no *quintos*, or conscription. These terms were refused by the Regent, who insisted on the unconditional surrender of the town. The *Gazette du Midi* confirms the *Sud*'s statements.

The Cyclops British steamer, which brought the India mail to Marseilles, quitted that port on the 1st for Barcelona.

Our dates from Madrid are to the eve of the 30th ult., when the capital continued perfectly tranquil. It was rumored that Senor Arguelles, the Queen's Guardian, had sent funds to the Regent out of the civil list. Espartero's success in quelling the revolt was not for a moment questioned in Madrid.

The *Eco del Comercio* gives the following list of vessels destined to blockade Barcelona:—"The Cortes y Christina frigate, Manzanares, Hero, and Pluton brigantines, Isabella II. schooner, Lord John Hay packet, Rayo felucca, and the Isabel II. and Mazeppa steamers.

EGYPT.—ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 22.—Egypt is still suffering from the murrain among the oxen. The loss is estimated (guessed) at 150,000 head of cattle. Next year's crops are likely to be seriously affected by this loss. The Pacha looks to his revenue, and is in the Delta inquiring into matters. The cavalry and artillery are dismounted, and the horses sent to the Shiftliks to assist in agriculture. Ibrahim Pacha has ordered back his wheat from Alexandria.

We have no particulars of the state of affairs in Syria. The belief here is, that both Druse and Maronite will hold together to expel the Turks from the mountains, and then Syria may again be put under the care of Mehemet Ali.

The John and Ann, of Belfast, was wrecked on the 1st inst., about 250 miles to the westward. Some Bedouins brought in five of the crew (one man lost, and the captain died, seven in all) the other day, and claimed 50 dollars, or £10 for camel hire, as had been previously agreed upon. Lloyd's agents, on hearing of the affair, and that the Consulate would not pay the Bedouins the sum agreed upon, at once came forward and offered to pay the amount. This, with the subscriptions, will well reward the Bedouins, who ought to be encouraged to bring in any persons wrecked on the western coast.

A case of plague has been reported somewhere in the neighbourhood, and, of course, the Consuls issue foul bills of health. There has been a good deal of fever lately in Alexandria.

THE WEST INDIES.—The royal mail-steamer Solway, from the West Indies, freight 162,300 dollars, arrived at Falmouth on Saturday last. She arrived at Bermuda 14th Nov., Fayal 26th, and sailed 27th. Passengers—Miss Smith; Captain Maude, 33d; Captain Lodder, 59th Regiment; F. S. Morphy, Esq., Mrs. Morphy, and four children; Lieutenant Brady, R.N.; Messrs. Isaacs, Lang, Manuel Lossevini, De la Torre Mercanteli, Nobo, and F. and T. Grilier.

The vice-admiral was expected at Bermuda, from Halifax, Nov. 25.

The Mischief and Zante, English vessels, were spoken 60 miles from Tampico, being bound to that port.

AMERICA.—UNITED STATES.—New York papers of the 18th and 19th ult. arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday, by the packet-ship North America. These papers are entirely filled with details of English and other European intelligence received at New York from the Acadia steamer, whose arrival we have already announced at Boston.

This packet brings home one hundred and forty steerage passengers, nearly all of them returned emigrants, who had found it impossible to earn a decent livelihood in America, in consequence of the prevailing distress amongst all classes of persons there, and the want of capital to prosecute the works previously undertaken.

The Canada papers are barren of news. The *Montreal Courier* says—"The vexed question of the seat of government seems likely to be decided by a circumstance which no one anticipated, and the occurrence of which is a subject for regret. The health of the Governor-General has been severely shaken by his recent illness, and the locality of Kingston is not supposed to be favourable to his complaint. On this account it is rumoured that a change will take place in the vice-regal residence, and that his excellency will take up his abode either in Quebec or Montreal—that is, if he does not proceed home, which is far from improbable."

Great excitement was occasioned at New York by an occurrence of the most tragical and shocking nature, which took place on the 19th ult. at the City Prison, the day appointed for the execution of the notorious J. C. Colt, who was under sentence of death, and who anticipated the office of the executioner by committing suicide under the following extraordinary circumstances:—

The preparations for the execution of the murderer were all made at an early hour in the morning. Colt's brother was at the prison door as soon as it was opened, and remained with him about a quarter of an hour. He afterwards dressed himself, and was shaved by Bill Dolsens, of Centre-street, commonly called Deaf Bill.

The gates to the entrance of the prison were closed about eight o'clock, and officers stationed to prevent the ingress of any except those who had tickets of admission. The position of the gallows was in the rear courtyard of the prison, in the house of the keepers. But its erection could be distinctly heard through the massive walls of the prison. It was erected in the centre of the yard, and immediately opposite the rear window of the cell in which Colt was confined.

At nine o'clock the outer door of his cell was opened, and the usual breakfast of the prisoners served up in their different cells. Dr. Anthon visited the cell of Colt at about eleven o'clock, in company with Colt's brother, for the purpose of making preparation for his marriage with Caroline Henshaw.

At about half-past 11 o'clock, Messrs. Graham and Emmett, his counsel, visited his cell and remained about half an hour. A little before 12 o'clock, Caroline Henshaw made her appearance in company with the brother of Colt and John Howard Payne, who entered the cell with her. They were then married by the Rev Dr. Anthon, in presence of Messrs. Graham, Robert Emmett, Justice Merritt, the Sheriff, John Howard Payne, and Colt's brother. After their marriage, Dr. Anthon remained in the cell with them a few minutes and then left them alone, she remaining for nearly an hour.

At this period of the eventful day, the scene was exciting and thrilling in the extreme. Within that narrow cell were the husband and wife, but just married, yet bidding each other farewell for the last time on earth, with the awful certainty that one would be a lifeless corpse, and the other a widow, before the setting of the sun that was then throwing its rays into the otherwise cheerless place. At one o'clock Colt's brother entered his cell; he was still engaged in conversation with his wife, who was sitting on the foot of the bed, convulsed with his tears. At Colt's request, John Howard Payne and Lewis Gaylord Clarke then went into his cell to take their leave of him. Colt appeared exceedingly pleased to see them; shook them cordially by the hand, and conversed with apparent cheerfulness with them for five minutes, when they had him farewell, both of them in tears. Colt's brother Samuel, and his wife, remained in the cell about 10 minutes longer, when both left. His brother was deeply affected, and looked more ghastly even than Colt himself. His wife could scarcely support herself, so violent were her feelings and acute her sufferings. She stood at the door of the cell for a minute—Colt kissed her passionately—strained her to his bosom, and watched her retiring form as she passed into the corridor. Here she stood and sobbed convulsively as though her heart would break, for five minutes. At last she was led away by Colt's brother and his friends followed—Colt then desired to see the sheriff, who went into his cell. Colt then told him emphatically that he was innocent of the murder of Adams, and that he never intended to kill him; he also told him that he still had hopes that something would intervene to save him from being hung, and begged him not to execute the sentence of the law upon him. The sheriff told him to banish all hope of that kind, for that he must die at four o'clock. He then requested to see the sheriff's watch, and set his own by it to a minute. He then asked to see Dr. Anthon, and the latter went into his cell, and remained in prayer with him for about 10 minutes. From this time to three o'clock the excitement around the prison increased tremendously; and the feelings of those in the prison were also worked up to a pitch of great intensity. Several eminent surgeons came into the prison a little before three, and the universal topic of discussion, all round, among the little knots of spectators, was, whether he had been furnished with the means, and whether he would commit suicide or not. Many prophesied that "by four o'clock there would be a dead man without hanging."

No one entered his cell till precisely five minutes to four o'clock, at which time Sheriff Hart and Westervelt, dressed in uniform, with Dr. Anthon, proceeded to the cell. On the keeper opening the door, Dr. Anthon, who was first, drew back, threw up his hands and eyes to heaven, and uttering a faint ejaculation, turned pale as death, and retired. On going into the cell, there lay Colt on his back, stretched out at full length on the bed, quite dead, but not cold. A clasp-knife, like a small dirk-knife, with a broken handle, was sticking in his heart. He had stabbed himself about the fifth rib on the left side, and had evidently worked and turned it round and round in his heart after he had stabbed himself, until he made a large gash.

The coroner was ready at hand, took charge of the body, and locked the cell.

Most strange to say, just at this moment the large cupola of the tombs was discovered to be on fire, and burned furiously; so that if he had not killed himself, in consequence of the execution being postponed to the last moment, it is very probable that, in the confusion arising from the fire, and the mob breaking into the tombs, Colt would either have made his escape, or he would not have been hung. It caught accidentally from a stove that was in the cupola, the whole outside work of which was consumed.

The conduct of those concerned needs no comment.

On Wednesday, a service of plate was presented to William Shaw, Esq., late Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, as a public acknowledgment from the agriculturists of the United Kingdom to that gentleman, for the zeal, the energy, the talent, and the success, with which he has long laboured in the behalf of the science of agriculture, and in support of every effort for the diffusion of knowledge amongst the cultivators of the soil. The presentation took place at a public dinner given to Mr. Shaw at the London Coffee-house, at which upwards of one hundred gentlemen sat down, Francis Fym, Esq., presiding. The plate, which weighed upwards of 650 ounces, bore an appropriate inscription, and was presented with the usual ceremonies.

SUDDEN VISITATION.—An awful instance of the uncertainty of human existence occurred between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday night. As James Smith, a drayman in the employment of Messrs. Reid and Co., brewers, was proceeding up to his own apartments, in the house No. 41, Leather-lane, apparently in robust and vigorous health, he suddenly dropped on the stairs, and never spoke afterwards. Death was instantaneous.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, as Mr. Gant, of Tottenham-court-road, zinc-manufacturer, was superintending the covering of the roof of a house in Albany-street, Regent's-park, he overbalanced himself and fell on to the leads of an outhouse, the descent being about 16 feet. He was instantly carried in a state of great suffering to University College Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had fractured his right arm, and also his right leg; the latter with such dreadful severity that amputation was found to be indispensable. The operation was scientifically performed by Mr. Quain, the house surgeon, and hopes are entertained of the patient's surviving.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND IN THE THAMES.—Yesterday morning, after the fog had somewhat cleared off, the body of a young man, apparently of the age of twenty, was discovered floating on the surface of the water near Shadwell Dock. The Thames police were apprised of the circumstance, and the deceased was conveyed ashore, and the pockets examined; in one of them was found 3s. 9d. in silver and halfpence, and also a silver mounted tobacco-pipe. The deceased appeared about six feet in height, dressed in blue striped shirt, blue jacket, double-breasted waistcoat, worsted drawers, and shoes.

CHINA AND INDIA.

We were enabled in our Saturday evening edition last week to lay before our readers the intelligence conveyed by telegraph to the French Government from Marseilles, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, relating to the ratification of the treaty with the Emperor of China, and we now subjoin the important details of the news which has since reached us. The following despatches, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, have just been received; and we hasten to lay before our readers the following important extracts, which contain the gist of the intelligence.

CHINA

CONFIRMATION OF THE TREATY.

The Indian Mail has arrived at Marseilles, and announces that the Emperor of China has accepted the treaty of peace of the 29th of August, and has engaged to ratify it as soon as advice of the ratification of it by her Britannic Majesty shall have been received. His Imperial Majesty proposes sending an ambassador to London.

Half of the first instalment of the indemnity has been paid, and confided to the Blonde frigate for conveyance to England.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 12.

A steamer has come directly from Nanking to Suez, to bring this news; it had on board Major Malcolm, Secretary of the English Legation thereof. The English fleet will winter at Chusan, where vast works are undertaken to make the island healthy.

The British land and sea forces still remained at Nanking.

THE PEACE WITH CHINA.

NOTIFICATION

SECRET DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY CASTLE, Oct. 31.

In continuation of the notification of this Government, dated the 12th instant, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish, for general information, the following general orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, dated Simla, the 14th instant.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is further pleased to announce for general information, that the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor of China was received by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and forwarded from Nanking to England on the 16th of September, by the Honourable Company's steam-frigate Auckland.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to the Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

SECRET DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Governor-General has sincere satisfaction in announcing the termination of the war with China, by a peace honourable to her Majesty's Crown, and durable in its provisions, which was concluded in the British camp, under the walls of the Imperial city of Nanking, on the 29th of August.

Thus, within two months after the arrival of the reinforcements sent from England and from India for the prosecution of this third campaign, the combined and preponderating force is the true point of attack has compelled the Emperor of China to submit to all her Majesty's just demands.

The Emperor could only save the internal trade of his empire from ruin, his ancient capital from capture by assault, and his empire itself from the peril of dissolution, by yielding to such conditions as it was her Majesty's power to impose, in order to afford to the subjects of her crown indemnity for the past and security for the future.

This event, glorious as it is to her Majesty's arms, will convey to her Majesty's heart other and yet higher satisfaction than that which is derived from the contemplation of military success, in the cessation of hostilities which have unhappily involved the most afflicting evils to humanity.

The Governor-General cannot presume to offer to the commanders of her Majesty's naval and military forces employed on the coast of China, in the execution of her Majesty's orders, the expression of the feelings with which their zeal, their energy, their ability, have inspired him; nor is it for him to presume to anticipate the approbation which the brave seamen, and marines, and soldiers under their command, may receive from the high authority under they have the honour to serve. The Governor-General can only offer to the commanders of her Majesty's forces his grateful acknowledgments of the regard they have ever evinced during these joint operations for the army and fleet of India, and his thanks for the opportunity they have, on all occasions afforded to the troops, of proving themselves to be worthy of fighting by the side of British soldiers.

The short duration of the operations of the troops on shore has not afforded to every corps of the native army of India the opportunity which all ardently desired, of distinguishing themselves before the enemy; but, wherever that opportunity has been afforded, the several corps of the army of India have added to their acknowledged fame.

Three companies of the battalion of Bengal Volunteers had the good fortune to be the first engaged with the enemy before the city of Chin-kiang, and they well sustained the high reputation of the army they represented.

The 2nd and 6th Regiments and the rifle company of the 36th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry were engaged in the capture by assault of that city on the 21st of July.

On that occasion, as on all others, the Madras Artillery and the Madras Sappers and Miners maintained the high character which has always been attached to their respective corps in the Madras army.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that in commemoration of the

distinguished services rendered by those corps in co-operation with her Majesty's troops in the capture of the city of Chin kiang, the 2nd and 6th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, and the rifle company of the 36th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, shall hereafter bear upon their appointments a dragon wearing an imperial crown; and that the same honour shall be granted to such troops or companies of the Madras Artillery and [illegible] Madras Sappers and Miners as the Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough may designate as justly entitled to that distinction by their service before the enemy in China, in the present or in the previous campaign.

The Governor-General is likewise pleased to direct that the 2nd and 6th Regiments of Madras Infantry shall hereafter bear upon their colours a golden dragon wearing an imperial crown.

The Governor requests that his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the several corps of the army of India serving under his excellency's command, in the present or in the previous campaigns, as he may deem to be justly entitled by their services before the enemy, to the honour of wearing a medal commemorative of such services; and to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private named in such list, the government of India will present a silver medal, bearing on one side the head of her Majesty, with the superscription, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix," and the figures "1842" underneath, and on the reverse a dragon wearing an imperial crown.

The Governor General, again, in desirous of distinguishing the eminent services of the officers and seamen and others serving in the steam-vessels of war belonging to the Government of India, by the marks of honour they have so well deserved, requests that his Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Parker will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of the several officers, seamen, and others, serving in such steamers under his command, whom he may deem to be justly entitled to the honour of wearing a medal commemorative of their services; and to all persons named in such list the Government of India will present a silver medal similar to that presented to the troops.

The Governor General directs that the victories obtained by the combined forces in China may be made known to all the troops at the stations of the army; and that on a day to be appointed a salute shall be fired of twenty-one guns for those victories, and a similar salute of twenty-one guns for peace, which has been signed by the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.
(True Copy.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

(From the *Bombay Times*, Nov. 1.)

The Hon. Company's steamer Auckland, from Nanking the 16th September, touched at Galle, and sailed for Suez on the 17th October, with Major Malcolm, secretary of legation, on board, in charge of the despatches. We are indebted, with slight alterations, by the Emperor. We have no news of any note by this conveyance (?); a few extracts will be found in our postscript. The following was handed in before the arrival of the messenger from Peking, gives some particulars of the commissioners which will be read with interest. The Auckland's news was brought here by the Seaforth steamer from Colombo.

"OFF NANKING, 15th Sept., 1842.

"I am not going to give you a page of apologies for not having written you long letters, as I might always scurry and hurry, and hurry, when it is just the unexpected delay of a couple of days in the arrival of the Emperor's formal assent to the signed treaty which detains Malcolm, who, the instant it comes, will start for England in the Auckland. The country is quite inundated with the heavy rains and melting of the snows above, which [illegible] accounts, as we so not say, for the milk, &c., or, in the present instance, the Emperor's assent not having arrived. The cessation, of course, has given you the news of the conclusion of the treaty, as well as of its having been signed; the terms, too, of course, reached you at the same time. Not one cent they! 21,000,000 dollars, with Hong-kong, and a...ter other islands that people could expect us to make, such as trade with the five ports of Canton, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghae; all intercourse with the latter places to be carried on on terms of the most perfect equality, where and, to make all safe and secure, the old gentleman's own hand and seal must be applied to the treaty which is signed by his imperial commissioners. We retain Chusan, [illegible] Kulang-soo (Amoy) till the fulfilment of all the conditions. We leave the river, that is go down as far as Woosung, where they have paid the first instalment of 6,000,000, half of which we have already received, and it remains for us to see in the way up from Woosung, how we have been, for some days past, waiting our arrival, but has been ordered up by Keepoo, [illegible] he did not come for that there was any Chinese other down there, *in sufficient rank* to deliver it on board any ship of war of a strangely altered here! Two of the Hong merchants (old Howqua's son and Samqua) were sent for by the commissioners to come up here and assist in negotiating, or, rather, Sir Henry would not save anything to assist in the matter. Strange to say, they arrived the very day we entered the city of Nanking, [illegible] Henry to have a quiet talk over the several articles of the treaty with the commissioners before they came, and he did not even see them, nor have we heard a word of them since. We have since discovered, too, that the commissioners are much pleased that Sir Henry held us head thus high. Keying is a double-looking fellow, with the Shi, round his face, and rather prominent cheek-bones; his countenance, at first sight, especially when he is silent, is anything but prepossessing; when engaged in conversation, however, the expression becomes exceedingly pleasing, and, what we have always thought so unusual in a Chinese countenance, open, honest, and ready to...

"I repose very old and feeble; and indeed, on the day the treaty was signed, was so unwell as to be obliged to be carried in a chair up the side and into the cabin of the Cornwallis. He insisted, however, upon coming up, as I most resolutely said all the other for his having the treaty brought down to him to his own boat for his signature. His is a less prepossessing countenance even than Keying's, but, when he speaks, has much benevolence and honesty in its expression.

"So much for the high commissioners. We are all on the best terms possible with the Chinamen."

LATEST FROM CHINA

(From the *Ceylon Overland Observer*, Oct. 22.)

The steam-frigate Auckland, from Nanking 16th September, and Singapore 7th October, arrived at Galle on Saturday the 16th inst. She sailed again for Suez on the 17th, carrying Major Malcolm, Secretary to the Legation in China, bearing the Emperor's ratification of the treaty of peace. The other passengers are Captain Mytford, Captain Stratford, and Mr. Gough.

We have received the *Straits Messenger* of the 5th October, by this opportunity, the Queen to give the Chinese assurance of protection.

The steamer Auckland is just in from Hong Kong the 27th ult. She brings the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor of China. Major Malcolm, Secretary of Legation, is on board, in charge of despatches to the Home Government.

The intelligence by the Auckland is, that the Emperor's written assent had been given to the treaty, which a fitting alteration in details.

The first and second instalments had been paid; and money appeared to be plentiful, from the ready manner in which the Chinese had come forward with the cash.

The whole of the native troops are to be withdrawn from Chusan forthwith, and the island to be garrisoned by two regiments of European infantry, till the third instalment is paid up, for which the Emperor has two years allowed him to pay it in; after which period he will be charged five per cent. until he does pay it, while the troops will continue in possession. It was expected, however, from the way in which the first two instalments were paid, that any lengthened period would not be required by the Emperor.

Major Malcolm will remain in England but a few days, when he will return with the Queen's approbation of the terms of the treaty. The Auckland will wait his return at Suez. We are informed that Sir Henry Pottinger made the Chinese authorities aware of the fact that the treaty would not be binding on our part until it had received the ratification of the Home Government.

Sickness prevailed to a very great extent both among the European seamen and soldiers; and they rejoiced at the prospect of leaving so unhealthy a climate.

We subjoin an extract from a private letter from Hong-Kong, which does not a together agree with the foregoing:—

"The tidings by the Tenasserim, or Sesostris, whichever reached Singapore first, will have apprised you of the termination of hostilities with China, and made you aware of the general feeling of satisfaction here that the treaty entered into between Sir Henry Pottinger and the Chinese commissioners has been returned from Pekin, assented to by the Emperor and has come to hand. We will probably receive downward from Chusan in making about the middle of September, and I hope reach Hong Kong by the 15th of the ensuing month. There will be some little delay at Chusan to land the stores and make the necessary arrangements for the officers to be left in commissariat charge. The distribution of the force will be as follows.

"CHUSAN.—A company of the Madras Artillery, detail of Sappers, one wing of H.M. 55th, one wing of H.M. 18th, and Bengal 37th Native Infantry.

"KOOLUNGSOO.—Details of Artillery and Sappers, of her Majesty's 18th Regiment, one wing 41st M.N.I.

"HONG-KONG.—Company of Royal Artillery, one wing of her Majesty's 55th, her Majesty's 98th Regiment, one wing of the 41st M.N.I., detail of Sappers.

"The commissariat officers fixed upon to remain in charge are Lieut. Elphinstone, at Chusan; Lieut. Call, 18th, or Capt. Othorpe, Madras 2nd, at Koolungsoo; and Capt. James Ram-ay, at the headquarters at Hong-Kong, to superintend the whole. Lord Saltoun is to be left in command of the forces in China. The general opinion, however, is, that the third instalment of 6,000,000 will be paid in January or February, when Chusan and Amoy are to be evacuated, and the whole force concentrated at Hong-Kong. Sickness to a very great extent prevails throughout the expedition in the north. Sir Hugh, his son, and Capt. Moore are amongst the sufferers, but all are doing well. The poor fish are nearly all laid up; there is not above 250 fit for duty out of the whole corps."

INDIA.

The Intelligence from Bombay is to the 1st of November, and entirely confirms the glorious news brought by the late intermediate mail.

The proceedings of the British armies in the neighbourood of Cabul have been eminently successful. The whole of the British prisoners have been liberated from the hands of the Afghans. Their number was 31 officers, 9 ladies, and 12 children, with 31 European soldiers, 2 clerks, and 4 women, making in all 109 persons, who had suffered the horrors of captivity from the 10th of January to the 21st and 27th of September. The names of the prisoners rescued will be found in another column. The meeting between the veteran General Sale and his wife and daughter is described as highly affecting.

On the arrival of General Nott's division at Cabul, the resolution adopted by the British Governors of approach considered their position unassailable. The great part of the plunder seized last January from the British was placed there, and the chiefs kept their wives and families in it; and many also of those who had escaped from Cabul had sought refuge there. The British troops soon made themselves masters of the town, driving the enemy before them with considerable slaughter. Two brass field-pieces were taken. The loss to the victors consisted in one officer killed, Evans, of her Majesty's 41st Regiment) killed, and four wounded. The demolition of the forts was immediately begun. The expedition, after the destruction of Istaleef, was expected to return immediately to Cabul.

The notorious Akbkar Khan was a wanderer in Kohistan. On learning that all the prisoners, save Captain Bygrave, whom he had in immediate attendance upon himself, had been surrendered to the British authorities, he came to the resolution of sending in that officer also. Captain Bygrave was allowed to join General Pollock's camp on taking a letter from Akbkar Khan to the British general. That letter is stated merely to contain an inquiry as to what the British intended to do with his father and his family . . . It is further asserted that Akbkar Khan had lost all his influence with the Afghans, particularly since he had refused to place himself at their head during the battle of Tezeen, although called upon to do so. Tezeen was the battle fought on the 13th of September, and which decided the fate of Cabul.

One of the duties performed by the British was the interment of the skeletons of those who had fallen during the fata. retreat of January last. The number did not exceed 400 or 500. Several of these melancholy remains were recognizable. It is further stated that very many of the native soldiers and of the Hindoos who had accompanied the troops during the fatal retreat and come into the British encampments.

On the 1st of October the Governor-General issued the proclamation from Simla, announcing the victories over the Afghans, and the intended evacuation of the country, which we published last week.

The style, statements, and the principles of this important proclamation, have been variously canvassed in India. The phraseology is stated to be stated rather to the Asiatic than European taste; it cannot, however, fail to prove an impressive lesson to all the native princes.

The Governor-General has published several other proclamations, and among these are those which confer honours and medals, &c., on the regiments employed at Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, &c. One remarkable one is that which announces the termination of the war with China, and which directs the return of medals and other honours to the Indian soldiers and sailors employed in that campaign, and which will be found above.

The return of the British armies from Cabul to Peshawar was expected to commence about the 10th of October. The destruction of Cabul, and of the [illegible] near, and also of the fort of Jellalabad, had been ordered.

An attempt was made by Futteh Jung, the son of Shah Soojah, to place himself at the head of Cabul at the time of the flight of the Shah's troops on their colours being hoisted in the Bala Hissar. But this project was to avail him little, and it was thought that he, like his three brothers and many adherents of his family, would have to retire with the armies in order to lead a peaceable life as pensioners on the bounty of the Hon. Company.

It was not known how the Affghans, who have had experience of the resolution of the British Government to avenge all acts of treachery, would conduct themselves during the retreat of the troops from Cabul to Peshawar. Any desertion of the Shah's troops, especially of the Shah's Affghan subjects to the British, and who, during their progress into the country, had indulged in their propensity for plunder to the utmost. It was [illegible] that such acts intended to be punished by [illegible] and hanging on the spot against the treachery of the Affghans. Of the French generals . . . it was not known how the Affghans, who have had experience of the resolution of the British Government to avenge all acts of treachery, would conduct themselves during the retreat of the troops from Cabul to Peshawar. Any desertion of the Shah's troops, especially of the Shah's Affghan subjects to the British, and who, during their progress into the country, had indulged in their propensity for plunder to the utmost. It was stated

door, while Mr. Hudson entered, to bargain for the article. The only surviving witness of the transaction is a boy belonging to an opposite shop, who could, from his position, look into the shop where Mr. Hudson was, and who saw some powder shown to him by the powder-vender. He next observed Mr. Hudson thrust his hand into what he believes to have been an open barrel of gunpowder, and take out a handful of the contents. Mr. Hudson was then seen to raise his hand, as if to examine what he had taken out, and immediately after the boy saw a small blaze, produced, no doubt, by the ignition of the powder in Mr. Hudson's hand by contact with the lighted end of a cigar which he was smoking. It is believed, that as the powder in his hand blazed, Mr. Hudson jerked his hand instinctively, and thus communicated the fire to the barrel which stood near him. In an instant more the entire shop, with one or two other shops on each side adjoining, was blown up into the air, and masses of masonry, rubbish, and timbers flew in all directions. All the inmates in the shop were buried in the ruins, together with a number of passengers in the street, who were seriously, and many of them mortally, injured, and have since died. Mr. Hudson perished among the rest, and, from the place in which he was found, which was just near the entrance of the ill-fated shop, his body being completely doubled up, with his face on his boots, it is believed that, notwithstanding the blast from the powder, he made an effort to gain the street, but was intercepted, by the fall of the ruins over him. The unfortunate young man's apparel was almost all destroyed by the blaze, and the only things found whole upon him were his boots, a prayer-book, which was in one of his pantaloon pockets, and a penknife and keys. The parts of his person which escaped disfigurement were his face and feet. The remains of Mr. Hudson were interred on Saturday morning by his friends, though much to the subsequent displeasure of the coroner, whose warrant for removal had not been obtained. Immediately after the occurrence the police, headed by constables Alson and Macannah, were on the spot, and, with the assistance of Coolies and some European seamen, succeeded in clearing away a great portion of the ruins, and extricating several bodies. There were no less than 35 persons injured by this most dreadful occurrence, 19 of whom were found dead on the spot. There was one poor native found buried alive among the ruins with only his head above. He was extricated and removed to the hospital, and is expected to survive. A native woman, who was passing the street at the time, got her leg so seriously fractured by one of the timbers thrown up by the explosion as to require the amputation of that limb. The majority of those injured were scorched by the blaze. Of these no less than 22, inclusive of Mr. Hudson, are dead; and among the remaining 13 out of 35 in hospital, several were in a precarious state up to Saturday evening. The agonies of some of these unfortunate creatures, almost scorched all over were pitiful indeed; to many of them death has been a deliverance from pain. A lady and child who were passing that way at the time, are said to have been thrown out of their palanquin by the shock, and are believed to have suffered serious injury; but we have been unable to learn who they were, or the extent of their injuries. The shock produced by the explosion was so great, as not only to have been felt in all the surrounding buildings, but in many at a distance. Some of the large houses in Rada Bazaar and Clive-street Ghat are said to have experienced it very severely. It ought to be stated that the companions of Mr. Hudson most providentially escaped. The buggy horse at the first flash of the powder took fright and ran away, and thus put those in the buggy beyond the danger, which otherwise they must have shared. An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday evening, which has been adjourned to this day at eleven o'clock. The jury repaired to the medical college to inspect the bodies, where few juries could have beheld a sight more painfully revolting than they did. There were 21 stiff and scorched up corpses laid out side by side, some of them presenting the most shocking appearance of disfigurement. Of the unfortunate natives who have perished, the friends of 10 of them have not yet become cognisant of the accident, as there was no one in attendance before the coroner to identify them.

China Prize-money.—The China war being now ended, it is matter of considerable interest to military men to learn what portion of the 21,000,000 dollars indemnity money, which the Chinese have to pay, is to be made over as prize-money to those whose valour has wrung this treasure from our crafty enemy; and we trust that such will be dispensed for the troops with a sufficiently liberal hand, not only to cover all the losses and extra expenses of those who have been engaged in the war, but to leave them something handsome whereby to remember the "China expedition."—*Indian, Spectator.*

Malta, Nov. 27.—In consequence of the only two steamers in port (out of the twelve attached to the Mediterranean fleet) being under repairs, there has been no conveyance for taking on board Major Malcolm, and his fellow despatch bearer, until yesterday, when the Locust (just arrived from Marseilles) was sent away with them late in the evening; but as she is a mere steam tender, of very insignificant powers, and from the necessity of her putting into Gibraltar to replenish her fuel, the Oriental will no doubt be in England before her. She will proceed to either Portsmouth or Plymouth, and it is hoped that her worthy commander, Lieutenant Lunn, an old officer, who has seen some terrific weather in her, especially in carrying to Marseilles the last extraordinary despatch, besides the services he rendered last summer along the Barbary shore towards the abolition of slavery, will obtain his promotion.

VIEW OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

All our news from China is now of a gratifying character. Trade has become brisk at the prospect of fresh markets opened to our manufactures, and the public gaze is directed steadily and anxiously to our new Celestial friends. Every feature of the country is now invested with fresh interest, and we therefore add to our former illustrations two others, the first representing a portion of the Great Wall—one of the old wonders of the world—the other a View on the Grand Canal, the scene of some of the recent operations of the British troops.

This is not the place for lengthy statistical details, or we might write a long fluent article upon the history, half true, half fabulous, which two thousand years have handed down to us as connected with the Great Wall of its foundation by the first monarch who ruled over the united provinces of the north of China some 200 years before Christ—of the erection of a second and inner portion when the emperors of the Ming dynasty had succeeded in ejecting the Mongol conqueror—of the stockade which extends for many miles to the north east—of the towers which, at stated intervals, line and strengthen this once impregnable defence, now in a state of half decay—of the embattled platforms and parapets—and of the valleys, rivers, hills and mountains, over which, defying all obstacles, the industry of this numerous and ingenious people carried their gigantic and far-famed work.

Of the Grand Canal we have already given views, with sketches of the fleet which taught the Chinese the bitter lesson of their own inferiority. We there displayed it in its pride—a noble canal—one of the longest and most important of artificial navigations which the world can boast. The aspect here chosen by our artist, if less important, is perhaps, more picturesque. The rude boats—the busy throng hurrying into the city gates—the towers, in all the quaint proportions of Chinese construction—make, when taken together, a sketch full of interest at the present time, and in itself a not unpleasant picture of busy life.

THE GRAND CANAL AT THE ENTRANCE TO PEKIN.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XVIII.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, St. MARTIN-LE-GRAND

Another new church for London!—just now finished, and about to be opened—affords an illustration for our columns, at once novel and picturesque. The site chosen is one which has felt the full benefit of modern improvements. Not very many years ago St. Martin-le-Grand had little to recommend it to the eye—now it is surrounded by fine buildings, and forms one of the choicest openings in the tortuous monotony of London bricks and mortar. We have here one of our best Grecian buildings, the Post-office; next the gorgeous Hall of the rich Goldsmiths—a first-rate edifice whose beauties are half hidden by its position; then that most magnificent of caravanserais, with the most *un*-euphonious of titles, the Bull and Mouth; next, looming mightily above surrounding objects, the dome of St. Paul's, and last and *least* the small, but picturesque chapel of the French Protestants, to which we now introduce our readers. In a few months a new street, in a line from Lad-lane, is to open upon the Post-office; and thus altogether, this *petite* chapel has been placed in a position where its pretensions run no risk of being overlooked.

The old boast that England is the land of freedom has often met a heartfelt response from the natives of other countries, and the religious as well as political refugee has for centuries felt the warm sincerity of English hospitality. This very church is token and evidence of one bright instance. It is now nearly three hundred years since Edward the Sixth granted to divers "strangers fled here for the sake of religion," in addition to other benefits, a building in Threadneedle-street, to be used as a Protestant church. Close by were other ecclesiastical buildings:—the remains of a convent of Augustines, in whose precincts the tombs of many old nobles, and of most of the baronets slain in Barnet field, in 1471, then stood. The place of worship thus given, in 1550, has ever since remained to the use of the successors of those to whom it was first granted. Until recently, the French Protestants continued in Threadneedle-street; their church being an old structure, with few architectural pretensions. This having been demolished, they have removed their place of worship to St. Martin-le-Grand, erecting the building which forms the subject of our cut. The architect, Mr. Owen, has succeeded in completing a very perfect, though small, pointed Gothic chapel, ingeniously rendering the minister's house—which adjoins the scene of his spiritual labours—subservient to the general effect. The interior, with its lancet windows, tall roof, and appropriate pulpit, is well managed, considering the confined space the artist had to work in. The cost has been £3000, and the public will now very soon have an opportunity of judging how wisely it has been expended, as the church will shortly be opened for divine service.

The Monument.—Perilous Feat.—On Wednesday morning a crowd of persons were assembled in the neighbourhood of the Monument, their attention being drawn to a man standing on the summit, above the gilt part, which is intended to represent flames. It appeared that some portion of the iron-work at the ball at the top required repair, and some workmen were sent up to do it, when one, more venturesome than the rest, got through the trap-door, and, after shutting down the opening, stood upright at the top, to the astonishment and fear of the spectators lest he should fall from the tremendous height. He remained there for some minutes, and then descended in safety.

City Kitchen Society.—On Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock the members of the above Society, established for the purpose of supplying the poor with coals and potatoes during the winter months held their annual meeting at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; Alderman Wilson in the Chair. A considerable number of the local clergy were present, and took part in the proceedings. After a few words from the Chairman, the Secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the Society was progressing favourably, and that the arrangements for the ensuing winter were completed. The report recommended increased activity among the members in furtherance of the views of the Society, and several subscriptions being handed in, the meeting shortly after separated.

The New Thames Police Court.—The new court-house in Arbour-square, Stepney, the erection of which commenced more than two years and a half ago, and which has been completed some time, has during the last few days received the furniture and fittings necessary for the purpose of carrying on judicial business, and it was understood that yesterday or Tuesday next, and order in Council would be issued for transferring the business from the old court in High-street, Wapping, to the new building, which is upwards of a mile from the river.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock on Saturday night last, as a man named George Byng was putting out the lights in the second tier of boxes at the Haymarket Theatre—the performance having terminated and the audience retired—he overbalanced himself and fell head foremost into the pit. The noise caused by his falling upon the seats brought other persons to the spot, where he was discovered lying in a state of insensibility, with a large wound in his forehead. We are glad to hear that the unfortunate man has been since going on well, and is likely to recover.

VIEW OF BARCELONA.

The above engraving, in addition to those which we have already given, completes our series of illustrations of Barcelona. Fortunately for that city, the tide of affairs has turned in her favour, and the insurrection, so formidable in its commencement, has been extinguished without necessity for those extreme steps on the part of the Queen's General which must have led to the destruction of many public buildings—to say nothing of the fearful loss of life and great sacrifice of property. By reference to the view, it will at once be perceived how completely Montjuich commands the city. Placed upon an almost inaccessible eminence, it bids defiance to a hostile force, and its position places in the power of its possessors the fate of the town, which cowers, as it were, for protection below. Our news columns will acquaint the reader with the latest particulars in reference to this subject, and we feel sure that all parties must rejoice over the settlement of this insurrection, without resort to the dire alternative of bombardment. Will Spain and Spaniards ever glean wisdom from experience?

On Wednesday evening a new microscope, constructed by Mr. Cary, the optician to the Polytechnic Institution, was exhibited. The effects are produced by the agency of the oxy-hydrogen jet playing on a piece of quicklime, familiarly known as the Drummond light, and are perfectly astounding, as the following accurate statement of facts will show:—The microscope in question consists of six powers, ranging from one hundred and thirty times to *seventy-four millions* of times. The second magnifying power magnifies the wings of the locust to twenty-seven feet in length. The fourth power magnifies the sting of the bee twenty-seven feet. By the sixth power, the eye of the fly, which is said to contain 750 lenses, is so magnified that each lens appears to be fourteen inches in diameter; the human hair is magnified eighteen inches in diameter, or four feet in circumference. Nothing can exceed the beauty with which insect architecture is developed under the influence of this enormous power; the condensing lens is 9½ inches in diameter.

The Weather.—The metropolis and environs were enveloped in a dense fog nearly the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday, in consequence of which business was much impeded, and many of the short stage coaches and omnibusses were necessarily delayed in their journies to their several destinations. The fogs, which have visited us a month later than usual, and commenced heavily with December, have been productive of some inconvenience on the river during the past week, and a few accidents. On Monday night the fog was so heavy that not a steamer or sailing vessel could proceed up or down the river, and many homeward bound remained at Gravesend for the night. The fog was occasionally very dense on Tuesday, and the steamers proceeding between the Adelphi Pier and Woolwich were frequently delayed. The present week has been prolific of arrivals from the eastern hemisphere. Upwards of 20 vessels of large tonnage, and containing valuable cargoes, have arrived in the docks, several of them from China, and the quantity of tea brought home from Whampoa, &c., exceeds 15,000 chests. The barque Elenora, of Whitehaven, 319 tons register, Captain Jackson, arrived in the St. Katharine's Dock, from Whampoa, with nearly 5000 chests, the majority of which was congou.

The Tariff.—Foreign Cattle.—During the last week 205 head of foreign cattle which have recently arrived from the Continent in this country, have been placed in the spacious feeding-room attached to the extensive distillery of Sir Felix Booth, Bart., at Old Brentford. One hundred and eighty of them have come from Holstein and other parts of Germany, *viâ* Hamburg, and the remaining twenty-five are Spanish. They are all intended for the English market, and are expected to be in fine condition about April next. The former are all black and white, or brown and white, and are finely-formed animals. Their food consists of the grains and wash of the distillery. Several graziers and farmers have visited the feeding-room since they have been placed there, for the purpose of examining them.

India and China.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the dispatches received by the last overland mail by Government; they do not, however, add anything important to the details published by us in this impression. It also contains a Treasury warrant, directing that, "on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to the Duchy of Oldenburg, transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and Oldenburg, conveyed between the United Kingdom and Oldenburgh direct by packet-boat or private ship, or *viâ* the territories of Hamburgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them (conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and the territories of Hamburgh, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the present rates of postage, an uniform rate of British postage of sixpence."

Horticultural Society.—The last meeting for the season was held on Tuesday at the rooms of the Society in Regent-street, the Duke of Devonshire, president, in the chair. The prizes awarded were a silver Knightian medal to the Duke of Devonshire, for Lodia anceps; silver Banksian medals to Mr. Judd, for the Providence pine; Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for a collection of plants; Mr. Pawley, for Cactus truncata, and Mr. Appleby, for a specimen plant; and Banksian certificates of merit to Mr. Castle for a specimen plant, and Mr. Crawshaw for celery.

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Some weeks ago we gave a sketch of the works in progress for the erection of a new bridge across the Thames. Already has the pier on the Middlesex side risen above high-water mark; and, in anticipation of the completion of the structure, we hasten to give our readers a graphic *notion* of what the new bridge will be, as seen from the Surrey side, with a glimpse of York Column and St. Martin's Church. The Parisians boast of the *number* of their bridges; the Londoners may justly feel proud of the style and magnitude of theirs. The narrow Seine is no parallel to the broad and busy Thames, nor can the bridges of Paris bear any comparison with those of London. Canova—and who could be more competent authority?—pronounced Waterloo-bridge to be the finest ever built. The iron bridges of Southwark and Vauxhall were the first of their kind and size, and give a pleasant diversity to the river view; and we are now to have another, upon the suspension principle, in the Hungerford-bridge. It is intended for foot-passengers only, and promises to be a light, elegant structure, crossing the broad river with one bold central span from pier to pier, with two subsidiary stretches to either shore. The two piers will be of solid masonry, rendered light in appearance by architectural adjuncts, but sufficiently substantial to uphold the massive chains, which are estimated to weigh about seven hundred tons! The central span across the stream, between these piers, will be six hundred and seventy feet—the entire length of the footway being one thousand four hundred and forty feet. The footway will be twenty-eight feet above high-water mark—the path being fourteen feet wide.

The general effect of the bridge promises to be good, and likely to improve, very materially, the appearance of Hungerford. Passengers will walk through the centre of the fruit stalls, over the fish market, and in a few minutes find themselves in Pedler's Acre, or—as it has been christened in obedience to the modern fashion for fine names—Belvidere-road, Lambeth. Some half mile is expected to be thus saved, for which the toll is to be a halfpenny. Whether this will prove sufficient to repay the outlay,—the estimates for building, and iron work, without approaches, being £80,000,—remains to be seen. We must however express a hope that the speculation will prove successful, inasmuch as the convenience of the public will be aided without injuring the appearance of the river or interfering with the facilities for navigation. The market *must* be benefited, and as it is proposed that the river steam-boats should take in passengers from the piers, a hope may be indulged that the annoyances at present arising from the floating erections, with their noisy touters, will be abated on the completion of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge.

New Houses of Parliament.—The fifth contract for erecting this national and truly magnificent work has just been entered into. This contract, or portion of the work, is by far the most important that has yet taken place, embracing as it does the Victoria Tower, the Royal Gallery, the Houses of Lords and Commons, with other important and necessary adjuncts thereto.

During the last month, the amount paid into the savings bank of Paris was 2,771,168f., by 19,557 persons' of whom 2,513 were new depositors. The amount of reimbursements was 2,216,000f.

We learn from St. Petersburgh that an imperial ukase has been published there reducing the period of service in the army to ten years. This measure is said to have been adopted as a check upon desertion; the convention between Russia and Prussia for the mutual surrender of deserters being at an end.

The Post-office Treaty between the Austrian Government and that of Baden has just been ratified on both sides.

The new moon which occurred on the morning of Friday, the 2nd inst., at 14 minutes past four, brought us bright and fine weather, with an unusually mild atmosphere for the month of December, whilst letters from the north of Europe announce that the winter has set in with great severity, and that part of the Baltic has become unnavigable. A Riga correspondent, Nov. 7, says:—"It has frozen hard these two last days. About 180 vessels are detained here by the ice." A letter from Rendsburg, November 17, states that from Landwher to Holtenha.t the canal is frozen over; and another from Kiel, of the same date, says that the harbour was encumbered with ice.

We understand that in consequence of Christmas-day falling on a Sunday, the customary Dock-yard holiday will be given the following day.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 11.—Third Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 12.—Colley Cibber died, 1757.
TUESDAY, 13.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799.
THURSDAY, 15. Ember week. Izaak Walton died, 1683.
FRIDAY, 16.—Cambridge term ends.
SATURDAY, 17.—Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1778.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW—to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better plan, however, of our artists and advisers reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however, required official authority to enable us to view.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the obliging and noble-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. The

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present to view

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or south view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which skirt the river, grow upward from their far distance to the gazer's eye, until they are closed with, and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as it were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fort-like Tower, and "hid all, and above all, the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture, that they are not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gazer upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and mansions of our nobility; involves the finest streets in the world, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and the superb clustering of aristocratic clubs; and, in a word, concentrates within its range all the palatial magnificence of western London to contrast with the rich, and solid greatness of its commercial aspect; endless wealth accumulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness might startle kings.

Such are the two sections of the TOTAL PICTURE from which we are about to present in all good-will to our readers, and now the only other points connected with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

THE UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun.

M. Claudet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a *Daguerreotype apparatus*, whereby we have obtained a series of drawings that are as it were "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

NOTICE.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT will be ready on New Year's Eve, when all persons will be entitled to receive it who have subscribed for six months from the commencement of the paper, or for six months previous to the publication of the print, or who pay a six months' subscription in advance from the time of the issue of the plate. This is the definite and distinct answer to all correspondents who have addressed us on the subject, and is a general guide to the public at large. The engraving is upon so grand and magnificent a scale, that it cannot be finished and a sufficient number printed before the time appointed for publication. Our subscribers have already so increased that the time requisite for printing becomes most important, and any delay that has arisen is attributable only to the necessity for such careful and deliberate arrangement as will make disappointment next to impossible.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. B., a Subscriber," Preston.—If the man is not insane, the whole proceeding can be not only upset, but punished heavily. Consult a respectable solicitor, who will probably advise you in the first instance to apply for a warrant to bring the supposed lunatic before a magistrate.
"T. M.," Winslow, who praises our "truly great and grand undertaking," shall have the print.
In answer to "J. G.'s" postscript, it will be in the volume.
"J. J." Wigan, next week.
"Cæsarunnagus."—Yes. The other appointment is very difficult to obtain.
"E. T. K." is entitled to the print. We do not know the birth-place of Box.
"A Subscriber."—We cannot comply.
"Bien Aimee." Yes.
The "Tarent unmasked," shall be inquired after.
"B. D. Buller." declined.
"Hesper." The plan proposed would be impossible of execution.
"M. N."—Not suited to a newspaper.
"A Constable Subscriber."—It is an electrotype.
"W. Ford." The two views are on the one sheet of paper; he will have both.
"Zenas" See the present number.
"C. P. F" Yes.
"A Constant Reader"—Consult a Court Guide.
"A Working Man"—Thanks for his communication. we may insert it.
"G. at Adarver"? As a point of honour, he should return the lady's letters; but there is no law to compel him.
"H. Bignell, M.D." will have the print.
To "T. J." the second is due.
"A Bon Mot"—No.
"Charity," Bethnal-green—No.
"R. Watkins," Caerleon.—No. Subscribers only.
"A Neophyte," in Cornwall.—The Queens he alludes to were only Queens of Provence, not of all Spain.
"W. Wright" Harkstead. Certainly.
"Free-lit," Birmingham.—They never came to hand, and it is now too late to think of their publication.
"M."—The suggestions are received.
"S. C. H." About a hundred thousand.
"B." The view of Constantinople in a former number was from a work published under that title by Messrs. Fisher, of Newgate-street. We are sorry that our correspondent should deem it incorrect.
"Lord Grant," Inverness.—The proposition would not suit us under any circumstances.
"A. N." Welsh street.—Three Shillings.
"N. T." Portsmouth. It is no go, old fellow, she is engaged.
"A Constant Reader."—Apply to Mr. Wakley, the Coroner. We have no means of ascertaining.
"A. W." will get the print from his newsman
"Whittlesea."—It will be sent in the course of business.
Part VI. is now ready.

*** In the next number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be found several engravings of Improved Agricultural Implements exhibited at the Prize Show; together with a mass of information peculiarly interesting to all engaged in farming, grazing, and other rural pursuits. The dead-weight of the prize cattle will also be given as soon as ascertainable.

☞ An accident prevented us from giving the second prize. Next week it shall appear

CARLISLE WRAY CHAPEL.—This beautiful little edifice, which has been erected at the sole expense of Miss Losh, of Woodside, was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese on Thursday week, in the presence of a number of the neighbouring gentry, by whom was the Dean of Carlisle, and a very large concourse of the inhabitants of the Norman style, the windows of which are entirely filled with stained glass. The reading desks are placed on each side of the chancel; one is a carved pelican, the other an eagle. The chancel, which is circular, has fourteen niches, divided by Norman piers, the capitals of which are all different. The font is a splendid piece of workmanship; the ground-work of the lid is looking-glass, above which is some fine carving. It contains a large silver bowl for the water. The backs of the books are all of oak; that for the communion-table is beautifully ornamented with silver clasps.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1842.

In the pursuit of our duty to the heads of families, and perhaps (if either advice or warning from the public journalist be socially efficacious) to their children also, we take up our pen, upon the first practical opportunity afforded to us, against the vice of gambling. This is the most pestilential and least persecuted of the crimes of modern dissipation, it has perpetrated the largest amount of mischief with the largest amount of impunity, and, at last, the moral voice of civilization is beginning to cry abroad to society to put it down. The initiative steps towards reform are, however, we are sorry to perceive, not beginning at the right end of the community, they commence with the dregs rather than the rulers; and the spy, assuming the duties of a Government with the motives of a scamp, takes the task of prosecution upon hands which have no objection to bear the odium to boot. Among the law trials of our paper will be found a report of the case of Smith *versus* Bond, in which the plaintiff, under an old statute of Queen Anne, brings an action against the defendant, a hell-keeper in St. James's-street, for treble the amount of certain monies lost in his house. Lord Abinger summed up with his usual vigour and more than his usual discretion upon the evidence of the trial, and the jury returned a verdict against the hell-keeper of £3508 damages for his guilt.

The verdict is correct and salutary, the law upon which it has been obtained is nearly obsolete but is revived beneficially, on account of the reflection and discussion which its revival will create. The technical terms of the enactment are to the effect that:—

Where a person should, at any one sitting, lose more than £10, it should be competent for him, within three months, to recover from the person to whom he had lost, treble the amount so lost; *and in the event of the party losing not proceeding under the statute, then that any person should have the power to sue the person winning, and to recover from him treble the amount so won*; the sums or penalties to be paid to the person suing in one moiety, while the other moiety should be paid over to the parish in which the offence had been committed.

In the present case the Mr. Smith who brought the action was not one of the losers, but pursued it as an informer in their despite. His aim would seem to be compounded of blended malice, treachery, and gain; for it is in evidence that he had been the servant of the defendant in his vocation, the very receiver of the won monies, the *particeps criminis* in any and every kind of gambling spoliation and infamy that had been practised within the establishment which he came into court to sell. It was even in this capacity that he gained the knowledge upon which he was enabled legally to act. Now, in the outset, let us declare that, while we rejoice in the verdict, we do not rejoice with this man, although we might be escorted by the companionship of so distinguished a contemporary as the *Times*. That journal has put its fiat of approval upon Mr. Smith, and encouraged other "dogs of prey" upon a similar chase after their garbage. It asserts, with more truth than morality, that:—

The pursuit is not merely profitable and of public utility, but it is also charitable. Half the money recovered goes to the parish, to be laid out, it may be, in blankets and soup for the poor; or, it may be, in redeeming for the poor that space in their parish church which the vestry have unlawfully usurped, and let out for money to the rich, in order to save themselves from the burden of church-rates. Positively, if there should be a deficiency of spirited individuals to carry on this good work, it would be worth while to organize parochial committees on purpose. The object is much better than those of half the so-called philanthropic societies in the kingdom.

To the sarcastic seriousness of this we cannot agree. We would not even accept its benefit. We dislike the price of virtue as a means of human charity almost as much as the price of blood. We would not have our poor relieved with one morsel of bread from the gaming table, at the expense of morality, and as a reproach to sympathies of their kind. Let the nation make it a duty, as it is a law, to keep the poor. Nor, on the other hand, to put down the dreadful vice of gambling, would we shake hands with the acquaintanceship of this man Smith. We would never do a wrong to redress a wrong, nor seek one pestilence to exterminate another. The doctrine of "Set a thief to catch a thief" we abjure because it involves a principle of treachery. We would not even induce the servant, Smith, to betray the master, Bond; but we are glad of the circumstances of the trial and verdict upon much higher and holier public grounds. It is one of those expositions of, and checks to, an abominable vice which entitle us to demand of the proper legal authorities how it is that, with abundances of enactments to crush it utterly, they delegate their powers to the reckless common informer, or supinely permit its existence as a nuisance and degradation to the community. Let Sir James Graham, or the fitting minister, at once instruct the Attorney and Solicitor Generals to prosecute all nefarious and notorious gambling-houses, high and low. Is not the evil crying enough? Has it not despoiled peaceful homes of happiness for ever; ruined fathers, robbed children, and sent burning, maddening, remorseful agony, alike into the palace of the royal rake and the wretched dwelling of the humbler spendthrift? Has it not created the existence of "debts of honour" which (*lucus a non lucendo*) have caused resort to every dishonourable alternative to avoid just and honest obligations? Has it not disgraced scions of our best aristocracy, and sacrificed the tradesman to the shark? Has it not spoiled young enterprise in the lower ranks, and sent *ci-devant* competency to the slop-shop and the pawnbroker, to win a sickly and sorrowful support? What virtue has it ever engendered? What vice has it not rendered more hideously deformed? Is there any defence for it that your potentates of the law would set up? Why, they can attack poverty; they can crush misfortune; they can inflict prison tyranny upon debt; and why then are they silent at the threshold of the pandemoniums of gambling crime? Is it because they have Corinthian architecture, and are emblazoned within with luxury and gold? Is it because they enshrine, like secret temples, the darling vice of the abandoned rich? Or must the high duty of protecting public morality be left of necessity to men of treachery, who only assume it as a speculation, and enter upon it in defiance of the ordinary principles of human brotherhood, with the basest of motives and the most depraved of hearts? In Heaven's name let the vigilance of governments save us the future mortification of having a triumph over one sin—such as has been recorded by the verdict against Mr. Bond—which has been miserably purchased by the enlistment of another. Triumph, however, we must, for the public eyes are opened, and the gambling-houses must now be crushed.

In a former number of this journal the sickening event of a death from a brutal prize-fight incited us to record our protest against the horrible continuance of a practice which some are yet found to desecrate our nationality by describing as English. If it be English to be unmanly—English to be bloodthirsty without motive to quarrel or revenge—English to be savage without impulse, and murderous without remorse—then the wretched science of the ring may and does define its own Englishmen; but they are not of the natural parentage of this generous country to which, for very antagonistic reasons, the proper sons of Britain are patriotically proud to belong. We are not, however, about to insult our readers by further argument upon the debasing public infamy which we denounce, but simply to seize upon an occurrence of the past week, to summon the supine civil authorities to something like a sense of their disregarded duty. There has been another disgusting fight between a man of the enormous stature of seven feet and upwards, styled "the giant" by the dissolute wretches who encourage him to "use the strength of a giant" to degrade the character of a man, and another stalwart yeoman of Tipton, called "the slasher" in virtue of his dexterity to make a mummy of the human form divine. These men not only fought, but fought for an hour and a half after daylight had closed upon their brutality, and when the wretches who surrounded them to "see fair play," could not distinguish who gave the respective blows, or tell the difference between the two bodies when they were rolled upon the ground. Both men were disfigured and covered with blood, but were carried off at last, only because night ended what daylight might well have blushed to see begin. Now it is of no use to reason with this infatuation within the limit of newspaper comment, but we may at least ask, "Where are the magistrates?" Do they sleep with a knowledge of when and where the peace is to be broken, and let the public disturbers go with impunity to do their work? We tell them that they cannot plead ignorance, for not a policeman in the metropolis whose beat was before the sporting pot-houses of its hundred districts but knew the when and wheresabout of the fight full as definitely as any callous visitor who was going to it. The magistrates therefore—we say it distinctly—are infamously to blame for their personal neglect of duty, or, for what is just as distressing to the public, a neglect of duty on the part of their paid police. The fight is reported as to be resumed—let us see whether the justices of the peace will permit it, or whether "the slasher" and "the giant" (they are both notoriously known in London) will be taken into custody for the affray that has already taken place.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

A blessing on the farmer's home, on all his grounds may yield,
The harvest of the granary, the tillage of the field;
A blessing on the hardy teams that toil before his ploughs;
A blessing on the living herds that through his meadows browse!

A blessing on the peasant's home, the cottage of the poor,
The housewife by its churning-mill, the urchins at its door;
On the little idle glowing group that by the roadside lurk,
On the weary father whistling home his happy way from work!

A blessing on the squire's house, the ancient home of pride,
That hath wassail in its cheerful hall, and charity beside;
From one who, greeting rich and poor with free ungrudging hand,
Still keeps a glowing English heart, the boast of English land!

A blessing on the lord's domain, the spacious, fair, and free,
The deer that skim the waving park, the steeds that prance the lea;
But most on *him*, whose tenants round but prove the happy strife,
Of how much human love a lord may kindle into life!

To-day the farmer's cheerful voice sings merry as a bird,
And the peasant drover shouts his wild road-music to the herd;
And the squire's eye looks glad, and cheek as ruby as his wine,
As he takes a proud and passing glance at those unrivalled kine!

And the noble who has had the good of all the rest at heart
With blended care and pleasure sees the thriving flock depart,
Of all his wide domains around, the flowers and the spoil;
And he feels a kind of pride to be a lord of English soil!

Fling wide, old London of the west, the gates of your bazaar,
To let the thronging cattle come from counties near and far;
Yes, far and near let ox and steer be gathered into stall,
Sheep bleat within the pen—and pig lie grunting by the wall!

Well done Old England! you have turned fine creatures from your meads!
What other land in all the world can show such splendid breeds?
Nay, turn the question round, and still a pleasant point will stand,
For pray what other cattle e'er could boast of such a land!

Let Italy with sunny sky salute the bird of Spring,
Let Summer sweep o'er southern France with bright and burning wing,
Let Autumn weep thro' Spanish groves, her tear, the falling leaf,
To England give her Cattle-show, her Christmas and her beef!

Give England such a race of beasts as *men* may slay and eat,
Till she grow soldiers for her wars, and sailors for her fleet,
And sturdy yeomen for her farms—and peasants for her plough,
That speak out "Briton" in the frame, look "Briton" from the brow!

Abundantly into her lap may all the fruits be poured,
Which agriculture, pride of soil, and husbandry may hoard;
The labour of the lowly poor, but fostered by the high,
As one fair strong outspreading branch of British liberty!

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, DEC. 6.

We had an interesting evening on Sunday at the Conservatoire de Musique, when the annual prizes were distributed to the pupils for declamation and vocal and instrumental talent. The double drummer even got his wreath. M. Renaud, a French peer, made a pretty speech, feelingly alluding to the deaths of the celebrated Cherubini and Baillot the violonist. He congratulated the assembly on the accession of Duprez, the tenor, and Manuel Garcia (Malibran's brother), as professors of singing. A sister of Mdlle. Rachel, who was present by the way, obtained a prize for singing. Amongst the *célèbres* I noticed Mdlle. Mars, Casimir Delavigne, whose tragedies are a most invaluable soporific; the prolific Scribe; the mesmerised Meyerbeer; Auber; Habeneck, the venerable violinist, the best leader in the world; Lavasseur, the only true Devil of *Robert*; Carafa; Duprez, &c. We had lots of recitations, singing, and playing; and the winners of the prizes, with their friends, were in the seventh heaven; whilst some of the unlucky aspirants, if they had nobody to congratulate them, *looked* as if they were shaking hands with themselves.

The French are making a great fuss to-day about a conquest made in the Pacific Ocean of the island of Marquesas, by an expedition under M. Dupetit-Thouars. This archipelago, combined with the opening of the Panama isthmus and the trade to China (?), will tell wonderfully for France, say they to-day. I believe the acquisition is for a Botany Bay for the French criminals, who certainly will be *transported* at the news. The "Phanton Ship" does not sail well at the Académie Royale. The mongrel libretto, concocted from the legend, Captain Marryatt's novel, and Sir Walter Scott's "Pirate," by M. Paul Foucher, has no interest; and the monotonous music of M. Dietsch, the organist of St. Eustache, sends one to sleep. Thalberg's grand opera is in rehearsal, and will be produced as speedily as possible. We have had the revival of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," in which Duprez is still splendid in voice and execution. Canaple, a new barritone, and Bouché, the bass, made their first essay in the parts of *Nevers* and *St. Bris* with tolerable success. Alizard's magnificent bass is missed in *St. Bris*. He is now singing with great popularity at Brussels. He is unquestionably the finest bass singer in France. Mdlle. Mequillot will not replace Falcon. The loss of the latter to the French opera is irreparable. Petipas (what a name for a dancer!) has broken his arm. What the deuce business had he to mount on horseback in the Bois de Boulogne, when he has such a reputation for the soundness of his own limbs? The cry about Fanny Ellsler is still "she comes."

At the Italian, "Linda" was played six nights consecutively, and gained on repetition. Persiani, Tamburini, and Lablache carry off the honours; and Brambilla, the fine contralto, is not distanced in the vocal race for supremacy. Mario makes a bad fifth, and young Lablache is nowhere. This Savoyard story will please you London amateurs when it is produced: it is not Donizetti's masterpiece, but there are some nice things in the opera. The revival of "Lucrezia Borgia" has been an event. Grisi is indeed grand in Victor Hugo's monstrous mother. *Lucrezia* is not the classic Mérope till Grisi's expressive and dramatic power makes her savagely great in the defiance scene with the young lords, and truly pathetic in the maternal bursts. Brambilla's fine style is well developed in *Orsini*, and Tamburini is always effective in the husband of *Lucrezia*. Lablache leads the fine chorus of lords splendidly. We are to have next Pauline Garcia in *Tancredi* with Persiani's *Amenaide*.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday evening last a destructive fire broke out on the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Villiers, merchandlers, &c., situate at the corner of North-street, Lock's-fields, Walworth. About an hour after the outbreak the fire was got under, but not before the whole of Messrs. Villiers' premises were consumed, nothing remaining but the bare walls. Two valuable horses perished in the flames, together with a large stock of corn and grain. On Wednesday great alarm was created, owing to a fire breaking out on the premises belonging to a gentleman named Druce, an officer in the Royal Navy, situate at No. 3, Grove-place, Balhamhill, Camberwell. The fire originated in one of the bed-rooms of the first floor, and in the short space of five minutes the apartment was one body of flame, but, fortunately, a plentiful supply of water having been obtained, and several of the inhabitants readily assisting, the flames were prevented from extending, and were soon extinguished, but not before considerable damage had been done. An extensive fire took place in Old Change, Doctors' Commons, on Wednesday morning, which was attended with great destruction of property.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Some thieves entered the house of Mr. Filmer, No. 1, Kennington-road, Lambeth, a few mornings ago, and stole from the shop jewellery, value £300. They first got over a wall eight feet high, at the back of the house, and having bored a hole in the shutters with an old knife and part of a chisel (left behind), got into the warehouse at the back of the shop. The man to Mr. Filmer's employ slept at the end of the shop next to the warehouse, and the thieves, to reach the spot where they found the valuables, must have stepped over them. The till was forced open. The property stolen consisted of twelve watches, several pins and several depredations have also been committed in Clerkenwell during the week.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A servant girl of Mr. Luff, of the Strand, on Monday last took advantage of the temporary absence of her mistress, to abstract a bottle containing strong oil of vitriol from her bed-room, of which poison she drank about an egg-cup full; but repenting immediately afterwards gave information of what she had done; and a surgeon having been called in, he advised her removal to the hospital. The reason assigned for the rash act appears to be, that she was about to leave her situation, and was very uncomfortable in her father's house. She stated to the surgeon that she had long contemplated the act of self-destruction, and if not successful this time would repeat it on a future occasion.

On Wednesday morning, shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. Fitch, vestry-clerk of St. George's, Southwark, dropped down dead near his own house in Union-street, Borough. Deceased, who was about 60, left home at eleven o'clock apparently in good health, to transact business at the vestry. He had been nearly 20 years vestry-clerk to the parish.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY.—Prince Albert, accompanied by the Archduke Frederick, hunted with the harriers in the Great Park this morning, attended by Sir E. Bowater, Chevalier Marinovich, Major-General Wemyss, and Mr. Anson. The royal party had excellent sport, killing three hares—the last was a splendid run. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Archduke Frederick, afterwards visited the Prize Cattle Show. The Prince and his Imperial Highness arrived from Windsor in a special train, and after remaining about an hour in the exhibition, left town again for Windsor. The unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty leaving the castle. The Queen had a dinner party. Covers were laid for twenty-nine.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Summonses for holding a Privy Council at Windsor Castle to-morrow (Saturday) at two o'clock were forwarded this morning to the Cabinet Ministers and other Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. As we have before stated, the object of this Council is to appoint a day for the legislature to meet for the dispatch of business. Sir Robert Peel left town to-day, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A frightful accident happened on Thursday forenoon to the Aylesbury up-train upon the London and Birmingham railroad, which was attended with very serious consequences. It appears that the train had quitted Aylesbury at eleven o'clock, and consisted of four carriages only, namely, one second-class carriage next the tender, then two first-class carriages, and, lastly, another second-class carriage. As it was proceeding down a slight inclination, near Norland church, a village about a mile on the other side of Berkhampstead, and between the latter place and Tring, some of the passengers became aware that all was not right, by hearing the stoker take out the fire from under the engine. The axle-tree had in fact broken, and the stoker, with great presence of mind, took this precautionary step to prevent the boiler from bursting; the next minute the fore wheel flew off, and the engine and tender were thrown off the line and smashed to pieces. The first carriage was hurled from the road, and rolled down the embankment, and the two first-class carriages forced right athwart the rails. The last carriage received but a comparatively slight shock, the two fore wheels only being thrown off the line, and no person within receiving any injury. One of the Company's overlookers, who had been in the first carriage, was, in its descent, thrown out at the window, and left upon the embankment. The stoker was found to have received a severe concussion of the brain; and an old man and woman were found lying with their bodies literally doubled together inside the ill-fated carriage. They were got out with considerable difficulty, and examined by Mr. Hill, a medical gentleman, who was returning to London from Oxford; the heads of both were covered with blood, and on a closer examination he found that they had both received severe lacerations of the scalp. The old man and woman were immediately removed to Northchurch, and the overlooker and stoker to Berkhampstead. The cause of the accident was unquestionably a defect in the iron of which the axle was made; for, on examination, it was at once manifest that, notwithstanding its appearance of strength, it possessed very little, not more than one-fourth of the apparent substance being real. A large hollow, like an air bubble, appeared to have formed from the centre nearly to the edges of the metal. The train, which should have arrived shortly after one, did not reach town until near four o'clock. Intelligence was this afternoon received at the Euston-station of the railway, that Mrs. Bye, the elderly woman above alluded to, this morning breathed her last. She was between sixty and seventy years of age, and her constitution received a shock which was too much for her advanced period of life, although it had at first been hoped she would recover. The other sufferers are all doing well.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Friday.—(Before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.)—BAKER V. WILKINSON.—LIBEL. This was an action brought by the plaintiff, High Sheriff of Rutlandshire, against one Mr. Maltby, proprietor of the *Leicester Herald*, for an alleged libel published in that journal on the 16th of April last. It appeared that the plaintiff was a member of the Walton Agricultural Society, and some disputes having taken place respecting the age and feeding of a steer which plaintiff had exhibited, he was requested to produce his stock book, which he did, but it only contained a few pages. Some meetings took place on the subject at Stamford and Leicester. On the 16th of April, in a notice to correspondents, appeared the article which formed the ground of the present action; the writer stated that he had been in the employ of Mr. Baker, the plaintiff, for the last six years since; that the stock or herd book of that gentleman consisted not of six or seven pages, but about 300 pages. This was the substance of the paragraph complained of. The Solicitor-General and Mr. M. D. Hill were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Whitehurst appeared for the defendant. Lord Denman summed up. His lordship said he thought, under the circumstances of the case, it was to be regretted that the present action had been brought; but it was for the jury to say whether or not the plaintiff was entitled to damages. The jury then retired, and, after being in consultation for several hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, forty shillings damages.

KENDILLON V. MALTBY, Esq.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who had been a police sergeant against the defendant, the police magistrate of Marlborough street Police-court, for slander. The trial arose out of some proceedings which took place at the police-office concerning a night squabble which occurred on plaintiff's beat. The words made use of by defendant were, "I feel myself bound to say, with reference to this charge, and also to one before me a few days since, from the same spot, that I do not believe Sergeant Kendillon on his oath?"—The Solicitor-General, for the defendant, said that as no evidence had been given of malice on the part of Mr. Maltby, as the observations had been uttered by him on the Bench in the execution of his duty as a magistrate, and as there was no evidence of special damage, for the evidence of Mr. Mayne did not go to that extent, he submitted to the Court that there was no case to go to the jury, for the observations had been made by Mr. Maltby in his judicial capacity in giving judgment in a case before him, and he was entitled to the protection of the Act of Parliament.—Lord Denman said that, in his opinion, no judge was entitled to any protection for uttering slander, and if he uttered it either during a case or beside a case, he must be held responsible; but in this case it appeared to him that Mr. Maltby was acting in some measure both as judge and jury, and in the exercise of his discretion as a magistrate, having to form an opinion of the conduct of the officers under him, it appeared to the Court that Mr. Maltby was bound to state, as his reason for dismissing the case, that he did not believe the officer on his oath if such was really the case, and he was also bound to make that observation in the hearing of the superintendent, in order that information might be conveyed to the Commissioners. Under these circumstances, he thought plaintiff could not maintain his action without having express proof of malice. None such had been given, and therefore there was no case to go to the jury.—Postponed.

FOREIGN.

We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday. They contain very little news. The French government was still without official intelligence from Barcelona, which was accounted for by the previously-assigned reason of defiance for preventing the transmission of despatches by the telegraphs.

The accounts from Barcelona received in Paris on Wednesday are dated the 2d inst. five o'clock P.M. The Regent, who since had his head-quarters at Sarria, had not entered the city, nor had he admitted to an audience any of the deputations sent to him by the revolters. Nothing but an unconditional surrender would satisfy the Regent, who had notified to the inhabitants that, if this injunction was not complied with in the course of that evening, the bombardment would commence on the morning of the 3d.

The vessel the Formidable has been set afloat by the Grenadi and Etna steamers. The Formidable is now in the roads at anchor, in company with the Rodney.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.

To those persons who are aware of the vast improvement which has been made in the breed of live stock during the last half century the importance of an association established on the principle of the Smithfield Club will be self-evident. This society, which now includes within its members the names of all the leading agriculturists in the kingdom, from the peer to the commoner, was originated in the year 1798, by a few noblemen and gentlemen who at that period took a deep interest in the matter. Among the names first enrolled were Francis Duke of Bedford, the late Lord Somerville, the late Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke, of Norfolk), Sir J. Sebright, Thomas Gibbs, Esq., the Duke of Manchester, and Mr. Mellish; the projector being the celebrated Mr. Wilks, well known as a leading agriculturist of that day.

The design of the society was to offer premiums for the best specimens of stock fed in England, with a view to "the supply of the cattle markets of Smithfield and other places with the cheapest and best meat. The exhibitions were originally held twice in each year—in the summer show at the seat of the Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey, and the Christmas exhibition in London. A spring show in connection with the society, but under the especial direction of Lord Somerville, was also held in London at this time.

The club continued to progress satisfactorily for many years; but, through the mismanagement of one of the officials a few years since, its resources were much deteriorated, and the society sustained a severe shock. Through the liberality of the Duke of Richmond and Earl Spencer it was, however, relieved from the embarrassment, and, under improved arrangements, now stands pre-eminent among the agricultural associations in the kingdom, extending its influence through every county in Great Britain.

The removal of the Smithfield Show from the dirty yard in Goswell-street—in which for so many years it was a nuisance—to the space beneath the Baker-street Bazaar, where there is ample accommodation and every facility for the numerous classes of oxen, sheep, and pigs, has been a great step towards an improvement in the public knowledge of all that relates to the breeding and fattening of the animals on which the public subsist. There is now a better understanding on these subjects than there was a few years ago, and people do not go so much to stare at a fat bullock or a pathetic pig as a wonder, as to form a correct notion of the value of the system by which oxen, pigs, and sheep are brought to the state of perfection—to use the term by courtesy—which they exhibit. There is every facility afforded at the Baker-street Bazaar for the public to see and judge for themselves, and as everything is conducted in the best manner at this exhibition, and the place is as clean and convenient as the most fastidious can desire (as may be seen by reference to the above sketch), it is almost a duty for all to go and see the result of the industry of British farmers, breeders, and agriculturists, now that so much has been said about tariffs, corn-laws, and so forth.

The Cattle Show this year exceeded in the appearance of the specimens, both of oxen and sheep, the show of last year. There are this year finer (that is to say, larger and fatter) oxen than any which were then exhibited. We believe last year there was a sort of murrain amongst the kine, from which this year they have been exempt. The sheep also are finer than last year; some of the short-wools, bred by the Dukes of Bedford, Richmond, and Norfolk, are particularly good: all that is desirable in breeding sheep has been obtained—viz., fine wool, little bone, and plenty of flesh. The pigs shown are, as usual, of the fattest description, and, to those who delight in the development of hog's lard, perfect pictures of swinish obesity. There are no specimens of foreign oxen or sheep in this show, which is not, perhaps, to be wondered at. Foreign importers of cattle do not, as yet, understand the taste of the animal amateurs of this country, and consequently have not yet made preparations to compete with the native breeders. The short-horned oxen, taken generally, show that great pains have been taken by the breeders to improve the stock, and bring into the market a class of beasts which shall at the same time unite such symmetry of form as is compatible with their nature, with such flesh upon their bones as shall make it worth the while of the farmer, the butcher, and the consumer to breed, buy, and sell them. The animals this year, though perhaps exceeding in weight those which have been shown at many previous "shows" do not appear so overladen with fat—it is now of the sheep and oxen that we speak—as those which have heretofore been exhibited. There is more proportion of flesh or meat, and consequently there is less waste both to the agriculturist and the consumer.

And the mode in which the judges are appointed precludes the possibility of unfair dealing or favouritism. The stewards of the club (six in number) meet on the morning of the day previous to the exhibition, and from among the members of the society present one judge is selected by each, and their duties immediately commence. The class and character of each animal is read over to the judges by the secretary, but the owners' names are carefully concealed until after the award is made

GOLD MEDAL.—FIRST PRIZE.

The reverse of the medal contains the name of the gainer of the prize, and the words "Smithfield Club."

At an early hour on Tuesday, the stewards selected the following gentlemen as the judges —

For Cattle and Long-woolled Sheep—Mr. Hewit, Dodford, near Weedon, Northamptonshire; Mr. Druce, Ensham, Oxfordshire; Mr. Buckley, Normanton Hill, Loughborough.

For Short-woolled Sheep and Pigs—Mr. W. Arckoll, of Langley, near Eastbourne; Mr. R. Emery, of Hurston-place, Brighton; Mr. John King, of Devonshire-place, Brighton.

The several awards having been made and entered on the books by the honorable secretary Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, were read over and confirmed at a meeting of the members held in the Bazaar on Wednesday morning, after which the exhibition opened to the public.

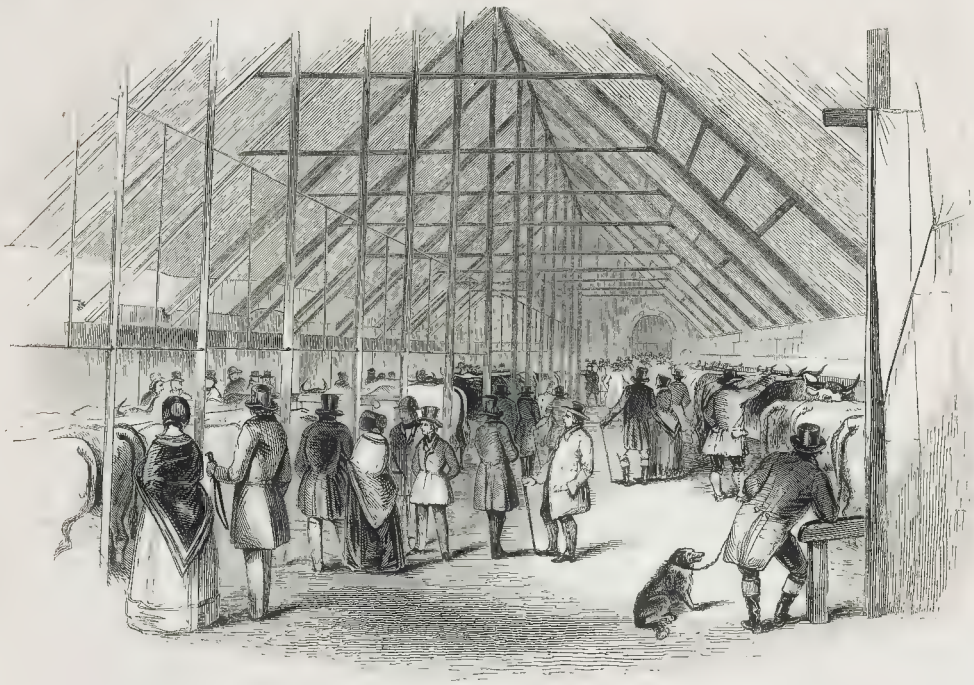
By the kind permission of the stewards we are enabled to present our readers with accurate delineations of the animals which obtained the highest notice of the society.

The first in importance, as having gained the gold medal awarded to the best beast in all the classes in addition to a prize of £20 and a silver medal to the breeder, is a remarkably fine cow, bred by Sir Charles Tempest, Bart., of Broughton-hall, Yorkshire. She was purchased of that gentleman with three others, in 1836, by Mr. William Maxwell of Everingham Park, near Pocklington, in the same county, and, after supplying milk to his dairy for many months, was stalled for feeding in February last. She obtained the first prize at the York meeting in August last, and is admitted on all hands to be one of the finest short-horns in the kingdom. Her sister beast was recently sold to Sir Anthony Bailer for 150 guineas. She is 6 years and 8 months old, and was fed on grass, hay, barley meal, cake, Swedes, and mangold wurtzel. It is not a little remarkable that the district of the county of York in which this animal was bred is one of the most barren in the kingdom. The animal travelled 240 miles to the show, chiefly by the railway.

The next subject is an ox of the Hereford breed, aged only 3 years and 11 months. This animal was bred by Mr. Thomas Meire, of Count Arbour, near Shrewsbury, and fed by that gentleman on grass, hay, turnips, carrots, grains, barley meal, and oil-cake. The sire of this beast, which was also bred by Mr. Meire, is an extraordinary animal, and at the Shrewsbury cattle show in October last no less than five prizes were carried off by his progeny. Another ox in the present exhibition by the same sire (No. 61), belonging to Mr. Bouverie, of Delapre Abbey, near Northampton, also secures a prize of £10 and a silver medal.

Our third engraving represents Lord Spencer's short-horned ox. Although no prize was awarded by the judges to this animal, it being only commended, we give a sketch of it, as well out of respect to the noble breeder as from the great size and fine appearance it presents. It, however, does not possess, in an eminent degree, those fine points of breeding which alone entitled the cattle exhibited to the premiums awarded by the Society.

The varieties of sheep were more than usually numerous, and the chief prizes were obtained by Mr. Grantham, of Stonebam, near Lewes. A prize of £20 with a silver medal was awarded to one pen of South Down wethers, 20 months old, bred by this gentleman, and the gold medal for the best pen of short-woolled sheep was also gained by him. The sheep fed by the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, were greatly admired, and it was the



THE CATTLE SHOW OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.—WEDNESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1842.

opinion of several graziers that none in the yard surpassed them. Mr. Wm. Sandy, of Holme, Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, obtained the gold medal and a prize of £20 for the best pen of long wooled sheep.

A list of the more important prizes is annexed:—

OXEN.

CLASS I.—Oxen or steers, of any breed, under five years of age, without restriction as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be certified.

No. 1—The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Althorp Park, near Northampton, a 4 years and 9 months old short-horned ox, bred by his lordship, and fed on oil-cake, turnips, mangold-wurtzel, hay, and bean-meal. Travelled to the show 10 miles by van, and 60 miles by railway.—*Commended.*

No. 11—Mr. William Woodward, of Breedon Norton, near Tewkesbury, a 4 years and 6 months old improved short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on hay, cabbage, Swedish turnips, barley-meal, pea-meal, grass, green clover, and linseed-cake. Travelled to the show by van 5 miles, and by railway 143 miles. Third prize, £10.

No. 18—Mr. R. W. Baker, of Cottesmore, near Stamford, a 3 years and 9 months old short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, bean-flour, oat-meal, and vegetables. Travelled to the show by van 30 miles, and by railway 105 miles. The second prize of £15.

MR. T. L. MEIRE'S 3 YEARS AND 11½ MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.

No. 20—Mr. Thomas L. Meire, of Count Arbor, near Shrewsbury, a 3 years and 11½ months old Hereford ox, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, carrots, grains, barley, and pea-meal, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show on foot three miles, by cart seven miles, by boat 50 miles, and by railway 100 miles. The first prize of £30, and silver medal, as the breeder.

CLASS II.—Oxen or steers, of any breed, under 6 years of age, weight 90 stone and upwards, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1842.

No. 32—Mr. Samuel Bennett, of Bickerings-park, near Woburn, a 4 years and 9 months old improved short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on 16 bushels of bean-meal, 650 lbs. of cake, turnips, carrots, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show on foot 1 mile, and by waggon and railway 45 miles. The second prize of £20.

No. 35—Sir William Wake, Bart., of Courteen-hall, near Northampton, a 4 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Perry, of Monkland, near Leominster, and fed on 1200 lbs. of cake, 2 bushels of bean-meal, grass, hay, turnips, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show by railway 60 miles. The first prize of £30, and silver medal to the breeder.

No. 41—Mr. John Shugsby, of Morton-hall, near Manchester, a 4 years and 9 months old cross Ayrshire ox, bred by Mr. Stirling, of Keir, near Dunblane, and fed on 441 lbs. of cake, 253 lbs. of corn, and grass. Travelled to the show on foot 3½ miles, and by railway 210 miles. The third prize of £10.

CLASS III.—Oxen or steers, of any breed, under 5 years of age, under 100 stone and above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1842.

No. 47—Mr. Chamberlain, of Desford, near Leicester, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by himself, and fed on 600 lbs. of cake, 330 lbs. of pea-meal, grass, hay, and green vegetables. Travelled to the show on foot 10 miles, and by railway 102 miles. The second prize of £10.

No. 50—Mr. John Manning, of Harpole, near Northampton, a 4 years and 6 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Josiah Dean, of Abbey Dare, Herefordshire, and fed on 800 lbs. of cake, 4 bushels of bean-meal, grass, hay, and turnips; travelled to the show on foot 7 miles, and by railway 70 miles. The first prize of £15.

CLASS IV.—Oxen or steers, of any breed, not exceeding 4 years of age, under 85 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1842.

MR. THOMAS UMBLE'S TWENTY

ONE MONTHS OLD LONG WOOLLED WETHERS.

NEWSPAPER

No. 56—Mr. George Payne, of Milton Keynes, near Newport Pagnell, a 3 years and 6 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Downes, of Medley-park, near Ludlow, Shropshire, and fed on 250 lbs. of cake, hay, and Swedes. Travelled to the show on foot six miles, and by railway 48 miles. The second prize of £5.

No 61—Mr. E. Bouverie, of Delapre Abbey, near Northampton, a 3 years and 7 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. John Meare, of Uchington, and fed on 712 lbs. of cake, 2 bushels of oats in meal, grass, hay, mangold wurtzel, and Swedes. Travelled to the show by van 4 miles, and by railway 60 miles. The first prize of £10.

CLASS V. Oxen or steers any of horned, under 4½ years of age, under 80 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be specified.

No. 67 Mr. Thomas Bridge, of Battsbury, near Ingatestone, a 3 years and 7 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Hall, and fed on grass, lucerne, Swedes, oil cake, and a little bean and barley meal. Travelled to the show by van 26 miles.

CLASS VI.—Oxen or steers of the Scotch or Welsh breed, of any age, above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake,

EARL SPENCER'S 4 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS OLD SHORT HORNED OX.

corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1842.

No. 71—Mr. John Manning, of Harpole, near Northampton, an upwards of 3 years old Scotch ox, fed on grass, turnips, 800 lbs. of cake, and 3 bushels of bean-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 7 miles, and by railway 70 miles. The first prize of £10.

CLASS VII.—Oxen or steers of the Scotch or Welsh breed, of any age, under 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1842.

Withheld for want of merit.

COWS.

CLASS VIII.—Fattened cows or heifers, under 5 years of age. Freemartins and spayed heifers are not qualified.

No. 74—Mr. George Ellis, of Hatfield Peverell, near Witham, a 3 year and 6 months old Hereford heifer, bred by himself, and fed on mangold wurtzel, Swedes, tare-meal, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 40 miles. The second prize of £10.

No. 76—Mr. Robert Burgess, of Cotgrove-place, near Nottingham, a 4 years and 3 months old Durham heifer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, oil-cake, tur-

nips, cabbages, and bean-flour. Travelled to the show 6 miles, and by railway 126 miles. The third prize of £5.

No. 77—Sir George Phillips, Bart., of Weston-house, Chipping-Norton, a 4 years and 2 months old cross-bred heifer (Scotch and Durham), bred by himself, and fed on Swedes, common turnips, cake, linseed, bean and barley flour. Travelled to the show by van 40 miles, and by railway 56 miles. The first prize of £20.

CLASS IX.—Fattened cows, of 5 years old and upwards. Freemartins and spayed heifers are not qualified.

No. 79—The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Wiseton, near Bawtry, a 7 years and 7 months old Durham cow, bred by his lordship, and fed on hay, Swedes, barley and bean meal, and oil cake. Travelled to the show by van 22 miles, and by railway 180 miles. The second prize of £5.

No. 82—Mr. William C. Maxwell, of Everingham-park, near Pocklington, a 6 years and 8 months old short-horned cow, bred by Sir Charles R. Tempest, Bart., of Broughton-hall, Skipton, and fed on grass, hay, bean and barley meal, cake, Swedes, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show by van 16 miles, and by railway 219 miles. The first prize of £20, and silver medal as the breeder; and gold medal, as the best beast in any of the classes.

CLASS X.—Fattened cows, of 5 years old and upwards, that shall have had at least two live calves at separate births.

No. 86—Mr. W. Harbridge, of Brookend-house, near Morton in Marsh, a 12 years and 8 months old long-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on hay, barley and bean meal, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show by van 35 miles, and by railway 50 miles. The second prize of £5.

No. 88—The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwick, of Wimpole, a 10 years and 11 months old Durham cow, bred by his lordship, and fed on oil-cake, bean-meal, mangold wurtzel, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 46 miles. The first prize of £15.

EXTRA STOCK.—CATTLE.

No. 97—Mr. James Watson, of Waldby, near South Cave, a 3 years and 9 months old short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on linseed-cake and bean-meal. Travelled to the show by railway 241 miles. Silver medal.

SHEEP.

CLASS XI.—Long-woolled fat wether sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

No. 101 Mr. T. Twitchell, of Willington, near Bedford, a pen of Leicester wethers, 20 months old, bred by himself. Second prize of £5.

No. 107—Mr. Thomas Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Leamington, a pen of long-woolled wethers, 21 months old, bred by himself. The first prize of £20, and silver medal as the breeder.

EARL RADNOR'S, 34 WEEKS OLD COLESHILL PIG

CLASS XII.—Long-woolled fat wether sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

No. 114—Mr. Thomas Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Leamington Spa, a pen of long-woolled wethers, 21 months old, bred by himself. The prize of £10, and silver medal as the breeder.

CLASS XIII.—Long-woolled fat wether sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

No. 115—Mr. William Sandy, of Holme Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, a pen of Leicester wethers, 21 months old, bred by himself. The first prize of £20, and the gold medal.

No. 126—His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Woburn Abbey, a pen of Leicester wethers, 20 months old, bred by his grace. The second prize of £5.

EXTRA STOCK.—LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

No. 134—Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepoint, a long-woolled wether, about 32 months old, bred by himself. The silver medal.

CLASS XIV.—Short-woolled fat wether sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

No. 146 Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, a pen of South-down wethers, 20 months old, bred by himself. The first prize of £20.

No. 147—Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of South-down wethers, 20 months old, bred by himself. The second prize of £5.

CLASS XV.—Short-woolled fat wether sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding.

No. 152—Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of South-down wethers, 20 months old, bred by himself. The prize of £10.

CLASS XVI.—Short-woolled fat wether sheep, 2 years old, without restrictions as to feeding.

No. 157—His Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood-park, a pen of South-Down wethers, 32 months old, bred by his Grace — *Highly Commended.*

No. 159—Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, a pen of South-down Wethers, 32 months old, bred by himself. The first prize of £20.

No. 160—Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of South down wethers, 32 months old, bred by himself. The second prize of £5.

EXTRA STOCK.—SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

No. 171—Mr. E. G. Barnard, M.P., of Gosfield-hall, near Halstead, a South-down wether, 32 months old, bred by himself. The silver medal.

DUKE OF RICHMOND'S 32 MONTHS OLD SOUTHDOWN WETHER.

PIGS.

CLASS XVII.—Pigs of any breed.

No. 173—Mr. W. Hobman, of Ewell, near Epsom, a pen of Neapolitan pigs, 26 weeks old, bred by himself, and fed on peas and fine middlings (no milk). The second prize of £5.

No. 179—Mr. John Buckley, of Normanton-hill, a pen of cross Warwickshire and Neapolitan pigs, 31 weeks and 3 days old, bred by himself, and fed on barley-meal and a little bean-meal. The first prize of £10.

EXTRA STOCK.—PIGS.

No. 183—Mr. William Jarrett, of 77, Ratcliffe-highway, an Essex pig, 33 weeks old, bred by himself, and fed on fine middlings, barley-meal and peas—brought up by hand. The silver medal.

No. 188—The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshil, near Farringdon, a Coleshill pig, 34 weeks old, bred by his lordship, and fed on meal and whey.—*Highly Commended.*

The total amount of money expended in prizes exceeds 400 guineas.

The show is considered to be the best since 1839, in which year some very remarkable animals were exhibited. In the two classes which include Scotch and Irish oxen there appears to have been less competition than usual, and in one of them both prizes are withheld through want of merit.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, a silver medal will be awarded to the butcher who expends the largest sum of money in the purchase of stock exhibited.

The agricultural implements included many new inventions for the improvement of land, and some extraordinary vegetable productions are exhibited by Messrs. Gibbs and Co., of Half-moon-street.

The arrangements of the exhibition have been made under the superintendence of Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, the honorary secretary to the club, and reflect much credit on that gentleman's attention and assiduity.

The members of the club dined together on Friday at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street; Earl Spencer in the chair. A very large assemblage of agriculturists were present, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

MR. W. C. MAXWELL'S 6 YEARS AND 8 MONTHS OLD SHORT-HORNED COW.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BERKSHIRE.—A fire, no doubt the work of an incendiary, broke out at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the 1st instant, on the premises of the Rev. A. B. Townsend, rector of Easthampstead. It was happily extinguished, without doing much injury, by the exertions of the farm labourers and the neighbours, who rendered the most prompt assistance. One man is taken up on strong suspicion —he is a parishioner of Easthampstead, and seventy-six years of age.

BIRMINGHAM.—We understand that a grand dress ball on a magnificent scale is about to be given in the Town Hall at Birmingham, in celebration of the glorious triumphs of British valour in the east; the proceeds to be devoted towards the support of that excellent charity the Queen's Hospital in that town.

CHEPSTOW.—DREADFUL MURDER.—On Saturday the 3d inst., a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of an unmarried female, aged 36, named Moxley, who resided with her father at a farm called Pondesham, about a mile from the village of St. Owen's, Monmouthshire, and two miles from this town. The villain entered the house while the woman was engaged in her domestic duties, and struck her with the hedge-stake on the back of the head. The blow having failed to stun the deceased, she appears to have struggled with the murderer, as it is evident that she had moved about the room previously to the villain accomplishing his purpose in her final destruction. The murderer, who was arrested the next day, had been married the preceding Sunday

DOVER.—A correspondent writes that the great iron steam chimney or breakwater has been towed to its destination. It is secured by four of the most Brobdignag anchors ever beheld. Two steamers conveyed the apparatus to the appointed spot some time before daylight on Tuesday, but it was not until four o'clock in the afternoon that the gun fired to announce that the ceremony of dropping the last anchor had taken place. About fifty men were on board the punt that conveyed the anchors. So constantly were the services of the steam-tugs demanded, that the appearance from the shore was as if the two packets were dancing a *pas de deux*. The sea was very calm and greatly in favour of the operations throughout the day.

LEWES.—LEWES FAT STOCK SHOW. This annual exhibition took place on Tuesday at Lewes, but the attendance of company and the supply of stock was much more limited than usual, which may be attributed to the fact of several of the Sussex breeders having sent their stock to Smithfield. Above forty gentlemen, farmers, &c., dined together at the Star Inn. W. Thomson, Esq., presided, and was supported by George Darby, Esq., M.P., J. V. Shelley, Esq., H. Blackman, Esq., J. Ellman, Esq., &c.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Intelligence has reached town of two dreadful incendiary fires having taken place on the property of the Duke of Bedford in the fens of Lincolnshire. The particulars of the outrages are not mentioned, but it is said that rickyards to a large amount have been destroyed.

LIVERPOOL.—MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Considerable sensation was created at Liverpool in the early part of the week by the circulation of a report that Philip Keel, a man of colour, and the cook on board the barque Clydesdale, of Greenock, William Renfrew master, had been strangled to death by the chief mate and five others of the crew of that vessel, which arrived in that port from Bombay on Friday night week. It appeared that the deceased, who was a native of Jamaica, had been indisposed and confined to his bed in the forecastle since Sunday week, and that on the morning of Wednesday, when the vessel was about twenty miles on this side of Tuskar, the chief mate proceeded down below, ordered the unfortunate man to get breakfast ready, and charged him with skulking from his duty. The deceased remonstrated as well as his illness would permit him, and protested that he was not a skulker, whereupon the mate said that if he did not get on deck directly such tricks would be put down the hatchway and he would be "housed" out (an expression in general use among mariners to signify that compulsion would be used). One of the hands said that if a rope's end were put round the neck of the deceased he would hoist the fellow out, and accordingly a two-inch rope was delivered into the forecastle, which another of the hands adjusted round the man's neck, and the party or parties on deck having applied their strength to the end of the rope, the deceased was, in this barbarous manner, hoisted out of his hammock in his shirt and trousers, and dragged a distance of about four feet by the neck. Here he lay for a moment extended upon a chest, when the carpenter, who had been roused from his sleep by the noise, rushed from his hammock and called out to the parties on deck to desist, as they were choking the man. This order not being complied with, the carpenter slipped it off the neck and on to the body of the deceased, and in this manner the latter was hoisted upon deck, where he was placed and kept in a recumbent posture for about two hours; but, as he never spoke, and as his mouth became fixed and his eyes distended and his eyes closed, there is every reason to believe that he was strangled to death in the manner stated, immediately before or after he had been hoisted through the hatchway. At all events, he was dead when removed back to the forecastle; and, from the testimony of the medical gentleman who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, little doubt would seem to exist that death had been caused by suffocation. These are the short facts of the case. The particulars were fully and minutely detailed at the police-office before Mr. Rushton, the stipendiary magistrate, and a densely-crowded court. The names of the prisoners are—John Bowman Randles, David Barnes, James M'Donald, George Dean, George Saul, and John Roberts, all of whom are white men, and we regret, for the sake of our country and of humanity, to be given to understand, natives of England. They were severally defended by Mr. Wardle, a solicitor. At the close of the inquiry Mr. Rushton ordered the prisoner Roberts to be discharged, as there was no evidence affecting him in the case. Mr. Rushton then directed the five prisoners (who had neither witnesses to call, nor remarks to offer in their defence) to be committed to prison for the present, and sent for trial on the capital charge at the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court.

THE COLLISION IN THE RIVER MERSEY.—A coroner's inquest was held upon John Brown, the seaman who was killed by the collision in the Mersey. Several witnesses having been examined, the coroner adjourned the inquest until Monday, the 12th inst., in order that he might communicate with Sir J. Graham in the interim, and thus ascertain whether the Mersey was to be considered as within the borough of Liverpool, and whether his jurisdiction extended to that part of the river where the cause of death occurred. He said that, since the late decision of Lord Denman on this subject, it became the more necessary to have the question of jurisdiction clearly set at rest.

NEWCASTLE.—THE BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Miss Robinson has fully identified one of the parties, of whose apprehension we have already given an account. She knows him by his eyes, mouth, and whiskers, which were not, it seems, so much blackened as the rest of his face. It is quite clear that the parties were prepared to commit murder in order to secure their object, and that Miss Robinson's life was saved entirely through the fortunate circumstance of the servant girl having been aroused.

SALISBURY.—The following melancholy accident took place in this neighbourhood last week. On Thursday morning the Rev. Mr. Montgomery left Wilton House with Earl Bruce, for the purpose of looking over a new church at Bishopstone. During the preceding week the eastern portion had been covered in with a stone vault, and the construction had been carefully examined by the architect, and by persons connected with the works, and they unanimously considered it to be perfectly secure. At half-past one o'clock, Mr. Montgomery accompanied by Earl Bruce, the Rev. Mr. Ward, his nephew, Mr. Gabriel, Mr. Ferry, the architect, the clerk of the works, and the contractor, entered to inspect the new church, from which the centres of the arches had been removed the same morning. They had not advanced many paces, when a crack was heard, and the arch fell in to the extent of about eight feet of the whole width of the nave. The Rev. Mr. Ward escaped by springing into one of the side aisles, and Mr. Gabriel secured himself in the other; but Mr. Montgomery unhappily moved towards the centre, and was completely covered by the falling mass, and life was immediately extinct. Independently of fractures of the skull, both in the forehead and at the base, there was a compound fracture of the left thigh, and the right arm was broken close to the elbow. The estimated weight of the stone which fell is three tons. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

STOCKPORT.—It is said that parties are in treaty for the Mersey Mills, Heaton-lane, and the Higher Hillgate Mills (both of which are filled with machinery), with a view of commencing work. Both these establishments have been closed many months, the former having been last worked by Mr. Carr, and the latter by Messrs. Lanes, and they jointly employed nearly 2000 hands. We hope that the expectations of parties may be realised, as the re-opening of these mills would find employment for so many destitute operatives of this long-distressed borough. We believe that arrangements are also in progress for the re-opening of the extensive cotton manufactory at Gorton in this neighbourhood.

SUSSEX.—We are sorry to observe that incendiary fires still prevail in many parts of the country. A circular has been sent, at the instigation of the insurance offices, to the proprietors of journals, requesting that they will not give prominent publicity to these calamitous events, as being calculated, they think, to suggest incendiarism as a means of revenge, where otherwise it would not be resorted to.

IRELAND.

Mrs. Dickenson, the amiable widow of the late Bishop of Meath, lies dangerously ill of fever, at her house in Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.

The Earl of Lucan has left Castlebar for London, and the Countess and family follow immediately, thus quitting a neighbourhood where his lordship has been so scurvily used.—*Limerick Chronicle.* [This paragraph refers to the extraordinary row in the court-house of Castlebar, between Lord Lucan and Mr. St. Clair O'Malley; but certainly the *Limerick Chronicle* is not at all warranted in asserting that his lordship had been "scurvily used" in the neighbourhood. The quarrel was entirely confined to himself and Mr. O'Malley, and they used very hard names towards each other. It is decided that the Government is making any official inquiry on the subject.]

The Rev. Theobald Mathew is to visit Jersey and Guernsey, by invitation, immediately after Easter.

The Irish Stamp-office received on Thursday £740 probate-duty, on the will of the late Bishop of Cashel.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF HOWTH.—The Countess of Howth died on Monday last at half past two o'clock, after an illness of but three days, leaving her husband, the Earl of Howth, and four children, to deplore her loss. Her ladyship was daughter of the late Earl, and sister of the present Marquis of Clanricarde. She was married to Lord Howth in January, 1826. One of her younger children was attacked with measles a few days ago, and while attending upon it with a fond mother's care she caught the disease of which she died so suddenly.

We regret to announce the perpetration of another appalling murder in the county of Tipperary, which took place last week, when a man named Michael Hanly was barbarously and inhumanly butchered at his own fireside in the presence of his wife, by a miscreant who obtained an entrance on the pretence of inquiring his way to a neighbouring village. It is said that Hanly met his dreadful fate on account of land which he took from Mr. White, of Green Hall, and from which some refractory tenants had been ejected. A reward of £100 has been offered by Government for the apprehension of the murderer.

DEANERY OF DROMORE.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to confer the deanery of Dromore, vacant since the death of the very Rev. James Mahon, upon the Rev. Holt Waring, at the urgent request of the chapter and clergy of the diocese.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—Another accident, which was nigh being attended with disastrous consequences, took place at the Dublin bar late on Friday night or early on Saturday morning. It appeared that the Devonshire steamer met the Eclipse steam-boat, from Strangford to Wexford, and a fearful collision took place between them. The passengers fortunately escaped without any accident occurring to them. It is not known what injury may have been done to the Devonshire, but it is supposed to be trifling, as she was not retarded on her voyage. Both vessels had lights up when the accident occurred.

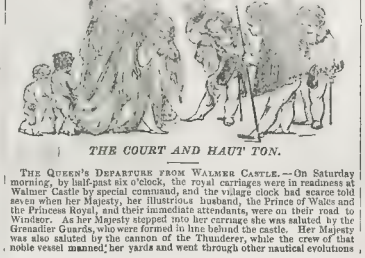
OH 'TIS LOVE.—The love affair that has appeared this week in the papers will afford something to do for the bar. The gallant Capt. G—— came over from Chatham, at the desire of Miss H——, to be married. The dresses were made up, and the hour fixed, when the fair one gave the captain the slip, and went off with an old flame, a Mr. F——, whom her friends had discarded. It appears that her father left her £50,000 fortune. It is said that Captain G—— is about to institute a suit for breach of promise against Miss H——. There is a report in Dublin that Miss H—— is still an unmarried lady, which some believe to have been originated for the purpose of disarming Captain G——'s law proceedings of some of their terrors. Where she was married—if married at all—cannot be ascertained by the most inquisitive *quidnunc*, while Mr. F—— thanks his friends for wishing him joy and happiness with his bride. The distressingly mysterious and very unpleasant not to be able to satisfy the public curiosity on this interesting little romance in real life. The *Globe* says that the only captain quartered at Chatham whose name begins with a "G," is Captain *Gosling*, but we think there must be some mistake here.

SCOTLAND.

THE CHINA TRADE.—As one of many instances of the improvement of business in Glasgow, a gentleman informs us that he saw one house where little business had been done for months close a single transaction of £10,000 in power-loom goods for the China market; and these having still to go through the printing process at home will yet afford some work to Glasgow hands.

INCOME-TAX.—A special meeting of the Merchant Company took place at Edinburgh last week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to abolish the Income-tax on the 5th of April next, in respect of the advantages arising from our recent successes in India and China. Mr. Cadell moved a resolution, "that petitions be presented to Parliament to abolish the tax on the 5th of April next." It was also proposed, "that the Treasury should be memorialised as well as the Parliament petitioned." On a division, the resolutions of Mr. Cadell were carried by an overwhelming majority, only four having voted for the amendment.

ELECTION OF MEMBER FOR BUTESHIRE.—The Hon. James Stuart Wortley was elected M.P. for Buteshire, on Thursday last, without opposition, in the room of Sir Wm. Rae, late Lord Advocate for Scotland.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FROM WALMER CASTLE.—On Saturday morning, by half-past six o'clock, the royal carriages were in readiness at Walmer Castle by special command, and the village clock had scarce told seven when her Majesty, her illustrious husband, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and their immediate attendants, were on their road to Windsor. As her Majesty stepped into her carriage she was saluted by the Grenadier Guards, who were formed in line behind the castle. Her Majesty was also saluted by the cannon of the Thunderer, while the crew of that noble vessel manned her yards and went through other nautical evolutions complimentary to the Sovereign. Two outriders in scarlet liveries preceded the royal carriages, and a detachment of the 7th Hussars formed the escort. The morning was delightfully fine, and the Queen and Prince Albert seemed highly to enjoy the scene. They were observed to look back repeatedly with apparent delight on the Downs as they passed on. The royal *cortège* reached Canterbury at [illegible] where [illegible] Majesty partook of refreshments. At Ashford [illegible] horses, being also in readiness, were attached to the royal carriages, and the journey was continued by the Great Western Railway as far as Reading, where the royal party arrived at twenty minutes before one o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the [illegible] and the local authorities, and the royal party were conducted to the [illegible], where the regal repast was partaken of. The royal carriages attached to the [illegible] horses were in readiness, and the journey was continued to Windsor Castle, which was reached by the [illegible] at twenty minutes past four. At Windsor her Majesty was received with a hearty welcome home from the loyal inhabitants of that place. With the exception of her Majesty's immediate suite, the royal establishment proceeded to Windsor *via* Dover, Folkestone, Sandgate, Hythe, &c., to Ashford, where they took the South-Eastern Railway to New Cross, thence to the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, by which they proceeded to Windsor

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Rev. W. Canning officiated this morning in performing divine service in the private chapel of the castle. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the royal suite attended. Her Majesty, who, we are happy to state, arrived quite well, walked for some time with Prince Albert in the private grounds of the Home Park in the afternoon.

MONDAY.—This morning Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Home Park and the Slopes for some time.—The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken airings, accompanied by Lady Lyttelton. Sir H. Wheatley arrived at the castle.—The royal circle at the castle this evening included the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and the Rev. Wm. Canning.

TUESDAY.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty, attended by his suite. Earl Delawarr, Viscount Sydney, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived at the Castle in the course of the day on a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual morning walk; and in the afternoon the Prince rode out on horseback into the Great Park, attended by the Hon. C. A. Murray and Sir Edward Bowater. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this morning at the Castle. Her Majesty had a dinner party at Windsor Castle, as were laid for twenty-seven.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out as soon as the [illegible] grounds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves in the Great Park. His Royal Highness the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, Sir J. Bowater, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. Baron Lehzeltern was also of the party. The Marquis of Exeter arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The royal dinner party included the following personages: Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, Viscountess Canning, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Hon. Misses Murray, Lady C. Dundas, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Aberdeen, Baron Lehzeltern, Le Chevalier Marmovich, Le Chevalier Kodell, Le Capitaine Doumont, Sir Edward Bowater, Captain Duncombe, Colonel Grey, Sir George and Lady Couper, Colonel Ellison, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Praetorius. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—*On dit* in quarters whose information may be relied on, that the most interesting event to her Majesty's liege subjects will take place early in March next. This will consequently make the London season short and late, as the levees and drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace will not be held till after the accouchement of the Queen.

Mr. G. S. Duncombe, M.P., left London on Monday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at Badminton.

A meeting of the Cabinet Ministers was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the official residence of Sir Robert Peel in Downing-street. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Sir James Graham, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer attended.

Lord Brougham, it is stated, intends to pass the winter at his seat, near Cannes.

A meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commission was held on Tuesday afternoon at the office in Whitehall-place. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, and other commissioners were present.

Sir George Cockburn had an interview with Sir Robert Peel in Downing-street on Tuesday.

The Earl of Haddington has left town on a visit to Lord Wharncliffe at Wortley Hall, Yorkshire

Despatches were received on Tuesday from Sir Hugh Gough for Lord Stanley, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. Despatches from Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, Ceylon, St. Helena, and British Guiana were also received at the Colonial office.

The Dowager Lady Holland has been suffering from indisposition, arising from a severe cold; but on Tuesday her ladyship was considered better by her medical attendants, Sir Stephen Hammick and Dr. Holland.

Lady Peel, widow of the Rev. Sir Robert Peel, chaplain to King George IV., died at Bishopswearmouth, Durham, in her 90th year.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester left town on Tuesday afternoon, to honour the Duke of Wellington with a visit at his seat, Strathfieldsaye, Hants.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, have arrived at Stratfieldsaye, Hants, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington, from the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, Badminton, Gloucestershire.

Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, transacted business on Tuesday at the Foreign-office

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Windsor (to-day (Saturday)), when a proclamation will be agreed upon for proroguing Parliament from Tuesday next to some future day, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

CLIFFORD-STREET-HOUSE.—Among the visitors to Miss Burdett Coutts in the last week were the Earl of Wiltshire, Lord Sudley, Sir Edmond, Lady, and Misses Antrobus; Sir Gore, Lady, and Miss Ouseley; Hon. Miss Vernon, Mr. Mercer, Mr. and Miss Majoribanks, Mr. Clarence Bradley, Miss Langham, Captain Otway, Sir Francis and Miss Burdett, Rev. Edward Neale, Rev. Joseph Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Pullen, Mr. Edward Majoribanks, Mr. Coltharst, Rev. Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Young. The party broke up on Tuesday, when Miss Burdett Coutts returned to town.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Madame Celeste, on her re-appearance since her return from America, was received on Wednesday night by a house crowded in every part with enthusiastic applause.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF MUNSTER.—This lamented lady has not long survived her ill-fated husband, having died at her house in Portland-

The present charter of the Bank of England dates from the 1st of August, 1834, and is for 21 years, but gives, by the fifth clause, an option to the Government of putting an end to the charter upon giving one year's notice within six months after the expiration of ten years from the charter date; and charter might, consequently, be reclaimed early in the year 1846. If that period is passed over, the charter will go on to the full term, expiring in 1855; after which, if no new charter is entered into, the exclusive privileges may be terminated at any time by giving a year's notice.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—It will be recollected that in the course of the last few months, and during the mayoralty of Sir J. Pirie, circumstances transpired on different occasions in the police court in which that worthy baronet presided, which called the attention of the public to some of the results of the operations of the above society, placing it in a very unfavourable light before the country, and rendering an explanation on the part of the association imperatively necessary. It appears that the consulting council, as it is termed, held a meeting on Wednesday, at the office of the society in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for the purpose of forming a committee of inquiry into the charges made against it, and of endeavouring to reinstate itself in the favourable opinion of those parties to whom it looked for support, as well as of those for whose benefit it was professedly principally established.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Nathan, the Jew, residing in St. George's-circus, Southwark, expired from the injuries he received on the afternoon of Friday last at the auction-rooms in Great Marlborough-street. Three persons are in custody to await the result of a coroner's inquest, before Mr. Payne, the city coroner.

PRIZE FIGHT.—Another of these exhibitions took place on Tuesday last. The combatants were Freeman, the American giant, whose name has been several times before the public of late, and a man named Perry, known as the "Slasher" among the fraternity of the ring. The battle was to have come off near Sawbridgeworth, in Suffolk, but the local magistrates having got scent of the affair, the parties concerned, as well as several hundred spectators, were compelled to shift their quarters. The Eastern Counties Railway afforded an easy means of transit into an adjoining county, a few miles distant, and the ring was again pitched before four o'clock. The fight now commenced in earnest, and after belabouring each other for one hour and twenty minutes, the seconds declared it a drawn battle, as night had set in, and neither of the men could see each other distinctly. It was generally believed that the transatlantic champion had the best of it.

place on Saturday last. Her ladyship, Mary Wyndham, was daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, and married Mr. Wyndham's husband in October, 1810, whom she survived not quite nine months. Several children, including the Earl of Munster, who is in his 79th year, survive their parents.

STRATHFIELDSAYE.—The Duke of Wellington is enjoying the society of a few select friends, among whom are Lord and Lady Malmesbury, who have arrived from Walmer, where they had been staying since they left Walmer Castle. The duke is in excellent health, and rides thirty miles occasionally to meet the Vine hounds, with which pack he has since regularly hunts.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—A convocation was holden on Thursday, when it was agreed, not unanimously (there being one dissentient), to accept the legacy of £10,000, bequeathed by the late Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster, to this university, the dividends of which to be applied for the benefit of a professor, whose department shall be "Exegesis of Holy Scripture;" the appointment of the professor to be by the heads of colleges and halls.

Messrs. C. E. Pritchard and F. Temple, scholars of Balliol College, have been elected fellows of that society, the former on the old foundation, and the latter on the Baliol foundation.

University honours have been awarded as under: Class 1, R. C. Powes, fellow of Exeter College; H. M. White, fellow of New College. Class 2, J. C. Algar, of University College; H. Cotton, Christ Church; N. J. Reiley, Christ Church; V. G. Driffield, Brasenose College; H. R. Farrer, Merton College; F. A. Goulburn, Merton College; T. Tyler, Balliol College; E. H. Knowles, Queen's College; F. J. Manning, Lincoln College; F. Nathan, Corpus Christi College; T. Pantin, Pembroke College; C. G. Price, Jesus College; C. F. Secretan, Wadham College; R. Trimmer, Wadham College; F. J. Vipan, Wadham College; R. Simpson, Oriel College, H. Worsley, Exeter College; W. L. Revan, Magdalene Hall. Class 3, J. T. F. Alfred, of Lincoln College; H. Bettleston, St. John's College; E. Spinks, St. John's College; H. A. Box, Wadham College; G. E. Saunders, Wadham College; W. A. Bickland, Christ Church; W. H. Swanzy, Christ Church; R. J. Butler, Brasenose College; H. D. [illegible], Magdalen College; A. Carey, Oriel College; A. F. Mayo, Oriel College; A. J. [illegible], College; H. Dawson, Balliol College; G. H. Proctor, Balliol College; J. M. Hawker, Balliol College; T. C. Gobe, Trinity College; J. [illegible], Trinity College; R. Owen, Jesus College; C. M. Sutton, Jesus College; D. F. Atcherley, of University College; J. B. [illegible], New College; R. Lewis, Worcester College; O. Crewe, Merton College; J. Westmacott, Merton College; F. A. Foster, Oriel College; J. H. [illegible], Wadham College; T. G. Nicholas, Wadham College; W. C. Westhorpe, Christ Church; T. F. Spry, Christ Church; J. F. Bickerdike, St. Edmund's Hall; F. Leigh, Magdalene Hall.

The Marquis of Exeter has presented the Rev. R. H. Were, of Queen's College, to the vicarage of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have presented the Rev. W. Aldham, late of Worcester College, to the vicarage of Stoke Prior, Worcestershire.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 3.—In addition to the degrees published in our last, that of M.A. was conferred on Mr. John Price, of Queen's College.

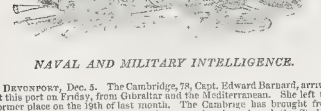
The following gentlemen of Clare Hall have been recently awarded prizes: —Third year, —Sells (dec.amation), Mould (reading in chapel); second year, Mann (theory).

The following appointments have taken place: The Rev. Charles Covey, M.A., of St. John's College, to the rectory of Alderton, in the county of Gloucester; the Rev. C. Benson, M.A., of Magdalene College, to the vicarage of Lindridge.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, the 27th ult., in the cathedral church of Ely, by the Lord Bishop of Ely, Priests—Rev. Francis Llewelyn Loyd, B.A., St. John's College; Rev. Frederick Jackson, B.A., St. John's College; Rev. John Adams Coombe, B.A., St. John's College; Rev. Henry Lee Gallichand, M.A., Trinity College; Rev. James Hemery, M.A., Trinity College; Rev. John Rustal Crowfoot, M.A., Caius College; Rev. Robert Thompson, B.A., Christ's College; Rev. John Dowell Bulgar, B.A., Christ's College; Rev. Thomas Cross Peake, M.A., Sidney College; Rev. Smith Churchill, B.A., Pembroke College. Deacons: Michael Angelo Atkinson, M.A., Trinity College; W. Gilson Humphry, M.A., Trinity College; John Alexander Freer, M.A., Trinity College; John Groote, M.A., Trinity College; William Crouch, B.A., Trinity College; A. Macdonald Hopper, B.A., St. John's College; R. Hull, B.A., St. John's College; Charles Ward, B.A., Magdalene College; Louis Hodge, B.A., Emanuel College; Harvey Goodwin, B.A., Caius College.

ARSENICAL BISHOP.—The Lord Bishop of Tuam, eldest son of Lord Plunket, intends, it is said, to make a stay on the Continent for the space of three years.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.—At a convocation holden last week William Haslam was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following gentlemen were presented and admitted, *ad eundem*, Bachelors of Arts:—Richard Stote Fox, University College, Oxford; Charles Beresford Turner, Balliol College, Oxford; Wadham Huntley Skrine, Christ's Church, Oxford. William Lloyd Wharton, M.A., was nominated by the Rev. the Warden, and approved by convocation, to be auditor of the University accounts, and R. S. Fox, B.A., has been appointed curator of the museum. A grace was passed to enable Thomas Leahy, civil engineer in this University, to become a Student in Arts, in conformity with the regulations for students in civil engineering and mining.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEVONPORT, Dec. 5.—The Cambridge, 78, Capt. Edward Barnard, arrived at this port on Friday, from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. She left the former place on the 19th of last month. The Cambrige has brought from the Mediterranean three convicts, who were placed on board the Stirling Castle, convict ship, on Saturday. It is expected the Cambridge will sail to-day for Sheerness to be paid off. The Warspite, 80, Captain Lord John Hay, sailed from Gibraltar for Cadiz on the same day the Cambrige left for England. The Rodney, 92, Captain R. Maunsell, C.B., and the Formidable, 84, Captain Sir C. Sullivan, Bart., were at Gibraltar. The Formidable has been ordered to Malta, and was expected to sail in a day or two. The Lord Hastings, 1st Lieutenant Commander C. Postle, was lying at Gibraltar. The Inconstant, 36, Captain Mitchell, was ordered to sail from Malta to Cadiz, in consequence of the disturbances at Barcelona. The Spy, 3, brigantine, Lieutenant Commander George Raymond, arrived off Sierra Leone on the 16th of September. The Romulus sailer arrived from the river yards with stores yesterday. The Hannibal, 84, has taken up the stern deck on the Hamoaze to have some defects repaired. In the sound Cambridge. In Hamoaze, in Commission—Cadogan, Sand Josef, Sylph and Netley tenders; Cruiser, steam tug; Adventure transport; Hamoaze, Falmouth, and Cam. [illegible] ghters.

A Court-martial is ordered to be held to try the Hon. Captain C. G. J. B. Elliot, commanding H.M. ship Spartan, in the West Indies, for having corporally punished Mr. Gleig a young gentleman of that ship, doing duty in her as a midshipman.

SUSPENSION OF THE ENLISTMENT IN THE NAVY.—An order has been issued upon Dr. Bell and Lieutenant Green, of the Tower division, not to pass any more men for the navy until fresh directions are issued by the Admiralty.

DEATH OF LORD EDWARD CLINTON.—We regret to announce the melancholy death of this distinguished nobleman, son of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which took place on board of her Majesty's ship Hecate, Commander the Hon. T. Hastings, while on outward passage to China. The unhappy event was occasioned by a fever of ten days, in the month of June last, and his remains were buried at sea at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam.

GRAND REVIEW IN INDIA.—We learn from private letters that it was the intention of Lord Ellenborough, in the course of the present month, to review the whole of the troops, who will by that time have returned from Affghanistan 35,000 in number.

WRECK OF H.M.S. FORMIDABLE.—Great anxiety has prevailed in naval circles since the telegraphic despatch published in the last edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday evening, announcing the wreck of the Formidable. The *Neapolitan Mail* of the 20th ult. has taken up the history of the capsizing of the Amsterdam steam-boat which had just left that port, from Barcelona, that the destruction of the ship appeared to be inevitable; but it is, we have heard, officially known that the Formidable has grounded on the quicksand opposite the mouth of the Holy-rood river, and directly under the fort of Montjuich. All her officers and crew, however, are safe; and, having been lightened of all her guns, stores, &c., which have been conveyed ashore, and the Gassendi (French) and Geyser (British) steamers being still in attendance on her, no doubt is entertained that she will be got off with comparatively little damage.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 8.—The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., anchored at Spithead this afternoon, from Gibraltar and Cadiz, having on board General Sir Alexander Woodford, late governor of the former fortress. The Wasp, 16, Commander Drew, sails to-morrow for the West Indies. The Pique, 46, Captain Hon. M. Stopford, sailed this morning for Bermuda, with despatches for Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam. The Pique remains on the West India station. The John Renwick, convict ship, sailed this evening for Van Diemen's Land. The Sylvia, cutter, arrived today from Sheerness, with seamen for general service. The Echo, steam-vessel, sailed this afternoon, for Woolwich, to undergo repair. Ships in Harbour: The Sir Vincent, the Victory, the Royal George, the Sulphur, the Excellent, the Bellona (Austrian), the Thunderbolt, and the Volcano steamers. At Spithead: The Warspite, and the Wasp.

LORD HILL.—We regret to learn that his lordship, after recovering from his last illness in London, since he has been at Hardwick, his seat near Shrewsbury, has suffered a relapse. His illness was first occasioned by too anxious and unremitting attention to his official duties. On Wednesday last his lordship relapsed, and had a better night's rest. The feelings of humanity and love of his country in his lordship's bosom are as ardent as ever. When the despatches from China and Affghanistan had been read to him by his nephew, Sir R. Hill, his lordship testified the delight he felt that Providence had crowned the arms of his country with success, and, above all, with the blessing of peace.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.—Another ship, the Belvidera, belonging to Bombay, was destroyed at Singapore, encaptain pearls; the vessel was insured for £100,000. The Jessy has been destroyed by fire at Calcutta.

HAVANNA, Oct. 22.—The Industry, Bell, from Honduras to Cork, which put in here 8th inst., after being ashore, proceeded this morning after repairing. Nov. 4. The Saltana, hence for Laguna, put back on the 28th, the master dead. The [illegible]art of Oak, Brown (supposed from Jamaica to Londonderry, was also at Cape Antonio, 20th ult., part of cargo landed.

NIEUW DIEP, Nov. 29.—The British schooner Richmond, Eden, from Rio de la Hache to Amsterdam, with a cargo of dye-wood, went ashore near the lighthouse of Lykduin last night, and is high and dry; the materials are being landed; the masts have been cut away, and it is hoped the cargo may be saved; the ship is reported to have gone to pieces.

LISBON, Nov. 26.—A large, name and nation unknown, abandoned and on fire from her stern to the main hatchway, ran almost gone by the board, foremast standing, with double reefed topsails and foresail set, with her head to N.E., was seen on the night of the 18th, at 8 p.m., 25 leagues S.W. of Scilly, by the James Wearne, Morton, and here at 2 p.m., she suddenly disappeared.

SOUTHAMPTON, TUESDAY.—The Montrose, Captain Lewis, Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, arrived this morning. She left Gibraltar on the 24th, and Lisbon on the 29th, November. The Montrose landed 19 men from Portugal, deserters from Chelmsford, taken altogether, 41 have arrived here. They are much darker in colour than the Spanish, and look somewhat smoother with their immensely long beards.

THE BRITISH QUEEN STEAM-SHIP.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Antwerp, Dec. 4:—"Last evening (Saturday) the Belgian steam-ship British Queen, Captain Eckhoff, after many fruitless attempts, succeeded in getting safely into dock. Doubts are entertained here (Antwerp) as to her again being put on the passage between England and New York. Since she was purchased by the Belgian government her voyages have turned out very unprofitable. During her passages to New York the consumption of coals averaged 35 tons per day."

On the 2nd of September the Henry Richardson, of London, burthen 600 tons, and laden with cotton, was lost on the voyage from Bombay to China. She is described as having driven on a shelf of rocks under water, and, having swung off again, she gave a heavy plunge, and went down head foremost, carrying with her a large cutter, filled with sails, and two seamen belonging to the port of London.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO R*****A.

IN AN EVENING'S WALK.

"Si de me luir, elle fut capable,
Pourquoi m'aimer?" LA FONTAINE.

I do remember—not "an apothecary,"
(Nay, do not laugh)—but a calm, silent vale,
Where, in my youth, if I had met thee, Fairy,
'Twere a dear spot to tell thee the love tale
Which then I could have felt: 'twas a sweet dale—
I call'd it vale before, but 'tis no matter now—
I'm sometimes *wilful put*, and must dovetail
Rhymes for no reason but they rhyme—somehow
Qualis eram non sum I'm ready to allow!

"The watchdog bays the whispering wind"—let's take
A silent pathway through this wilderness
Of trees and flow'rs, and find a twilit brake,
In whose deep bosom's sleepy-like recess
No sound shall come to break the loneliness,
Save the stream's murmuring through rocks and reeds,
Or melancholy bird in love's distress;
But these are sounds that silence never heeds—
This paradox will scare some matter-of-fact creeds!

And let it—so say I; for Milton, too,
That wizard wight, has said of silence in
His Masque of Comus,* something that I view
As bord'ring on what fools would call a sin
Against plain sense; but were I to begin
To quote how often critic asses wonder'd
At author's ignorance, and rais'd a din
How Shakspere, Dryden, Pope, *et cetera*, blunder'd,
Instead of one short twil'ght, I should waste a hundred!

So I'll return, with constancy most chary,
To my first subject—a calm, silent vale,
Where, in my youth, if we had met, sweet Fairy!
'Twere a dear spot to tell thee the love tale
Which then I could have felt! Now, I'll go hir'l
("That's a vile phrase," as old Polonius says)
Tho' I'll think it odd, although I'm wan and pale,
To talk of youth as long gone by—my days
Have taken Age's hue from Sorrow, whose hand lays

A deeper furrow on the [illegible] Time's†
But come, here is a bank y clad with flow'rs,
Where we may sit, and I describe those climes
In whose deep, silent, meditative hours
Were pass'd the happiness of my boyish hours
In fancy with some visionary maid
(Egerian raptures! which, ere lifetime lours
Fill the young heart); but, Rosie! I'm afraid
My tongue's too sad a speaker for a girl array'd

Like thee, in morn of life's sweet cheerfulness!
And yet it may not so; for o'er that brow
I've often seen the shade of thought's distress
Pass like a moon-cloud o'en as it does now.
Oh, how thy beauty heightens, Rosie! how
Thy dear eyes' eloquence more sweetly pours
Into thy long glance, when thy feelings bow
To gentle grief, such as the heart endures
At melancholy music, or sad tale that lures

A sympathetic tear to steal its pearl
Adown thy lily cheek. Turn not away
At mention of thy loveliness, my girl;
But gaze on me, while I begin to stray
Back thro' the joys of many a long-past day
To Memory's sepulchre, where cold lie
Those raptures of my younger years, when gay
And brilliant visions danced before mine eye.
Brilliant and gay? Yes, yes! but meteors in life's sky.

Oh! had I met thee, Rosie, in that time,
Thou wouldst have been my dream's reality,
And more, if I had met thee in that clime,
Thy father-land, which I will picture thee.
But no; my heav'n on earth was not to be.
Why dost thou weep, my girl? Come, change the theme.
What! No? Then to the scene where, 'neath a tree,
I had my first and rude poetic dream—
For what could Poesy of such a stripling deem?

There was a streamlet sparkling through the fringe
Of skirting woods that grew from either side
Upward two hills so high, that separate tinge
And hue of tree was in the distance dyed
Into such blue perspective, that to guide
The eye along the mountain-surface line,
Demarking it from ether, would have tried
The eagle's seeking for his eirie: mine
Have oft been weary scanning it on evenings fine.

Oh! the soft music of the fretful surge
That broke in tiny murmurs 'gainst the bank
And the loud thunder of the deep-mouth'd gurge
Where for awhile surceasing billows sank!
The spray too, effervescent, falling dank
To keep perpetual verdure on the flow'rs,
'Mongst which no deadly weed or poison rank,
But such the gratefulness of those sweet bow'rs,
Oh have I known more's bush had paid to evening hours.

Before mid-day was reckon'd well gone by!—
And then the new enchantments lent by Her,
The Queen of Heav'n, the Empress of the Sky,
Lady of Lakes, would not permit thee stir
Depart ere; She when set, came Lucifer
To show thee home with dubious light, ere morn
By too much l stre spoil'd the beauties rare
With which the moon invested every thorn,
For here the ray that best can beauteous scenes adorn!

The perfume too of that delicious dell,
So rich with odours of a thousand flow'rs,
That on thy lips the dew in sweetness fell
As if the sky had wept ambrosia show'rs!
And then the minstrelsy of the dark bow'rs
By blackbird, thrush, or robin warbled o'er,
So sweetly too, it seemed the "Elves and Hours,"†
Pergusa's lake, or fam'd Cayster's shore,‡
Ne'er echoed to their swans such pretty music-lore!

But come—enough of this wild picture, drawn
By memory of scenes now far away;—
See! 'bove the orient hills the young moon's dawn
Wakes like the soul of the departed day,
In all its spirit-like and mild array:—
Lovely, but slow and modest, as if now
Were her first entrance on the vesper gray!
We but embarrass her pale timid brow!
Let us retire, and leave her beauty free to glow!—W.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

The new *spectacles* continue their attraction at this house. It is probable the first novelty will be the pantomime, on which all hands are at work, from the lessee himself down to the lamplighter.

COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Bunn's new management has been exhibiting signs of prosperity all the week through, but the benefit of Miss Adelaide Kemble on Tuesday, was the crowning attraction. We rejoice to say that it was brilliantly attended—the house crowded in every part—and eventuated a sum of more than £600 to reward a series of intellectual and delicious performances.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—On Friday the 2nd inst. the first of a series of concerts under the direction of M. Jullien took place at the English Opera House, and, if possible, gave greater satisfaction than any of those of last year, the conductor's energies seeming to increase in *eundo*. Nothing could excel the precision, delicacy, and simultaneous force (when required) with which the magnificent Poetical Overture to "Der Freyschutz" was performed. M. Jullien's "Irish and Scotch Quadrilles," introducing an imitation of the Highland pipes (by the way a much more agreeable matter than the original) was one of the most successful performances of the evening—its *encore* was vociferously general. The solo performers were Mr. Lazarus, M. Baumann, Herr Koenig, M. Laurent, and though last, not least, Mr. Prospere on the giant instrument the Opheicleide, which is as gentle and as docile in his hands as *Hamlet* would have the recorder to be. Truly this gentleman's execution and power of subduing this usually obstreperous instrument passes all understanding, amongst those who have heard him; how vain would it be then to attempt a description of them to those who have not! If it were for nothing else, it is worth a visit to hear his "Rule Britannia" sent forth from his Leviathan instrument with a majesty and grace that no single one ever before equalled. The concerts altogether reflect the highest credit upon M. Jullien's taste, tact, and liberality, and no doubt will prove an unrivalled source of attraction during the season.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

SIR HENRY BISHOP. This distinguished composer delivered his first musical lecture last week at Edinburgh, and was received throughout with the greatest applause. The honorary distinction which her gracious Majesty lately conferred on our national musician must be considered by everybody as most duly deserved; but it is not without some disgust that we see the abbreviations of "Mus. Bac. Oxon." attached to a name that has been rendered glorious without such empty honours; honours (?) which by their appendage only tend to link it in disgraceful association with many another wholly unmeaning set of "Musæ and her cunning."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—This Society was originally formed for the encouragement of music in this country! We learn that, for the furtherance of this laudable intention, the directors are actively engaged in quest of *foreign* novelties for the ensuing season!

BRITISH MUSICIANS. With somewhat more national spirit than the last-mentioned, the members of this Society met on Saturday evening, for the chief purpose of performing some new MS. vocal and instrumental music. A quartet by Mr. Gledhill, and a sonata for the pianoforte and violoncello, by Messrs. Neate and Lucas, afforded particular satisfaction, as did also some excellent singing by Mrs. C. Harper, the Misses Williams, and Mr. Weiss.

THALBERG.—This man of ubiquity, as we certainly should have styled him some five-and-twenty years ago, will perform on Monday evening next at Hackney!—on Tuesday morning at Blackheath!!—same evening at the Hanover-square Rooms!!!—on Wednesday morning at Richmond!!!!—in the evening at the Bridge Hotel, Southwark!!!!!—on the next morning at Brighton!!!!!!—and then off for the Continent.

THE FOG.—The fog, which was "bad enough" on Tuesday, deepened in intensity during the latter part of Wednesday night, and so completely enveloped the Strand and all other parts adjacent to the Thames next morning in its dusky and impenetrable mantle, as to have literally converted day into night. The gas was turned on in all the shops, and candles were obliged to be used to carry on the necessary business of the day. We find that it was the same on Tuesday in Paris. We fear that many accidents must necessarily have taken place from unavoidable collisions on the river (especially), as well as in the streets and roads of and about the metropolis.

BADNESS OF THE TIMES.—On Thursday last, at a petty session for the parishes of St. Martin and St. Margaret, Westminster, upwards of 800 warrants of distress were signed by the magistrates for those two parishes alone.

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* "Silence was pleas'd!" &c.

† There is a fanciful passage in Sir Wm. Jones's translation of the "Hymn to Menu," similar to this:—"The sweetness of the bower has made the air so fragrant that the dew before it falls is *changed into rose-water*"

‡ Perqusa and Cayster were famous for their sweetly singing swans; for which vide Ovid, &c.

THE QUEEN'S HUNTSMAN.

The fact of her Majesty's hounds being now regularly hunted affords a favourable opportunity for introducing the portrait of Mr. Davis, the royal huntsman. Not that he altogether depends upon our assistance for publicity or acquaintanceship. Thousands who have visited the popular race-courses, which her Majesty has thought fit to honour with her presence must recollect Mr. Davis as forming a prominent official in the royal train; to say nothing of those who have seen him in the exercise of his more legitimate vocation with the pack. To this fortunate set he is well-known as a keen sportsman and daring rider—ever ready with his well-trained followers to make the most of those means of sport which the country yields. To such as have felt the keen pleasure which the field affords it is unnecessary to say a word in favour of a good sportsman; whilst to all who have still this pleasure to learn, it is hopeless to attempt conveying any idea of the ardent, glowing sensations which form, as it were, an integral part of the instinct which leads men to dare the perils of a cross-country gallop, with five-barred gates and stiff fences, to say nothing of fractured legs or broken necks. To those who know it not, again we say it is a pleasure to come; and in addition to our former statement of his being a keen hunter—to a sportsman an all-sufficient introduction—we may add that he inherited his present post from his father, and, in addition to the perquisites of his office, enjoys a yearly salary of £500. He has a brother an artist, than whom no one is better able to give effect with the pencil to those scenes which the huntsman pursues in the field. Having found space to say thus much about "one of her Majesty's servants," we may turn to an establishment where his steed is ever and anon located, in common with those of his royal mistress and her favoured guests.

Our readers will recollect that in a former number we gave a sketch of Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, the official residence of the Hon. G. Anson, adjoining which are the buildings appropriated to Prince Albert's stud, and the new kennels for his favourite beagles. We now present a view of the royal stables, in which are lodged her Majesty's horses, surrounded by all the means and appliances calculated to add to equine comfort or condition. The ventilation—a most important point in the preservation of a healthy stable—has been studiously attended to; the details being regulated with the greatest care, under sound scientific advice and direction. The most complete cleanliness is observed, with scrupulous attention to neatness, which renders the *tout ensemble* one eminently calculated to please the eye, whilst it gives evidence of the careful solicitude best adapted to ensure the health of the animals for whom the buildings have been erected. It will, perhaps, be still borne in remembrance that discussions some time since arose in which these stables were made use of as a peg to hang party squabbles upon. Such are not worth raking up again, for, whatever justice there may be in the complaint that £30,000 a-year is too little for national education, when £70,000 is spent upon royal stables, we yet are amongst those who think that when a palace like Windsor requires a series of subsidiary buildings, they should be erected in a style worthy alike of the royal residence to which they are to be an appendage, and the great nation at whose cost they must be produced—more especially when the expense is but once imposed, and not likely to become an annual charge. Worthy, however, of Windsor and its forest, are these right royal horse palaces. Independent of the stall department for the cattle, the apartments of the chief groom, and those of the minor officials of the *manége*, are fitted up in a style of uniformity and neatness, which cannot fail to excite interest and commendation. In fine, the completeness of all the details should be seen to be appreciated; and such of our readers as may find will and leisure for a visit to the neighbourhood will do well to inspect the buildings which form the subject of our illustration.

ROYAL STABLES, WINDSOR.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MOORE'S COTTAGE, MAYFIELD, STAFFORDSHIRE.

We have here a nook—a far-off corner of Old England—picturesque in itself, and surrounded by poetical associations. The cottage of the Epicurean—the quiet abiding place of "the poet of all the loves and all the grapes," the modern Anacreon and Irish melodist—Tom Moore.

When the politician smiles over the brilliant satire, the courtly minstrel sings the graceful songs, or the elegant *ennuyée* sighs over the fanciful oriental narratives of Moore, it would seem that the author should have written in some Eastern palace thronged with the gay and the beautiful—surrounded with bowers of roses, and encircled by vines—with many a white statue of graceful nymph, and many a singing fountain haunted by fairies. But it was not so, and the poet even in his lifetime has gained for himself so sure a place in the hearts of his countrymen, as to be indifferent to all opinions regarding himself not founded on a single consideration of his genius. He is one of the few who have been able to raise and sanctify what has been theirs, or has appertained to them; and the place where he has mused and sung becomes haunted ground, like the banks of the Avon, the gardens of Twickenham, and the meadows of Ayr. Among the spots thus dedicated to future fame, is the little cottage sketched below, for there lived the author of the "Irish Melodies," and there he is said to have written "Lalla Rookh." The right hand front window is pointed to as having belonged to Moore's little parlour, the window at the side belonged to his not very extensive library, and the trees visible above the roof are part of the orchard, his favourite study, in which some of his choicest lyrics were composed. The cottage has but few attractions for those that love splendour; it was not here he could be the soul of a gorgeous feast among the great ones whom his genius had won to be his familar friends. Still some of the best years of Moore's life were spent here, and they deserved to be happy since those who know him best, speak, after an interval of twenty-five years, with enthusiasm of his personal character as a son, a husband, a father, and a friend.

MOORE'S COTTAGE.

Moore's Cottage is in a secluded part of Mayfield, a village on the Staffordshire side of the river Dove, about two miles from Ashbourne. It is a spot not often alluded to in literature, though the neighbourhood has been peculiarly honoured by the presence of literary men. Three miles from Mayfield is Wootton Hall, where Rousseau lived several years—where he botanised, and where he wrote his Confessions. One mile from Mayfield, on the other side of the Dove, lived as great, and perhaps a much better, man than Rousseau, but who will not attain an equal renown, Michael Thomas Sadler. At Oakover, one mile from Mayfield, is the residence of Mr. Ward, the author of "Tremaine." Two miles further up the river, in the loveliest of all villages, a grotto is still preserved, in which Congreve wrote his first drama. A ten minutes' walk affords a view of the grand entrance to Dovedale, immortalised by old Izaak Walton. At Tissington, another most exquisite village, like the former, without workhouse or alehouse, lived Greaves, the author of the "Spiritual Quixote." At Chatsworth Hobbes lived and philosophised. Dr. Taylor, one of Dr. Johnson's most esteemed friends, was an inhabitant of Ashbourne. The great lexicographer was a visitor of this neighbourhood; and some of the most amusing of his conversations and peculiarities were recorded by Boswell while staying in this quiet town.

Mayfield Cottage has, at present, some claim to the notice of the lovers of literature, from its being now the residence of Mr. Alfred Butler, the clever author of the novels "Elphinstone" and "The Herberts."

Leicester.—Leicestershire Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held at the Bell Hotel, Leicester, on Friday week. The show of stock, implements, &c., was held in the yards attached to the Bell Hotel, and was much more extensive than usual. The attendance of company considerably exceeded that of former years. About 200 persons sat down to dinner, among whom we noticed his Grace the Duke of Rutland, in the chair, supported by the Right Hon. Earl Howe, Lord Curzon, Lord C. Manners, Sir W. W. Dixie, Sir F. Fowke, Sir G. Palmer, Mr. Packe, M.P., &c. Upon the toast, "Success to the Leicestershire Agricultural Society" being drunk, the chairman said, the occupants of the land had now raised, by their zeal and industry, agriculture to one of the first positions in the arts and sciences. He congratulated the meeting on the decided improvement apparent in the show of that year. The chairman then proceeded to the distribution of prizes; after which he addressed the successful candidates, and congratulated the meeting on the number of servants of both sexes who had come forward to claim the prizes allowed for length of servitude, good conduct, &c. Lord Howe proposed the health of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. The chairman, in returning thanks, said, the greatest anxiety filled his mind to do the utmost in his power to promote the interests of the agriculturists, as he firmly believed that upon the prosperity of that body mainly depended the welfare of the nation. (Hear.) Since they had last met certain changes had taken place relating to the laws affecting the importation of cattle and corn. He should not now express any opinion upon those alterations, as he had not formed any conclusions upon the subject. He would, however, state that growers of corn had admitted that the duty might be safely lowered. From information he possessed he could positively state that the tariff had acted very prejudicially on farming produce, as the agriculturists had so alarmed themselves when the bill was first introduced, that they sent their stock to market two months before the time they otherwise would have done, and consequently, the beasts, not being in proper condition, did not fetch the value that the farmer ought to have received. (Hear, hear.) His grace, after thanking the company for the kind manner in which they had drunk his heath, resumed his seat amidst great applause. The company separated at a late hour, much pleased with the day's proceedings.

At seven o'clock on Monday night, during the thick fog, a tide-waiter, named Joseph Butler, doing duty in the London Docks, fell from the Quay into the Hermitage-basin, near High-street, Wapping. The alarm was immediately raised that a man had gone overboard, and the police constables on the beat procured the drags and endeavoured to save the custom-house officer, but did not succeed. About half-an-hour afterwards Inspector Walker, of the Thames Police, dragged up the body, and he immediately conveyed it to the dock station, where it was stripped and immersed in a bath, always kept warm for such purposes, and medical aid was called and the usual restorative means used, but without success.

SCENE FROM THE BALLET OF "ALMA."

We have ere a scene from the grand scrio-comic ballet of "Alma," a pure Adelphi gem of dancing, devilry, and melodrama. At the Adelphi everything is of the extreme order—the sentiment swoons—the agony is elaborately torturing—the laughter is either fiendish or slangish, as the case may be—the love is either dissolute or dreadful—the passion is in tatters—the fun in capers—the scenery in hysterics, beginning with a semi-fit in a black forest, and ending with as much blue or red fire, or both, as might serve for the illumination of regions not so near akin to human intelligence as the "devoted little temple in the Strand." Your ballet of "Alma" is one of the old stock; it is a sort of compound of Fitzball and Satan—reality and romance. It wears the second title of "The Spell of the....*blank*"—which blank is indicated mysteriously thus [redacted], by a mark black enough to set the playbill in mourning. It introduces Time as a captive—then the "Spirit of Mischief"—then the Spirit of Darkness—then the Carnival, wherein we presume the Spirit of Light predominates in spite of the disguises—and, as the great climax of wonder,

THE STORM OF FIRE!

This is a ballet *à la* George Robins, with beautiful leading lines, with spectre lovers, and ducal halls, and palaces of revelry, and arabesque dances, and waltzes of fascination, and Satanic courts, and galopades of all the characters in the infernal regions, and... but, as we cannot go much deeper, we pause, lest it should be said of us that

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

But *à propos* of all the characters, by whom are they performed? By Mr. Paul Bedford, in the respectable *rôle* of *Lucifer* himself, and an actor, who, in that capacity would not be likely to find his *match*; by Madame Proche Giubelei, not the *Alma Venus genetrix* of Byron, but the heroine *Alma* herself; by Mrs. H. P. Grattan as *Tinderina*, and of course susceptible to the *sparks*; and last, not least, Wieland the magical, himself, the master of all the slippery business of the night.

Can we not insinuate into this theatrical corner a portrait of this same twisting, twirling, winding, leaping, flying, vanishing, appearing, wrestling, wrangling, swinging, bounding, creeping, prancing, capering Wieland? the best melo-dramatic devil on the stage; the most fertile body-twister and limb-disposer of all the body-corporate of jumpers and clowns; the living episode of elasticity and indiarubber, bearing every sort of pressure with preternatural pliability, and still returning to his proper shape unhurt; in short, the one ever active and (probably for that reason) never passive, Wieland. Oh yes, he can squeeze in anywhere: and therefore, he will squeeze in here! But, no! we cannot catch him yet. Either he has cut the wood-engraver, or the wood-engraver has not *cut* him; and in either case the light of his countenance is reserved for future illumination.

CONDUCT OF TRANSPORTS.—The *Hobart Town Courier* contains the following account of the conduct of a set of desperadoes under sentence of transportation, which gives a fearful insight into the incorrigibility of criminals when once the passions get the mastery. "Twenty prisoners, of the doubly and trebly convicted class, arrived here by the Marian Watson on the 8th inst. Upon their passage down they twice attempted to take the vessel; once they even endeavoured to set her on fire. They were received into the penitentiary upon their arrival; and, the very first night, eight of the number succeeded in freeing themselves of their irons, with the determination of effecting their escape, by rushing upon the constables of the gate, previous to their being locked up for the night. Upon this occasion a small double-barrelled pistol was found secreted in one of the loaves of bread in their possession. It is supposed that, in spite of the vigilance exercised in searching them, they must, in some way or other, have brought the pistol into the penitentiary with them; they, no doubt, intended to have used it as an intimidation with those parties with whom they came in contact, as it was not loaded. In consequence of this resolute attempt to escape thus made by these misguided men, they were still more strictly watched; and Mr. Gunn, whose well-known vigilance has almost passed into a proverb, was on the alert, and placed extra men on patrole during the night. It was fortunate that he did so; for, on Sunday night last, several of them again made a still more daring effort to effect their escape. They had no ordinary difficulties to contend against; for the strict daily search to which they were subjected had deprived them of their previous tools consisting of the pistol, and two knife-blades converted into saws: they were, moreover, watched by one trusty man in the same room with them, and another outside the door. During the previous day they had made a great outcry for water; and from a bucket, in which some had been carried to them, it appears that they succeeded in wrenching off the handle, which they broke in two. With these rough tools they commenced, as soon as they were locked up for the night, to make a hole in the wall of their room, large enough for a man to creep through. They previously seized and gagged the man in the room with them, and then worked away, in a quiet and dexterous manner, at the wall, placing the bricks noiselessly down on a blanket. They had also torn up other blankets, and muffled their irons to prevent the clinking. In the course of the night some of them succeeded in getting through the aperture, and had access to the back yard. At this juncture the man stationed outside their door thought he heard a clinking sound, and bawled out most lustily to the one inside to know if all was right, and not receiving any answer seized a piece, ran out into the yard, and fired it. In an instant Mr. Gunn and all the constables inside and outside were on the move. The men also were not idle, for in an incredibly short space of time three or four were observed to have gained the summit of the penitentiary wall. A constable immediately levelled his piece and pulled the trigger, but the gun missed fire; two other constables then levelled their pieces and were about to fire, when the men who were on the wall called for quarter, and surrendered at discretion. They have since been very heavily ironed, and still more closely guarded, and, we understand, will shortly be sent down to Port Arthur. The sooner certainly the better, for they are all men whose characters are stained with the worst of crimes. Indeed, we are not without apprehensions of the most serious kind, that these men will yet prove a source of great trouble and annoyance, if not of absolute danger."

On Friday last the citizens of Hamburgh, in compliance with a proposal made to them by the senate, adopted a law by which the Jews are to be henceforth qualified to hold freehold property, and reside in any part of the dominions of the republic. Hitherto, Jews have been authorised to reside and hold property only in one or two streets of the city.

Captain Loch, R.N., who is distinguished in the despatches of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir W. Parker, is son of James Loch, Esq., M.P.

THE FOG IN PARIS.—A thick fog has enveloped Paris for the last few days. It commenced on Saturday about noon, and gradually increased toward the evening, when objects could scarcely be recognized at 15 or 20 paces' distance. It entered the theatres so effectually as to incommode the audience, and the omnibuses on certain lines were obliged to go at a walking pace. On Sunday it cleared up partially towards the middle of the day, but returned in the evening. On Monday it continued all day, and increased in the evening, particularly in the Champs-Elysées, where the lamps could be barely seen across the road.

The celebrated Vestris, for many years known through Europe as first dancer at the Academy of Music, died on Monday, aged 83.

Meyerbeer has suffered a great domestic calamity. He has lost one of his brothers, scarcely 44 years of age. This brother, to whom he was much attached, was struck with apoplexy while walking in one of the streets of Berlin. He dragged himself home with difficulty, and died two days afterwards.

FLORICULTURE.

THE ORCHIS.

Of the singularly beautiful and interesting family of plants, of which we have one member figured above, the vastly greater proportion are natives of the tropical climates. Indeed, the teeming luxuriance of Brazil, and, for the most part, the line of coast extending at each side from it, furnish a countless supply of these curious vegetable productions. The *Orchis* tribe decrease in number and variety as we approach the northern climes, and in the arctic regions all traces of the family disappear. In Great Britain a few varieties exist, and these usually in low marshy situations, though the writer found, in one of his excursions, a very beautiful specimen of native *Orchis*, growing high and dry, on a hedge at Ivy-hill, near Aughnacloy, in Ireland. The subject of our sketch is one of the tropical *Orchideæ* which form the glory of our conservatories. For the information of such of our readers as are not possessed of the means of cultivating the tropical *Orchideæ*, we shall, by and by, detail the manner in which they are produced and sustained in this country; in the meantime we offer the strict botanical characteristics of the family. The perianth is superior, ringent, of six segments, in two rows, the three outer usually coloured, of which the odd one is uppermost, in consequence of a twisting of the ovary, and one, called the lip, is under most; this last is often lobed, of a different form from the others, and very often spurred at the base. The stamens are three, united in a central column, the two lateral usually abortive and the central perfect, or the central abortive and the two lateral perfect, rarely are all perfect. The anthers are either persistent or deciduous, 2 or 4 or 8-celled. Pollen is either powdery, or consisting in waxy masses, either constantly adhering to a gland or becoming loose in their cells. Ovary, one-celled, with three parietal placentas; style forming part of the column of the stamens. Stigma a viscid space in front of the column, communicating directly with the ovary by a distinct, open canal. Impregnation taking effect by absorption from the pollen masses, through the gland into the canal of the stigma. Capsule inferior, bursting with three valves and three ribs, very rarely bacate. Seeds parietal, very numerous. Testa loose, reticulated, contracted at each end, except in one or two genera. Albumen none. Embryo a solid undivided fleshy mass. We may mention that many of the *Orchis* tribe are not merely ornamental, but useful also: as vanilla is the fragrant seed-vessel of one species, while salep is made from the roots of certain European species, *Orchis mascula*, for instance.

The flower above figured is represented twice the size of nature, and the maculæ are brown on a yellow ground.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Dec. 6, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur, Our winter may be now pronounced as regularly set in, and all those light and airy fashions which have predominated hitherto have given place to that attire which the exigences of the season so imperatively demand. The employment of furs is become almost universal, and we see them attached to every portion of outer dress whereon such an ornament or such a trimming can be permitted. Large camails of ermine or of sable are in general use. There is now before me a most superb ermine camail, lined with pale blue satin; it has a small square collar turned back in such a way as to permit the blue lining to approach the face, and thus prevent the unfavourable effect which the dead white of the ermine would have upon the complexion. At the opening for the arms is to be found a pretty ornament of blue passementerie, terminated by a knot from which depends a tassel similar to the one which confines the collar. Nothing can exceed the elegant magnificence of this very beautiful, and, at the same time, very useful article; though it may, perhaps, be equalled in effect by the same arrangement in rose-coloured satin and sable, which I have also met with. I should here inform you that naked arms are all in fashion with those who possess such personal advantages; and the style of dress adopted for evening toilettes goes far to set off a beautiful arm, as they have very small sleeves, plain, and little ornamented; the effect of which would prove, if proof could be possibly required, that simplicity is always the most beautiful and the most becoming of all adornments. But to the simple and beautiful effect of a bare arm I have lately seen an additional charm given in the shape of pretty velvet mittens, which agree deliciously with that particular style of dress. These are in velvet, black, violet, or green, with embroidery shaded upon the hand, and laced from the wrist to the upper part of the arm with small cords terminated with tassels. Black mittens of this sort, with cords or jais or green, or with cords of gold, are in charming taste, and amply supply the place of bracelets. It is said that the Empress of Russia has sent pearls and diamonds with which to mount similar cords, to be attached to some mittens, with which Mayer is about to furnish her Imperial Majesty. Berthes are also becoming exceedingly fashionable: they are made of lace, black or white, as the case may be, open in front, the corners square and

very high; they are now generally worn with all robes which have no collars. Many of these berthes are worn over velvet robes. The Venetian mantle is still very much in vogue, and is to be seen in velvet, satin, or Cashmere, and always appears to be effective. Let me however not forget to mention a very pretty robe de chambre in Cashmere, embroidered en soutache and silk, intermixed and lined with satin, and which is really very elegant. The robe Louis XVIII. is, however, the great novelty of the season, and I the more particularly mention it as it is equally useful for half dress. This is a robe of grenadine, however, I may except the finest delicious redingotes en quillings formed by a doubling between them in points de Venise, increasing in width towards the bottom, and leaving in the middle a sort of organdie, upon which are placed ruches, or a full trimming, as we should say, ribbons disposed in the same manner as the knots of the time of Louis XVIII. These same knots are upon the sleeves, and a berthe is worn round the corsage. Some of these robes, executed by the most satin redingotes now blue fringes, or in white, with fringes of cabbage green, are really exquisitely pretty. Nothing further strikes me as being particularly new or very uncommon; perhaps, however, I may except the finest delicious redingotes en black satin, embroidered in velvet relief, or green velvet redingotes, surrounded by a description of corded braiding of a much paler green, which has a very pretty effect. Velvet flowers are still fashionable, as are also garlands of moss interlaced with rose buds, upon ball-room dresses, nor should it be forgotten that aigrettes of heron plumes and of marabouts in three shades are considered as amongst the more becoming novelties now in fashion.

HENRIETTE DE B.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

HOWARD V. GOSSETT AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff is a solicitor, and the action was brought to recover from the defendants, who are the officers of the House of Commons, compensation in damages for injury alleged to be sustained by the illegal entry and possession of plaintiff's house. The matter originated in Stockdale's case, and the facts have been frequently before the public. The damages were laid at £10,000. The jury retired, and, after an absence of half an hour, found for the plaintiff, damages £100.

REGGINS V. COATE.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of £1500, paid by him in the year 1826 to the defendant, who was formerly well known as "Romeo Coates," as the consideration for an annuity during the defendant's life.—Mr. Platt, Mr. Archbold, and Mr. Grady, were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hoggins, Mr. Winser, and Mr. Atherton, for the defendant.—The payment for the first year was duly paid, but since 1827 no money had been received, the defendant having gone to Boulogne and remained there until a short time since, when he came over to Brighton, and was taken in execution on a judgment which had been obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant in respect of this annuity. The annuity was afterwards set aside, in consequence of some informality in the memorial of it, and it was to recover the amount of the consideration that this action was brought.—Verdict for the plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

SIMON V. BALDWIN.

This was an action of libel brought by the plaintiff, a merchant of Jersey, against the defendant, the proprietor of the Hampshire newspaper. The alleged libel was contained in a letter signed "A Loyalist," published in the *Standard* on the 14th of March last, and had reference to an imputation of fraudulent practices in the carrying on business between Jersey and this country. It stated that the plaintiff was in the habit of importing corn from Prussia and France into the Channel Islands, as if for consumption there, and that on that ground it was admitted duty free, and that he afterwards exported the same corn to England as Jersey corn, whereby he also obtained an exemption from duty. The plaintiff denied that he had ever been guilty of such practices; and a writ of fieri facias had been obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant in respect of this annuity. The annuity was afterwards set aside, in consequence of some informality in the memorial of it, and it was to recover the amount of the consideration that this action was brought.—Verdict for the plaintiff.

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COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Before Lord Abinger and a Special Jury.)

SMITH V. BOND.

This was an action to recover certain penalties under the 10th of Anne, for playing at a certain game called hazard. The statute enacted that all persons who lost money at gaming were entitled to recover it back by an action at law, provided they brought it within three months after their loss; but in the event of their failing to do so, any common informer could bring the action, and whatever penalties he recovered, one moiety was to be his, and the other was to go to the poor of the parish where the offence was committed, the penalties being the sum lost and three times its amount.—Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Lush were for the plaintiff; Mr. Platt, Mr. Richards, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Wyatt conducted the defence.—Mr. Thesiger addressed the jury on the part of the plaintiff, and after pointing out the penalties of the statute, said, without going into details, he would call witnesses before them to prove the infraction of it by the defendant.—Mr. Benjamin Thompson examined by Mr. Kelly: I know the defendant, Mr. Joseph Bond. I was in his employment in the month of June last. He kept a house in St. James's-street known as the "Junior St. James's Club." There was much play at French hazard there. It was carried on in a room on the second floor, where there was a table for play. The defendant occasionally superintended. In his absence I did. The play was carried on mostly by counters, representing several sums of money. There was a bank, over which a groom porter presided. His duty was to call the main and chance, and to receive and give money. His name was Norton. There was also another person of the name of Starkie who assisted. He is the defendant's (Mr. Bond's) nephew. The game of French hazard is played with a dice and box. Being asked to explain how the game was played, he said—"If, for instance, a player calls a main of seven, and throws five, he continues to throw until he either throws seven or five. If he throws the former first, he takes in the money, and if the latter, the caster or thrower. I recollect a Mr. Breddell coming to the club on the 2nd of June, 1841. He played at French hazard, and lost £7 in cash, and his draft for £200. He gave me the draft on a slip of paper. I waited on him the following morning, and he gave me a regular printed check on his bankers, the amount of which I received and paid over to Mr. Bond, the defendant. On the 11th of June, 1841, I recollect Captain Courtney coming to the house, and losing £100 in cash, and on the 14th he came again and lost the same amount in cash, and also his draft on the London and Westminster Bank for £200, which I handed over to the defendant; and on the 26th of the same month he returned again, and on that occasion he lost £170 in cash, and his check for £150, which were handed over to Mr. Bond. On the 29th of June Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope came, and lost £3 in cash, and a £50 draft on Herries and Co., bankers, St. James's-street, but I do not know whether it was paid or not. On the 10th of August subsequent I recollect Mr. Breddell coming again and losing £200, for which I received his check, which was paid the subsequent morning. On the 25th of August the Marquis of Conyngham came and lost £500, for which he gave his bill to Mr. Bond, which I hereby saw paid. On the 27th Lord Cantilupe lost £400, cash £200, and a bill for £200, which he held of the defendant Bond. On the 26th General Churchill lost £50, for which he gave a draft on his agents, Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, which was paid. On the 3rd of December the Marquis of Conyngham again visited the house, and lost £500, for which he gave his bill.—Cross-examined: I live at Chelsea, on my own means. I knew not who the plaintiff is. I have not the slightest interest in the present inquiry. I know a person of the name of Fearon. I never applied to him to make false dice. The defendant and I had some differences. I said him. I never, in the absence of Mr. Massey Stanley, asked a person of the name of Smith to make false dice. The money which Captain Courtney lost he paid in Bank of England notes. I never was charged with not paying over to the defendant the amount of a cheque bill which Captain Duff paid. I did pay it over to the defendant in the coffee-room, along with £5 which Captain Duff had lost at hazard.—Charles Andrew Breddell, Esq., of Cadogan-place, Chelsea, corroborated the last witness, and produced the two checks for £200, which he had lost at the defendant's house.—Captain Courtney was next called, and stated that he had only visited the house four times, and had lost a few hundred pounds, but had no precise recollection of losing the particular sum of £100, as stated in the declaration. A clerk from Cox and Greenwood's proved the payment of the £50 check on the part of General the defendant, in a person of the name of Starkie, the nephew of the defendant.—The Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Cantilupe, and Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope were called, and not appearing, Mr. Platt addressed the jury on the part of the defendant, and contended that if even they believed Thompson, the plaintiff's witness, in point of law he could not recover, inasmuch as the declaration charged the defendant with receiving money for gambling in the parish of St. James, whereas the payment of the money took place in the City, and he requested his lordship to reserve the point.—His lordship expressed a doubt how far the point would avail the defendant. The learned counsel, having concluding a most eloquent address, Lord Abinger most elaborately summed up the evidence.—The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff on five counts in the declaration, and for the defendant on all the others.—The damages, including the penalties, were for £3308.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Lord George Lettus, son of the Marquis of Ely, appeared from the Queen's Prison, to be discharged. Three creditors had entered notice of opposition, but did not appear. Some inquiry was made as to property left by the insolvent at an hotel in Brussels, and it appeared that he had not been out on bail. His counsel said he had been eleven months in prison, and added that all the *bona fide* debts would be paid, but there were certain persons in the schedule for bill transactions that it would be a pity his father's property should be used to pay; his father had already paid £13,000 of his debts.—Mr. Commissioner Harris remarked that the debts in the aggregate were set forth at £152,000. Counsel corrected the commissioner. The debts were in the aggregate but £15,000, and they were, of course, entered over and over again.—The Court ordered his discharge.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before the Recorder.)

Frances Rugg, 60, widow; *Henry Rugg*, 28, baker; *George Nathaniel Stephens*, 36, tailor; *James Moland*, alias *Leeson*, alias *Christopher*; *James Rugg*, 35, porter; and *Thomas Harris*, 24, shoemaker, who were on Saturday convicted of a misdemeanor, in having, by false pretences, defrauded the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery of the sum of £40, were, on Monday morning, sentenced as follows:—James Moland and G. N. Stephens, as being the chief conspirators in the fraud, to seven years' transportation; Thomas Morris and Henry Rugg, to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour; Frances Rugg, one year's imprisonment, without hard labour; and it was ordered that Henry Rugg, being in an ill state of health, should not be put to the labour usually performed.

Jeremiah Ironside, 24, and *Peter Francis*, 28, were charged with a misdemeanor, in unlawfully obtaining from Johanna Diedrich Lohmann four half-crowns, his moneys. Mr. Payne was instructed for the defendants. It appeared, from the testimony of several witnesses, that the prisoners had hit upon an ingenious method of raising the wind. Smith and Francis were Germans, and they got hold of some of their countrymen who were in needy circumstances, and, looking for employment, and introduced them to the effect that they who were recommended to be the bearers of some public establishment, and who was in a position to get them situations if they paid him a certain sum. By this representation the defendants succeeded, in several instances, in getting small sums of money from poor fellows who were seeking employment.—The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended Smith to mercy, on the ground that they believed he had not been so active a share in the frauds as the other prisoners.—The Recorder, having commented in appropriate terms upon the heartlessness of the defendants' conduct, sentenced Francis and Driscoll to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen calendar months, and Smith to two months of the same punishment.

Samuel Barnard, alias *Samuel Bernard Ruffell*, was charged with having obtained a quantity of goods by false pretences. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty;" and he was ordered to be imprisoned, and kept at hard labour in the House of Correction for six calendar months.

Samuel Hazeldon was charged with wilful and corrupt perjury.—Mr. Wilde conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Doane appeared for the defendant. It appeared that a person named Mosley had adopted legal proceedings against another named Arnold, the present prosecutor, and the defendant was employed to serve him with a copy of a writ. He afterwards made an affidavit that he had done so. Mr. Arnold, and some members of his family, swore positively that the statement made by the defendant was false; and it also appeared that he had omitted, when taken into custody, that he did not serve the writ upon Arnold.—A witness was called on behalf of the defendant, who swore that on the day referred to in his affidavit he saw him give a copy of a writ to a person who he said was Arnold, the defendant in the action. The prosecutor was recalled, and he said the prisoner had been in his company a hundred times, and that it was impossible he could have mistaken any one else for him.—The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six calendar months.

SENTENCES.—In the course of the day judgment was pronounced upon a number of prisoners, and some were brought up to have their sentences revised. Subjoined are the principal adjudications during the sitting of the Court:—To be Transported for Seven Years, 50; for Ten Years, 16; for Fourteen Years, 1; for Fifteen Years, 2. Imprisonment and hard labour, For Two Years, 5; for Eighteen Months, 1; for One Year, 15; and a great many to shorter terms.

The Court, at its rising, adjourned to Monday next, the 13th instant, when the December Sessions commence, at ten o'clock in the morning.

SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Puckle and full bench of magistrates.)

George Meldram, a young man of respectable connections, his father being a wealthy farmer in Essex, surrendered on Saturday morning in court. The prisoner was indicted for stealing, on the 20th of November, from the person of John Carlton Nicholson, at Walworth, a banker's check for the amount of £4 6s., the property of Messrs. Overend and Gurney, bill and wine-merchants.—Mr. Charnock appeared for the prisoner, and called a witness to prove that his client had not taken the check with any felonious intent, but that he had taken it for the purpose of restoring it to the prosecutor on the following day, and was absolutely in search of him when the policeman came and took him into custody. The learned counsel called a host of witnesses to character.—The jury, after a short deliberation, acquitted the prisoner; upon which the chairman, addressing him, said that he was very fortunate to have escaped conviction, for the Court was in possession of a document of which there was little doubt he was the author, and had it been received as evidence, would surely have led to a very different result to that which the trial had taken. The prisoner then bowed and left the dock.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Deputy Peacock and some other gentlemen of the corporation waited upon the Lord Mayor for the purpose of complaining to his lordship of the shooting upon the Artillery ground at Woolwich. The deputy said, that on the day before, in passing by the Woolwich Artillery ground in one of the Star Company's boats, a ball passed over the raised ground into the river, within a few yards of the bow of the vessel. He considered that if the ball had passed a little nearer to him very great destruction would have taken place. The captain of the Howe vessel had undergone a similar accident on a steamer some years ago, and two or three years since the head of a waterman was actually blown off from the gunnery at Woolwich.—The Lord Mayor said, he had never heard of such a calamity, and asked whether it was generally known.—Deputy Peacock said it certainly ought to have been made known, and he did not know how it could have been concealed from the public knowledge.—Mr. Hobler said, the complaints had been made of the danger arising from the practice in the Artillery-ground, and that a representation to the effect had been given to the authorities in putting a stop to it.—One of the deputation to the Lord Mayor said, that bombs often struck the opposite bank of the river.—The Lord Mayor said, that the practice ought not to be extended to the river, and that he would at once write to the Ordnance Department upon the subject.

GUILDHALL.—*Jane Jones*, aged 34, a native of Merionethshire, was charged with begging before Sir Peter Laurie, on Monday, and expressing a wish to go home, if she could get a pair of shoes, Sir Peter discharged her and gave her an entire suit, and a pair. Shortly after she came back to say she could not think of leaving London, unless she had a pair of new pocketing. Sir Peter refused to extend the order, and she refused it, and it was torn up. On Thursday she renewed her application, but required shoes only. Mr. Alderman Copeland would not now give her shoes. Upon leaving the court she smashed a pane of glass, of the value of 7s., and was immediately charged with the wilful damage.—Mr. Alderman Copeland told her he should not indulge her wish to go to prison. Her proper course was to apply to some union for relief. The prisoner, on being discharged, smashed a second pane in the outer office. Mr. Alderman Copeland then committed her to Bridewell for two months.

CLERKENWELL.—*Henry Stanhope Wentworth*, alias *Dr. Henry Stanhope*, a monster in human shape, who has undergone numerous examinations before Mr. Combe, charged with a series of offences, was again placed at the bar.—Mr. Justin appeared for the prosecution, and stated that he could bring forward at the least fifty cases of robbery committed by the prisoner under most villainous circumstances.—The prisoner, it will be recollected, took apartments a few months back at Mr. Menzie's, in Charles-street, Clerkenwell, and on the same evening he stole from his landlord's sleeping-room two watches, value forty guineas, with which he decamped. Other similar robberies have, since he was in custody, also been charged against him, and to day tokens were two fresh ones—one of plundering Mr. Bruce, of 36, Wakefield-street, Regent-square, with whom he had been lodgings, of a quantity of jewellery; and another of obtaining from Mr. Eggs the gunmaker of Pall-mall, a brace of duelling pistols under false pretences. It also appeared that the prisoner, by his plausible manner,

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SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, respectfully informs the Public that the Canvas used to cover in the area of the Cattle Show will be sold, immediately after the Exhibition, as second-hand. It is suitable for Rick Cloths, Waggon Covers, and all purposes where there is no fear of rain. Orders, addressed, in Box, to 2, Duke-street, Southwark. A Warehouse, 208, Piccadilly

AMUSEMENT FOR WINTER EVENINGS

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TABLE-COVERS at HALF-PRICE.—The Stock must be cleared immediately, previous to the Alterations. A large assortment of beautiful Embossed and various other kinds of TABLE COVERS to be sold regardless of cost or loss, also a superior EMBOSSING PRESS, PLATES &c, at PAYNE and Co's (late Fox), 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place. Observe the Number, 28, and the Name of the Parties. Model Calendars for Books, papers and Purses, the only true expedient to run that does not cause perspiration. They are stamped "Payne and Co., 28, Regent-street, Covent garden"

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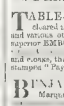


H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority The "Queen's Own"), with the new large eyes, are considered [illegible] pierced points, temper, and finish. The [illegible] are covered like [illegible] of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in [illegible] colours, grounds. H. Walker's Improved Fish-hooks, and every [illegible] by post by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 14 penny stamps for every shilling value. Every quality, &c, for snapping. H. WALKER, [illegible] manufacturer to the Queen, 20, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 65, Rede-street, corner of Air street.—Postage Envelopes, 1s. per dozen; Envelopes, 2d. per 100; Morning Envelopes, 1s. per 100; Letter Papers, 2d., 4d., 5d., and [illegible] per Ream; Note Paper, 2d., 3d., and 4d. per quire. Superfine Pens from 6d. per gross. [illegible] Pencils, and [illegible] Sermon Paper, Pens, Ink, and [illegible] Stationery, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Drawing Materials, Paper Cases, Writing Desks, Envelopes, Pencil Cases, Steel Pens, Pocket Books, Purses, Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXII.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM

The Duke of Buckingham, whose portrait is peculiarly fitted to fill a place in the gallery of a number of our journal, which, we hope, we have made especially interesting to our agricultural readers, is better known in the world of politics by the title of Marquis of Chandos, under which he sat in the House of Commons, than by the title he bears as the inheritor of a ducal coronet and a seat in the House of Peers. As the Marquis of Chandos he first entered public life; as the Marquis of Chandos he attached himself to, and on all occasions advocated, the agricultural interest—an interest which is more comprehensive than almost any other, since what class, trade, profession, or even dignity, is not affected by it? All men are not philosophers, but all men may say with the philosophic Jacques of Shakspere, that they "do live by food;" the pursuit that provides the means whereby they live cannot therefore be uninteresting to any one section of society. This was recognised as a truth at a very early period in the history of mankind; we have no older record of his acts than the one which says "the profit of the earth is for all, the king himself is served by the field." And the influence of land has almost always been all-powerful in the government of states; the feudal system was the exercise of power by the possession of land unchecked by the influence of the wealth derived from commerce; land was power insomuch as he who had the most of it could support the greatest number of knights, and the value of a good stout partizan was not small in the days, when an Earl de Warrenne, questioned rather more closely than convenient by King John's commissioners as to the title by which he held certain lands, could throw his sword before the judgment seat at Westminster, and say "*that* is my title,"—rather a posing reply to an interrogatory in a suit in equity. All this has long passed away; other interests have arisen to importance in the State, but the lords of the soil are still to a very great degree the possessors of political power.

But great as the influence of the landed interest has been, it has had a hard battle to fight against the numerous interests that have been and are still banded against it. From the time when the "robber chiefs" of the Rhine, as territorial lords, built castles and erected strongholds, from which they levied tolls and contributions on the country around, occasionally plundering in a more undisguised method; and the Burghers of the Hanse Towns made a league against them, burning their castles and cutting the throats of the owners as the most effectual way of abating the nuisance—from that period till the present hour, land and commerce have been to a greater or less degree arrayed against each other. There is much mouth speech in the way of denial of this position, and that on both sides; but on both sides also there is a little self-deception. Let us pass speedies and come to facts. Look at the two colours on the hustings, the two commissioners at the close of Coningsby in the columns of the *Morning Post*, and the pages of the *Bread-tax Circular*; read the mutual denunciations, the exaggerated assertions, the consequences of change, painted on one side in hues bright as the rainbow, on the other shadowed forth as darkly as the sky of midnight, and by both parties, in all probability, overdrawn. The battle has changed the form of its weapons, but is not altered in the spirit of its enmity. The swords and spears of the Burghers of the Hanse Towns appear again in the tracts, and lecturers, and subscribed thousands of the Anti-corn-law League. Most deeply do we regret the bitterness of feeling that has been mingled by both parties in the question; but we are not about to inflict an essay on the Corn-law contest on the reader, in the disguise of a sketch of the Duke of Buckingham; it is only necessary to give some notion of the state of the quarrel, before describing the great champion of one of the principal contending parties.

Richard Plantagenet Nugent Bridges Chandos Grenville, Duke of Buckingham, is the second peer from the new creation, or rather revival of the title in 1822. He is a man distinguished for birth and wealth, even among an aristocracy in which there are so many both high-born and wealthy. With his broad lands and far-spreading acres, he inherits the blood of the Plantagenets. He has always been placed in a position in which he could hardly avoid being conspicuous; he seemed to be

> "By the hand of nature marked,
> Quoted, and signed"

to be a leader; and surrounded as he has been by all the influences that bear on "his order," it is not surprising that he chose his side with the party whose interests he deemed identical with his own. But he not only linked himself with the politics of the Conservative party; he associated his name with one particular interest, and that interest he fought for with a boldness, earnestness, and consistency that made him, beyond all his compeers, the champion of the cause. When the influence of the landowners was threatened by the provisions of the Reform Bill, he introduced and carried the fifty-pound tenant-at-will clause, which secured to the land that preponderance which he contended was its due. The repeal, or the modification of the Corn-laws he has always opposed. It was the fact of the Duke of Buckingham forming one of Sir R. Peel's Cabinet that induced a general feeling of confidence among the agricultural party as to the maintenance of the corn duties. The first intimation of the coming change was the accession of the duke from the Cabinet, in the early part of last session. He retired with the dignity of the "blue riband;" and some doubts have been thrown on the consistency of his conduct on the occasion, but it does not appear that he has changed his opinions. His support of the recent changes has been very modified.

For the *personnel* of the noble duke we must refer to our portrait. When in the House of Commons he was a frequent speaker, generally displaying an earnestness and knowledge of his subject, possessing also a good command of language. His station, too, gave that weight to his opinions which wealth and rank will always secure. He succeeded to the peerage in 1839. He has great church interest, having thirteen livings in his gift; and is the lord of some half-dozen of the finest mansions in the kingdom, among which is the one immortalized by the pen of Pope, who, in pronouncing the effect of good taste and wealth, says that, where these are found—

> "Time may make the mansion grow
> A work to wonder at—perhaps a *Stowe*."

Sir James Graham will not (we understand) attend the Privy Council at Windsor on this day in consequence of Lady Graham and the family of the right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department having lately had an attack of scarlet fever, from the effects of which, however, we are happy to say they are fast recovering.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal Company, held on Tuesday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, the report stated that the net tounages for the half year ending June were £10,276 less than in the preceding six months—a falling off attributable to the general depression of trade in the country. A dividend of £5 10s. was declared for the half year.

THE FIRE IN FRIDAY-STREET.—For several days past the chief officers attached to the City police force have been actively engaged under the direction of the Commissioner, in tracing out, but without success, a clerk of the name of John Shawman, on a charge of robbing his employers, Messrs. Harvey, Brand, and Co., Scotch shawl merchants, of Friday-street, Cheapside, and also on suspicion of having wilfully attempted to burn down their warehouse. The partners having questioned the accused, were not satisfied with his explanations, and were about sending to the Mansion House for an officer, when he contrived to leave the warehouse unobserved, and has not since been heard of, carrying with him notes to the amount, it is said, of £500. Information of the robbery has been forwarded throughout the country, offering a reward of £30 for his apprehension. He is described as being five feet eight inches high, fair hair and whiskers, and in age about thirty-nine years.

FATAL EFFECTS OF TERROR.—A young man was committed last week to Bridewell from Guildhall by Alderman Farebrother, on a charge of having broken a window in the shop of Messrs. Doudney, of Fleet-street. The worthy magistrate declared his intention of seeking an old act of parliament, by which, he believed, "flogging at the cart's tail" might be inflicted at the termination of his imprisonment. The accused appeared in good health when charged at the police-office, but on entering the prison he became very ill, and gradually sinking died at an early hour on Sunday morning.

ACCIDENT IN THE LOWTHER-ARCADE.—On Tuesday morning a youth named West, seventeen years of age, the nephew of Mr. West, of the Lowther-arcade, Strand, fell from the first floor window to the pavement below, falling upon his head. The unfortunate youth was instantly conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where it was ascertained that, in addition to a fractured skull, he had sustained a violent concussion of the brain. He lies in a hopeless state.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The information received from the manufacturing districts during the week has been in every respect satisfactory, confirming, as it fully does, all the predictions which we ventured to make in our last publication concerning the probable and speedy restoration of commerce and of manufactures to a sound and healthy state. At the outports cotton wool has continued in considerable demand, not for speculation, but for actual consumption; and the sales effected have been large, the advance in prices which had occurred during the previous week being fully maintained. In Glasgow these favourable symptoms of returning prosperity are more particularly visible. Money, which during the late commercial depression throughout the west of Scotland had been deposited in the joint-stock banks for safety, is now again gradually coming into circulation, increasing the wages of labour, and materially adding to the wealth of the community. Many factories, as we mentioned in our last, which, for several years past, have been idle, are again placed in active operation, giving, in abundance, productive labour to additional thousands of families. The fact is, "the stocks of goods on hand, suitable to the markets of India and China, are small, and by no means equal to the expected demand during the ensuing spring and summer months; and to make good this, at all events, probable deficiency causes, in a certain degree, the existing activity." At Ashburton, and throughout Devonshire and the neighbouring districts, a great deal of business has been done latterly amongst the manufacturers of serges and other articles of the same description, to the great advantage of the working-classes. Many establishments in this line which had ceased working for several years are again in employment, and we mention one in particular which, after having been closed for nearly five years, last week gave productive labour to nearly fifteen hundred human beings. Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, and those parts wherein sheep's wool is the principal raw material of manufacture, the accounts received latterly are equally satisfactory. The revival of trade was general, and the unexpected harvest of the present year's wool was almost universally entertained. A fair demand already existed for woollen good, and a gradual improvement in prices was also in progress. Under these favourable circumstances, labour, which is the nation's real wealth, everywhere was becoming more abundant, the advantages of which the labourers must soon reap in advanced wages. In London, which may well be called the beating centre of the civilised portion of the globe, notwithstanding partial disadvantages, greater activity than usual is everywhere displayed, and public credit and general confidence between man and man are rapidly on the increase. In the sugar market, since the reduction of the duty of 63s per cwt., now chargeable on foreign sugar, to one of 30s, and also that of 24s per cwt., now paid on colonial and East India sugar, to one of 16s. These proposed alterations, if carried into effect, must ultimately do more than double the existing home consumption of sugar, add materially to the present comforts of all the industrious classes of society, and eventually increase the sum now annually paid into the treasury from this great source of public revenue in proportion to the increase of its consumption. For coffee and many other descriptions of colonial produce the consumption increases, and considering the late reduction of the duties previously charged on various of these articles, fair and remunerating prices continue to be obtained by their proprietors. These are all undoubtedly pleasing prospects, but when we direct our attention to the operations in Mark-lane, this scene of gratification entirely changes. On the Corn Exchange, that most important of all marts to the human race, no improvement in the value of any description of agricultural produce is yet visible, and, when we mention the London Corn Exchange, we at the same time include the corn-markets throughout Europe and America, because round it all the others revolve. Since our last report no activity whatever has been evinced in the sales of grain, and the value of all descriptions of agricultural produce remained very much depressed. The stocks of really fine foreign duty-paid wheats, in particular, are becoming less and less weighty on the different great markets of consumption, and sales of home-grown grain must become easy in proportion to the failing away of foreign competition. This circumstance, added to the well-authenticated deficiency in quantity which the last crop produced, encourages the opinion that, within a few months, the corn trade will be restored again to a healthy condition.

Little alteration has occurred in money matters during the week. The value of public securities, not funded, is rather lower. The premium of 55s., which Exchequer Bills commanded last week, has fallen to one of 50s., occasioned partly by considerable sales made by those who anticipate to commence a more profitable employment for their money in the purchase of Exchequer Bill investments, and partly by the certainty of their interest being reduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the time arrives for their renewal. In Consols, for the opening next month, little business is at present doing, and prices remain extremely steady. Little stock of the description has for years now been floating in the market, and, fortunately, there is little inducement for rumous speculative operations. Capitalists continue to direct their attention to railroad investments, and their operations have caused the shares of the London and Birmingham line to advance to a premium of £102 on each. In foreign securities the transactions of the week have been few, and have not in manner attracted public attention. For the discount of approved commercial bills, money continues to be plentiful, and the rates of interest continue to be unusually moderate. On the whole the money market cannot be placed in a more wholesome condition than we left it when our present number went to press. There is abundance of it in circulation for the numerous purposes of the revival of trade, and the Bank of England also retains within her vaults specie of little less value than twelve millions sterling.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 172½	India Stock pm
3 per Cent Red., 94¾	Ditto Bonds 43 pm
3 per Cent Cons.	Ditto Old Annuities,
3¼ per Cent Red., 100¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*, 2d, 43 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500*l.*, 53 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 51 pm
Jan. 1860, 13⅞	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Opg., 94

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 4	London and Blackwall (— p), 8
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 48	London and Birmingham (90 p), 190
Great Western Railway (65 p), 90	Ditto Thirds (32 p), 50
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 64	Ditto New Shares (22 p), 20
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 9	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 35	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 61

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat coastwise, as well as by land carriage, and samples up to our market having been very small this week, we have had a trifling improvement in the demand for that description of corn at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, previous currencies, and good clearances have been effected by the traders. In foreign wheat, we have and in bond, exceedingly little business has been transacted at late rates. The barley trade has again ruled inactive, and the prices have been with difficulty supported. Good sound malt has met a fair, other kinds a dull, sale, at unaltered quotations. On account of the receipts of oats from Ireland having been on the increase that article has sold heavily, on somewhat easier terms, say 6d per quarter. Beans and peas have been unending, and, in some cases, is per quarter cheaper. Flour has mostly supported its value.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2180; barley, 5250; oats, 3130; and malt, 2320 quarters; flour, 2070 sacks. Irish: barley, 00; oats, 3310 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 4860 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 57s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 42s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 62s. *In Bond.* Barley, 20s; oats, new, 18s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 23s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed have gone off steadily, but in all other kinds of seeds exceedingly little is passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 38s to 40s; per quarter; rapeseed, 19s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 36l to 38l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 9l 10s to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 6d; barley, 27s 9d; Oats, 17s 9d; rye, 38s 1d; beans, 30s 11d; peas, 34s 5d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 49s 1d; Barley, 28s 1d; Oats, 17s 10d; Rye, 30s 11d; Beans, 31s 7d; Peas, 33s 9d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The price of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—This market wears a dull aspect, and, in some cases, rather lower prices have been taken by the merchants.

Sugar.—We have very little variation to notice in the value of any kind of sugar since our last. The market is well supplied with inferior description.

Coffee.—The market is steady for home use, and prices are quite as high as last week.

Rice.—This article is rather dull, but the quotations are quite as high.

Oils.—We have again to report much dulness in oils, at about previous rates.

Provisions.—We have had very little business doing in Irish butter. Foreign qualities are unaltered, with a sluggish demand. The bacon market is firm, but we cannot call prices higher

Tallow.—The market is, on the whole, dull, yet prices keep up. P.A.C. on the spot is 38s 3d.

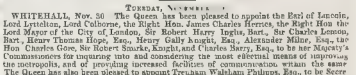
Wool.—The public sales have gone off with much spirit, at prices fully equal to those of the last auctions.

Coals.—Old Tanfield, 16s 6d; Townley, 16s; Killingworth, 18s 6d; Stewarts, 22s; Caradoc, 22s; Hartlepool, 22s; Hartley, 17s per ton. Ships arrived, 12.

Smithfield.—The supplies of each kind of stock on offer having proved large, the demand has ruled heavy, at drooping prices. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 2s 10d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s per 8lbs., by the carcase. In these markets the trade has ruled excessively heavy at the above quotations.

ROBERT HERBERT



THE LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 30. The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Colborne, the Right Hon. James Charles Herries, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London, Sir Henry Ingilis Hart., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., Henry Gally Knight, Esq., Alexander Milne, Esq., the Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., Spencer Joseph Knight, and Charles Berry, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the metropolis, and of providing improved sewerage communication within the same. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Trenham Walsham Phipps, Esq., to be Secretary to the said Commission.

CROWN OFFICE, Dec. 1. Member returned to serve in the present Parliament—County of Bute—The Hon James Stuart Wortley

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE Dec. 2. Royal Artillery Second Capt W R Nedham to be Adjutant, vice Somerville Second Lieut. E. A Williams to be First Lieut., vice Balfour

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 26.—Royal Marines. Second Lieut. F J Polsinghorne to be First Lieut. vice W. L. S Atcherley

WHITEHALL, Dec. 1.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Scratton, of Tresteredo, in the county of Kent, and Charles Theodore Bowes, of Pyrandon, in the county of Devon, Gents., to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—F. FISHER, Camden Arms, Randolph-street, Camden-town victualler

BANKRUPTS.—T. SPENCE, Stratford, Essex, market-gardener, J. HILLIAR, Lymington, Southampionshire, innkeeper. C. W. WALTHEW, Poultry, Chemist. I. BLOOMENTHALL, Thornton-street, Duckhead, wholesale stationer. S. BOSS, Frith Street, Soho, tailor. S. BASTICK, Brighton, hatter. R. DAVIES, Great Crosby, Lancashire, blacksmith. T. EVANS, Denbigh, Denbighshire, scrivener. J. MEREDITH, Sr Andrew, Pershore, Worcestershire, woolstapler. E. B. WORGOT, Bristol, Perfumer. J ARCHER, Liverpool, wine merchant. J WICKS, Troubridge, Wiltshire, clothier. H. P HARRISON, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, house-steller. J. B. ROBINSON and W ROBINSON, Macclesfield, Chesire, ironmongers. J. DAVIES, Wellington, Shropshire, plumber. W. HOARE, Derby, apothecary. J. WHITEHALL, Wellington, Shropshire, innkeeper. J. ORTWAY, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, metal refiner. W. RYLAND, Liverpool, tanner

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. SCOTT and SONS, J. SCOTT, A. SCOTT, and G SCOTT, Hawick, Roxburgh, woollen manufacturers. J. MACDONALD, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant. M JOHNSTONE, Swansea D FOGO Esq. Row. W CARSWELL, Jun., and I. YOUNGER, Glasgow, wrights and builders.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec 6.—Royal Regiment of Artillery. Second Capt W L Kaye to be First Lieut., vice Drew, First Lieut. F. Ellis to be Capt. vice Kaye, Second Lieut. H. W Barton to be First Lieut., vice Ellis

MEMORANDUM.—The dated promotion of First Lieut E A. Williams as stated to Nov 26 should have been Dec 1.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. THOMAS, Heworth, Yorkshire, victualler

BANKRUPTS. E. P POWELL, Southampton, tailor. J BURSLEM, King's Lynn, Norfolk, stationer. T. HARTLEY, Liverpool, hatter. R. K UREY, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, coach maker H. C. JANION Liverpool commission agent. J DAVIES, and H EDWARDS, Westminster-road, Lambeth, linen-drapers. J. BEAUMONT, Gains borough, Lincolnshire, grocer. J WADE, Manchester, grocer W. BELL, Rudmerton, Yorkshire, merchant. F. BLATCHFORD, Plymouth, miller. E. OAKLEY and J. WISE, Poole, corn-dealers

PRICE OF SUGAR.—THE AVERAGE PRICE of Brown or Muscavado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the Week ending the 24th ult., is 36s. 6d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain

MARRIAGES

At Hackney, Henry Walter Phillips, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Catherine, second daughter of William Clark, Esq., of Hackney.—At Ballee church, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. John Reid, James Quail, of Seal-street, Esq., to Miss Seeds, both of Downpatrick.

DEATHS.

In Portland-place, the Right Hon the Countess of Munster.—At his residence, Bonham York, on the 24th year of his age, the Rev Lamplugh Byrd, A.M., Fellow of Yor Cathedral, Vicar of Pauli, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.—At Stamford Villas, Fulham, N. Lewin, Esq. æd 76.—Aged 55, Benjamin Smith, Esq., late of the Commissariat.—At his seat, Newmont Forest, county of Cavan, Ireland, aged 60, Charles Coote, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of the county.—Aged 33, at Ferryhill, in Yorkshire, the Rev William Richardson, Chaplain of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.—In Rupie, Wm Greene Esq. No man was better known—his extraordinary size attracted universe. attention, as he was assumed to be the largest and heaviest man of his time.—At Stewarts town, county Tyrone, in her 102nd year, Catherine Reynolds. Within the last three years he was able to read small print without spectacles.—At St. Leonard's-on Sea, Mrs. Hopkins, widow of the late physician to the Duchess of Kent.—At Stepney, aged 58, the Rev Evan James, upwards of 27 years curate of that parish. At his house near Elstree, Herts Richard Kirwan Hill, Esq., Captain on half pay of her Majesty's 52nd Regiment

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, December 10, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 32] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

DEMORALIZING PUBLICATIONS.

A case has been attracting the notice of our contemporaries, which, although springing out of the mere adventures of a police-office, naturally and strongly invites comment at the hands of the journalist who professes to have a regard for family morality, and a desire to preserve intact the decencies and purities of social life. It would seem that a powerful and noxious stream of poison has been gradually, insidiously—and what is worse, with impunity—mingling with the waters of society, and corrupting them—not in their dark and shaded windings, but in the shining presence of the sun. The pestiferous and dangerous evil to which we allude is the open and defianceful sale and exhibition,—before the face of daylight, and in the teeth of the law,—of low, blasphemous, and infamous placards and publications—of the vilest order—the most horrible and loathsome impiety—the most cankerous and leprous in their defiling and brutalizing spirit—and calculated to work upon the minds of the lower classes with the most disgusting and vitiating effect. These publications—which seem to have succeeded, and, perhaps, in a measure, to have sprung out of the dying corruptions of Socialism—have been latterly horribly on the increase. They are thrust into the shop windows of the lowest order of abandoned ruffians—in the full blaze of their profligacy—and in the open thoroughfares and public streets—and nothing can exceed the revolting nature of the outrage against decency and religion which they have been so long suffered to commit. The legislature, however,—strong as it is to do the public that crying act of justice,—has never interfered to put them down—while the "Society for the Suppression of Vice," with its abundant funds and large appliances of power, has lain lazy, dormant, and inert—content with the torpid virtue of character, without displaying any of the active benevolence and useful humanity which are the incumbent duties of an establishment of the kind. The ulcer of blasphemy has been allowed to spread, and now it seems only by an accident that public indignation is directed to obliterate the sore. The casualty we have to speak of arose thus:—

A Mr. Lewis Knight Bruce, a son of the Vice-chancellor, while passing down Holywell-street (a locality by the way which is one of the most pestiferous and abominable in the metropolis, although still a bustling and busy thoroughfare), was struck with the prominence of a placard in a shop window, which upon inspection he discovered to be of the most horrible and revolting description. In itself it outraged every feeling of Christianity; conjured obscene associations with whatever is deemed of sacred import and has a reverenced and holy name; invoked wretched contempt and fierce brutal hostility for and against the great Deity himself, and put the fiat of unblushing crime upon every sentence of the polluted document which it enrolled in shameless print. Mr. Bruce experienced the natural emotions of horror and disgust at the sight of the vile abomination, and entering the shop demanded its removal of a boy who had the irresponsible charge of the repository of filth and sin. On meeting with a refusal, he took the law into his own hands, breaking the shop windows, snatching away the placard, and on resigning himself to custody, and being taken to Bow-street for the offence of breaking the glass, displaying it to the magistrate as an infamy which justified the act of violence he had committed against it.

The magistrate rather encouraged Mr. Bruce to glory in what he had done than the reverse, and, dispensing with the usual fine, merely required him to pay for the windows, at the same time impounding the amount of the damage to see whether the miscreant publisher of the blasphemy would come and claim it in a court that would then be enabled to take cognizance of his crime.

We could almost find it in our hearts to join the magistrate in praising the conduct of Mr. Bruce if justice did not whisper to us that it was founded in indiscretion, and that the decision of the bench was itself obnoxious to sound judgment. We readily enter into the warm and generous impulses of the high-spirited young gentleman who felt his whole being outraged by the indecent blasphemy which he had pulled down—we can imagine him horror-struck, indignant, and inflamed with an almost virtuous passion at the depraved exhibition that met his gaze—and we can make allowance for the blood of manhood rushing impetuously through veins warm and young, on a question which ruffled his judgment and disturbed and agitated his heart. Nevertheless we know that he committed, in the act of violence, a fault against society, which the law may palliate by circumstance, but has no right to recognise as justifiable merely because it leads to good. Mr. Bruce should have been fined. The state of society in England demands that men should not break windows upon virtuous impulse! That would never do. When poor men starve, and, under the new poor-law, break windows in their destitution to obtain the shelter of a workhouse or a gaol, they are punished in spite of all the allowance to be made for hunger, misery, and perhaps a goading, stinging, infuriating conviction of the cruelty and injustice of their want. We do not in their cases allow the emotions or the infirmities of human nature to put the peace and order of society in jeopardy, upon principles either of humanity or of right. We should not therefore do it in the case of Mr. Bruce; but, as the punishment would probably be light to the pauper, so might the fine have been made so to the gentleman; and the magistrate's *opinion* might have marked his sense of the goodness of his *motive*, while the law vindicated its supremacy upon the indiscretion of the *act*. Mr. Jardine might have honoured and admired Mr. Bruce—as we are glad to acknowledge we do ourselves—but he should have fined him also, nevertheless.

The adventure, however, is, or rather will be, a source of decided good; it has disclosed a fester to society which it dare not now suffer to grow to head; it has opened a sewer which the law is bound to cleanse; it has stirred the eloquence of the press to put down blasphemy and impurity, as by the utterance of a single voice; it has directed public indignation against a band of ruffians who would live and fatten upon the vice of the community, and engender wickedness which they can neither control nor understand. Moreover, it will make men ask wholesome questions of each other. Where has been the vaunted vigilance of the "Society for the Suppression of Vice?" Where are your protectors of public morality? Where your public prosecutors? And in what corners of concealment are the domestic functions of your governments allowed to sleep? The horrors of a brutal and obscene impiety are displayed to all orders of your public congregation, and within a stone's cast of your church; and there is neither clergyman, nor magistrate, nor churchwarden, nor officer of justice, to step in and put it down.

We may contemplate with awful dread the frame of mind that could engender Atheism, and still claim a soul—we may regard Deism with a sorrowfulness akin to shame—we may form various estimates of the religious efficacy of the several creeds of Christianity—and we may hold the established religion of our country to be the purest, the most beautiful, the best; but we do not, particularly in the columns of a newspaper, seek to force our opinions upon others, or stir one step upon the path of theological disputation. We will tolerate all things, save those which are degrading, immoral, and unjust. Blasphemy and obscenity are all these. Lord Erskine has laid it down as law, that opinions and religions in England are free—that a man's belief is a question which can be mooted only between his conscience and his God, but that no man has a right to more than this spiritual freedom; that no man is entitled to disturb the peace of society by violating feelings which are accepted as of holy birth and growth, and which custom has admitted sacred—in a word, that he may not offensively and notoriously commit a moral desecration of the faith in which other men enshrine their hopes of happiness to come. A man may be opposed to Christian burial, but he may not, therefore, unearth our graves or disturb a funeral on its progress to the tomb. The principle is the same. The law gives the licence to opinion, but stands in the teeth of indecent violence, and sets the bounds of order and society against the inroads of blasphemy and moral filth. Now then let the law be vindicated by the authorities, and the horrible monstrosities we have recorded be punished in proportion to their flagrancy, and to the disgust and loathing by which they are regarded by good citizens and honest and virtuous men.

LORD HILL TAKING T.. BRIDGE OF ALMUREY.

For description see page 506.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—It appears by the Paris papers of Sunday that the King of the French, after presiding at a cabinet council on Saturday, left the Tuileries in the afternoon for Fontainbleau, and was expected to return to Paris on Monday.

The *Moniteur* contains Royal ordonnances on the report of the Keeper of the Seals, making various judicial changes and promotions. M. Moreau, counsellor of the Cour Royale, replaces the late M. Dupuy as President of that court.

The *Moniteur* publishes returns of the Minister of Marine and Colonies of the number of slaves emancipated by virtue of the royal ordonnances since the end of 1830. The numbers stand thus: Martinique, 21,816; Guadaloupe, 12,016; French Guiana, 1354; Bourbon, 4134.—Total, 39,820.

The interesting trial of the *employés* of the Versailles Left Bank Railroad, for the responsibility attached to the frightful 8th of May catastrophe, has ended, after several days, by the acquittal of the accused. The court condemned the civil parties demanding damages in the costs, amounting, it is said, to upwards of 10,000f. (£400). This last part of the decision has been regarded as a great hardship for the survivors and the relatives of the unfortunate victims of the accident; but the *Gazette des Tribunaux* explains that the Judges could not decide otherwise according to the law.

SPAIN. We are indebted to the *Morning Post* for the following account of the bombardment of Barcelona and surrender of the town to the Queen's troops, supplied by the intelligent correspondent of that paper.

"Barcelona, Dec. 4. Four P.M.

"I send you a few hurried lines by the first steamer leaving for France to give you a few details of the bombardment of Barcelona. The town can no longer be recognised, it is destroyed in several parts, and the buildings are still burning. The French sailors are rendering every assistance with their engines to put out the fire, and assist the inhabitants, who have undergone a frightful bombardment of twelve hours. The Captain-General of Catalonia commenced the fire from the fort of Monjuich yesterday at half past eleven, until past midnight. The firing ceased this morning, and a parliamentaire again summoned the town to surrender at discretion, or, in the event of refusal, the bombardment was to recommence at four o'clock. The hard terms were accepted, and the disarmament of the *corpos francos* has begun. A white flag is waving on all the buildings to demand an arrangement. The troops, with the Captain-General Van Halen and his staff, have just entered. The house of the French consul received three shells and a cannon-ball, as the artillerymen from the fort of Monjuich aimed at the dismantling of the tricoloured flag which waved over the house.

"December 5.

"I have just been going over the town to witness the extent of the disasters it has experienced from the bombardment. The damage done is immense, and nearly all the houses have more or less suffered. A great many buildings are destroyed, among which is that of a Deputy of the Cortes, Senor Velosegui, valued at £2000. Some notion may be formed of the extent of the damage done by the shelling, when I mention that 817 bombs were thrown from the fort of Monjuich. The Barcelonese will have it that the engineers and artillerymen of the English, as well as their ammunition, did all the mischief, although the crews of the ships of war remained on board spectators of the work of devastation.

"The Captain-General, by a decree dated yesterday, has dissolved the National Guards, and every individual who does not give up his arms will be punished with death. A forced contribution of £400,000 is imposed upon the people of Barcelona, and the state of siege is maintained. The Regent has not yet entered here, but the Captain-General and Zurbano are seen in the streets. It is impossible to describe the melancholy aspect of the population. The English ships of war saluted this morning, and the Queen's troops replied from the fort of the Atarazanas."

The *Messager* of Monday night contained the following despatch:—

"PERPIGNAN, Dec. 9.—The shops were closed yesterday at Barcelona. In default of chiefs 200 soldiers and militia have been arrested, and several of them shot.

"The Cyclops steamer has towed away the Formidable, and an English frigate has also left.

"The French Government steamer Gassendi left Barcelona yesterday evening, and touched at Port Jendres, with despatches and 21 military passengers.

"Van Halen has prorogued for six hours, from the 6th, the time granted to deliver up arms. The uninhabited houses are to be left open, to be certain if there be any arms concealed therein."

(From the *Barcelona Impartial* of the 6th inst.)

THE bombardment commenced from the fort of Montjuich on the 3rd, and lasted until two o'clock in the morning of the 4th. It is calculated that, during that time, one thousand projectiles of different sorts were thrown into the town. The loss occasioned by the bombardment is very great. Several houses have been burnt, several large magazines destroyed, and many of the walls and roofs and doors of other houses have been severely shattered by the bursting of the bombs. Fortunately not many lives were lost. In the midst of the firing a party of men and women were observed in the streets singing, and it is worthy of remark that at such a time so much coolness and indifference to danger should have been shown. The obstinacy of some senseless beings, in seeking to defend themselves against the danger, is the only cause of the misfortunes which have arisen. The alcaldes are deserving of every praise for the services they have rendered to this unfortunate city in such a critical moment, as well as those citizens who so ably seconded their exertions, particularly those who formed part of the junta, and who at that moment put themselves in communication with the Captain-General. General Zurbano entered the city last evening with a battalion of the regiment of the Infante, and at four o'clock they were received by Gen. Van Halen and his staff, followed by two or three battalions and two squadrons of cavalry. The most perfect tranquility now reigns in the city, but a number of people continue to be assembled in the streets and squares. The Regent, followed by the Minister of War and his staff, are at Sarrea, and it is said that to-morrow he will enter Barcelona.

The *Toulousain* says:—"When the Etna, after towing the Formidable off the sand-bank, passed the Rodney in gaining her anchorage, the captain and officers of the latter took off their hats and cried out several times, 'Thanks, thanks, Sir, you have saved the Formidable!' At the same moment the whole crew manned the yards, and loudly cheered the Etna, and the crew of the Formidable, imitating the same example, gave six cheers for that steamer, which, on its side, replied to each vessel by shouts of 'Vive le Roi.'"

BARCELONA, Dec. 8.—Van Halen has extended the delay for the giving up of the arms and ammunition of the insurgents, twenty-four hours not having sufficed for the purpose. The disarmament will be complete, not even a fowling-piece or a pistol is to be left in the possession of an inhabitant. The number of troops is daily on the increase. More than 12,000 men are now here, and the soldiers are quartered in the houses of the citizens. It is believed that the English treaty of commerce will be signed, and this force will be ready to insure the submission of Catalonia. We have been informed by an officer of engineers, who was in the fort of Monjuich, that the firing only ceased after the bombs had been exhausted, 1600 shot having been fired altogether into the town. The population will insist on the English intervention. They now say that the ships would have fired on the town if there had been a continuation of hostilities; and an aide-de-camp of the Captain-General has asserted that the British vessels were quite ready.

The arrests amount to more than four hundred. The prisoners have been conducted to the citadel, where there is a permanent military commission sitting. Great indignation exists at this arbitrary act, after such a terrible bombardment.

The Regent still remains at Sarrina, one league from the city. Everybody thinks he will not enter here, to find the contrast with his reception in 1840.

The English squadron consists of three ships of the line, two frigates, and one steamer.

AMERICA.—The packet-ship Roscius, Captain Collins, which sailed from New York on the 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, after a fine passage of 18 days.

The papers received by this conveyance extend from the 21st to the 25th ult. inclusive, but their contents are unimportant.

The *Madisonian*, the official journal of Washington, has a paragraph on the subject of the rumoured changes in the Cabinet. It says: "Many rumours being abroad of expected changes in the President's Cabinet, we feel it to be our duty to state, as we are able to do, that no changes in the offices of heads of departments are likely to take place before or during the approaching session of Congress; and that whatever change may after that time occur (if any) will be in the spirit of most friendly relation between the President and all the present heads of departments."

Neither the money, the produce, nor the stock market had undergone any material alteration in the interval between the 20th and the 25th ult. Treasury notes had been in demand; some of the banks had been purchasing at par, but not many notes were offering. Foreign exchanges were very firm. The supply of bills was moderate. The receipts from the south had been less than had been anticipated. The rate on London was 106 to 106¼; on Paris, 5f. 40c.; on Amsterdam, 35¾ to 36¼; on Hamburgh, 34¾ to 34¾; and on Bremen, 75¾ to 75¾. Cotton was heavy, and prices were rather in favour of the purchaser. The receipts of flour had been unusually light, and holders were demanding an advance.

The tonnage-duty charged on the British Queen, of which the Belgian Government had complained, had been refunded on the consul of that Government. No doubt was therefore entertained that relations between the United States and Belgium would be restored to their former footing, immediately on the fact being known to the Government of Belgium.

A dreadful gale had taken place on Lake Erie. The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* describes it as most terrific and destructive. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the air was so filled with snow that an object could scarcely be seen twenty yards distant. The cold, too, was most intense, and the suffering very severe, in consequence of the entire want of preparation for so sudden a visitation of the angry elements. Eleven vessels were wrecked, and a number of lives lost.

Advices have been received from Havannah, *viâ* New Orleans, to the 8th ult. The royal mail steamer Thames had arrived at Havannah from Tampico, with 300,000 dollars in specie. She brought advices from the capital of Mexico to the 23d of October. General Brovo arrived on the 20th, and immediately entered on the duties of his office, as President *ad interim*. His excellency had declared the State of Yucatan in a state of blockade. Except the island of Carmen, whence flour and provisions were permitted to be introduced. The expedition against Yucatan, which had sailed from Vera Cruz, consisted of fifteen sail, carrying 3,900 troops. Mr. Turnbull, who had been arrested on landing on the island, was brought to Havannah on the 3d ult., as a prisoner. His arrival caused a great excitement in the city. There was even talk of putting him to death, but through the exertions of the British consul that disposition of him was changed to an order for immediate departure from the island and a prohibition over its return. On the 6th he was on board the steamship Thames, for Nassau and England. A private letter says, that "Mr. Turnbull pleaded insanity, which plea was admitted, to save trouble, and he was pronounced lunatic."

The advices from Texas are to the 4th ult. General Woll had retreated from San Antonio, taking with him about 70 prisoners.

The Canada papers received by the Roscius come down to the 19th ult., but they do not contain any news.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ABINGDON.—A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—About eight o'clock on Saturday night last, the utmost alarm prevailed in the town of Abingdon, Berkshire. It appears that a short time previous to the above hour, the Cheltenham van, on arriving near the market-place, unhappily broke down, and the body, with its contents, falling against a house on the roadside, considerable damage to the frontage and the unfortunate driver of the van very narrowly escaped being killed upon the spot; as it was, he sustained a dreadful fracture of the thigh, together with other serious injuries, and lies in a very deplorable state. Several articles of various descriptions, which the van had contained, were strewed about the road, and before they could be removed, a tandem, driven by two Oxonians at a rapid rate, came in collision with the heterogeneous mass, and an upset was the consequence. The drivers fortunately escaped unhurt, but their groom, who was seated behind, was thrown with considerable force to the ground, and when picked up it was discovered that his right arm was fractured between the elbow and shoulder joints. The vehicle having got entangled with the wheels of the van, was shattered to atoms, and the shaft horse much injured. A few days previous to the above, a female lost her life near the same spot, by being driven over by two persons driving tandem; they, however, have hitherto managed to elude detection.

BOLTON.—CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—Last year a woman named Jackson, the wife of a joiner, came by her death by falling out of a window in Bengal-square, Bolton, which was generally supposed at the time to be the result of accident. There were some slight allusions of a suspicious character made respecting Jackson, her husband, at the time; but he appeared at the inquest and gave an account of the occurrence apparently in an open and candid a manner, that he was believed. He soon after left Bolton, and went to London, where he shortly afterwards re-married. He has recently died, and before his death he made a full confession of his awful guilt, in having caused the death of his wife, by pushing her through the window as she leaned out of it.

BOSTON. POWERFUL EFFECTS OF A DREAM.—Last week when Mr. Robert Tempest, butcher, of Howell croft, Boston, was sleeping in bed with his wife, he dreamed that she had gone out of her mind and become insane, which had such an effect upon him, that he got out of bed and jumped through the room window, breaking eight sash windows, together with the frame. He alighted on the pavement in the street, and in a short time rose up and walked into the house. He received a severe fall, and now lies in a weak state.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Cambridge branch of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts held its sixteenth annual meeting, at the Town-hall, Cambridge, on Tuesday. The Bishop of Ely took the chair shortly after twelve o'clock, and opened the meeting by reading prayers; at the conclusion of which the secretary, the Rev. J. Pullen, read the report, which contained much of interesting and gratifying information. It spoke of the building up of new churches, the formation of new bishoprics in our dependencies, and of the good prospects of future extension of a pure and abiding Christianity amongst the distant nations. Amongst the sees to be erected, the report mentioned those of New Brunswick, South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Port Philip, Western Australia, and Northern and Southern India. The secretary read extracts from letters and communications received from the dioceses of Montreal, Toronto, Newfoundland, Australia, Barbadoes, Calcutta, and Bombay, which stated that in each and all of these dependencies the mission of the gospel was proceeding with abundant evidence of present improvement and promise for the future. The Rev. Professor Whewell, Master of Trinity, and Vice-Chancellor of the University moved the adoption of the report. Excellent were also delivered by the Mayor of Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. French, Master of Jesus College; the Rev. Wm. Carus, Dean of Trinity College; George Pryme, Esq., barrister-at-law, and professor of political economy in the University.

Last week John Hunt, who keeps a public-house in Waterbeach Fen, near Cambridge, went into the house with a loaded gun, which he discharged at his wife, and instantly escaped. The gun was discharged at the poor woman's head, and, melancholy to state, the charge blew away part of her lower jaw, and, passing in an oblique direction, also took off and lacerated the upper part of her shoulder. Mr. Pinchard, surgeon, of Cottenham, was called in and dressed the wounds, but it was not thought possible the poor creature could long survive the extensive injuries she had received. Mrs. Hunt is the daughter of an old gentleman named Newton, who left the scene of the tragedy only a few minutes before the arrival of the infuriated husband. Hunt is about forty-five years of age, and it was generally supposed, at Waterbeach, that he had committed suicide. The miscreant evaded the vigilance of the police and constabulary until Monday evening, when he was taken on the road near the Six-mile-bottom, Cambridgeshire, by a constable who suspected him from his woe-begone and thoroughly-wretched appearance. He made no resistance, and he was conducted by the constable to the gaol of Cambridge.

CHEPSTOW.—THE RECENT MURDER.—At the conclusion of the inquest, the coroner having minutely recapitulated the whole of the evidence, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Edward Rees," who was committed on the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the next assizes for the county. The prisoner was forwarded to Monmouth gaol by the Liverpool mail, and as the coach proceeded from St. Arvans, the heartless ruffian rose up and gave three cheers, waving his hat at the same time as he bid farewell to the scenes of his unspeakable iniquity. Rees is a man of diminutive stature, and only 26 years of age.

CHICHESTER.—The fifth annual report of the Diocesan Association has just been issued. The progress of the society is in every way satisfactory, and the past warrants a sanguine anticipation that its future operations will produce a large augmentation of the good which it has already effected. Originally the association had a two-fold character—that of providing adequate church accommodation, and in the larger parishes additional curates for further spiritual services; but in 1839, a diocesan board of education was established, which shortly after became merged in the association, the establishment of training-schools for masters being at the same time recognised. The total grants for the present year have amounted to £2205 12s. 7d. The report contains an affectionate allusion to the recent bereavement sustained by the society in the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth, late Bishop of Chichester. The present Bishop, Dr. Gilbert, has accepted the office of president.

LIVERPOOL.—THE COLLISION ON THE MERSEY.—Owing to the opinion given by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Crompton, that the inquest on the body of John Brown, the seaman killed on the night of Wednesday, the 30th ult., by the collision which took place on the river Mersey between the steamers Royal Victoria and Prince of Wales, should be taken before the coroner for the county of Chester, and not before the coroner for the borough of Liverpool, it was accordingly resumed at one o'clock on Tuesday, at the Seacombe Hotel, whither the body was conveyed in a coffin, before Mr. Churton, one of the coroners for the county of Chester. There were no fewer than nineteen witnesses in attendance, including several masters of vessels, and other nautical men. The interest which the case excited was considerably enhanced by a knowledge of the fact, that the nature of the verdict would determine whether an action at law should be commenced by the proprietors of one of the vessels against the owners of the other for the recovery of the amount of damage sustained. The jury, contrary to all expectation, declined to hear any testimony as to the exact manner in which the collision took place: the speed at which the steamers were going at the time, and many of the other attendant circumstances, were involved in some obscurity, owing to the discrepancy in the evidence of the several witnesses who had been examined on both sides. The Coroner recapitulated the whole of the evidence, commenting upon it as he proceeded, after which a verdict of "Accidentally killed" was returned.

OXFORDSHIRE.—INCENDIARY FIRES.—On Sunday evening last, as the good people of Steeple Claydon were leaving the church, between seven and eight, a fire was observed in the farm-yard of Mr. J. D. Jarvis. Some diabolical scoundrel had entered the hovel by doors from without, and had fixed some burning matter inside of the roof of the hovel, but being happily so soon discovered it did but little injury. The farm is the property of Sir Harry Verney, Bart. The next night, a little before nine o'clock, fire was seen to issue through the roof of a barn occupied by Mr. Robins, which was soon one mass of flame, burning down the barn, hovel, and stable. The dwelling-house had no doubt been fired in two places, but owing to its being old, wet, and a moss thatch, it only smouldered into black ashes. The farm is the property of Mrs. Tatham, widow of the rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. Her carriage was damaged, her harness entirely consumed, and the horses with difficulty were saved. No doubt exists but that both fires were the work of incendiaries. Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Robins are both excellent masters, and particularly kind to their labourers and the poor. Sir Harry Verney has offered a reward of £50, the inhabitants £20, and the County Fire-office £50 on conviction of the offenders.

WAKEFIELD.—We regret to announce that the eminent firm of Messrs. J. L. Fernandes and Sons, corn-merchants, soke-millers, and wine-merchants, were made bankrupts on Thursday week. The firm was extensively known as millers, coal-owners, manufacturers, and corn merchants, and the extent of the liabilities must be very great. We hear that a heavy law-suit, instituted against Mr. Fernandes and others, by Mr. Hemingway, of Oulton, and which was this week decided in Mr. Hemingway's favour, and the recent ruinous depreciation in the price of grain, are said to have been the causes of this most extensive failure. At the corn-market at Wakefield the stoppage was the subject of general conversation, and great alarm prevailed in consequence. It is said that the liabilities of the firm are not less than £20,000.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—MURDER.—Another of those un-English occurrences, which have of late become too common, the use of the knife in a quarrel, which, in this instance, has resulted in the death of one young man, and the apprehension of six others, one being charged as the murderer, and the other five as accessories, has just occurred. The scene of this sad tragedy is Rouse Lench, a small village about thirteen miles east of Worcester. The neighbourhood of Rouse Lench being woody, foxes are tolerably plentiful, and as they are constantly laying the farmers under contribution, the latter are not a little pleased when one is captured. When a fox is caught it is taken in triumph to the various farm-houses, where the captors receive a reward. On Saturday last, George Green (the deceased), Edward Archer (who stands charged with his murder), George and John Bullock, John Clarke, Charles Tandy, John Court (the whole of whom have been apprehended as accessories), and some others, having got a live fox, had been pursuing it, and early in the afternoon they went to the house of Mr. Isaac Spiers, the Bell Inn, Rouse Lench. They left the Bell perfectly sober, and went in the direction of Radford; and when they had arrived near a beer-house, about a quarter of a mile from the Bell, some words ensued between the deceased and Archer, who forthwith began to fight. Having fought one round, they were engaged in a second, and, while struggling together, Green suddenly exclaimed, "I'm stabbed!" fell to the ground, and almost instantly expired.

IRELAND.

The Irish Court of Delegates have decided the disputed deanery of St. Patrick's in favour of the Rev. Dr. Daly, as they were of opinion, four to one, that the vote of Dr. Todd for the Rev. Dr. Wilson was bad. The vote of the Archbishop of Dublin was unanimously pronounced valid.

THE MEETING OF MAGISTRATES AT CASHEL.—About thirty magistrates attended the summons of Lord Glengall. The greatest anxiety pervaded the meeting to carry the objects of their coming together into effect. His lordship was in the chair. A reward list

was opened, when nearly £2,000 were subscribed, one thousand being offered by the relations of the deceased (Mr. Scully). A proposition was also submitted and agreed to, that government should be memorialized to devise and enforce a better system for the registry of fire-arms. Not a word about the fatal cause of all the outrages—not a word about the relations of landlord and tenant. The Hon. C. Callaghan was called to the chair, and thanks returned to the Earl of Glengall.

How to Tranquilise Ireland.—At Petty Sessions lately held in Roscommon forty-eight tenants of the Marquis of Westmeath were convicted of cutting turf on land in their own possession for twenty years. They prayed an appeal, addressing themselves to a Bench consisting of Sir William Lynar, S.M., Patrick Howley, S.M., Francis Nesbit, and Godfrey Hogg, Esqrs. The latter magistrate was in favour of the right of appeal, declaring he considered it a cruelty that persons should be convicted for the exercise of a privilege to which they considered themselves entitled for so long a period. He was overruled by his brother magistrates, including the two stipendiaries, and the accused parties (men and women) were duly committed to the county prison, to the amazement and terror of the whole population.

Bank of Ireland.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Ireland stock was held on Monday to receive a report from the board of directors for the past half-year. The report recommended the usual dividend of four per cent, for the half year, being eight per cent for the year upon the original stock of the company, now quoted at 179½. In answer to a question from one of the proprietors, it appeared that the directors had to take £15,000 from the Reserved Fund to make up the present dividend. Heretofore the dividend has been paid out of profits. Perhaps no fact could be mentioned more strikingly illustrative of the stagnation of trade in Ireland than that which we have now mentioned. When such an establishment as the Bank of Ireland is thus affected in regard to its profits, commercial desires must have ceased indeed.

Resistance to Poor-rates. The *Tuam Herald* says, "So formidable is the resistance to the payment of poor-rates in that part of the Ballinasloe union called Scheeclan, that Mr. Nolan, the collector, attended the petty sessions of Mount Bellew on Tuesday, for the purpose of making an affidavit to ground an application to Government for a sufficient force to protect him in the execution of his duty."

SCOTLAND

Ayrshire.—Last week a man named Marshall, who is said to be the last of a distinguished race of pirates of that name, attempted to murder a female named Gardner, by stabbing her with a knife in the abdomen. The unfortunate man had previously swallowed a great dose of arsenic, of which he shortly afterwards died. The woman is recovering from her wound. Jealousy is said to have urged the wretched man to the perpetration of this dreadful crime.

We are sorry that we are not able to report any abatement of the severe epidemic which has been so prevalent in Dundee for the last three months. We are, however, happy at being able to state that the present epidemic has not been very fatal.

Allan Maconochie, Esq., advocate (son of Lord Meadowbank), has been appointed Professor of Civil Law in Glasgow.

Glasgow.—On Thursday se'ennight, the people residing in York-street, Glasgow, and to a considerable distance around, were startled by an extraordinary crash, produced by the fall of a lately-erected grain store, situated to the rear of the elegant and substantial bonding warehouses in York-street. The building, which was thus unexpectedly levelled with the ground, at the time the casualty took place, contained a large quantity of grain, such as wheat, barley, peas, and oatmeal. The loss must be very considerable; and we have heard it estimated altogether at between £4000 and £5000. Upwards of £2000 will, it is stated, be required to restore the building. Fortunately no person was injured. The store, we believe, is the property of Messrs. A. and P. Rintoul.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

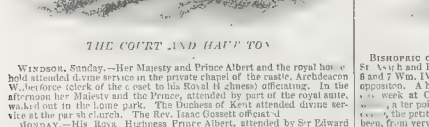
Tuesday being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, both houses met *pro forma*.

The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Haddington, and Lords Fitzgerald and Vesey, as Lords Commissioners, having taken their seats in front of the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the House of Commons to hear the Royal Commission read for the further prorogation of Parliament.

In a few minutes afterwards the Commons, who were represented by the clerks and officers of the house, appeared at the bar, when the Royal Commission having been read,

The Lord Chancellor, in the usual form and words, declared the present Parliament to be further prorogued to Thursday, the 2nd of February next, and ordered them and here to meet for the dispatch of divers urgent and important business."

The Commons then withdrew.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON

Windsor, Sunday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the royal house hold attended divine service in the private chapel of the castle, Archdeacon Wilberforce (clerk of the closet to his Royal Highness) officiating. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince, attended by part of the royal suite, walked out in the Home park. The Duchess of Kent attended divine service at the parish church. The Rev. Isaac Gossett officiated.

Monday.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, rode out on horseback. In the afternoon her Majesty rode out in the park, in a pony phaeton, driven by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken out in the royal pleasure-grounds for a short time this morning. Sir Henry Wheatley arrived at the east e to day, on a visit to her Majesty. Sir R. Peel and Archdeacon Wilberforce took their departure.

Tuesday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater.—His Royal Highness the Hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at the castle at a quarter to two o'clock from Kew, and lunched with her Majesty and Prince Albert. His Royal Highness took his departure at three o'clock.—Sir Henry Wheatley took his departure.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at the castle this morning.—The royal dinner party this evening included the following personages:—Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Sydney, the Hon. Misses Devereux and Murray, the Hon. Captain Duncombe, Sir Edward Bowater, Major-General Wemyss, Colonel Grey, and Dr. Prætorius. The band of the 2nd Life Guards was in attendance.

Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the Home-park. Afterwards his Royal Highness rode to Swanley, attended by Viscount Sydney and Sir Edward Bowater, as usual on horseback. After the royal party had most excellent sport. Lord Rossmore (late Hon. M. Westenra) had the honour of joining the Prince and his suite at their sport at Swanley. The royal party returned to the castle to lunch. Her Majesty and the Prince rode out in a pony phaeton, his Royal Highness driving. On their return, her Majesty and Prince Albert walked for some time in the garden of the East terrace, the afternoon being very fine. His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van der Weyer arrived at the castle, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, and Sir George Cooper joined the royal dinner circle at the castle in the evening. The party also included Monsieur and Madame Van der Weyer, the Earl of Liverpool, the Viscountess Canning, Viscount Sydney, the two wands of honour, the groom and the equerry in waiting on the Queen, and the equerry in waiting on Prince Albert. Covers were laid for sixteen. Her Majesty's private band and the band of the Foot Guards attended at the castle in the evening.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton, on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of their infant son, Lord Montgomerie, had several coursing matches for the amusement of their family and tenantry. The noble earl and countess have a large party visiting them. The earl's tenants on the Auchens barony celebrated the birth-day of the heir of their respected and liberal landlord with great rejoicing.

It has been authentately declared that it is the intention of Lord Morpeth to write a book in reference to his tour through the United States.

Sir Robert Peel arrived in town on Monday morning, from a visit to her Lord Wharncliffe, lord president of the council, was unable to preside at the Privy Council on Saturday last, in consequence of an attack of gout.

A letter from Vienna, 30th ult., in the *Carlsruhe Gazette*, states that the marriage of her Royal Highne's the Princess Clementine of Prussia with a Prince of Saxe Coburg Kohary has been positively decided on.

On Monday morning the Archduke Frederick of Austria paid farewell visits to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and the Princess Sophia at Kensington Palace, and afterwards called at the Earl of Aberdeen's, and most of the leading members of the Government, and the *corps diplomatique*.

Death of the Hon. Henry Butler. We have to record the death of the above Hon. gentleman, who expired on Tuesday last, at York, from gout in the stomach. The deceased was second surviving son of Edward, late Viscount Mountgarret, by Lucy Henrietta, second daughter of the first Earl of Carrick, and was born Feb. 16, 1773. He married Sept. 3, 1811, Miss Anne Harrison, youngest daughter and co-heir of Mr. John Harrison, by whom he leaves issue a son and three daughters. The hon. gentleman was brother and heir presumptive of the Earl of Kilkenny, and of the Hon. Pierce Butler, M.P. for the county Kilkenny.

Last week Mr. Frank Stewart, son of Lord Dudley Stewart, sustained a violent concussion of the brain by a fall from his horse whilst riding in the vicinity of Cambridge; but, although very dangerously affected, he is now considered to be in a fair way of recovery.

The Crown Prince of Hanover, accompanied by Aide-de-camp Major Von Stolzenberg, and his physician, Dr. Spangenberg, set out a few days ago for Aschaffenburg, on a visit to the Princess Mary. It is said that the palace at present inhabited by the Crown Prince, will be fitted up for the future residence of the young couple, and that the marriage will certainly take place at the beginning of next year.

A letter from Vienna, Nov. 29, says:—"Princess Constantia Czartorysky died yesterday, after a short illness, at her country seat, Wenhaus, near this city, aged 32. She has left a husband, four sons, and a daughter, to deplore her loss. The former is brother of Prince Adam Czartorysky, now in Paris."

Sir Charles Des Vœux led to the altar, at All Souls Church, Langham-place, on Tuesday morning, the Lady Cecilia Paulet, daughter of the Marquis of Winchester. The happy couple left town to pass the honeymoon at Tunbridge-wells.

Strathfieldsaye.—The Duke of Wellington isnot expected to return to Apsley-house until after the Christmas holidays.

Death of Mr. Robert Haworth Peel.—We have to announce the death, after a protracted illness, of the above gentleman, brother of the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, chief justice of Ceylon, and nephew of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., who died at St. Asaph on Saturday last. The deceased was in his fifty-third year, and was late in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, from which regiment he retired in 1830.

The Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant, M.P., has given £200, and the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Willoughby De Eresby, and the Bishop of Bangor, each £100, towards the subscription fund for establishing and erecting an infirmary for the two counties of Carnarvon and Anglesey.

Departure of the Archduke Frederick of Austria.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited the Archduke Frederick of Austria on Tuesday at Mivart's Hotel, and took leave of his Imperial Highness. Many of the leading nobility called also at the hotel to pay farewell visits to the illustrious member of the imperial house of Austria. His Imperial Highness gave an elegant *déjeuné à la fourchette* on the morning to his Excellency Baron Neumann, Austrian Minister, Baron Koller, charge d'affaires; Baron Lebzeltern, secretary; and the other gentlemen of the Austrian embassy, and the members of his suite. In the afternoon the Archduke Frederick, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Neumann, and attended by Baron Lebzeltern, Count Ranzau, Captain Brandt, and Archel, quartermaster Du Mont, attached to the person of his Imperial Highness, left Mivart's, for Portsmouth, proceeding by railway as far as Gosport, to join his vessel, the Austrian frigate Bellona, after a sojourn of nearly four months in this country, during which time his Imperial Highness has both received and given most princely entertainments.

Portsmouth, Wednesday.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke of Austria and suite arrived here from London by special train, yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, and proceeded immediately from the Gosport terminous to the landing-place, where a boat from the Bellona was in waiting to convey them on board. His highness did not land again, but dined and slept on board the Bellona. It is understood that the archduke will not take his departure until Monday or Tuesday next, when he will leave for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. In the meantime he will visit all the public establishments of this port, which, from the shortness of his stay upon his first arrival here, he was unable to do. Captain Brandt, of the Bellona, left this morning for London, and will return on Friday or Saturday. His highness landed this afternoon at the dockyard, where he was met by Admirals Sir Edward Codrington and H. Parker, and a number of naval officers, who accompanied him over the various departments of the dockyard.

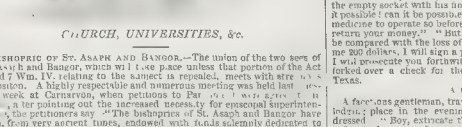
General Alava, the Spanish minister, visited the Earl of Aberdeen on Wednesday at the Foreign-office.

A meeting of the Customs Revenues commission was held at Guydir-House, Whitehall. Lord Granville Somerset, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and other commissioners, attended the meeting. The commission sat some hours.

The Duke of Richelieu arrived at Fenton's Hotel, from a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort at Badminton, and has since left town for Paris.

Chatsworth.—The Duke of Devonshire, who intends to visit his marine villa at Kemp Town, will keep open house here, and also at Bolton Abbey, the week after next. The new conservatory is unequalled in Europe for its extent.

Lord Stanley left town on Tuesday for Lathom House, Ormskirk, Lancashire, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Bishopric of St. Asaph and Bangor.—The union of the two sees of St Asaph and Bangor, which will take place unless that portion of the Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. relating to the same is repealed, meets with strenuous opposition. A highly respectable and numerous meeting was held last week at Carnarvon, when petitions to Parliament against the measure, after pointing out the increased necessity for episcopal superintendence, the petitioners say "The bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor have been, from very ancient times, endowed with lands solemnly dedicated to the maintenance of the Church in North Wales; and they cannot feel it consistent with the interests of religion or with the demands of justice, or even with the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to sanction a further diversion of the revenues of those funds to the endowment of a Bishopric in a district unconnected with Wales, and one of the wealthiest in the empire."

The sum of £400 has been granted by the University of Durham towards the erection of a new church at South Shields.

University of Durham.—The following presents have been recently received by the Museum connected with this University:—1. From the Zoological Society of London, fifty skins of mammalia and birds, several of them of a rare and interesting character, including a cassowary, a crane, a curassow, a guinea fowl, a Bonelli's eagle, a swan, albatross, carrion vulture, condor, cockatoo, bee-eater, Columbia, and several scarce woodpeckers, also a common monkey, sloth, bear, and Axis deer. 2. From the Rev. George Gilly, Queen's Quadrangle, rector of Houghton-le-Skerne, two bronze ancient celts and an ancient sword, supposed to be British, discovered in June last on the estate of William Dent Quenton, Esq., at Lowthorpe, near Driffield, the two former of which are noticed in a communication in the last number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. 3. From the Rev. George Townsend, canon of Durham, some grains of wheat, taken by Sir Gardner Wilkinson from an Egyptian mummy, buried in a tomb fifteen hundred years before the birth of Christ. It is doubtful whether or not these will vegetate. A report on the subject has been issued by the Committee of the British Association of Science, presented at the meeting at Manchester last June. 4. From the Rev. Henry White, of Manningham, East Indies, an albatross (immature bird), and three petrels, taken off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich has restituted the Rev. Robert Jervis Cole, M.A., the Rector of Ashill, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Queen.

The Rev. R. H. Whiston, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Head-mastership of the Worcester Cathedral Grammar School, which is to be opened immediately after Christmas.

Oxford, Dec. 13.—Mr. Furneaux, commoner of Lincoln College, was on Saturday last elected Scholar of that society; and Mr. Grainger, also a commoner, one of Lord Crewe's Exhibitioners. At the same time, Mr. Ince, from King's College, London, was elected Dr. Hutchins's Scholar of Lincoln.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

DECEMBER

Should be a cheerful month, weather or no. It should be a warm one, though never so cold. People blow their fires and use their bellows well while the wind bellows without. Farmers are glad over *Usher*. Men of *measures* to secure the comfort of their bodies, and preserve the coat of their stomachs. Though the Legislature does not set the middle class regnor to the carrying of *many of their bills*. Pastry-cooks begin to mind *matters*; and "eyes" are turned towards "pies." Politics no affect sincerity; and *Peel, foot sweet*, becomes *candid*. Grass acts of plum-pudding are effected by means of a *grocer*; and *Pump-tree-street* is the most sweetest locality in St. Giles's. The Irish daily feed fresh *raisins* for flocks there. With the sale of plums money gets *earned* but the sovereign's just now more valued than ever; and, at the great theatres, *Stirling* is the go. The markets grow lively, and Smithfield puts forth its show. Cows have lots of stuffing, and get so heavy that it is quite common to ask for *pig of lead*. About oxen and sheep there is a decided *yore fat-ye-a*. Beasts visit beasts, and human fat cattle—to surrey the quadruped—walk, *pump*. Butchers display fine *truths*. *Boating-day* arrives, and with it the *knees* of tradesmen; but they only make a *bit* when they are paid. People are obliged to wait for their own *Nor* till *night*. Merry drinks and games then stir not the fire, but the fire-side. The *younger* branches of families are indulged in wine that is *elder*; universal *suppertop* is the place of universal suffrage; and the only ballot is for the cosis in the cake. Christmas is as brave a fellow on land as ever Admiral *Winter* was at sea, and should be toasted accordingly. He lights our fires, and leaves us without fuel; he tows up our colliers to warm our toes; and, though he is too kind to sink the barges, he always *scuttles the coals*! He is no revolutionist; for, whilst warming the *tittle*, he has a respect for the *grate*. "He is," says the Frenchman, "our defender, by *de fender*; and if he do seem cold, it is only because he is neither a *bore* nor a *muff*."

CURIOUS SALE.

An old man, following the occupation of bone-collector, residing in the vicinity of Southampton, passing a marine-store shop in that town, saw in the window a gold piece of Queen Anne's coinature, having upon it the head of an ox, which was full of small holes and very much obliterated with rust and age; he inquired the price of it, which was 8s. The old man, having the money, said, "I will give you a shilling a week until I have it upon for it, if you will save it for me;" this was agreed to. At length the picture was paid for, and the old man hastened to his humble home with it, where he was persuaded by some of the neighbours to have it varnished, and carried it to Mr. De Lainey, who then resided in Southampton (and now of No. 32, Prince's-street, Bristol), for that purpose. Instead of varnishing the picture, Mr. De Lainey being struck with its beauty, restored it by a newly discovered process. After it was done, he offered the old man £20 for the picture. "No," says he, "if it's worth £20 to you, it is worth £20 to me, so look at." Mr. De Lainey then communicated with some connoisseurs in London, who came and examined the painting. One of them commissioned him to purchase it for him at any price; but, strange to say, though he offered nearly one hundred pounds until the amount of twenty guineas was offered for it, the old man still refused to part with his treasure, but is it expected that he ever will dispose of it although he is in actual want. The painting is supposed to be the finest Cupy in existence.

GHUENEE PRIZE IDOLS.

Some of the papers mention the bringing away the celebrated gates of Ghuznee by General Nott, as if it were the general's own idea carried into effect; but we are informed that it was one of Lord Ellenborough's instructions to him to bring them back to India, whence, as many of our readers know, they were taken upwards of eight hundred years since, by Mahmood the First, on his return from his twelfth and last invasion of the Hindoo land. All our home "Overland" readers may not be aware that they were taken from the famous brahminic temple of Somnat, in Guzerat, of which Mahmood, having broken up a huge idol, notwithstanding that its priests offered him several crores of rupees (or millions sterling) to forego his iconoclastic design, discovered in its belly such store of diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, that the sum offered as ransom was a mere trifle in the comparison—a regular Belly God that! What the particular purpose of the governor-general is, in having the gates brought back, we do not yet precisely know, but it is probably to send them to England as curiosities and mementos, for he cannot design to bestow them on any Hindoo temple of the present day (he would raise a loud religious outcry if he did), but it may be regarded as a gracious mark of our lasting triumph in Central Asia, and one which will exalt the British name in Hindoo estimation, for depriving the Mussulmans of such a trophy of their conquest over the followers of Brahma. Mahmood's name, also, with which he struck off the idol's nose, is being brought away from its place in the mosque at Ghuznee, at which the gates were fixed.

ANTONYMA.

Nor body have I, foot, nor hand,	When cash is scarce, and bills are hush,
Though I've one eye I cannot see,	Your London tailor seeks my aid;
Yet the first lady in the land	And many an economic sigh
Is known from herself pourtray'd in me.	I bear 'twixt love-sick swain and maid.
Than me no serjeant at the law,	No chancellor, or justice ermin'd
More cases hath endorsed, or	Thus my devoir each booby claims,
More pleas and counts determin'd;	And though to business hard of
No busy body e'er had more	hearing,
Secret affairs in charge than I,	They fix on me ten thousand names,
Yet when I'm old you see no store	And seldom but I see pe a friend.
Of cash, but thank-ess pass me by.	Now gentles tell the name I boast.
You ask a favour—send a cheese;	So may you ne'er deplore my fate,
You want a cap, or toy from town,	So may you safely pass a post,
Upon unlucky me you seize,	Without black eye and broken
And for the service pop me down.	pate.

Anon.

SCEPTICS.

Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher, who flourished about three hundred years before Christ, established a sect, whose fundamental principle was, that there is nothing true or false, right or wrong, honest or dishonest, just or unjust: or that there is no standard of anything beyond law or custom, and that uncertainty and doubt belong to everything. From this contending and seeking after truth, and never finding it, the sect obtained the name of Sceptics, or Pyrrhonians, from their founder.

"DONE FOR."

A wag, a few years since, procured some eye-wash of a quack oculist, to be applied to a gaseye which he wore. The oculist, not being very sharp-sighted, did not discover there was some defect in the eye, but that it was something that he warranted a cure or no pay. The eye was washed and departed. In a week or so after he returned with the empty eye, and apparently in great distress. "O, doctor, doctor!" said he, "your stuff has wholly destroyed my eye." At the same time opening the eye to the empty socket with his finger, to the horror of the gaping oculist. "Is it possible! can it be possible!" exclaimed the eye-tinker. "I never administered to operate so before. Well, my dear sir, I can do nothing but return your money." "But you must do more, sir. What else can be compared with the loss of an eye?" replied the wag. "If you will give me five dollars, I will sign a pledge never to expose you; but if you do not, I will prosecute you forthwith, and sure as a ramrod man." The oculist forked over a check for the amount, and the covey cut stick pertickler, for Texas.

A COMICAL CUSTOMER.

A facetious gentleman, travelling in pursuit of pleasure, on arriving at Indesit place in the evening, was met by the hostler, whom he thus addressed:—"Boy, excuse that dirt on the vehicle—allow me to denote him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment; and when aurora of morn shall again illuminate the oriental horizon, I shall award you pecuniary compensation for your valuable hospitality." The next understanding a word, ran into the house, saying, "Master, here's a Dutchman wants to see you."

NUMBER AND ELOQUENCE OF THE ECCENTRICS.

The number of persons at present belonging to the Eccentric Society is about 200. The number that have belonged to it since its commencement is nearly 7000. Perhaps no other debating society for such it may be called) has produced so many remarkable characters, or so many original speakers. Those who were members at that period, and still live to tell the tale, as having surpassed, in eloquence, humour, and effect, anything I ever elsewhere heard. Among the eloquent "Eccentrics" of the period of which I speak, there was a Mr. Brownlee, a reporter on the *Times* paper, whose happiest oratorical efforts are said to have been almost superhuman. They must certainly have been something very extraordinary in his treatment, as I remember to have heard him say, "I have taken down the most excellent public speaking in my time, but I never heard anything at all approaching to that of Mr. Brownlee." *Joseph Jenkins*, "a new work by the author of "Random Recollections."

Some geographical intelligence of interest has lately been received from Egypt. M. D'Arnaud, a French traveller, who formed part of an expedition despatched by Mehemet Ali to ascend to the sources of the Nile, has reached the upper part of the stream. According to the general opinion, the Nile, after a direct course from its mouth towards the south, turned to the west, where it was supposed it took its source. M. D'Arnaud had arrived at a point where the river turns off, and in his letter he states that the principal branch, both in width and volume of water, came from the south and not from the west. It is, therefore, towards the south that he has pursued his journey, to seek the source of the great artery of Egypt. It appears that the vessel which carried M. D'Arnaud was dashed to pieces in the Nile, and the collections of natural history, made by the members of the expedition, were lost. The journal of the voyage, and the geographical documents, have been saved.

INTERIOR OF THE HALL OF COMMERCE, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

The attention which this novel edifice has attracted in the City, induces us to give of it such elaborate illustration as every feature of national architecture deserves at the hands of a public journalist who, like ourselves, can combine pictorial representation with letter-press description. The Hall of Commerce is the work of private enterprize, and has suddenly sprung up in the heart of our great metropolis at the bidding of one ingenious and industrious tradesman, who, deeming that the vast purposes of City Trade demanded a noble area for their operation—and seeing the Old Exchange in ruins before his door, projected the scheme of erecting a vast and spacious temple devoted to the worship of Dives, and affording splendid and unrivalled accommodation to the merchant princes of our "wondrous island of the West." It remains to be seen whether the contemplated design of the enterprizing proprietor will succeed, and the original and almost natural purpose of such an edifice be turned to what may fairly be deemed its legitimate appropriation. We partly doubt this. We know the almost obstinate attachment of business men to the old localities of their commerce, to the busy bustle-fraught confined and musty nooks and corners in which many of them have ferretted out their fortunes and which they deem to be the genuine lurking-places of commercial comfort. We have seen them regarded with an almost superstitious veneration, and the very cobwebs respected as they hung. The money-haunts of the old school have about them a sort of pleasant ancient familiarity which will not be hastily shaken off for the freshness of a new and less cordial atmosphere, and the clear, bold, white, polished classicality of a temple stately in its dimensions and brilliant with a gush of light. You cannot easily get your old sitters away from Garaway's, the Jerusalem, the auction mart, the North and South American—and places of such cast and character; they feel easier than in the new and proud hall which chills them with its cold elegance and cheerless grandeur—and they prefer the symbols of a glass of sherry, a sandwich, and a bill of the sale, to the most beautifully chiselled sculpture that ever filled a panel or adorned a niche. Once, however, get over their prejudices—destroy their old associations—and entice them into the habit of *frequenting* this new Chamber of Commerce—and then its aptitude, its splendour, and its usefulness, will be no longer denied. It is a very remarkable and magnificent edifice, and every way worthy to be the theatre of the commercial action of the most important city in the world. It is in itself indeed a credit and an ornament to London, and an addition to the noble architecture of which she may justly be proud.

The Hall of Commerce has been erected by Mr. Moxhay, a biscuit-baker in the neighbourhood of the Change; who, leaving for a moment the oven for the hod—flour for lime—and bread-bricks for bricks and mortar—has betaken himself to the improvement of the metropolis, and called up a new object for the admiration of the architectural world.

The exterior of the new building is one of simple and semi-classic grandeur—rising to a fair and stately elevation, and with a broad and dignified plainness, which depends only upon one elaborate and beautiful ornament for relief—and upon the frieze of scroll work below the cornice of the roof, gracefully designed and boldly carved. There are no projections but this cornice and the Grecian pediments from the wall. The embellishment we have alluded to is a sculptured panel, admirably executed in bas-relief,

by an artist of the name of Watson, to whom we pay the cheerful meed of praise.

SUBSCRIBER'S ADMISSION MEDAL.

The allegory represents Commerce supported by Law and Justice, diffusing peace, liberty, industry, and civilization over the world. The sculptor has expressed this meaning distinctly and dramatically on one side are groups of vintagers and navigators, with Britannia giving liberty to the negro slaves; on the other Peace heralds the fine arts to the savages. The different groups are well arranged, so as to be connected without crowding; the design is in classic taste; and the figures are boldly sculptured, with broad, striking effect, in common stone. The interior (of which we give a beautiful engraving, having represented the exterior in a former number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) is even more admirable than the exterior; it is planned with skill and judgment, and most beautifully decorated. The ground-floor is divided into two lofty and spacious saloons of noble proportions, and well lighted: that on the left is square, with a semi-circular recess; the cornice supported by pilasters with Corinthian capitals, and the ceiling ornamented with a chaste and elegant coving formed of the lotus-leaf and flower: that on the right is a most superb apartment, and in point of proportion and enrichment one of the finest rooms in the metropolis. Its dimensions are one hundred and thirty feet long, forty-four feet wide, and fifty feet high; three square apertures in the ceiling, glazed with sheets of plate glass, in a novel manner, let in a flood of light and show the sky above. At one end is a semicircular recess, which, as well as a square recess at each side, is ornamented by two fluted columns with Corinthian capitals: these columns and pilasters support the entablature, which is ornamented by a frieze of the most beautiful character, consisting of a rich and fanciful scroll of fruits and flowers, designed with picturesque freedom, and executed in very high relief, equalling in lightness and projection the best wood-carving. From a bold cornice springs the coving of the ceiling, which is light and handsome, in accordance with the rest of the decorations. The *coup d'œil* is singularly elegant: the just proportions of the room prevent it at first sight from appearing so large as it really is; but its airiness and daylight brightness produce that agreeable sense of space and amplitude which is so seldom experienced in modern apartments even of great pretensions. Much of this is owing to the excellent plan of lighting from the roof by means of skylights, with side-panes inclining inward towards the top.

We may add to this description a decided opinion of our own—that the admission of sculpture into the end and on either side of this spacious hall would be a marked improvement of the general effect; and we agree with a contemporary that fresco-painting might also be introduced to beautiful advantage. As an *ensemble*, however, we must regard the Hall of Commerce with unfeigned admiration; and conclude with the expression of a hope that, soon after its opening in the ensuing January, its fine resources as a national edifice may be brought advantageously into play, and its halls tenanted and astir with the active and kindling commercial spirit of intelligent and enterprising London.

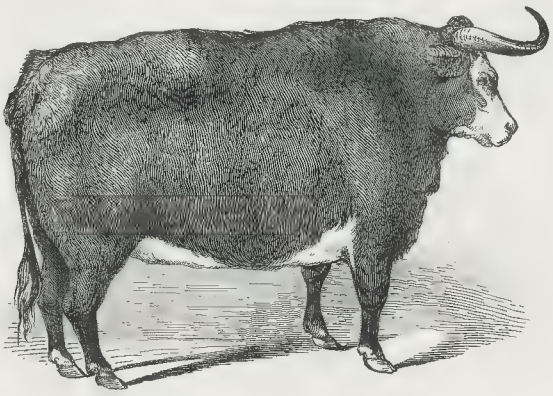
PRIZE HEREFORD OX, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

We this week present our readers with an Engraving of the Hereford ox, to which the highest money prize of the Smithfield Club was awarded last week. He was bred by Mr. Perry of Monkland, near Leominster. His sire, a celebrated bull named Goldfinder, was exhibited with the above and five other offspring at the Leominster cattle show three years since, when a handsome prize was awarded to them. His dam was also bred by Mr. Perry, and with himself sold to the Duke of Bedford for one thousand guineas. He has been shown five times, and has gained a prize at every exhibition. When only a yearling he passed from the hands of the Duke of Bedford to those of Sir William Wake, baronet, of Courtier Hall, near Northampton, under whose care he was fed. It is not a little singular that the same prize of the Smithfield Club (first prize second class) was last year awarded to an ox by the same sire—out of the same dam.

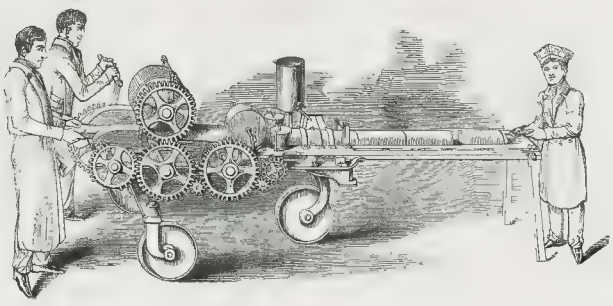
The display of implements at the Smithfield Cattle Show was more numerous than usual, and exhibited many wonderful improvements over the more common handicraft instruments of agriculture. We were particularly struck by a clod-roller, contrived to manipulate the soil, as well as reduce the ruggedness of its surface. A spiral-toothed turnip-cutter, of immense power and durability, and a dibble with shifting apparatus adapted to various widths of furrow and different distances for plantation, almost commanded our admiration. But what more especially claimed our consideration were the three subjects we have chosen for the subject of our illustrations. The first of these is a machine, patented by the Tweedale Company, for the manufacture of draining-tiles. An inspection of our accurate engraving will at once explain its action. The clay, as will be seen, is drawn by machinery through a series of mould-collars, till, by the gradual coalition of their forms, it is shaped into an arched tile, which for accuracy of form, and evenness of surface and texture, is greatly superior to those in ordinary use. From this results a better-formed drain, and consequently more perfect drainage. This mode is also much cheaper than the old one. We regard its invention as of national importance, and shall look to its future progress to assist in no small degree the improved growth of our field-fed prizes.

The second is a very complete cattle and pig feeding apparatus, by Crosskill, of Beverley, drawn from a model. The potato-steamer, the potato-washer, the wrought-iron feeding-carriage and wheelbarrow, the circular iron pig-trough, &c. &c., will all be readily distinguished. The whole as it stands is adapted for a considerable-sized farm, but any one of the objects represented would, if adopted by the common peasant, tend to increase the cleanliness, health, and value of his cottage stock-yard.

The third is one of those inventions which will tend to increase the cleanliness and comfort of our sheep. These animals are frequently suffered by small farmers to be infested by numerous hordes of parasitic vermin, because, in their indolence or poverty, they have failed to supply themselves with the necessary apparatus for dipping them in suitable curative mixtures. Others, again, regard the necessary operation of dipping as a "disagreeable job," and, postponing it to a more convenient season, lose the favourable moment, and meantime the poor sheep becomes incurably diseased. The loss of his carcase and the damage of his wool is the reward of the owner's procrastination. But here we have an apparatus for dipping so commodious in its shape and arrangements, and so cheap in its construction, as to be within the reach of all. No sheep ought now to be neglected; and we have much pleasure in commending the remedial apparatus to our country readers.



SIR W. WAKE'S 4 YEARS AND 10 MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.



DRAIN-TILE MACHINE.

CATTLE-FEEDING APPARATUS.

SHEEP-DIPPING APPARATUS.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW—to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artists and advisers reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however, required official authority to enable us to reach.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the above proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or south view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent vessels of shipping on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which line the river, grow upward from the far distance to the gazer's eye, until they are closed with, and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as it were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient Bridge-street, the fork-like Tower, and 'mid all, and above all, the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture, that they are not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gazer upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and mansions of our nobility; involves the finest streets in the world, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and the superb gathering of fashionable clubs; and, in a word, concentrates within its focus all the palatial magnificence of western London to contrast with the staid and solid greatness of its commercial aspect: endless wealth-accumulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness might startle kings.

Such are the two sections of the UNRIVALLED PICTURE which we are about to present in all good-will to our readers, and now the only other points connected with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

ITS UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun.

M. Claudet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a *Daguerreotype apparatus*, whereby we have obtained a series of drawings that are as it were "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

NOTICE

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT will be ready on New Year's Eve, when all persons will be entitled to receive it who have subscribed for six months from the commencement of this paper, or for six months previous to the publication of the print, or who pay a six months' subscription in advance from the time of the issue of the plate. This is the definite and distinct answer to all correspondents who have addressed us on the subject, and is a general one to the public at large. The engraving is upon so grand and magnificent a scale, that it cannot be finished and a sufficient number printed before the time appointed for publication. Our subscribers have already so reasoned that the immense request for printing becomes most important, and any delay that has arisen is attributable only to the necessity for such careful and deliberate management as will make disappointment next to impossible

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Andrew."—*Not suited to our columns.*

"Rufus."—*We believe there is no such institution, except the Hanwell Asylum, which is a paupers' establishment. St. Luke's Hospital, Bunhill-row, will retain the patient at a moderate stipend, if certain interest is made. The gentleman who writes us from the new Ealon Vicarage will have the print.*

"J. Bundle." "J. C." "A. M." "T. P." and "J. Poole" *will all have the print.*

"A recent Country Subscriber."—*The advance, of course.*

"Alfred Butler."—*Thanks for his note. His book shall have an early notice.*

"A "Craven Gentleman" *writes to vindicate the fertility of the district in Yorkshire in which he resides. It is in the district wherein was bred the fat cow which won the first prize at the Smithfield Club.*

"E. K. S."—*Thanks for the Chinese letter. It will, space permitting, appear directly.*

"R. S. H.," *Cornwall.—The verses have been received, and we shall be glad to get the other proffered poems.*

"An Admirer."—*Referred to our chess correspondent.*

"X. Y. Z.," *Chichester.—Send a post-office order, and the paper shall be transmitted.*

"H. D. G."—*The subject of the Model Prison shall undergo thorough investigation.*

"T. H. B."—*Space will not admit of our complying with the request.*

Mr. Cafe, the auctioneer of Great Marlborough-street, writes to us that the ill usage which occasioned the death of the Jew Nathan occurred at an establishment in Pall-mall, and not in Mr. Cafe's auction-rooms.

"J. R."—*Yes.*

"W. I." *will have the print.*

"J. Portens," *Falmouth.—Ditto.*

"J. H. B." *in a future number.*

"A Skater."—*Perhaps.*

"A." *Donisthorpe. Apply to another newsman.*

"J. C."—*To cut it would spoil it.*

"Y. S." *Barnstaple.—No room under our present arrangements.*

"A. Z."—*No; it is illegal.*

"C. B." *Yes.*

"J. P." *shall have the print.*

"H. B." *and* "H. H. L."—*Ditto.*

"J. Wallace," *Dumfries.—Thirteen shillings.*

"Boaz"—*See a notice lower down.*

"C. W." *A dollar is four and twopence army sterling.*

"J. Lowle," *Wigtoe.—Yes.*

"K. M."—*Look out for a notice next week.*

"G. H." *Dublin.—All in good time.*

"J. X. W."—*Declined.*

"Wiccamicus." "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

"A Subscriber," *North of Ireland.—The newsman or the post-office in fault.*

"A Naval Officer."—*Thanks for his suggestive information.*

"R. J. T."—*Yes.*

"T. B. S."—*The answer was, that "we would sleep on it," and we have not yet had an opportunity of acting.*

"J. C."—*The assistance declined with thanks.*

"J. N. H."—*Yes.*

Extract of a letter from New York:—"THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS. *I am astonished at the number of its illustrations. I was fortunate enough to procure the part containing the Queen's visit to Scotland, and you would hardly conceive what an interesting table-book it forms in a foreign country. Wiley and Putnam sell the part in its handsome cover at a dollar."*

New York, 18th November, 1842.

*** At the request of numerous correspondents, agricultural and general, we shall, in our next number, present to our subscribers a Song, entitled "A Blessing on the Farmer's Home," from the agricultural poem which appeared in our last—the music by F. W. N. Bayley, Esq., the music by Grattan Cooke, Esq., with pianoforte accompaniment.

☞ The plays at the Westminster School will be illustrated in our next.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1842.

In some comments which will be found below we have occasion to allude to a case in which tardy justice has eventually punished a hardened and unrepentant criminal, who, having previously incurred the penalty of transportation for life, had his sentence—as we think most improperly—remitted by the Government of the day, and has subsequently earned again—with most active and vigorous persistence in crime—as large an amount of position, short of death, as the law is powerful to bestow. We have now to make reference to another trial against a number of persons for causing the death of a man at sea by suffocation—in other words, by strangling him with a rope after a fashion of wild and wanton barbarity that one would think could exist only on board a pirate ship. The case in question exhibits the exact converse proposition of that which is propounded by the other trial, and displays justice as maim, halt, and blind, and unable to overtake the guilty, he their guilt made ever so manifest before the world. The trial, in short, was stopped for want of technical legal evidence, and because the law officers had not framed the indictment without flaw—in a word, because of the improper negligence of the prosecution, which has thus virtually, if not literally, connived at the escape of persons whose brutal cruelty deserved the sternest severity of the law. This evil was so flagrant that Baron Alderson found himself called upon, by a judge's sense of rectitude and duty, to notice it emphatically from the bench as one which it was disgraceful to find tolerated in a Christian country; and truly so it is, and yet its frequency of occurrence has resolved itself almost into a rule. The officers connected with the heavy charge of endeavouring to procure the fair administration of justice in our criminal courts are as careless as a low attorney of the interests of an impoverished client; and the county and Government prosecutions are continually conducted with the smallest possible regard to legal acumen, accuracy, and vigilance. The consequence is that your rogues escape, either to shock or to victimize society again. We would ever incline to mercy, but wretched and ill-considered indeed is the clemency that covers crime, while the negligence that gives it a loophole is worse. Here we have three cases of what we may almost call a profligate indolence or indulgence of the authorities with regard to criminals. One is a case of blasphemy unprosecuted at all; another a case of manslaughter, prosecuted without effect; and a third a case of wholesale swindling, abandonment, and infamy, which did indeed grasp a punishment at last, but upon the head of a man who would never have offended society with his new crimes but for a previous scandalous remission of a sentence which was to pay the penalty of the old. Baron Alderson may well say that "these occurrences disgrace a Christian country."

In our columns devoted to the record of the proceedings of the Central Criminal Court will be found a case which loudly demands comment from the journalist and attention from the public. We refer to the trial of a man named Staunton, who figured in the police reports some short time since, but whose case then occupied small space in this paper, because it revealed a series of cruel seductions, heartless deceptions, and vicious actions, the detail of which we conceive to be foreign to the true province of a paper devoted sincerely to the domestic circle. Some revelations were, however, made in which the name of a minister of State was implicated, and we waited only for the settlement of the affair in a court of justice before we meddled with it. Other journals, less scrupulous of the charge of pre-judging the case, or exciting prejudice against a man who was to stand trial before a jury of his countrymen, did not hesitate to canvass the conduct of the Minister referred to, and to speak in no measured terms of the party zeal which led him to the commission of a sin against the society of which he was a member, and the laws which he was placed in the position to enforce. It appears that in the year 1836 one Henry Stanton, *alias* Stanhope, *alias* Winkworth, was tried for a series of frauds and robberies, and upon the clearest evidence found guilty, and sentenced to transportation. Thus circumstanced he applied to the Hon. Mr. Goulbourn, and referring to some services said to have been rendered to the Government in Ireland, prayed a remission of his sentence. Notwithstanding the nature of his offence, he received a free pardon in return for his *secret services*. What the exact nature of these services were there is no evidence to show, but from the result of the application there appears to be no doubt that they partook of a character which forbade publicity.

The legitimate object of punishment is the diminution of crime, by the wholesome dread which the infliction is supposed to produce. To give full effect to this intention, the penalty must be definite and certain; and every exercise of power which interferes in any degree with this certainty destroys the object which the Legislature and the law have in view.

To make an unjust distinction between criminals is to destroy the whole moral force of punishment; and that which, equally dispensed, is but justice, when unequally imposed becomes tyrannic cruelty. Society also requires that, when a criminal has been convicted and condemned, he should be removed from the community which his crimes have injured; that he should be *deprived, as far as possible*, of all opportunities of repeating those acts which have outlawed him from social privileges. In this case, however, we find all these reasons set at naught—all these considerations waived; and a criminal convicted of a series of offences of the most dangerous character pardoned, acquitted of all punishment, and let loose upon the world to commence a fresh career of villainy, *because he had done secret service to the Government of the day*. The result of this unjust exercise of executive power has been exactly what might have been predicted. Relieved from the durance to which his conduct had properly condemned him, the villain stalks from the prison-house to begin anew his course of crime. Seduction, swindling, bigamy, and open spoliation are added to the list of his previous iniquities, and for six years he preys upon the community, upon whom he has thus been recklessly let loose. At length, he is again placed in the felon's dock, his conviction secured, and the judge on the bench joins in expressing the opinion which had long before been arrived at by the public—a regret that the sentence before passed had not been carried into execution.

Now that justice is about to be vindicated, we may, as far as the individuals implicated in it are concerned, allow the case to pass with the expression of a fervent hope that the present exposure will have the effect of checking henceforward the improper exercise of executive authority, and that no occasion will hereafter be given for complaint that royal clemency has been perverted into a means of injury to the community at large.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, DEC. 14.

The intrigues for a change of Cabinet are in active progress, but meet with no success as yet. The King of the French clings to a Ministry which has rendered him such important services by calming the war excitement, and restoring France to the European concert. The negotiations for a Molé and Thiers coalition have entirely failed. The latter wishes to resign out of office until he has completed his work on the Empire, for which he is to receive £10,000 when finished. M. Thiers prefers that Guizot should be Minister for a year longer, than that Count Molé should become Premier and again consolidate the Conservative party. Count Molé will try his hand now with the Dufaure-Passy party, but, it is confidently predicted, with no success. Salvandy is lukewarm for Molé, and Lamartine cannot be depended upon. The Ministry being, therefore, united holds its head high, and will open the session by claiming a direct vote of confidence in its acts. It is not yet certain that there will be a speech from the throne. There is no answering for intrigue here for twenty-four hours, but at the hour I write the Cabinet looks strong. It will be assembled on the Spanish affairs, on the Belgian customs union treaty, and on the right-of-search question; but M. Guizot, it is whispered, feels confident that at the tribune he can satisfy the Chambers that no other Minister could have pursued any other course than the one he has followed.

My belief is that the Ministry is disposed to act fairly in its foreign relations, but there is an under-current in French intrigue which sometimes disturbs the best intentions. Thus I fear that the conduct of M. Lesseps, the French consul at Barcelona, has seriously compromised his Government, and that a serious quarrel may ensue between the English and French Cabinets, if that functionary be not disavowed and dismissed. I may communicate something further on this subject in a future communication.

A very pretty quarrel between the *Journal des Debats* and the *Presse* occupies public attention. They are both Conservative organs, that is, support the *côté droit*, or dynastic side of the Chamber of Deputies. The *Débats* is Ministerial, being paid out of the Secret Service Money, a large monthly *subvention*. The *Presse* expects to be Ministerial when there is a Molé Cabinet. *En attendant*, it stands high at the Court, the Princess Adelaide, the King's sister, being one of the shareholders. The *Presse* has for Editor M. Emile de Girardin the Deputy, he who settled the Republican Armand Carel in a duel. The Editor of the *Débats* is M. Armand Bertin. Rivality of interests has caused these papers to fall out, and the wordy warfare may lead to a split in the conservative camp. The *Presse* now attacks the Soult-Guizot Ministry, and the *Débats* defends it. There was a grand political and literary solemnity the other day at the French Academy on the admission of Baron Pasquier, the President of the Chamber of Peers, the Chancellor of France, as a member. Every personage of note in the diplomatic and scientific world was present. The Chancellor had to praise his predecessor, the devoted tutor of the Duke of Bordeaux. M. Mignet, the *âme damnée* of Thiers, had to reply to and eulogise the Conservative Chancellor. To a foreigner the scene presented much flummery and hypocrisy. To a Frenchman it afforded delight, to prove the fluency of language, and to establish the truth of Talleyrand's axiom, that "words were given to man to conceal his thoughts." Extremes may meet, but are they compelled to embrace? Mignet, *au fond*, is a republican—Pasquier has been the man of every Government—and the late Bishop of Hermopolis a devoted Legitimatist!!!

We have had the opera of "Tancredi" revived at the Italians; but the artists representing it thought that Rossini had not done enough for their respective pretensions. thus, the tenor (Corelli) added to the cantabile in the first act the coda of a cavatina from Donizetti's "Gemma di Virgi;" the bass (Compagnoli) introduced one of Bellini's airs; Madame Persiani could do no less than sing the grand scena composed by her *cara sposa* for "Ines de Castro;" and, finally, Pauline Garcia Viardot—*et la Brute?*—revived Pasta's interpolation of Nicolini's air as the finale. Now is not all this abominable? What constitutes the charm of "Tancredi," as written by Rossini, is its naïve inspiration, its simple cantabile, without the abundant *appogiatura*; its expressive and passionate phrases, and not the perpetual assault of *fioriture* between Pauline and Persiani. Where was the ravishing melody "Di tanti palpiti?" What had the myriad of notes of Pauline—what those prolonged shakes—what had those distant intervals in common with the swan of Pesaro? The amateurs are angry, and justly so. "How did you like the opera?" said a dame of the Chaussée d'Antin to a distinguished lady of the Faubourg St. Germain. "Mais, mon Dieu," was the reply, "I find the *dénouement* changed. Poor Tancredi is *executed* in real earnest." It is rumoured in the musical circles that Rossini is coming to Paris, to produce a new opera. Is not this news? You remember the *mot* of Rossini. Some one noticing the successes of Meyerbeer and Halevy, who are Jews at the *Academie Royale*, asked Rossini when he was going to bring out another opera. "I am waiting," replied the grand *maestro*, "until the Jews' sabbath has passed."

Halevy's "Charles le Sixth," to which Delavigne's *libretto*, is in active rehearsal at the French Opera, and it is hoped to produce it next month. The fog caught Duprez's throat the other night in "The Huguenots," and Marié was obliged to finish the opera; but Duprez took his revenge last Friday in "The Zaire," singing splendidly. Mlle. Pauline Leroux has reappeared in the ballet of the "Diable Amoureux;" but it is feared that Fanny Elssler will go to Berlin and Vienna, and not visit us this season, to pay off the damages obtained against her by the French Opera for prolonging her stay in Yankeeland. Theophile Gautier, the *Presse* feuilletonist, and author of that charming creation, "Giselle," has a new ballet ready called "The Peri," which will be out in a few days. *Apropos*, we have lost Vestris, who died last Monday week, having nearly attained his 83d year. Born in 1760, he came out in 1772, and retired in 1816. Perrot and Taglioni were amongst his pupils.

The Prince of Moscow (Marshal Ney's son), who is a pretty composer, is establishing a society like that of the Ancient Concerts in London, to perform the music of the old masters.

The death of the Count of Candia (Maria's father) will prevent the appearance of that tenor for some time at the Italian Opera.

The incomparable Déjazet is making quite a sensation in a new piece at the Palais Royal, called "Capitaine Charlotte," who is not Werther's *Charlotte*, but a Parisian *modeste*, who in Lisbon captivates in male attire the queen. The piece is replete with piquant situations, which you will be able to appreciate yourself, as Déjazet visits London in your season.

The political world has been scandalized at a theatrical *début* at the Odéon, the second Théâtre Français. Under the name of M. Max, a person has appeared in the part of *Oronnone*, in Voltaire's "Zaire," who formerly held the distinguished post of Sub-Prefect

of Compiègne. M. Hippolyte Bonnellier (for that is Max's real name—what a pity he was not sufficiently aristocratical to be Almack's in his career!) was one of the July combatants, and was Secretary in 1830 of the Provisional Government; but having been disappointed in his political career, although the post of Sub-Prefect may lead to a Minister's portfolio, he has taken to the stage, to the great annoyance of governmental men, who find public functionaries lowered in the eyes of the public by such a *début*. M. Max, for the rest, was quite successful, and is accepted as a most promising tragedian.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has just presented twenty guineas to the funds of the Westminster Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, of which his Royal Highness is the illustrious patron. The Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Marquis of Westminster, are among the distinguished donors to this institution.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Bishop of Llandaff, attended a meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commission at the office in Whitehall-place, on Tuesday afternoon.

On Tuesday, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador accompanied by Mons. de Place, and by his excellency's dragoman, inspected very minutely the different departments of the Westminster Bridewell. His Excellency expressed great admiration of the cleanliness and good order of the establishment. His Excellency is a young man, about twenty-five years of age, possessing a very pleasing manner and countenance. He has been Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain about six months.

Major Malcolm, of the 3rd (the King's Own) Light Dragoons, who brought the important despatches from our Plenipotentiaries in China, after transacting business at the Foreign-office, left the London Hotel, Albemarle-street, on a visit to his mother, Lady Malcolm, at Warfield Park, Berks; and on Tuesday the gallant officer returned to town, accompanied by her ladyship, and again had an interview with Lord Aberdeen. It is understood that the Major, who is son of the late Sir J. Malcolm, formerly Governor of Bombay, will not remain in town more than a fortnight, when he will return to China with despatches from the Foreign-office.

Captain Whittingham, with despatches from Sir Hugh Gough for Lord Stanley, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, arrived in Town on Tuesday, and attended at the Colonial Office in the afternoon. Captain Whittingham is the bearer of a number of Chinese standards, captured by the British army during the recent operations in China.

THE NATIONAL STATUES. Sir Robert Peel has confided the execution of the statues which Parliament voted last session to the memory of the three modern heroes to furee sculptors from the capitals of the three kingdoms. Mr. MacDowal, A.R.A., of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, has been selected by him to model that of Lord Exmouth; Mr. Steele, of Edinburgh, that of Lord De Saumarez; and we observe that at a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society Lord De Grey announced that on his recommendation the monument to Sir Sydney Smith had been confided to Mr. Kirk, of that city. Sir R. Peel has announced his desire to discontinue the old practice of giving a monopoly of all the great orders to artists of great name, and to make the patronage of this kind at the disposal of Government available for bringing forward men whose fame has not yet risen to a point commensurate with their genius. We understand that in this instance the Premier visited in person the studio of Mr. MacDowall before making his selection. Mr. MacDowal is the sculptor of the charming statue of "A Girl at Prayer," in the last exhibition of the Academy.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT THE CHARTERHOUSE.—This anniversary, instituted in honour of Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charterhouse in 1611, was celebrated on Monday. Amongst the Carthusians, of whom there was a great number present, dressed in the order of the Brothers, were the Rev. Archdeacon Hale, Lieutenant-General Hodgson, Drs. Babington and Paul, Messrs. Wallord, Hodson, Webster, and others. At four o'clock the members, amounting to more than 100, accompanied by 150 of the scholars, walked in procession to the chapel, where the service for the day was performed, the choir being accompanied by Mr. Walker on the new organ which has just been erected by order of the governors. The Bishop of London then delivered an impressive discourse from the fourth chapter of Peter, ver. 11 —"That God in all things may be glorified." The right rev. prelate concluded the discourse with a general admonition to the youths in attendance as regarded their schoolmates and other duties. The congregation then proceeded, headed by the bishop and governors with their wands, up the grand staircase to the large room, where an oration in Latin was delivered by Mr. W. P. Hale, son of Archdeacon Hale, the master. It was couched in very elegant language, and addressed *ad Carthusianos*. It dwelt, amongst other things, on the recent decease of the Rev. Dr. Fisher, who had been 38 years master of the school, and also on the demise of the Earl of Harrowby, one of the late governors. The speaker concluded, amid much applause, with some well-expressed compliments to the Bishop of London. After inspecting the chapel, which has recently been enlarged and beautified, and likewise the hospital, which contains upwards of 80 infirm and aged men, the governors and members dined together at the large hall. During the day a *déjeûner à la fourchette* was given to the boys and to all the pensioners connected with the charity.

At a Court of Bailiffs, Wardens, and Assistants of the Weavers' Company in Basinghall-street, Under-Sheriff Hardwick was unanimously elected clerk of the Company, in the place of Mr. John Phipps, resigned.

CHARITIES FOR THE BLIND.—A general court of the governors of this charity, established in connection with the Painters' Company, under the wife of Mr. John Stedman, Mr. Cook and others, was held on Wednesday at the Painters' Hall, Queenhithe; Mr. Roberts, the master, in the chair. The report stated that the charity was instituted in 1797, for the benefit of aged blind men and women, who, to become qualified for pensioners, must be upwards of 60 years of age, have been totally blind for three years, and unable to maintain themselves. The institution now extended its aid to all persons of this class throughout England, on receiving a certificate from the minister of the parish. At present there were 150 pensioners on its funds. After some routine business, relating generally to the affairs of the institution, an election to fill up vacancies on the list of pensioners took place, and the meeting broke up.

ALMSGIVAL DISPENSARY. On Wednesday morning a quarterly general court of governors of the above dispensary was held in the board-room, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Herring, the treasurer, was in the chair. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the number of patients relieved and cured by the dispensary during the past quarter was greater than at any former period, by between 200 and 300, making the applicants above 2,000. The institution was considered to be of more immediate service to the poor than the hospitals; for in the latter patients were only taken on particular days, while the former distributed its relief throughout the week. The committee anticipated much support to the charity from the anniversary dinner, fixed for March next, at which Lord Carrington, whose noble father had given £600 to the institution, would preside. The report was received, after which thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE WEATHER.—A most extraordinary change took place in the weather on Monday night. The atmosphere, after being cold and damp, suddenly changed to the genial mildness of spring; and Tuesday more resembled a fine May or June day than the middle of December—the sky having been unobscured by clouds, and the sun having shone out with warmth and brilliancy.

We are glad to find that the London and Birmingham Railway Company have adopted the recommendation of the jury who sat upon the body of the unfortunate Mrs. Bye, and placed a luggage van between the tender and the first passenger carriage in their different trains, by which it is hoped that fatal consequences may be prevented from attending accidents for the future.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—There are now twelve new churches in the course of erection, or about to be commenced, in various parts of the metropolis; one in the Kent-road, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, one in the parish of Paddington, another on the site of the old Broadway chapel Westminster, a large church with a lofty Gothic tower, in which a musical peal of bells is to be placed, in Wilton-square, Knightsbridge; three in Bethnal-green parish, and a church in St. Pancras parish. Sites have been chosen for a new church in the Waterloo district of Lambeth parish, another in St. Botolph Without, Aldgate, in the county of Middlesex, and a third in St. George-in-the-East. The new parish church of St. Giles, Camberwell, building on the site of the old edifice, which was destroyed by fire, is progressing rapidly, and will be a noble and spacious edifice. The new church at Paddington will be a great ornament to that neighbourhood.

NEW POLICE COURT.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains an order in council, directing that the police court now established in Wapping, and known by the name of "Thames Police Court," shall, from and after the twenty-first instant, be removed to the new building lately erected in Arbour-square, Mile-end Old-town.

THE MODEL PRISON.—The commissioners for the government of Pentonville Prison held a meeting on Monday. There were present the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Chichester, Lord John Russell, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Fergusson, Major Jebb, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Russell. It is understood that the rules and dietary are finally settled, and that the prison will be occupied in the course of the present week.

LLOYD'S.—A general meeting of the subscribers of this Institution was held on Wednesday, at the South Sea House, G. R. Robinson, Esq., in the chair; when, after the business connected with the internal arrangements of the establishment had been disposed of, the following votes from the funds were unanimously agreed to, viz.:—£212 to twelve fishermen, for saving the crew of the barque Watt, from Quebec to Plymouth, run on shore near Eastbourne, 26th October. £212 to twelve inhabitants of Barnes, near Sheerness, for rescuing the crew of the Restigouche packet, from Gibraltar to Bilboa, wrecked near that port, 24th October.

DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At a late hour on Wednesday night last the victuaries of the Moorfields and Goodman's-fields were thrown into a most painful state of excitement by the outbreak of a dreadful fire, accompanied by fearful sacrifice of human life, in Little Prescott-street, Goodman's-yard, Minories. The premises in which this deplorable event originated were situate at the west side of the street, within a few yards of the Blackwall Railway. They consisted of a dwelling-house, four stories high, the property of Mr. Cook, a soap-boiler, in Goodman's-fields, who lets them out to numerous families, to the number, it was reported, of no fewer than 25 individuals. The discovery was made at about a quarter past ten o'clock, by some of the inhabitants, whose attention was attracted by the smoke and sparks issuing from the room over the shop tenanted by the Dutch-drop maker. They instantly commenced knocking violently at the street-door, whilst others endeavored to arouse the inmates by throwing stones at the windows; but for a little time none of them made their appearance. At last the front door was opened, and two females rushed out across the street in a state of nudity. By this time police constable Thomas Rutlege, 192 of the H division, came up, in company with other constables, when an attempt was made to force a passage up the staircase, but it was found impracticable, in consequence of the smoke and heat, which were intense. A few minutes afterwards two females made their appearance at the windows of the second floor, in a state of great suffering. It was evident the window was their only means of escape, and the crowd, which had now increased to nearly one hundred persons, shouted out to them to hold on until some ladders were brought, while others called for them to jump out. One of the poor creatures got one of her legs over the sill of the window, and after remaining in that position for a second or two, threw herself out, and fell with awful violence upon the pavement, smashing, apparently, every bone in her body, the height being upwards of 35 feet. Directly afterwards the other preeipitated herself in a similar manner; but, fortunately, her fall was in a slight way broken by alighting on the lead front of the shop-window; before being picked up she was found to be dreadfully injured, and as soon as the stretcher could be procured, she was forthwith conveyed to the London Hospital. The other unfortunate sufferer proved to be dead. She was recognised to be Julia Holland, and the other sister, Nancy Holland, both young women under the age of three and twenty. In the interval the terrible element had made rapid progress; it had extended up the staircase to the rooms above, and shortly shot forth from the roof, attracting an immense concourse of persons to the spot. Immediately the firemen on the premises used every effort to ascertain whether any person remained on the premises, but such was the consternation that prevailed that they were utterly unable to obtain the slightest information upon the subject. Shortly after the fire had been somewhat got under Mr. Braidwood directed several of his men to discover whether any person was missing, and shortly they went from a poor man, named Proudfoot, who tenanted a room on the second floor, that three of his children were not to be found. He said he had saved his wife and two children, but whether any one had perished in the ground-floor he was unable to say, as everyone was running about in all directions in quest of them, and appeared almost distracted. Upon this information Mr. Braidwood ordered two of his men to ascend the scaling ladders, which had been placed against the wall of the premises, and the rums would permit, to search among them. At one o'clock in the morning two bodies, namely, those of the children, were found by Carter and another of the brigade among the rafters of the flooring, on the second floor, horribly burnt and disfigured. These proved to be poor Proudfoot's children. Shortly after another body of a child was found on the same floor, apparently a girl of about six years. On further searching the ruins, the firemen discovered three other bodies, namely, that of an elderly female and two children. The latter are supposed to be the mother and sisters of the unfortunate creatures, Julia and Nancy Holland, who threw themselves out of the window. It is impossible to identify them, nothing remaining but their trunks, burnt almost to a cinder.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon a serious accident occurred to a man named Charles Smith, 45 years of age, at the terminus of the Croydon Railway, at London-bridge. It appeared that whilst he was employed, with some other workmen, in hoisting up a large block of stone to the top of the new buildings now in course of erection at the terminus, one of the planks of the scaffolding gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground from a height of between 40 and 50 feet. He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he lies in a very dangerous state.

DETERMINED SUICIDE. At ten o'clock on Monday night a female jumped off the swivel bridge in Old Grave-lane, Wapping, into the London Dock, which is upwards of 24 feet in depth, and an alarm being raised by the people who were passing over the bridge at the time, a Thames-police-constable, named Joseph Sham, 40, procured the grapples and dragged for the body. In about threequarters of an hour it was found, and conveyed to the station-house in the London Dock. Dr. Bloomfield, who was in attendance adopted the usual means to restore animation, but failed.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, two persons, having the appearance of gentlemen, called at Mr. Smith's the jeweller's in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and expressed a wish to look at some gold chains, and were accordingly conducted to the showroom. While there they examined various articles, and departed at last without making a purchase. Some time after they had left it was discovered that they had stolen and carried off with them a single-stone diamond ring, weighing 4 grains, valued at £30; a ditto, 5 grains, valued at 16 guineas; a diamond ring, with seven stones, valued at £21 10s; and a half-hoop diamond ring, with seven stones, valued at £11.

Information was received at the general police-office, Great Scotland-yard, of the following robbery perpetrated in the merchandize-office of the terminus of the Great Western Railway:—The sum of £16 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and £5 in half-crowns, was stolen. The robber is supposed to be a person named Shepherd, in the employ of the railway-carrier, who has since absconded, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension. He is five feet nine or ten inches in height, dark swarthy complexion, with black whiskers. He was dressed at the time in a black frock-coat and waistcoat, and corderoy trousers.

On Tuesday morning last an attempt was made to murder a female named Elizabeth Marnus, who acts as barmaid at the Auction Mart Tavern, in the City, by a young fellow who is employed as potboy in that establishment. It appears that, after discharging a pistol, loaded with ball, at his victim, who incurred no serious injury, after passing through her right side, lodged in her clothes, the assassin endeavoured to cut his own throat, but was arrested before completing his purpose. It is said that slighted love was the cause of this fierce attempt. The female is expected to recover.

ROBBERY AND ROBBERY.—On Monday night, or early the following morning, the house of Mr. Coates, the extensive wine-merchant and gin-shop keeper, in High-street, Whitechapel, was burglariously entered, and cash, consisting of gold and silver, and amounting to upwards of £70, carried away by the thieves.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—Prince Albert hunted with his beautiful pack of beagles in the Great Park. The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the Home Park in the forenoon, and in the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness again walked out. It is now fully determined that her Majesty will not visit Claremont until after Christmas. It is expected that the Court will leave Windsor for about a week or ten days, in the early part of January, for Claremont, returning to the Castle from thence, and proceeding to Buckingham Palace, for a lengthened stay, the last Monday or Tuesday in that month.

THE TELEMAQUE.

The works upon the Telemaque have been suddenly brought to a close; not that the treasure has been found, and, therefore, the object for which they were commenced been accomplished; nor, on the other hand, because there is any proof of the non-existence of that treasure; for the engineer expresses himself more confidently than ever upon that point, and Mr. Davis, chain, cable, and anchor manufacturer at Havre, has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Journal du Havre*, in which he states that, on the 26th ult., about two o'clock in the afternoon, he obtained the perfect conviction that the vessel really contained articles of food. He concludes his statement thus:—"I cannot doubt the responsibility of this declaration, when goes to the extent of guaranteeing the truth of facts which I have myself witnessed." But whether there be treasure on board or not, the operations for the present have been discontinued. The engineer, in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Times*, gives the following reason for adopting this course:—

"Quillebœuf, Dec. 12, 1842.

"Sir,—In prosecuting the salvage of the Telemaque, it would have been advisable to have conclud ed the same this season, but from the fact of the winter having set in, the exposed position of the works, the difficulty of keeping the men at their work, on account of the boldness of the water, the increasing rapidity of the ebb-tides bringing down large quantities of sand, I am obliged to suspend the operations until April next. If the place in which Le Telemaque was sunk were of an ordinary kind, it would not have required so long a time to have brought this affair to an end; but the nature of the tides is such, that it is only during the neaps that anything can be done with safety, as the ship is lying across the stream, this seriously increasing the difficulty; the ice also descends the river in great quantities during the winter, so that a continuance of the works for a longer time would be attended with great risk and uncertainty; the vessel is now surrounded by a double line of piles, secured by chain cables and anchors, and is in a fine position to be operated upon, as soon as the winter shall have passed away, when the work will be immediately commenced. Until now, we have only taken out boxes of timber, but we have too many evidences of the existence of treasure on board to think of abandoning the enterprise until the last morsel of the ship and cargo shall have been delivered.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"W. H. TAYLOR.

"Engineer of the works of the Telemaque."

There is a rumour, that in removing the harpoons a considerable portion of her starboard side, which is underneath, owing to the dilapidated state of the wreck, has sunk. If this is the case, it will at once account for the necessity of postponing any further operations upon the wreck until the spring, although it can be easily raised again, yet it will require more time to do it than the present advanced state of the season will allow.

THE FIRE IN GOODMAN'S-FIELDS.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—The inquiry into the circumstances of the above melancholy catastrophe was commenced on Thursday before W. Baker, Esq., and a respectable jury, at the Royal Standard beer-shop, corner of Great Prescott-street. Frightful as the consequences of the fire appeared from the previous statement, the extent of human life sacrificed on the occasion was unfortunately proven not to be so great. It is now ascertained that no less than eight individuals have fallen victims to this distressing calamity. But, although the loss of life has been so extensive, it is not a little remarkable that the house itself is only partially burnt, the ground-floor has escaped without injury, except from water, and the first-floor rooms (in one of which it originated) are not completely gutted. Above this story the destruction is complete, and it was in these floors that the wretched inmates lived who have been thus suddenly called to their account. The first-floor front room, in which the fire broke out, was tenanted by a Dutchman named Younker, or Vandyke, and his wife, an elderly woman. Several witnesses were examined, but as Younker was not present, and as the bodies could not be identified, the coroner adjourned the inquest. Younker is a man of some property. He had been in the neighbourhood during the morning, and about eleven o'clock, while looking over the ruins, discovered a box, partly burned, containing diamonds to the amount of £200 in value.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, THURSDAY. (Before Mr. Baron Alderson and Baron Gurney.)—*Mr. Barnes Reynolds*, aged 23; *David Barnes*, 33; *George Deane*, 23; *James M'Donald*, 23; and *George Soile*, 26; sailors, were placed at the bar, charged with feloniously killing and slaying Joseph Hogg on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England.—The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Bodkin and Doane. The prisoner Reynolds was defended by Mr. Clarkson; the other prisoners by Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Wilkins,—Several witnesses having been examined, Mr. Baron Alderson said he considered that the evidence was of sufficient to sustain the indictment, and the prisoners were accordingly acquitted.

Edward Stallope Wentworth, alias *Mr. Henry Stanhope*, alias *Sinclair*, aged 30, and described as a labourer, was indicted for stealing, in the dwelling-house of Mr. John Meadows, after a previous conviction for felony, two gold watches, and other property, the goods of his employer.—Mr. Doane gave the facts of this case at length, after which

The prisoner was under examination by the police-office. Several witnesses having been examined, the prisoner addressed a long and rambling defence, the gist of which was, that the whole affair was a conspiracy against him.—Mr. Baron Gurney. Have you any witness to call?—Prisoner. Oh, no; certainly not.—The jury having heard the summing up of his learned judge, immediately returned a verdict of Guilty.—Proud was then given of the prisoner having been formerly convicted of stealing three watches, value £30. He was tried in March, 1839, and sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. Baron Alderson inquired how it happened that the prisoner had got free from the sentence of transportation for life?—Mr. Clarkson said that he understood it was in consequence of representations having been made to the secretary of State that the prisoner had during the troubles in Ireland, given great and useful information to the Government. It appeared, however, that it must have been given by some older member of the prisoner's family, or by some person of this same name. Mr. Clarkson then said that there were several other charges against the prisoner.—Mr. Baron Gurney said it was quite unnecessary to allude to them, as nothing that could be brought forward could enhance the punishment which the court had determined to inflict. His lordship then addressed the prisoner, and having commented upon his conduct, informed him that he might be assured the sentence now about to be pronounced would be carried into full effect. It was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life. A female in the gallery: Thank God!—There were strong symptoms of an indisposition to applaud by the auditors at the passing of the sentence on the prisoner, but it was checked by the officers of the court.

NEW COURT.—(Before the Common Sergeant.)—*George Reles* and *Thomas Williamson*, who had been tried on several charges of felony, and also were convicted of stealing nine chests of tea, value £92, were brought up to receive judgment.—The Common Sergeant said that he only refrained from transporting them in consequence of the character they had received. The sentence was, that they each be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one year.

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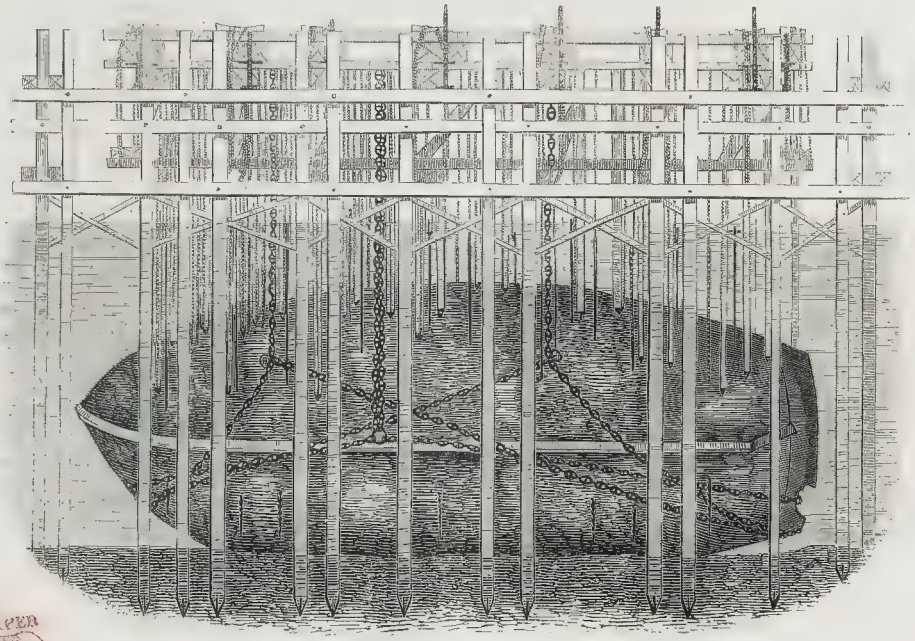
VIEW OF QUILLEBŒUF.

The great interest and curiosity that has attached to the raising of the supposed treasure-ship Telemaque, and the fact that the leading morning journals appear to have thought the subject of sufficient importance to warrant their having correspondents at the scene of action, have induced us to place the whole affair before our readers in the form of illustration, and to add an accredited account of the transactions up to the moment almost of our going to press.

Quillebœuf is a small unimportant town on the right bank of the Seine, about ten leagues from Havre, and is inhabited chiefly by pilots and fishermen. The navigation of the river in this locality is extremely difficult and dangerous, in consequence of the extraordinary nature of the sands, which shift their position from time to time from one part of the river to another; so that the channel which to-day is perfectly clear and safe, may, in a few days, be choaked up with sand, and a new channel may be opened where now there is a sand-bank. In addition to the shifting sands, there is another source of difficulty that vessels have to contend with there, in the peculiar nature and extreme rapidity of the tides, which run with such velocity, that any ship which may have the misfortune to touch the sands would be immediately thrown on her side by the force with which the water rushes upon her. This was the case with the Telemaque.

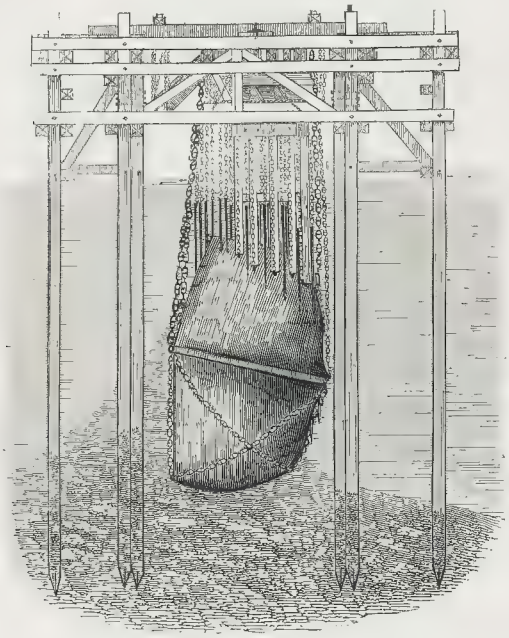
At the commencement of the year 1790, during the French revolution, the Royal Family of France, and a number of the nobility and clergy, had decided upon quitting the country in the hope of saving their lives and such part of their property as they could carry off. The king was unfortunately arrested in his flight at Varennnes and taken back to Paris, where he was kept a prisoner until his execution. On the 1st of January two vessels, the Telemaque and another, left Rouen, with the ostensible purpose of proceeding to Brest. The authorities suspecting that they were laden with the wealth of a number of the royalists who were about to quit the county by stealth, gave orders to have them detained and examined. The consort of the Telemaque was overtaken in the Seine, and a considerable quantity of plate and money belonging to the Royal Family was found on board and seized, and conveyed under a strong escort to Pont Audemer. The Telemaque escaped seizure by being wrecked; this occurred on the 3d January, 1790. Shortly afterwards the French Government determined to make an attempt to raise her, and sent a strong body of men and some of the first engineers from Cherbourg, to endeavour to accomplish it. At the end of three months, however, the enterprise was abandoned as impracticable. Since that period several other attempts have been made by different parties, all of which were ultimately unsuccessful. The reason why all these attempts have failed is this:—the ebb tide runs ten hours, and the current passes the wreck, towards the sea, at a velocity of from five to ten miles per hour, until it is met by the *flût*, or bore of the ascending tide, which only takes two hours in making, although, during this short period, the water rises nearly 12 feet. The method by which the attempts were made to raise the wreck was this:—Several large barges, of from 300 to 500 tons each, were moored near the spot, and heavy chains were passed under the bows and stern of the wreck, and made fast to the barges, with the expectation that when the flood tide came in it would lift them, and thus weigh the wreck, which at the top of high water they could land. This plan never succeeded from this cause:—To pass the chains under the wreck and fasten them to the barges requires time; meanwhile the tide is rapidly falling, so that while one chain is being fastened those previously fastened are getting slack as the barges fall with the tide. The chains are, therefore, not equally tight, and cannot bear their proportionate weight. In five minutes the flood tide comes rushing up the river meeting the descending ebb, and forming a wall of water from three to five feet in height. This strikes vessels, or whatever may be in the way, with overwhelming force. The barges are struck by this advancing wave, and are lifted instantly three or four feet, and by this sudden rise they are either crushed themselves like egg-shells, or the chains, from the unequal strain upon them, are parted one after the other like so many pieces of thread.

Mr. Taylor, the present engineer, has acted upon a different plan based upon this principle, that the power to be applied in lifting the ship, in order to be effective, must be entirely independent of the rise and fall of the tide. The "*Times*" has given the following admirable and graphic description of the operations which have been adopted to remove the wreck from its submarine bed:—"In the first place a *chaland* or hulk was moored with two anchors ahead and three astern, adjacent to the spot where the Telemaque was sunk. A temporary stage was erected on the side of the *chaland*, upon which an apparatus for driving piles was fixed. A number of piles were then driven through the sands until they took firm hold of the rocky foundation beneath, and as soon as a sufficient number of them had been driven in, another stage was erected upon them, from which the operation of pile driving was continued until the whole of the wreck was surrounded with piles, the stage being extended as the piles became fixed. Each pile, after it had been driven in, was still further secured by a chain cable, with an anchor at the other end, being fastened to the top. The anchors were carried by the boats to some distance and then let go, so that in addition to the lower part of the piles being firmly fixed in the ground, the upper part was also securely moored. This was deemed necessary to guard against the great strength of the tide itself, which runs like a sluice, but more particularly to guard against any thing which might be driven, by the force of the tide, on the piles, which, in all probability, without this precaution, would be carried away. Having thus well secured the piles, which were to serve as the foundation upon which the apparatus for raising the ship was to be placed, several large beams of timber running over the whole length of the vessel, from stem to stern, and similar beams in a tranverse direction, all well secured together, were placed upon the stage, forming a strong bridge or cradle immediately over the wreck. Rods of iron, each 30 feet in length, 8 feet of which were barbed or jagged, so that when once driven in they would take a firm hold, were then forced by the pile-drivers through the whole breadth of the ship, as she lay on her beam-ends, entering the port side, and thoroughly perforating the timber with which she is laden until they took hold of the starboard side, which is underneath the whole. These rods, each having a chain to it, were driven in all parts of the vessel, and the chains made fast to the bridge or cradle above. Particular care was taken that the chains were all made fast at the same tension, so that when the leverage should be applied to raise the cradle, no one chain should have a greater strain upon it than another. In driving in these rods, a circumstance occurred which tends in some measure to confirm the supposition that there is bullion on board. A number of them were easily driven through the ship, but many others, after perforating the vessel a few feet, met with some metallic obstruction which prevented them from being driven further in. When about 80 of these harpoons had been fixed in the vessel, and all made fast by their chains to the cradle, as already described, the cradle was raised by means of a number of screws which were placed under it, and simultaneously set in motion. This powerful leverage fully accomplished the object intended by the engineer, which was, to raise the wreck a sufficient height from the sands to allow the chains in which it was intended to sling her to be passed under her keel. Several chains were so passed under her, and the ends of each made fast to the cradle, so that the weight of the vessel was transferred from the harpoons to them. In this position the cradle, to which the wreck was now securely slung, was raised by the screws from time to time, until the uppermost part of the wreck—her port side—was brought to the surface at low water."



THE TELEMAQUE.

NEWSPAPER



RAISING THE TELEMAQUE.

DEATH OF LORD HILL.

This melancholy event, which has been anticipated some time, we regret to state took place on Saturday morning last. His lordship expired at 20 minutes before nine o'clock, at his seat, Hardwicke Grange, near Shrewsbury. For some weeks past his lordship had been confined to his room, and his health had been gradually declining. His relatives and friends have been unremitting in their attendance upon him, and his last moments were cheered by the presence of those who were nearest and dearest to him. The following is a brief narrative of his lordship's eventful career:—

His lordship was born August 11, 1772, and was second son to the late Sir John Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone, who married Mary, one of the daughters and co-heiress of John Chambre, Esq., of Petton, in this county, by which lady he had 16 children, twelve of whom survived their mother. Lord Hill entered the army in the sixteenth year of his age, and commenced his military duty at Edinburgh, where he had the advantage of the best society, and received from many of the nobility and first families particular notice. His removal from Scotland took place in consequence of an offer he received of a Lieutenancy in Captain Broughton's (afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir John Broughton) independent company, on his raising the usual quota of men; this he soon accomplished, and then removed as Lieutenant to the 27th. His friends being anxious for his early promotion, obtained permission for him to raise an independent company, which gave him the rank of Captain in the army, in the year 1792; and having proceeded to Toulon, he was employed as Aide-de-Camp to the then successful generals commanding there, namely—Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas. Captain Hill had not at that time attained his 21st year; but had the honour of receiving from each of his commanders decisive proofs of their approbation. He was slightly wounded in his right hand at the time General O'Hara was taken prisoner, and narrowly escaped with his life; it being undetermined for some minutes between himself and a brother Aide-de-Camp, Captain Snow, who should ascend a tree for the purpose of making observations respecting the enemy, the latter went up and received a mortal wound, whilst Captain Hill, standing immediately beneath, was preserved unhurt. His next appointment was to a company in the 53rd, with which regiment he was on duty in Scotland and Ireland.

His conduct at Toulon recommended him to the notice and friendship of Lord Lynedoch, who made him the offer of purchasing a majority in the 50th; this step was gladly acceded to by himself and friends, and was soon followed by promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the same regiment. He went through arduous duty with the 90th at Gibraltar and other places, and had his full share in the memorable Egyptian campaign. In the action of the 13th of March, 1801, Major-General Craddock's brigade formed the front with the 90th regiment, commanded by Lord Hill, then Lieutenant-Colonel, as its advanced guard. On this occasion Colonel Hill received a wound on the right temple, from a musket-ball, the force of which was providentially averted by a strong brass binding in the front of his helmet; the blow was, however, severe, and he was removed from the field of battle in a state of insensibility.

Very soon after the return of the troops from Egypt, the 90th was ordered to proceed through Scotland to Ireland, and Colonel Hill continued unremittingly to perform his regimental duty, till he was appointed Brigadier-General on the Irish Staff. His principal stations in that country were Cork, Galway, and Fermoy; the inhabitants of which places manifested their approbation of his conduct by public addresses inserted in the Dublin papers. On leaving Cork he was presented with the freedom of that city. Early in the summer of 1808 he embarked with his brigade at Cove to join the army in England destined to act in the Peninsula, and most of our readers are in possession of the authentic facts connected with his lordship during the warfare.

On General Hill's arrival in England in the beginning of the year 1809, he found himself appointed Colonel of the third Garrison Battalion, and about the same period he became possessed of Hardwicke Grange, an estate left him by his uncle, the late Sir Richard Hill, Bart.

The General had not been many days in London before he was directed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, to hold himself in readiness to take command of the troops ordered from Ireland for the second expedition to the Peninsula.

At the battle of Talavera General Hill was slightly wounded on the head; after which, the activity which enabled him to surprise a considerable corps of the enemy under General Girard, at Arroyo del Molino, is indicative of his high attainments as a military man. On this latter enterprise he captured the Prince de Aremberg, who was sent prisoner to Oswestry, and afterwards to Bridgenorth, both in this county.

After the battle of Arroyo del Molino, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in his speech at the opening of Parliament (1810), noticed in the following terms General Hill's success:—"The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise, in Spanish Estremadura, of a French corps by a detachment of the allied army under Lieutenant-General Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer and the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula."

In addition to the above gratifying declaration, his Royal Highness conferred on the Lieutenant-General the honour of Knight of the Bath, and appointed him Governor of Hacknese Castle.

On the dissolution of Parliament in 1812 General Hill was elected for the borough of Shrewsbury.

In 1813 and 1814 the inhabitants of Shropshire erected a magnificent column, as a testimony of esteem to his lordship. In May, 1814, General Hill was created Baron Hill of Almarez and of Hawkstone, and an annuity of £2000 per annum was voted by Parliament to his lordship and his heirs male, with remainder to his nephew.

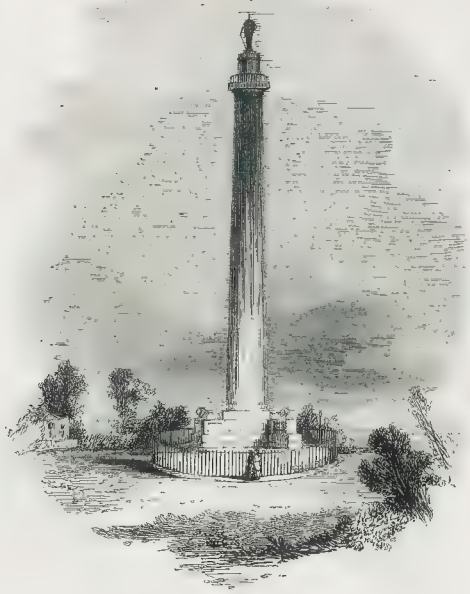
Peace having been signed at Paris in May, 1814, his lordship returned to the bosom of his venerable father and his friends at Hawkstone in the following month, where he hoped to pass the remainder of his days upon his estate, and among his friends; but he was immediately appointed to take command of an expedition against the Americans. Happily, however, negociation with that power terminated with the signature of peace, and the prospect of tranquility again opened to the world; but, alas! the hopes of repose were blasted by the return of Buonaparte from Elba, on the 4th of March, 1815, and his re-ascendancy in France. Immediately after this latter event, Lord Hill was ordered to take a command in the Netherlands, and was present at the ever memorable battle of Waterloo. His lordship on that occasion had a horse shot under him, and his two brothers were wounded.

To his military prowess let Portugal, Spain, the South of France, the Netherlands, the Duke of Wellington, the armies of the allies, and even those of the enemy, bear witness.

After the restoration of the Bourbon family to the throne of France, his lordship was appointed second in command of the army of occupation in that country, where he remained till the evacuation of the country by the allied armies.

In the year 1828 his lordship was appointed the General Commanding-in-Chief of the army of England, a situation at the Horse-Guards, which he continued to fill under several ministries.

Though we believe Lord Hill, as a commander, never suffered defeat, yet no heedless sacrifice of life ever purchased for him the field of victory. The laurels he bravely won were solely attributable to his generalship and extraordinary skill in directing the energies of the troops under his command. "With Hill," it was usually observed by the soldiery, "both life and victory may be ours."



MONUMENT TO LORD HILL AT SHREWSBURY.

PORTRAIT OF LORD HILL.

The most significant as well as the most graphic epitome of Lord Hill's brilliant career, is perhaps that inscribed upon the fine Doric column erected by the gratitude of the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, just at the entrance of the town. It is as follows:—

"To Lieutenant-General Rowland Lord Hill,
Baron Hill of Almarez and Hawkstone, G.C.B.,
Not more distinguished for his skill and courage
in the field
During the arduous campaigns in Spain and Portugal,
the South of France,
And the memorable plains of Waterloo,
than for his benevolent and paternal care in providing
for the comforts, and supplying the necessities
of his victorious countrymen,
and for that humanity and generosity
which their vanquished foes experienced and
acknowledged;
The Inhabitants of the town and county of Salop
Have erected this column and statue
As a memorial of their respect and gratitude
To an illustrious contemporary
And an incitement to emulation
In the Heroes and Patriots of future ages.

A. D. MDCCCXVI.
Cui seo Rolando
Domino Baroni Hill, ab Almarez et Hawkstone,
Popylares ejus, ex agro atque urbe Shrewsbury
Salopiensi,
Colvinnam, hanc in cupi statuam, P.C.

A. S. MDCCCXVI
Is in re militari, quemadmodum se gesserit
Testes, sui Lusitania, Hispania, Gallia,
Narbonensis, ac Belgica,
Astruvis, et gladium Sanctum exercitvs.

The foregoing is translated as follows:—

"To their Countryman, Rowland Lord Hill,
Baron of Almarez and Hawkstone,
His Neighbours in the County and Town of Shrewsbury have
erected this Column and Statue, A. D. 1816.

"To his Military Prowess at Portugal, Spain, the South of France, the Netherlands, the Duke of Wellington, the Armies of the Allies, and even those of the Enemy, bear witness.

"Rolica, Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Arroyo del Molino, Almarez, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Hillette, Orthez, Aire, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Waterloo."

There is not one of these remarkable events, to the glorious consummation of which the daring intrepidity, or imperturbable coolness, promptitude, and presence of mind, of his lordship, did not materially contribute. Perhaps the one in which he most distinguished himself, and the success of which is almost exclusively attributable to him, is the desperate fight of Almarez, in 1812, March 16th, from which he took his second title. Wellington, having reserved for the plan of operations, directed Sir Rowland Hill to destroy the bridge of Almarez, defended on both sides of the river by very formidable works and a sufficient garrison. The French soldiers were crowded on the parapet of the bridge, watching the progress of an attack upon Miravete; which, however, was merely a feint, intended to have been simultaneous with the escalade. They had no suspicion of an attack till the rush of the assailants at their rear announced the opening of their firing parties alarmed them, already on the alert, into swift resistance. With a good order, exceeded only by their valour, the 50th Regiment, and one wing of the 71st, ascended the parapet, and the defenders gave way. Their contest for the interior defences was not short: they abandoned the entrenchment and tower, and fled to the *tête du pont*. Here was a scene of great confusion, of the pursuers, atta

tended to him a paper; the following is a copy:—"The humble memorial of Caroline Sheriff, daughter of Sergeant Major Sheriff, 10th Regiment of Foot, which was lying in Glasgow, and while there had the rout to move rather suddenly, while I was not in a state to make any removal. I returned and found he had gone to Gravesend, where he embarked for the East Indies two days previously to my arrival, and I was thrown on the world without a friend to assist me; put through the kindness of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and also Lord Hill, they have kindly given me a free passage to go to my father; but not having any one to assist me in providing provision for my voyage, I make this humble appeal to a generous public, which I trust will not be made in vain. The smallest donation will be most thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by your poor petitioner, CAROLINE SHERIFF." On another page of the sheet upon which the memorial was written were the names of Lady Emily Harding, Lady Jersey, Lady Powis, and Lady C. Greville; together with signatures purporting to be those of an equally elevated station, and as it would appear, also liberally subscribed to the "necessaries" applicant out of her deficiencies. He (Dr. Campbell), imagining from what he had heard that the professor was an impostor, went out with the intention of calling upon Miss Parker, and on his return he found that the prisoner had made her escape, leaving behind her the memorial and a number of the nobility and gentry's cards of address; he lost no time in forwarding the papers, &c., to Mr. Mendicity Society, through the instrumentality of whose officer the prisoner was at length apprehended. It was farther proved that the prisoner had been in custody upon two or three previous occasions, and that she was known to be an assistant of begging letter impostors. In July last, when she was at Queen square police-court, she said that her father was Sergeant-Major of the 1st Life Guards.—The prisoner, who divided all her spoils with the movement or cards, and said that she had never been at Dr. Campbell's, was committed to the House of Correction for three months.

CLERKENWELL.—Mr. *Osborne King*, a surgeon, residing in Bernard-street, Brunswick-square, was charged with assaulting and obstructing police constable 41 E in the execution of his duty. The complainant deposed that he was on duty in James-street, Brunswick-square, on the previous night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the prisoner came up to him, and used abusive language towards him. Witness told him to go home, and that he had taken too much wine. The prisoner then followed him round Brunswick-square. He told him repeatedly to go away, but, as he still followed, he took him into custody. Mr. Greenwood: What did you take him into custody for?—Complainant: In order to put an end to the execution of his law, and for having been drunk.—Prisoner: I protest to God I was as sober then as I am now. I have been most cruelly treated, sir, and I hope you will do me justice.—Mr. Greenwood: Had you been drunk, policeman, what it was the prisoner had done, which justified you in taking him into custody.—Policeman: He was noisy and annoyed me. He dogged me round the square, and called me a "thief!"—Mr. Greenwood: I don't see surely you do not take every man into custody who uses abusive language to you.—Policeman: I did not remember it.—Mr. Greenwood: Is there any other charge against this gentleman?—Police sergeant Dodd said he was the acting sergeant at the station-house when the prisoner was brought in: he was drunk, and subsequently attempted to escape from the cells.—Mr. Greenwood: You can now make your defence.—Mr. King, who seemed to be in a state of great excitement, replied, I spent the evening with a friend in Tower-street, and was returning home perfectly sober, when I met the complainant at the corner of James-street. The fact is, he and other policemen there have an antipathy against me because I complained of one of them for ordering one of my servants. I found him in my area and complained of him. When I met the constable in question, he was the same, and said "Ah! the same saucy word. He told me I was drunk, and he ought to know my business. His manner and language so much enraged me that I did not go, but asked him how dare he make use of such language to a gentleman. For this he ordered me into the police-station, and I went with him. Another policeman, a tall man, who happened to be pass ng at the time, exclaimed against the severity of the complainant's treatment, and said the policeman had no business to take me into custody as I was doing no harm. I never saw the man before in my life, but he accompanied me to the station-house, and offered himself as bail for me, but I was dragged into a cell and locked up all night. I had been confined in that shocking cell all night, and was perfectly sober.—But the acting sergeant says you were drunk when you came to the station-house.—Prisoner: I solemnly swear I was not; I was greatly excited, because I knew that being charged in such a manner with drunkenness would probably ruin me in my profession.—Complainant: You attempted to bribe me; you offered me 5*s.* to let you go.—Prisoner: I did not, but the gentleman misunderstood me did.—Complainant: I did not misunderstand you.—Prisoner: On my way to the station-house I called on Will to protect me as an M.P. to witness the treatment I was receiving.—Mr. Greenwood: Where is Will?—The Wandsworth gentleman, and he was probably one of them there.—One of the officers of the court said: That Will was up there on business also at that time.—Police-constable 7 admitted that the gentleman did call upon him to witness the transaction. The prisoner called him when dragged into the cell, after bail had been refused, he wanted to get back to the charge-room to obtain the address of the gentleman who accompanied him, which was refused. It was evident that he could not think of engaging a magistrate to bail himself out. Mr. Greenwood: Do you think you could identify the gentleman who accompanied you to the station-house?—Prisoner: I could not, but the gentleman said he was a Lincoln's-inn field barrister, and he was probably one of them there.—Mr. Greenwood: Is there any other charge against this gentleman?

for the display in their brilliancy and importance of those points of character in a general which influence the course of battles and decide the fate of worlds.

A task of such importance may not be hastily assumed, and certainly cannot be easily accomplished. But in proportion to the obstacles to success is the amount of approbation due to the author, who, possessing the good taste, sound judgment, literary skill, and military experience requisite for the undertaking, copes boldly with the subject, and, mastering at once its broadest range and minutest details, grapples with, secures, and completes the work. This has been done, and done ably, by Mr. Maxwell, who, having a soldier's knowledge united to a soldier's enthusiasm, has finished this history in a style and tone worthy of himself and of the great warrior whom his volumes claim as their hero.

This biography, now completed and published as one entire work, found its way to our desk just as the news arrived of the death of Lord Hill, and we turned to it with additional curiosity from the recollection that the great soldier of whose career it chiefly treats had for a companion in many of his well-fought fields the gallant general just gathered to his fathers. Mr. Maxwell's book thus gained an additional claim to instant attention, and we opened the pages to regard once more the career of Wellington, and to glean some detailed particulars of the actions in which Lord Hill was more immediately concerned. In another column we are giving graphic as well as historical particulars of the departed soldier, and we here select a few passages to show to perfect the style of this high-toned and important history, and give some scenes of soldierly adventure illustrative of the life of the memorable spirit even now departed. We shall select also from the illustrations a few of the vignettes which, in addition to steel plates and plans of battles, embellish Mr. Maxwell's volumes. They all bear the impress of military character—slight-pictured glimpses of the scenes and positions which crowd thickly upon each other to perfect the picture of "active service." Dropped here and there into our columns, they may well embellish the narrative of a soldier's life.

The regular and orderly succession of events in the career of Lord Hill being given elsewhere in this paper we confine our present extracts to a description of particular scenes or incidents of which a life of active military service affords so many soul-stirring and graphic instances. One of Hill's chief battles was that of Arroyo Molinos. Soult had detached Girard with four thousand infantry and a thousand dragoons to prevent recruits and supplies from reaching the Spanish general. This force became so troublesome that Wellington determined, if possible, to oblige it to withdraw, and Hill was selected for the service. With energy and promptitude he put his corps into motion to attack the Frenchmen, and following his movements with great skill succeeded in effecting the

SURPRIZE AT ARROYO MOLINOS.

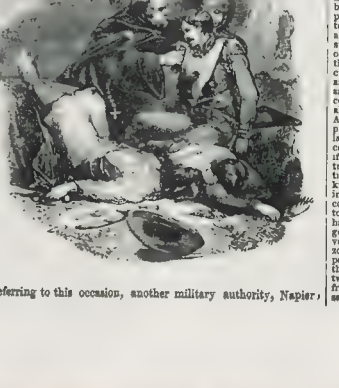
Arroyo Molinos is a little town situated at the foot of one extremity of the Sierra de Montanches; this mountain, which is every where steep, and appears almost inaccessible, forms a cove or crescent behind it, the two points of which are about two miles asunder. The Truxillo road winds under the eastern point; the road to Merida runs at right angles with that to Alcuescar; and that to Medellin between the Truxillo and Merida roads. The ground between Alcuescar and Arroyo Molinos is a plain, thinly scattered with cork trees and evergreen oaks; and General Hill's object was to place a body of troops so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy by any of these roads. Late in the evening, the allied corps reached Alcuescar, a village within four miles of Arroyo de Molinos. Their approach was not detected. The French had neglected to patrol; and the antipathy of the Spanish peasants to Girard, whose severity had been extreme, prevented him from receiving any intimation that a dangerous enemy was beside him. At two o'clock in the morning, Hill marched for Arroyo; and abandoning a bivouac, which throughout a tempestuous night had been uncheered by a single fire, through storm and darkness he moved silently on his enterprize. The delay in marching was alarming, but he reached a hollow within half-a-mile of the place at half-past six. Here, and undiscovered, his dispositions were rapidly completed. A column, under Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, marched upon the town; a second, under Major-General Howard, made an extensive detour round the right of Arroyo, to gain the Medellin road; and the allied cavalry moved between the brigades, ready to act wherever their services might be useful. A brigade of Girard had marched two hours before; but Dombronski's infantry, and Briche's dragoons, were only falling in on the Medellin road, when the alarm was communicated by a solitary videt. Girard was at first incredulous; but above the howling of the storm, the rush of infantry was heard, and in a few minutes the 71st and 92nd Regiments burst into the street, while the wild music of their bagpipes was heard amid the cheering of the Highlanders, playing the very apposite tune, "Hey, Johnny Cope, are ye wankin' yet?" Girard, and part of the dragoons had not quitted the village, but they now galloped off, making a bold and irregular resistance, while the infantry formed square, and attempted to cover their retreat. But their pursuers came fast upon them; one Highland regiment lined the vineyard fences—another formed line upon their right—the 50th Regiment secured the prisoners—and the rest of the column, with part of the cavalry, extended round the village, and cut off all escape. The English guns had now got up, and opened a crashing fire on the squares, while the French cavalry were dispersed by the charge of the allied dragoons, and the 18th rode bravely forward, and captured the artillery. But Girard kept his infantry together, and continued his retreat by the Truxillo road; the right column of the allies was, however, already in possession of that line, the cavalry and artillery were close upon the French flank, and the left column, having re-formed, was again coming up fast. Girard's men were falling by fifties, and his situation was desperate, yet he would not surrender, but giving the word to disperse, endeavoured to escape by scaling the almost inaccessible rocks of the sierra. His pursuers, not less obstinate, immediately divided. The Spaniards ascended the hills at an easier point beyond his left, the 50th Regiment and Ashworth's Portuguese turned the mountain by the Truxillo road; the 28th and 34th, led by General Howard, followed him step by step up the rocks, and prisoners were taken every moment, until the pursuers, Briche's loaded, were unable to continue the trial of speed with men who had thrown away their arms.

This clever and spirited affair was enhanced in value by the fact of a moral advantage being gained by it. It was "the first indication of a spirit of hopeful enterprize" in the British army during this campaign—and gave the troops a consciousness of their own superiority, which they henceforth sought opportunities of displaying. The success was obtained at a trifling waste of life on the side of the British—their opponents sustaining a heavy loss in killed and wounded. They lost also upwards of twelve hundred prisoners, incinding a general (Brun), a colonel of cavalry (Prince d'Aremberg), and thirty or forty inferior officers.—Passing rapidly over a succession of other services we come to another eventful day in Hill's career. It was the

ACTION AT ST PIERRE.—HILL AND WELLINGTON.

Had Sir Rowland Hill been still a nameless soldier the battle of the 13th would have established him at once as an officer of high pretensions. On the heights of St. Pierre, he found himself, with 13,600 men, and fourteen pieces of artillery, in his front assailed by seven infantry divisions, mustering 35,000 bayonets; in his rear threatened by the corps of General Paris and the cavalry under Pierre Soult. Never did a general abide a battle against greater odds and achieve a bolder victory! The thickness of the morning favoured Soult's order of attack, and his dispositions were consequently unobserved. Three infantry divisions, the cavalry of Sparre, and twenty pieces of artillery, marched against Hill's position; Foy's and Maransin's corps succeeded as a support; and a powerful reserve was in the rear. The mist hung heavily; and the French masses, at one moment quite shrouded in vapour, at another dimly seen, or looming sadden and large and dark at different points, appeared like thunder-clouds gathering before the storm. At half past eight Soult pushed back the British pickets in the centre, the sun burst out at that moment, the sparkling fire of the light troops spread wide in the valley, and crept up the hills on either flank, while the bellowing of forty pieces of artillery shook the banks of the Nive and the Adour. Darrican, marching on the French right, was directed against general Pringle. D'Armagnac, moving on their left and taking Old Moggerre as the point of direction, was ordered to force Byng's right. Abbé assailed the centre at St. Pierre, where General Stewart commanded; for Sir Rowland Hill had taken his station on a commanding mount in the rear, from whence he could see the whole battle and direct the movements. Ashworth's Portuguese brigade bore the brunt of the opening attack; and although the 71st, with two guns, and afterwards the 50th, were sent to their support, the whole were driven back, and the rest of the position won. Under the brow of the height the 92nd were formed. Instantly General Barnes led them forward, scattered the light troops who would have checked him, and charged and repulsed the column. But the French guns opened—their horse artillery commenced a close fire—a second column came forward with imposing steadiness—and the 92nd fell back, and re-formed behind the high ground. Happily a thick hedge covered the front of the Portuguese, and the wood upon the right was occupied by some companies of their Cagadores with a wing of the 50th, who held it against every effort of the enemy. The French had already put their grand column in march; and, when the occurrence might have been fatal, two British colonels (Dunbury, of the 3rd (Buffs), and Peacock, of the 71st) compromised the safety of their posts, and withdrew their regiments out of fire! Hill observed that Foy's and Maransin's divisions, after clearing the deep roads which had impeded them, were about to come to the assistance of Abbé, and therefore the battle must be won or lost upon a cast. He quitted the height where he had been posted—halted the Buffs—sent them again into action—and led back the 71st himself. Promptly employing his reserve, he directed one brigade of Le Cor's against D'Armanac's, and led the other in person against Abbé. In the meantime the wood was bravely held, and the 92nd again formed behind the village of St. Pierre, and again came on to dare a combat with a column in numbers five times its superior. But, strange to say, the challenge was declined. A mounted officer, who headed the enemy, waved his sword, and turned the French about; there was no pursuit, and the column retired across the valley, and resumed the position from which it had originally advanced.—It was noon—the assault upon the allied position had failed on every point—Pringle had driven back Soult's right wing—the battle had repulsed the left; but still there were sufficient troops disposable to have enabled Soult to have massed them in a column sufficiently strong to force the allied centre. Hill, consequently, reinforced it with the 57th—the sixth division, which had been despatched by Lord Wellington to his assistance, now topped the height behind—the fourth division, with Lord Wellington in person, presently appeared—part of the third division succeeded, and the seventh were coming on in long march. But the crisis of the day had passed; and the fresh divisions arrived upon the ground only to witness the glory of their brave companions. Buchan was driving D'Armanac's division from the ridge which it had previously carried—Byng clearing another rising ground of the enemy—the high road was vigorously attacked by the centre—and the French were everywhere deforced, and two pieces of artillery captured. Immediately, Lord Wellington, after congratulating Sir Rowland upon his success, ordered a general advance; and, until night closed, the retiring columns were vigorously pursued and sustained a heavy loss. Darkness, and very difficult ground, lessened casualties which must have been otherwise enormous; and Soult, after taking Foy's division across the Adour, sent two to Marsac, and left Count Drouet's in front of Mousserolles.

The action of St. Pierre lasted but a few hours; and on a space not exceeding a square mile, five thousand men were lying killed and wounded. When Lord Wellington rode up, one rapid glance across the battle-ground told how furiously the attack had been made, and with what stern bravery it had been repelled on every point; and seizing his lieutenant's hand, he exclaimed, while his eye sparkled with delight, "My dear Hill, the day's your own!" Never was a compliment more happily paid to skill and courage. It was delivered upon a field heaped with the corpses of the beaten enemy—the columns of attack were seen receding from a last effort, as vainly made, and as bloodily repulsed, as those desperate trials with which Soult throughout the day had hoped to shake the enduring valour of the allies; and, prouder honour, it issued from the lips of him on whose breath the fate of battles hung, and whose footsteps victory had attended.



Referring to this occasion, another military authority, Napier, observes, "like a true soldier Hill was resolved to win the fight with his own troops, and he did so in a manner which in less eventful times would have rendered him the hero of a nation."—As the strife thickens we have a glimpse of his services at

ORTHEZ.

How rapidly the fortunes of a battle alter! Immediately after he had changed his dispositions for attack, Lord Wellington ordered Hill's corps to force the bridge of Orthes, an order that was promptly executed. Comprehending in a moment how matters went, Hill, when he crossed the Gave, pushed rapidly forward by a parallel ridge, to that by which Soult must retire his beaten army to the Sault de Navailles. The French retreat had already commenced, and nothing could be more soldierly than the steadiness with which it was conducted, as the whole *corps-d'armée* fell back by echelons of divisions, each covering the movements of the other, and holding by turns the different positions which the ground they crossed presented. In this manner the French yielded, step by step, and without confusion, the allies advancing with an incessant deafening musketry and cannonade, yet losing many men, especially on the right, where the 3rd division were very strongly opposed. However, as the danger of being cut off at Salespice by Hill became more imminent, the retrograde movements were more hurried and confused; Hill seeing this, quickened his pace, until at last both sides began to run violently, and so many men broke from the French ranks, making across the fields towards the fords, and such a rush was necessarily made by the rest to gain the bridge of Sault de Navailles, that the whole country was covered with scattered bands. Sir Stapleton Cotton then breaking through, with Lord Edward Somerset's hussars, a small covering body opposed to him by Harispe, sabred two or three hundred men; and the 7th Hussars cut off about two thousand, who threw down their arms in an enclosed field; yet some confusion or mismanagement occurring, the greatest part recovering their weapons escaped, and the pursuit ceased at the Luy of Bearn. Never did a beaten army escape the worst consequences of a *déroute* more narrowly. Had the British cavalry been enabled to get forward with more celerity, a large portion of the French infantry must have been unavoidably cut off.

And thus goes on the gallant soldier in his glorious career, partaking the dangers and sharing the renown of successive campaigns, until the final and conclusive victory at Waterloo placed the seal upon the fate of Napoleon and afforded the armies of Europe an opportunity for rest upon their laurels which might in vain be sought whilst the star of Bonaparte was in the ascendant.

Recent events at Barcelona have drawn attention to the general bolding command in that city upon the outbreak of the recent insurrection, and who upon being forced by the insurgents to evacuate the town, retired to Montjuich. These volumes, fruitful in interest as valuable for facts, give us a curious history which will just now be read with peculiar zest.

A SPANISH ADVENTURER.—VAN HALEN.

A Spanish adventurer, named Juan Van Halen, was attached to Suchet's staff. Possessing a handsome person, imposing address, a ready wit, and an extraordinary turn for intrigue, his life had been a continued scene of change and deceit. He passed from the Spanish navy to the engineers; joined Blake's corps, after the battle of Rio Seco; and afterwards swore allegiance to King Joseph, and held a commission in his guards. He had served in every part of Europe, and was now employed by Suchet as an aide-de-camp. Finding that the Imperial cause was failing, he determined, by becoming a double traitor, to conciliate the Spanish authorities, and thus purchase an immunity for past crimes. Overtures were accordingly made to Eroles; and, by the agency of a mistress who followed the fortunes of this adventurer, he transmitted to the Spanish general accurate returns of the strength of the French armies, and all other information he was enabled to officially obtain. At last he secretly unlocked Suchet's portfolio, copied the key of his cipher, and prepared to desert to the Spaniards. The difficulty for him to join the French generals in sending and receiving information, as well from the activity of the Partidas as from the duplicity of the emissaries they employed, had originated many curious devices to render their communications unintelligible should they fall into an enemy's hand, and also prove their authenticity when they fortunately reached their destination. Among many others "Suchet had recourse to the ingenious artifice of placing a very small piece of light-coloured hair in the ciphered paper; the latter was then enclosed in a small, sealed, and wrapped in lead. When received, the small parcel was carefully opened on a sheet of white paper, and, if the hair was discovered, the communication was good, if not, the treachery was apparent, because the hair would escape the vigilance of uninitiated persons, and be lost by any intermediate examination. Van Halen knew this secret also, and when his emissaries had returned, after delivering the preparatory communication, he proceeded in person with a forged convention." Van Halen's first attempt was made on the governor of Tortosa. It was boldly commenced, and might have probably obtained success, had not General Robert, the commandant of the garrison, received intelligence during the night which excited his suspicions, and Van Halen was very nearly taken by a counter snare. At Lerida, Mequinenza, and Monzon, his artifice and effrontery succeeded, and three fortresses, in a state of perfect defence, were obtained by the audacity of a cheat. Monzon was at this time stored for seven months, Mequinenza for eighteen, and Lerida for two years. By the recovery of these places 40,000 inhabitants were saved from the miseries of a siege, and 6000 Spanish troops were rendered disposable for other service. The navigation of the Ebro, the Cinca, and the

Segre was restored; the most fertile part of Catalonia delivered; Aragon secured; and a direct communication opened with Lord Wellington's army. The garrisons had been put in march, as they supposed, to join Suchet at Barcelona; but, on reaching the defiles at Martrie.l, they were suddenly surrounded. On a preconcerted signal the heights around were instantly covered with armed men. "It was in vain to offer resistance; and two generals, having 2500 men, four guns, and a rich military chest, capitulated, but upon conditions, which were granted and immediately violated, with circumstances of great harshness and insult to the prisoners. The odium of this baseness, which was quite gratuitous, since the French, helpless in the defile, must have submitted to any terms, attaches entirely to the Spaniards. Chuton refused to meddle in any manner with the convention. He had not been a party to Van Halen's deceit; he appeared only to ensure the surrender of an armed force in the field, which the Spaniards could not have subdued without his aid; he refused even to be present at any consultation previous to the capitulation."

Speaking of this same adventurer, Southey remarks, "Van Halen afterwards got into the Inquisition as a Freemason and a liberal, got out of it, published his adventures in English, went to Brussels, headed the inhabitants in that insurrection, the success of which they have had so much reason to repent, was suspected of treachery by the party whom he had served, thrown into prison, and after a while released. And there the drama of his unquiet life breaks off."—Have not recent events again taken up the thread of his history?

THE COMIC ALBUM; A BOOK FOR EVERY TABLE. 4to London: Orr and Co.

We have here an elegant and seasonable novelty—a comic quarto—a choice table book, decorated in arabesque colours and gold. A *comic* album, it differs in toto from all books of similar pretensions. Printed upon papers tinted with all the hues of the rainbow, and contrasting with each other as the leaves are turned pleasantly and rapidly over in enjoyment of their contents, it strikes the eye with such an aspect of *newness*—of complete and distinct novelty, as compared with its predecessors—that a wide and speedy circulation of the fun-diffusing volume may be safely prophesied. The illustrations are chiefly engraved upon wood—albeit, we have here and there music and lithographs. The patterns for Berlin wool assuming the form of portraits are uncommonly good, and ludicrous in the extreme—the comic follos of the French burlesque school have been industriously ransacked for every available morsel of fun—and our English artists who possess laughter-provoking pencils have used them diligently in adding to the attractions of the volume. The cuts are as thick as sweetmeats in a Twelfth-night cake, and likely to add, equally with that time-honoured favourite, to the sum total of Christmas festivities. The Chinese war affords great scope for humorous illustration; and, since the *Times* indulged jocose speculations upon the probable appearance of a Chinese ambassador in the *salons* of London, a fancy portrait of a Celestial dignitary may, with some verses, form a fitting *tail*-piece to our notice:—

THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

Oh, how they'll invite him and *fête* him about!
He'll be of next season the lion no doubt.
He'll shine at their routs; of each fancy bazaar,
The envoy celestial must be the star.
'Tis said that already the publishers look
To the chance of the Chinaman writing a book,
And a bibliopole, who in spirit ne'er fails,
Has opened a treaty for some of his *tales*.
His portrait they'll draw with astonishing zeal
On brass and on copper, as well as on steel;
His features they'll put upon wood and on stone,
Till he fancies (poor fellow) his head's not his own;
They'll take him to arsenals, show him reviews,
And cause him to shake, if there's room, in his shoes
To Woolwich by railroad they'll probably run him,
And, when he gets there, with artillery stun him;
Thro' the Tunnel they'll drag him, and fill him with wonder
When he can't understand how the Thames he stands under;
And when he returns to his country again,
How much to his Emperor will he explain.
He'll say that the tea in Great Britain to grow,
At least on the hedges, is wond'rously slow;
That the English are such a barbarian race,
Their method of eating is quite a disgrace;
For instead of the chopsticks, they take not a meal
Without having recourse to sharp weapons of steel.
The envoy, of course, will correctly note down
What he sees, or is told, in the country or town;
And when he has filled his recorder diurnal,
Get Murray or Longman to publish his journal!

The literary portion of the volume appears to have been divided between several known comic writers. Here is one of the illustrations of the income-tax:—

NEW MODE OF BALANCING THE BOOKS.

which the politeness of the proprietors enables us to extract; and now, commending "The Comic Album" to all Christmas parties, we have only to promise a return to its merry letter-press and embellishments in a future number.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXIII.

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

It was once laid down as a political axiom by the "Quarterly Review," that every man of five hundred a year was naturally and necessarily a Conservative. There can be no doubt that wealth disposes its possessors to lean to the side opposed to innovation. The "fear of change," which the poet describes as "perplexing monarchs," is no less effective in disturbing the repose of the millionaire; but that the maxim of the "Quarterly" fails in its application to many to whom the "five hundred" it takes as its standard is not a single day's income, is proved by several eminent instances furnished by the House of Peers. Among them may be quoted the name of the nobleman whose portrait is annexed to the present sketch, the Marquis of Westminster. He, like the Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Lansdowne, is an instance that even Quarterly Reviewers are not infallible, and that their maxims may be contradicted by experience. He is a man of unbounded wealth, is a peer of parliament, is surrounded by all the influences that may be supposed to bias him in the way suggested, and yet he was a consistent supporter of the Government of Lord Melbourne. The title of Marquis of Westminster is by no means an old one, as it was created only in 1831; perhaps its holder is even now as well known by his second title, the Earl of Grosvenor, as by his first.]

If we were to trace the rise of many of the families of the aristocracy, we should find the causes of that rise intimately connected with the changes society has undergone in England. With the gradual increase of population the value of land has risen, and those who happened to purchase or become possessed of it when it was of small account have risen in importance with the increase of their property. This has been the case all over the kingdom; but in certain localities the change has been more marked, more rapid, and the results more extraordinary. The property of the Marquis of Westminster, like much of the property of the House of Bedford, has probably been more increased by the changes of society and by the progress of improvement than that of any other member of the British peerage. If Westminster had always remained Thorney Island, and St. Martin's had still been St. Martin's in the Fields; if the grassy sod had never changed to flagged stones or wooden paving, and if hedgerows had never been succeeded by rows of richly-stored shops and mansions of princely splendour, the rent-roll of the noble marquis would never have swelled to the number of thousands which its sum-total at present exhibits. But so it has been, and such is the result. "Times change," says the Roman proverb, and men and rent-rolls change therewith: of course there is a reverse to the medal; all change is not for the better. Years roll over the heads of men, and with them they may bring degradation; they pass over the parchments, and lo! for increase there is diminution. The machine of society is full of balances and compensating forces: as one part goes up another is on the descending plane; and, on the whole, the distribution, in the long run, is more equal than at first appears. There seems a law of nature that forbids immense masses of wealth to remain long together; and, though the custom of inheritance in England favours accumulation rather than dispersion, yet how constantly is the work of dispersion going on! How seldom is it that the "hammer" is idle which knocks down the feudal estate to the son of commerce! as George Robins can abundantly testify. Much, indeed all, depends on the personal disposition of the possessor. The one who gains is seldom the one who enjoys, or, it may be, abuses what he gains; the man whose nature is to heap up wealth could not dissipate it without pain; he leaves *that* to be done by his successor, who very generally accomplishes it with very great success. Father and son differ, as in the verse of Pope—

"This year a reservoir, to save and spare;
The next, a fountain, spouting through his heir;"

and so the process goes on, and will unto the end. Gold, though the heaviest, is the most volatile and capricious of metals; and your bank note is the true modern leaf of the sibyl, borne away on the wind. All that we include in the term wealth does verily "make unto itself wings, and flees away." When great possessions, then, are spoken of, they should only be regarded as a great fund which accident has thrown into the hands of one individual, but which will sooner or later undergo the process of dispersion. It is difficult for ordinary men to conceive any amount of extravagance that would reduce the inheritance of a Marquis of Westminster to nought. But human passions are strong, and the devil is fertile in resources, being especially ingenious in devising temptations for those who can gratify them. Rascality, too, is ingenious in its deed, and regards the wealth of the world as its prey. There is no conceivable amount of wealth for which there could not be devised means of squandering, as no iceberg is so massy but it may be melted by continued exposure to the reducing power. But the uncertainty of riches will never abate the desire of possessing them, nor have we any wish to retail any of the hackneyed commonplaces on the subject, long ago worn threadbare, which everybody repeats, and everybody disregards. We suspect all who assert their contempt of wealth are guilty of self-deception, if not of hypocrisy; the great source of earthly power, and the great instrument of earthly good, ought not to be despised. Its worth as a source of happiness may be overrated; the conditions on which it is held may be overlooked; and to correct the errors of the world in these respects should be the object of all who deal with public questions with a view to public improvement. We have, on this occasion, been led insensibly into these few general remarks, which are not altogether out of place. Many a man may, by his attributes or qualities, serve to "point a moral," though his actions cannot adorn a tale."

The career of the Marquis of Westminster has not, indeed, been fertile of public or political incident: he was born 1767, so that he is now an older man than our portrait expresses him to be; it is from a likeness of an earlier period. He has gone through the usual stages in the life of an English nobleman: he sat in the House of Commons till 1802, as Lord Belgrave, and was then removed to the Peers by his succession to the earldom of Grosvenor; he was created Marquis of Westminster in 1831, and, as we have before stated, supported the Whig Government throughout the term of its existence. He is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Flint, and the holder of considerable church patronage.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XIX

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.

The church of St. Andrew's, Holborn, has but small claims to beauty of appearance, although rebuilt from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The highest praise that may be accorded to it is that of being commodious. The old church escaped the Fire of London only to fall into decay, and in 1686 was, with the exception of the tower, taken down, and replaced by the present building. This tower is a somewhat incongruous affair—the small windows in the lower story contrast oddly with the large ugly ones above; and, with the corner buttresses, betray at once the greater antiquity of this part of the structure. The body of the building, as our sketch will show, is divided into two stories, and is ornamented with a cornice and balustrade. The interior, which is very commodious, has nave, aisles, and a handsome chancel. A gallery ranges on either side, supported by pillars; with a third and upper gallery at the west end of the church for the accommodation of the charity school children. The ceiling is panelled, of large span, and decorated with festoons of fruit and flowers. The chancel is adorned profusely, but the taste which guided the decorations is that of a day happily gone by. The walls are wainscoted, and grained to imitate Sienna marble; paintings and gilding add to the attempted effect. Above the altar is a large window of stained glass, with representations of the Ascension and the Last Supper. The organ is by Harris, and celebrated as the instrument employed in the contest between its celebrated maker and Schmydt, in the Temple Church, when the palm was awarded to the organ of the latter.

With St. Andrew's, Holborn, three names are connected which possess a sad and mournful interest. In this church was christened, by the name of Richard Savage, the unfortunate son of the inhuman Countess of Macclesfield, by the Earl Rivers. Of the many biographies which our literature has handed down to the present time, perhaps not one could be selected displaying a mother in

such unnatural colours, or a son invested with brighter talents more perverted, than we find in Johnson's life of this unfortunate poet. Legally born to high honours and a good estate, his vicious parent, to gratify the basest passions, proclaimed her own shame and her child's dishonour; and not content with thus depriving him of those advantages which he had done nothing to forfeit, she carried hatred [illegible] child to [illegible] most fearful, unnatural, and inexplicable lengths. Hiding him in a mean and low position, she sought to shut out all knowledge of his real parents; and chance having frustrated this design, she declared him dead, to prevent a friend from bequeathing him what would have been a competence—robbing her own offspring, without even the pretended [illegible] of enriching herself! Not content with even this amount of bitter hatred and deadly injury, she—his mother—absolutely attempted to secure his condemnation and execution for a murder which occurred in a drunken brawl! But the great moralist who undertook the task of biographer of poor Savage, and placed the sad history in his "Lives of the English Poets," performed a triple duty. He vindicated the memory of his friend—he drew a fearful picture, at once a terror and a warning, to show the fearful shapes into which indulgence of illicit pleasures will warp even a mother's mind—and he wrought out his own [illegible] vocation by displaying with unanswerable force that the daily duties and proprieties of ordinary life cannot be neglected with impunity, and that the systematic neglect of them renders wit contemptible, genius incapable of good, and talent profitless to its possessor.

Another name attached to this spot is one which conjures up sad thoughts and recollections of genius, companioned with misery, neglect, insanity, and early suicide. Chatterton, "Bristol's boy poet," met his early fate in a wretched lodging in this parish, and the record of his death stands in the church register. With talents as surprising as precocious, his career was short as melancholy. The fabricator, when a mere boy, of "Rowley's Poems," he opened a fruitful field for learned disquisition, into which the chief scholars and antiquaries of the time did not hesitate to enter. Purporting to be productions of the fifteenth century, the imitation was so close, that long and learned controversies were requisite to determine their authenticity; and the fine perception, high poetic feeling, varied imagination, and great antiquarian knowledge they display, are the sure evidences of the bright destiny which might have been Chatterton's had more fortunate circumstances surrounded him. Seeking in London subsistence as an author, he soon felt the force of those bitter lessons which adversity stores up for those who, with minds capable of high literary exertion, are compelled, friendless and alone, to seek from the press their daily bread. Truly as poetically sings the more fortunate Tom Moore

> "The heart that is soonest awake to the flowers
> Is always the first to be touched by the thorns."

and so with poor Chatterton. His mind, keenly susceptible to all impressions, was not fitted to bear the rude rebuffs of trading bibliopoles; and, with philosophy too light and fragile to preserve the intellectual balance, reduced by poverty to the verge of starvation, and—unlike Savage—too proud to beg, he swallowed poison. The spot where he lies buried is now covered by the busy market, which occupies the site of the old grave yard in Shoe-lane; and the entry in the church register is the only real evidence of the death of a poet, who, had his life been longer, would doubtless have obtained one of the highest ranks in his country's literature.

The third of the literary trio was also unfortunate, and—*a suicide*—and the similarity of his fate links his memory, in connection with this church, to those whose lives we have just glanced over. Henry Neele, born in the Strand, in 1798, was in due time articled to an attorney. His taste for literature was, however, stronger than his liking for the law; and, in 1817, during his clerkship, he became an author. His chief works were the "Romance of English History," and "Lectures on English Poetry;" but he contributed largely to contemporary magazines; chiefly in the form of short poems and sketches of a romantic and fictitious character. These labours were continued till February 1828, when, in a fit of insanity, in his chambers in Inverness-terrace, he put a period to his existence. A stone against the west wall of the church-yard bears the record of his death; the same slab containing lines from his pen, referring to his father who is buried close by. The epitaph is perhaps worth preserving:

> "Good night, good night sweet spirit! thou hast cast
> Thy bonds of clay away from thee at last;
> Broke the vile earthly fetters which alone
> Held thee at distance from thy Maker's throne
> But oh! these fetters by immortal hand
> Were links of love to those thou'st left behind.
> For thee we mourn not: as th' apostle prest
> His dungeon, so thou hast gone glorified;
> Drew nigh, and when the light that round him shone,
> Beamed on the prisoner, his bands were gone.—
> So wert thou captive to disease and pain,
> Th' death, the brightest of th' angelic train.
> Pour'd heaven's own radiance, by divine decree,
> Around thy suffering soul—and it was free."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

SURREY STAG HOUNDS

The hounds had last week two of the most splendid runs of the season. The first was on Tuesday, at Upcote Downs, when one of Sir Edward Deering's untried stags was turned out. The fog was very dense at the time, and after nearly an hour and a-half, but little better than half an hour, the pace at times being very severe, he was taken at Walton. The whole field then trotted back to Tattenham-corner, where the celebrated deer, the Pipemaker, was uncarted. While the mounted field of horsemen were laid on, and away they went at a rocking pace to Borough-heath, through Lord Harding's park to the fir-trees at Banstead, and near to the hundred-acres mill. The deer then turned to the right of the road, by the Park Downs, from thence to Copt-hill, and away over the six mile bottom to Ashtead-common, where a great part of the field were dead beat, and obliged to give in. The pack, with a few select riders, had swindon, however, merrily and flourishing, and straight taken, near South Maiden, after a run of an hour and twenty minutes. On Friday the pack met at the Half-Moon, Godstone-road, when another untried stag of Sir R. Fleming's was uncarted. He immediately went away through Burch Wood to the left of Tilling Down, and on to Masden park. The pace was very severe, and a short check was given to allow the field to come up. Away they then went to Barrow Green Oxted, and on to Limpsfield, [illegible] bob tants of the [illegible] being somewhat surprised at seeing the deer coming down [illegible] and the whose of the field close at his heels, and [illegible] nately taken in Staffhouse Wood, after a very fine run of [illegible] hour and a quarter.

There have been three meets of the royal stag-hounds during the past week.

The Kildare hunt met on Thursday week near Athy, and presented to view the largest field witnessed for several years. Among the visitors were—the Marquis of Waterford; John Power, jun., Esq., of Kilfane; John Power, Esq., of Gurteen; and almost every member of the Tullow hunt. They found near Bra-, and had a tremendous run, without a check, through a stiff country. It was altogether a fine day's sport, and was enjoyed by those who had the good fortune to keep a place with those who went a-head during the day. In the evening the Marquis of Waterford and a number of gentlemen were hospitably entertained at Cragrennan, by Horace Rochfort, Esq.

FIVE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of English wheat fresh up to Mark-lane since our last, yet the demand for that article has ruled somewhat inactive. However, the finest parcels have sold at fully previous rates of currency, but the middling and inferior parcels have Lung on hand. In foreign wheats little has been doing, yet we can notice no alteration in figures. Malting barley has maintained its value, but grinding and distilling sorts have suffered an abatement of 1s per quarter. The malt trade has ruled dull at lower prices. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have remained about stationary.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2210; barley, 11,620; oats, 5,320; malt, 4740; quarters flour, 6520 sacks. Foreign: wheat, 2540 quarters. No arrivals from Ireland.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 57s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 54s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s, malting, do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s. Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 35s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s. Scotch and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 52s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 32s to 36s; peas, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has been sold at lower rates, but the value of most other kinds of seeds has been supported.

The following are the present rates: Linseed, English, sowing, 42s to 57s. Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 32l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 3d; barley, 27s 1d; Oats, 17s 3d; rye, 29s 9d; beans, 30s 3d; peas, 32s 3d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 8d; Barley, 27s 10d; Oats, 17s 7d; Rye, 30s 7d; Beans, 31s 3d; Peas, 33s 6d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 6d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d for the 4lb loaf.

Hops.—This market is in a very dull state, and so limited are the sales that it is difficult to give accurate quotations. Public sales are declared.

Sugar.—We have had a very limited amount of business doing in sugar this week, and prices have given way 6d to 1s per cwt.

Coffee.—The coffee market is dull, yet the currencies remain about stationary.

Rice.—Some large public sales of this article have taken place, at about former rates

Cotton.—The market is very quiet, yet the late advance is maintained.

Rum.—Lower prices are taken. In 3d to 1s 3d is the value of Proof Leewards. Jamaica selling at 4s 4d to 4s 6d.

Saltpetre.—The public sales have gone off slowly, at an abatement of 1s per cwt.

Tallow.—This market is steady, at about 42s 3d on the spot, and 43s 6d for delivery in the next two months of the year.

Oils.—The value of most kinds of oils is over.

Wool.—By private contract we have a steady inquiry, but at unvaried currencies.

Hops.—For kent bags we have a free sale, at an advance of from 2s to 3s per cwt. In other kinds little is passing

Potatoes.—Another large arrival of potatoes has taken place, which have moved off slowly, at late rates.

Coals.—Adairs, 15s 6d; Stewart's, 22s 3d; Lambton, 21s 9d; Holywell Main, 19s.

Smithfield.—We have had very large supplies of each kind of stock on offer here this week, yet the demand has ruled steady, at the following improved rates: Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s to 5s; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the large quantities of slaughtered meat brought forward, the general demand has ruled slow. Beef, from 3s to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY

In the actual state of commerce and of manufactures it is the variation which occurred during this week. In the corn trade we have, unfortunately, to report that the [illegible] depression of the last month [illegible] the [illegible] of the harvest, and [illegible] the [illegible] for food [illegible] for [illegible] poverty. To the home-grown the average price to be obtained for wheat at the present moment is less by six or eight shillings per quarter than the same cost of six per cent. discount, and at the present value of foreign wheat, even of the best description, to effect sales a heavy loss must be submitted to. In Mincing-lane the transactions are next to none, whereas than they have been in Mark-lane during the same period. The consumption of sugar and of coffee is evidently the same, no larger now than usual have prices been more moderate prices. The change, however, of the allowance of foreign sugar at refineries is at present a very weighty [illegible] in the sugar market. In teas of all descriptions dealers are extremely cautious, for they evidently see making their calculations on a [illegible] in prices. Very few sales have [illegible] week, been effected in the course of this [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] have been [illegible] to [illegible] Canada, and [illegible] to [illegible] Australia, [illegible] to [illegible] and China, had already been sold, and orders [illegible] have been received for further quantities, as [illegible] that great activity prevailed, and several large theories, which during several [illegible] had been closed, [illegible] placed into full work, and are now working [illegible] a large consumption than at the [illegible] of the year [illegible] and numerous have been [illegible] not the case, at the [illegible] of the [illegible] equal to our future demand. The departments of trade, therefore, in a healthy position. Prices are gradually becoming [illegible] and [illegible] some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CHINESE BAND MARCH, as performed on the glorious ratification of peace will, Great Britain concluded, by Sir Henry Pottinger arranged by H. B. RICHARDS, with a splendid lithographic Frontispiece [illegible] examine a distant view of Nanking. Price, 2s 6d

[illegible]

CHRISTMAS PRESENT OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT.
STATHAM'S YOUTHS' CHEMICAL CABINETS are a [illegible] are attended with the greatest safety. Prices 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s. large cabinets more complete, £1 1s., £2, £3 13s. 6d. and 5 guineas. Book 3s.
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Just published, price 1d. only, the first Alphabet, for 1843, entitled
VOX STELLARUM; or OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK, for the Year of Human Redemption 1843, being the third after Leap Year, and the seventh of the Reign of her present Most Gracious Majesty; with Twelve Original Engravings, and containing amongst a great variety of other matter all the Fairs in England [illegible]
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SCENE FROM THE "PATRICIAN'S DAUGHTER"—DRURY LANE.

Mr. Macready has produced a new tragedy, entitled the "Patrician's Daughter," from the pen of Mr. J. W. Marston, a fresh aspirant for dramatic honours, who has given sufficient evidences of the presence of genius, to lead us to look for far better things at his hands than the poetical drama in which he has made his *début*. The "Patrician's Daughter" is more poem than play; it wants action, incident, and imagination; and the story has certain incongruities about it, which remind us that the study of Nature is still the best and wisest for the pursuit of literary men. We say this critically, and we will state reasons for our opinion; but we by no means give general disparagement to the work; on the contrary, it has inclined us to think very highly of the natural powers of the writer. There is a vein of poetical feeling pervading the language, which is, when not overlaid with simile or forced with metaphor, eminently beautiful and true; and there is much power of thought in some of the diction, and occasionally a nervous and stirring eloquence that tells home to the heart. But a tragedy is no light task to undertake, and even genius may tread the verge of melodrama, if the high dignity of poetry be once merged into the mere externals of passion, without a grand impulse and a boundless depth. There is not sufficient motive to the incidents of much of the play of our young dramatist; and the distress and agony are too monotonous and drawn out. In acristic phraseology, the production wants light and shade.

The plot of the tragedy is told in few words—its moral is doubtful. The *Patrician's Daughter* is in love with a young ambitious spirit sprung from plebeian classes, who has carved out his fortunes and made his fame in the world. Her pride keeps him at a distance—her woman's affection shrines him in her heart. An aunt discovers her secret, and, with the lofty haughtiness of ancestral superstition—for to superstition the pride of birth will often amount—she determines that her family shall not be disgraced with less than noble alliance, and proceeds to thwart the lovers with tricks and stratagems of diabolical art. These have the effect of causing the aspiring and devoted hero to be repulsed and spurned by the lofty patrician and his child. His pride is in turn awakened, and he leaves his mistress and the earl her father, crushed with a sense of scorn and wrong, and goaded to seek in future eminence the means of vengeance from the world. Five years pass away, and he has mounted the ladder of renown. Fortune shines upon him and genius crowns him with her bays. He is a poet, an orator, a senator, and has earned the badge which is the outward symbol of nobility among men. His connexion with the proud family is renewed—the *Patrician's Daughter* is again wooed and won—there is no longer the old barrier of high birth to oppose the man who is now a star in the eyes of the million—the marriage is appointed, and at a large assemblage of guests and relations the preliminary settlements are brought in to be read. Then commences the real crisis of the play; then, before that eager, breathless, worldly party, the once spurned lover rises, with the bitterness of former degradation and the sweetness of present revenge burning together in his spirit, and, with the blended invective of passion and defiance, retorts back upon the daughter of the humbled patrician the insult of her rejection and her scorn. Loving her still, he leaves her bitterly and with a sort of triumphant misery which wins but little sympathy from those who see it work. After this the real story is at an end. The rest is gradual retribution upon all alike. The severed lovers mutually pine and rage until the *Aunt*, stung with remorse at seeing her poor proud niece grieving her way into the grave, divulges the crimes that she had committed to avert the disgrace of the young plebeian's alliance, and discloses the source of all the affliction she had called down. This is the point which our artist has selected for illustration. The *Patrician's Daughter* is then dying—the disconsolate *Earl* rushes with humiliation to beg her lover to save his child; and, when the truth of the past is flashed upon him, he too is torn with the agonies of repentance and regret. At this juncture the hapless young heroine comes to snatch her father from the degradation of succumbing to her lover; but, finding the latter heart-broken and penitent, instead of haughty and unrelenting, avows all her love for him, commends him to her father's affection, kisses him, blesses him, and expires in his arms.

Such is the story. There are many scenes in it effective for dialogue and personal action; but quite out of nature, and beyond the pale of life. The lover, in the third act, storms at the patrician's daughter in a burst of passion before her parent, which no father would sit still to allow. In the great revenge scene, the drawing-room declaration could never occur in any class of modern society; nor would a young lady bring any modern tragedy to a crisis, by rushing from London to Richmond in a light dress and without a bonnet, just at the moment when life had almost ceased to linger in her grief-worn frame. The venue from Middlesex to Surrey would be differently changed. There are many other minute points of discrepancy which we could easily point out, but we prefer dealing with generalities.

The real error of the tragedy is this, that its entire diction is cast in the highest order of poetry, fine swelling harmonious blank verse; and that the persons who speak are every day people, dressed in every day clothes. The language, therefore, is not natural to the circumstances; and the perpetual consciousness of this antagonism is almost painful to the ear, and quite detrimental to the entire spirit of the romance. The characters, too, want form and distinctness. The hero, when all is done, is nobody. He is thwarted by a proud mistress, and, in the moment of triumph, stoops to the littleness of revenge: he finds he has wronged her, and he sinks into the hopelessness of despair. He has neither the generosity nor the manhood which his declamations have implied. The "Patrician's Daughter" is no Shaksperian creation—she is made up of passion, pride, and grief; and displays no more of the fine web-work of woman's nature. The *Old Earl* is too gentle for his pride and too placid for his sorrows; and the *Aunt* seems to have no sufficient motive for the enormity of the crime which she commits.

The beauties of the tragedy are many. The language abounds in pure poetry, and has some well-timed and graceful similes. The versification is sonorous and good; and if the dialogue were only more compressed and less spun into tissue, it would be some of the best in our modern dramatic literature. We have pointed out his faults freely, but, we repeat, that we have formed a high opinion of the author.

Mr. Macready played the part of the lover with great force and spirit, only wanting a dash of the modulation of a youthful voice with the fire and animation of his more vigorous bursts of passion or of grief. Miss Faucit, as the *Patrician's Daughter*, was unequal, but in some episodes sweetly and beautifully effective. Mrs. Warner's acting did not please us, except in the passage of remorse, which was given with the genuine and abandoned agony of crime-born grief. Phelps was correct, quiet, and impressive as the *Old Patrician*.

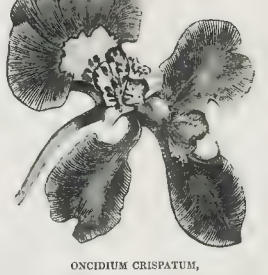
The tragedy was entirely successful; and the author, who made his bow from the stage, was cheered by the approbation of a crowded house. Miss Helen Faucit was called for; and Mr. Macready announced the play for repetition four times a week until further notice.

THE FASHIONS.

PARIS, RUE CHAUSSEE D'ANTIN, 13th December, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Since my last letter there has been no material change in our fashions, with the exception that the paletot is beginning to supersede the camails and bournous, which have hitherto borne the sway in our best circles. My own opinion is, that before the winter has passed away, we shall see no other covering than the paletot, which is really a very pretty thing when well cut, and in such a manner as to be worn over every description of toilette, without detracting from the apparent height of the wearer, or rendering her figure thick or dumpy. We have seen it in satin, velvet, or Cashmere, with the ends rounded or squared at bottom in front, and trimmed and lined with fur, and the effect was very successful. Lace still remains as much in favour as ever, more particularly the berthes and lace mantles, in the style of Louis XIV., to be worn with robes of velvet. Poiots d'Angleterre to be put upon rose satin or blue with white spots, or Alençon for trimming robes or wedding robes, entirely made of Brussels application, are still the height of fashion. I should remark, that the corset of white satin is becoming an indispensable article among such of our belles as wish to be considered as quite *comme il faut*; they certainly give to the bust an elasticity which agrees well with the present fashion of long waists slightly bent forward. Some of our *artistes* have found out the method of prolonging the waist to such a point, that it is said that an ancient English peer, who would appear, however, to be somewhat unacquainted with our fashions, upon seeing his daughter issue from the boudoir of a Madame J——, was so astonished at the prolongation of her figure as to imagine that some means or other had been adopted for elongating or stretching her muscles. I do not know that I can indicate to you any particular change, either in the texture or fashions of the articles mentioned in my last letter. I should, however, not forget to mention the gloves and trimmings now worn, and some of which are just being sent into Germany to a crowned head. These have a trimming of black lace lined with rose-colour, and relieved with rose-buds; others are trimmed with lace, with ribbons, and embroidered with bunches of fruit; others, again, are finished in white jais, with tassels of silver and falling tassels; or with garniture *à la prêtesse*, or garniture *à la vielle*, composed of blonde and ribbons. The Armenian turbans are still much in vogue. They are made of velvet of various shades, embroidered with gold, and adorned with magnificent tassels of the same, which are made to fall a little behind the neck. Nothing however, exceeds the elegance of the coiffure marquise, which is one of those things which combine the extreme of elegance and simplicity. Figure to yourself a capote of rose satin, lined with blue of rose-coloured gauze, of which the various prominences are formed of branches of fruit of acacia in rose velvet, and you will imagine one of the most charming *negliges elegants* in the world. I do not know that I can finish my letter to you better than by saying, that for fashionable flowers roses are still the predominating mode. We see them placed as garlands upon lace robes, or thrown as it were by chance among the hair, where they have an effect incomparably beautiful. HENRIETTA DE B.

FLORICULTURE.



ONCIDIUM CRISPATUM,

Another of those rare varieties of the *Orchis* family furnished by the teeming forests of Brazil. The prevailing colour of the present specimen is a beautiful light brown, relieved with yellow; it is represented about thrice the size of nature. The plant in our last, we need scarcely say, was not figured from the *Orchis* properly so called; it was intended to represent an *Orchideen epiphyte*, one of the *Oncidia*—the proper name, *Oncidium excavatum*, having been omitted by mistake. For these, as well as for many other varieties of these rare and beautiful plants, we are indebted to the virgin forests of South America. In a catalogue of 147 rare *Orchidaceous Epiphytes*, compiled by Mr. Bateman, the following curious statistical facts are furnished relative to the habitats of these plants and their importers:—Of the entire number, 99 came from the new world, and only 48 from the old! Of the *orientals*, China and the East India islands contributed 13; Central India and Ceylon, 31; and Africa and Madagascar, 5. Of the *occidentals*, Brazil sent us 23; Central America (including Panama, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico), 44; the West India isles, 15; Guiana (including Surinam and Demerara), 14; and Peru, 3. To many to the collections in which the species respectively appeared, Messrs. Loddiges will be found to have furnished by far the greatest number, viz., 31; from my own collection came 17; from Mr. Barker's, 10; from the Duke of Devonshire's, 7; from Mr. Harrison's, 7; from the Horticultural Society's, 5; from Glasgow Botanic Garden, 3; from Mr. Joseph Knight's, 3; from Lord Fitzwilliam's, 2; from Mr. Brocklehurst's, 2; from Messrs. Rollisson's, 2; from the Duke of Northumberland's, 1; from the Duke of Bedford's, 1; from Lady Amherst's, 1; from Sir C. Lemon's, 1; from Mr. Llewellyn's, 1; from Mr. Rucker's, 1; from Mr. Allcard's, 1; from Mr. Miers's, 1; from Mr. Taylenre's, 1; from Messrs. Young's, 1; from Mr. Low's, 1; from Messrs. Colville's, 1; and from the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, 1. It may be well to observe that the preceding account refers only to the period subsequent to 1831.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, December 17, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 33] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

CHRISTMAS.

Health, happiness, and warm greeting to all our readers! We cannot allow this life-stirring season to overtake us without a cordial and happy welcome to its festive spirit, a word of brotherhood and fellowship to all around, a claim upon the young friendship of society, and a genial thankfulness of heart for our own thriving prosperity, now crowned by old Christmas with holly for the first time. This first winter of ours comes upon us with a propitious face of smiles and sunshine. We may well hope to weather all the storm it brings us, since it is only one of congratulation and renown. It may seem egotism to assert that, within a few short months of existence, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has become FAME, but it is truth also; and now that we are almost closing the year which gave it birth, we rush happily and enthusiastically into the greetings of the season, return gladly the smiles and compliments of our friends, and confess the pride with which their approval and confidence have elevated us,—and the bounding, stimulating activity of heart, that stirs our young blood into fresh exertion and enterprize on our darling public's behalf. And we even fancy that these fervent impulses are the life-springs of an old English feeling which never yet dishonoured human nature, but rather increased the goodness, while it declared the brightness of the heart! Joyously and exultingly, then, do we shake hands with the Christmas of 1842!

And, first, it is a source of unmixed pleasure for us to know that the ancient guest of winter has arrived amongst us without one spark of bitterness, or any other than a cheerful brow. The weather has all the serene mildness of that wise and merciful Beneficence by which it is dispensed from on high. The poor are not perishing by our highways nor shivering in our streets; and misery, in the gentle clemency of the season, has at least one relief from God. We are heartily rejoiced at this in the present condition of the country: not that we ever, as a question of climate, dreaded or disregarded a frost. It has a fine hoar comely beauty about it, putting the silver of age upon the year. It is crisp, healthful, seasonable—symbolical of genuine bracing, vigorous winter. It reddens the cheek, sparkles the eye, refreshes the constitution, makes the morning sun seem brighter, and the evening fire glow forth more comfort from the hearth! But when food and clothes are scant—when the human frame is crouched into a corner of poverty's cheerless dwelling—then the biting weather and the bitter season are pinching and terrible indeed. All hearts then should be glad that we have this mild weather for our poor, and that Christmas, as yet, threatens no extra wretchedness to pall the enjoyments of festivity or cloud the natural gaiety of the time. The prices of coals, food, and raiment diminish, and the sadness of pauperism is comforted by every frugal penny saved. One regret, nevertheless, still stares us in the face, in the existence of the union workhouses, the bastiles of England, the prisons rather than the shelter of the destitution of the land! The duty of charity, however, should, therefore, impress itself more forcibly upon those who have to spare. We must not conceal from ourselves, merely because the weather of the moment is mild and fair, that there is a terrible amount of want and affliction around us. The people are poor in multitudes, and it is only an alleviation, and reason for praise to Heaven, that the starvation of cold is not added to that of hunger. And, when to the knowledge of a certain amount of wretchedness we add the conviction that the profligate and cruel Poor-law of the country is quite inadequate to supply the place of charity by legislation, then the duties of benevolence and the active spirit of human brotherhood are called the more imperatively into play, and the individual citizens of society should seek by those personal virtues to atone for the wickedness of national severity and injustice. We earnestly hope that the clergy will enjoin this principle to the rich and well-doing of their congregations, so that the light of their own festive happiness may carry a smiling reflection back into the cottage, and bless, without spilling one drop of the poison of envy into their bosoms, the grateful spirits of the poor. And, by the way, we may here significantly ask of the bounty which the Queen appealed to the Church to raise for the starving—how has that been expended, and is there any to distribute now?

Having made the poor our first consideration, let us return to our starting-point of season-greeting, and give joy to the great community at large. The aspect of affairs is one to like, and social and political circles may alike, and, independent of party, feel gratified with the way in which our year is drawing to a close. Christmas has come—in a very large sense—hand in hand with Plenty and with Peace. The year has been a great year for agriculture; we have had fine flowing crops, and provisions have been cheapening upon us just at the period when they generally press hardest upon the people. Then the opening of our commerce with China, and the closing of another war, are,—no matter at whose gate lies the credit,—advantages that herald in our Christmas with sounding voices of pride and hope. We could now quite afford to be hospitable to the Celestial Emperor's emissary, and almost to pity Ahkbar Khan. As for his Chinese excellency, it is sad that he is not here, for our good jovial Christmas will hardly be happy without him. How soon he would entwine his crown and plait his tails with holly and the red berry of the west! How he would pour elder, and spiced ale, and flip and ginger to, he "hot i' the mouth," down his ambassadorial throat! How he would make plum-pudding the *joss* of his momentary veneration, and convince him of the improvement that is rendered unto mustard by beef! Yes, the representative of the brother of the sun and moon would be a great gun indeed in the old English arms of jolly Christmas.

In the meanwhile we wish our readers as much merriment as they may achieve without him, and we may perhaps venture to add a little to the general store of fun. We have made gallant provision for the pantomimes, prepared a rich galaxy of twelfth-night stars, and will promise as many plums in our pudding as dare any confectioner in the land.

And so be glad of heart, reader! and enjoy your feast, and God bless you. Bless your fresh season with gay, cordial, honest sociality—your country with prosperity—your poorer brethren with relief-ful content—bless your trade—your relaxation of holiday—your family—your affections, and your home. Bless your board with true friendship, your heart with true religion, your life with true happiness, and your young, laughing, chuckling, buoyant children with the beauty, lustre, and loveliness of sweet, unsullied health.

And now, if you are a good man, turn over our picture store of season tributes and sing our merry ballad of old Christmas over a stirring wassail bowl of your own.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAYS.

At the request of the ambitious young scholars of the classic and venerable foundation at Westminster, as well as of many respected correspondents among their friends and connections, we have been induced to prepare an engraved episode of one of their representations of the Latin drama. These exhibitions, which afford a sort of classic holiday to the high-spirited youths of the school, and gather into their arena a host of interested spectators, among whom are often ranked many of the noble, the learned, and the distinguished in the land, yearly attract more of the attention of the public, and excite fresh emulation and enterprise in the minds of the scholars themselves. The representations too are much improved, and the appointments have progressed from their old discrepancies to something like dignity, elegance, and simplicity. As the engraving describes, they have now a neat stage, proscenium, scenery, with classical appliances, and due propriety of costume. The play selected for the recent performances, which terminated on Monday, was the "Adelphi" of Terence, and the spirit, grace, and correctness, with which the *alumni* acquitted themselves in the parts allotted to them afforded general satisfaction and delight. We much doubt whether the comedies of Terence were ever spoken by the ancient Romans after the manner in which we are accustomed to revive them before the scholars of our own day, but once admitting the principle upon which they are now recited, we cannot conceive the recitation itself to be much more efficiently given than by the youths of the Westminster School. The episode of the "Adelphi" represented in our engraving is the scene between *Micio*, *Demea*, and *Æschinus* towards the termination of the fifth act.

The prologue and epilogue—usually we believe the compositions of the head-masters, were given with effect, but were not this year so racy as we have sometimes found them. They possess, however, both feeling and humour; and the regret, in the former of these exercises, at the absence of the "*amissum patrem*," who now lies

within the adjacent cloisters, is simply and touchingly expressed Our recent victories in the east also are not less happily glanced at. In the epilogue, Dotheboy's Hall is touched off somewhat humorously, and some of the recent political measures are treated jocularly enough. The concluding appeal in favour of the ancient foundation which was the scene of the performance is clothed in elegant Latin, and was, as it could scarcely fail to be, received with the warmest enthusiasm on the part of an audience in which we remarked many persons eminent for their scholastic attainments and of high literary reputation. In conclusion, we can only repeat the extreme gratification these representations have afforded us, and allow the prologue (for the epilogue we have no room) to plead its cause with the public *in propriis personis*.

TERENTII ADELPHORUM.

PROLOGUS 1842

Intermissa diu quum Saturnia rura
Festaque in antiquâ sint recolenda Domo;
Quid fecunt pueri, quos luctu affixa recenti
Scena chorum arcessum clamat abesse Patrem?
Dignum etenim effiemus cui nostra aulea premantur
Nunc iterum, et tacitus procubet umbra foris.
Ipse tamen, Roma Æmilium quum fleret, "Adelphos,"
Quas habuit tumulo prætulit Afer opes;
Nec puduit Natum feralem tibia cantus
Quam daret, adsuetis dedolusse jocis.
Una etiam assidue scripsit, nec dulcis Alumni
Dedecuit magnos scripta fovere Duces.
Tu quoque, care senex, tu, dum bibi vita manebat,
Tu, comes, ingenii tu quoque fautor eras!
"Virtus scipsiades et mitis sapientia Lælî"
Com cant in titulos nomen utrumque tuos.
Sic licet a nobis labor est, en gloria, Summis
Qui placeant populo posse placere Viris.
Quot sumus experti nuper discrimina rerum!
Futera que secum, quas tulit annus opes!
Bis mœsta facta parens, bis telo obnoxia Mater,
Ne careat probro secula nulla suo.
Jam Lovis Arsacii Facorus se jactat in Aulâ,
Strataque Barbarico protrerit ossa solo;
Jam furit, et fortibus vexilla affixa superbis
Tradidit Anglico derpenda duci.
Nunc inga detrectant animosa in littore Seres,
Adres victrecm nunc capit unda ratem.
Fr nera sunt ducenda tamen, Naturaque receptum
Cunposunt Lleude Mater Etona sinu.
Vivitur, ah! tanquam in scenâ, ad partesque vocandi
Quisque suas, ebru i fabula quanta sumus!
Stare loco nescit vita, et motoria semper
Cor-ulat, humanâ non retinenda manu.
Qui canat Æmilium cycneâ voce sepulcrum,
Exsequias vates præcinit ipse suas.
Vivite felices vestrum, spectate faventes
Plaudere quæ jubeant vota, valete jubent.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Saturday were chiefly occupied with dissertations on the subjoined official notification of the occupation of the archipelago of the Marquisas, in the Pacific: which we extract from the *Moniteur Universel*:—"On the 1st of May, 1842, rear-admiral Dupetit Thouars, commanding the naval station in the Pacific Ocean, took possession in the King's name of the archipelago of the Marquises. Rear-admiral Dupetit-Thouars gives an account of this seizure (*prve de possession*) in the following report, addressed to Admiral Duperre, Minister of Marine and of Colonies:—

"Bay of Taiohae, June 25, 1842.—Monsieur l'Amiral,—I have the honour to inform your excellency, that the taking possession, in the name of the King and of France, of two groups forming the archipelago of the Marquisas, was this day happily effected. The recognition of his Majesty Louis Philippe, first, has been obtained by means of conciliation and persuasion, *in conformity with your orders*, and has been confirmed by authentic acts drawn up for the triple expedition. I add to these official documents the circumstantial report of the cruise of the frigate la Reine Blanche, from her sailing from Vaparaiso, and that of all the events which took place for the acknowledgment of the King's sovereignty, and for the taking possession of the archipelago of the Marquisas -Accept, &c. A DUPETIT THOUARS."

A detailed report of this event has since appeared in the French journals, by which it appears that the rear-admiral who commanded the expedition occupied the island of Tahuata in the name of France, at the request of the native King or chief, in order to protect him from the consequences of an act of aggression against the Americans. What will the United States say to this excuse for the seizure? Taiohae was taken possession of on the 31st of May, when, in return for the bricoloured flag and other presents bestowed on the King thereof, his Polynesian Majesty made the Admiral a present of—*pigs!* "We have given the King," adds the Admiral, who is evidently a wag, "a red uniform, a pair of Colonel's epaulettes, a shirt, and a pair of trowsers. He wears them with ease, and appears much gratified." The Admiral urges the necessity of keeping up a naval station at these islands, for disputes had, in fact, broken out with the new subjects. The Admiral lays great stress, however, on the approach to civilization of King Temoan, who already condescended to wear shoes, and the Queen, who saw one of the sailors pass dressed up as a woman, in a tramatic performance, has asked for a similar dress: so the prospect was not quite so naked as might be imagined from this conquest. Nothing is stated in the official report of the intention of making the Marquesas a penal colony.

The following article in the correspondence of the *Augsburgh Gazette* refers to the above occupation:—"Fresh difficulties threaten to break out between our Government and the Cabinet of St. James. You have read in the journals that a French squadron had taken possession of the Marquisas Islands in the Pacific Ocean. A cabinet courier from London has brought to M. Guizot explanations as to the object of this occupation. The reply, it is stated, was, that the French Government was still without official reports, and that before it could speak it must wait for them; but, although the news had been received from a private source, the Cabinet did not doubt its accuracy. It is affirmed that M. Guizot wished to prepare an agreeable surprise for the Chamber. It is also added that these islands are to serve as a place for transportation."

Reports of a Molé Ministry very current. Marshall Valée, in this proposed combination, is to be Minister of War, and M. de Salvandy, Minister of the Interior. Confidence, however, still reigns in the ministerial circles that M. Guizot's bold challenge for a vote of confidence in the debates on the royal speech will be attended with a triumph to the Ministry. Many amendments have been held as to whether his Majesty should open the Chambers in person, with a speech from the throne. The question has been decided in the affirmative, and the discourse will explinitly lay down, it is reported, all the foreign and domestic policy of the Cabinet, so as to afford the Opposition the opportunity of proposing amendments. M. Guizot will die nobly in the breach, if he is to die at present, which is doubtful, for his ministerial chances are regarded in diplomatic circles with unabated confidence. M. Thiers changes his mind, as usual, every twenty-four hours. *Now* he talks of aiding Count Molé to upset the Cabinet, and of giving his future support to the former. It seems pretty certain that M. Odilon Barrot will not coalesce for the future with M. Thiers, whose fraction of the Left Centre must incline to the Right, or Conservative side. M. Thiers admits openly that *he* has no chance of arriving at power at present.

In the Paris papers of Sunday, Spanish affairs continued to be the leading topic of discussion, England being the staple commodity of abuse, and her "agent," as Espartero is called, coming in for no small share of vituperation from even the Liberal organs, of whom he was once the idol. The greatest inconsistency will be found to exist in the Parisian press, in their mode of treating the events at Barcelona. The journalists argue the affair of the insurrection and subsequent bombardment, in total forgetfulness of the part played by France in her two revolutions, and of her subsequent line of conduct for the effectual maintenance of order in the interior.

It is announced that the Duke Decazes, Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers, will bring an action against M. Cretineau Joly, for announcing the publication of eighty-three letters, alleged to have been addressed by the duke to an agent in Grenoble, to provoke the conspiracy of 1816.

A cabinet council was held on Saturday at Marshal Soult's hotel. The Duke of Nemours visited Count Molé and Marshal Valée; and on the same day Count Montalivet had a long audience of the King of the French, and M. Guizot had conferences with several political personages.

The French papers of Tuesday confirm the announcement of M. Casimer Perier's nomination as minister pleniputentiary to Hanover, in place of M. Martin, who has retired from public service.

The King and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier visited Vincennes on Monday, where his majesty mounted on horseback and reviewed the troops of the garrison, after which he inspected the works af the fort; from thence he went to Saint-Maur and the fort of Charenton, after which the royal party got into their carriages and returned to the Tuileries. The king, in addition to the royal dukes, was accompanied by Marshal Soult, Generals Dode, T. Sebastiani, Rumigny, and Vallaint, his aides-de-camp, Colonels Estisse, De Chabanne, and Dumas, and his orderly officers. His majesty was repeatedly greeted by cries of "Vive le roi!"

A letter from St. Denis (Isle of Bourbon), July 20, states, says the *Constitutionnel*, that two French corvettes had arrived there on their way to Madagascar, where they were going to join five other Government vessels, that had taken possession of the island of Nosse-Bé. It was said that an expedition against Madagascar was seriously spoken of. At present we have only succeeded in occupying some points on the sea-shore, and for a length of time we have been cooped up in the island of Sainte-Marie, which is moist and unwholesome. The Ovas, seconded by the English, who have neglected nothing to render abortive our attempts at colonisation, could not resist a vigorous and well-combined effort. The resources and advantages of all kinds which the island of Madagascar presents are immense. Its situation is excellent, and the soil fertile. It contains spacious and excellent harbours, where our navy would find a sure and easy shelter, whereas at Bourbon the harbours are half the year untenable.

The *Moniteur Parisien* contains a positive contradiction to one of the rumours that caused the decline in the funds, namely, that the Regent of Spain had demanded the recal of M. de Lesseps, the French Consul at Barcelona. From the tenor of the latest despatches from Madrid there is every reason to believe that the Spanish Government will not persevere in the accusations it so hastily published against M. de Lesseps. It is one thing to accuse, and another to prove. Senor Guttieres, the political agent at Barcelona, to say the least, has been highly imprudent, and he will probably be dismissed by the Regent when his Highness learns that Senor Guttierez has been unable to substantiate his hasty allegations against M. de Lesseps of fomenting the insurrection. On the other hand, it has been officially notified, that, whatever lengths journalism may go to in Spain, that the French Government will not tolerate any imputations on it from the head of the Spanish Executive, or from his official organs. M. Guizot has signified this fact to Senor Hernandez, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires. Great excitement exists in Paris, and the war party seems to be in exhales at some alleged rupture between England and France. On Tuesday there was a remarkable *Bourse*. The Threes opened at 78f. 80c., and then fell rapidly to 78f. Rothschild's party then entered the lists to stop the panic, and by large purchases the Threes rallied to 78f. 40c., at which they closed, 45c. lower than Monday. The Fives opened at 119f. 25c., fell as low as 118f. 45c., and rallied to 118f. 80c., the last quotation. In the *Coulisses* the Threes are now at 78f. 45c.

There were warlike rumours of all kinds, but the most accredited reason given for the fall was that a Ministerial crisis will shortly take place.

By late advices from Barcelona we learn that Van Halen has ordered the contribution of £120,000 levied on Barcelona to be paid within three days.

M. Lesseps, the French consul, having had cognizance of the charges against him inserted in the *Madrid Gazette*, on the authority of Senor Guttierez, the political chief of Barcelona, had addressed a strong protest to the Captain-General, denying *in toto* the allegations of Senor Guttierez, and demanding satisfaction for the insult, by the dismissal of that functionary. If the political chief cannot substantiate his assertions, there can be no question that a signal reparation will be due to France.

SPAIN.—The *Moniteur* of Saturday publishes the following telegraphic despatch:—"Perpignan, Dec. 15.—Thirteen soldiers of the *Corps Francos* were shot on the *esplanade* at Barcelona on the 12th. No Spaniard was allowed to leave the town."

The *Moniteur* has also the annexed announcement:—"By ordonnance, dated the 16th, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, French consul at Barcelona, has been promoted to the rank of officer in the royal order of the Legion of Honour."

Our private letters from Paris of Saturday afternoon state that the relations between the French and Spanish Governments had assumed a very threatening attitude, owing to the accusations of Senor Guttierez, the political chief of Barcelona, against M. Lesseps. "I have every reason to believe," adds our informant, "that a communication was made the day before yesterday, at the Foreign-office, to Senor Hernandez, the Spanish chargé d'affaires in Paris, that if the charges against the French consul were persisted in, and the language of the Spanish official journals respecting France were not changed, his passports would be delivered to him."

The following article in the *Debats* had created some sensation in Paris:—"The English press has not discovered any other means of justifying the pitiless neutrality of her Britannic Majesty's representative than in calumniating the conduct of the representative of France. A print, which has made itself the ready organ of the party rancour of the ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and which, besides, appears to be inspired on the present occasion from sources existing nearer to ourselves (the *Chronicle*), contains a most violent accusation against our consul at Barcelona. As we are as anxious as any person that the truth should come to light—as we are convinced that it is not the French Government that can lose in having the causes, whatever they may be, of the insurrection of Barcelona brought clearly to view—we shall give the article of the *Chronicle*, without even cutting away certain expressions which affect only those who have employed them. The English journal states gratuitous facts, but we do not think ourselves obliged to place faith in its assertions; and in considering from what source it has drawn its pretended information, we are exceedingly disposed to believe the contrary of what it affirms. A light will be thrown over these matters; but the ominous recriminations which the Spanish authorities already allow themselves cannot remain without reply. *Explanations must be given*, and it must be fairly known on which side have been *intrigue, ingratitude*, and on which *a too-enduring patience—the patience of a neighbouring Government, having peculiar claims upon them*. We are convinced that the falsehood of the facts asserted and commented on by the *Chronicle* will be easily demonstrated."

Our dates from Madrid are to the eve of the 11th. The official organ the *Patriota* formally contradicts the assertions of the Christina journals, that the English ships of war had assisted in the bombardment of Barcelona. "This news," it says, "is entirely false."

The *Madrid Gazette* publishes the following report from the political chief of Barcelona to the Minister of the Interior:—"After the favourable reaction, the result of which was the dissolution of the revolutionary junta, and the embarkation of its members, and after the rabble called the *patules* had been disarmed, there followed another reaction from the conduct of the French consul, who landed the revolutionary junta, and all the men who had promoted the rebellion. The revolutionists assembled anew in the course of yesterday, many of the National Guards quitted the town, leaving it at the mercy of banditti. These commenced by raising the standard of Christina, and ended by plundering the streets called Ancha and Las Pisteras. Finding the city in this deplorable condition, given up to Vandalism, fomented by the Moderados and the French consul, orders were given to open the bombardment," &c.

Two battalions of the National Guards of Seville, on the night of the 5th, got up an *emeute* to demand the withdrawal of the garrison, but the authorities proclaimed martial law, and the next day order was quite restored.

The Madrid mail of the 13th, and letters to the eve of the 14th, have arrived.

The Ministerial *Patriota* has the annexed article:—"A journal has announced, and others have copied, the statement that a cotton treaty was signed last week. This news is false. The Government, before taking any resolution on this question will consult the necessities of the nation. It has also been stated that ten British ships of the line stationed at Malta had received orders to sail to Barcelona, probably for its bombardment. This news is ridiculous. The ships of whatever nation that may have received orders to sail to Barcelona are there only for the protection of the subjects of the respective flags, and it only appertains to our Government to inquire into and appreciate the causes of foreign forces in one of our ports."

The *Madrid Official Gazette* comments on the importance of the address of congratulation to Espartero from the Saragossa Militia, after the surrender of Barcelona, as evincing the sense of the country in the approval of the Regent's conduct. "The address," adds the *Gazette*, "which emanates from pure and conservative liberalism, will find an echo throughout Spain, and is an answer to the outcries of the Opposition press, and their assertions as to the anarchy and grief which the bombardment, as they falsely assert, had caused."

The Fives on the Madrid Exchange on the 14th were done at 25 15-16 cash: 26¼ sixty days; and the Threes 22 sixty days. Exchange on London, ninety days, 37¾.

The *Messager* of Tuesday night has the annexed telegraphic despatch:—"Barcelona, Dec. 15.—Two thousand men, one half of whom are soldiers, are working at the reconstruction of the citadel. A war contribution of three millions of francs (£120,000) has been imposed on Barcelona, and must be paid within three days. The city will be bound to furnish its contingent for the recruitment for the years of 1840, 1841, and 1842. Espartero is still at Sarria. The thirteen soldiers shot on the esplanade of the citadel were drawn by lot from those who were arrested after the entrance of the Captain-General."

An important communication was received in town, on Wednesday evening, from Constantinople, announcing a serious misunderstanding between the court of St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte, on the Servian question. The Emperor of Russia, in an autograph letter to the Sultan, had formally demanded the revocation of the decree in favour of the present ruler in Servia, and the re-establishment of the banished Prince Michael, in whose family, Russia contends, the sovereigty of Servia is invested for ever, by virtue of a firman of the late Sultan Mahmoud. The Porte, in its reply, has declared that no treaties had been infracted, and that the privileges of the Servians had been properly regarded in the course pursued by the Porte, which positively declined to revoke the hatti-sherif. The Russian Envoy, on the receipt of this note, replied that he regretted to have to announce to the Emperor the Porte's unfavourable answer, and that he still hoped it would be modified. To this it has been rejoined by the Ottoman minister that the Sultan was immutable. It was not believed in Constantinople that an appeal to arms would follow this state of affairs, as Russia hoped to obtain the support of the European powers in arbitrating between her and the Porte.

THE WEST INDIA MAILS.—The Royal Mail steamer Tweed, Franklin Crozier, Commander, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday morning, with the West India and Mexican mails. Her dates of departure are as follows:—Jamaica, 18th of November, Cuba, 19th ditto. St. Thomas, 24 ditto, and Bermuda; 30 ditto. She experienced very boisterous weather on her passage, and in consequence of a heavy gale of wind was obliged to put into Halifax, Nova Scotia, for coals, and left the following vessels at St. Thomas's:—Royal Mail steamers Tay (with mails from England of the 3rd of November), Thames, Dee, and Trent; the Lilley schooner; her Majesty's ship Scylla, Captain Sharp, and the Montezuma war-steamer, destined for Mexican service. Her Majesty's ship Charybdis sailed from Port Royal, for England, on the 17th of November, with the crew of the Spitfire steamer (which had been wrecked), and a considerable freight of specie. Her Majesty's ships Imaum and Magnificent were at Port Royal. Her Majesty's ship Illustrious, Admiral Sir Charles Adam, from Halifax, in tow of the Carron steamer, was obliged to slip the warps, in consequence of strong head winds in the narrows off Lathbee's Point. The Tweed passing at the time, her services were put into requisition, and she took the ship in tow and brought her to Bermuda in safety. The following are the names of the passengers per Tweed:—Mrs. Davis, Mr. Nunez; Mr. Gladson, Mr. Dempster; Lieutenant Hannant, Mr. Gordon, Captain Cox, Mr. Page, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Huggins, and Mr. Couldry.

COUNTRY NEWS.

APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF COINERS IN BRIGHTON.—Charles Dench, George Tugwell, Mary Moore, and Ellen Wynn, were brought before Major Allen and Sir G. Westphal, the sitting Magistrates at the Town-hall, charged with coining. From the evidence of Mr. Solomon, the chief officer, and Mr. Superintendent White, it appeared that they proceeded to the residence of the prisoners in Thomas-street, Brighton; Mr. White proceeded up stairs and broke the door open. Before doing so heard some person say, "Who is this coming up stairs?" The prisoners were in great confusion, and Tugwell was at the window. On the table was a quantity of wet sand used in burnishing, a small file, a spoon, some plaster of Paris, and metal, the whole of which were produced. Several witnesses were examined, who proved picking up eight counterfeit half-crowns and one shilling, which were thrown out of the window at the time the door was forced open. The female prisoners were also identified by several tradesmen as having passed bad money on them. During the examination the prisoners conducted themselves in the most outrageous manner, setting the magistrates at defiance, and declaring they would be the death of some of the witnesses. Dench and Tugwell are old offenders, and have only been out of gaol about ten days. Dench was tried at the last sessions for passing bad coin and acquitted, and Tugwell, who has been previously convicted, was admitted as Queen's evidence in a case of robbery in which his companions were sentenced to transportation. They were fully committed to take their trial.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning last, the 18th instant, a desperate gang of six or seven poachers, all armed with guns, attacked the preserve of Michael Gough, Esq., of North Kilworth House, Leicestershire. Mr. Gough having been called up by one of his keepers-out, shortly before one o'clock, and apprised of what was about to take place, immediately sallied forth with his servants and his youngest son in pursuit of the poachers, Mr. and Mr. Arthur Gough taking the upper, and the servants the lower end of a long plantation, where they had not long been stationed before the poachers approached in a regular line, entered the covert, and at the first shot brought down a brace of pheasants. The watchers immediately sprung up, rushed upon the poachers, one of whom, after a violent struggle, they succeeded in capturing, by disabling him in attempting to discharge his gun at them. Upon hearing the report of the guns, the shouts, and the scuffling, Mr. and Mr. A. Gough hastened to the assistance of the servants, but in their way came in contact with another of the poachers whom they instantly seized, but the man was so powerful and resolute, that they had the utmost difficulty in retaining him; he drew a double-barrelled gun from his pocket

which, fortunately was in two parts; it was loaded, and had caps on; upon which Mr. Gough declared that the moment he attempted to use the gun he would plunge his sword (with which he was armed) through his body, and although the man swore that he would neither be taken nor part with his gun, except with the loss of his life, they ultimately succeeded in dragging him to the house, where he and his companion were kept in custody during the night, and on Monday morning were committed by J. A. Arnold, Esq., and the Rev. Thos. Belgrave, to Leicester gaol, for trial. The rest of the gang, it is expected, will be shortly apprehended.

LIVERPOOL.—COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—A case came before the Liverpool Court of Bankruptcy last week involving some of the most peculiar circumstances that have ever been presented to the public, and which Mr. Commissioner Phillips, before whom the proceedings were instituted, described as one of the most extraordinary, as well as difficult, instances that ever came before that or any other court. The bankrupt, in this instance, is a person of the name of Hall, formerly a grocer, at Warrington, and a man reputed to have been well educated, and to have strong religious tendencies. It appears that, in the month of September, 1841, the bankrupt absconded from Warrington, and was subsequently discovered to have sailed for America, leaving his affairs perfectly unprotected, but without any effects available to his creditors, either from a secret disposition of them prior to leaving, or by some fraudulent negotiations with other parties, for the purpose of keeping the proceeds from his creditors. The bankrupt's father-in-law took possession of the books, and has retained them up to the present inquiry, and they are stated by the bankrupt himself to be so mutilated as to be of little or no service in making out his balance-sheet, or presenting even an ordinary statement of his assets and obligations. On the bankrupt's arrival in America, he solicited and obtained an appointment as clerk in a grocery store, where he evinced creditable talents, and both activity and vigilance for the period of a twelvemonth, as described by his master in his advertisement of the robbery in the different American journals. On the 19th of June, in the following year, he absconded from the house of his master at Brooklyn, in the state of New York, taking with him 4930 dollars, the money of his employer, in Texian treasury notes and specie of different denominations. It was supposed he had taken the route to Baltimore, and an active pursuit was commenced in that direction, but although every means was consulted that the best authorities and the most practised assistants could devise, the search proved fruitless, all trace of him being extinguished for a month or more. Shortly afterwards, the bankrupt appears to have had some connexion with a Mr. Thomas Montfort, in South Boston, from whom he also absconded, taking with him 1200 dollars current money of the state. Mr. Montfort immediately advertised the prisoner, offering a reward of 300 dollars for his apprehension, but without effect. The bankrupt contrived to elude the vigilance of the police in the United States, and nothing more was heard from him until information was received that he had been seen at his old haunts at Warrington, England. His accusers lost no time in memorialising the United States' Consulate of the felony, who, with the assistance of an intelligent police officer (Jones), took the prisoner into custody, seizing at the same time a large amount of notes of the Texian Bank, before any messenger from the Court of Bankruptcy was apprised of his return. The bankrupt was brought up before the magistrates at Warrington, to answer the charge of the felony preferred against him from his American prosecutors by attorney, but the case was so beset with difficulties, in consequence of the mercantile relations between the two countries, as to the question of arrest, that recourse was had by Colonel Aspinwal, the United States' Consulate, and also by Mr. Nicholson, clerk to the magistrates at Warrington, to Sir J. Graham for advice in prosecuting the examination, which proved ultimately an affair of so much difficulty as to cause a recommendation by Sir J. Graham of an abandonment of the case—a recommendation which was instantly followed by the release of the prisoner, but not of a restitution of the property, either to the prisoner himself, or to the parties deputed by the assignees under his estate for their joint behoof. The bankrupt has, however, now been brought into the New District Court for final hearing, and the bankrupt surrendered himself, the 42nd day having expired, which is the limit prescribed by the statute to prevent an outlawry. Some strong statements were made by Mr. Nicholson, who was present, affecting the truth of the bankrupt's statement of poverty; this gentleman asserting that he had good grounds for believing that he (the bankrupt) had some reserved funds, a statement which the earnest commissioner received with his usual caution, and with much good feeling, and in the best possible taste, recommended the bankrupt, if he were privy to any concealment, at once to disclose it, and save himself from the painful consequences prescribed for such offences. The question now before the Court is as to the disposition of the money in the possession of the officer, who has detained it hitherto upon the priority of a criminal over a civil process; there being put in before the court a certificated copy of theft. This case derives considerable interest, as being the latest evidence of the state of the international law between this country and America, and affords a tolerable presentiment that something is likely to arise out of these apparent hostile favours to the ends of both nations in the exercise of public justice, in a reciprocative determination that those who, by the violation of their obligations to society, have rendered themselves amenable to a criminal tribunal, shall not find a false, shadowy, and abstract right of mere citizenship be suffered to elude the consequences of their offences. The court was crowded with professional gentlemen, and the utmost interest was manifested as to the manner in which the examination would terminate. The money seized from the bankrupt by the police-officer still remains in his possession, no order having been given to the messenger to take it for the benefit of the bankrupt's creditors.

NORFOLK.—STRANGE STORY.—Messrs. Culley, of Cossey, have lately built a dulling boat and employed men to take the soil from the bottom of the river in front of their mills. A few days since these men found a human skeleton, and a coroner's inquest has since been held. It appears that about nine years ago a Jew, whose name was said to be Abrams, visited Taversham in the course of his trade, sold some small articles, for which he gave credit to the purchasers, and left the public house there in the evening, on his way to the the Lyon, at Drayton (the next village), which, as he never returned, a sum of £90 in his possession. At Drayton he disappeared, nor did he ever again come to claim the amount due to him at Taversham. Some time afterwards a man named Page was apprehended for sheep-stealing, tried and sentenced to transportation for life. During his imprisonment he told divers stories of robberies and crimes, most of which turned out to be false. But, amongst other things, he wrote a letter, promising that if he were released from gaol and brought to Cossey, "he would show them that from under the willow-tree, which would make every hair in their heads rise up." The man was not released, but the river was drawn, and some sheep's skins and sheep's heads were found, which were considered to be the objects Page alluded to. From under the willow-tree, however, the skeleton has been fished up by the dulcers, and it said there is proof that the corpse was fixed down by a muck crome. The common belief in the neighbouring villages is, that these are the bones of the missing Jew, and that Page knew of the murder, if he were not an accomplice. The magistrates, we understand, believe that they have obtained a clue to the murderers, and have been and still are earnestly engaged in pursuing the discovery.

SURREY.—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—On Tuesday evening between five and six o'clock great excitement was created in the village of Lower Morden, in the county of Surrey, in consequence of a fire of a very extensive nature breaking out on the premises belonging to William York, farmer, &c., situate at the above village, and known as Peacock Farm. The premises in question were of immense magnitude, and occupied an area of ground of several acres. A great portion of the ground was set apart as rick-yards, and when the fire was discovered it was raging in two stacks of wheat which stood in the centre of the ground, amongst a great number of other ricks. The firemen, finding that all efforts to save the two ricks were useless, directed their exertions towards saving the adjoining ones, when were several times in imminent danger. About four hours after the outbreak the two ricks with their valuable contents were entirely consumed, and considerable damage done to the adjoining ones by the fire and smoke. The total loss it is expected will exceed £2000.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—A horrible murder was yesterday discovered to have been committed in the vicinity of Dublin, and much interest is excited by the circumstance of its having occurred in nearly the same spot where Garibardo, the Italian boy, was murdered. The victim of this shocking outrage was a young man, apparently about twenty-five, whose name is unknown. The body was found between six and seven in the morning, at the Pig-sties at Classon's bridge, Miltown; the throat was cut from ear to ear, and the body other wise mutilated; the feet were burned, and had other marks of violence.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—Another to the many instances on record of the uncertainty of life occurred at Magherafelt on Tuesday night last. The subject of this sudden change from time to eternity was the Rev. Thomas Burgoyne, an exemplary and respected clergyman of the Established Church, and son of the late Sir John Jas. Burgoyne, of Strabane. On the evening of the day in question he and his lady arrived at Mr. M'Paul's hotel, in Magherafelt, where they intended stopping for the night. It appears that he had been complaining for some time previously of what he conceived to be a cold, but on that evening he felt tolerably well, and was quite cheerful in his manner, and retired to rest without manifesting any symptoms of indisposition. About twelve o'clock at night, however, he was taken dangerously ill, and two of the resident doctors were immediately called in, who used every exertion to repel the attack, but in vain—he expired about three o'clock, A.M. His demise has created a deep and melancholy sensation throughout Magherafelt, and as far as the mournful intelligence was heard. He was a young man, not having, it is supposed, completed his 30th year; and shortly before the event seemed, to human appearance, destined for a long career in the ministry.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL EVANS.—The Cork papers announce the death of Mr. Henry Evans, Vice-Admiral of the Red, who expired at his residence at Oldtown, in the county of Cork, on the 13th inst., after a long and painful illness.

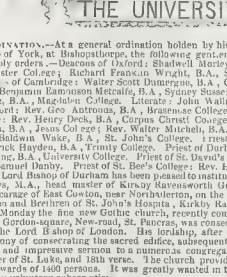
DEANERY OF ST. PATRICK'S.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* states, "on competent authority," that the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Pakenham, Archdeacon of Emly, and brother-in-law of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, has accepted the deanery of St. Patrick's, in succession to Dr. Daly, now Bishop of Cashel.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION, THROUGH NORTH WALES, BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN.—On Saturday a deputation, consisting of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Edward Borough, Bart. (high sheriff), Sir John Burke, Bart., Sir J. Kingston Jones, Bart., Frederick Ponsonby, Esq., Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P., and Messrs. Pim, Perry, Halliday, M. Mullen, &c., waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of conveying to him the resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin, which was held a short time since, for the purpose of his excellency's attention to the vast importance in all points of view of this great national object, and upon the consideration of which a select committee of the House of Commons had been for some months engaged during the course of the session. His excellency received the deputation in the most affable and gracious manner, entered into the merits of the proposed communication with great and lively interest, and expressed his readiness at all times, and be all the means in his power, to forward so important and truly national an object.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday week, Dr. M'Cullagh, late of the 84th regiment, came by his death at Maghera, county Derry, in the following extraordinary manner:—He and Dr. Barr were about to drink off two bottles of soda water, and as Dr. Barr was in the act of uncorking one, the cork flew out and struck Dr. M'Cullagh on the jugular vein, who fell down and instantly expired.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—We are pained to state that murder (the murder of a wife by her own husband) was perpetrated at Glasgow on Saturday afternoon, under the following circumstances:—Between one and two o'clock a man named Charles M'Kay, who was in the employment of a ham-curer in the city, and resided in the house of a Mrs. Tinney, or M'Kenzie, in the old Wynd, disagreed with his wife, and while she was standing at the window he seized a ham-knife and stabbed her in the left leg, nearly at the groin. The wounded woman immediately fell on the floor, and never spoke afterwards. M'Kay is in custody.



ORDINATION.—At a general ordination holden by his Grace the Archbishop of York, at Bishopsthorpe, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders.—Deacons of Oxford: Shadwell Mosley Clerke, B.A., Worcester College; Richard Franklin Wright, B.A., St. John's College. Deacons of Cambridge: Walter Scott Dumergue, B.A., Corpus Christi College; Benjamin Emmanuel Metcalfe, B.A., Sydney Sussex College; William Twine, B.A., Magdalen College. Literate: John Wallis Hesp. Priests of Oxford: Rev. Geo Antrobus, B.A., Brasenose College. Priests of Cambridge: Rev. Henry Deck, B.A., Corpus Christi College; Rev. Julian Robinson, B.A., Jesus College; Rev. Walter Mitchell, B.A., Queen's College; Rev. Baldwin Wake, B.A., St. John's College. Priests of Dublin: Rev. Frederick Hayden, B.A., Trinity College. Priest of Durham: Rev. William Sweeting, B.A., University College. Priest of St. David's College, Lampeter: Rev. Samuel Danby. Priest of St. Bee's College: Rev. Henry Reed, Hegill.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has been pleased to institute the Rev. Thomas Holmes, M.A., head master of Kirkby Ravensworth Grammar School, to the Vicarage of East Cowton, near Northallerton, on the presentation of the Warden and Brethren of St. John's Hospital, Kirkby Ravensworth.

On Monday the fine new Gothic church, recently completed in Gordon-street, Gordon-square, New-road, St. Pancras, was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. His lordship, after going through the ceremony of consecrating the sacred edifice, subsequently preached an eloquent and impressive sermon to a numerous congregation from the 10th chapter of St. Luke, and 16th verse. The church provides accommodation for upwards of 1400 persons. It was greatly wanted in the parish, and was built by voluntary subscription.

At a general ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders, viz.:—Deacons—E. H. Balard, B.A., Wadham, Oxon; L. Carden, B.A., University, Oxon; C. Cripps, B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxon; E. J. C. Hasted, B.A., Pembroke, Oxon; H. C. Key, B.A., Christ Church, Oxon; R. C. Patteson, B.C.L., St. Mary Hall, Oxon; A. C. Rowley, B.A., Wadham, Oxon; H. Webb, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge; J. G. Young, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge; R. D. Browne, Literate (by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Llandaff); E. East, B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxon; J. H. Griffin, B.A., New Inn Hall, Oxon; D. Morgan, scholar of St. David's, Lampeter; and T. Corbett, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge (by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Bath and Wells). Priests—A. C. S. Addison, M.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxon; H. J. Bolland, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge; R. Champernowne, M.A., Christ Church, Oxon; I. Debay, B.A., Lincoln, Oxon; R. M. Hutchins, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge; R. Inchbald, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge; W. Joy, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge; T. P. Little, B.A., Trinity, Oxon; J. S. Money, B.A., Emanuel, Cambridge; F. Palmer, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge; C. Phillips, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge; W. T. Preedy, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge; R. A. Pritchard, S.C.L., Magdalen Hall, Oxon; W. H. Roach, B.A., Pembroke, Cambridge; W. Stephens, a literate person; J. C. Turnbull, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge; E. M. Macfarlane, B.A., Lincoln, Oxon; E. Machen, B.A., Exeter, Oxon, H. J. Marshall, B.A., Corpus Christi, Oxon; G. L. Mosse, B.A., University, Oxon; C. W. A. Napier, B.A., Christ Church, Oxon; W. F. Neville, B.A., Magdalen, Cambridge; J. C. Smith, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; and H. P. Wright, B.A., St. Peter's, Cambridge (by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Bath and Wells).

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held, at the Crown and Sceptre, Britannia-street, City-road, on the body of Mrs Charlotte Burkett, 31 years of age. It appeared by the evidence that on Saturday evening the deceased was speaking to a friend at her dwelling-house, 107, Britannia-street, when she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, my head!" and sank down on the floor, and expired. Mr. Hills, a surgeon, was sent for, but in vain. Verdict "Died by the visitation of God."

A DRUNKARD'S FATE.—A coroner's inquest was held at the Compter, Giltspur-street, on the body of Richard Bailey, aged 31, lately a porter in the service of Mr. Hart, wine-merchant, of Pentlands-street. It appeared that the deceased had an uncontrol able propensity for ardent spirits, which, in the end, rendered him dishonest. On Saturday week he lost his situation, and being suspected of having robbed his late master, the latter received information of the suspicion. In consequence they watched him, and on Wednesday se nught one of their body met him in the city, carrying a two-gallon stone bottle, which he dropped as soon as the constable accosted him. The contents consisted of whisky, which he said he was taking, by his "master's" orders, to a person in Broad street. This statement proved untrue, and the deceased was lodged in the station, where, during the night, he was much excited, and otherwise indisposed. The next day he was taken before the Lord Mayor, and remanded to the Compter until Monday. The moment he entered the prison his indisposition was perceived, and he was placed in the infirmary, and attended to by the medical officer, but he died on Friday week. Mr. M'Murdo, the prison surgeon, and Mr. Read examined the body internally, and found disease of the stomach and liver, the result of hard drinking. Deceased had confessed his propensity for ardent spirits, and said that shortly before his apprehension he had swallowed a large quantity. Death was to be attributed to great excitement, the consequence of recent common lerate drinking of raw spirits. Verdict "Died from excessive drinking."

SUICIDE THROUGH FILIAL SORROW.—Mr. Payne held an inquest on Saturday at the Queen's Head, Cree-church lane, Leadenhall-street, on the body of Elias Jacobs, aged 40, a coffee house keeper, of No. 2, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, and of the Hebrew persuasion. John Humes, servant to deceased, stated that, seeing on that morning he did not come down at his accustomed hour, she suspected, from previous circumstances, that he had destroyed himself in his bed-room. Fearing to go and ascertain the fact by herself, she sent for a policeman, who forced the bed-room door, and found the deceased suspended by the neck from the bed rail, by means of a cord. He had been dead, a surgeon who had been called in said, many hours. Ever since his father's death, which took place eleven months ago, his sorrow was so great that it frequently amounted to insanity, and latterly he was attended by a keeper from a lunatic asylum, who more than once prevented him from dashing out his brains by cutting his head against the wall. The passing of the Income-tax Act had added to his insanity, and his constant incoherent ravings about the ultimate injury he fancied it would do him so much annoyed his customers that they abandoned his shop one after the other. Though, besides his business, he inherited a fair portion of freehold property, he dreaded so much the effect of the income-tax, that no argument could persuade him that it would not be his ruin. Verdict, "Insanity."

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Edinburgh Castle, Bridgewell, Limehouse, on view of the body of Edward Mullins, 66 years of age. Mr. John Mullins, brother of the deceased, deposed that, on Monday morning, he called at his house, and not finding him within, he made search for him, and found his hat lying on the banks of the Regent's Canal, which runs at the bottom of the deceased's garden. Fearing some accident had happened to him, he procured the drags, and in a short time the body of the deceased was got out. He was quite dead. He had fastened a bucket round his neck, which he had tied tight with his handkerchief. The father of the deceased had been drowned about fifteen, forty-three years ago, and the deceased, at this time of the year, was always very dejected and low spirited. At the fall moon he was generally very flighty and wild. There were two incised wounds on the throat, and one in the region of the heart, apparently made by a penknife, but neither of them were held sufficient to have caused death. There being no evidence to show how the deceased came into the water, the jury returned a verdict "Found drowned in the Regent's Canal."

On Thursday se'nnight, as Lieutenant Anthony Hunt, R.N., of Maidstone, who had been attending divine worship at the little chapel at Coxheath, was returning towards Maidstone, on arriving at Shernold-pond, he suddenly leaned against the friend with whom he was walking, and falling to the ground, became instantly a corpse.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Cheltenham stag-hounds, on Tuesday week, had a narrow escape of adding another item to the long catalogue of dreadful railway accidents. They were out when the train came down, and the hounds having crossed over a smart run thence in a circuit round the town, crossed the railroad near Badgeworth, just as one of the Gloucester trains came up. The foremost dog was instantly crushed beneath the carriages, and had the train run on a few seconds later, the whole of the pack must have shared the same fate, as the hounds were at the moment coming full speed down the bank; but the engine-man at full speed also, the train had passed before they crossed in pursuit, followed by such of the field as were up at the time. The stag was captured all safe at Badgeworth.

BUCKHOUNDS.—DAY WERE THE QUEEN'S HOUNDS.—On Monday the beautiful pack had one of the best days for the season. The meet was at Benfield, about nine miles from Windsor, a sufficient distance from town to render the field free from a London importation. There were but few, and those the regular men, headed by the noble Master, Lord Rosslyn, who showed on the occasion. The whole muster was not more than sixty. The stag was let out about eleven, near the Hound's Inn, at Benfield, but it was more than half an hour before the hounds were put on the scent. The stag law given, behind the judgment of Cut as Davis, was on good legs starting. "Hot pack will have the fox or die" was the cry. The line taken by the stag was from Benfield to Hurst, direct for Riscombiake, across the Western Railroad towards Twyford, by Wargrave on towards Henley, when he was taken, after a splendid run of one hour and ten minutes over a stiff and heavy fencing country. The distance could not be less than fourteen miles, and when the state of the ground is considered, it needs not further particulars to prove the severity of the run. It would be almost invidious to mention names, for many went like thorough sportsmen.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The revival of our ancient parochial church architecture is a subject which occupies much attention at the present time; and after three centuries of demolition and neglect, the solemn structures raised by our Catholic ancestors are being gradually restored to somewhat of their original appearance. The most recent, and one of the most complete, of these restorations is that of the Temple Church, which we noticed some time ago. It is pleasing to observe that such buildings, which, a few years since, were considered unsightly and barbarous erections, are now become the theme for admiration, and even recommended as models for imitation to our modern ecclesiastical architects; for glorious, magnificent, and edifying as were the great cathedral and abbatical churches—wonderful monuments of piety and zeal—we cannot turn to them in present circumstances as objects of imitation. To rival them is totally out of the question; to produce a meagre and reduced copy would be little better than caricaturing past glories. There is a peculiar interest pertaining to those old Catholic parish churches of England—each is, so to speak, the history of the adjacent county; the family chantrey, with its baronial monuments and heraldic bearings, the churchman's brass, the crusader's tomb, the peasant's cross, the storied windows, are all evidences of a long series of men and events, and valuable indeed are the national records furnished by many of even the humblest churches of our land, and even now, despoiled as they are, still is there a traditionary reverence for these monuments of ancient piety left among the people. To the poet the village spires, the church bells, the old porches, the venerable yew trees, the old grey towers, have all their "sweet uses;" while to the less highly gifted—to those engaged in the strife and turmoil of this busy world—those sights and sounds are rife with pleasant recollections.

...ORGE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

inferences which may be deemed deducible rom its erection at the present period—whether it be viewed as a focal point of Catholicism in the metropolis, or as a mere ordinary resource to meet the requirements of an existent body of religionists.

In London it has been long a matter of reproach to the Catholic body, that even what are termed the fashionable chapels are less imposing and more inconvenient than many Protestant chapels of ease; so ill constructed as to arrangement, as to expose the sacred mysteries to unnecessary interruptions and publicity; so confined in their dimensions, that not a tenth part of the people can squeeze themselves in. The Catholics ... to procure a better order of things. ... worthy of all praise. The idea of the present structure we believe originated with the Rev. Mr. Doyle, in consequence of the expiration of the lease of the Belgian chapel in the London-road. The execution of it was entrusted to Welby Pugin, Esq., a gentleman who, both by precept and example, has done much to vindicate the high principles of art.

The new Catholic Cathedral stands at St. George's-cross, being the intersection of St. George's-road and the Lambeth-road. It was commenced on the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, 1840, and is now well advanced, though the works have not been progressing with the required rapidity for some months past owing to the state of the weather and to a deficiency of funds. The style of the building is decorated of the period of Edward the Third, perhaps the palmiest period of our architectural history, and to which are referable many of those sumptuous abbeys and magnificent cathedrals which still remain the pride of our land—when, as some compensation to our humiliated neighbours, then smarting under the disasters of Cressy, we could afford to give them those enduring memorials of our genius which have since conferred a world-renowned celebrity on Abbeville, Amiens, and Rouen. Its total length is 240 feet; width, 70 feet; south aisle, 19 feet 6 inches; north, ditto ditto; chancel, 31 feet. The height from the nave floor to the apex of the roof is 57 feet 3 inches. The ground on which the tower stands occupies a space of 32 feet square, and the buttresses extend 4 feet 6 inches beyond. The tower is surmounted by a spire of peculiar lightness and beauty, which, when completed, will measure 317 feet. A crest of very elegant form overtops the ridge of the roof throughout the whole length of the building. The material used is generally Caen banks, of a yellow colour, of great hardness, made at Ware, in Herefordshire; the windows, doorways, &c., being of Combe Down stone. In the interior there will be a great quantity of carved-work, principally of stone; among which, a Gothic baptismal font of great beauty will be conspicuous. There will be some oak carvings about the chancel, which will be divided from the nave by a richly carved oak screen, and will be ascended from the outside by two spiral staircases, terminating in high turrets, containing bells. In the manner of the Continental churches, there will be no pews, but two-thirds of the floor will be fitted with open benches, and the floors of both chapels and chancels will be laid with encrusted tiles of various patterns. There is no ornamental plaster work whatever in this building, all the ornaments being carved either in stone or oak, without repetition of design; and the whole of the roofs and walls are intended to be enriched with painting and gilding. Immediately over the great window of the tower, blocks of stone are built in the wall, for the purpose of carving, at some future period, the Last Judgment, as it may be seen in most old churches. By the munificence of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the great window of the chancel will be fitted with stained glass, representing the genealogy of our Lord. We understand that a convent for the Sisters of Mercy is to be added, together with spacious sacristies, houses for the clergy, and parochial schools for both sexes.

The report that the Pope of Rome has largely contributed to the erection of this edifice is, we hear, totally without foundation. The church has been built in reality by the pence of the poor.

INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXIV.

CHARLES BULLER, M.P.

The subject of our present sketch was one of the politicians born of the struggle that preceded the carrying of the Reform Bill. Very few whose political existence dates from that stormy and excited period have attained so eminent a position, particularly when it is considered that it has been gained exclusively in the House of Commons, an arena where the judges of ability are many of them also competitors for the same prize or prizes—power, for the sake of power only, or place, for the sake of profit, as the case may be—and not likely to apply an ordinary standard to the "rising young men" who occasionally make their way into the assembly of the collective wisdom. It is no trifling acknowledgment of Mr. Buller's powers as a debater, when we find all parties alike confessing ... though a very large section is politically bound to deplore the application he makes of them. He came into Parliament an unknown man; the mere fact of his being a barrister not being sufficient to insure him much consideration. At the bar, he was without a name—by the public he had never been heard of—in the House of Commons he was untried. This was in 1830; and now, after a lapse of twelve years, the bar derives lustre from the association of his name, the public recognise in him an able and upright politician, and the members of "the house" listen to his speeches as to those of a man from whom something may always be gained, either of amusement or information. His style of speaking is rather the conversational than that elevated manner which has become associated with our ideas of oratory. He stands at the table of the house, and addresses the ministerial benches as if the occupiers were his very dear and familiar friends, to whom he was telling some very good story, in which they themselves figure as the principal personages—not always with the best possible result to their own characters as lawmakers. There he stands, turning their fallacies inside out, and piercing a solemn pomposity with a keen, sharp rally, which not only throws the opposition into a united and corporate fit of laughter, but, *mirabile dictu*, not seldom makes the victims of his playful satire join in the laugh against themselves. This could not be done by an ill-natured man, or if the things themselves were said in an ill-natured manner, for no one laughs at the exhibition of malice, however it is disguised. Notwithstanding the severe hits he deals out on the conservative members in general, and the county members in particular—whom he doth especially take a pride to gird at—we feel confident there is not a man in the house who would not bear testimony, if required, to the member for Liskeard being a real good fellow; and though he has in him a wicked turn for the satiric, and, at times, is rather sharp on the country gentlemen, yet the wounds of his wit never rankle; his weapon sparkles brightly enough, and he can use it in a rapid and touch-and-go style, but it carries no poison on its edge. If pinked to-day, there are no after heart-burnings on either side, and there is no objection to meet on the same terms to-morrow; in fact, the process is rather agreeable than otherwise. Of solid, stolid declamation, of portentous prosing, and of deep searchings into the storehouse of facts, with which statistics and political economy have afflicted the world, there is at all times more than enough; dull excessively are the many dealers in such matters who bestow their tediousness on the House with a most unsparing liberality. There is, then, something to be greeted and welcomed in one who can, as Charles Buller does, breathe something like life into the dry bones of facts, by eliciting principles from them of general application—who can place his opinions in striking lights, embellish them with always apt and often happy illustration, and who can clothe all things, whether opinion, principle, fact, or illustration, in graceful and fluent language, though it may be occasionally wanting in force and emphasis. It is delightful to see such a speaker overturning a ponderous absurdity with a rapid backstroke of wit, or transfixing a fallacy with the point of an epigram, putting his opponent into a parenthesis, which exposes him to the laughter of all men, sometimes, as we before stated, even to his own. There is another quality which may occasionally be detected in Charles Buller; he has in his composition a latent love of mischief—that is, he has no

sort of objection to seeing a quarrel going on between two of his opponents; and if ever such an affair is in progress—if it is "a very pretty quarrel as it stands"—it is ten to one that it draws no nearer a settlement by his interference. He continues in the most accidental and delightfully careless manner possible to say something on both sides which widens the breach; or if the flames seem cooling down, a judicious stir of the embers at the right moment sets all in a blaze again, till one, or what is still better, both the parties have made themselves ridiculous, to the great outward chuckling and inward satisfaction of the lookers on. But, notwithstanding this very praiseworthy disposition for fun, Charles Buller must not be mistaken for the mere witling or sayer of smart things: he is a man of high principle and honourable conduct. As he entered Parliament, so he remains. When Lord Durham was sent to Canada, Mr. Buller accompanied him, and, as his secretary, assisted in drawing up the celebrated "Report" on the state of affairs in that colony. He was afterwards made Secretary of the Board of Control, the only strictly Government office he ever held. Mr. Buller is very tall, slight, and by no means compactly put together: he has also a slight halt in his gait. In describing his features, regular would be the last adjective applied to them; but there is a cheerful, good-tempered, and winning expression in his face which speaks much for his disposition. He is a member of the Cornish family of the Bullers, different branches of which inherit large properties in that county. A near relative of the honourable gentleman has a seat in the neighbourhood of Liskeard, and on his influence he first entered Parliament for that borough. His own qualities, however, keep him in his seat, for he is much and most deservedly admired by his constituents, who by their choice merit their place among the most intelligent political bodies in the kingdom. The influence of the Kekewich family has frequently

PORTRAIT OF CHARLES BULLER, M.P.

been used against him at elections, but always in vain. He is very strong on the hustings, where he "comes out" with great effect, being less under restraint than in the House: some of his speeches on these occasions are rich in the extreme; there is a sort of chivalrous personal attachment to him among the electors, and the enthusiasm with which they support him is unbounded. He is said to be an occasional writer in the *Globe* newspaper, and there is no doubt, from other evidence, that he can use his pen with ability and effect. His practice at the bar is limited, but his name may occasionally be seen in connection with causes. He was engaged a very short time ago in an appeal case from the native courts of India to the House of Lords.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

What spot in all broad England richer in associations than Sherwood—"merrie, right merrie, Sherwood!" It is one of the very birth-places of English lyric lore and ballad historic, and the utterance of the word conjures up a thousand memories of old rhymes, which linger still a lasting recollection,—and snatches of quaint ditties, which earliest learned are latest forgotten, spring to the lips. Not a boy in all England "but he of Robin Hood hath heard," the "English ballad-singer's joy,"—the joyous, roystering, generous, manly, open-hearted, sturdy, "bold Robin Hood." He who outwitted all the shrieves, and fought foot to foot, with stout quarter-staff, all the renowned rural heroes which midland England could produce—who robbed the rich but gave to the poor—who, with the bluffest and jolliest of all friars, Friar Tuck, the fairest, blithest, bonniest, truest, of all maidens, Maid Marian, the tallest and boldest of all foresters, Little John, and the choicest and bravest of all free companions, Will Scatlock, George-a-Green, Much, the miller's son, and Will Stutely—not to forget the sorrowful Allan-a-Dale—held a foresters' court, as a tree forester's should, under the broad shadow of old Sherwood's bravest oak. And in good sooth and sober philosophy there was but small difference in those days, when

> The only rule and simple plan
> Was, he may take who has the power,
> And he may keep who can.

between Robin Hood and his brother freebooters, the feudal barons, save in this fact, that they held their bands within the stone walls of some moated keep, and Robin held his in the open forest—the green, springy turf for his audience-floor, and the blue sky for his canopy.

Sherwood Forest! At bare mention of the words, all the bold band live again. Robin "yclad in Lincoln-green" with maid Marian, and Friar Tuck—the priest gaily descanting on the virtues of venison pasty—and Little John just placing a cloth yard shaft, and Will Scatlocke sportively measuring his quarter-staff with Allan-a-Dale, and a knot of the "merrie men" breaking one of the King's deer, and others plying bill-hook and whittle upon dead branches and dry whins to enkindle the ready flame and dress their venison. And afar off is heard the distant chime of a bell;—it swings in the tower of a goodly abbey, which a contrite king had raised in hope that Heaven would thereby forgive a heavy murder he had caused to be done. And the bell calls the black Canons of Augustine to prayer, to pray for the sins of the king—of the second Henry—at the shrine of the canonized

VIEW OF NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

Thomas-à-Becket, whose murder that king had brought about. And thus the friars did, day by day in their stately abbey, which was placed—as abbeys always were—in the richest and fattest valley which Sherwood could afford. And on a quiet lake, the abbey swans "float double, swan and shadow," and the placid waters reflect the blue sky and passing clouds, and lend another charm to the fair landscape, which then as now surrounded Newstead.

But Time strides onward in his stealthy course, sparing nor hero, nor forester, nor monk. All that lives of Robin Hood is the memory of his deeds handed from sire to son, from old crooning nurses to their young changelings, in the rude, quaint ballad histories of those early days. And Time wrought changes in Sherwood also. Its leafy honours under his spell were passing away. The busy axe of the woodman fell mercilessly among the oaks, and the old friars too had long since given place to the descendants of a long line of noble laymen. Of this old family one had fought with Edward the First, and been knighted at the memorable siege of Calais; another strove gallantly at Bosworth, and in reward was made Steward and Warden of Sherwood; another stood forward valiantly for his monarch when the great rebellion broke out, which ended by bringing a king to the block. This last, at Edge-hill and Newbury, gave soldierly token of his gallant loyalty, and thereafter was made a baron—Lord Byron—as his recompence. And all these gallant men and goodly deeds helped to keep Sherwood and Newstead enshrined in some portion of their old renown. But yet the lords were waning as the monks had done before, when in the fading fortunes of their house, the last and noblest of its owners arose to shed a halo around it a glory not quickly to depart; and Sherwood, which the ballad stories of five centuries had rendered a legendary ground, gained another poet, who will aid in handing down its memory to all time.

The cloud of poetical associations which hovers, as it were, above and about Newstead, has drawn, and will hereafter draw, many to visit a scene fraught with so many and such varied memories. A short ride from the busy town of Nottingham, stands *The Hut*—a roadside hostelry facing the gate of the abbey domain. Passing this, and wending down the somewhat bare-looking way—plantations of young firs shutting in the view on either side—the abbey, awhile concealed, bursts all at once upon the expectant sight; just as the last, the laureled, of its owners spoke of it:—

> An old, old monastery once, and now
> [illegible] mansion of a rich and rare
> [illegible]

On the right is a baronial tower, conjoined with the body of the building, and speaking "more of the baron than the monk." On the left the great west window of the old abbey church, all twined with ivy, and venerable in its decay:—

> A mighty window, hollow in the centre,
> Shorn of its glass of thousand colourings,
> Through which the deepening glories once could enter,
> Streaming from off the sun like seraphs' wings,
> Now an [illegible]

But though the "great oriel" be "all desolate," still is it beautiful in ruin.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 25.—Christmas-day.
MONDAY, 26.—St. Stephen the Martyr.
TUESDAY, 27.—St. John's day.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Holy Innocent's day.
THURSDAY, 29. Thomas-à-Becket died, 1171.
FRIDAY, 30.—Marmontel died, 1799.
SATURDAY, 31.—St. Silvester Boyle died, 1691.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*R. T.—N.*"—*The Index will be found to confirm all the suggestions of our correspondent.*
"*J. Buller.*"—*Declined.*
"*A. B.*" *London-road.*—*See this week's paper.*
"*W. T.*"—*Anticipated.*
"*B. N.*," *Liverpool.*—*Get the print of the newsman who supplies the paper.*
"*W. G. C.*"—*The price of each cover is twopence.*
"*A. F. M.*"—*The newsman should supply the wrapper at its price. To the other question*—*Yes.*
"*P. O. S.*"—*Amen.*
"*S. S.,*" *Wellington-street.*—*There was no mistake. The Barcelona Van Halen is the brother of the Peninsular general. We must decline, with thanks, the offer contained in the rest of the letter.*
"*B. E. T.*"—*The largest of the* three *engravings indicates the whole of the vessel, and the third presumes only a particular aspect, although the vessel was still being raised as a* whole.
"*W. C.*"—*Yes.*
"*An Amateur.*"—*The suggestion comes too late, and would hardly be available, except in an oil painting.*
"*J. D. N.*"—*All will be had together in a double number on the 6th of January. (See Notice below.)*
"*Leprechaun.*"—*See Everybody's Column.*
"*E. M.*"—*Bachelors.* "*No, never.*"
"*B. Tiffin*" *must get the print from his newsman, who will have it.*
"*A Father,*" *Manchester. Many thanks for his kind commendations.*
"*M. Me L.*," *East Prussia.*—*We do not know; and the fact is only ascertainable from the division papers of the House of Lords.*
"*Cha.ter.*"—"*Over the water?*"
"*A Farmer.*"—*We decline entering upon corn-law questions until the proper moment shall arrive.*
The new Model Prison has been given. It will be further considered.
"*J. P. N.*" *shall have the print. He need not send the numbers, as he can buy the cover with all appliances for binding, &c.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The scheme has been contemplated, and may be shortly executed.*
"*J. Harrison*" *will have the print.*
"*C. P. F.*," *Ashby-de-la-Zouch.*—*The print we have a hundred times announced is given to all six months' subscribers. We cannot go into more minute detail.*
"*W. A.*" *will have the print.*
"*J. B S.*"—*It will appear the first week in January.*
"*An Enemy to Clerical Oppression.*"—*We cannot interfere in parochial quarrels.*
"*Veritas.*"—*The papers shall be sent on receipt of a post-office order. He will also get the print.*
"*M. B. R.*," *Newman-street.*—*The work entitled* "*Governesses,*" *shall be noticed.*
"*T. S. Lempriere,*" *Brighton.*—*Mr. Grant can supply the back numbers.*
"*J. Mannen,*" *Galway.*—*The newsman is responsible, unless he can put it upon the post-office.*
"*Mrs. O'Malley,*" *Swinford.*—*On the 6th of January. (See notice.)*
"*A. T. R.*"—*Certainly.*
"*T. Pew.*"—*No; not under six months.*
"*M. L. B.*"—*We are doing our utmost to meet the wishes of this correspondent, and have applied to another artist.*
"*W. L.*"—*Entitled on the 6th of January.*
"*H. B. W.*"—*Only if he be in the news trade.*
"*H. P.*," *Daventry.*—*To both questions*—*Yes.*
"*T. W.*" *will have the print.*
"*Y. Z.*" *Argyle.*—*Either discontinue the paper, or go without the print, which you please; it will be a choice of evils.*
"*T. G.*"—*Yes.*
"*Un Anglais.*"—*He will get the print by paying the remaining three months' subscription.*
"*E. H. L.*"—*The best way to order it is through the booksellers' parcels.*
"*P. O.*"—*Apply to the parochial authorities.*
"*R. W.*"—*The whole details of the exact position of the speculation will, no doubt, find their way to the public; and, in the meanwhile, there seems no reason to increase either doubt or hope.*
"*H. H.*"—*See Everybody's column.*
"*G. B.*" *shall have the print.*
"*B. T.*"—*Wrong.*
"*A Juvenile Piscator.*"—*Consult Haffland.*
Our Guernsey Correspondent is thanked.
Our Correspondents at Frankfort and Constantinople cannot write too often.
We have received numerous letters containing sixpences for the paper, but without the addresses; this must naturally lead to disappointments, but the fault is not ours.
"*G. R.*" *will be supplied by his niece-agent.*
"*C. H.*"—*See Everybody's Column.*
"*W. B. H.*"—*Touch and move.*
"*W. S.*" *Banbury, shall have the print.*
"*P. T. O.*"—*We cannot insert poetry as original which has been heretofore published.*
Our new Sheldon Correspondent should keep his temper, although by the sample he gives us it is hardly worth preserving.
"*J. C. P.*"—*Send a post-office order.*
"*P. H.*" *will have the print.* "*A. Z.*"—*Ditto.*
"*J. Webster,*" *of Derby.*—*Ditto.*
"*H. W.*"—*See Everybody's Column.*

The exact size of the Paper of the Large Print of London is 4 feet 4 inches by 3 feet.

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Nos. 11 and 5 are reprinted. Nos. 10 and 15 are reprinted, and may be had of all booksellers.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND NEWS-AGENTS.

The unparalleled success of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (which has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Proprietors) renders it necessary for them (in order to avoid anything like confusion or disappointment, and to give completeness and perfection to their scheme, by bringing the volume to the end of the year, which it would have been otherwise impossible for them to do) to postpone the issue of the Colosseum Print until Saturday, the 7th of January, when it shall appear, with a well-arranged Index and Title Page, thereby affording time to the trade, who have fully represented their difficulties to us, to ensure the most extensive and impartial distribution. The following directions will be found to facilitate materially the wishes of our subscribers to obtain the print, and we beg that they may be in all cases observed:—

Subscribers should write to the person *to whom the subscription has been paid*, directing him in what manner to forward the print, so that it may sustain the least amount of injury in its transit; for, although it will bear a stamp, and may be forwarded postage free (for the additional cost of the stamp), yet it is obvious that such a method is most objectionable; and as in all large towns there are a great number of subscribers, it would be preferable that some arrangement might be made by which they might be sent by parcel, and thus escape the damage which they must inevitably sustain by being sent by post. Booksellers and News-vendors in the country are therefore requested to give their orders to their town-agents in this way.

On the 7th of January, will also be issued a supplement or extra number, price sixpence, which will contain

A Preface, with illustrations by Kenny Meadows.

Two Keys to the Colosseum print.

Ten views of Old London, contrasting it with one large new view.

"London the City of the World," a song, the words by Bayley, the music by Loder, with a beautiful allegorical device.

A Set of Twelfth-night characters by Crowquill.

An elaborately engraved title page, from a beautiful and original design by Gilbert, and an Index with illustrations by an eminent artist.

This extra number (it is hoped) will add considerably to the beauty and value of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as an historical record for families of all the stirring events of our time, and, although regularly stamped, will be sold with the current number and not separately.

At the opening of Parliament the Subscribers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be presented with an attractive supplement gratis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

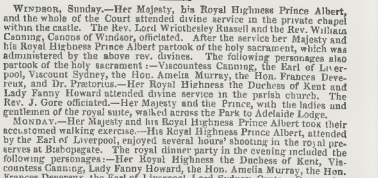
The French are very selfish, very savage in their selfishness, and very easily provoked. It perhaps too redounds nothing to their credit that they are either most annoyed at the fair prosperity of another, or most pleased at some unfair adversity which they themselves, as a nation, have perhaps chiefly fostered to consummation. When Great Britain closed her hostilities with China by a triumph more commercial than warlike, Parisian pique and venom were spat forth under pitiful disguises of opinion and language, which were too transparent to conceal the spite by which they were engendered. But when the re-acting philosophy of the French modern school of thought shamed public men and writers into a sense of the undignified position in which they stood, it became beautifully ludicrous to watch their altered tone and the bright, smiling, disinterested complacency with which they suddenly recognised and acknowledged the commercial achievement of England, *on account of the benefit which the opening of the Chinese trade would at once confer upon Europe at large.* England was not to be selfish enough to work for herself, but France was at once ready and certain to participate in the advantage of all that she had done! This was your pure French philosophy. Now the antagonistic principle of combined rage and wrong is exhibited in the whole conduct of the French nation in reference to the Barcelona revolt in Spain. The French rejoicing in what we have called "the unfair adversity of another which they themselves chiefly fostered to consummation" applies clearly to the insurgent party on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees—cuts in favour of Christina against Espartero—and strikes a sort of bastard blow of policy against the present position of the regency in Spain. The French howl against England as the real fomentor of the Barcelona insurrection, and, in the same breath, they accuse Espartero, its bitterest enemy and the man who put it down, of having a leaning to Great Britain. Here the inconsistency rebuts the assertion, and we can well afford to rest at ease under the accusation. But, on the other hand, it is clear that the conduct of the French consul identified him, all but officially, with the rebels. He sheltered the flying cowards who headed the revolt, and made his position so clearly obnoxious to the legitimate authorities that it is now positively stated that Espartero has demanded his recal. In the meanwhile France so approves of the actions of her Consul that she loads him with favour—awards him, with a characteristic national vanity, the decoration of the Legion of Honour—and, before the Regent's demand can have reached Paris, the congratulations of French policy are ringing in the delighted ears of Monsieur Lesseps. So that this very Espartero, who is accused of leaning to England at the very moment when the same England is accused of fomenting the rebellion against the same Espartero, has the French bravado in his teeth before he can make a proper and rational appeal for French justice, which, after all, would, we fear, be nearly as nasty a physic as French bravado. Selfishness, inconsistency, tyranny, caprice, and insolence characterise the whole bearing of France in this transaction. Meanwhile Europe is half-earnestly, half-foolishly, alarmed lest the impertinence of Parisian intrigue and diplomacy should disturb the peace of the world. The effect has been a fluctuation of the funds of the Paris Bourse and of our own Exchange. The lesson read to Europe is that of French vain and obstinate injustice and instability. The truth of all the questions involved is, with their consequences, only to be solved and disclosed by time and circumstances; and in the meanwhile we have the half consolation, half disgust of knowing that France arrogates to herself, whenever selfishness dictates, the false pride and the bad principle of being always in the wrong!

We cannot conclude these comments without a word upon the bombardment of Barcelona, and the subsequent punishment which has been inflicted upon the misguided insurgents who surrendered within its walls. The bombardment was, we both fear and hope, justifiable—the punishment has been horrible in the extreme. The old Roman cruelty of decimation was resorted to, and one man out of ten has been shot. Civil war will not vindicate this, and humanity shudders at the wild injustice of such a revenge. Espartero has sadly and shamefully sullied his laurels, and all our indignation at French want of principle will never win British approval upon an act of barbarity which no true soldier of Old England would ever have the wanton ferocity to commit. When will holy peace civilize these bloodthirsty savages of Spain?

Several letters which have recently appeared in this journal, bearing date from Paris, and headed "From our own Correspondent," will have indicated to our readers that we have the advantage of a manifestly *an fait*, intelligent, and well-informed *collaborateur* in the French metropolis, upon whose quickness, ability, and industry we can entirely depend. The gentleman in question has undertaken the somewhat arduous task of throwing the news of Paris into this paper, with illustration, and of sending us over also occasional sketches of interest from "the City of the Seine." The Bourse appears in our present number—the Palais Royal will succeed it—and the Opening of the French Chambers will form an early and animated news embellishment of the commencement of the ensuing year.

In a recent number of this journal we committed a very clear but very involuntary error, which we hasten at once to correct, not more in justice to the party whom it might probably have aggrieved, than to the reputation for fairness and honesty of principle, which we are more desirous to keep established than even the high and gratifying popularity which we at present enjoy. The case to which we have to allude was that of "*Smith* versus *Bond*," a trial involving a narration of sad and demoralizing gambling transactions. The verdict in this case was registered for a large amount in favour of the plaintiff Smith; and on the principle of strong opposition to every kind of gaming, but, above all, in public bells, we declared our opinion of the propriety of the result. We, however—writing from memory of the report of the case, without the actual document before us—confounded the not very uncommon names of Thompson and Smith, and, under the belief that the plaintiff had been the servant of the defendant, and had availed himself of a knowledge of the guilt in which he had participated to complete his case against his former master, we indignantly reprobated the treachery which had produced the result we approved. We refused to lend ourselves to the principle that a good end justified bad means. We did this honestly, and are happy to know that our readers rejoiced in the tone which we had the courage to assume. With equal honesty we now maintain the truth of our doctrine, and explain the error of its application. Mr. Smith was not the servant of Mr. Bond, but, it is now stated, was a total stranger to him and his establishment.

Our remarks, therefore, cease to apply to him entirely as he was not a prosecutor in the position attacked, and they are, of course, fully and honourably retracted by us as far as he is personally concerned. We do not even impugn his witness Thompson, for, as a witness subpœnaed and upon oath, he was bound to state all he knew, and a charge of malice or treachery could only apply to the fact of a man's availing himself of a guilty knowledge of crime to procure its punishment by prosecution. Thus it will be seen that our positions hold in their morality, although they were in error in their application, and we have, therefore, as much pleasure in now exonerating Mr. Smith, as we have, for the sake of society, of sustaining the doctrines which led us into a misconception of his position in relation to the justly punished Mr. Bond.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the whole of the Court attended divine service in the private chapel within the castle. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell and the Rev. William Canning, Canons of Windsor, officiated. After the service her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert partook of the holy sacrament, which was administered by the above rev. divines. The following personages also partook of the holy sacrament:—Viscountess Canning, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sydney, the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Hon. Frances Devereux, and Dr. Pretorius.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady Fanny Howard attended divine service in the parish church. The Rev. J. Gore officiated.—Her Majesty and the Prince, with the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, walked across the Park to Adelaide Lodge.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their accustomed walking exercise.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Earl of Liverpool, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves at Bishopsgate. The royal dinner party in the evening included the following personages:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Viscountess Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Hon. Frances Devereux, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Sydney, Captain Dimcombe, Sir Edward Bowater, Sir Henry Wheatley, Colonel Grey, and Dr. Pretorius.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty did not take her usual morning walk: but in the afternoon her Majesty walked on the terrace and grand parterre with his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Albert drove to Frogmore Lodge in a pony phaeton in the afternoon, and returned to the castle with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent remained at the castle for some time, and lunched with her Majesty.—The Duke of Wellington arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty.—Sir Henry Wheatley left for town in the forenoon. The royal dinner party in the evening included the following personages:—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Viscountess Canning, the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Hon. Frances Devereux, the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord and Lady Haddo, the Earl of Liverpool, Capt. Meynell, Sir E. Bowater, Colonel Grey, and Dr. Pretorius. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and attended by Sir E. Bowater, enjoyed several hours shooting in the royal preserves at Sandpit Gate, where they had some excellent sport. Her Majesty walked out with the Prince in the royal pleasure grounds in the afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was taken out in the royal pleasure grounds. The royal dinner party included the following personages:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Wellington, Viscountess Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon Misses Devereux and Murray, the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Ormonde, Lady Montague and the Hon. Miss Montagu, Sir E. Bowater, Captain Meynell, Colonel Grey, and Dr. Pretorius.

The Marquis of Ormonde has succeeded Lord Sydney as the Lord in Waiting, and Capt. Meynell has succeeded Captain Dimcombe as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager visited the quiet town of Poole on Saturday last, and created quite a sensation amongst the inhabitants by her unexpected condescension. Her Majesty drove round the principal streets, and appeared in excellent health.

CANFORD HOUSE.—The Queen Dowager and the limited members of her court, were deeply affected on receiving the melancholy news of the sudden death of the Countess of Dunrgh. The deceased countess was eldest daughter of the late Earl of Ducie, and sister of the present earl, and Lady Julia Langston, and Lady Charlotte Berkeley. Her ladyship was born the 14th of Dec., 1798, and married the 8th of May, 1823, to the Earl of Desbigh, by whom her ladyship leaves a family of nine children. Her Majesty is now enjoying an excellent state of health, having completely recovered from the effects of her recent cold, which, by the way, was greatly exaggerated. Sir

David Davis, physician in ordinary to her Majesty, has been making several professional visits: but now, in consequence of her Majesty's convalescence, he has left for town. Earl Howe is with his family at Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire, but is expected shortly. Viscount and Viscountess Barrington are on a visit, her ladyship being in waiting on the Dowager Queen. Lady Gore and the Hon. Miss Gore are also visiting her Majesty. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria is expected to pay his respects to her Majesty, before finally departing for the Mediterranean.

LADY GRANARD.—We are happy in being able to state that Lady Graham is convalescent. The Right Hon. Home Secretary, his lady and family, we understand, intend spending the Christmas holidays at Brighton, if her ladyship should recover sufficient strength to undertake the journey.

FESTIVITIES AT HIMLEY HALL.—Lord Ward gave a splendid *fête* on Tuesday night at Himley Hall, in celebration of the birthday of his only brother the Hon. Rumble Ward, who attained his majority on that day.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS HAGGERSTON, BART.—We understand accounts have been received of the death of the above baronet, from Brussels. He was born in 1785, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of his uncle in 1831. Mr. Edward Haggerston, brother of the deceased, succeeds to the family honours and estates.

Letters report that Mr Charles Bagot's illness had assumed the most serious character. His complaint is said to be an affection of the lungs, produced by excited action of the heart, and causing great difficulty of breathing, with an almost total want of natural sleep. It was supposed that he had tendered his resignation by the last mail, and believed that he would not live to receive Lord Stanley's answer.

BOCKET HALL.—Viscount Melbourne continues to improve in health, and is daily to be seen either walking or taking carriage drives in the Park. The Dowager Lady Ilo land, who had been visiting the noble viscount for some days, left on Saturday last for town. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston departed the same day also for the metropolis. Lord and Lady Beauvale, Mr. George Lamb, and Mr. Milbank are still staying with his lordship. The Hon. Mr. Cowper, who has been making visits in Rutlandshire and Norfolk, was expected to arrive shortly.

ACCIDENT TO LORD WORSLEY, M.P.—We understand that the above noble lord is suffering from injuries he received last week by being thrown from his horse when out hunting. It appears his lordship's horse fell upon him, by which he received some contusions, which happily are not so serious as was at first anticipated.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is understood that the Earl of Northesk will shortly be united to Miss Elliot, eldest daughter of the Hon. Rear-Admiral Elliot, and niece to the Earl of Minto.

The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt has conferred the Grand Cross of the order of Philip the Generous on Baron C. M. de Rothschild, son of Baron Charles de Rothschild.

Lord Ranelagh and Mr. B. Cochrane, M.P., have returned from their visit to Bourges, where they were extremely were received by the royal prisoners. These gentlemen, it is said, give a very enthusiastic account of the eldest son of the Prince of Asturias, who is represented to be a young man of great spirit and acquirements, and only requiring a field in which to distinguish himself.

The property of the late Lord Hill has, it is stated, been distributed among his relatives very judiciously. Annuities of £100 a year each are left to the children of his late brother, Colonel Hill. A sum of £2000 is given to the eldest son of Sir Francis Hill; and to his other numerous nephews and nieces he has left £1300 each. He has left £2000 to his aide-de-camp, Col. Egerton; and the estate and mansion of Hardwick to his nephew, now Viscount Hill.

THE APPROACHING LONDON SEASON.—As regards the fate of the approaching season the deepest anxiety has long prevailed amongst the numerous branches of trade in this great metropolis, part cularly amongst those engaged in the manufacturing and vending of articles of luxury for the higher classes. In this feeling we have deeply sympathised, knowing not only how ingeniously, but also with what labour, are produced those articles destined to figure in the world of pleasure—and what deep distress prevails, even when the London season is but curtailed of a month of its usual duration. We need scarcely remind our readers that the interesting event which will so happily add to the hopes of the nation and to the objects of her Majesty's domestic affections, is only expected towards the month of May. Until then, and for at least a month after, the court of her Majesty will be obliged to restrict the circle of royal hospitality, and society will be deprived of that impulse which our Sovereign has habitually given to pleasure, no less with the view to the social benefit of the industrious classes than to the more ephemeral recreation of their superiors. Under these circumstances we are happy to be able to give currency to the rumour prevailing in the highest regions of society, that it is her Majesty's intention to hold the drawing-rooms during the season—seconded by the ever-ready efforts of the most amiable Prince, the royal consort. As regards soon a plan being adopted we entertain little doubt, being fortified in that belief by Majesty, who has so often and so generously proved her deep interest in the welfare of the trade of the metropolis, will not forget their interests under circumstances so threatening to their best hopes. As to the limitation as lady we alluded to we consider her being chosen to represent her Majesty to be the most likely an occasion of the recent and auspicious removal from the court of a certain well-known lady whose assiduity in the levee of his recovery, in tends to send him to Botalem Hospital.

Morning Post.

Her Majesty's royal bounties were distributed on Monday and Tuesday to upwards of 800 poor, old, and distressed persons, residing in and about London, who had been previously recommended by the clergy, nobility and gentry, residing in the various parishes. The bounty is limited to persons who are above the age of 60 years, and the exception to the rule is made in favour of the blind, and those who are afflicted with severe bodily infirmity. The royal bounties, or persons, each receiving thirteen shillings, were also distributed. These bounties were distributed by Joseph Hanly, Esq., secretary and yeoman of her Majesty's armonry, under the immediate orders of his Grace, the Lord Archbishop of York, lord high almoner.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

LORD STANLEY, AND THE LEADERSHIP IN THE LORDS.—On the retirement of Lord Hill from the House Guards, and the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as his successor, we stated, on the credit of an authority worthy of regard, that the Duke would not, as he ought not, retain the post of government leader in the Lords with that of head of the army as commander-in-Chief. We also stated it was contemplated by Sir Robert Peel, that the leadership in the Lords should be offered to Lord Stanley; who was to be created a peer, in order to give him a seat in that assembly. The propriety of such arrangement being adopted we shewed from a variety of circumstances, tending to make it desirable to the Premier, who would thus relieve himself in debate from the incumbrance of Lord Stanley's not unobtrusive "very Eyebalt," who had felt himself neglected, and even snubbed, by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons. Some of our contemporaries affected to despise, and others openly contradicted, the intention of such a move, and the affair slept. It is, however, now openly talked of in every club-house, and in all other circles in which politics are discussed, with the addition, that there exists a division in the Cabinet on the proposed move; Lord Aberdeen's pretensions to the post being supported by one section, and Lord Stanley's by another; and that the latter's party is the strongest. [We give the above as a mere rumour which we extract from the *Globe*.]

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING OF SEVEN CHILDREN.—The following extraordinary case of poisoning of seven children, belonging to St. Saviour's Charity School, in the Borough, occurred on Tuesday morning, which in one instance has already terminated fatally, and the lives of six others have been put in great jeopardy. It appears that a boy named William Chambers, belonging to the school, who lives with his parents in Castle-street, in the Borough, was going thither, and on his way he picked up a small packet in the street, which contained a considerable quantity of powder of a yellowish cast. He took it with him to the school, and partook of some of it himself, and finding it to be sweet, he gave a portion of it to six others, named Westwood, Lester, Clark, Field, Wood, and Tallby, who also partook of it. On their leaving school, at 12 o'clock, the boys were severally taken ill with sickness and vomiting, and acute pains in the bowels. Alarm was excited, and they were questioned, when they acknowledged what they had been taking. Mr. Wood, surgeon, of Worcester-street, was immediately sent for, and a portion of the powder shown to him, which he pronounced to be arsenic. Prompt measures were adopted, and the usual antidotes administered, but Westwood having taken a greater quantity than the others, sunk under it, and expired in the latter part of the day. Chambers, the boy who found the powder, and another, named Lester, lie in a very dangerous condition. The four other boys, who had partaken more sparingly of it, are in a very exhausted state, although strong hopes are entertained that they will recover.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Tuesday evening, a few minutes before eight o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at No. 41, Doddington-grove, near the entrance of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, Kennington, the residence of Mr. E. F. Saville, the well-known comedian. The back-parlour, in which the fire originated, together with the whole of the furniture, was completely destroyed; the flames had also burnt through the ceiling to the room above, which was much damaged. Mr. Saville and family were from home at the time. An infant son of Mr. Saville narrowly escaped death by suffocation. The damage on the present occasion is estimated at £200.—George Austins, who resided at Ford's-folly, Battersea, expired on Tuesday morning in St. George's Hospital, through his clothes catching fire on Sunday last, whilst standing before the fire at his house at Battersea. Before the flames could be extinguished he was burnt in a shocking manner in some parts of the body, almost as black as a coal. Everything was resorted to that the nature of his case admitted of, but he never rallied.

FIRE IN ALBEMARLE-STREET.—Considerable alarm was occasioned in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly by the outbreak of a fire, which at first threatened most serious consequences, on the premises of Mr. Robert Keate, surgeon, No. 15, Albemarle-street, opposite the St. George's Hotel, which was destroyed by fire some time since. The fire was first discovered by some of the domestics, who being alarmed by crackling noise in the rooms on the fourth story, went up to ascertain the cause, and on opening the door of the back room, found it to be in flames. The engines having promptly arrived, the damage was confined to the apartments in which it commenced.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—A court of aldermen was held on Tuesday for the discharge of important public business previous to the Christmas recess. The companies of patten-makers, cutlers, and merchant tailors attended the court, when, by consent of all parties, Frss. Fuller, Esq., and H. F. Gadsden, Esq., were translated from the two former to the latter company. The police committee presented a report recommending the appointment of two proper persons as inspectors of weights and measures, in co-operation and assistance with the wardmote inquests, which was agreed to, and the committee instructed to prepare a statement of duties, and to consider of the salary to be allowed. The court, on a report from the same committee, agreed unanimously to admit Mr. T. Brewer to the freedom of the city, as the gift of the court, in approbation of his services connected with the corporation in situations filled by him. They also agreed to allow Mr. Robert Jackson £25, in consideration of the accident he sustained in the procession on Lord Mayor's day. Mr. F. A. Meyar on his petition, and a report from a committee in his favour, was agreed to be admitted one of the twelve alien brokers. Mr. Buchanan was admitted an attorney of the sheriff's court. Wm. Pritchard, Esq., lately elected bailiff of Southwark, attending, made the usual declaration, and was sworn and admitted into that office. The inquests of Farringdon-within, St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Bride, presented non-freemen, disorderly houses, and other nuisances, on which the court directed proper measures to be taken, under the directions of the aldermen of the wards and the chamberlain, to remedy the same.

FREAKS OF A MANIAC.—On Monday forenoon, an Italian of the name of Scala Della Dominica, recently an officer in the army of Mehemet Ali, made a most singular attempt to disable himself by cutting off his toes, to overcome, he said, "the charms of the priests, who wanted to get rid of him." He had lately been lodging in Newland-place, Pimlico, and though considered to be of weak intellect, was known to be able to take care of himself and his property until the event above alluded to occurred. At two o'clock, Mr. Turner, surgeon, of Coventry-street, called upon him according to appointment, to transact some business in which they were mutually concerned, and was surprised at seeing as he entered the room a pool of blood upon the floor. The lunatic (for he is now called one) was sitting on the carpet grasping a razor, round the handle of which he had bound a towel, and again covered it with string, saying, as he pointed to his feet, "You see what I have done." His friend remarked that he had severed one of the toes, and that blood was flowing copiously from the wound. He then said that he would cut off the other, but before he had time to carry his threat into effect, the razor was taken from him, and he was prevented from doing himself further injury. He gave as a reason for his strange conduct, that he knew if he had been his little toes it would put an end to the charms of the priests, who wanted to get rid of him. The blood having been stanched, he was taken to St. George's Hospital, but it is feared that lock-jaw will come on. Mr. Pollock, the house surgeon, under whose care the man now remains, has no doubt of his recovery, and of the event of his recovery, intends to send him to Betslem Hospital.

On Wednesday night, a fatal accident occured at Fresh Wharf, London-bridge, to James Anderson, aged 45, mate of the schooner Celerity. He had been spending the evening with some friends, and on his return on board was proceeding, in footing, and fell into the river. Drags were immediately procured, and in a few minutes succeeded in finding his body, which was conveyed to a public-house adjoining. A surgeon promptly attended, who used every exertion to restore animation for upwards of three hours without effect. There was a severe cut on the forehead, which it is supposed he had received in falling.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A commission of lunacy was held at the Green Man Hotel, Blackheath, on Monday last, to inquire into the state of mind of Mrs. Ann Sturrock, wife of Captain Starrock, R.N. After hearing the evidence the jury found that the unfortunate lady had been incapable of managing her own affairs since the 18th of November.——Robert Orm, a private in the 80th regiment, who was found guilty some time ago, at Chatham, of having attempted to murder a non-commissioned officer in the same corps, has been removed on board the hulks previous to his undergoing his sentence of transportation for life.——Robert Moir, formerly a merchant, who was convicted before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, last week, for fraudulent bankruptcy, and sentenced to transportation, has since died from the effects of an illness under which he had been labouring for some time before his trial.——A respectable female, named Mary Baker, committed suicide by drowning at Uxbridge a few days ago.——It is thought that a clue has at length been found to the sacrilegious miscreants who robbed Chertsey Church some time ago. One man was apprehended near Staines, endeavouring to dispose of a sacramental cup in a disfigured condition.——Mr. John Edwards, a butcher, of Little Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, fell down in a fit on Monday last and suddenly expired. ——A few days ago a cellarman named Dunn, in the employment of a wine-merchant in Panton-street, Haymarket, missed his footing whilst cleaning some windows, and, although the fall to the ground was very slight, he was killed on the spot.——Sergeant Allen of the S division whilst on duty in Wilham-street, was suddenly seized with a spitting of blood, and one of his men coming up at the time, called for assistance and ran for a surgeon. The poor fellow was removed to his residence in Little Charles-street, but died almost immediately. ——A stout elderly gentleman, apparently about 50 years of age, was observed to stagger as if intoxicated, and to reel against the iron railings just opposite the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The unfortunate man appearing to rally a little, he was put into a cab, and the driver was directed to get as fast as possible to the address found upon him, 5, Gravercstreet, Kennington-cross, but on his arrival there he was insensible, and died before the cab had been discharged from the door.——The rate-payers of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, on Wednesday to elect a Vestry-clerk, when four candidates were put in nomination. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Day, an active and intelligent parishioner; but a poll was demanded on behalf of the others, who are, we believe, lawyers. We heartily wish Mr. Day success.——The Board of Admiralty have sent £100 to the widow of a fisherman at Hastings, who was run down in his trawl-boat by her Majesty's steamer Rhadamanthus.——James Bevenham, a stable-man, in the employment of a livery-stable-keeper, residing in Russell-mews, Russell-square, died a few days ago in consequence of having received a splinter in his thumb, which brought on lock-jaw.——On Wednesday night, between nine and ten, an explosion of gas took place on the premises of the Norwood Cemetery Company, No. 70, King William-street, City, which was nearly attended with loss of life, one man who had the care of the premises having been dreadfully injured. Upwards of fifty panes of glass were also broken by the concussion.——The supply of delicacies in the metropolis for the Christmas festival is greater than on any previous occasion, and Covent-garden market has more the appearance of Spring than of December. The mildness of the weather, however, will prove a most serious detriment to the butchers and poulterers.——Her Majesty the Queen has sent £20 to the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, in furtherance of the project for erecting a monument to the memory of Grace Darling.——The hamlet of Novette, in Savoy, has been almost entirely reduced to ashes, upwards of sixty houses, including the parsonage, having been burnt down, leaving 100 families without shelter or bread, as the whole of their harvest, which was in the barns, has also been consumed. The church is much damaged, and narrowly escaped total destruction.——A twopenny-post-boy, named Neale, was thrown from his horse in the Walworth-road, and died soon after, in consequence of the injuries he received.——The "giant fight," so much talked of in the lower circles, came off on Tuesday last near Gravesend, when, after thirty-eight rounds, the American mammoth was declared the victor.——A poor man, named Coldwell, attended prayers at the Catholic chapel at Cheltenham, and was found in a kneeling posture, immediately after the service, a corpse. A coroner's inquest was held next day, when the jury found that the deceased had "Died from want of the common necessaries of life."

An extraordinary fire occurred on the road near Gloucester last week, when a waggon, laden with hops, grocery, and drapery, was totally consumed. The affrighted horses galloped along the road for several miles, to the great dismay of the beholders.——The Admiralty Court have awarded £1200 and costs to the crews of three fishing-smacks, for saving the Louisa, a French vessel, which was found abandoned in the North Sea, with a cargo and property to the amount of £4000.——A meeting of the members of the Living Model Academy took place on Monday evening, among whom were W. Collett, M.P., W. Etty, R.A., &c. The report of the state of the society's funds was highly favourable, and votes were passed to employ a sum of money towards making a variety of improvements for the future comfort of the models.——A meeting was held at Glasgow on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking steps towards the erection of a marble statue to the memory of the late Mr. Kirkman Finlay. A committee was formed for furtherance of the object.——Accounts from all parts of the country state that the crops of wheat promise to be much earlier than usual next year, and productive of a very plentiful harvest.——Several cases of suicide occurred during the week, which it is lamentable to state have been entirely attributable to the want of the common necessaries of existence. A poor old woman named Foskett, upwards of 70 years of age, cut her throat last Tuesday rather than apply for parish relief.——The new Royal Exchange stands in three parishes, and the Queen's Head in five, St. Michael's and St. Bartholomew's included. The Bank, in the most handsome manner, gives one hundred pounds to the parish officers of each of those five parishes, to be distributed on Christmas-eve among the poor.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Night.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. The prince hunted with his harriers, attended by Major General Wemyss, Sir E. Bowater, and Mr. Anson. They met at Shakerswell, had a capital run, and killed, after forty minutes' good pace. In addition to the royal suite, the field consisted only of the neighbouring yeomen and farmers. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have been taken out in the pleasure grounds. The Duke of Well. ington took his departure for Strathfieldsaye. Her Majesty has commanded that a baron of beef, according to "the good old English custom in baronial halls and country seats," shall be the chief dish at the royal banquet at the castle on Christmas-day. A splendid baron, weighing nearly two hundred and fifty pounds, has been selected for the occasion from Mr. Adams, one of the purveyors of meat to her Majesty's household. The baron will be conveyed to the cuisine in matters of "good and substantial eating." The baron is nearly four feet in length, and upwards of two feet wide—"a manly dish," in short, worthy to "set before the Queen." This enormous joint is to be roasted to-morrow, and placed upon the banquet table cold.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN LINDFORD, K.C.B. This much-respected brave old officer breathed his last on the 22d instant, after a few days' illness, at the age of about 86 years, 65 of which he had been a commissioned officer in the navy, and served as first-lieutenant of the Nymrod, of 98 guns, in the battle of the 12th of April, 1782, that ship being Lord Rodney's second astern on that day.

The Bishop of Winchester has prohibited the performance of sacred music in churches within his diocese for other than devotional purposes.

The Lord Chancellor leaves town to morrow for his seat, Turville, near Maidenhead, where the noble and learned lord, we understand, intends to pass the Christmas recess.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY CARYSFOR.—We have to announce the death of this venerable lady, at an advanced age—her 86th year. She was the Lord Chancellor's daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and grandaunt of the Duke of Buckingham. She was the second wife of the first Earl of Carysfort, whom she married in 1787, and by whom she had several children—three daughters, and a son, who died in his first year.

The Hon. Mr. Butler was held to bail, at the Marylebone police-office on Thursday for having charged an attorney's clerk, who went to serve him with a writ, with a gun and bayonet. The unfortunate prosecutor, who has been more dead than alive ever since, swore that the accused threatened to shoot him, by which he was dreadfully frightened, and he thereupon ran away as hard as he could.

The Antigua papers last received report the existence in that island of "a great deal of fever, some instances of which have been fatal in their results." Forty-seven of the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Tweed had been attacked by it, and one officer and a man had died. The weather was very sultry.

On Saturday morning Mr. Waite, a gentleman of property, residing in Mount-street, Mile-end road, waited on the Income-tax commissioners to appeal against his assessment, and on his return home he took suddenly ill and died almost instantaneously.

FOREIGN GEESE AND TURKEYS.—Large quantities of these have, for the Christmas season, been introduced the last few days into Leadenhall and Newgate markets, but, which, from the close manner in which they have been packed, by which they have become bruised, and, in fact, of the weather, have turned out quite green and unfit for food. Great numbers have been removed at night, and thrown away as offal, as the stench has proved quite offensive to the salesman and purchasers. Geese and turkeys of a superior quality may be obtained at a very cheap price, whilst those of good quality are proportionably dear.

SAVINGS BANK CHARITY.—Mr. Hardwick, on taking his seat at the Marlborough-street Police-court yesterday (Thursday), said it gave him the highest gratification to announce the receipt of a letter from the Russian Ambassador, Baron Brunnow, enclosing the munificent donation of £25, to be distributed amongst the poor of that district in order to enable them to have a merry Christmas.

The body of the man supposed to have been murdered at Clesson's Bridge, Dublin, was, on Wednesday, identified by his brother. His name was Theodore Lynch, a clerk in the Ordnance office in the PHŒNIX Park. His brother, on opening the box mentioned in the article, as he brought away his razors from his home early on the morning of his death. The people about the neighbourhood are not disposed to credit this opinion, as they have long considered themselves to think that the fated young man deliberately took off his coat, waistcoat, hat, and neckcloth, and, after concealing them, lay down on a burning limekiln and cut his throat. It is, however, a gratification to have a cause for hoping that a murder of so sanguinary a character as this appeared to be has not been committed in a neighbourhood in which the Italian was murdered in February 1841.

ALMOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday morning a most alarming and disastrous fire broke out in the extensive tar and turpentine distillery of Messrs. Platt, Son, and Casson, situate in Greenhanway-street, and running back nearly to Parliament-street, in the south end of Liverpool. The premises contained a great deal of ground; and large yards adjoining the building were filled with empty and full barrels of tar, turpentine, rosin, oils, and other high y inflammable materials. Two large warehouses stood contiguous to the distillery, to where the fire soon communicated itself; and they, together with some buildings of minor importance, soon got a prey, with their valuable contents, to the fierceness of the flames, and so rapid was their progress, that there was no time to save anything beyond the books and papers belonging to the firm. In addition to the offices used by Messrs. Platt and Co. in their business, the adjoining warehouses contained large quantities of cotton and hemp; and large yards adjoining the building were filled with empty and full barrels of tar, turpentine, rosin, oils, and other high y inflammable materials. Two large warehouses stood contiguous to the distillery, to where the fire soon communicated itself; and they, together with some buildings of minor importance, soon got a prey, with their valuable contents, to the fierceness of the flames, and so rapid was their progress, that there was no time to save anything beyond the books and papers belonging to the firm. In addition to the offices used by Messrs. Platt and Co. in their business, the adjoining warehouses contained large quantities of cotton and hemp; and large yards adjoining the building were filled with empty and full barrels of tar, turpentine, rosin, oils, and other high y inflammable materials. The fire is stated to be owing to one of the workmen taking a lighted stick to see if one of the tanks of turpentine was full, which, accidentally falling out of his hand into the liquor, of course set the whole of the building in a flame instantly. The loss to the Messrs. Platt and Co., who are the oldest and most respectable firm in Liverpool in their line of business, that of tar and turpentine distillers, though insured for a large amount, will be very considerable; persons well informed on the subject have estimated the value of buildings, goods, machinery, &c. destroyed at from £60,000 to £70,000. The wind was blowing fresh from the south-west at the time of the outbreak, and carried the black smoke that arose from the ruins quite across the town, at times producing almost total darkness.

The packet ship Europe arrived at Liverpool yesterday, but her dates from New York are the same as we received by the Acadia steamer, which were to the evening of the last instant.

WORDS BY BAYLEY. MUSIC BY GRATTAN COOKE.

Allegretto Scherzando.

VOICE. A bless - ing on the far - mer's home, on all his grounds may

PIANOFORTE. *Giojoso* *fz* *p* *cres*

yield, The har - vest of the gra - na - ry, the til - lage of the field; A

fz *p* *cres* *f* *rallen.* *colla voce* *fz* *tempo primo*

bless - ing on the far - mer's home, on all his grounds may yield, The har - vest of the gra - na - ry, the

p *fz* *cres*

til - lage of the field; A bless - ing on the har - dy teams that toil be - fore his ploughs, A

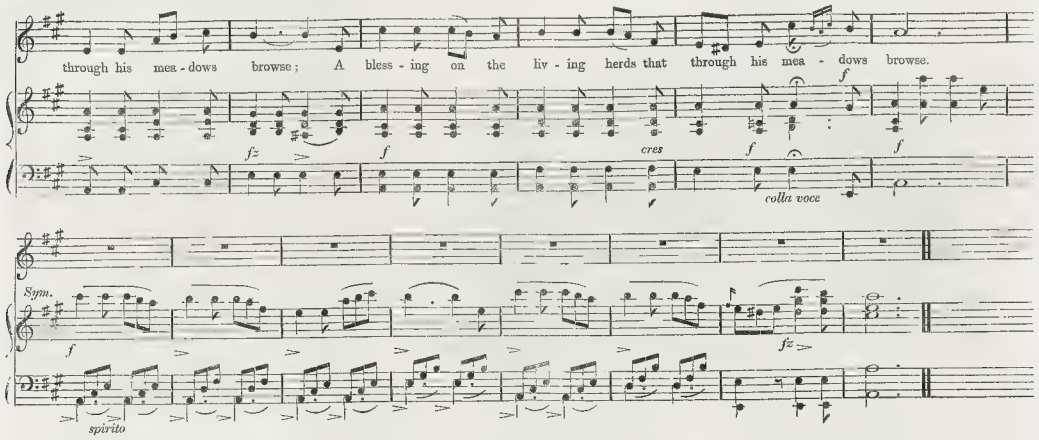
f *p*

bless - ing on the har - dy teams that toil be - fore his ploughs; A bless - ing on the liv - ing herds that

rallen. *f* *f* *rallen.* *p*

colla voce *tempo primo*

NEWS
LONDON NEWS
HALL STREET



A blessing on the peasant's home, the cottage of the poor,
The housewife by its churning-mill, the urchins at its door;
On the little idle glowing group that by the roadside lurk,
On the weary father whistling home his happy way from work!

A blessing on the squire's house, the ancient home of pride,
That hath wassail in its cheerful hall, and charity beside;
From one who, greeting rich and poor with free ungrudging hand,
Still keeps a glowing English heart, the boast of English land!

A blessing on the lord's domain, the spacious, fair, and free,
The deer that skim the waving park, the steeds that prance the lea;
But most on *him*, whose tenants round but prove the happy strife,
Of how much human love a lord may kindle into life!

ANNUALS.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

"I give you all—I can no more,
Though poor the 'Offering' be."—
Yet 'tis worth millions, if you judge
By what it has *cost me*!

My wife—ah yes—I part with her
As friendship's sweet reward,
I've got her *in a line* to go
Upon her own ac-*cord*!—

And that half-crown you're *pulling* out
Still leaves *me*, Bill, no *pull*—
I'm letting a *whole tigress* go
For only *half-a-bull*!

Farewell, and of your bargain, boy,
Long live you to be proud,
You've only given *half-a-bull*
To have your spirit *cowed*!

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

THE BOOK OF BEAUTY.

"My pretty blue belle"—I am going to tell
Of the beautiful book which you edit so well,
With your own sweet face as the frontispiece dear,
And your *pen* in your mouth, love, instead of your ear!

Who would not be a goose now—to have such a quill
For your red lips to hold so remarkably still;
With ink like your spirit—uncommonly blue,
And a feather to fly with—though not, love, from you!

Your eyes shed such light on your beautiful phiz,
That at last your wise owl has a twinkle in his!
You're a Queen—fair advised by the sagest of sages,
With a book in whose prison you shut up your *pages*!

Most sublime are your looks—lady editor—when
You are having resort like a sheep—to your *pen*
And your book may be grand—but in you I behold
The true Book of Beauty that I long to *fold*!

FORGET-ME-NOT.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Forget me not! Don't leave me here,
Imprisoned for Love's gentle thievings,
I thought I was too TAKING far
Ever to be among your *leavings*.

Forget me not—this is indeed
An awkward hole for lover's dodging,
I've oft admired the chimney *board*
But can't endure the chimney *lodging*!

Forget me not—ambition's voice
Aided by love's may spur my fate,
But still I've no desire to claim
Such close alliance *with the great*!

Forget me not—I'm like one pledged
To you—alas and *by* you *too*;
But, dearest, though you've *popped me here*,
Pray do not keep me *up the flue*!

THE KEEPSAKE.

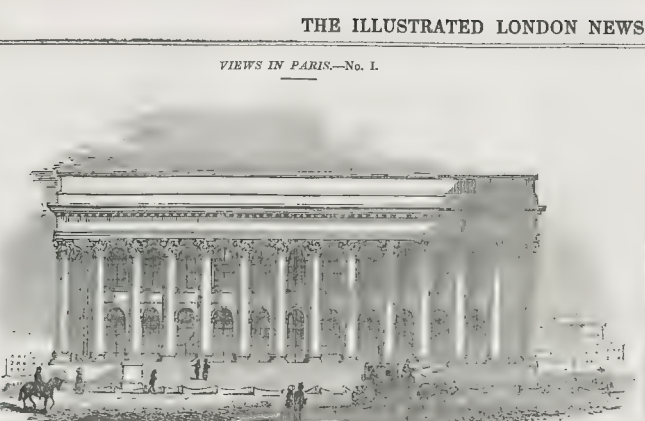
Yes, I've found it—it's true like a *ship* in a *squall*,
And far less addicted to *bat* than to *bawl*,
But you know what to darling humanity's due
So I've brought the sweet babby uncradled to you!

'Tis a Keepsake—you know sir—and year upon year
You will find it, I promise, becoming more *dear*.
Never let it *catch cold*—though mamma may have smiled
When she ask'd you one day for a *draft upon Childe*.

No no—keep this keepsake as sweetest of sweets,
He's a dear little annual—though not stitched *in sheets*,
And you can if he wants a profession you know
Bring him up to the *long robe*—he came to you so!

Educate him so neatly—that he must be one
Of a million who takes the *shine* out of your *son*!
Then when you've done all that a father can do,
Let *him* spend your fortune and he'll *do for you*!

VIEWS IN PARIS.—No. I.



VIEW OF THE PARIS EXCHANGE AND TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE PARIS EXCHANGE AND TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The artist of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS gives an accurate notion of the *ensemble* of this magnificent structure, which includes both the exchange for commercial and financial affairs and the court which has to do with the actions arising out of disputes of trade and unpaid bills. The Parisian merchants and traders formerly assembled in a saloon appertaining to the ancient treasury, then in one of the wings of the Palais Royal, and subsequently in a provisional room in the Rue Feydeau. The present edifice is due to Napoleon, and the first stone was laid 24th March, 1808, on the site of the old convent of the Filles St. Thomas. Brongniart was the first architect, and Labarre completed it. Our view is taken from the angle of the square on the side of the Rue Vivienne, and develops the façade and the perspective of one of the sides. It is certainly one of the first buildings in Paris. It presents a parallelogram 212 feet long and 126 broad, and the four fronts comprise sixty-four columns of the Corinthian order, reaching the second story. This forms an imposing colonnade on each side of perfect proportions. A peristyle of fourteen columns in the principal front, with an ascent of sixteen steps, occupies the entire breadth of the façade. The Bourse or Exchange itself is thus raised on a sub-basement overlooking the adjacent houses. Follow your correspondent into the interior:—Leave your cane, umbrella, or arms, if you have any, with the *concierge* or porter, and being without a *casquet* or *blouse*, caps and smock-frocks being prohibited in the Bourse costume regulations, you will perceive before you a grand staircase, with a wrought bronze balustrade, leading to the Tribunal of Commerce, which we will visit presently; but first let us enter the spacious hall, 116 feet long and 75 broad, capable of holding 2300 persons—this Ralto where "merchants most do congregate"—these gambling arenæ—this *tripot* worse than the defunct Frascati's or Palais Royal gaming-houses. It is two o'clock—the hour of business is commencing. There is at the extremity of the hall, which, by the way, is covered in with an iron roof, with windows in the upper compartment, lighting the interior of the establishment, a raised wooden platform, with a railing. This is called the Parquet. Within this magic circle is an internal ring, round which are seen a number of men, with pencil and pocketbook, gesticulating and shouting with great energy. These are *agens de change*, or stockbrokers, who pay a large sum to be privileged to act in that capacity, the number being limited. They are buying and selling stock, and the crier is shouting out the prices as the bargains are concluded. Presently you will perceive one of these brokers approach the outer railing and retire mysteriously to some individual whose anxious look betrays him as the speculating client of the broker. Stand for a moment amidst the outside group. What is you hear? "Louis Philippe is dying. Prince Metternich is dead. War between England and France. Pigeon expresses from London with great fall of the English funds. The Duke of Bordeaux is about to marry the Czar's daughter, and Russia is to invade France for a third restoration. The Ministry is going out. The English ran the Formidable on shore off Barcelona, on purpose to aid Espartero against the insurgents, and the cunning British commander selected the softest bed of sand to lump upon. The Viceroy of Egypt is again to invade his liege lord, and the Isthmus of Suez is to be cut off for the English, as a channel of communication for the overland India mail. *Perfide Albion! Canaille des Anglais!*" &c. Well, you now hear the exclamations, and you rub your eyes, and ask if you are awake, or what the world has come to? You are between *agio-monkeys* and high speculators, the jobbers and the public. The varying prices of the securities, foreign and colonial, regulate the mystery. Do you remark that short, thin-set man, with quick rolling grey eyes; he is an agent *à coulisse*, a spy of the Minister of the Interior, who writes a daily report of what he can fish up at the Bourse, till the half-past three o'clock bell announces that the *parquet* business is over. Now you will remark that a dense mass of persons crowd into a corner of the hall, and you hear the cry of "*Je vends 3000 à 79f. 15c.*," and you see his neighbour give an acquiescent or negative nod: these are the small dabblers in the funds for the account of the cafés *Contiguous*. These individuals formerly assembled at Tortoni's, then emigrated to the Café de Paris, then crossed the Boulevards to the Café Anglais, were turned out of there by the Minister of the Interior as not being a licensed club, and now they take refuge in the avenue of trees in the square of the Bourse till the *parquet* opens, and at the close of the latter resume their imaginary buyings of stock until four o'clock and sometimes *après*. If there be an evening in the ministerial evening papers, you will find them at the corner of the Rue Laffitout, exercising their exciting vocation with all the intensity of a Baden-Baden or Wiesbaden player. Do you see in another corner of the hall some muscular-looking men with tanned visages, walking with their limbs strangely wide apart: these are the celebrated *Courriers de Commerce*, the hardest-riding men in the world—men who will come to Paris in five days, without cessation, on horseback; men who will ride from Marseilles to Boulogne in sixty-five to sixty-eight hours; the carriers, in short, of commercial and banking firms, and of the London newspapers. Under the last column, as you promenade in the hall, you may hear a different language. Look up and you will see inscribed the name of the country which each column congregates. In grand round hand your eye to the roof. What are those magnificent basso-reliefs? They represent the four quarters of the globe; but go into the galleries, and you will, by close inspection, find that the apparently bas-reliefs are nothing but the images on the ceiling, a flat surface. The illusion is immense, and many a wager has been won, such is the perfect illusion of these admirable paintings. Whilst you are in the gallery look at the magnificent clock, raised on plate glass, which shows the time to the interior as well as the exterior of the Bourse; and if you remain after half-past three, you will see some fair ladies of the creation adorning the Exchange, for they are admitted in business hours, in consequence of the frightful gambling which they indulged in when admitted to the body of the hall. May I mention, *par parenthèse*, that the greatest gamblers in the stocks are the Parisians? You may see in this immense ring, looking all the world like a Jew vender of oranges? Do you perceive how he is bowed to on all sides? That is James Rothschild, the brother of the late Baronchild, and now the greatest financier in the world. If you can spare an hour, drop into the Tribunal of Commerce, composed of merchants and traders as judges, with a lawyer as a president. Listen to the pleadings of the counsel, or *avrées*, as they are called. The causes comprise everything relating to trade and commerce, bankruptcies, &c. If you have the good fortune to obtain an introduction to the commissary of the Bourse, M. Beaucesse de Richebourg, you will recognize a polite and intelligent gentleman of the *ancien régime*. He is charged with the safety and good conduct of the Bourse, and he writes a daily report to the various journals of the events and transactions of the day. Round his office you will find an assembly of antique looking gentlemen. These are *rentiers* or fund-holders, who amuse themselves during the hours of business by narrating the *anecdota* of the day. After all, the Bourse affairs are but chandler's-shop trade compared with the enormous business of the London Exchange. Everybody in France who buys and sells is a *marchand*, and the *négociant* is but a grade higher; but it is to be hoped that the new London Exchange will rival the architectural beauties of the Parisian Bourse. In my next I propose to take a peep at the Palais Royal; but permit me a passing reflection on the Bourse, for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is of no party; it recognizes the good, and it stigmatizes the bad, without reference to political colour—is it not deplorable, in a country like France, where so many generous qualities, although interspersed with so much frivolity, exist in the national character, to witness the strong increase of corruption and speculation in the higher and middle classes. The Bourse is now resorted to by Peers and Deputies, as well as bankers and merchants. Ministers are not exempt from the charge of working the telegraph for such jobbing purposes. Ambassadors have been proved, in the court of justice, to have participated in the money making principle of the day; and as for the *employés* of the Government, with their limited salaries they have no other resource but to play in the funds, in default of gaming-houses, now prohibited by the law, but which was the Parisian's resource in former days. The Bourse is now, in short, the centralized "hell" of all the abolished "hells!"

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 21.

The political and diplomatic circles are agitated by two topics—the state of the Ministry, and the Spanish question. In respect to the former, there has been no change since my last letter. The Cabinet is still confident that it will weather the session. It has decided that there shall be a royal speech, embracing the home and foreign policy of the Ministry, so as to provoke a full discussion on the address, when the Opposition may try its hand, if it dares, at an amendment. This bold stand of M. Guizot will either secure him a vote of confidence or a glorious fall; but he expects, say his friends, the former. Count Molé is most active in his intrigues, but has met with but a sorry reception as yet. Marshall Valée, who commanded in Africa, is a candidate for ministerial honours, and hopes to be Minister of War under a Molé administration. The Dufaure-Passy party, or Left Centre, or, as we should call it, Moderate Liberal, fraction is now Molé's sheet anchor. We shall have plenty of manœuvres before the opening of the legislature.

The affair of M. Lesseps, as I have before informed you, has been very threatening, and may yet be productive of serious results. The Regent having accused the French Consul of participation in the insurrection, the Cabinet here has replied by giving the latter the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, boldly denying the truth of the allegations brought against its diplomatic agent at Barcelona. Senor Hernandez, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, was summoned the other day to the Foreign Office, when M. Guizot spoke to the following effect:—"I am quite indifferent as to the attacks of the Spanish journals on the French Government; I care as little for them as I do for the gossip of the Puerta del Sal, but I cannot permit your chief to libel France." M. Guizot then quoted some words ascribed to Espartero, as having charged France with being an accomplice in the late insurrection in Barcelona, and concluded by formally demanding of Senor Hernandez that this language shall be disavowed by the Regent. This is as nearly as possible what has passed. It is quite false that the Regent has demanded the recal of M. Lesseps, and the latest despatches from Madrid announce that the Spanish Cabinet, having examined closely into his conduct at Barcelona, now disapprove of the hasty accusations of Senor Guttierez, the political chief of Barcelona, who accused the French consul of having fomented the insurrection and aided the insurgents. If Senor Guttierez cannot prove his case, he must be dismissed, and France will be justly entitled to some reparation from the Spanish Cabinet. The Lesseps affair is, however, not so much the peril. It is the state of the relations between England and France, which may be seriously compromised by the incessant bowls of the war party, with which, unfortunately, is now associated the one calling itself Conservative. It is certainly a circumstance of the present times that, go where you will in Paris, whether at the Bourse, in the *foyers* of the theatres, or the *salons* of society, nothing is talked of but a war between France and England. To be sure we are just on the eve of the session, when Louis Philippe likes to assume a belligerent attitude, to prove to his subjects that he is not the slave of Continetal Courts. In the Eastern question similar tactics were resorted to, and the war fever was kept up most by the Court organs; but, with a sensible nation like the French, this is dangerous policy, and a fearful result might follow the pandering to the worst passions of the populace. Another great danger to France is the system of double policy. There is the open announced one of the Cabinet, and there is the underhand one of the Court. This plan of action causes mistrust and suspicion and, if evil arises out of the Barcelona events, it will be attributable to the under-current in French intrigue which I alluded to in my last communication. I trust the present storm, like that of 1840, may blow over; but the Peninsula is much more perilous ground to debate upon, than the question of making the Mediterranean a French lake, as the French hoped to do, by giving supreme power to the Egyptian Viceroy.

Things theatrical and musical are lively. We have had a *début* at the Académie, in the person of Mademoiselle Fiesand, who won the first prize at the *conservatoire* for singing. Like the many candidates to replace Falcon, it was a failure, although her style was good, and she could boast of a certain intonation and brilliant execution. But the Falcon had dramatic power, and a register which comprehended the contralto as well as the soprano. Ragueneau made an indifferent *Robert*, for that was the opera in which Mdlle Flamand appeared; but Denis Gras and Levassar were both superb. In Halevy's "Charles the Sixth," now in rehearsal, there are two parts for Stoltz and Denis Gras. Duprez will play the *King*. Meyscher is making some changes in the "Prophet," to have the advantage of Baroilhet's talents in that new opera. Berlioz's "Bleeding Nun," the "Africaine," and the "Duc d'Albe," are accepted rivals for the French opera. Pontuer, the cooper and sweetest of tenors, has appeared after a triumphant tour. The negotiations for Fanny Elssler's return are talked of; but we shall soon have the ballet of the "Peri," with Burgauller's music. Auber's and Scribe's "Fainelli" will be out in a few days at the Opera Comique.

At the Odeon, Max, the ex Sub-prefect, has appeared in Racine's "Orestes," the great part of Talma. M. Max gains ground, as does Madame Duval, in classic tragedy, after being so long the melodramatic heroine. Rachel having ceased to draw, as the theatrical term is, at the Français, is studying *Phèdre*. Her *Tredegonde*, in Lonerner's stupid tragedy, was a *passe*. The *Phèdre* will be a grand test for Rachel, but her friends are confident. Her marriage with Count Walenski, M. Thiers's friend, is strongly rumoured. Count Walenski was to have been united to Mademoiselle Done, M. Thiers's sister-in-law, with a fortune of £16,000; but his *liaison* with Rachel has broken off the contract. At the Italiens we shall have Lablache in a new part, called *Don Pasquale*, a buffo opera, written expressly for him by Donizetti. Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini have characters in this new opera.

Jenny Lind, freed from the fatigue of a long opera, has been producing a great sensation by her singing of a bravura composed by Balfe for Malibran, as the finale of "The Maid of Artois." The intricacies mastered by Madame Viardot in this scena are marvellous. Ninths, elevenths, and all kinds of vocal jumps succeed each other in rapid succession with electrical effect. She gave this composition at Balfe's *soirée* and Mrs. Hampson's *soirée*, both charming concerts. Mrs. Hampson is an unrivalled warbler of Irish melodies: her pathos finds a way to the most stony-hearted Gallic heart, whilst it causes tears to flow from those who understand the words. Osry the violinist, Osborne the pianist, and Menbach the violoncellist, have been the delight of numerous musical reunions. The Count de Castellana will continue his amateur representations at the theatre in his hotel, assisted by the highest fashionables of the capital.

The Cirque Olympique has given us a new spectacle, "Prince Eugene and the Empress Josephine," the action of which passes between 1804 and 1814. We have the passage of Mount St. Bernard, the singing of "The Marseillaise" (in which the audience joins), the campaign in Italy, and the retreat from Moscow—we have Josephine in her little house in the Rue Chanteraine, then at the Tuileries, and, finally, at Malmaison, now inhabited by Christina. There is the revolt at Rome and the murder of the French ambassador, a glorious fight with brigands near Milan, and the battle of Smolensk. We have no less than three apotheoses—one realizing the fantastic review of the Champs Elysées, after Burger's ballad. We have the Queen Hortense and the *mise en scène* quite splendid. The costumes are accurate, many being original dresses of Napoleon's days. Lots of firing and charges of cavalry, and, after the fashion at poor Ducrow's, the horses are all writhing, the most intelligent performers.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

On Wednesday a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of India Stock was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to the terms of the charter. The chair was taken at twelve o'clock, by Sir James Law Lushington, and the minutes of the last Court having been read,

Mr. David Salomons having been called upon, the Hon. Proprietor rose to bring forward the following motion, of which he had on previous Courts given notice:—"That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors an estimate of the expense incurred by the war in Affghanistan to the 31st of December, 1841. That there be laid before the Court of Propietors a statement of the amount of any loan or loans raised in India, with the rates of interest at which such loan or loans may have been raised since the commencement of the Affghan war. That the protest of Mr. Tucker, or of any other individual Director or Directors, against the Affghan war be laid before the Court of Proprietors. The Honourable Proprietor then passed a high eulogium on the conduct of the troops under the command of Generals Nott and Pollock, and more particularly the glorious defence of Jellalabad by Sir Robert Sale, to the conduct of whose heroic lady a greater part of our successes might be attributed. He next congratulated the court and the country on the change of policy which had taken place. The policy of Lord Auckland was a great blunder, and it was to the honour of the present Government that they had changed it. He knew that political questions ought not lightly to be entertained by that court; but in a question of this nature it was the duty of the Court of Proprietors to interfere, as that court was better fitted for the discussion of such questions than Parliament, and, notwithstanding that the war was at an end, the policy on which it had been unertaken ought to be discussed, for if it had been undertaken for European objects, the whole expense of it ought not to be thrown upon India alone. It was their duty to watch over the finances of India. In two years the revenue of India had been deficient five millions, and, knowing from what took place at the close of the Burmese war, there would be every probability of that deficit increasing. He concluded by moving the resolutions he had proposed be adopted. Mr. Lewis seconded the proposition.

Mr. Thomason said he would not enter into the question of the policy of the Affghan war. This subject had been discussed at great length in June last. As to the accounts moved for, the Court of Directors had them in an imperfect shape at present. As those accounts would be called for by Parliament, they would be made out completely, and then laid before the proprietors. As to the next question of the hon. proprietor, he (the chairman) could state that but one loan had been raised. To this five per cent. loan the subscriptions amounted to £3,800,000, and it was considered that it had already been sufficiently productive. With respect to the production of any protest against the Affghan war, made by any of the Court of Directors, that could not (as we understood the chairman to say) be produced. The motion of Mr. Salomons was then put and negatived.

Some conversation then took place about the Rajah of Sattara, whose case has been so often before the public, but the chairman deemed it irregular and the discussion was postponed until the 8th of February.

HILL COOLIES.—Mr. Jones inquired whether there was any truth in a statement which had been lately published in the *Times* newspaper, and extracted from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, relative to the condition of certain hill coolies who had returned to their native country? The chairman said there was no truth whatever in the statement, and that those hill coolies who had so returned were possessed of sums of money, which to persons in their circumstances amounted to a little fortune.

STATUE OF THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.—Mr. Weeding inquired when the statue of the late Marquis of Wellesley would be placed in one of the niches of the court? The chairman, in reply, said that the work was progressing now satisfactorily, and he hoped it would be finished in a very short time.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—Mr. Lewis inquired when the papers relative to this case would be printed? The chairman said they would be laid on the proprietors' table on the 8th of February. The court then adjourned.

His Majesty the King of Hanover and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge have contributed to the fund raising to purchase an annuity for the centogenarian Louis Pouchée.

Wednesday last being St. Thomas's Day wardmotes were held throughout the city for the election of Common Councilmen; and in many of the wards the greatest excitement and anxiety prevailed amongst the rival parties to carry the election of their respective candidates.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The distribution of the prizes took place on Tuesday. That for Latin lyrics was gained by Mr. Brien, and that for the best Latin prose translation, the subject being Lord Strafford's defence, from Hume, was claimed equally by Messrs. Vincent and Clay. After the prizes had been awarded the usual winter speeches were delivered, and most of the young gentlemen distinguished themselves in a manner that was highly creditable both to themselves and their tutors.

CHRISTMAS.

Of all the festivals which crowd the Christ an calendar, there is none that exercises an influence so strong and universal as that of Christmas; and those quaint customs and joyous observances which once abounded throughout the rural districts of England are at this period of the year so thickly congregated, or so strongly marked, as at this season of unrestrained festivity. The extended space of time over which this festival is spread the protracted holiday it creates—pointing it out for the gathering together of distant friends, whom the passing nature of an occasional and single celebration would fail to collect. The festival, although anciently celebrated by different churches in the respective months of April, May, and December, is now universally kept by every Christian denomination at this season. It is observed as a general holiday throughout England. As early as the twelfth century we have accounts of the spectacles and pageants by which Christmas was welcomed at the court of the then monarch, Henry II.; and from this period the wardrobe, rolls, and other household books of the English kings furnish continual evidences of the costly preparations made for this festival. The sanguinary wars between the rival houses of York

and Lancaster distributed throughout a long period the mirthful celebration and the lavish profusion expended upon it. There is, however, a beautiful example of the sacred influence of this high festival recorded by Turner, in his "History of England." During the siege of Orleans, in 1428, he says, "The solemnities and festivities of Christmas gave a short interval of repose. The English lords requested of the French commanders that they might have a night of minstrelsy, with trumpets and clarions. This was granted, and the horrors of war were suspended by melodies that were felt to be delightful." The reign of Henry VIII. was one of jousts and pageants till it became a reign of blood, and accordingly the Christmas pageantries were then distinguished by increased pomp. The court celebrations of Christmas were observed in the reign of the first James, and Prince Charles himself was an occasional performer in the pageantries prepared for the occasion. In the early years of Charles's reign, the court pageants of this season were got up with extraordinary brilliancy — the king, with the lords of his court, and the queen, with her ladies, frequently taking parts therein. During the whole of this time the forms of court ceremonial were aped, and the royal establishments imitated as far as possible by the more powerful nobles, and the masques and pageantries exhibited for the royal amusement were accordingly reproduced at their princely mansions in the country. The sports and festivities of the season were everywhere taken under the protection of the lord of the soil; and all classes of his dependents had a customary claim upon the hospitalities which he prepared for the occasion.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

While on the one hand there is a general outcry that the drama is in a hopeless decline, on the other new theatres on every side arise, giving the flat denial to such opinions. The fairy temple in Oxford-street has been lighted up, in order to afford the artists and a few friends of those connected with the establishment an opportunity of ascertaining the effect of the new curtain and act-drop (the former painted by Cuthbert, the latter by Tolbin), as well as the *coup d'œil* of the *ensemble*. To enter into a detail of the gorgeous beauty of decoration so profusely spread over this magic hall would at once fatigue our reader's patience, and render him suspicious of our veracity; let him, therefore, recal to his recollection the most brilliant and glowing description he may have read of that "House of Beauty," *par excellence*, "Al Hanbra," and he will then have some notion of the oriental beauty and grandeur of the Princess's Theatre. The house will open on the 26th inst., with the opera of "La Sonnambula," which will be followed by several new productions, chiefly operatic.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

ROSSINI.—It is with considerable regret that we learn this great and original genius is in a most dangerous state of health. We trust that the splendid 'Stabat Mater' may not prove to be the exit song of the swan of Pesaro.

LA GIOVANNINA AUSTIN.—Another fair flower has been proudly added to the wreath of English minstrelsy abroad. The Italian journals speak in the most rapturous terms of this young vocalist's performances at the San Carlo of Naples, prognosticating that, at no very distant period, she will be the most brilliant *cantatrice* in Europe. Her voice is an extended and pure soprano of the most touching quality and of the very highest cultivation. Her face and figure are eminently suited to the stage, of which she is already a perfect mistress in the opinion of the severest *dilettanti*.

VESTRIS.—This veteran of the ballet died last week in Paris at a very advanced age. It seemed that his profession was predestined, for he was actually born behind the scenes on the 27th of March, 1760.

ANECDOTE OF LISZT.—During this great musician's visit to Dublin being at a recent *morceau* at the residence of the well-known harmonist Logier, and the conversation turning upon the difficulty experienced by most performers of accurately executing a compo ition at sight, the company were not a little astonished to hear Liszt underrate the extolled faculty, and declare that "what he could *ever* play he could play *at once*." Upon which Logier laughing replied, "Here is a composition of mine which I have just finished; it is *à quatre mains* for the piano-forte, but the prima and secondo are on different pages." "*N'importe*," said Liszt, "*ce m'est égal*;" and seating himself at an instrument played the duet, as the composer himself solemnly declared, without a single error, and in a far superior style of effect than he had imagined it capable of by two of the best performers after study.

COVENT GARDEN.—The Christmas piece at this theatre (the joint production of Messrs. Jerrold, Lemon, Mayhew, and a-Beckett) is to be named "Punch's Pantomime, or Harlequin King John." The witty contributors to the merry "Punch," provided they make their jokes practical (an essential in pantomime), will no doubt be as humorous on the stage as they invariably are on paper; but it is to be regretted that many a clever Christmas piece has failed for the want of this *sine quâ* "*nihil*."

M. BALFE.—The new opera by this adopted composer of the French is now in rehearsal at the Opera Comique, and will be produced about the middle of February.

CONFUCIUS.—Amongst the novelties set forth in M. Jullien's Chinese Quadrilles is an air composed of two notes by this celebrated philosopher. Little did the disciple of the great Fum-ho think that his "celestial" music should ever be desecrated by the performance of "barbarians" who pretend to a delicacy of muscular appreciation beyond gong-dinning noise and pig-tail monotony. Has M. Jullien any of the compositions of Mencius or any other *lunatic* melodist related to the sun and moon?

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

BYGONE DAYS. A Ballad. The Poetry by a Young Lady. The Music by F. W. MEYMOTT, Esq. Mori and Lavenu.

This ballad (?) does great credit to the composer's musical skill and taste; the melody is pure, and the accompaniment correct and classical, with the exception of bar first, at the bottom of page 2, where the G sharp should be A flat. This, however, is an error which offends the eye more than the ear.

THE NIGHTINGALE TO THE ROSE, Nocturne. The Poetry by a Young Lady. The Music by F. W. MEYMOTT, Esq. Mori and Lavenu.

A graceful and flowing melody; with an accompaniment of more learning than is often to be met with in amateurs' composition.

MY ARAB MAID. Ballad. Written by Mrs. CRAWFORD. Composed by C. E. HORN. D'Almaine and Co.

This ballad in construction somewhat resembles the popular "Moorish Maid," by the same composer. The melody is graceful, and the accompaniment that of a master. Why do we not hear oftener of Horn? There are few writers of any country who could do better things in either instrumental or vocal composition. The words are pretty, but we object to such epithets as "My star-eyed fair"—"My Guisben rose!"

HIGHLAND NORA. A Ballad. The Poetry by Mrs. CRAWFORD. The Music by C. E. HORN. D'Almaine and Co.

This is a plaintive ballad, slightly and properly tinged with national character, but partaking more of the Irish than Scotch: probably the composer was influenced by the name of Nora, which is common amongst the fair Emeralders.

FELICE DONZELLA. Romance pour le Pianoforte. Par SIGISMOND THALBERG. D'Almaine and Co.

A delicious morceau, full of the great Pianist's peculiarities. The "Canto Marcato" is in the true romance style, and must be executed as played by his directions. The *legato* passage which immediately follows it is full of grace and feeling, and the resumption of the *canto*, as an inner part, with a staccato accompaniment, in the happiest vein of the author. The fanciful flittings which subsequently hover about it, like so many brilliant but evanescent corruscations of melodious light (we must go a little out of the way in metaphor to describe them), are beautiful attendants upon the *tema*, and are imagined in the highest inspiration of musical poetry. We recommend this Romance as one of the most charming of the author's productions.

RULE BRITANNIA. Arranged as a Rondo for the Pianoforte, and dedicated to the British Navy. By CHARLES CZERNY. D'Almaine and Co.

Although this majestic national air is somewhat stripped of its dignity by being treated with the familiarity of the Rondeau style, still it is done with so much grace, and so artfully interwoven with two other airs ("See the Conquering Hero" and "The British Grenadiers"), whose names do not appear on the titlepage, that it cannot but become a favourite morceau with all lovers of that elegant and artistical writing which characterises the works of Czerny. We strongly recommend it as being at once very brilliant without being over-difficult.

THE REAL SCOTCH QUADRILLE. Composed at Edinburgh expressly to commemorate the visit of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to Scotland, 1842. By JULLIEN. D'Almaine and Co.

By Jullien! *On ne dit pas Monsieur Ciceron*—but no matter—these Quadrilles are admirably selected and arranged, and reflect great credit on M. Jullien's judgment and tact, particularly in the variations to the airs, some of which are excellent. They will, no doubt, be the rage in the ensuing season. By the way, did M. Jullien intend a pun by "The Real (*reel*!) Scotch Quadrilles"?

OUR DEAR FIRESIDE. Words by J. CLIFTON, Esq. Music by JOHN PARK. Park.

An air of little pretension for originality, particularly in its chorus, which is common-place, but likely to awaken pleasant associations in its performance. The accompaniment is here and there faulty, and deficient in the preservation of figure.

DREAM NOT OF ME. Ballad. Composed by CHARLES E. HORN D'Almaine and Co.

This is a truly elegant Ballad, or rather Canzonet; it is full of expressive melody, which is beautifully sustained and strengthened by a flowing and characteristic accompaniment.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PRIZE MONEY.

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP WANDERER.—The officers and crew of this vessel, when under the command of the Hon. Captain Denman, and engaged in the capture of the slave schooners Josephine and Pombaba, in May and July, 1840, will be paid the proceeds arising from a moiety of the hull and cargoes, and tonnage bounties, of these vessels, on the 29th instant, in the following proportions: Each only for the Josephine, £26 18s.; Commander, £12 9s. 8d.; first class, £34 4s.; second class, £20 10s. 6d.; third class, £11 9s.; fourth class, £6 16s. 6d.; fifth class, £3 8s. 6d.; sixth class, £2 5s. 6d.; seventh class, £1 2s. 9d.

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP COLUMBINE.—A distribution of a moiety of the proceeds arising from the sale of the hulls and cargoes, &c. of the Portuguese brigs Dois Irmaos, Vigilante, and Bom Fim, is announced to be made on the 29th inst., in the annexed proportions, to the officers and crew of the Columbine, 16, being captures made by this vessel under Commander George Elliot, in November and December, 1839: Flag £180 8s.; commander, £339; first class, £109 1s. 5d.; second class, £65 8s. 9d.; third class, £33 14s. 6d.; fourth class, £21 16s. 3d.; fifth class, £10 8s.; sixth class, £7 5s. 6d.; seventh class, £3 13s. 6d.

HER MAJESTY'S BRIGANTINE LYNX.—The officers and company of this vessel who, under the orders of Commander Broadhead, captured in April, 1840, the Portuguese slave-schooner Olympia, are to be paid on the 29th inst. the following proportionate sums, being a portion of the proceeds of the hull and cargo of the vessel, and the bounty granted for slaves captured in their rich prize: Flag, £108 19s. 8d.; commander, £204 7s.; second class, £106 16s. 8d.; third class, £53 8s. 4d.; fourth class, £35 [illegible]. 11s. 1d.; fifth class, £17 16s.; sixth class, £11 17s. 6d.; seventh class, £5 5s. 0d.

HER MAJESTY'S BRIG, BUZZARD.—Another lot of prize-money is advertised to be distributed to the officers and company of this vessel, being the proceeds of the hull, cargo, and tonnage bounty of the Portuguese slave-schooner Adelaide, captured by the Buzzard, in April 1840, while under the command of their Acting Lieutenant, Walter J. Pollard. The proportions are—Flag, £19 7s. 5d.; commander, £36 6s. 9d.; second class, £18 3s.; third class, £9 1s. 7d.; fourth class, £6 1s.; fifth class, £3 0s. 6d.; sixth class, £2 0s. 4d.; seventh class, £1 0s. 9d.

The Marquis of Anglesea is to succeed the late Lord Hill in the colonelcy of the Blues: and Sir Edward Kerrison, from the 14th Light Dragoons, will succeed the noble marquis in the command of the 7th Hussars.

The 26th, 41st, and 49th Regiments have been placed under orders to return home. They are to leave India for this country about the beginning of February next. The 26th and 49th have proceeded from China to Bengal.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR FREDERICK WETHERALL.—We are sorry to have to record the death of this gallant officer, which took place at Ealing, on Sunday last, in his 86th year. He entered the service in 1775, as an ensign of the 17th Foot, the colonelcy of which he held from 1830 up to his death, and has consequently been in the army upwards of 66 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

AN EMEUTE AT NORFOLK ISLAND.—A plan was laid by the boat's crew employed in unloading the Governor Phillip to take the schooner Coquette, but this was detected, and the parties were imprisoned on board. On the morning of the 21st June, at seven o'clock, the boat's crew were let out of the prison for the purpose of stowing the cargo of the launch, which was hanging to the stern of the brig. On reaching the deck, and seeing only two soldiers and the sergeant there, the crew took advantage of the absence of the other ten, of which the guard consists, and rushed on the other two sentries and threw them overboard; the sergeant immediately shot one of them, named Kelly, when he was knocked down by the others and severely wounded with a bayonet. One of the soldiers was drowned, and the other saved by a prisoner named Wolfe. The seamen were then ordered into the launch, except two, who were told to remain on deck, and one of them was placed at the wheel, with a prisoner, of the name of Moss, to assume the command. The captain with his officers happened to be below, but before they could proceed on deck the companion hatch was put on, the fore and main hatches were also battened down on the rest of the guard and crew, and the mutineers were thus in complete possession of the vessel, but without any arms, except the pistols and cutlasses taken from the two sentries. Shortly after they had taken the vessel, one of the party proposed to Captain Boyle to furnish them with provisions, water, arms, &c., on obtaining which they would give up the vessel to him and proceed to sea in the "island" launch; but he refused to comply with their proposals, as he knew that the vessel must ultimately fall into his hands again, the prisoners being without provisions and water, to obtain which they must necessarily expose themselves to the fire of the crew and military, who were well armed, and only waited for an opportunity to get on deck. Captain Boyle then broke the cabin scuttle, and watched for an opportunity of shooting the man at the wheel; and, by a well-directed shot, he at length succeeded, and killed him on the spot. On the fall of the two master spirits, the others told the seamen who were on deck that the ship was theirs again. The launch was taken off, and the ship's crew and the military rushed on deck; the latter fired on the surviving mutineers, killed three and wounded two mortally. The sergeant of the guard shot the corporal in the scuffle, mistaking him for one of the prisoners. The bodies of the killed presented a dreadful spectacle: one man's head was covered with blood and brains, and, but for the interposition of Captain Boyle, the whole of the prisoners would have been killed. The guard and crew consisted of twenty eight men, exclusive of officers; and it certainly says little for their vigilance or prowess that such an attempt could have been made with any chance of success by a handful of unarmed men. The total number of killed and wounded are—[illegible] men, one drowned and two wounded; seamen, one wounded; prisoners, five killed and two severely wounded. The seven remaining mutineers were fully committed to take their trial for murder and piracy. *From the Hobart Town Paper.*

The two great present five vessels in the East India, West India, Levant, and Mediterranean trades, for the island of Heligoland have been ordered to be fitted out expeditiously as Mail ships. Two of these have already received their orders to be ready to receive the mails and passengers from India and China here on the 25th of the month, and thence forward as at present. Captain Lowe, R.N., is to be appointed to the command of the Oriental, one of the two ships which will leave Southampton on the 25th of January next. The Oriental is a fine vessel of 1,800 tons burthen, and is now lying in the East India Docks. She is expected at Suez, from Calcutta, &c., on February 10.

THE HINDOSTAN STEAM SHIP. Letters from the commander and some of the passengers of this steamer have been received in town, dated October 23, off the Island of Ascension, advising their arrival there all well. The Hindostan, after replenishing her stock of fuel there, by taking on board a quantity of patent fuel from the Government store, would proceed to her next stage, the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to the Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, steaming the whole distance from England to India. She is expected at Suez, from Calcutta, &c., on February 10.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

TO R*****A.

I.

Tell me the hour—
The sweet sad hour,
When thou art resign'd
To mem'ry's pow'r—
When thy lip is not wreath'd
With affected mirth,
And thy words are not breath'd
For the dull cold earth!
When thy heart-drops are wept,
And thy fancies receive,
Fresh sweetness of thought
From the tears that they leave!
Tell me that hour,
That lonely hour—
I'll then be pilgrim,
Sweet saint, to thy bow'r!

II.

Tell me the hour
The sweet, sad hour—
When thou art all rapt
In music's pow'r!
When thy lute is not strung
For the cold or gay—
And thy spirit hath flung
Its light mirth away!
When thy soul is subdued
Into twilight repose,
And ray soft voice is heard
Like the sigh of a rose!
Tell me the hour
That lonely hour—
I'll then be a pilgrim,
Sweet saint, to thy bow'r!—W.

TO THE SAME.

You know the legends of that sweet lake,*
Where a Prince forsook the world to dwell
In those wat'ry bow'rs that the Naïads make
Deep, far away from the surface-swell!

I dreamt we were there, and your sad pale smile
Was upward turned to a lonely isle,
That gleam'd in the morning sunshine fair,
And you wept as you fix'd your dark eye there!

And you murmur'd a word:—it was "Happiness"—
'Tis always methinks a mournful sound,—
But sigh'd in your languid loveliness,
A sweeter sorrow could not be found!

I watch'd the word as it upward flew
On the wings of your breath to the outside-wave,
And saw it expire:—on the misty blue
Of the fair Loch Lena it found its grave!

Alas! and can the world's distress
Blight e'en the name of happiness?—W.

* Kilarney anciently Loch Lena.

CEREMONY OF THE BOAR'S HEAD AT CHRISTMAS.

The boar's head, sound, was anciently the first dish on Christmas-day, and was carried up to the principal table in the hall with great state and solemnity. Hollinshed says, "That in the year 1170, upon the day of the young prince's coronation, King Henry I. served his sonne at table as sewer, bringing up the *boar's head* with trumpets before it, according to the manner."

CHRISTMAS IN SWEDEN.

The period of the festivities of Christmas, which continues in Sweden till the 6th of January, is dedicated to universal rejoicings. Presents are made, the receivers of which are required to guess the givers. The people have also a custom of knocking at each other's doors at this season. On the 24th of December a crier solemnly proclaims the peace of Christmas—(Jul-fred). In virtue of this, the punishment of all offences against social order is double that incurred at any other period of the year. The proclamation of the peace of Christmas is a custom of great antiquity, and extends over the whole kingdom, and nothing is suffered to disturb the tranquillity of the season. Symbols of this rite are to be discovered on all the Runic stones.

A curious experiment is now being made at the head of the chain-pier, Brighton that of raising fresh water from below the ocean by means of an Artesian well. It is intended to bore to the extent of 70 feet, at which depth the chalk formation will, it is expected, be penetrated, and fresh water obtained, which will be applied to the formation of a *jet d'eau*. The attempt, if successful, will be a most interesting work of art and science, as well as a great acquisition to the pier.

SPLENDID SIGHT.

Two hours after the Oriental left Malta, on the 28th of November, about half-past five o'clock, when getting dusk, the passengers and crew most clearly saw Mount Etna in eruption, the Oriental at the time bearing N.E. 105 miles. The beautiful sight was visible for five hours. The captain states such an occurrence has not been witnessed for twenty years.

THE GERMAN RHINE.

They shall not—shall not have it,
Our free-spring German Rhine,
Though, bourse as famish'd rivers,
They vomit it crash and shine.
So long its winding current
Shall wear its dark-green vest—
So long as sparkles on its water
Shall cleave its rippling crest.

They shall not—shall not have it,
Our free-spring German Rhine,
So long as hearts are gladden'd by
Its spirit stirring wine,
So long, beneath its eddies,
As rocks shall firmly stand—
So long as lofty battlements
Shade mirror'd 'neath its strand.

They shall not—shall not have it,
Our free-sprung German Rhine,
Till amorous youths and maidens
Forsake the marriage shrine
Long as its depths can shelter
A fish among their sands;
So long as songs shall echo
From minstrels' lips and hands;

They shall not—shall not have it,
Our free-sprung German Rhine,
Till, buried 'neath its surges,
Our last man's bones decline.

* Alluding to the ambitious designs of the French in reference to the Wine-river.

ANSWER TO AVICH.

Sir, your riddle's quite plain;
'Tis a thing that they stick
On the back of a letter—
Some call it "*A Yer*."

ENIGMA.

Near Paul's our dwelling long hath been;
We are an aged pair.
Though, oft in spectacles we're seen,
No spectacles we wear.

Plantagenet and Tudor both
With us have sat at meat:
Guelph, Stuart, Nassau, nothing loth,
Have low'd them at our feet.

Sir Matthew (heir to Jemmy's goods),
He is our cousin fair;
We're all descended from the Woods
Now tell us who we are.

LINNÆUS.

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

What most extraordinary men are these reporters of the English newspapers! Surely, if there be any class of individuals who are entitled to the appellation of cosmopolites, it is these; who pursue their invocation in all countries indifferently, and accommodate themselves at will to the manners of all classes of society; their fluency of style as writers is only surpassed by their facility of language in conversation, and their attainments in classical and polite literature only by their profound knowledge of the world, acquired by an early introduction into its leading scenes. The activity, energy, and courage which they occasionally display in the pursuit of information are truly remarkable. I saw them, during the three days at Paris, mingled with cannalle and gamins behind the barriers, while the mitraille was flying in all directions, and the desperate cuirassiers were dashing their fierce horses against those seemingly feeble bulwarks. There stood they, plotting down their observations in reform pocket-books as unconcernedly as if reporting the proceedings of a reform meeting in Finsbury square; whilst in Spain, several of them accompanied the Carlist and Christino guerillas in some of their most desperate raids, exposing themselves to the danger of hostile bullets, the inclemency of winter, and the fierce heat of the summer sun. *Borrow's Bible in Spain.*

BACHELORS HELD IN DISHONOUR.

Lycurgus, as we are told by Plutarch, thought that it would be an effectual mode of encouraging matrimony to deprive, as he did by a special law, bachelors of that honour and respect which he commanded the young to pay to the old. Hence, he says, nobody expressed any displeasure at the conduct of a young man to Dercyllidas, an eminent commander; he happened to appear one day in a company, when a young man not only refused to rise and yield his seat to him, but made this severe observation—"You have no child to yield a seat to me when I am old."

BEHOLD, in anticipation of Christmas jollities, a pantomimic scene—*Harlequin* and *Columbine* lightly footing to some graceful measure—the lean *Pantaloon* skipping in long-sleeved wonder and admiration of the prominent gentleman who dances upon three legs—the lover leading aside his mistress to whisper soft nothings aloof from the throng of cynic-looking soldiers, bearded priests, mailed knights, and half-Othello dominoes here introduced from the comic quarto noticed in our last week's paper.* And fairly does this volume claim precedence of all more serious matters at this merry time. We have in it a new version of the life and adventures of our old friend Robinson Crusoe, "done into verse by a *second Daniel*," wherein all his mishaps, scenes, voyages, and adventures give scope for successive pages of Ingoldsby rhymes, illustrated in this style:—

HOW DOES IT LOOK?

"Having worn out the clothes that he brought from the ship,
He sees that he wants much the aid of a snip;
So resolves in the best way himself to equip,—
And builds him a garment,
Excessively 'varmint,'
Which, though not a Nugee,
Yet fits free and easy;
And though D'Orsay might fancy it not quite the thing,
Mr. Crusoe considers it fit for a king."

Laman Blanchard says "something about the reader," hitting off in his own happy style the quiet peculiarities of those who read. One face has been omitted, and a good-humoured sketch it would have been—the reader of "The Comic Album." Hippodrollery—the oddities of horsemanship, a cockney demonstration of the principles and practices of elegant equitation—is rich in fun. The income-tax is made (most mighty of achievements!) pleasantly interesting—whilst the new tariff affords us a *cut*:—

TAKING A CHOP WITH A FRIEND.

The Portraits are sketchily and cleverly pencilled in, and tell of the "advantages that living artists still have over the sun: for the sun never flatters." "Behind the Scenes" initiates the reader into some secrets of the *corps dramatique*, which we are almost tempted to extract with their real-life illustrations, but must hasten on, not staying even for the Ballet—the poetry of motion—to take just one

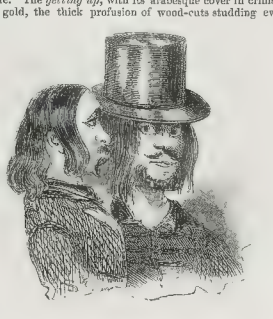
* The Comic Album: a Book for Every Table. London: Orr and Co.

TAKING A CHOP WITH A FRIEND.

Touch from the Toilet, a wittily-illustrated disquisition upon the hair and beard:—

A GOOD HEAD OF HAIR.

From the final chapter of this book of fun, we make space for a story, but cannot refrain from again expressing a favourable opinion of the volume, and a hearty hope that it will speedily fulfil the indication of its title-page by becoming the book for every table. The *getting up*, with its arabesque cover in crimson, blue and gold, the thick profusion of wood-cuts studding every page and *brought up* in the best style of art, reminds us forcibly of the only parallel piece of printing—"Lockhart's Spanish Ballads." Both are from the press of Messrs. Vizetelly, and do great credit to their correct taste and pains-taking execution. With this good word for the printer we turn again to our extract.



A FUNNY STORY.

"I say, Mr. Fogue," bawls Master Tom, "please tell us a funny story."—"Funny story, my young calmance? Come, then—Did you ever hear of the Marsh Mohawk, the big snake of North America, that eats a couple of five oxen and half a dozen little boys every morning for breakfast, and thinks nothing of it?"—"No; do tell us about him."—"Well, then, let me see—no, I'll tell you about him some other time. I know something you'd like; you shall hear all about the sexton of Saragossa." "Please, sir, whereabouts is Saragossa?" "In Ballinamara Boo, my little dear. Well, this sexton went into the churchyard one day to dig a grave for an old miser, that had starved himself to death in a coal-cellar." Here Mr. Fogue groaned shudderingly, and the flesh of his young audience crept.—"Oh, go on, sir, please go on."—"Well, then, the sexton began digging the grave, and he dug, and dug, and dug; and first he threw up a thighbone, and then a skull, and then he came to an old coffin. So he began scraping away the dirt to see whose it was, and while he was doing that something inside bumped against the lid, and he heard a voice say" "Oh gracious!" interrupted the children. "'Rubaboo diddledy doo, whiskey giddledy wobbledy baw'—that's Latin, my little dears. 'Hallo!' says he, 'who's there?' 'Put in your pickaxe, and you'll see,' cries the voice inside. So he just put in the end of his pickaxe—something gave it a tug—and when he pulled it out"—(the funny gentleman paused for a moment, with a look most supernaturally owlish, which was reflected by the sympathetic little ones)—"the end of it—an inch and a half was gone: it had been bitten off like a carrot."

AMERICAN TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.—Some months ago, a Dr. Peake, formerly of Prince William county, Virginia, and lately of Palmyra, Mississippi, arrived at Columbia, with a lady and child, supposed to be his wife and daughter, and took lodgings at the hotel. He had during that time acquired the respect of the community and much professional reputation. A few days since a gentleman (whose name is not now recollected, but who is also a resident of Palmyra) landed at Columbia and presented a letter of introduction to a gentleman of the neighbourhood, whom he informed that Dr. Peake had been his friend and family physician at Palmyra, where he had long enjoyed a lucrative practice. That about six months ago his wife had expressed an earnest desire to visit a relative in one of the northern counties of Mississippi, to which, unsuspicious of wrong, he had yielded his consent, and she accordingly left Palmyra, taking with her their daughter, about six years old; that immediately afterwards Dr. Peake left Palmyra, without making known to any one his object or destination. A few weeks after Dr. Peake's departure, the unsuspecting husband received a letter from his Mississippi friends, stating that his wife had eloped with a stranger who had appeared in the neighbourhood soon after his wife's arrival there, carrying with her the child, but that no clue to their hiding-place had been discovered by her friends. The husband made diligent search and inquiry for the fugitives, but without success, till about a fortnight ago, when he was informed by a steamboat captain that he had seen Dr. Peake at Columbia. To this spot the husband immediately repaired, carrying credentials of his own standing, and a letter of introduction to the gentleman to whom on landing at Columbia he related the story of his wrongs. He then informed this gentleman that he only desired to recover his child, and would only use force in case of resistance. Accompanied by the gentleman (who at once espoused his cause), he went to the boarding-house, and without ceremony entered the room occupied by Dr. Peake and his adulterous wife. On entering he immediately secured his child, and on an attempt of Dr. P. to interpose he drew a pistol, and, directing it towards Dr. Peake, threatened him with instant death if he advanced. The doctor's interference being thus arrested, the unhappy man bore his child off without further hindrance. A few minutes afterwards he received a message from his wife praying an interview, which he granted on condition that it should take place in the presence of witnesses. Accordingly he repaired with several of the citizens of the town to her apartment, where he was speedily interrupted by the approach of Dr. Peake, armed with a pistol. He immediately stepped to the door, and drawing his pistol fired and wounded Dr. P., who, however, continued to advance upon him with angry and menacing gestures. The husband, who throughout the whole affair acted with extraordinary coolness, then drew a bowie-knife, and rushing upon Dr. P., before the latter could fire his pistol, plunged it into his heart. The doctor fell and immediately expired, his adversary exclaiming, "There dies a villain, once my dearest friend, who first destroyed my happiness, and deserved death, but who has rushed on his own destruction." We understand that the miserable wife has been provided for by her husband, but remains at Columbia, abandoned by him and her daughter, and a wretched outcast from all virtuous society.

THE PRINCESS OF COBURG.—We learn from Coburg, Dec. 13th, that the hereditary Princess has been attacked by scarlet fever, but that hopes were entertained of a prompt cure.

Rifaat Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of Austria, arrived at Vienna on the 11th inst., and had a conference with Prince Metternich on the following day.

DEATH OF MISS MURRAY.—This well known actress died on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, from an attack of the English cholera. She performed at the Adelphi on Monday week for the last time.

The postal convention between Austria and Saxony, for an uniform rate of postage, will come into operation, says a letter from Dresden, on the 1st of April next.

STRANDED WINE.—One hundred and forty-five hogsheads of claret (being about 700 gallons) have been picked up between Jury's Gap and Dover, and lodged in the storehouses of the Lord Warden. Some of the claret is of superior quality. It is supposed to have formed part of the cargo of a polacca-rigged vessel, from the circumstance of a mast and rigging belonging to such a description of vessel having also been picked up. As yet, no part of the wine has been claimed. The marks can be ascertained at the Custom-house, Dover, and possibly the owners or consignees may yet come forward.

MISS ADELAIDE KEMBLE AND MRS. ALFRED SHAW.

After a long interregnum of poverty, the English stage may be said to be in a fair way of once more becoming affluent in song. Since the days of Mara and Billington, "few and far between" were the "visits" of those whose merits rose beyond mediocrity: fine voices there were enow, but true singing was, in general, most shamefully neglected, or, it would seem, despised. The vocalist who could sweetly or loudly carol or bawl a ballad was held to be perfect in the vocal art. None of the higher emotions capable of being excited by the dramatism of song were ever dreamt of — none of the conflictions of passion which music can so faithfully depict were attempted. The ballad or ballad roudeau were the height of a would-be popular singer; and the audience that would fall asleep over Braham's "Deeper and deeper still," would be in active uproar of ecstacy at his "Scots wha hae" or "Bay of Biscay, O!" Happily, times are changed for the better; and we cannot have a fairer proof of it than in the persons of the two ladies whom we have represented in the parts of *Semiramide* and *Arsace*. The scene is taken from that portion of the drama, in which the *giorno d' orrore* of their fatal and criminal love breaks in upon them for the first time. The celebrated duet sung at this crisis has ever been a favourite from its simplicity and melody; and again from the facility it affords assorting voices to mingle in "sweetness long drawn out:" but we question very much if its character strictly be in keeping with the feelings of the situation. Be that as it may, it is always a charming *morceau* when well sung; and never was its performance more delightful, than as it has been given by the above-mentioned fair *artistes*. They seem to flow

In murmurs like two sister streams
In watery gliding soft wast time the moonlight beams:

The double cadence at the close was admirably constructed and as exquisitely given, particularly (without the slightest invidious comparison) by Mrs. Alfred Shaw, who, being the *second*, had the additional duty of narrowly watching and sympathising with the varied and finished *nuances* of her coadjutrix, which she performed with a *curious felicitas* of expression and fidelity. It was certainly the gem of the opera, and cannot fail to shine most brilliantly wherever it may be presented by these two distinguished ornaments to English song! What a pity that the revival of "Artaxerxes" will not have the valuable aid of Miss Kemble's powers! We mean no disparagement to the acknowledged and highly-prized merits of Miss Rainforth; on the contrary, we speak so from a wish to hear the three first female vocalists of the day together in our national opera. The part of *Semire* is no despicable one.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 20th December, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—We are now approaching closely on New Year's-day, and Heaven only knows what preparations are in progress to render this day more sumptuous, more memorable than ever. Every novelty that taste or ingenuity can invent is taxed to give éclat to the festivities attendant upon the season. My only difficulty will, therefore, be in the selection from the innumerable novelties which present themselves in our fashionable places of resort. Let me, therefore, commence by a humble description of costumes which appeared at a late representation at the Théâtre Italien, where it was my good fortune to be present. In an adjoining box I remarked a costume which appeared to me to possess in equal proportions the charms of novelty and good taste. It was composed of a robe of cut velvet, formed after the Greek, in front of which glittered a brooch of most splendid brilliants, arranged in a fashion entirely new. The same lady wore with her hair, which was arranged in round bands, an English coiffure, ornamented with a wreath of roses, over which the lace was turned back, and which had a very particular and charming effect. Not far from us another toilette arrested our attention. It consisted of a robe of satin Pompadour, cherry-coloured and white, with small sleeves draped with lace. The berthe had a double row of point d'Argentan; the skirt opened on the side upon a bouillone of white satin. Upon the head was worn a coiffure of velvet, having at the back a border of silver, the front ornamented with a hanging plume. In the same box was a young lady dressed in a robe of skyblue gauze, with three flounces; the corsage was half high, the sleeves short, draped, and ornamented with knots of ribbons. Her coiffure was à la Sevigne, the hair adorned with a crown of two branches in mixed flowers, of which the effect altogether was very striking. As it is not possible to complete a toilette perfectly without the aid of a well-made corset, assisted by an under petticoat, which shall be at once supple, full, and keep its shape, let me recommend to you a new invention which has lately appeared here, and which is called the tasti crinoline, and which has met with the greatest success amongst our leading merveilleuses. The inventor has introduced this crenolination in such a way as to bid fair to supersede completely the ancient under petticoats and bustles. In his tissues, such as flannel, Cashmere, silk, Thibets, or merinoes, he has contrived imperceptibly to introduce horse-hair in the fabric, so that in woollens, silks, or Cashmeres its presence is not seen, whilst, at the same time, it affords to the stuff into which it is introduced all the support that is required, without in the slightest degree injuring its appearance, its softness, or its warmth. As regards the ornaments and trimmings most in use amongst our élégantes, I have been much struck with coiffures and trimmings for robes composed entirely of feathers, and of flowers made of that material; nothing can surpass the elegance, the airy lightness of this description of ornament, which, I assure you, at the present moment plays a very important part in the dresses of our Parisian belles. I cannot conclude my letter without remarking upon the extreme to which the luxury of pocket-handkerchiefs is carried at present; they are, as regards workmanship, taste, richness of ornament, and trimming, really wonderful. I had almost forgotten to state that garlands of roses and grapes are still quite the mode; they are worn rather on one side, and the wreath surrounds the hair entirely, and has a very classical and peculiar effect, which must be seen to be duly appreciated.

HENRIETTE DE B.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XX.

NEW CHURCH, PADDINGTON.

The churches of London exhibit signs of the times. In the days of Sir Christopher, the good citizens all lived in the heart of the town, behind their shops and above their warehouses; and accordingly a church rose up in each parish until London was crowded with towers, domes, and spires, of every shape, character, and style. But as time went on, and tastes changed, the city far outstepped the old boundary; large suburbs grew up on every side—and, riches increasing, the Londoners began to appreciate the purer air of these out-town habitations. Small villas sprang up in each direction—the houses of the aristocracy and the wealthiest proprietors stretched farther and farther westward, until at length steam-boats and railroads came into play, and the *City* has at last become a place of mere business rather than of abode. Every man in anything like easy circumstances lives "out of the smoke" and the result is that the churches in the City are almost empty, whilst a necessity arises in all the suburbs for extra church accommodation. To meet this demand, as our readers are aware, there is a Government commission for building new churches, together with a society having a similar object in view. The commissioners, in their report for 1841, state that *two hundred and eighty-one new churches* had been completed in various parts of England; in their report for 1842 they add that fifteen others had been erected, of which number one was at Camberwell, another at Streatham, and *three* in Bethnal-green. That twenty-four others are now in course of building, of which number one is in Wilton-place, Pimlico; another at Paddington, which forms our illustration; a third in the Broadway, Westminster; a fourth in Clarence-street, Southwark; and two others at Bethnal-green. In addition to all these, the commissioners state they have made conditional grants to a great number of other places, and amongst them we find new churches for Waterloo district, Lambeth; Camberwell, Newington, Southwark, Turk's-row, Chelsea; Whitechapel; two in St. Pancras; two at Woolwich; one in St. John's, Westminster; and three in St. Margaret's, Westminster! Thus we find that little more than twelve months has added eleven new churches to London and the vicinity, with fourteen others in progress; making together twenty-five!

Of such of these buildings as are worthy, we propose to give illustrations, commencing with the New Church, Paddington, which stands at the termination of the range of mansions recently erected in a line with the New-road, and not many hundred yards from the Notting-hill road, near Bayswater.

No old church of London but has its knot of memories. Linked to its name and connected with its locality they form a subject for much interesting remark and thoughtful consideration. Some claim, perhaps, a rich merchant, who, beginning with thrift and steady carefulness and honest perseverance, continued in an upward course to plenty, then to riches, then to wealth his rich gallcons gathering for him and his the choicest fruits and goodliest produce of many a "far countrie"—until he gained the crowning glory of the citizen of good old times by becoming Lord Mayor, leaving a rich legacy to found almshouses. Another church boasts the bones of a poet—one, who, casting off the bonds of earth, revelled in the bright regions of fervid imagination another claims, it may be, a statesman; a fourth a painter, or a wit, or historian. Not so, however, with a new church. Independent of the sacred purpose for which it is raised it must rest for interest upon the beauty of the building, or upon its being *something new*, and therefore having legitimate claim to place in a newspaper. Still there is less scope for description. On the Hyde-park side of Paddington elegant buildings are rapidly springing up. Streets, squares, and crescents rear themselves where a few years since all was an open field. The style and architectural character of some of these buildings is bold and successful. The new church is Gothic, with a tower and spire: it is built to accommodate 1900 persons; 1000 in pews and 600 in free seats. For its erection a specific grant was made by the commissioners; the first stone was laid in 1841, and the time for its final completion is stated as March, 1843. The architects whose plans were approved were Messrs. Goldecott and Gutch, but the former gentleman having died the building is being finished by the latter.

NEW CHURCH, PADDINGTON.

A POLITICAL DUEL.—At an early hour on Saturday last, an hostile meeting took place between J. P. Stanfield Esq., of Marford House, Surrey, and Sir Robert Cardington, of Wilford. The parties, accompanied by their respective seconds and a medical gentleman, met on Westwood-common, and an exchange of shots took place without effect. The seconds then interfered, but failed in effecting any adjustment of the affair, and the principals were again placed in a hostile position, the distance being twelve paces, and the firing simultaneously. At the second discharge the ball from Mr. Stanfield's pistol took effect on the right arm of his opponent, severely shattering the bone near the elbow, whilst the ball from Sir Robert's pistol glancing across the left shoulder of Mr. Stanfield, passed completely through the collar of that gentleman's coat, without inflicting any injury. The affair then terminated. The misunderstanding arose at a late anti-corn-law meeting held at Wilford, and at which the two gentlemen took opposite views of the question.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—A letter from Hanover, Dec. 11, in the *Journal de Frankfort*, says:—"It is stated that the King intends to visit England after the marriage of the Prince Royal, for the purpose of consulting his former physician, Sir Henry Halford, his confidence in German physicians having diminished considerably since the death of Stieglitz.

Sir R. Peel has given £150 out of what is called the Royal Bounty, to be applied for the benefit of Mrs. Dwyer, sister of the late Sir Sydney Smith. The case was brought to the Premier's notice by Miss Jane Porter and Mr. Emerson Tennent. Her son, who was bred to the sea, has got a berth on board the Thunderbolt.

ROYAL SCANDAL.—A French legitimist journal, which passes for being well informed on the most minute details of what passes at court, makes the following statement:—"When it was in contemplation to instal the Duke of Nemours as future regent in the Palace of the Tuileries, it was proposed to the Duchess of Orleans to yield her apartment to the Duke of Nemours, and to remove her Royal Highness to a small apartment in the Pavilion of Flora, close to that occupied by Madame Adelaide, the King's sister. This arrangement would have the advantage of giving to the Duke of Nemours a more spacious apartment, and would likewise place the Duchess Helène and her children under the eyes of Louis Philippe and the Queen. This application was first made by a third person, to whom the duchess communicated her refusal. When this fact was made known to certain great personages, they reiterated their proposal and their desires; but the Princess Helène declared plainly, 'that too many recollections connected with her husband had rendered those apartments so dear to her, that she could not consent to abandon them.' It was even added, and we guarantee this fact, that she would not quit her apartments except by force, and by a formal order, but that she expected that her feelings would be spared that shock. This determined language had the desired effect, and the Duchess of Orleans occupies her ancient apartments. The Duke of Nemours continues to be as reserved and as cold as usual. A demand of 1,000,000f., for the education of the Count de Paris, is to be made at the meeting of the Chambers."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—THURSDAY.

SOULTON V. BIDDULPH AND OTHERS.

This was an action against the London and Westminster Steam-Packet Company to recover the value of a boat, the property of the plaintiff, which had been run down in the Thames by one of the company's packets. The action was not brought until eight months after the accident had occurred. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £15.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

BEALE V. SELF—SLANDER

The plaintiff in this case was a surgeon, residing in the Commercial road, and the action was brought to recover damages for words, which, it was alleged, were spoken of the plaintiff, a medical gentleman, [illegible] damages for slanderous words alleged to have been spoken by the defendant. The defendant pleaded justification. The plaintiff, it appeared, was in professional attendance, in December, 1841, on a Mrs. Self, as accoucheur. His avocations requiring his presence elsewhere, as the medical officer of the Stepney union, he left his patient, who was in considerable danger for one day. In his absence other medical attendance was called in. The patient, however, died in a few days after, in the midst of much suffering. The absence and alleged improper treatment of the plaintiff became the subject of much unfriendly comment by the defendant, in the course of which he said that the plaintiff "was an ignorant quack, was liable to be prosecuted for professional ignorance, and that he was not fit to be allowed to sit in a dissecting-room." At the instance of the defendant an inquest was held on the body, when, after a diligent *post mortem* examination, at which plaintiff and defendant attended; the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death," and that the treatment of Mr. Beale, under her peculiar circumstances, was proper. On the part of the plaintiff, evidence was gone into to prove not only his professional competency, but the high character he bore. He had acquired it by a regular attendance at medical lectures at the hospitals. His lordship left it to the jury to say to what damages the plaintiff under the circumstances was entitled. The justification pleaded by the defendant he thought had not been made out. Verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages £100.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—*William Connell*, the young man who attempted the life of Mrs. Magnus, the "bar-maid" of the Auction Mart Coffee-house, was on Tuesday examined before the Lord Mayor. The prisoner stated that he was twenty-one years of age, but his boyish appearance would justify the supposition that he was not more than sixteen or seventeen. His visage wore rather a woe-begone expression until spoken to, when it assumed a *sanctified* air, answering the questions with somewhat of flippancy. Mr. Wilkinson, the solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and stated that the charge to be preferred against the prisoner was that of "shooting at with intent to murder." He called police-constable, 648, who stated that he was on duty on Monday night week, and about five minutes after midnight he heard a report of fire-arms. He thought the sound came from Aspley-place, and went in that direction; he then heard a shriek for help from the top of Angel-court, and found it proceeded from a female who had come out of the Auction Mart Coffee-house. She exclaimed, "Mrs. Magnus is shot! Mrs Magnus is shot!" He then got over the rails, descended the area steps, and entered the coffee house. The female had got into the street by means of a window, for the gate was shut. Proceeded to search for the prisoner, and found him on the top of a staircase. When he first saw him, he was drawing his right hand out of his pocket. He said, "Here I am, here I am. What have I done? what have I done?" Witness told him he must take him in charge for wilfully shooting Mrs. Magnus. He brought him down stairs, and then discovered blood on his shirt, upon which he said to him, "Why you have cut your own throat." He replied, "Yes, I have." Witness then sent off for a surgeon, but Mr. Adams, of Broad-street, was passing at the time, who came in and dressed the prisoner's wound; he was then taken by witness to the station-house in Bishopsgate, when the charge was preferred against him of having shot at Mrs. Magnus. Prisoner was a good deal excited, and exclaimed, "Oh that woman, oh that woman! What a coward I must have been to have shot a woman I loved, and who had always shown so kind to me." The wound in his throat was not very deep. It was inflicted with a clasp knife (termed a Spanish knife), with rather a long blade The knife, stained with blood, and the pistol and the patch found in the box of Mrs Magnus, were here produced and examined by the Lord Mayor.—Witness proceeded: After the charge had been entered, he took the prisoner to St. Thomas's Hospital.—Mr. J. C. Adams, surgeon, of Broad-street and St. Thomas's Hospital, stated that he sewed up the wound in the prisoner's throat, and gave directions for his removal to the hospital. He had also visited Mrs. Magnus, and found her suffering from shock at up with her every night but two. Her wound was of the most dangerous character. The Lord Mayor asked if it was not very unusual for medical men thus to act up with patients?—Mr. Adams said the case was under his charge in no one so dangerous he thought no personal sacrifice too great. The bullet had entered on the right side, shattered one of the ribs, cut through the lungs, and came out on the other side near the heart. He had never before met a case with such extensive injuries which had not proved fatal. Had the ball gone an inch farther on one side or the other, death must have been the result. The wounded in the most dangerous effects had, however, been got over in a very extraordinary manner, and that which they had now to fear was, lest any excitement should bring on inflammation of the lungs, and terminate fatally, as a portion of one of the ribs which had been shattered they believed was projecting upon the lungs. The improvement which had taken place in the aspect of the case up to the present time was as remarkable as the severity of the injuries themselves. Had there been any wadding in the pistol, the chances were that the life of the patient would have been sacrificed. Mr. Guthrie, the army surgeon, had seen the case, and agreed with him in the opinion that it was most extraordinary the woman had not been killed.—Mr. Wilkinson said his intention was to ask for a remand; and he thought sufficient evidence had been adduced to warrant his lordship in now remanding the prisoner until Mrs. Magnus should be able to attend.—The Lord Mayor: What have you to say, prisoner, why I should not remand you? Prisoner (carelessly): I have nothing to say, except that the greater part of the evidence of the policeman is lies.—The Lord Mayor: What do you mean? Did he not take you as he has described? —Prisoner: I have nothing more to say. If a man comes here and gives wrong evidence, I have nothing more to say.—Lord Mayor: But in what respect has he given wrong evidence, as you call it?—Prisoner (flippantly) I have nothing more to say. He was then remanded for a fortnight, and removed from the bar.—The Lord Mayor gave directions that he should be taken to the infirmary of the Giltspur Compter, and well taken care of

BOW STREET.—THE BLASPHEMOUS EXHIBITIONS IN HOLYWELL STREET. *Philip James Green*, a merchant, residing at 5, Dorset-place, Mayfair, was on Tuesday last placed at the bar, before Mr. Jardine, charged with stealing a written paper from the shop window of Thomas Patterson, described on the paper sheet as a bookseller, 8, Holywell-street, Strand.—George Clarke, errand boy in the service of the prosecutor, stated that about two o'clock in the afternoon he was in his master's shop, when the prisoner came in and asked him to remove the placard that was then exhibited in the window, which witness said he could not do without the sanction of his master. Defendant then repeated the demand a second, and a third time, and upon witness refusing to comply, he jumped on the counter, pulled back the window-screen, and pulling down the paper delivered it to a person that stood by, and who, as witness understood, was his son. Witness then called a constable, and gave the prisoner in charge for robbery. The officer here handed in the placard, which was the same as that torn down by Mr. Bruce. The boy added that many gentlemen had asked what the price of the paper might be, and when he told them that in the circumstance, he desired him to get 5s. for it if he could.—The prisoner remarked that when in the charge-room the witness raised the paper at nothing when asked the price of it.—In answer to the charge witness did say do so?—Boy (pertly): I decline to answer that question.—Mr. Twyford, who was also on the bench, observed that the witness had already said he could not remove them without the sanction of his master.—Mr. Jardine said it might be easily inferred by whose directions they were placed in the window.—The boy, on being again questioned, said he had put them up by order of his master.—Mr. Jardine—Why did you decline to answer that question when you were first asked?—Boy. My master told me not to answer such a question.—Mr. Jardine then said there was no difficulty whatever about the nature of the charge, for it was not at all like a theft, the object of the accused being only to take down the papers in order to bring the subject into a state of prosecution. If Patterson had to complain of anything, he might, if he thought proper, bring an action for trespass; but as he (the magistrate) thought Mr. Green had no intention of committing a theft, he should not have been taken into custody on such a charge, and he might therefore be discharged.—Patterson then applied for the sum of 8s., which he understood had been paid into court by Mr. Bruce for the damage he had done.—Mr. Barnaby desired him to call at the clerk's office, and he should get the money upon passing a receipt for it.—Patterson wished it to be distinctly stated by the court, if the prosecution of the police was to be withdrawn from him, and if the accounts that appeared in the newspapers were correct.—Mr. Jardine said he had nothing to do with such matters.—Patterson: Can I take out a warrant against Mr Bruce for robbery?—Mr. Jardine: What is the nature of the robbery?—Patterson: He came to my shop, and having broken my windows, took from them a paper which still remains in his possession, or in that of the police.—Mr. Jardine said he must know a great deal more about the matter before he could assume that Mr. Bruce had committed a robbery. —Patterson again asked if he was not to be allowed the protection of the police.—Mr. Jardine replied, he was not to sit in the court to answer such questions, and requested to know what was the nature of Patterson's application.—Patterson: I want a warrant against Mr. Bruce.—Mr. Jardine: You must state on what grounds.—Patterson: To keep the peace, he having threatened to break every bone in my body (a laugh). and I have a witness to prove it.—The boy Clarke again stepped forward, and said that when Mr. Bruce came on Tuesday week he threatened to break every bone in Patterson's body; and he also stole a paper from the window.—Mr. Jardine: Is that the case?—Mr. Jardine inquired if he had seen Mr. Bruce since that occurrence?—The boy answered in the negative.—Mr. Jardine: It was with reference to the paper in question?—The Boy: Yes, it was.—Mr. Jardine said he was certain there was no danger to be apprehended from Mr. Bruce.—Patterson: Am I to understand that no redress will be afforded me?—Mr. Jardine: It is not in my power to advise you any under existing circumstances.—Patterson, upon hearing this, appeared quite disconcerted, and muttered something about adopting another course.—Mr. Abrahams, landlord of Patterson's house, waited on the magistrate, to express his regret that such persons had got on his premises. He was a strict Jew, and never countenanced the making the Holy Scriptures the subject of ridicule. Mr. Jardine observed that no person ever thought of imputing blame to him for what had occurred in the house.—Mr. Abrahams assured the magistrate that he would have great pleasure in affording every assistance to the authorities in putting down the nuisance.

On Wednesday morning, on Mr. Twyford taking his seat on the bench, a young man, named *Thomas Pearce*, described as a corn-merchant, of Lion wharf, Queenhithe, presented himself at the bar, in charge of sundry several written papers from the shop of Thomas Patterson, in Holywell-street.—The complainant, who was in attendance with his errand-boy, expressed a wish that the matter might be settled on the spot.—Mr. Pearce said he would be at liberty to proceed with the charge in a short time.—Mr. Pearce said he saw no reason for a postponement, as he was prepared to meet any charge that might be preferred against him, and any delay would be detrimental to his business, as the time for which he was expected on the Corn-Exchange at an early hour, to transact business of importance.—Mr. Twyford said he could not depart from the usual course of taking the night charges, as it was to be supposed that parties having complaints to prefer against prisoners came prepared with sufficient evidence to meet the charge. The complainant then called the boy Clarke to give evidence, and being placed in the witness box, Mr. Twyford, addressing him, said, "Well, boy, before I allow you to take the Holy Scriptures in your hand to be sworn, I think it my duty to ask you if you believe in a future state; I mean by that, heaven and the Deity?" Clarke replied that he did not think he was old enough to judge.—Mr. Twyford: Such being the case, I do not consider I should be justified in receiving your evidence. Are there any other witnesses?—Patterson replied he had no other witnesses.—Mr. Twyford (addressing the defendant) said, "You are discharged." The defendant cowed and left the office

CLERKENWELL.—*William Cheek*, a cab-driver, was charged with furious driving, to the imminent danger of the lives and limbs of passengers, and thereby damaging a chaise belonging to Mr. Hinton, of Highbury.—It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses that on Saturday night last the prisoner was observed to be quite drunk, and was driving his horse most furiously along Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, running from one side of the road to the other; and that such was the danger apprehended, that the passers-by retook themselves to the pavement for their safety. The prisoner appeared to have no control whatever over his horse. At length Mr. Hinton's groom, who was driving his master's vehicle in an opposite direction, perceiving the danger to which his horse was exposed by the prisoner's conduct leaped from the box, and in a moment after the prisoner's cab came into contact with Mr. Hinton's chaise with such violence that the shafts of the latter were broken, and it was otherwise much damaged. The whole of the witnesses concurred in stating that the prisoner was driving at the rate of at least fourteen miles an hour, and that several persons, the prisoner himself included, had a most narrow escape from serious injury.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, denied having been drunk, or that he had driven at the furious rate mentioned by the witnesses. He said the running against Mr. Hinton's chaise was entirely accidental.—The magistrate convicted him in the penalty of 20s., and in default ordered him to be imprisoned fourteen days in the House of Correction. He would leave Mr. Hinton to his remedy of examining into the extent of the damage done to his chaise. The prisoner said he could not pay the penalty, and was therefore sent to prison.

John Taylor, a well-known thief, was charged with picking a gentleman's pocket. It appeared from the evidence of E 37, that the prisoner, with a crowd of the honest characters in St. Giles's, were stand ng in Hyde street on the occasion of the execution of the murderer Courvoisier. The prisoner was convicted him in the penalty of 20s., and in default ordered him to be imprisoned fourteen days in the House of Correction. He would leave Mr. Hinton to his remedy of examining into the extent of the damage done to his chaise. The prisoner said he could not pay the penalty, and was therefore sent to prison.

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WORSHIP STREET.—*John Boyle*, a ruffianly-looking fellow, was charged with having committed a most unprovoked assault upon Charles Wallen, complainant, a well-dressed young man, stated that about one o'clock on Monday morning, as he was returning from his friends in the Borough, he met the prisoner on the pavement in the neighbourhood of Whitecross-street, and he had asked him where the great fight was to take place to-morrow? Complainant said that he knew nothing about it—what fight did he mean? Prisoner said, "Oh the battle between Jem Burgess and another fellow," and then, calling up to him a big dog that was following him, said, "Here is the lad that can beat Bungaree!" and with that he said to the dog, "Seize him," upon which the animal flew at complainant with the greatest ferocity, and on his kicking the dog in his defence, the prisoner rushed upon him and commenced "pitching" into him with all his might. In the struggle they both came to the ground, and complainant was so cut about the face and head that he was almost blinded by his blood. Complainant's brother, who was present, attempted to call out for help, when about six men and six women rushed out from some concealed place, and all of them fell upon complainant and kicked him dreadfully about the body. His brother escaped from their clutches and brought the police to his assistance, when prisoner was given in charge. Complainant never saw the prisoner before. James Watson, the brother of complainant, corroborated the above.—The prisoner was sentenced to pay 20s., or to suffer ten days' imprisonment.

A middle-aged man and his daughter, a good looking girl, named *Palmer*, had obtained them of 10s., upon premises known as *Rag-fair*, and putting those in possession of an estate. The case may serve as a salutary caution to those who feel an inclination to put their faith in the astrological prediction of Moore, Raphael, or any other conjurer whose name ends in *l*. The accounts handed to the magistrate a written statement of the circumstances, and also a "Prophetic Almanack," which had been the primary cause of the loss they complained of, and among the numerous predictions contained in the almanack, the magistrate was referred to a particular part, which set forth in glowing terms the virtues of astrology, and concluded with a pressing invitation to visit the conjurer, and have the nativities calculated and a kind relative to the destinies of those who consulted him, and render them other important services in proportion to the payment received, from two to twenty guineas.—On the strength of the statements was, that Palmer and his daughter purchased the produced almanack, and perused the contents, they resolved to consult the prophet, whose address was given in Eagle-place, City-road, and upon inquiring for Mr. Raphael, were introduced to him in the person of a Mr. Palmer. The s ster first had an interview, and paid a preliminary fee of one guinea, in return for which the astrologer, having made himself acquainted with the particulars of her birth, parentage, and other family matters, undertook to ascertain from the heavenly bodies the nature of her destiny, and to draw up her horoscope. Several months, however, elapsed before he could obtain the necessary information, and putting those by mean time the brother was induced to pay another guinea to have the same service performed for him. The conjuror at length produced what he called their horoscopes, and charged two guineas for them. He then entered into a series of his inquiries as to what money or property there had been in the family, he gathered from the woman's statements that she had some vague notion of a claim to some houses and land at Ealing, and as she believed, in order to get rid of them; and, in reply to the importunities and threats of the brother, told him that if he dared to complain he should never have anything but ill luck, he (the conjuror) having sufficient influence to make him miserable, both in this world and the next. Despite his threats and computations, however, his dupes had now the courage to make the case known to the magistrate. The two "horoscopes" were now produced. The man, it appeared, was born under Leo, and his life to be a chequered one of good and bad fortune; and his sister to have a couple of husbands, but, the astrologer said, it was uncertain whether she would survive her fifty-ninth year.

Mr. Broughton having looked at the almanack and the other precious documents, expressed his surprise that any people could be found, at this time of day, so foolish as to part with their money for such trash; but he said he would have inquiry made about this Mr. Palmer, or Mr. Raphael, or by whatever name he might be known.—The applicants were then desired to leave their address, and Fitzgerald, one of the constables of the court, was directed to follow up the inquiry.

MARYLEBONE.—On Wednesday a gentlemanly-looking young man, how at the station-house, gave his name *James Keating*, was charged on suspicion of having stolen, from the person of Lady Malcolm, a reticule, containing a 5 Bank of England note, together with 25 in gold, and some silver. Major Malcolm (who has just returned from China) gave evidence to the effect that on the previous evening he and his mother, Lady Malcolm, arrived at the Paddington terminations of the Great Western Railway at half-past five o'clock. they alighted from the carriage in which they had travelled, and while passing therefrom across the platform to get into his "brougham," Lady Malcolm suddenly exclaimed, "Oh! somebody has cut my bag!" He (the major) saw that the prisoner was close to Lady Malcolm, upon her right, on which arm her reticule was held; and on her making the exclamation, he (prisoner) ran off behind the brougham, and "doubled" round an omnibus. He was followed and given into custody; and the reticule, which had not been deprived of any portion of its contents, was picked up from the platform, James Hallett and Thomas Williams were examined.—The latter, who is one of the railway company's sergeants, said that when he mentioned to his inspector that the prisoner was known, he (prisoner) said to him, "What good will you do if you 'jacket' me?" He (Williams) had known him for three years as a member of the "swell mob." Mr. Rawlinson, after a few minutes' conversation with Major Malcolm, from whom he ascertained that there was a misunderstanding on the part of Lady Malcolm to attend, discharged the prisoner, at the same time telling him that he was well known, and that, if brought up again, he might not perhaps get off so easy.

UNION HALL.—*James Morgan* and *Henry Williams* were charged with robbing a Mrs. Wise of a purse containing a quantity of silver, and also with making a determined attack on her son while engaged in securing them and effecting their escape.—Mr. Wise stated that in passing along Westminster-road on the preceding afternoon, accompanied by her son and a gentleman, she stopped for a moment to look in a jeweller's shop window, and while there the two prisoners came, when the female thrust her hand into her pocket, took out her purse, and then handed it over to the male prisoner. Her son and also the gentleman observing the fact, endeavoured to effect the capture of the prisoners, who made a most determined resistance, each of them endeavouring to throw them down, but they were held until a policeman came up; but in the meantime they got rid of the purse by giving it to some person who was near the spot, and who escaped with it. It was stated that after dusk of an evening, regular organised gangs of pickpockets were constantly hovering about the Westminster-road, and committing robberies—that they watched the policemen, and robbed with impunity when they were gone to a distant part of the beat from that where the intended act was to be committed. In this manner several females particularly had been robbed by these gangs of thieves. The prisoners were remanded, it being expected that others of the gang will be taken into custody.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—It is stated in quarters likely to be well informed, that the official returns of the revenue to the 5th of January, 1843, will exhibit a fearful deficiency, much larger than was shown by the returns of the preceding quarter

THE CONVENT AT DEPTFORD.—Mr. Marshall, the Roman Catholic pastor of Deptford, lately applied to Mr. Capper, superintendent of convicts, for leave to attend the Catholic convicts on board the hulk in Deptford, in his spiritual capacity. He stated that he was prevented from hearing their confessions, except waking up and down the deck, and that they were obliged to attend the service of the established church, and prevented from hearing their own. Mr. Capper returned a polite answer, stating that he would consult some members of the Government on the subject of the reverend gentleman's application. In a few days after Mr. Marshall received a letter from Mr. Capper, informing him that he was at perfect liberty to hear the confessions of the convicts in their cells, and to administer to them all the rites of their church, and that, in future, the Roman Catholic convicts would not be obliged to attend the divine service of the established church.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—On Monday Evening, Dec. 26, her Majesty's servants will perform Rowe's Tragedy of JANE SHORE Gloster, Mr. Phelps, Hastings, Mr. Macready; Dumont, Mr. Anderson; Jane Shore, Miss Helen Faucit; Alicia, Mrs. Warner. After which will be produced the Grand Christmas Pantomime called HARLEQUIN WILLIAM TELL, OR, THE GENIUS OF THE RUDSTON PIPER.

On Tuesday, Dryden and Purcell's Opera of KING ARTHUR. King Arthur, Mr. Anderson; Philidel, Miss P. Horton. With the STON BOY. Popham, Mr. Hodson; Dabster, Mr. Keeley; Fanny, Mrs Stirling

On Wednesday, the Tragedy of KING JOHN. King John, Mr. Macready; Lady Constance, Miss P. Horton.

On Thursday, AS YOU LIKE IT, from the Text of Shakspere. Jaques, Mr. Macready Rosalind, Mr. Anderson; Rosalind, Mr. Stirling

On Friday, KING ARTHUR. With the ATTIC STORY

On Saturday, the Comedy of LOVE FOR LOVE. Foresight, Mr. Compton; Valentine, Mr. Anderson; Angelica, Miss Helen Faucit.

CABUL.—Now OPEN, the ROYAL PANORAMA, Leicester-square, a comprehensive and interesting View of Cabul, including the Bala Hissar, the river Cabul, with a distant view of the Himalayah Mountains and the Pass of Khurd Cabul, where the British Army was so fearfully destroyed. The whole illustrated by numerous groups of figures descriptive of the manners and costume of the Affghanese. The views of the Battle of Waterloo and of Jerusalem remain open, but will shortly be closed.

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Burst fresh into life from the bowl, sir!
From the bowl, sir!
Burst fresh into life from the bowl, sir!
Ho, ho! for Christmas! on island, sea, or isthmus,
There's no old boy brings so much joy
As jolly, holly Christmas!

He came up to town, in a green thorny crown,
Cold struck his frost-coat, and all felt it;
But he ne'er threw it off, for men soon 'gan to quaff
Of the stuff that was certain to melt it!
His coat wouldn't stay, but, dissolving away,
Drop by drop, of departure gave warning,
Till old Christmas was found, stark naked and drown'd,
In the very same bowl he was born in!
Was born in!
The very same bowl he was born in!
Ho, ho! for Christmas! on island, sea, or isthmus!
There's no old boy brings so much joy
As jolly, holly Christmas!

When Venus went mad for Adonis, dull lad,
Who was killed by a boar for his folly,
To a sweet purple flow'r he turn'd in an hour,—
When Christmas *died* HE turn'd to Holly!
Venus got her fair swain leave to live once again;
So Bacchus got Christmas permission
To be born every year from his wassail-bowl cheer,
And to die in its happy perdition!
Perdition!
To die in its happy perdition!
Ho, ho! for Christmas! on island, sea, or isthmus!
There's no old boy brings so much joy
As jolly, holly Christmas!

On Monday night the police received information, that on the morning of the 8th instant some person or persons wilfully and maliciously set fire to the house, stabling, and numerous outhouses, on the estate of Mr. Denison, M.P., and thereby destroyed them, together with a number of wheat and hay-ricks, several valuable horses, and a quantity of poultry. The hon. member's estate is at Dorking, Surrey. Mr. Denison has offered a reward of £100, the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Dorking £270, and the Government £100, to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the incendiary, and a free pardon to any accomplice (not being the party who actually set fire to the property) who shall cause the offender to be apprehended.

A large number of forged Bank of England notes are in circulation. They appear to have been worked from one plate, as they are numbered 1827, and are all dated June 4, 1842.

MEMORIAL TO THE MARTYRS, OXFORD.

Oxford has always ranked high in the list of English cities as possessing a rich profusion of stately edifices and classic structures devoted to education and linked with memories and associations of learning and piety. Another feature of great interest, of considerable beauty of design and completeness of execution, has just been added to the previous attractions of the place; and we lose no time in presenting our readers with an engraving of the memorial to the martyrs built by subscription and placed in front of the Magdalen Church. It presents an imposing appearance — the design being quite in accordance with the object in view and with the general character of the chief Gothic buildings of the city. An avenue of trees leads to the martyr-memorial, which is seventy feet high, and, as will be seen by the above sketch, designed after the crosses which the virtues of Queen Eleanor led her consort to erect to her memory. Of these records of royal affection,—raised upon each spot where the funeral procession halted on the way to the place of sepulture,—three only remain; one near Northampton, recently restored by Mr. Blore; another at Waltham—the well-known Waltham cross—restored by Mr. Clark; and a third at Geddington, now in ruins. The beauty of these Gothic structures has often been the theme for admiration, and the gentlemen entrusted with the erection of the Oxford memorial have given good proof of their taste by selecting a similar design for the commemoration of the piety, learning, and melancholy fate of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. Adding another architectural embellishment to Oxford, this monument stands also a

MEMORIAL TO THE MARTYRS, OXFORD.

beacon and a warning for all future time. From the three niches in which Archbishop Cranmer, Bishop Ridley, and Bishop Latimer are now to stand, a great moral lesson will shadow itself forth. As the gazer scans the lineaments of the old martyr-divines, memory will call up the facts which history tells of their career; and as the recollection arises, that the first, although archbishop of Canterbury, was burned at Oxford on the 21st March, 1556 — the fate which had befallen Bishops Ridley and Latimer during the previous October—as imagination conjures up the live scorching flames curling around the venerable figures of the aged men, the faggots heaped plentifully about their devoted bodies, and thousands around gazing upon the frightful spectacle and persuading themselves they were doing an act pleasant to God and necessary to salvation—when all these thoughts are prompted a heartfelt thanksgiving must rise to the lips at the consideration that we live in times when such atrocities are not allowed to disgrace the name of religion, and that the rack, the thumbscrew, and the stake are no longer the ready instruments of mistaken piety, bigot zeal, or superstitious cruelty.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have received a very moderate arrival of English wheat since our last report, while the stands at Mark-lane, on each market day, have been scantily filled with samples. The finest qualities of wheat of home produce have gone off steadily, at full rates of currency, but in other kinds exceedingly little has been passing. We have had a fair retail inquiry for free foreign wheat, but no improvement has taken place in prices. Although the supply of barley has proved large, the best malting sorts have gone off on full as good terms; but grinding and distilling parcels are a shade easier. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have ruled heavy, at late currencies.

ARRIVALS. English: Wheat, 4210; Barley, 16,080; Oats, 11,020; Malt, 9070 quarters; Flour, 7530 sacks. Irish: Barley, 430; and Oats, 1070 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 600 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 57s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 52s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 23s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A few parcels of Cloverseed have been offering, but at very low prices. Canaryseed barely maintains its value. In other kinds of seeds scarcely anything is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 0d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 33l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 10d; barley, 26s 5d; Oats, 17s 2d; rye, 28s 11d; beans, 29s 10d; peas, 32s 2d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 5d; Barley, 27s 7d; Oats, 17s 7d; Rye, 30s 5d; Beans, 30s 11d; Peas, 33s 2d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 9s 0d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—Prices are on the decline for all sorts of tea, with a very heavy market. At the public sales buyers have operated with great caution, and the rates have fallen from 1d to 2d per lb.

Sugar.—In this market exceedingly little has been passing this week, and quotations are a shade easier. Refined sugar is much depressed. Standard lumps are selling at 73s 6d; bonded crushed, 27s per cwt.

Coffee.—We have few buyers for coffee, either for home consumption or export, yet holders refuse to give way in price.

Cocoa.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for this article, but without any advance in prices.

Rice.—Bengal is in slow request, but supports former rates. Madras is quite as dear.

Cassia Lignea.—This article has declined about 2s per cwt., with a heavy demand.

Cochineal.—Very little business has been passing in cochineal, at late rates.

Saltpetre.—The market is dull, and prices are drooping.

Tallow.—The demand is dull, at 48s on the spot, and 48s 3d to 48s 6d for forward delivery.

Oils.—This market is very inactive, and prices are again lower.

Fruit.—Our prices for fruit are very dear for the time of year, yet the inquiry is by means inactive.

Provisions.—The Irish butter-market rules dull. In foreign butter very little is doing. Holstein is selling at 105s to 110s, and Friesland 106s to 108s. per cwt. The demand for lard is steady, at 55s to 57s for Waterford bladdered. In bacon, and most other kinds of provisions, next to nothing is passing.

Coals.—Holywell Main, 17s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 19s 6d; West Wylam, 16s 3d; W. G. Brown's, 17s; Hilda, 18s; Belmont, 19s 6d; Hetton, 21s; Braddyll's Hetton, 21s 3d; Lambton, 21s; Killoe, 21s; Adelaide, 21s; Evenwood, 17s 6d. Ships arrived, 161.

Hops.—The best East Kent begs command a steady inquiry; but in all other kinds of hops scarcely anything is doing.

Potatoes.—About 2000 tons of potatoes have reached the Pool this week from Scotland and various parts of England. Owing to the mildness of the weather, the demand is heavy, at from £7 10s to £8 per ton—the latter figure being for York reds.

Smithfield.—We have had a most excellent supply of each kind of stock here this week, which has met a steady, but by no means brisk, inquiry, at the following quotations:—Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 8d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—As is invariably the case, at this season, the supplies of slaughtered meat on offer for Christmas consumption have been very good, while the trade has ruled steady. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

In the money market the same activity has not prevailed during this week which we noticed in our last publication, nor does the same confidence exist amongst capitalists, which, for some time past, was made so visible by their money operations. In the time account for Consols a decline of nearly 1 per cent. occurred two days ago, and since then no inclination to make investments in public securities of any description has been in any particular manner manifested. For this certainly unlooked for alteration in the money market various reasons, as is usually the case, have been given, but it is difficult indeed to select the right one. The smallest breath of future evil is quite sufficient to affect opinions in the money market, particularly amongst the dealers in the British funds; and accordingly we strongly suspect that the bears, on this occasion, have engaged into their service rumours, which, no doubt, are possible, but not very probable. The chief cause given by them for the time sales which they have, within these few days, been induced to make is the state of public affairs between France and Spain, particularly the increase of bad feelings between the two governments which the late events at Barcelona have created. Of any public evil, however, arising from this cause, no fear whatever need be entertained. The present Government of Spain will be ruled by good sense, and the hostings of the Government and of the press of France will evaporate, as is usually the case, in smoke. There is a far more likely cause for the slight depression which has occurred in the value of the Consols, than the probability of an European war. We regret to state that the prospects of the public revenue for the quarter ending on the 5th January next, are anything but cheering. On the contrary, from information which we have received, another considerable deficiency in the revenue will be then made known; and the opinion that fifty millions sterling of annual taxation is a larger sum than the industry and profits of the United Kingdom can annually afford to pay will thereby be materially strengthened. This may, no doubt, for a time assist the bears in their efforts to reduce the value of the Consols, but there exists a moral energy in the British empire which will speedily remove the anticipated evil. The revival of commercial activity, both at home and abroad, must speedily restore public confidence in all public channels for the productive employment of money. In London the three leading joint stock banks are in a gradually increasing state of prosperity, and amongst the joint stock banks out of London, improved management is now rapidly improving the credit of the great majority of these institutions. In railroad shares, likewise, a fair field for the profitable employment of money still exists. The expenditure of the leading lines must now annually be reduced, whilst their profits must be annually on the increase. This is more particularly the case in the London and Birmingham, and also in the Great Junction lines; the shares of the former readily commanding a premium of £100, and those of the latter one of £91 on each share. Nearly seventy millions sterling have been already invested in railroads during the last twenty years, and, during the next twenty years, it is very probable that a field will be opened for the investment of capital to the same extent in similar undertakings. Money so employed, at the same time that it improves the nation's wealth, gives wages to thousands of families, and increases the value of agricultural produce, of manufactured goods, and of colonial products of every description. To fancy that, with such unbounded sources of internal wealth, any deficiency can long exist in our revenue is ridiculous in the extreme, and, if possible, the idea even becomes more absurd, when we look at the present brilliant prospects of our foreign commerce, whereby the manufacturing portion of our population is already fully and profitably employed throughout all the manufacturing districts.

In commercial shipping property, the great source of the great strength and stay of the British empire, we have likewise the greatest satisfaction in announcing that some improvement has occurred, the value of ships being increased, certainly not less than fifteen per cent, since the receipt of the late favourable news from the East; and freights, for vessels of the first class, can be much more easily obtained than they have been for several years past, at improved rates.

In the colonial markets appearances are not quite so satisfactory as they are in most other departments of commerce. Sugar and coffee, as articles of necessary consumption, find buyers, of course, but the value of the former remains stationary, and little animation, in a present visible in Mincing-lane transactions. The West India planters have serious difficulties to struggle against, and no materia. amendment in their prospects can immediately be expected by them.

In Mark-lane we regret to say that no improvement has occurred during the week in the value of any description of agricultural produce, but still, after the turn of the year, a considerable improvement in the value of Wheat is anticipated by those whose opinions on agricultural affairs are at all times respectable, because they possess the best sources of information.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 173	India Stock, pm.
3 per Cent Red., 94⅞	Ditto Bonds, pm.
3 per Cent Cons.,	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red., 101	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent,	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 3d., 2l pm.
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto 500l., 19 pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 19 pm.
Jan. 1860,	India Stock for Opg.,
Oct. 1859,	Bank Stock for Acct.,
Jan. 1850,	Consols for Opg., 93⅞

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (p),	London and Blackwall (p), 5⅞
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 47½	London and Birmingham (50 p),189¾
Great Western (65 p), 69⅞	Ditto Thirds (32 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 63⅞	Ditto New Shares (3 p), 3⅜
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 8¾	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 36	(£41 8s. 10d. p), 62

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC 29

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 29.—7th Foot: Ensign T. L. Mayne to be Lieutenant, vice Bankes. 10th Foot: Lieut. H. E. Longdon to be Adjutant, vice Carrock. 12th Foot: Ensign J. H. Cargo to be Lieutenant, vice Hall. 23rd Foot: R. Smith to be Ensign, vice Mayne. 43rd Foot: Ensign H. C. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice Scarr. Ensign F. J. W. Knollys to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald. 49th Foot: Lieut. J. Heatly to be Adjutant, vice Browne. 50th Foot: Lieut. C. W. James to be Captain, vice Murray; Lieut. T. Crowe to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Waddy. 60th Foot: Lieut. E. M. Love to be Captain, vice Austin, Second Lieut. R. Robinson to be First Lieutenant, vice Love; J. Bailey to be Second Lieutenant, vice Robinson. 84th Foot: Lieut. W. H. Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Smyth. 97th Foot: Capt. R. J. Murray to be Captain, vice James. 71st Foot: Lieut. W. Hope to be Adjutant, vice Whittingham. 76th Foot: Lieut. and S. S. Evans to be Captain, vice Carey; Ensign C. O'Donoghue to be Lieutenant, vice Evans; C. J. B. Plestow to be Ensign, vice O'Donoghue. 91st Foot: W. Sandys to be Ensign, vice Cargo. 95th Foot: W. R. Maxwell to be Ensign, vice Carew. 96th Foot: Lieut. J. D. Smyth to be Lieutenant, vice Carter. Memorandum.—The christian names of Captain Kelsey, of the 62nd Foot, are Charles William; the christian names of Ensign Campbell, of the 49th Foot, are Jean Bell.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. RAY, Duke-street, St. James's, bookbinder.

BANKRUPTS.—W. BUTLER, Holborn hill, victualler. W. W. MANSELL, Old Broad street, City, bill-broker. R. PERCIVAL, Hoxsell, Hertfordshire, innkeeper. J. DUNCAN, Lombard-street, clerk-merchant. T. ASHCROFT, jun., Arbour-square, Commercial road, cooper. J. J. DELL, Devonshire, surveyor. A. D. BROKOVSKI, High-street, Wapping, ship-chandler. W. WEBB, Liverpool, stonemason. W. WRIGHT, Preston, Staffordshire, baker. H. MATTHEWS, Pendleton, Lancashire, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. DAVIDSON, Dundee, corn-merchant. J. SCOTLAND and W. WATSON, Dunfermline, manufacturers. The ROCKHILL QUARRY COMPANY, Cashness. The LARGS WOOLLEN COMPANY, Largs, Ayrshire. H. KITCHIE, Saltcoats, merchant. R. BROWN, Edinburgh, painter.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 21.—An address of congratulation on the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, having been transmitted for presentation to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been presented by the Marquis of Exeter to his Royal Highness, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

BANKRUPTS.—T. BLASON, innkeeper, Eaton, Northamptonshire. C. JONES, tavern keeper, Devereux-court, Strand. C. ALLEN, saddler, Stowell, Staffordshire. H. PITT, wine and spirit merchant, Selby, Yorkshire. J. GREGORY, table-knife manufacturer, Sheffield. J. HERRING and W. HERRING, merchants, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. J. RENNET, railroad-contractor, Reading. J. BUCKTHOUGHT, corner, East Looe, Cornwall. R. BARNES, tanner, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. G. RICHMOND, corn-dealer, Cowley, Oxfordshire. W. FRASER, linen-warehouseman, Brook-street, Bond-street. W. BOWLER, comb-maker, Castle-lane, Southwark. G. B. SALVI, wine-merchant, Duke-street, Portland-place.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Dec. 20, 1845, is 34s 11d per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTH.

At Shinfield Manor House, near Reading, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Kirkby Ravensworth, near Richmond, Yorkshire, James Strachan, Esq., to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late John Richardson, Esq., of Lowther, Westmoreland. — On the 10th inst., Mr. Frederick Cowell, of High street, Southwark, to Mary, widow of the late Mr. John Heasher, of Bowcrie-street, Fleet-street.

DEATHS

At Kingweston, Henry, the son of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., M.P., aged five months.—At Bognor Lodge, Sussex, the Hon. Frances Knight, daughter of Charles eighth Lord Dormer, and wife of Robert Knight, Esq., of Barrells, Warwickshire.—In Gower-street, Martha Elizabeth, the wife of John Adolphus, Esq.—At Castle Hill, Ealing, General Sir Frederick Wetherall, G.C.H., aged 88.—At Clifton, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Worrall, Esq., and last surviving daughter of Thomas Lechmere, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, aged 76.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, December 24, 1842.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 34.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1842. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1842.

This is our last appearance before our readers in the year which gave us birth, and we have soon to buckle on our armour for a fresh campaign. Eighteen hundred and forty-two is well-nigh departed to his fathers, and

> In the endless vault of eternity,
> His coffin is the last of the row.

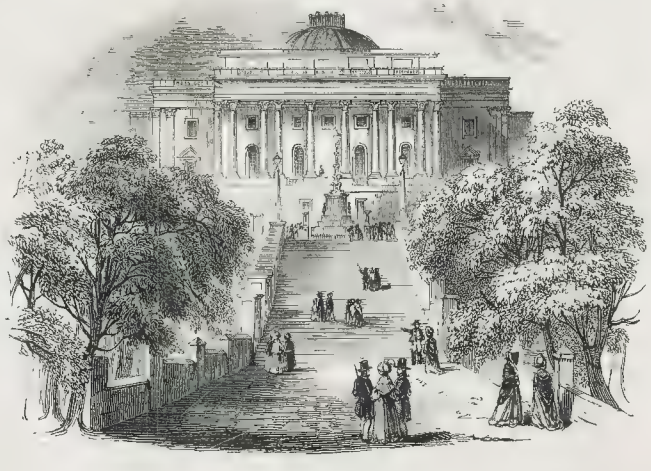
But the departure of years, like that of old friends, brings with it a train of reflection, wholesome in its nature and humanizing in its influence upon the heart. It almost imposes a retrospect of life and conduct, and in a public career it forces the politician, the legislator, and the statesman to watch the consequences of their actions, and to draw philosophy from results. It points, in fact, to all classes the duty of looking back even for their onward guidance; and the journalist is no more morally exempt in his vocation than other members of the social body which comprises the universal brotherhood of mankind. We shall, therefore, retro-glance with our neighbours upon the time that has slipped from under our feet.

When THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS began a career that has since slid into the full tide of prosperity, and kept buoyantly dancing upon the stream, it set out upon its voyage with a cargo of principles, which we trust will never be exhausted, as long as the vessel is owned by its present proprietors, and its present pilots steer. Many contended then that it could never attain to political influence, nor reach anything more than a mere pictorial renown. Even the novel, and hitherto unopened, field of art was to be exhausted speedily, and the newspaper which was to be a picture-book was not even to be that *long*. Now, two thirds only of the period of the past year have sufficed to astonish and undeceive the short-sighted prophets of our destiny, and have established a principle as important to truth and morality as to literature and art. They have proved, first, that while the every-day topics of the time can force even art itself to keep pace with their rapidity of action and event, the public might also arrive at the possession of what seemed a toy only to become a treasure—of novelty without frivolity—of pictorial spirit and reflection without the accompaniments of vapidity or grimace. It was proved possible to produce a seriously useful family newspaper, with illustrations, and to find new stars for the firmament of politics and history that could shine gracefully in the kindred society of the old. It linked art and literature in a new bond of kindred, and opened a fresh mine of mental and industrial pursuit. Secondly, it conquered the prejudice that principles and pictures, that mere embellishment and truthful sense and argument, could never harmoniously co-exist. "You may sell," said semi-observant flippancy, "you may sell for your plates, but never for your politics; you may command circulation, but you must not dream of influence." Now this doctrine is, we rejoice to say, crashed utterly by the present position of our journal. Never before was so much influence commanded with so much circulation; for, with the exception of the *Times*, and among the weekly journals generally, those which have had the largest amount of sale have had it among the least influential classes, so far as the effect of opinion is concerned, and have rather obtained it by abundant news detail than by the vindication of any system of political morality. We have endeavoured to steer a different course, and have succeeded. We have abjured party—abandoned mere politics, in their abstract sense of creed and class—studied and thought only of the purer principles of general good to mankind in their properly established relations to each other, and set up as our landmarks the symbols of eternal justice and eternal truth. We have sought no favour, pandered to no influence, avoided no contention, disgraced no public cause with a partial advocacy, nor attacked one with an ungenerous blow. Circulating much, perhaps chiefly, amongst the higher and middle classes, we have yet stood sturdily by the swelling bulk of the people, and have heartily championized the poor. It is no small pride to us that we have won the esteem of the working classes, and we have hundreds of testimonials to that effect. The letters we have received are ill-spelt and illiterate, but they are honest, hearty, and sincere, and many of them breathe the genuine spirit of true old English temper and feeling. From the middle ranks we have received a sweeping and abundant support; while the patronage afforded us by the clergy of the Established Church—we presume as a sound organ for proper instruction to the people—has not been in a single instance opposed by the regrets or disapproval of any other religious denomination or sect. On the contrary, we have been thanked for impartiality on all hands. We are not so silly as to imagine, either, that any class of our readers will be offended by learning that several letters from branches of the nobility have vouched our *entrée* into the regions of aristocracy, and that the journal which we have so much pleasure in endeavouring to render interesting to her subjects is weekly taken in considerable numbers within the palace of their Queen. In fact, our influence has been of that pervading nature which spreads over the whole surface of society like the bubble upon the stream—and mixes with all as harmoniously as do the ingredients in a well-blended bowl of punch—such a bowl as our merry Christmas was born from—and such punch as we would drink from to the happiness of our readers for the new year.

Such is the result of our eight months of existence—such the retrospect upon which we may pleasantly look back. And this position, established from the past, will be to our readers great guarantee for the future. Already are the conductors and proprietors of this journal devising new phases of pictorial attraction to place before our readers. The great anniversaries of public events are about to be abundantly illustrated—the features of foreign courts and capitals will be brought, as the news-occasion admits, into familiar contrast with those of our native land. Our colonies, as each supplies its juncture of interest, will receive graphic depicture upon our pages, and new and faithful forms of portraiture will soon be brought before our readers with recognizable truth. In the meanwhile no incident of the moment will be overlooked, and the same rapidity which has characterized our previous aptitude, in, as it were, engraving the news of the time, and giving life and vigour to the page of history, will be not only still manifested, but even increased by our employment of every available appliance of modern art. Some striking feature of novelty, also, that may accord with the spirit in which the Colosseum print will next week be presented to our subscribers will be speedily submitted to the attention of our friends.

By our principles we shall abide. We write of measures, not men, except when good men are propounding good measures. Minister nor peer nor magistrate will ever meet with more respect from us in comment than our readers have found us bestowing upon them hitherto in any juncture in which they ceased to respect themselves. On the other hand they are all cordially welcome to our full award of *deserved* approval, and none shall bestow it with more glowing heart than ourselves. Our battle will still be for what is moral, what is pure, what is humane, what is intelligent, what is just; for peace, rational government, and a generous charity to the poor; for the respect that is due to station, society, and the laws; for the best attainable order of national happiness that may be gained without convulsion, and unsullied by crime.

And now commend us affectionately to our readers, and let us prepare to put on the raiment of 1843.



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON,

We avail ourselves of the occasion of the President's message (a summary of which will be found in another column) to present our readers with a view of the tasteful and spacious building in which the sittings of the American Congress are held, and in which, of course, the speech in question was delivered. Our space will not permit us to do more than call attention to this specimen of architecture, which does infinite credit to the taste of the Americans, who are proud of their metropolis, although, unlike the other American cities and towns, it does not increase as it ought to do either in population or wealth, owing to its uncommercial character.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Friday week were comparatively free from the war-exciting articles which had distinguished and disgraced their columns for some days previously. The Spanish intermittent was passing away, and the symptoms of the Anglophobia were less rabid.

The *Moniteur Universel* of Saturday published the following royal ordonnance:—

LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French.—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. On the report of our President of the Council of Ministers and Minister Secretary of State of the War Department, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:—

Art. 1. Those who have rendered to the state, in high public functions, eminent services, may receive from us the title and rank of Ministers of State.

Art. 2. No one can be appointed a Minister of State who has not been a Minister Secretary of State, Chancellor of France, President of the Chamber of Peers, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Marshal of France, Admiral, Ambassador, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, First President of the Court of Cassation, Procureur-General at the Court of Cassation, First President of the Court of Accounts, Procureur-General of the Court of Accounts, Vice-President of the Council of State, Governor of the Invalides, Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief of an army, Superior Commandant of the National Guards of the Seine, First President of the Court Royale of Paris, or Procureur-General of the Cour Royale of Paris.

Art. 3. When we shall think fit to assemble a Privy Council round our person, it shall be formed of—First, princes of our family, having attained their majority in age; secondly, ministers, secretaries of state in office; thirdly, such ministers of state as we shall call upon by special summons.

Art. 4. Our President of the Council of Ministers and our Keeper of the Seals, are charged with the execution of this ordonnance.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

(Countersigned) Marshal Duc de DALMATIE.

The above ordonnance is preceded by the annexed report to the King of the French, dated the 23rd instant, from Marshal Soult, the President of the Council:—

SIRE—It is of importance to the dignity of the throne of your Majesty, and to the authority of our institutions, that the men who have rendered eminent services to the King and the country should remain bound by their position as well as by their duty to your Majesty, and that you may on occasions, when you think it fitting, call them towards you, and avail yourself of the light of their experience. This object will be more surely obtained in all well-ordered states by the formation of a Privy Council, which, without taking any part in the administration of public affairs, or in the action or responsibility of the King's Government, may be rallied round the Crown, whenever it requires the advice of men of honoured names; and nothing is more suited to promote the interests, as it is to the dignity of the state, than to ensure to men who have served it in its most important affairs a position correspondi ng to the rank they have filled, and to which the King may reel them. To be mindful of past services is ill becoming a great nation and a wise Government. The object of the ordonnance I have the honour to lay before your Majesty for signature is to confer on the Executive in matters of ecclesiastical business and other affairs, the power to call together the Chambers, in the course of the ensuing session, such additional measures as may be necessary for carrying it into execution.

Marshal Duc de DALMATIE.

The above project of law, which is nothing more nor less than to provide retiring pensions for ex-ministers, will provoke the most animated debates in the Chambers, and is a bold challenge thrown down by M. Guizot to the Opposition.

The Bordeaux and Nantes Chamber of Commerce had sent up delegates to Paris, with strong remonstrances to the Minister of Commerce, M. Cunin Gridaine, against the suppression of the native sugar refining, with an indemnity to the beet-root growers.

The *Presse* of Monday asserts that the Cabinet had postponed the projected creation of Peers all after the meeting of the Chambers. Havre, like Bordeaux and Nantes, deman ds the suppression of the beet-root sugar manufacture on payment of an indemnity. The agitation, therefore, extending to commercial and home interests, were fast arriving in Paris, to agitate the Ministry of Commerce and the Chambers on the sugar question.

It was stated that the King of Naples had consulted on M. de Lesseps, the French Consul, and M. Gatlier, commanding the French naval station off Barcelona, the cross of St. Maurice for their exertions on behalf of Sardinian sub jects during the late disturbances.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.—PACIFIC SOLUTION OF THE SYRIAN QUESTION.—Despatches, by extraordinary express, from Vienna, reached the French Government on Monday afternoon, dated the 21st, stating that a special courier had arrived in that capital with the important advices from Constantinople that the Porte had consented to the appointment of a Christian governor for the Maronite or Christian population of Syria, and a Druse governor for the Druse.

The *Messager* and *Moniteur Parisien* of Monday night publish the above interesting intelligence.

TRIAL OF JACQUES BESSON FOR THE MURDER OF M. DE MARCELLANGE.—This trial, which excites intense and general interest, on account of the extraordinary circumstances connected with it, and the suspicions of complicity against persons in a distinguished position of society, which have been current for a long time past, commenced on the 19th instant, before the Court of Assizes for the Rhone, held at Lyons. Besson, the person now under trial, and who is about 36 years of age, was a discharged farm servant of M. de Marcellange, a gentleman of property, living in a state of separation from his wife, the daughter of Count and Countess de la Rochenegly de Chambilas. The cause of this separation appears to have been the arrival in the family of M. de Marcellange of the mother of his wife, who, at the death of her husband, came to reside with her daughter, until that time, M. and Mme. de Marcellange had lived in harmony, or, if there were occasional differences, they were made up by the mediation of the Count de Chambilas, who frequently visited the married couple, his son-in-law, M. de Marcellange. From the moment of his death, everything changed. Mme. de Marcellange, instigated by her mother, made the home of her husband wretched, by brought, as shown by all the evidence on the present trial, he was a man of most amiable manners, of great kindness of heart, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him, with the exception of the individuals implicated directly or indirectly in his murder. She commenced a suit of separation of person and property against him, and was defeated. During and after this suit M. de Marcellange resided on another property belonging to him in the same part of the country, and, being fond of agriculture, employed himself in farming his own land. His two children had died, and a strong impression was fixed on his mind that they had come by their death unfairly, the mother having, as he supposed, made her hate of the father fall upon the innocent offspring, but nothing has transpired to show that this suspicion was well founded. Besson, after his discharge, entered into the service of Mme. de Marcellange and her mother, and had not only menaced his former master, but had more than once insulted him to his face. His dislike of M. de Marcellange was notorious, and that gentleman frequently expressed to Dr. Leslie, a Scotch gentleman, who was the physician

firing a gun. Another gentleman who is well versed in Mexican affairs is strongly of the opinion that there will be a battle, and that it will result in the entire defeat of Santa Anna's forces. The Mexican troops commenced their march from Seba Paya towards Campeachy on the 6th inst. The next arrival will probably bring us the whole story.

Up to the 12th, Captain Chatwood, of the iron steamer Guadaloupe, had not arrived at Vera Cruz, and was consequently ignorant of his recal by his Government. Report says that the Mexican Government is about to make him an offer of £5000 to induce him to throw up his commission in the British navy, but it is said he will not accede to anything of the kind.

George S. Curson, Esq., bearer of despatches to General Thompson, was met at Perote on the evening of the 10th instant, on his way to the city of Mexico, by the remaining arms.

The English brig of war Ringdove has been remaining some time at Vera Cruz, waiting for money to take home. The English Government has a small claim on the custom-house at Vera Cruz, and takes one-sixth of all the customs collected. Whenever an amount sufficient to ship is collected, a vessel is sent to take it with it.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—Advices from Galveston to the 26th ult. have been received at New Orleans. Captain Eills, the British consul, had passed through Houston, on his way to the seat of Government. It was said that a quorum of the two Houses of Congress would be formed by the 30th inst. About three weeks ago Mr. B. Garrett was shot dead in a street of St. Augustine by General Henderson. Garner had for several days threatened to kill General Henderson, and had carried a gun for that purpose. A furious "norther" swept over Texas about the middle of the month. It was the first of the season; ice formed, and woollen garments were necessary to comfort.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIDGEWATER.—EXTENSIVE FIRE CAUSED BY A BALLOON.—Information was received at the various insurance offices throughout the metropolis of a serious fire having occurred on Wednesday week, near the village of Westonzoyland, a few miles from Bridgewater, occasioned by a fire balloon. The circumstances under which it took place are as follow:—In the early part of the week the village was placarded in all directions, announcing the arrival of the wonderful Wizard of the South, and that he would honour the inhabitants with a grand performance on the evening in question (Tuesday), the commencement of which would be signalized by the ascent of a "monster" fire balloon. Accordingly at the time named a great crowd assembled to witness the *fête*, and the balloon was sent off to the apparent delight of all, but before it attained any great elevation, the machine suddenly burst into flames, and unfortunately descended into an extensive stack-yard of Mr. Taswell, about a mile from the village, where it set fire to a valuable rick of wheat, and before the inhabitants could bear down upon the premises, two adjoining stacks ignited, and blazed away with awful violence.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Wednesday morning last, about a quarter before twelve, an alarming accident occurred on the Shoreham branch of the London and Brighton Railway. It appears that the train was proceeding to Shoreham, drawn by an engine called "The Brighton." Shortly after passing the How Station, about two miles from Brighton, several of the tubes of the engine burst with a loud report. A number of persons were immediately attracted to the spot, when it was found that the engine-driver, named William Cavan, was most severely scalded on the legs and abdomen. The stoker and Mr. Meredith, one of the chief engineers to the Company, who happened to be on the tender at the time, miraculously escaped unhurt. The connecting-rods and other parts of the machinery were found by the policeman stationed at How, at a considerable distance from the spot where the accident occurred. Although Cavan is severely scalded, it is expected he will in a short time be able to resume his duty.

CROYDON.—ALARMING FIRE.—On Wednesday information was received at the chief station of the brigade force in Watling-street, of a destructive fire breaking out about one o'clock in the morning at the Greyhound Inn, opposite the Town-hall, Croydon. The first alarm was given was Mrs. Martin (wife of the proprietor), who had retired to bed and was awoke by the smoke; but the exact spot of the fire could not be found until the inmates had effected an escape, when, upon the police entering, they discovered the flames burning fiercely in the cellars under the counting-house. The alarm bell in the town being immediately rung, plenty of assistance was soon on the spot, and, after some exertion, the fire was prevented from extending further than the cellars. It is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark falling from a candle into a heap of sawdust on the previous day which some casks were being unloaded into the cellar.

MANCHESTER.—STATE OF TRADE.—Since Tuesday last there has been a gradual improvement in the demand for manufactured goods of nearly every description; and, though the amount of actual business has not been very large, a slight advance of price may be noted in all the leading fabrics, with a very firm feeling on the part of the manufacturers. In yarns, for the season, very little business has been done, but the market exhibits a decided increase of firmness as compared with that of last week; and such of the spinners as feel inclined to make contracts for future delivery have little difficulty in doing so at prices rather above those at present prevailing. The partial suspension of the Yorkshire Agricultural Bank creates no sensation here, as its business is understood to have been very limited, and quite out of the ordinary range of Manchester engagements.

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE. -POACHING AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Intelligence was on Friday week received in this town of an inroad of poachers upon the lands of Kirk-cle-hall, in this county, the seat of the very Rev. John Saville Ogle, dean of Winchester. It appears that the gamekeeper of that gentleman was watching on the previous evening, when the poachers, who were discovered on the grounds, fired off their guns and fled, leaving one of their party, who was subsequently found dead, having received the contents of a gun in his thigh, evidently from his own party in mistake, as Mr. Ogle's keepers were without fire-arms. Medical aid was immediately procured, but life was soon extinct, the deceased having received nearly the whole charge of shot, which had divided the artery, from which he had bled to death. The body has not been identified.

OXFORD.—On Tuesday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, considerable alarm was created in the High-street, by loud cries of fire, the flames of which were seen issuing from the front shop of Mr. J. Gardner, chemist and druggist, opposite the Angel Hotel. A few many persons were soon on the spot, and on the arrival of the engines belonging to the city, New College, and the Clarendon printing-office, rendered essential service in working them, which, aided by a good supply of water, and great exertion on the part of the firemen, kept the fire confined to Mr. Gardner's house and shop, the interior of which was very much damaged, the whole of his stock in trade, fixtures, &c., being completely destroyed. Had the fire once gained an ascendancy the whole of the surrounding buildings would soon have been demolished, as that part of the High-street abounds with close-built courts, alleys and courts. The house adjoining, belonging to Mr. Rusher, surgeon, was materially damaged, but more from water than fire. Mr. Gardner's stock was insured; the cause of the fire remains a mystery.

SALISBURY.—On Tuesday morning a labouring man, named Samuel Bruton, was found dead at his lodging, in a yard leading out of Gigant-street, under circumstances which lead to the suspicion of his having coming by his death in a violent manner.

TRURO.—PROVINCIAL THEATRICALS.—On Monday, a most extraordinary occurrence cut short the evening's amusements. The curtain had just fallen at the close of the third act of *Othello*, when a sudden uproar behind the scenes announced that the performance of some parts not in the play-bill. After some minutes of suspense, the Moor himself, bearing on his cheek and visage evident marks of a recent scuffle, came forward and explained the cause of the confusion. It appeared that the person to whom had been assigned the part of *Cassio*, not trusting to his own powers to do justice to the character, had qualified himself to enact the drunken scene by ample potations, forgetting that it was necessary he should be sober when the scene was over. Losing all command of himself off the stage, having probably been excited by his injured quarrel, he knocked down the manager, furiously attacked the rest of the company, and finally made his escape in full costume. After some delay, two or three scenes minus *Cassio* were got through, and the spectators, after having been presented with free tickets of admission to the next performance, quitted the house. Wynne, the delinquent, although a warrant has been issued for his apprehension, has not since been heard of.

WARWICKSHIRE.—CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER.—On Wednesday information was received at Bow-street, and thence to the various metropolitan and city police offices and stations, that a man, named James Crowley, of Warwickshire, stood charged with having committed wilful murder on Christmas-day last, the full particulars of which, however, were not appended to the information. Crowley is described as follows, viz.:—5 feet 9 inches high, stout made, has a mark or seam over one of his eyebrows, good-looking, and of gentlemanly appearance, and when last seen was dressed in a dark cloth coat, black shining boots, and leather leggings. After committing the murder he absconded, taking with him a horse of the following description:—A bright bay, switch tail, nearly thoroughbred, one hip down, black legs, ewe-necked, and about 15 hands 1 inch high. A reward of £20 will be paid for the apprehension of the murderer, on application to Mr. B. Johnson, churchwarden, Spernal, Warwickshire.

IRELAND.

THE CHINESE HEROES.—At the meeting of the Limerick Corporation on Monday week, Alderman Watson gave notice of a motion of thanks to the gallant officers, natives of Limerick, who distinguished themselves in China, namely—Sir Hugh Gough, Captain Boucher, and Major Sergeant and his son, 18th Royal Irish. Councillor N. Kelly suggested that, as Limerick had ever been distinguished for the gallantry of its ladies, the name of Lady Sale should be included. Alderman Watson said he would do so with great pleasure, and he read an extract from the letter of the Rev. Mr. Spencer's sermon in support of his views respecting the China treaty.

As a party of revenue police were searching for potteen through the mountains of Barnes in the county of Donegal, they discovered a still-house, in which was a still at full work, and round the fire lay two men in a state of insensibility from intoxication, and another man quite dead. The police did all in their power to restore animation, but in vain; the unfortunate man was called before his Maker while in a state of drunkenness. The two other men are slowly recovering. Private distillation to a great extent is going on throughout this and the neighbouring counties.

Lord William Fitzgerald, the second youngest son of the Duke of Leinster, was meddling incautiously with a loaded fowling-piece, on Christmas-eve, at Carton, when the charge suddenly exploded, and inflicted such damage on his Lordship's middle finger that an amputation of the injured member was rendered inevitable. The operation was skilfully performed, on the day following, by Surgeon Adams, of Gardner's-place, and the noble patient is now in a fair way of recovery.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states, that Major-General Lord Downes will in all probability be the successor of the late Major-General Hamilton in the command of the south-western or Limerick district. Lord Downes, better known as Sir Urysses Burgh, served on the personal staff of "the Duke" all through the Peninsular war.

The deanery of Saint Patrick's, vacant by Mr. Daly's elevation, has been offered to, and accepted by the Archdeacon Pakenham.

The Lord Primate has appointed the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Armagh, to the office of Vicar-General of the diocese of Armagh, on the resignation of Dr. Radcliffe, who, however, continues to be Judge of the Prerogative Court in Dublin.

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE IRISH POOR-LAW.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed, through the columns of the *Cork Reporter*, a long letter, or rather essay, on the subject of the Irish Poor-law, accompanied by comments on its history from its first conception, its working, and its effects upon all classes of the community, until, by the almost unanimous concurrence of all parties, it is pronounced to be, in its present shape, totally unsuited to the circumstances of the country. The enormous length of this communication prevents the possibility of even a reasonable abridgment. It must, therefore, be sufficient to add, that while some have declared for a repeal of the law altogether, others for material changes and reconstruction, Mr. O'Connell advocates the former measure, following in regard to it by augmenting the present medical charities. Here are the concluding passages of the non- and learned gentleman's letter:—"Another necessary consequence of the continuance of the Poor-law in Ireland must be the giving of out-door relief; regard to mere decency be suppressed. In that case, out-door relief must, of course, be given in all pressing cases. But, after all, it is monstrous to talk of a Poor-law without out-door relief. If there be a principle at all in the Poor-law, it must extend itself to giving relief to all who want it, whether in the poorhouse or out of the poorhouse. Had not that been true, to such a length, there are many other points relative to the Poor law that I should touch on, more especially to illustrate the difficulties which occur, even in levying an universal poor-rate. I deeply deplore that I cannot discover means of avoiding the inevitable conclusion, that the Poor-law will be in Ireland what Talleyrand called 'beginning of the end.' It will be, in my opinion, the last drop in the filling up of the waters of bitterness to make them overflow the land. It will give to Whitebyism and to Ribbonism another and a most melancholy feature. It will give the last worst phasis to the agrarian system of disturbance—the warfare between landlord and tenant. Shall you ask what is my remedy? My remedy would be the restoration to Ireland of her nationality—of her domestic legislature. Ireland is by nature and by natural advantages, the richest country in the world; the best situate for commerce and manufactures; infinitely the most productive of all the necessaries of life. It, therefore, appears to me plain as the clearest demonstration, that her people are poor and wretched only because they are not well governed; and above all, because, in the present system of the union, the resources of Ireland are drained out of her as fast as they spring up. But there are some of you whom I do not now expect to make converts to that national sentiment. There are, alas! amongst you many who are nationless, as I fear there are some who are careless, save only in a creed of hate. I cannot, therefore, expect to make you love Ireland, or to become Irishmen—all that belongs to another (and I trust not a distant) day. I therefore must propose to you my present remedies. They are few with an alternative. My first is, the total repeal of the present Poor-law. Ireland was not worse before the Tate Poor-law was enacted than she is at present. My second is, to follow up that repeal by augmenting the present medical charities, and extending the same principle to the multiplication and management of other charities. Or, if in lieu of both, you are to have a Poor-law), to make the poor-rate an Income-tax; all persons to be exempt who have not an income of £500 per annum. The poor-rate to be, say 1 per cent. upon £500 a-year, and to augment in proportion as the income augments, until, if necessary, it should be 20 per cent. upon the enormous incomes of absentee proprietors. An experiment of this description, but not carried out to the extent which I propose, has mitigated the horrors of the time system. Let it be distinctly understood that I propose that no man should pay poor-rate who has not £500 a year; but that the owner of £500 a year should pay one per cent., and that such per centage should increase in the ratio of one for every additional hundred per annum. The actual per centage, however, would not be an essential part of my plan. The principle of that plan is, to except all persons under £500 a year, and to levy the poor-rate by a graduated income-tax upon every person having that income, with an accumulating ratio for greater incomes. It is quite clear that no violent resistance, no insurrectionary movement, would be created by the plan which I propose. It is the wealthy alone who would, on my plan, be compelled to support the paupers. And the self-interest of the class, with the power which naturally belongs to them from their station in the State, would effectually protect them from the faults and the follies of the Poor-law Commissioners."

AFFAIR OF HONOUR IN CLIFDEN.—A hostile meeting took place at Clifden, on Wednesday week, between Henry Ainsworth, Hildebrand, Esq., of Boffin, and Patrick Bowes Daly, Esq., brother of the Rev. Dr. Daly, of Galway. The parties, attended by their friends, W. Conneys, Esq., of Augbris, for the former, and Francis Browne, Esq., for the latter, met in a field near Clifden Castle. After an exchange of shots, Mr. Hildebrand apologised in suitable terms, and they left the ground perfectly reconciled. The quarrel arose out of a discussion on National Education, which took place at a private party given at the house of Dr. Morgan, and at which both gentlemen were guests.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF GALWAY.—The *Dublin Pilot* of Monday contains the following account of a dreadful accident at Galway, on Christmas morning:—Galway, Dec. 25.—As a constant reader of your paper I write to give you the earliest information of a very sad catastrophe which occurred in this town this morning at the parish chapel, whereby from forty to fifty persons were killed, under the following awful circumstances:—As is usual here on every Christmas morning, the first mass is read at the parish chapel at six o'clock A.M. The doors are opened at five o'clock. There is always an Irish sermon at first, which is attended almost exclusively by the country people, the inhabitants of the liberties of the town, and the working classes. Before six o'clock the chapel was so densely crowded that there was no getting into it, either by the aisle or gallery. In the centre of the aisle, and under a large chandelier, is a high step ladder, which opens out in the form of the letter A. On this some persons were crowding up, and, by some means or other, broke one or two of the steps. The noise of the crash or break being heard plainly in the gallery, the persons there thought that it was giving way, whereupon a simultaneous rush was made to the staircase (which is not very wide); some of the first getting down, from the great pressure, fell, and those immediately behind them fell over them, and thus, from the constant pressure from above, there was no time to extricate them, until, melancholy to relate, from forty to fifty have been taken up quite dead. Never was a more distressing scene witnessed than the multitudes coming in from the surrounding districts, looking out for some friend or other amongst the dead, and then the screams and shouts as each discovered a father, mother, sister, or brother! While I write seven coffins lie at the Commercial News-room; the town dispensary is also full, as are the watch-house and Temperance-rooms, and the sacristy of the chapel. One of the doctors in attendance tells me he never heard of so many cases without one recovery; in short, any one that fell, did so to rise no more. Not the smallest damage was done to the chapel, with the exception of some of the windows, which the crowd broke, and threw themselves out into the street, so dreadful was the alarm; others threw themselves into the aisle of the chapel. If all had remained quiet, no damage would have been done, as there was no ground for the alarm.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Drs. Callahan, Browne, Gray, Moran, and O'Grady are using all their skill for the sufferers. Their names are John Philips, James Walsh, Thomas Hardiman, Mary Laffey, John Downes, Thomas Commins, Honor Laffey, John Summervi le, John Burke, John Murray, Mark Laffey, Mary Synnot, Honor Kelly, Michael Rooney, Mary Clougherty, Celia Commins, Pat Connelly, Pat Forde, Luke Costello, Dooley, Connely, Mary Curley, P. Hemple, Biddy Reardon, Boulger, Henry. Four names unknown. At this moment (two o'clock) thirty-five persons are dead, and it is supposed that from ten to fifteen more will shortly be numbered among the dead. There are a great many, besides, maimed; they are all of the lower class, such as poor tradesmen, labourers, and servants. There was no danger at all of the gallery giving way; it is very strongly built, and would bear four times the weight that was on it at the time. There must have been between four and five thousand people in it at the time.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 22nd inst. states, on the authority of a letter from Constantinople, that the Ottoman Porte has yielded the arbitrament of the affairs of Servia to the great European powers, and that the French and English Ambassadors immediately sent despatches to their respective governments requiring instructions.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.—We find the following in the *Journal de Frankfort* of the 23rd instant:—"It is said that a treaty of commerce is about to be concluded between Austria and the United States of America. The negociations which have taken place between Prince Metternich and M. Jenifer, the American Minister at the Court of Vienna, are sufficiently advanced to leave no doubt of the speedy conclusion of the treaty. On the other hand, the negociations going on at Berlin, for the same object, do not proceed with the same success. It is true that the German Customs Union being composed of several states, the negociations must necessarily be of long duration, and attended with more difficulties. We hope, however, that the example of Austria will not be lost."

MALTA.—The Secretary to Government has communicated to the body of merchants a notification received from her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, that the Pacha of that place has prohibited the exportation of cattle for the space of two months, owing to the scarcity of beasts, produced by the policy of the late Pacha, Askar Ali.

INTENDED OUTBREAK AT GENEVA.—The following appears in the *Courrier de Genève* of the 24th inst.:—"It is pretty publicly declared that a conspiracy has been formed against the state, and that the insurgents intend acting by night and by surprise; they intend, as is declared, to arrest the members of the Government, to seize on the Hôtel de Ville and the gates of the town, to form a provisional government, and to act afterwards as may seem fit. We announce this intelligence merely as a coffee-house rumour, but it is generally spread abroad, and we recommend our fellow-citizens to be ready to repair, whether by day or night, to the Place d'Armes at the first alarm. Accounts, which we conceive to be perfectly correct, inform us besides that emissaries have been going through the rural communes to obtain their assistance in the *coup de main* that is in preparation, and that in general they have been very ill received."

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Cubitt has commenced the foundation for a splendid casan pier on the Marquis of Westminster's Pimlico estate on Thames-bank, opposite St. George's-square. Part of the gas works are to come down to complete the road now making from Vauxhall-bridge to Battersea-bridge. Mr. Cubitt has also opened a commodious road from Vauxhall-bridge through Lincoln-place, Bessborough-place, Marsham-street, Eccleston-square, Eaton-square, and Belgrave-square, to Albert-gate at Knightsbridge.

THE MODEL PRISON, PENTONVILLE.—The Secretary of State having certified to the Commissioners his approval of the dietary rules and regulations for the government of the Model Prison, it is now finally settled that the prison shall be tenanted by a certain number of convicts who may receive the sentence of seven years' transportation at the ensuing Epiphany Quarter Sessions, which will be held throughout the country at the commencement of the next week. By the rules of the establishment, the term of the convicts' captivity will extend from two to three years; but this will in a great degree depend on good conduct, for should the prisoner become refractory, he will be at once removed from Pentonville to the mills, to undergo the full term of his sentence.

A numerous public meeting of the rate-payers and inhabitants of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, was convened at La Patente Chapel, Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, on Wednesday evening, to receive the Poor-law Commissioners' answer to the memorial for an increase of food to the poor, and on other matters relating to the comfort of the distressed poor and suffering rate-payers; Mr. Hyne in the chair. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting and the commissioners' answer having been read, Mr. Shevill moved the following resolution, "That the Poor-law Commissioners' answer to the memorial, as far as relates to the dietary, is unsatisfactory to the meeting, and that it is painful to hear the continued complaints of the inmates of the new workhouse, particularly of the aged, who want more bread, and not so much soup days, in spite of the opinion of an eminent physician that soup without bread is injurious to the stomach, impairing the digestive functions, and inducing diseases and debility; and that this meeting is dissatisfied with the poor-law dietary, and pledge themselves that if it be not amended by the Board of Guardians and the Poor-law Commissioners, to petition Parliament, or take such other legal measures that may be advised to remedy the evil." This resolution, with several others, declaratory of the intentions of the meeting, was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Thirteen families have been thrown on the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, for support within the last few days, in consequence of the male parents having deserted them. The authorities of the parish have publicly offered a reward for the apprehension of the deserters, some of whom were tradesmen in comfortable circumstances.

JOLLY, HOLLY CHRISTMAS!

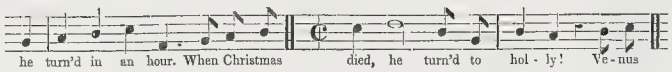
A Song of the Wassail Bowl.

WORDS BY BAYLEY. COMPOSED FOR MR. H. PHILLIPS, BY T. COOKE.

Allegro Moderato e Marcato.
VOICE.
PIANO-FORTE.
They say that bright Venus, when
f
p
she came to wean us From prudence, and bind us to love, boy; Blush'd up in a glow, from the sea-deeps be-low, And took flight for the pa-lace of
Jove, boy! Old Christmas was born on a fros-ti-er morn, But with full as much warmth in his soul, sir; Jove's nectar his sea; Like a
spir-it-king, he Burst fresh in-to life from the bowl, sir, the bowl, sir; burst fresh in-to life from the bowl - - -
Allegro Vivace.
Ho, ho! for Christ-mas! on is-land, sea, or isth-mus, There's no old boy brings so much joy As
cres.
jol-ly, hol-ly Christmas! Ho, ho! for Christmas! on is-land, sea, or isthmus, There's
mf

no old boy brings so much joy As jol - ly, hol - ly Christmas! Jol - ly, hol - ly Christmas! There's
no old boy brings so much joy, As jol - ly, hol - ly Christ - mas!
cres.
f

Music to the 3rd and 4th lines of the 3rd verse.



He came up to town, in a green thorny crown,
Cold struck his frost-coat, and all felt it;
But he ne'er threw it off, for men soon 'gan to quaff
Of the stuff that was certain to melt it!
His coat wouldn't stay, but, dissolving away,
Drop by drop, of departure gave warning,
Till old Christmas was found, stark naked and drown'd,
In the very same bowl he was born in!
Was born in
The very same bowl he was born in!
Ho, ho! for Christmas! on island, sea, or isthmus!
There's no old boy brings so much joy
As jolly, holly Christmas!

When Venus went mad for Adonis, dull lad,
Who was killed by a boar for his folly,
'To a sweet purple flow'r he turn'd in an hour; –
When Christmas *died* HE turn'd to Holly!
Venus got her fair swain leave to live once again;
So Bacchus got Christmas permission
To be born every year from his wassail-bowl cheer,
And to die in its happy perdition!
Perdition!
To die in its happy perdition!
Ho, ho! for Christmas! on island, sea, or isthmus!
There 's no old boy brings so much joy
As jolly, holly Christmas!

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 27th December, 1843.

Mon cher, Monsieur,—As I have long foretold, the paletots have now become extremely fashionable; indeed, I may say that they are the only description of out-door dress generally patronised by our first-rate élégantes. The one which forms the subject of the sketch at the head of this article presents improvements which are not perceivable in the engraving: it is the invention of one of our first houses. It is remarkable for its novelty, its distinguished appearance, and for its supreme comfort. Its form, happily combined so as to give full effect to the height of the figure and to carry off all appearance of unseemly breadth, affords, nevertheless, every facility for being worn over all descriptions of toilettes. In fact, the paletot is the reproduction of the witchoura in everything but the name and the slight modifications which fashion has given to it, and, as such, it may be safely characterised as the prettiest promenade toilette which a woman can adopt. It is something more, it is the triumph of fur; for in order that the paletot may be really handsome and rational it must be lined with chinchilla or ermine. We have seen several of this sort from one of our most famous establishments, in velvets of all colours, and in satins of every variety of beauty. Those which have the turn-backs lined with ermine are often accompanied with a pelerine of the same; and when that is the case an ermine muff becomes an indispensable adjunct. In ball dresses I have not yet remarked much difference since my last letter, excepting, perhaps, some slight ornaments formed of ribbons upon tulle or of flowers upon gauze, which, after all, amount to but little, and which require to be seen to be appreciated. But it is otherwise with a most charming and elegant ornament of our ball costumes, which I will now endeavour to describe; it is a garland of artificial flowers, arranged either lengthways from the bottom to the top on each side of the skirt, or as detached bouquets surrounding the bottom of the robe, or of Pompadour garlands fixed upon the front of this robe, all of which have a most enchanting effect, and are really novelties. Some of these wreaths are of mulberries with velvet leaves, others are garlands of May roses, with their light and transparent appearance, whilst some are only bands of small rose-buds, which surround wreaths of ivy. All these are exceedingly beautiful, and, upon a handsome woman, are perfectly classical and charming ornaments. Perhaps, however, the most unique articles as artificial flowers are the bouquets for the hand, which are meant as New Year's gifts, and which accompany those pretty boxes of pocket-handkerchiefs which are considered as the most fashionable present that can be offered to a lady. That these boxes contain something really acceptable may be easily imagined, when your readers learn that they contain from six to a dozen of handkerchiefs of different patterns, and that we have now before our eyes one that has been ordered at a price of only 12,000 francs; though, to speak the truth, a very humble imitation may be obtained for 25 francs. Perhaps I may be allowed to remark that, amongst the most fashionable in-door employments of the season, few are more generally observable than the embroidery of various elegant articles in Berlin wool. These are executed in every variety of pattern and design, and really serve admirably for that sort of graceful but laborious idleness which is, perhaps, less an employment than an in-door amusement. In conclusion, let me, my dear monsieur, offer you the compliments of the season, and a happy commencement of the coming year.

HENRIETTE DE B.

FLORICULTURE.

CACTUS SPECIOSA.

The genus Cactus consists of a vast number of singular and variously constructed succulent plants, for the most part natives of Central and South America and adjacent islands; where they are invariably found inhabiting the apparently most sterile and inaccessible spots, generally preferring the southern slopes or ledges of broken rocks, where in places containing but a small quantity of alluvial deposit they take root and speedily attain a size seldom witnessed when transplanted to the variable and comparatively clouded atmosphere of Britain. In even a passing glance at a collection of Cacti, the most cursory observer is struck with the strange irregular forms which present themselves, from the pendent and cord-like stems of *C. flagelliformis* or *creeping cereus*, to the upright branched and showy *C. repandus*, and from it again to the immediate opposite, the globular *Melocactus* or *Turk's cap*; but of the whole tribe our present illustration is undoubtedly the most popular. *C. speciosa*, or as it is sometimes called, *Epiphyllum phyllanthoides*, is a native of the more elevated parts of Jamaica, and is at the same time the most profuse bloomer and more easily cultivated than any other plant of the family. As a window plant, or for the decoration of halls, in vases, &c., it is without a rival. The soil in which it succeeds is a mixture of loam, leaf mould, and old mortar, broken fine, and thoroughly incorporated. Several pieces of broken potsherds should be placed in the bottom of the pots, to secure an efficient drainage. The most proper time for potting is the early part of the spring and during the summer. The plant should be allowed all the sun it can possibly receive, with a liberal supply of water; but by the middle of the autumn this supply must be gradually reduced, and in the winter months, from November till February, very little or none is required. On the observance of these two particulars the well-being of the plant, and the bloom of the succeeding season, chiefly depend. It may be readily increased by cuttings, which may be taken off at any time After their removal from the plant it is necessary to lay them in a dry situation for about a fortnight before planting them, in order to reduce the quantity of viscous juices they contain, or they are extremely liable to rot. The soil in which cuttings should be planted is the same as recommended for the mature plant, with the addition of one third white sand: if covered with a small glass they root in about a fortnight, and may be re-potted at the end of the same period, after which their treatment should be as before directed.

SHEFFIELD.—The draft of the Charter of Incorporation of Sheffield has been sent down, and is found to agree, in its main features, with those granted to other boroughs; guarding, however, with all possible care, against any thing that might impair its validity. It is affirmed that the Charter has received the sanction of the Attorney-General; which will soon be followed by that of the Solicitor-General. It is proposed that the borough shall consist of nine wards; four for the township of Sheffield, and one for each of the out-townships. There are to be forty-two town councillors; namely, six each for the four wards of Sheffield and the ward of Ecclesall, and three each for the wards of Upper and Nether Hallam, Attercliffe, and Brightside. The number of aldermen will be twelve.

WEST BROMWICH.—An alarming fire broke out last week in the works of Bethell and Go., gas distillers, West Bromwich, by which the whole cisterns and offices were destroyed.—The fire at one period presented an awful appearance. About 7000 gallons of creosote and 2000 gallons of tar were consumed. The property is said to be wholly uninsured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An awful instance of sudden death occurred to Mr. Robins, a respectable wine-merchant of Brighton. Mr. Robins was engaged in his office on the Marine-parade, and complained of illness. He got into his gig and proceeded to his residence, in the west part of Brighton. On arriving at the door he was got out of the gig with some difficulty, and although several medical gentlemen were in immediate attendance, he expired in a few minutes.

LEEDS.—HORRID MURDER NEAR ILKLEY.—On Saturday morning last the inhabitants of Ilkley, near Leeds, were horrified by the finding of the murdered body of a man, aged about 50 years, in a field in the township of Nesfield, through which the public highway from Ilkley to Beasely and Bolton-bridge passes, about a mile distant from Middleton Lodge, the residence of W. Middleton, Esq., and less than a mile distant from the village of Ilkley. The gamekeepers and watchers of Mr. Middleton (six in number) found the body about two o'clock on Saturday morning. Life was not then quite extinct. The deceased was laid on his right side, and his hat over his face. On the keepers attempting to raise him up, and on removing his hat, they discovered that his head was broken to pieces, and his hat nearly filled with blood. He expired immediately on being moved. A short walking stick with a most formidable head was found by the body, covered with blood. The body was then moved to Ilkley by the constable, whom the keepers at once applied to, and the body was identified as that of William Hustwick, of Beamsley, a labourer, who, it was ascertained, had left Ilkley about half-past ten o'clock the night before, in company with his cousin, Joseph Hey, of Beamsley, a carpenter. Hey was immediately inquired after, and taken into custody, to await the coroner's inquest, which was held on Monday, before Thomas Brown, Esq., of Skipton, and a respectable jury. The landlord of a public-house and several other witnesses were then examined, who deposed to having seen the accused and the deceased together, after which Joseph Hey, having been called on by the coroner, said—" After going a short way deceased began to stagger. I took hold of his arm. We went gently on. He would sit down. We got too near the limekiln. He then lay down and said he would stop. I said, nay, come on. He said, I'll lie down a bit and then follow thee. I then left him." He went on to state how he had proceeded homewards, sitting down in different places, hearing a clock strike twelve, and getting home at two. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The murdered man was unmarried. Hey, after the verdict, was set at liberty, and attended the funeral of the deceased next day by invitation of his friends.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JAN. 1.—First Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 2.—Ovid died, 17.
TUESDAY, 3.—Lavater died, 1801.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—
THURSDAY, 5.—The Duke of York died, 1827.
FRIDAY, 6.—Epiphany of our Lord.
SATURDAY, 7.—St. Distaff.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND NEWS-AGENTS.

The unparalleled success of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (which has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Proprietors) renders it necessary for them (in order to avoid anything like confusion or disappointment, and to give completeness and perfection to their scheme, by bringing the volume to the end of the year, which it would have been otherwise impossible for them to do) to postpone the issue of the Colosseum Print until Saturday, the 7th of January, when it shall appear, with a well-arranged Index and Title Page, thereby affording time to the trade, who have fully represented their difficulties to us, to ensure the most extensive and impartial distribution. The following directions will be found to facilitate materially the wishes of our subscribers to obtain the print, and we beg that they may be in all cases observed:—

Subscribers should write to the person *to whom the subscription has been paid*, directing him in what manner to forward the print, so that it may sustain the least amount of injury in its transit; for, although it will bear a stamp, and may be forwarded postage free (for the additional cost of the stamp), yet it is obvious that such a method is most objectionable; and as in all large towns there are a great number of subscribers, it would be preferable that some arrangement might be made by which they might be sent by parcel, and thus escape the damage which they must inevitably sustain by being sent by post. Booksellers and News-vendors in the country are therefore requested to give their orders to their town-agents in this way.

On the 7th of January, will also be issued a supplement or extra number, price sixpence, which will contain

A Preface, with illustrations by Kenny Meadows
Two Keys to the Colosseum print.
Ten views of Old London, contrasting it with one large new view.
"London the City of the World," a song, the words by Bayley, the music by Loder, with a beautiful allegorical device.
A Set of Twelfth-night characters by Crowquill.
An elaborately engraved title page, from a beautiful and original design by Gilbert, and an Index with illustrations by an eminent artist.

This extra number (it is hoped) will add considerably to the beauty and value of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as an historical record for families of all the stirring events of our time, and, although regularly stamped, will be sold with the current number and not separately.

At the opening of Parliament the Subscribers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be presented with an attractive supplement gratis.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Mr. Ingram,*" *Oxford, shall have the proof. The sketch has not reached us.*
"*B. R.*" *Lincoln, shall be satisfied.*
"*A. H.*" *Hayle, should give directions to his newsman or bookseller, as we really cannot undertake to perform these trifling commissions.*
"*XXX.*" *Birmingham.—We have complied with his request.*
Mr. Grimbeld's favour has been received. The article is so strong that it requires to be qualified.
"*H. J.*" *Aldermey. Received.*
"*W. L.*" *Derby, should write to the War-office.*
"*H. R. J.*" *should expostulate with his newsman.*
Our Kirkaldy Correspondent shall be gratified when the time arrives.
"*Lambda.*"—*Mr. Gladstone at the theatre.*
"*A B*"—*It depends entirely on the nice end condition of the engraving.*
"*A well-wisher.*"—*Grapes, grain, and molasses.*
"*An Artist and Subscriber from the first,*" *is thanked; as is also* "*A constant Subscriber.*"
"*W. W.*" *will find his wishes anticipated.*
We are indebted to several Liverpool Correspondents for sketches of the recent conflagration which took place in that town, but they do not exactly suit us.
"*M. L. B.*" *complains of the mode of admission adopted at the Westminster School during the plays, which he says was conducted in a partial and unfair manner towards the general visitors, the theatre having been privately packed, to the partial exclusion and inconvenience of many other persons holding tickets. This should certainly have been avoided.*
"*Beppo,*" *Cork.—It is very probable.*
"*Mr. Clarke,*" *Farringdon.—Regular subscribers only can be supplied; but the payment of a six months' subscription will be considered a sufficient qualification.*
"*W. N. R's*" *suggestions shall be attended to.*
"*H. W. H.,*" *Museo.* "*S. C.,*" *Margate.* "*Mr. Brown,*" *Hastings.*
"*Music,*" *Liverpool.* "*J. W. H.*" *A Ready-money Correspondent?*
"*Mr. Mann.*" "*R. S. Bell,*" *Fareham.* "*R. H. B.,*" *Chepside.*
"*Wm. Carter.*" "*W. Rossiter.*" "*J. W. H.*" "*F. B.*" *and* "*S. C. T.*"—*May all have the print by applying through their news-agents.*
"*J. H.*"—*The solution in our next.*
"*Fancy Needlework.*"—*Received.*
"*F. S.*"—*See next week's paper.*
"*M. A. S.*"—*Yes to both question and request.*
"*G. W.*"—*Declined, with thanks.*
"*Alfred*" *is thanked for his letter generally; but we must make a reference before we can answer his question about the Rouen Bible.*
"*A Reader,*" *Dublin.—The case has been loudly noticed by the press.*
"*Boston.*"—*As soon as we deem its insertion eligible.*
"*Constant Reader,*" *Liverpool.—We cannot answer either question.*
"*S.*"—*We have no room.*
We have no space for the sketch and notice of the "*White Quaker*" *disturbance.*
"*Once Stone.*"—*The company has no power to collect the tax from servants; but is bound to deduct and pay it to Government from its dividends.*
The Latin Eclogue is not suited to our columns.
"*W. T.*" *is right in his solution.*
Chess and rebuses to problem next week.

To two correspondents signing themselves "*English Catholics,*" *and a third* "*A Subscriber and Admirer generally,*" *we have to intimate a regret that they should have in any way misunderstood the tendency of our article. The words* "ROMAN *Catholic*" *should have been used in reference to a purely Roman Catholic edifice, and our notice was designed to be of a nature to induce no religious opinion or speculation on any possible account. The building was only spoken of as an object of architectural interest, and, although allusion was made to the ancient architecture of Roman Catholic ages, it was intended to apply to the condition of the fine arts in those periods, and not in the remotest manner to the then prevailing faith.*

*** The Magazines for January, and Boz's new work, will receive our notice next week.

*** Half the artists in England who have beaken themselves to draw for engravings upon wood—all the eminent wood-engravers—and a whole host of professional and amateur draughtsmen, both in the country and the metropolis, can bring testimony to the extreme liberality of expenditure with which we have ever met their efforts on our behalf, and to our quenchless anxiety to procure novel, attractive, and original subjects for illustration in every walk of art. In obtaining these, however, we have never sought to do so at the expense of fairness or respectability: we have passed a general injunction to our artists never to bring us anything which they cannot be legitimately entitled to sell; and, whenever any subject belonging to another has been proposed to us, we have been at personal pains to procure the permission of the right proprietor; and we rejoice to be able to thank some of the first publishers of our time (among them Mr. Murray, the Messrs. Blackwood, Mr. Knight, Messrs. Ackermann, Messrs. Graves and Co., Messrs. A. H. Baily and Co., and others) for the honourable and cordial spirit in which, in every instance, they have met our requests. And so little, indeed, should we contemplate a refusal of this sort of interchange of literary kindness from the high purveyors of literature, that we should never dream of making an exception of any particular house to our regular rule of application. But in a large establishment, like that of the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," we are, with the utmost caution and desire to be just, subject to the nuisance of imposition; and to this we appear to have been exposed in the instance of two engravings of Newstead Abbey, published in our last number, and copied from a valuable and original work, the property of Messrs. Fisher, Son, and Co., of Newgate-street, entitled, "The Counties of Chester, Derby, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland, Illustrated." Now, will it be believed that we bought those drawings of a Mr. H. Dixon, an engraver, of Camden-town, *as original*—that he brought them to our office, ready drawn and engraved upon the wood, stating *that they were the work of a friend of his, who had been in the Newstead neighbourhood?* We never saw Messrs. Fisher's book; but, being now convinced that our two prints were *fac-similes* of theirs, we at once state the source from which we derived them, and make the *fair amende honorable* of acknowledging the publication so unwittingly pirated. Did we experience a desire to copy any subject belonging to Messrs. Fisher we should call upon them for their permission so to do. This is our rule, and when it is infringed it is only, as in the present instance, through some treachery or imposition which no fairness nor foresight can avoid. Messrs. Fisher and the public may well forgive us for such lapses as these. There would seem, however, that a sort of fatality existed to bring Messrs. Fisher and our journal into collision, for on a former occasion we were in error to a certain extent in reference to our engraving of Constantinople, which was copied from one of their superb Oriental works entitled "Constantinople, and the Scenery of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor, Illustrated," and the drawings for which were made, we understand, on the spot, by Thomas Allom, Esq., expressly sent out by Messrs. Fisher and Co., at vast expense, for the purpose. To these gentlemen (Messrs. Fisher and Co.) our thanks are justly due for their courtesy in accepting this acknowledgment, when informed by us of the manner in which the copied drawings had come into our hands, and of our entire ignorance of the sources from which they had been procured.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisers must be, for next week *only*, a day earlier than usual with their Advertisements.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1842.

The present festive season has been productive of one marked feature of improvement in the taste and manners of the humbler classes of the community, which, having recognised in their conduct, we rejoice to encourage and approve. We allude to their desire to attend exhibitions of national diversion and instruction, and to comport themselves in a discreet and orderly manner, which will form one of our best arguments in favour of throwing open our national institutions generally, to the free indulgence of popular enjoyment. It would seem that many many thousands of persons have during the past few days availed themselves of their flitting holidays to visit not only our museums which make no charge for ingress, but even those which demand as qualification for *entrée* the passing of the ordeal of the fee. All the cheaper institutions—such, for instance, as the Adelaide Gallery, where insight was to be gained into art or science, or any intelligent pursuit—have been most freely attended; and the fact proves that the inquiring poor, who are willing to tax their savings for *such* holiday enjoyment, deserve to be met half way by the nation, and to have the boon of gratuitous entertainment liberally awarded to their improving taste.

There is every thing moralizing in the tendency of rational diversions for the people, and every thing *de*-moralizing in that of the intemperate abandonment to loose habits and low animal gratification which we trust they are destined to succeed. The adoption of music licences for places not devoted to mere speculations of tavern profit was one of our first recommendations to the magistrates in session; another to the Legislature is the giving an *Open sesame* to places where amusement may be rife, but where instruction is the guardian genius of the *locale*. We remember a time when we would not have tendered this advice; but it is really a pleasure to be convinced that that time is now of the past. Nothing can have been more orderly, decent, and respectful than the recent bearing of the humbler community at the exhibitions, and even at the theatres; and on such nights as the first of the holiday pantomimes they demeaned themselves in a manner less boisterous, roaring, and tinged with meaningless and brutal interruption, than on any previous occasion for many years. The indication was perhaps a trifling one, but it harbingers a civilizing spirit, and heralds in the advent of improving times.

A reference to our police intelligence will put our readers in possession of a case of shameful and arbitrary conduct on the part of the police, which, if it arises from the nature of the instructions promulgated at Great Scotland-yard, divulges the existence of as wicked a conspiracy against public liberty as ever endangered the peace and happiness of a country. We are disposed to think, however, that this is not the case, for the doctrine on which the police proceeded was so glaringly absurd and unconstitutional, that even the presiding magistrate was for a moment shocked, and could hardly believe his senses that any man entrusted with the preservation of the public peace could so wantonly outrage the most valuable and valued privileges of a British subject. It is really refreshing to have an opportunity of paying a well-merited compliment to the decision and impartiality of any of our police magistrates, for so frequently have we felt it our duty to observe upon their conduct in a different strain, that we are in the daily receipt of expostulations from many esteemed correspondents against our apparent harshness and severity. We trust we shall never see the day when it will be considered necessary by a public journalist to apologise for treating with perfect freedom of opinion and speech the acts of our public officers; at the same time we feel bound to state that it is ever with the utmost pain and reluctance we are induced to comment in terms of disapprobation on the conduct of men who, to be efficient in their official positions, should enjoy the unqualified and entire confidence of their fellow-subjects. In the present instance the conduct of Mr. Broderip (the presiding magistrate at the Thames Police Office) was such as we should have expected from a gentleman of his acknowledged experience and ability, and we trust it will serve as an example to some of the Solons in other parts of the metropolis who have been gaining a rather unenviable notoriety latterly by their strange and unaccountable decisions. The case in question is so short, but so instructive withal, that we cannot resist the temptation of repeating it here:—

"On Wednesday last a well-dressed young woman of apparent respectability, named *Susanna Elizabeth Dale*, was "brought before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames Police Office, "and placed in the felons' dock. A policeman, named Hagan, "183 K, stated that on or about four o'clock on Tuesday after-"noon, or 'thereabouts that time,' a person came to the sta-"tion-house for a police constable, and he proceeded to No. 4, "Charles-street, Stepney, where he found the prisoner con-"tending with the proprietor of the shop about a pane of glass "she had broken. *The prisoner settled for the pane of glass, "but refused to give any satisfactory account of herself, and so "he locked her up.* Mr. Broderip: *What for?* Policeman: "*She would give no satisfactory answers to my questions what-"ever*, and would not give her address. There was a great "mob in the street. Mr. Broderip: Why, she paid for the "broken glass, *what satisfaction did you want?* Policeman: "She would give no satisfaction at all. Mr. Broderip: *And "because she would give no satisfaction you locked her up. Is "it so?* Policeman: *Yes, that's it!* There is no one here to "charge her. Mr. Broderip: I think it is very likely she will "bring an action against you for false imprisonment. The "woman is discharged."

Had it been proved that the female in question was intoxicated, or that she had intentionally broken the window, there might have been some excuse made for this extraordinary interference of the policeman; but it is not suggested that the glass was not broken by the merest accident, and it was not even insinuated that this respectable-looking female, who was vilely consigned to a felons' dock, was guilty of the smallest crime of which the British law takes cognizance.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Are the Chambers to be opened by the King in person, with a royal speech, or are they to be opened by the Minister of the Interior, who will immediately present the bill for supplementary secret service money, to challenge a vote of confidence for the Cabinet? Such are the questions mooted in every circle, and various are the opinions hazarded on the subject. It is contended that if the Soult-Guizot Ministry presents itself without a discourse from the Throne, it will be a sign of a want of confidence on the part of the King, and that it must speedily fall, if it loose the only prop which keeps it standing. Then the King's speech, on opening the past dynastic session, for the Regency Bill, is quoted as a distinct pledge that his Majesty would open the present Chambers in person for the business of the nation. It is argued by others that M. Guizot desires earnestly the speech, as being the most constitutional course to provoke full debates on all points of the home and foreign policy in the project of address. It is pretended in some quarters that M. Guizot ought to resign if his advice is not followed by his Majesty. The fact, I believe, is, that nothing has been decided, and nothing will be arranged until the week before the opening of the session, when there will be quite time to make a king's speech. As for any conclusion being drawn against the stability of the Cabinet should there be no discourse, this is entirely erroneous. You may rest assured that M. Guizot, up to this moment, enjoys the entire confidence of the Crown, because the Minister for Foreign Affairs stands well with Continental Cabinets, and *that fact* is enough for the King, with whom the foreign relations of France are always uppermost in the mind. The unpopularity of M. Guizot at home is rather in his favour at the Tuileries, as it is regarded as the sign of a strong government. For the rest, there is no parliamentary combination now on the *tapis* against the Ministry. The "Illustrations" begin to arrive. M. de Lamartine, who aims to be leader of the Liberal Left, one stage removed only from the Republicans, is here; Berryer, the great Royalist orator, is also in Paris; Passey, Thiers, Molé, Salvandy, Lonyer, Odilon, Barrot, Dupin, &c., are on the spot. Dufavre is not yet here. His honeymoon lasts all the year; and his friends complain that since his marriage he has lost his energy, and cannot come to the "scratch political."

The Spanish hubbub is pretty well over. The Regent's Government went too far in asserting what cannot be proved, however strongly surmised, as Senor Gutierez, the Barcelona political chief, is to be sent to the right-about, and we may look for something apologetical in the Madrid official Gazette to satisfy the dignity of the French Cabinet offended in the person of M. de Lesseps, its consul. The Spanish ministry will assure the French court that it had no intention to brand it; that France was accused of plotting, bribing, and bullying purely in a Pickwickian, and not in a personal sense; and we are to have peace, therefore, in the Peninsula until the next insurrection or revolution, when the long pent-up Bourbon bile (of the younger branch) may find its vent, and eventually realize the saying of the head of the elder family, that "the Pyrenees no longer exist," that is, if we permit the removal of the former.

We have had three *débuts* at the Académie Royale (French Opera). M. Brémond, from Marseilles, in *Bertram* in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and in the *Cardinal* in Halevy's "Juive"; Mdlle. Fiamand in Auber's "Serment"; and Mdlle. Delphine Morguet in *Fenella* in Auber's "Muette de Portici." M. Brémond has a fine bass voice, but lacks *éclat* and style. He has, however, a commanding stage figure and will be useful, although Levasseur is still the only legitimate *Dieu* on the French stage. It would break O. Smith's heart to look at the demoniac aspect of this still great singer in *Bertram*. The lady *débutante*, as I stated last week, is an accomplished singer, but nothing great. The new *danseuse* promises well. The cooper-tenor, Poultier, by the way, is singing splendidly since his provincial tour. He is acquiring more confidence, and there are little bits in his singing which are unequalled. Meyerbeer has left Paris for Berlin. He will be back here in April next, to commence the rehearsal of his "Prophet." He is to produce his "Crociato in Egitto," in which Pasta and Volpini were so famous at the French Opera, and has written several fresh pieces for it. The "Péri," the new ballet, is the next novelty. Carlotta Grisi will be the heroine. We are to lose soon the pretty Swede, Madlle. Lucile Grahn, who leaves the "centre of centralization" for St. Petersburgh, the Russian having engaged her for three years. Fanny Elssler's next appearance in Paris will be in the civil courts. Her legal adviser, M. Charles Ledru, and her ambassador to Paris, the American Mr. Wikoff, have instituted an action to recover the value of "Faithless Fanny's" furniture, seized by the myrmidons of the law, for payment of the damages awarded against her for breach of promise of marriage she had contracted with the French Opera, by remaining in the "United States" with the Yankee Goths beyond the period fixed by her engagement. The Marquis de Custelette, who, albeit married to the rich American banker's widow, Mrs. Welles, has not forgotten Fanny's desertion, heads the "lion" party, or "loge infernal," which is resolved to oppose her reappearance here.

Do you remember the great noise that was made last year by the announcement of a drama to have been produced at the Renaissance, now the Italian Opera, written by M. Léon Gozlan, which piece was prohibited by the Minister of the Interior, because it was a libel on our most gracious Queen and Prince Albert. The title was, "Il était une fois un Roi et une Reine." Well, this piece, so pro-

hibited, by the French authorities, has just been produced in another form, and free from political allusions, under the title of "La Main droite et la Main gauche," at the Odéon, the scene taking place in Stockholm. The reigning *Queen of Sweden* has for husband a German prince, named *Herman*, a good kind of man, who only dreams of the tulips—of his garden. "Prince" says her Majesty, "would we are engaged with state affairs in a Cabinet Council, occupy yourself with the masked ball we give this evening." *Prince Herman* is, however, ambitious. He wishes to know what is passing in the State, but he is only the royal spouse, and not the reigning King, and he cannot be. Therefore the plot of one of the most amusing and yet absurd dramas that has been brought out for a long time would occupy too much space in your "Illustrated columns." Every act is a drama of itself, and there are five acts, filled with the most varying incidents, so that the attention is kept in suspense to the very conclusion. Briefly, the Queen has contracted two marriages, right-handed and left-handed ones, according to Continental custom—that is, she marries a *Major Palmer*, a half madman, with the left hand, and *Prince Herman* with the right. *Prince Herman* has done the same thing, he having married *Rodolphine* with the left hand before his union with the *Queen of Sweden*. Out of these marriages arise the situations of the drama, some of them of a touching nature, and some of them broad comedy. A kind of Talleyrand, the Minister *Erie*, avails himself of this state of things, of which he alone is cognizant, and accomplishes the *dénouement* by restoring to *Major Palmer* his daughter, the *Countess of Lowenburg*, who then renounces his claims to share the throne, and by restoring to *Prince Herman* his son *Wilfred* by *Rodolphine*. The left-handed wife—grown-up leave Sweden for ever, as *Wilfred* is united to the Queen's daughter, the countess; and the drama ends by the Queen saying to *Herman*, "Let us go and reign." "Yes," replies the Prince, "let us begin to reign." I have only to add that Madame Dorval plays *Rodolphine* with exquisite feeling and taste, and it is altogether well got up and performed. It is destined to have a great run; but one strange mistake of M. Léon Gozlan will not escape attention, and that is—he has constructed his drama on a blunder as to the nature of a morganatic marriage. A Prince or Princess may contract a union either with the right or left hand, but this cannot be done at the same time, and, if so done, is bigamy to all intents and purposes.

A Council of Ministers was held at the Tuileries, this day, at one o'clock, at which the King presided. A numerous meeting of the members of the Chamber of Peers was held at the same time in the apartment of the Grand Referendary.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA STEAMER.—The steam-packet ship Columbia arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning, at an early hour; but brings no political or commercial news of the slightest interest. She left New York on the 15th, seven days later than the Independence, which arrived on Sunday.

Sir Charles Bagot continued in a declining state, and he was recommended removal to a warmer climate.

New York rate of Exchange 6 and 3/4 per cent. premium.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM.—We are sorry to have to announce the death of Archdeacon Wrangham, which event took place on the 27th inst., at his residence in Chester, in the 74th year of his age. This venerable and distinguished man was Archdeacon of the East Riding of York, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, Canon of York and Chester, and Rector of Hunmanby in Yorkshire, and of Dodleston in Cheshire.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the whole household, attended divine service in the private chapel within the castle. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated. The Duchess of Kent and Lady F. Howard attended divine service in the parish church. In the afternoon the Duchess of Kent came to the castle, and dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert. There was no addition to the royal dinner circle this evening. The royal dinner-table exhibited a noble baron of beef, plum-pudding, and other fare of the true old English style. After dinner the servants were regaled with toast and ale, as is usual on Christmas-day.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty did not leave the castle to-day, in consequence of the wet and unfavourable state of the weather. Prince Albert proposed to have shot in the park, but was prevented by the weather. The Prince, attended by Sir E. Bowater, took equestrian exercise in the riding school. In the afternoon the royal dinner party included the following:—The Duchess of Kent, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, Captain Seymour, the Marquis of Ormonde, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, Sir E. Bowater, Captain Meynell, Colonel Grey, Sir H. Wheatley, Dr. Pretorius, and the Hon. C. A. Murray.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked on the Road parterre for a short time. He Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Sir E. Bowater and Captain Seymour. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was taken out for a short time. The royal dinner party included the following personages:—The Duchess of Kent, Viscountess Canning, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, Lord and Lady Wriothesley Russell, Sir E. Bowater, Colonel Grey, Captain Meynell, Captain Seymour, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves at Cranbourne Tower. His Royal Highness was attended by the Marquis of Ormonde, Viscount Canning, Sir E. Bowater, Captain Meynell, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Mr. G. A. Anson. The sport was excellent.—In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince walked through the royal pleasure-grounds to Frogmore, returning to the castle in a pony phaeton.—The Princess Royal was taken her usual airing.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and the Prince at the castle.—The royal dinner party this evening included the following personages:—her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, Mrs. Arbuthnot, the Marquis of Ormonde, Sir E. Bowater, Captain Seymour, Captain Meynell, Colonel Grey, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius.—The band of the 2nd Life Guards was in attendance.

His Excellency the American minister, with Mrs and Miss Everett, passed the Christmas with Lord and Lady Ashburton at the Grange.

The *Standard* states that the King of Prussia has consented to become the arbitrator between France and England upon the difficult and long-contested subject of the Porte des chats.

Count de Ste Aulaire, the French ambassador, visited the Earl of Aberdeen on Tuesday at his residence, Argyll-house, Argyll-street. The ambassador transacted business at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

POPE'S PRECEDENCE.—It having been observed by one of the guests that some doubt might arise on a point of precedence, in consequence of the arrival at Paris of M. Fornari, the new Pope's nuncio, the *Gazette de France* says that no such difficulties can arise, the Congress of Vienna having decided that the ambassador from the court of Rome shall occupy on all official occasions the first rank among the diplomatic corps. The only reason why this precedence was not granted to M. Gerolamo, the nuncio at Vienna, was, that he held only the office of internuncio, or charge d'affaires.

At Trentham Hall, in the last week, the Marquis of Stafford's birthday was celebrated by a feast to the tenantry, and other rejoicings, on account of the young lord attaining his fourteenth year.

The French ambassador, the Comte de Ste. Aulaire, &c., are expected to leave town on the 2nd of January next, for Bowood Park, Wiltshire.

Mr. Smith, of Deanston, delivered a lecture on the agricultural draining and subsoil ploughing in the music-hall of Belfast, on Wednesday last week, which afforded great satisfaction to a numerous and respectable audience of two hundred persons, amongst whom were the Marquis of Donegal, the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Lurgan, Lord Newry, M.P.; Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., Robert Bateson, Esq., M.P.; George Dunbar, Esq., mayor of Belfast; Dean Stannus; William Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P.; Wm. Blacker, Esq., Market hill; J. Thomson Tennent, Esq., &c. The Marquis of Downshire was called in the chair.

HIMLEY HALL.—A splendid ball was given on Tuesday, by Lord Ward, at his seat, Himley Hall, in celebration of the coming of age of the Hon Dudley Ward, his eldest son and heir. The Earl and Countess of Carlisle, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, Lord and Lady Hatherton, Lord and Lady Wrottesley, Lord De Grey of Groby, with most of the nobility and gentry of the adjacent counties, were present.

The Marquis of Douglas arrived at the Duke of Hamilton's, in Portman-square, on Sunday, from Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. We hear that his lordship's marriage to her Serene Highness the Princess Mary Amelia Elizabeth Caroline of Baden, the fair and accomplished niece of the reigning Grand Duke, will be solemnised in Germany, where the illustrious *fiancés*, who is one of the most distinguished beauties of the Continent, resides with her mother, the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie. The Duchess of Hamilton, whose health has greatly improved by her sojourn at Baden-Baden, is still at Mannheim. The Duke of Hamilton is passing the Christmas at Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire.

It is expected that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will visit Claremont in the course of a few days. The game in the royal preserves at Claremont is more abundant than it has been known to be for many seasons past. Not a single head of game of any description has been shot from the commencement of the season, except a few pheasants in the early part of October, which were forwarded to Brussels. It is expected that their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will remain at the castle during the short absence of their illustrious parents at Esher.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The *France* says:—"The marriage of the Princess Clementine of Orleans with Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha, brother of the Duchess of Nemours, and of the husband of Donna Maria of Portugal, has been for some time decided on. Prince Augustus was born on June 13, 1818, and is a major in the Austrian service, in the 10th Regiment of Hussars, called the King of Prussia's. The Prince is a few months younger than the Princess Clementine. The family arrangements on this subject are now to be signed."

Despatches from the Governor of Van Diemen's Land were received at the Colonial-office. Despatches were also received from the Governor of South Australia, and from St. Helena.

The Duke of Wellington continues at Strathfieldsaye, without company, but visitors are expected early in the ensuing month. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro are still staying at Hatfield-house, Herts, on a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Earl of Hardwicke, while hunting with the Trumpington hounds on Monday, fell from his horse Pigeon, at the last fence, and sprained his shoulder, from the effects of which accident he is happy to say he is rapidly recovering.

"Prince Puckler Muskau," says a letter from Gorlitz, "has just met with a frightful accident. An Arab horse lashed out suddenly and struck him on the head. The Prince is obliged to keep his bed."

Lord Frederick Fitzclarence's birthday was celebrated by the inhabitants of Stirling with every demonstration of respect, last week; but the customary bonfire and other rejoicings were dispensed with, in consequence of the death of the Countess of Munster.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SEASONABLE BENEFACTIONS. On Tuesday a kind individual forwarded, anonymously, the sum of £5 for the poor-box of Marylebone police-court. At Worship-street Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate, announced that a sum of £20 had been received in aid of the poor-box of that court. The benevolent donor had given his initials, G. H. I. A sum of £10 had also been received, the bequest of the late Mr. Davidge, the theatrical manager. A letter, containing £5, was forwarded to the poor-box of Clerkenwell police-court, by Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe, the bankers, as a donation from the Hon. Miss Arden.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY.—The forty-third anniversary of this excellent and highly benevolent institution was celebrated at Lovegrove's London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday evening last, by a dinner, to which upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down shortly before six o'clock. The amount of the donations and subscriptions announced during the evening were proportionably greater than on any previous occasion.

THE FRAUDS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE. The Government *Police Gazette* of Tuesday contains the offer of a reward for the discovery and apprehension of a person named William Burnby, against whom true bills of ind ctment were returned by the Grand Jury at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court, for divers perjuries committed by him on his examination before the Surveyor-General of her Majesty's Customs, touching the conduct of certain officers of the Custom-house, London, and others, against whom warrants have been issued.

On Wednesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the following determined suicide was committed by Mr. John Sowerby, a respectable master butcher, residing in Farringdon-market, who drowned himself in the Paddington Canal. It appeared from the statement of two labouring men who were passing at the time, that they saw the deceased plunge into the canal, and immediately sink. They hastened to the spot, and, jumping into the water, found the body after the lapse of a quarter of an hour. It was removed to a station-house at Paddington, and surgical assistance was procured, but all attempts to restore animation proved useless, life being extinct. The unfortunate man had been absent from home since Monday last, but no cause was assigned for the fatal act. He was 50 years of age, and has left a widow and family to deplore his loss.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Sheffield and Manchester Railway was opened on Saturday for passengers, from Sheffield to Dodworth. The line of the Railway Company's assistants, named Charles Ward, was killed at the Stevenston Station last week by imprudently endeavouring to get on a truck before it had stopped.——T. Hawe Parker, Esq. of Park Hall, at his rent day, held at Caverswall, returned his tenants 10 per cent.——At Guildford-petty-sessions, a notice was given of the annual dinner, inviting applicants for a parochial charity, with "no Dissenter need apply."——The magistrates of Denbighshire have made application to secure the appointment of a Coroner for each district of the county.——The total number of deaths by cholera in London in the week ending 17th of December, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 356, giving an excess of 54 over the weekly average of the last the four past years and four past autumns.——An infant lecturer named Master Arthur Harvey, of Halesworth, aged eight years and a half, has been lecturing on astronomy, at Framlingham, Woodbridge, and Ipswich.——An alarming fire took place at Old Brentford on Saturday last at the house of one of Sir Felix Booth's foremen, when Mrs Swan, the mistress of the house, was shockingly burned, in consequence of her clothes catching fire, and died from the effects thereof.——Upwards of £300 have been subscribed to the fund for the relief of the Misses Reynolds, whose case appeared at the Lambeth-street Police Office some time ago.——The inhabitants of the wards of Bridge and Queenhithe have followed the example set them by the wards of Tower, Bishopsgate, and Langbourne, and have passed resolutions denouncing, in the strongest language, the odious and oppressive Income and Property Tax Act, and reprobating the vexatious conduct pursued by the surveyors and assessors entrusted with carrying its provisions into effect.——A journeyman tailor, named Smith, was killed a few days ago by falling from the scaffolding of some new houses at Bayswater.——Mr. Thomas Vellacott a respectable and extensive linen-draper, in South Molton, committed suicide by cutting his throat.——Last week a daring attempt was made to murder Mr. Geo. Wood, a farmer residing at Brandon in Suffolk, by firing a gun at him from behind a hedge. A reward of £50 has been offered for the discovery of the miscreant.——The officers of the 19th depot gave a splendid ball and supper to 200 of the *élite* of Dover at the Ordnance at Dover Castle. Muskets with the glittering bayonet fixed, the pillars of the room, festooned with flowers, and the *coup d'œil* had a most brilliant effect.——An alarming explosion took place on Saturday last at Mr. Holgrave's resin works in Hill-street, Liverpool, which was nearly attended with calamitous results. 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More than one third of the Abbot's Cliff tunnel has been already completed.——Sir Henry Humphrey Bart., of Wingerworth Hall, has taken possession of the branch line of railroad leading from Hopton-bridge to Timber-lane (known as the Duke's line), which the North Midland Company has forfeited to him under certain arrangements.——The general bill of christenings and burials, of the parish churches within the City of London, and bills of mortality, from the 14th of December, 1841, to the 13th of December, 1842, states the christenings at 15,245 -males 7651, females 7594; and the burials at 13,142—males 6542, females 6600. In 51 out of 143 parishes the clerks have neglected to make any report, so that this return may be regarded as so far imperfect.——The "Complete Suffrage Conferences" commenced their sittings at Birmingham on Tuesday last, when Mr. Sturge was called to the chair. The meeting is described by the morning papers as exceedingly noisy and disorderly.——A special general meeting of the Croydon Railway Company was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday last, to consider the report of the directors, which set forth that the directors, having exhausted all means to endeavour to prevail on the Greenwich Railway Company to modify their toll, had come to the resolution that it would tend to the advantage of the company to discontinue the carrying trade. Ultimately a committee was appointed to open new negotiations with the Greenwich Company, and the meeting was adjourned until the 24th of March.——On Christmas-day a lad named Thomas Powell, in the employment of a greengrocer in the Lambeth-walk, took advantage of his master's absence to enjoy a hearty swig of gin from a jug that stood on a table, when he was so overcome that he sank down and shortly afterwards expired.——On Christmas-day the female convicts, upwards of 160 in number, on board the Margaret, of Bristol, at present lying off the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, waiting sailing orders for Van Diemen's Land, were supplied with a large piece of plum-pudding and a gill of wine each, in addition to their usual fare.——The Rev. Bernard Smith, of Leadenham, has followed the example of the Rev. Mr. Sibthorpe, by resigning a living worth £900 a-year, for the purpose of embracing the Roman Catholic religion. The question of admitting pews in churches, or throwing them entirely open to the public, is making considerable noise throughout the country, and in several places (amongst the rest Ipswich and Harwich) this democratic principle has been adopted.——The freedom of the City of Glasgow was last week conferred on Mr. Cobden, M.P.——The Civil Tribunal of Pontenay (Vendée) has just been called on to decide whether a person who had been ordained a priest, but removed from his functions, can enter into the marriage state. The tribunal has decided in the negative.——On Tuesday morning a journeyman tailor of the name of Kirby, residing in Rupert-street, drank to such excess, with several other companions, that he was brought home a lifeless corpse before two in the afternoon.——The Commissioner of Bankruptcy at Manchester was employed on Monday last in investigating the case of Raleigh and Co., bankrupts, in connexion with the Manchester Bank, and after sitting a number of hours was obliged to have recourse to a further adjournment.——Miss Hamblin the actress who stood accused of the murder of her husband by stabbing him with a dagger, in the Mobille Theatre, in the month of March last, was recently tried at Mobile, when, after a number of witnesses had been examined, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." On the announcement of the verdict the prisoner fainted.——Last week the Orwell steamer, which plies between Ipswich and London, brought to the metropolis no fewer than five tons of oysters.——Several cases of sudden death have occurred during the holiday's which are clearly attributable to acts of intemperance: a man named Budd, a lawyer who resided in Westminster, fell down the stairs and broke his neck whilst in a state of intoxication.——The public records in the care of Sir Francis Palgrave are undergoing classification and reparation. They contain a vast body of historical and antiquarian information: the charters alone amount to 20,000. Out of the total number of documents 34,557 have gone through the requisite processes, and the whole of the remainder, the entire mass of records contained in the vaults, will be finished in 1844.——An astronomer of New York, Mr. Pierrepont, in the course of scientific observation, that extraordinary changes are taking place in the solar system. The inclination of the earth's axis with the ecliptic he shows to be changing. The poles of the planet Venus are changing, and her colour approaching to a deep red: Herschel is diminishing in size, and Saturn appears to be partly in conflagration.——Upwards of 1000 persons visited Westminster Abbey during Monday and Tuesday, and more than 300 persons the United Service Institution. On the former day, more than 2000 persons paid for admission to the Royal Adelaide Gallery after seven o'clock.——On Tuesday a young man, named Robert Haye, an apprentice on board the ship Chance, lying off Rotherhithe, was committed to Newgate, from the Thames police office, to take his trial for feloniously wounding Robert Horton, the master of the same vessel, with intent to murder or do him some grievous bodily harm.——Mr. George Price, the barrister, was fined £1 at the Marlborough Police-office on Wednesday for creating a disturbance at the Vine-street police station. It appeared that Mr. Price had interfered from motives of humanity to prevent the incarceration of a respectable-looking female, who was captured with a number of others on the anniversary of the birthday of Prince Blucher was celebrated at Dusseldorf, on the 15th inst., by a brilliant entertainment, at which many comrades of the deceased veteran, but nearly all the officers of the German forces present.——The celebrated comet of Encke was near killing a few weeks ago by the explosion of a retort in his laboratory at Stockholm. Fortunately he escaped with some contusions.——The archbishop of Posen is so ill with the jaundice that his life is despaired of.——The number of ships that passed the Sound in November, was, from the Baltic, 704; from the North Sea, 241. Of these the English were 12 from the north, and 323 from the Baltic, or 335 out of 1005, or one third of the whole.——The correspondent of a morning paper denies that the Great Western Railway Company have adopted the precaution of placing an empty carriage between the engine and the first passenger carriage.——James Cooke, [illegible] was charged at Bow-street with fraudulently obtaining a horse, chaise, and harness, value £30, from Mr. James Hall, a job-master.——Various other robberies have been brought against him, and he stands remanded.——Shaw Riley was finally examined at the Wandsworth Police-office on the charge of embezzling various sums of money, amounting to £50 and upwards, the property of his employer, Mr. Frost, auctioneer, at Clapham. He was committed on the evidence of the British government, having been informed that several inhabitants of Biarrits had, at the peril of their own lives, saved the crew of an English schooner wrecked in the night of the 24th October, sent 300 francs to be distributed among those brave men; to which the Lord's Committee added 300 francs more.——A reward of 2000 dollars has been offered by the subscribers to the Niger expedition for the liberation of Mr. Alfred Carr, who is supposed to be held prisoner (if not murdered) by the natives at the model farm in Africa.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CANADA.—We are enabled to state, on the most unquestionable authority, that Lord Eliot, the present Secretary for Ireland, is appointed the new Governor-General of Canada, in the room of Sir Charles Bagot, whose illness has assumed a dangerous and alarming complexion.

ON DIT that the Hon. Stuart Wortley is to succeed Lord Eliot as Secretary for Ireland, an appointment which is not likely to excite any serious objections on either side.

DRAYTON MANOR. Sir Robert and Lady Peel and family are expected to leave early in the ensuing month for Whitehall Gardens for the season. Shortly after their arrival a series of grand dinners and *soirées* will be given at the right hon. baronet's mansion; and on Wednesday, the 1st of February, the custommary grand [illegible] will take place.

Mr. Saunders Davies was, on Wednesday last, elected to serve as a member of Parliament for the County of Carmarthen, vice Mr. J. Jones deceased.

Last night a alarming fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. [illegible], and Brown, bookbinders, No. 10, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. Owing to the inflammable materials, the fire spread with great rapidity. A good supply of water was obtained, and the flames were subdued in the course of half an hour.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The British brig Naiad, from Halifax to Demerara, was fallen in with on the 11th of November, in lat. 28 deg. 10 min., long. 53 deg. 10 min. full of water, and the only survivor taken off, by the Seawmut, arrived at Boston from Rio Janeiro. The survivor, William Fosdick, states that they left Halifax for Demerara on the 14th of September, and on the 22nd, in lat. 29½ deg., were capsized in a heavy squall, under close-reefed topsails at the time. She righted next day full of water with loss of spars and mainmast. A little flour was washed up from the hold, which they collected and dried in the sun and ate; everything was done by Fosdick to keep up the spirits of his companions (seven in number), but they all drooped and died, except one, who, with Fosdick, went into the maintop in a very stormy night. It coming on to rain, Fosdick touched his companion in order to rouse him to obtain a few drops of water as it fell, but found him dead. In the morning he cut him loose, and he fell into the sea. He then remained six days before the Shawmut hove in sight, and when taken on board he was unable to speak or walk, but the medical skill of the captain saved his life, having been 49 days without food or water.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES. By ALFRED CROWQUILL.

DRURY LANE

COVENT GARDEN.

HARLEQUIN TELL, OR THE GENIUS OF THE RIBSTON PIPPIN'.

Behold! the pantomime of *Tell*—
I'll *tell* you how he did so well;
An *arrowish* escape he had,
To die himself or kill his lad.
But rather chose with fate to grapple,
And *aim* at freedom *through an apple*.
By Ribston pippins made aspirant;
Soon after that he shot his tyrant!

PUNCH'S PANTOMIME.

Punch, what have you *bowled* out to-day?
You've oft *shown* fight, you now show *play*;
Your theme's no *carter*, meaning wagg'ner,
But the great *charter* we call *magna*.
Bill by the barons drawn upon,
And then accepted by King John,
Endorsed by England to the free,
And made by Punch a *jeu d'esprit!*

HAYMARKET

ADELPHI.

RIQUET WITH THE TUFT.

So ho! So ho! (not Soho-square)
What, good Sir Riquet, are you there?
Tuft-honour'd mortal, with the *nous*
To make *tuft-hunters* of the house!
Riquet, your form is strong to view,
There's nothing *ricketty* in you,
Although you *stand*, you man of fun,
As if you meant to *have a run!*

HARLEQUIN NOBODY, OR THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

Harlequin Nobody! what shall we say
At the notion of Nobody having his way,
And, on being complained of by some queer so-so-body,
Replying, with triumph, "That's nothing to nobody!"
Again, when he lit on the "Babes in the Wood,"
Where Nobody saw them, 'cause Nobody *could*,
And plaintively hoped in our bosom we'd put 'em,—
As Nobody'd thank us, we didn't—*we cut 'em!*

OLYMPIC.

HARLEQUIN AND OLD COCKER.

Here's the *Rule of Three*, upon Boxing-day,
According to Cocker, come to the play.
Practice makes perfect every tick,
And the *tack* of time is arithme-*tic*.
No *Division* the house provokes,
There's a *Multiplication* of capital jokes;
And the world may laugh at the merry transactions,
Till it shakes its ribs into Vulgar *Fractions!*

SURREY.

HARLEQUIN PUCK, OR THE CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN.

Oh! for the frolics of Harlequin Puck,
Who was born in a lily-bell all to good luck,
Who bathed in crystal to get himself clean,
And then went to gambol with *pea* and with *bean*;
And who, Shakspere says, was happy indeed
When the Pantomime people all *muster'd* he *seed*,
In the great Surrey garden of frolic, you know,
Where, highly delighted, he makes them to *grow!*

SADLER'S WELLS.

HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR.

King Arthur, so, ho! then we have you upon
The Harlequin trick of burlesquing "King John!"
As if your good Majesty thought it no sin
To combine the droll acting of *Harley* and *Quin!*

CITY.

HARLEQUIN THE ONE-EYED BLACKSMITH.

Ha! one-ogled blacksmith, what are you about?
Your sight's "all my eye" I have not the least doubt.
But, if you've a spark left of principle too,
You will not keep forging the way that you do!

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 28.—The Cambridge, 78, Captain Edward Barnard, went out of harbour this morning, remaining at Spithead until this evening, when she sailed for Plymouth, where it is supposed she will be paid off. The Austrian frigate Bellone, under the command of his Imperial Highness the Archduke of Austria, remains at Spithead, at which anchorage she is detained by the recent and present westerly wind. The Philadelphia, outward-bound New York packet-ship, put back last night, and remains at Spithead, wind-bound. Upwards of fourteen sail of merchant ships have brought up at the Motherbank, unable to proceed down Channel, owing to the prevailing westerly gales. The following vessels of war are at present fitting for service at this port: The Samarang, 28, Captain Belcher, for the surveying service in China; the Proile, 16, Commander Willis, under orders for the Bahama Islands; the Thunderbolt, second-class war steamer, Commander G. N. Broke, destination unknown. The Britannia, 120 has been docked, and will be newly coppered. Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., outward-bound New York packet-ship, put back last night, and remains at Spithead, wind-bound. Upwards of fourteen sail of merchant ships have brought up at the Motherbank, unable to proceed down Channel, owing to the prevailing westerly gales. The following vessels of war are at present fitting for service at this port: The Samarang, 28, Captain Belcher, for the surveying service in China; the Proile, 16, Commander Willis, under orders for the Bahama Islands; the Thunderbolt, second-class war steamer, Commander G. N. Broke, destination unknown. The Britannia, 120 has been docked, and will be newly coppered. Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief at this port, will arrive tomorrow, hoisting his flag (white at the main) on board the St. Vincent, which ship at present bears the flag of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B.

We have been requested to contradict a paragraph which appeared some days since, to the effect that Captain W. Allen was about to re-commission the Wilberforce, and was anxious to proceed to the coast of Africa. The gallant officer to whom this unenviable task was thus ascribed has heard nothing of his being appointed to any such service, and has had, as might have been expected, quite enough of the Niger expedition.

It is confidently stated, and pretty generally believed, that there are at the present moment being built at Blackwall five large steam-frigates for the Russian Government, which are intended to be used in the Black Sea, for the prosecution of the war against the Circassians.

The appointment of Captain Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard and Royal Hospital at Plymouth, lately held by Captain John Coode, R.N., C.B., is about to be conferred on Captain Richard Arthur, R.N., brother of Sir George Arthur.

Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart, C.B., will succeed Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., whose term of service will shortly expire, as Admiral Superintendent at Malta.

We hear that it is in contemplation by the present Admiralty Board, in the ensuing spring, to make some considerable alteration in the present establishment of the different ordinary guard-ships, by endeavouring, if possible, to do away with the expense attending the sloops at each port—allowing the flag of the Rear-Admiral Superintendent to be hoisted on the Sheers in the Dockyard, as is the case with other nations. If this arrangement is acted on, we shall hear of a considerable saving and some idea of economy.

MOVEMENTS.—The Snake arrived from Syracuse on the 5th instant, and took her departure on the 8th for Corfu, conveying thither his Excellency the Right Hon. Stewart M'Kenzie, who arrived unexpectedly, *inter alia*, on the 7th, in the French steamer from Marseilles. The Dutch frigates Rhyne and Jason sailed for Smyrna on the 10th, calling at Athens. The Geyser steamer of war, bringing the Ionian mail, arrived from Patras, Zante, and Corfu on the 11th, after having been ashore outside the lighthouse of Cephalonia, thrown overboard her guns, and sustained serious damage.

SHIPS IN MALTA HARBOUR, Dec. 15.—The Hero, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. F. Owen, Commander-in-Chief; Ceylon, receiving ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Louis; Impregnable, 104; Hemrech, 84; Vanguard, 80; Belvidera, 28; Cyclops steam-frigate; Geyser war steamer; Magpie surveying cutter; Prometheus, Polyphemus, and Alecto steam-packets; and Rhadamanthus steamer, troop ship.

THE REST OF THE FLEET.—Rodney, 92; Hogue, 36, at Barcelona; the Formidable, 84, at Mahon; Savage, 10, and Owen Glendower, convict-ship, at Gibraltar; the Lizard steam tender, on her way to Malta from Gibraltar; the D'Aigule and Snake, at Corfu; the Hove, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Mason, second in command, and the Scout, 18, at the Piræus of Athens; the Magicienne, 24, and Devastation war steamer, at Smyrna; the Stromboli war steamer, at Constantinople; the Indus, 78, Vernon, 50, the Hecate and Vesuvius war steamers, at Beyrout; the Medea war steamer at Alexandria; and the Beacon, surveying vessel, at Suda, in Candia.

NAVAL OFFICERS DISTINGUISHED IN CHINA.—Captain Charles Richards, who lately distinguished himself in China, and was so honourably mentioned in Sir W. Parker's despatches, has returned home with serious illness in consequence of the hardships he endured. Captain Richards was in the Albion at the battle of Algiers. He was long stationed at Portsmouth in the Victory and Britannia, as flag lieutenant to Admiral Bouverie when superintendent of the dockyard.—Captain Peter Richards, of the Cornwallis, who was also honourably named in the Admiral's despatches, was first lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte at the battle of Algiers, and served on shore at the attack upon Chinhae and Segahon, as well as at Chin-keang foo.—Captain Bourchier, C.B., has been in all the affairs in China. He commanded a brigade of seamen at the capture of Canton, was engaged at Amoy and Chinhae, and at the attack upon the camp at Segahon, as well as at Chin-keang-foo. Commander R. B. Watson was first lieutenant of the Calliope at the capture of the forts of the Bogue and Canton; commander of the Blenheim, at Amoy, and of the Modeste, at Chinhae and Segahon. Commander W. Maitland, who killed two mandarins at Chinkeang foo, was first lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte at the attacks upon Tortosa, and the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre.—Lieutenant W. T. Bate, who had the honour of capturing a mandarin single-handed, was mate of the Blenheim, and was wounded at Canton in 1841. He served at all the affairs in China. Mr. Bate was son of the late excellent Captain Bate, who died when governor of Ascension.

The Cyclops steam-frigate arrived from Barcelona and Mahon (whither she proceeded to escort the Formidable, considerably injured) on the 12th, and returns to Mahon, accompanied by the Vanguard, as soon as the weather permits of their getting to sea, assist the disabled vessel, which it is pretended is, if practicable, to go to Malta, where the captain and officers will stand their trial for getting her ashore, or rather for not keeping her off. The Great Liverpool arrived from England and Gibraltar on the 13th, and the Polyphemus, from Marseilles, on the 14th, bringing the overland mail of the 6th. The Magpie, surveying-cutter, arrived from Suda Bay on the same day; the Rhadamanthus, from Gibraltar, via Plymouth and Gibraltar; and the Belvidere frigate, from Barcelona, with the Bishop of Gibraltar, who seems to be doomed to be unfortunate at sea, having experienced a most awfully terrific squall in entering the harbour, which the vessel did under a mere jib. The Great Liverpool, owing to the bad weather prevailing, only got to sea, on her voyage to Alexandria, this morning. The Belvidere proceeds to Gibraltar on Monday next, to be at hand in case of fresh disturbances on the coast of Spain. On the 12th a French ship of the line passed Malta, steering to the westward. The French steamer, which arrived last night from Syra, brought on Smyrna or Constantinople mails, as these had not reached Syra when she left.

In consequence of arguments respecting the height for soldiers, some pains have been taken at various times to ascertain the relative height of English, Irish, and Scotch recruits. As far as the line regiments are concerned, the Irish have a decided advantage in height. It must be, however, taken into account, that the Guards, the Marines, and the majority of the Cavalry and Artillery, are English, and the recruits for these are all of superior standard. It may then be doubted, if an equal number of tall men were dedicated out of the total recruits raised in Ireland, whether any difference would exist. In weight the English recruit has the advantage, the heights being equal. A regiment of the line that consists wholly of English men will generally be found to average shorter than either the Irish, Scotch, or the mixed corps.

Returns of the number of Courts-martial, and the punishments awarded and inflicted, have been called for from every regiment and depot, with a view to give a comparative statement for the last five years. These returns are to be at the Horse Guards prior to the meeting of Parliament.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND TRIESTE.—The company of the Austrian Lloyd's, at Trieste, has published the following details relative to the communication between India and the Mediterranean by Suez and Alexandria:—"The Austrian brig Pylades, Captain Pecori, has just arrived from Alexandria with a large cargo of tea, rice, and indigo, brought directly from India to Suez by the Indian ship Bengalee, and thence to Cairo on camels' backs. The fact is interesting, inasmuch as it is the first cargo which has been conveyed directly from India to Trieste. We are assured that carriages on two wheels are now in progress of construction to convey merchandise from Suez to Cairo, which will effect a considerable saving in the price of the conveyance of those articles. In future, merchandise intended for consumption on the continent of Europe, instead of coming round the Cape, and remaining for months in the warehouses of England, can be conveyed to Trieste, Leghorn, or Marseilles, within two months, which must add considerably to the commercial advantages of those cities."

DEAL, Dec. 26.—Arrived, the Ludlow, Johnson, from Demerara; Great Northern (steamer), from Londonderry. Last night, and the whole of to-day, it has blown very hard. The Ludlow arrived in the Downs last night, with head of mainmast gone, and the following vessels have also arrived:—The two, p.m., the day the mainmast went by the board, and carried away the mizen. Four, p.m.: She is now riding with two anchors down. There is a large fleet in the Downs, and several of them have signalled for assistance. 5, p.m. It still continues to blow hard, with every appearance of a stormy night.

OFF MARGATE, Dec. 25.—The Prince George, Friend, from Halifax, with loss of bulwarks, &c. The Crown, Liverpool, for St. John's, N.B., was abandoned on the 8th instant, in lat. 42, long. 48, dismasted, with loss of rudder, &c.; crew, saved by the Prince George, arrived here.

COLLISION AND SINKING OF A VESSEL.—Accounts were, in the course of Monday last, received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the schooner Agnes, a Scotch trading vessel belonging to Perth, which happened on the evening of Thursday week, in consequence of coming into violent collision with another vessel, a few miles from the Dudgeon floating light, situated in the roads between Cromer and Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire. The Agnes, which was under the charge of Mr. Philbaldis and four seamen, was on her passage from Perth to London. Upon approaching the light in question, at about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, with the wind blowing strongly from the west-north-west, a brig appeared ahead, apparently bearing immediately upon her. They called out; but before there was time to alter the course, both vessels came in violent contact with each other. The brig proved to be the Jennett, on her voyage to South Shields from London, and was laden. Such was the force with which she struck, that the bows of the Agnes were driven completely in down to the water's edge, compelling the crew instantly to take to the long boat, so as to save their lives, for within a very few minutes afterwards she (the schooner) sunk in deep water. They luckily succeeded in reaching the Jennett in safety, and were conveyed on to South Shields, where they were landed on Sunday morning. The vessel is reported to be fully insured.

The Lord Russell, Alexander, which sailed from Dover harbour on the 6th instant, having repaired damage sustained on a voyage from Newcastle for Sligo, with coals, was totally lost on the night of the 10th, off the coast of Ireland, and, we are sorry to add, one man met a watery grave.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 27.—W.S.W., fresh gales and squally.—Arrived, the Isabella, from London for Demerara. Sailed, the Lady Mary Wood steamer, for Gibraltar. The Dew-drop, Furler, from Newfoundland, arrived here yesterday leaky, with part of cargo thrown overboard, and loss of sails, bulwarks, &c., having been pooped on the 13th instant, in lat. 46, long 38. The Hound, from Figuera to Newfound and, put in here yesterday with part of cargo thrown overboard, loss of fore and mainmasts, and bowsprit, shattered bulwarks, sails, &c., having been struck by a sea and thrown on her beam ends, 16th inst., lat. 44, long. 36.

SUNDERLAND, Dec. 25.—Arrived the Perseus, Fisher, from Miramichi.

PENZANCE, Dec. 19.—Arrived the Rattler, from Constantinople for Liverpool, with decks swept, loss of boats, bulwarks, &c. The Caledonia, from Bay Chaleur to the Clyde, got ashore on the 17th inst. in Rackwick Bay, Island of Kerry, and is expected to become a wreck—crew saved.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 27.—The John and Elizabeth, from Montrose to London, struck on the Barnard Sand yesterday evening, and was subsequently run on the beach, making a great deal of water—cargo discharging.

BURNING OF A VESSEL AT SEA.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, of the destruction of a large ship by fire on the night of Thursday week, in lat. 49, long. 4, but how or by what description of vessel is not yet known; the crew supposed to have been saved by a vessel that was seen bearing away from the wreck. The information was received through the means of the Lucy, recently arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans, which came up with the unfortunate ship enveloped in a mass of flames, and continued within a short distance until she sunk, which took place early the following morning. The masts had gone overboard before the Lucy reached her, and the fire had many hours been raging, it having been observed many miles distant.

On the subject of the wreck of the Peruvian, the *Journal du Havre* states that all the endeavours of the Neptune steam-tug to tow her off the shore have failed, after breaking two hawsers, and adds, that this had caused a great sensation, the Peruvian having been with 1800 bales of cotton, which, with the ship, are estimated at 500,000f. at the least; the greater part of which amount is insured at Havre on a floating policy. The whole of the cargo may be easily removed, but there are great fears that the vessel will be lost.

INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.—A communication from Central America mentions the removal of the blockade from San Juan de Nicaragua on the 19th of September, in consequence of a despatch from the Consul General Chatfield, stating that the British claims had been satisfied. The day before the news reached San Juan, her Britannic Majesty's brig Charybdis, then in charge of the blockade, which had been put in force since the 8th of July, had sailed for Boca del Toro, in consequence of a request from the inhabants for British protection, which they claimed as subjects of the King of Mosquito, against the pretensions of New Granada. Captain J. A. Macdonald had left his chief officer, Mr. W. S. L. Quinlan, with eight men and a boat, in charge, and this gentleman had fixed a flag on the side of a dwelling which he had selected as his station house. As soon as the port had been declared open, the administrador and commandant sent a letter to the British officer, desiring him instantly to strike his flag and leave the port. Five of the men in the boat were on the sick list; but Mr. Quinlan could put on his sword, and, going with his interpreter alone to the commandant's quarters, told him that the flag had been hoisted by his captain's orders, and that only by orders it should be struck; that his men, though few, were willing and able to defend its honour, and that probably on his captain's return the commandant would be made to eat his insolent words. On the return of the Charybdis, and before the entrance of the port, an officer went on shore to the administrador, demanding a written apology for his conduct. Quinlan. The administrador attempted to obtain an interview with the officer, but this was refused, and he was only allowed a few hours to write his apology, which at last arrived, and was as follows:—

"JOSE DE LA TIXERA."

"SIR,—In accordance with your demand, I hereby order to you my humble apology for the insult I have offered to the British flag by my letter addressed to the British officer commanding at this port, dated September 20, 1842, in which I improperly took it upon me to strike the British flag hoisted over the station-house, and to leave the port, &c. I also acknowledge this, by courtesy, and not of right, that I have hoisted a flag at the port, and as an administrador of the port, which I claimed as my right, claimed as part of the dominions of the King of the Mosquito nation.—I have the honour to subscribe myself, &c.,

"JOSE DE LA TIXERA."

This administrador came to the determination to leave Cape Gracias á Dios Lee; and while the above negociations were going on, Captain Macdonald received a letter from the supercargo, stating that in the absence of any vessel of war belonging to his own government, he was consequently forced from Captain M. that protection which powers in alliance with each other extend to their mutual subjects and ships when necessity obliges them to ask it. The truth of the above statement was confirmed by Captain Coun, of the American brig, Captain Macdonald asked an explanation or an apology from the so-called administrador, stating that he felt it his duty to protect the subjects of the United States and Great Britain, and that he would not leave the port until the supercargo was satisfied. After many negociations, he demanded an instant verbal apology, and a promise that the Henry Lee should receive no further annoyance. The authorities made the apologies and promises desired, and the Charybdis went to sea that evening.

SCOTLAND.

DUMFRIES.—On Monday evening the convalescent patients at the Crichton Royal Lunatic Asylum had their Christmas festivities—including music, dancing, &c. On Tuesday Night, a party of insane convalescents have obtained permission of the directors to perform the farce of "Raising the Wind," for the gratification of the other inmates.

MELANCHOLY AND DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A Mrs. Murray, in the town of Dysart, put a period to her existence on the afternoon of Sunday week, while her husband was in bed, by suspending herself with a rope in the garret of their house. She seemed to have evinced great firmness of purpose and deliberate resolve in the carrying her fatal purpose into execution, for, it is said, that while they were requiring to dress the body in the grave clothes, they found the articles of dress laid out and ready for use, besides other articles of dress she had put on previous to committing the fatal deed. The cause is as yet unknown to the public. She has left no family.

Another strike has taken place at the collieries of the Dundyvan Work, near Coatbridge, which 230 men, with their wives and dependents, become unemployed.

THE MURDER IN WARWICKSHIRE.—The following particulars of the murder committed at Studley on Christmas-day, which is mentioned in another part of our paper, have since been received:—"The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Studley have had a ghastly close to their Christmas festivities. The customary carolling of their perambulating rustics was unheeded, the general attention being absorbed in the shocking news of a murder having been committed in open day, and under the view of many persons, in the rural dwelling of Mr. Crowley, farmer, of Spernal, a small agricultural village near the former place. The assassin, James Crowley, youngest son of the gentleman above-named, has, at many previous times, committed violent assaults and broke out more violent threats against various persons upon the premises, his ire being directed more bitterly towards his father than any one else; but on this particular day his violence arose to the fearful height of threatening to take the life of his own parent, for which avowed purpose he posted himself before the house, armed with a double-barrelled gun; a constable being at hand, he proceeded with two assistants to disarm the miscreant, for the purpose of taking him into custody. As they approached, he made some passionate exclamation as to their "taking" him, levelled the gun, and shot the unfortunate constable through the head, the whole or greater part of the charge of one barrel passing into his forehead, and killing him instantly. He then coolly said, looking down on his victim, "Now you'll do!" and dared the assistants to approach and receive the contents of the other barrel. His evident determination, and the appalling effects of it, paralyzed them, and they retreated. The murderer then went off to his lodgings, mounted his horse, and rode away, and, up to the present time, has not been captured. The inmates of his father's house declare their belief of hearing him prowling round the dwelling, but this must surely be raised by their own terrors. A reward of £40 has been offered for his apprehension.

HOLYWELL-STREET NUISANCE.—The man Patterson is at length driven from his lair in this street. It appears that he rented the shop from a person named Abrahams, who had tried all in his power to get rid of him, but to no effect; Abrahams, however, was behind in his rent to the head landlord, who immediately came down upon the premises, and bundled the boy who conducted the business, together with his prints and papers, into the street, to the great satisfaction of the residents.

THE MURDER IN WHITECROSS-STREET.—On Wednesday an inquiry into the above tragical event took place before the Coroner, Mr. Baker, and a respectable jury, at the Two Brewers Inn, corner of Playhouse-yard, which, after a number of witnesses had been examined, was adjourned until Thursday, when it was again resumed. A great number of additional witnesses were brought forward, but it is unnecessary to give the particulars of their evidence, as the facts are already intelligibly stated.—Police-serjeant Ellis, G 7, deposed to Michael Meagan coming to the station-house in Featherstone-street and giving himself up. He said that he had heard Tom Leary was dead, and that the police were after him, but he knew nothing about it. His wife had been previously brought in. Catherine Singleton was brought to the police-court in the morning.—John Clainbold, police-constable 160 G, said, whilst conveying Ellen Meagan to the station-house, she exclaimed, "Oh, Lord, what shall I do? If they split this will be a hanging job."—The Coroner then summed up at considerable length, citing the law with respect to murder and manslaughter. The Jury, after consulting together for about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Michael Meagan, at the same time they thought Ellen Meagan and Catherine Singleton accessories after the fact. The Coroner said they could not return such a verdict, they must either find them participating in the crime or acquit them of it. The Jury again consulted, and returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Michael Meagan."

FIRE IN DRURY-LANE.—On Wednesday night an alarming fire broke out in the manufactory of Mr. Hover, a paper-stainer, opposite Brownlow-street, Drury-lane. It originated in the drying-room, and spread with great rapidity. Information was soon forwarded to the fire-stations, and very quickly afterwards the engines arrived, when the firemen, with their usual exertions, were soon enabled to arrest the progress of the flames, but not until a great portion of the stock was destroyed. Mr. Hover is insured in the County Fire-office.

THE THEATRES

THE PANTOMIMES.

Old Pantomime has come round once more with his heart-shaking, side-splitting recollections, his quirks and cranks, and wreathed smiles (his merry horse-laughs rather), and his bits and raps at the passing follies of the time. What boots it to go into an encyclopædiac research as to his origin, and to find out that he first saw the light in the neighbourhood of the Aeroceraunian Mountains; albeit, unmentioned in Professor Müller's History of the Dorians—*perhaps*—or, that he was a native of China long before the Tartar invasion; or, that he was one of the early Incas of South America; or, that he sprung from the mysteries of the middle ages, with the melancholy, long-drawn stupidity of which our ancestors fancied themselves pleased, introducing a better and heartier state of things at this auspicious season, for which we, their descendants, have to thank them. It is enough for us to know that Pantomime and his merry train shall ever hold no mean place in our own old English recollections, although he does not annihilate time and space to such practical advantage as rail and steam; and although he does turn now and then, in a style of most wicked waggery, "the religion of the imagination" into burlesque, changing kings to worse than commoners, nobles to nincpence; making *Tell* a Bartlemy Fair hero, and driving King John to "put his hand to a bill," as a parody on the signing of the Magna Charta of our liberties. It were well for mankind that more than these heroic subjects were subject to the searching test of ridicule by the Christmas genius of absurdity, in whose march, although grotesque, much more of social, moral, aye, and religious reform follows than some of our most solemn-faced friends have any idea of. And, as an authority for such a position, we shall quote a poet of the heart, and proceed to our history of the theatrical festivities of the week:—

"Oh! wad some power the gifte gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us;
It wad free monye a blunder free us
And foolish notion.
What airs in dress and trait wad lea' us
And e'en devotion."

DRURY LANE.

A real Christmas audience thronged to this theatre; the pit and galleries absolutely overflowed with the crowd, and numbers could not obtain admission.

The familiar tragedy of "Jane Shore" went rapidly off. Most of it was very well heard, notwithstanding the revelry and tumult that would break out occasionally in the upper regions.

Speedily, however, were the sorrows of "Jane Shore" forgotten. "The play's the thing" for other times than the first night after Christmas. On came old pantomime, in all his glory. "William Tell" was the hero of this inimitable, domestic, tragi-comic exhibition. In the realms of slavery, in the cavern of despair, a number of imps are forging fetters for mankind, and in chorus describe their work as the forging of

Cha us and fetters, of all sorts and sizes;
Be they short, be they long,
We warrant 'em strong,
And amazingly cheap at the prices:
Rap a-tap, tap!

The *Demon of Slavery*, drawn upon a car, and dragged by harnessed niggers, examines their work, a chain which, though he scorns it, must hold a comet to its moorings. A slave ship heaves in sight, and after it a British cruiser, which captures it after a smart engagement.

From the regions of diablerie and the mythical world the scene shifts to the real West Indies, where *Blackey* is "all alive and kicking" to be "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the Genius of Universal Emancipation!" The impersonation of *Slavery* is very angry at all this, and *Liberty*, who arrives with her pole and cap, aggravates him by shouting "Liberty and Tell." Presto! we are in Switzerland, and beautiful was the scenery of this portion of the capricious drama. The old story is then told in a new fashion. *Young Tell* (Mr. Hance) is the very hero of a schoolboy's heart. He can be tumbles into the well, running after a butterfly. How quickly he profits by his father's instructions in archery, to touch him in the back instead of the target. What an eater he is, in his little chair, shoving in his plate for double allowance. And when the bear is about to devour *Gesler*, in the mountains, how dexterously he bisects the beast with his hunting-knife, the two halves walking off discomfited, C.D. and P.S. He is a perfect *Little Pickle* of the heroic age of Switzerland.

Then came the usual transformations, "turn about and wheel about," and all that, with Harlequin (C. J. Smith), Columbine (Miss Fairbrother), Clown (T. Mathews), Pantaloon (Howell); and all certainly went off "to the mark," and swimmingly. Mr. Still was the perfect personification of a tectotum, with a strong infusion of quicksilver to keep up perpetual motion. He was, indeed, the most extraordinary twirlabout, realising, in a grotesque sense, Othello's idea of her who could "turn and turn, and still go

round and turn again." Amongst the miraculous changes were *Bell's Life* into *La Belle Assemblée*; and there were scores of little bell-boys, and great bell-men, and Bow-bells, and alarm-bells, and St. Bride's bell, and the Old Bailey bell, and all bells town and country, of which the climax was the "Mighty Tom." Another good hit was the change of the Old Bailey into a new ballle, who, sound asleep, with his bottle of mountain dew, runs off too late to meet the Queen. Singing for nine million was done to the life. So, how the fingers extended and the notes sounded; and how well it shifted to the stage-full of teakettles, all singing, singing, yet with no sarcastic intimation that the hullabaloo is a bubble. Many more happy ebullitions of pantomime wit were there which we cannot attempt to recount, all ending in the (ica) Gardens of the Hesperides.

COVENT GARDEN.

In the multiplicity of counsel there is wisdom. It might be heretical to contradict this saying of the wise man, if experience, in these modern times, did not now and then show that a number of wits have put their heads together, and, if they did not altogether bring forth the mouse, they certainly did not produce the mountain. This, to some extent, may be said of the "Punch" pantomime of Covent Garden, which is the combined effort of some of the most approved literary and dramatic reputations of the day. It does not follow from what we think this premise that the pantomime was bad or middling, though in some parts it was the one, and in others scarcely the other; but that, taking it altogether, "considerable, considerandis," it might have been better. Neither does this speak against the spirit and liberality of the management, which are, beyond question, to be appreciated for obtaining the best talent for the public amusement.

When the curtain rose for "Punch's" commencement a hush as profound ensued as if some solemn spectacle were about to open. The audience seemed to expect a joke to begin with, and not exactly to understand certain fairy doings which were enacted before them by an ancient *Oberon* and his *Titania*. With the second scene, however, the hopes of the laughers began to revive, for they were introduced to the vault of the Black Diamond, *vulgo* the coalhole of the castle of *Baron Fitzwalter*, wherein the rebellious barons are plotting dire designs against their liege sovereign *King John*: and great amusement was created, not alone to the juveniles, but to their papas and mammas, by the remarkable fact of the nose of one of the barons being not only of preternatural dimensions in regard to longitude, but possessing within itself most extraordinary powers of distension and flexibility, thereby enabling the fortunate proprietor to express his feelings of scorn or suspicion with the greatest facility, without troubling himself to call in the aid of speech. The grotesque scenes and laughter-starring rows which ensue, in hall and the field, between the obstinate monarch and his refractory barons, were in a great measure well sustained, and afforded a fair share of amusement. Among the better ones were that in which *King John* endeavours to escape to Boulogne with his carpet-bag and hat-case, and that in which, being compelled to "put his hand to a bill," he signs Magna Charta. Amongst the usual squibs and hits at passing events, the best was the rap at the West Middlesex Assurance Company, the office of which was represented as a splendid building, with a huge polished brass knocker, and surmounted by a colossal statue of the celebrated Ikey Solomons. *Clown* and *Pantaloon* are the projectors, and, after engaging at short notice several gentlemen of dubious appearance as directors, and electing an individual manufactured out of *straw*, a barber's block, and an eighteen-shilling tuglioni, as their president, they are about making their exit in a magnificent carriage, the product of their honest industry, when, instantly the magic touch of *Harlequin's* wand transforms their gay vehicle into one of those dark-looking omnibuses that make periodical journeys in the service of government from Bow-street to the House of Correction. Then came a slight, by anticipation, of the expected ambassador from China—his celestial excellency being represented with three legs instead of two, the human tripod performing a very grave and dignified, although rather eccentric, *pas de trois à la Chinoise*, to the extreme surprise of all the spectators and the consternation of some. The last scene was very prettily arranged, and was much applauded. There was some degree of humour in the pantomime, but it was too long and wiredrawn; and the hits and tricks were thinly scattered over somewhat too much tumbling and gymnastics, which might with great advantage have been curtailed. Instead of some bad new jokes a few good old ones might have also been introduced. Still we are bound to say in conclusion, that, if applause be the test of success, Punch had no reason to be so dissatisfied, that he should go home and beat his wife.

THE HAYMARKET

It were difficult to say exactly whether the manager is right or wrong in excluding pantomime from the boards of this establishment, but this much we can say, that the Christmas folks who attended it during the week, and especially on Monday night, were as merry as those who favoured any other of the temporary temples of the theatrical Momus, under the hearty inspiration of the "Jolly, holly Christmas" and his imps. It is not necessary to dilate on the merits of Mr. Farren's performance of *Grandfather Whitehead*. It is perfect as it is powerful and affecting. In "Patter versus Clatter," Mr. C. Mathews was as valuable and laughter-exciting as usual: and of the "Bastile," which succeeded, it is saying, perhaps, enough, to intimate that its first representation was not more highly relished than its sixth. The fourth and last, or concluding piece of this evening was the grand, comical, allegorical, magical, musical, burlesque burletta, called "Punch and the Tuft." This was a revival of an old favourite, it was originally produced as a Christmas piece, a few years ago, at the Olympic, while under the management of Madame Vestris; it has, however, on this occasion been retouched a little, and several very smart political allusions have been interlined, very pertinently applied. Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews supported the original characters, and Madame introduced the parody of "Nix my Dolly Pals," with which she took the town by surprise while she was at Covent-Garden, and in which she introduced her favourite parrot on his elegant perch. The burletta was exceedingly well got up in the stage business, the dresses, scenery, machinery, and general appointments. Master Webster, who had attracted so much notice as *Little Ned* in "Grandfather Whitehead," in the little part exhibited great precocity in the profession in another line, in his personification of *Mother Bunch*. The evening's entertainments altogether were rapturously applauded throughout by a large audience.

OLYMPIC.

If boxes, pit, and gallery, filled too full for comfort, with boisterous good humour, be the pinnacle of managerial ambition, Mr. Wild had ample reason to be pleased with his Christmas *cram*-bamboli: and sooth to say his entertaining *bumper* was more to our British taste than that mawkish drinking stuff of the German students, although it is celebrated by William Howitt. Mr. Leman Rede's "Life's a Lottery." and the extravaganza of "The Coat," were succeeded by a new pantomime, under the prepossessing cognomen of "Harlequin and Old Cosey; or, Arithmetic Hall and the Rule of Three." We cannot contradict the bills of the day, which inform us that this is an "indisputably original" entertainment, albeit made up of a thousand scenes and songs and lying jokes wherewith most Londoners are familiar. The effect on the whole was most satisfactory. Notwithstanding that one or two of our morning contemporaries have treated the Olympic pantomime with something like an implied sneer, we think, on the contrary, that, excepting the scenery of the two great houses, it was, "taking it all in all," one of the best and most successful of "the compliments of the season." There was a never-ending supply of right good jokes, and the hits were acknowledged in roars of applause. Jews were victimised, Chinamen confounded, and rival "buss" cards painted blacker than they are. "Suma" are worked with wondrous expedition under the personal superintendence of the venerable *Cocker*, though not according to the letter of his well-thumbed rules, the result of the whole being that the total profit of 1842 is sevenpence the pound! A personation of the royal pair, with the infants, *en costume*, or so supposed to be, gave great delight to the uproarious loyalty of the audience. Mr. Jefferini as a very good *Clown*; "Young Bologna" as *Harlequin*, and Miss Wright as *Columbine*, were much applauded, as were several of the other performers.

SURREY.

The pantomime at this house was founded on the gambols of Puck and the loves of Oberon and Titania. The introduction of and the appearance of the fairies were well managed; the scenery was well painted, especially Netley Abbey by moon-light; and a beautiful collection of fairies there were to attend upon their Queen and upon Oberon, and a right good Jack-a-lantern headed the procession. On the transformation we had Mr. Harvey, from the Edinburgh theatre, as Harlequin, who acquitted himself throughout with spirit, activity, and complete success; in fact he is a first rate artist in his line: a neat dancer as Columbine, in the person of Miss M. R. Fairbrother, from the same theatre; Mr. C. Montgomery as a regular old-fashioned, laughter-moving furtive, amative, and mischevous Clown; and our old friend, Mr. Blanchard, the very ideal of the helpless, knocked-about, and forgiving Pantaloon. The hits at the current subjects of the day were generally good; of course the Income-tax and the Chinese museum, and the Centrifugal Railway, and the Royal babies, all came in for their share: the best, however, was the visit of the Queen and her Royal consort to the land of cakes, and a real land of cakes it was. All were on the look-out for the arrival from the tops of cakes of all sorts—that bearing the Royal Arms changes into the King and Queen of Hearts, and from them emerge the royal pair, not in the best humour after their voyage. They are accompanied by the Parliament cakes and heart cakes, and other children's cakes, as ladies attendant. The Lord Provost has administered to him a most royal "slap in the face" for his superiferous negligence; Highland loyalty puts kilts upon *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, initiates them into the mysteries of a "regular mull" and "Scotch nappee;" and at the leaving all Scotland masters its presents Scotch plaids, and Scotch cakes, and Scotch whisky, and Scotch snuff's are there; but the largest present, with true national pride, is an enormous Scotch fiddle, from which royalty is not free when it again reaches England. All this told well: the changes were rapid, and the jokes good. The pantomime, as a whole, was very favourably received. The last scene, of a well-painted diorama of the Isle of Wight, passed from Portsmouth harbour to the Hall of Dazzling Light, the abode of Oberon and Titania—and was magnificent and gorgeous in the extreme.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The new pantomime produced at this theatre is called "Harlequin and good King Arthur; or, the Enchanter Merlin." The harlequinade was quite worthy of the reputation of this house, for *Clown*, *Pantaloon*, and a sort of *Assistant Clown*, played by Mr. Smith, had all the fun and buffetings to themselves, and never permitted their gambols to flag for an instant. Several of the changes were hits: for instance, some English cement to put on a manufacturer's head, which changes into a mixture of cow-heel and sea-shells; and the new tariff at Charing-cross, which turns out to be the new tariff. "Good King Arthur," on the whole, was perfectly successful, and, no doubt, will have a long and prosperous career.

CITY OF LONDON.

"An entirely new grand supernatural, classical, and comic pantomime," under the name of "Harlequin and the One-eyed Blacksmith; or, the Genii of the Volcanic Isles and the Fiend of the Enchanted Forge," is the holiday present of the City Theatre. The design of the piece, in which were exhibited *Jupiter*, *Vulcan*, *Neptune*, *Mercury*, *Venus*, and other heathen deities, represents the fiend *Despair* as exhibiting a vindictive interference with *Vulcan*, the consequence of which is a complaint to *Jupiter*, and which is made in the presence of the gods, in their celestial dwelling. The decision is given in favour of *Vulcan*, when the transformations take place, and *Vulcan* is changed into *Harlequin*, *Despair* into *Pantaloon*, *Venus* into *Columbine*, and *Discord* into the *Clown*. After passing through many trials and difficulties, all matters are satisfactorily arranged, to the delight of *Vulcan* and *Venus*. The tricks were not very numerous. Several of the scenes were much applauded, and the holiday folks appeared delighted with the evening's entertainments.

It will be gratifying to our theatrical readers to learn that in consequence of the success which has attended the performances at Covent Garden Theatre, during the past month, the period which, it will be remembered, the Company undertook to keep the theatre open at their own risk, that the receipts have enabled the whole of the company to receive their respective salaries in full, leaving such a balance, that the *Proprietors* have been paid the extra £15 per cent which they consented to deduct from the £35 nightly rent.

The Promenade Concerts, which terminated on Friday the 23d, were so successful during the brief season of 20 nights, that M. Jullien has netted the sum of £1125, after the payment of all his liabilities in the theatre, including the amount of one fifth of the nightly receipts and Mr. C. Arnold the Proprietor's rent. This arrangement proved a fortunate one to the latter gentleman, who instead of receiving the sum of £10 nightly, the usual amount has obtained more than double the sum on several occasions, the receipts having frequently amounted to £170 nightly. Mons. Jullien entertained the principal members of his band with a sumptuous breakfast at Very's on Monday, previous to his departure for the Continent.

Mr. Charles Pitt, late of Covent Garden Theatre, has quitted that establishment and joined the Company of the Theatre Royal, Manchester.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam, since her sudden retirement from the Haymarket Theatre, has been playing with great success at the Liver Theatre, Liverpool.

The Royal Lyric, Liverpool. The business here has been so bad during the last few months of Mr. W. J. Hammond's management, that the Proprietors have, it is said, consented to a reduction of rent to the amount of £500 a year less.

On Monday night no less than fourteen *theatres* were open for the reception of the public, besides ten saloons, licensed for musical and dramatic entertainments. The sum of money received at the doors of each theatre for admission has amounted at round numbers for the whole to the large sum of £2000, paid for dramatic amusement alone.

Theatre Royal, Bath.—The theatrical season, in this once fashionable town, will commence on Saturday, the 7th of January. Mr. Hooper, the new Lessee, has engaged Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean for the first six nights, who will make their appearance in the characters of Benedick and Beatrice, in Shakspere's Comedy of "Much ado about Nothing."

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SOLUTION TO LOGNUM.

That day that sees the new lord mayor
Sets all the cockneys a-gog
And princes of the blood repair
To dine with Gog and Magog.
Whose pedigree as true and good
As ever garter drew,
For Gog is wood, and Magog's wood
And so's Sir Matthew too.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

The total number of Roman Catholic churches and chapels in England is 492; in South Wales, 4; North Wales, 4; Scotland, 71 chapels, besides 27 stations where divine service is performed. Colleges in England, 8; in Scotland, 1: convents in England, 25; in Scotland, 1, monasteries, 3: missionary priests in England, 648; Scotland, 80. Total of missionary priests in Great Britain, 728.

CURIOUS BUT WHOLESOME REGULATIONS.

Among the laws of the Thebans, one prohibits the promotion of any citizen to the magistracy who has not quitted the retail trade for the space of ten years; and another inflicts a penalty on painters and sculptors who do not treat their subjects with proper decency.

VELOCITY OF SOUND.

Dr. Denham found, by many accurate experiments, that sound moves at the prodigious rate of eleven hundred and forty-two feet in one second of time.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

A correspondent who writes from Palermo, and dates his letter December the 1st, gives the following description of this wonderful phenomenon:—"The day before yesterday, passing along the Marina, or public walk that skirts the extremely beautiful bay of Palermo, and casting my eye over the range of the Madonian mountains, and beyond the picturesque hills of Termini, I saw resting above the snowy ridge of hoary-headed old Etna (which lies literally east of a straight line from here), a long line of feathery thrish cloud, which, from its peculiar tree-like shape, I knew at once to be smoke from the volcano. Accordingly, towards night, when the sun had dropped down into the bay of Mondello, a deep-red lurid glare became distinctly visible at the foot of the column of smoke, and all the world was then aware that the volcano was in active operation. This has continued ever since, dimly visible by day in a pillar of cloud of that peculiar form which an eye experienced in eruptions instantly perceives to be the vapour from a crater; and more conspicuous by night in a body of deep-red fire, of the apparent size of an ordinary haycock, but brightening and lessening fitfully with the swells and lulls of the blast of the fiery furnace. The present eruption (which is at this moment flaming away with undiminished brilliancy and power) is the first that has been visible at Palermo since 1832. The eruption began on Sunday night. The smoke that afternoon, and the drying up of the springs, betokened that Enceladus was getting fidgety; and in the dead of the night the mountain heaved and quivered like the midships of a three-decker when she pours her first broadside into the ribs of the enemy. A roar succeeded louder than a thousand train of artillery, and myriads of red-hot rocky fragments shot up to the heavens."

CURIOUS ASTRONOMICAL FACT

There is no *new moon* in the month of February, 1843, but there are two new moons in the month of March following. It is new moon on the 30th of January, again on the 1st of March, and also on the 30th of March.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

The *Vigie de l'Ouest* of St. Malo says—"A religious ceremony of great interest has taken place here. It was that of giving the benediction by the clergy to the brig the Marie Joseph, bound with missionaries for the Marquesas Islands and other countries in the same latitudes. About eleven o'clock the Archbishop of Calicedonia and the Bishop of the Marquesas Islands, surrounded by the clergy of the neighbourhood, proceeded in procession from the cathedral to the vessel, in the midst of an immense crowd, and gave the benediction. This vessel is the first to the above-named destination on a religious mission, and carries out the Bishop of the Marquesas and twelve missionaries, to convert the inhabitants to Christianity. It also has on board twelve nuns, who are going to religious establishments in Peru, as well as a certain number of members belonging to the brotherhood of St. Joseph, who are going to labour at the civilization of the islands in the Pacific. The Marie Joseph displayed a red cross banner, like that of the Templars, and another bearing the pontifical tiara."

QUALITIES FOR MONEY GETTING.

In Britain that individual is fitted to be most successful in the career of wealth and its attendant advantages, who possesses vigorous health, industrious habits, great sedateness, a powerful intellect, and just so much of the moral feelings as to serve for the profitable direction of his animal powers. All else is the union of endowments would render self-gratification, and worldly minded prudence the leaning motives of his actions; would furnish intellect sufficient to give them effect, and morality adequate to restrain them from abuses, or from defeating their own gratification. A mind so constituted would feel his faculties to be in harmony with his external condition; he has no lofty aspirant ons after other goodness or enjoyment which he cannot realize; he is pleased to devote his undivided energies to active business of life, and he is generally successful. He acquires wealth and distinction, stands high in the estimation of society, transmits comfort and abundance to his family, and dies in a good old age.—*Combe's Moral Philosophy.*

EARLY VEGETATION AND HIGH TEMPERATURE.

Within the last few days Covent-garden market has displayed an exhibition of flowers unprecedented for the season. Tulips, narcissuses, rhododendrons, azalias, and camel lias, have been exhibited in full bloom, as well as pinks, wallflowers, with its delightful scent. Amongst other flowers violets in very great profusion, heaths, hyacinths, jonquils, and pomeslias, all in excellent variety. From a meteorological register kept at Lambeth during the last week the lowest point of the thermometer was 32 deg. F. on Friday night, and the highest, 56 deg. F. at noon on Thursday. From the meteorological register kept at the Horticultural Society's gardens, at Chiswick, during the last sixteen years, as compared with the present week, it appears that the highest temperature was the 30th December, 1833, when the thermometer was 56 deg. F.; and the lowest, the 25th December, 1832, when the temperature was 12 deg. F. From these observations it also appears that the night of the 25th December averages 27 deg. F., being the lowest temperature in the year.

It appears from a recent statistical return that there are in Austria and its dependencies, including its Italian territory, 25,500,000 Catholics, 3,500,000 members of the United Greek Church, 2,950,000 of the non-United, 1,250,000 Lutherans, 2,200,000 of the Reformed Church, 45,000 Socinians, and 600,000 Jews. The number of religious houses for men amounts to 760, comprising 10,354 persons, and including 27 religious orders. The Brothers of Mercy possess 34 houses and 349 inmates; the Benedictines, 37, and 1093 inmates; and the Capuchins, 38, and 1235 inmates. There are 157 convents, containing 3681 women.

A friend to Astro-Meteorology states his opinion, "that this winter will not only be much more severe than any we have had of late years, but that the cold weather will commence soon after the new moon, if not before. The year will pass out with sharp weather, whilst from the 1st to the 11th of January we are likely to experience the lowest temperature for the next year. About the 3rd and 7th days will be extremely rigorous, with much snow, and probably wind."

On opening a vase lately discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum, the learned Abbé Fiorelli found an orange preserved in vinegar. It appears the Romans pickled oranges as we do gherkins.

SCARCITY OF FUEL.

Firewood is said to be so scarce in some parts of the middle states of America that a man with a wooden leg is afraid to venture out after dark, for fear of being robbed of it.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The following days of the week are set apart for public worship in differnations:—Sunday, or the Lord's Day, by Christians; Monday, by the Greeks; Tuesday, by the Persians; Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS

No editor capable of doing credit to his cloth and calling is dissatisfied with his profession. It is a life of fun, variety, wit, humour, sympathy, observation, devotion, honour, and learning. Indolence is in their constitution; pure intellectual enjoyment—from the play of the knitting needle, or the good frolics of childhood, to the clash of conflicting armies and the noble sagacity of gigantic genius in Congress or Parliament. The essence of all these entertaining, good, or beautiful in every other pursuit is concentrated in this. Every art and science; every shrub, tree, and flower; the bowels of the land and mountains, and rivers, lakes, and seas, with all that sport therein; the camp and the barroom; the race track and the pulpit; the writing-house and the dairy; the festival and funeral; the parlour and the kitchen; the store or the coal hole, the gay haunts of pleasure—all contribute their most precious mites to the rich treasury of editorial entertainment. These are the editor's wealth. His forte—a fortune more rich and rare than the gems of Golconda. The hours which the Fates have allotted up his life are more numerous than his moments—consisting for ever his mind from grave to gay, and giving him to feel more of mortal pleasure, to experience a greater diversity of human sensations in a day than others know in an age. His is emphatically a "harp of many strings." Those intermunable growlers at the profession would growl the same if in Paradise. In no condition on earth would they be content. They should lay down a tripod whose magic virtue they cannot comprehend, and abdicate their chair to some one more capable of appreciating its enjoyments.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

DISTINCTIONS

Mankind will never be, in an eminent degree, virtuous and happy, till each man possess that portion of distinction, and no more, to which he is entitled by his personal merits.

CLAREMONT.

Her Majesty having determined upon again honouring Claremont with her presence, we lose no time in presenting a view of this very delightful retreat. In our fifteenth number will be found some historical particulars of the place; but we think the facts there given may just now be again glanced over with interest. Claremont owed its origin to Sir John Vanbrugh, who bought some land here and built a house for his own accommodation. Pelham, Earl of Clare, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, bought the estate of Sir John, much improved the grounds, and added a banquetting-room for the entertainment of his colleagues and parliamentary supporters. Kent, the gardener, had the laying out of the grounds at Claremont, of whom Horace Walpole, in his tract on gardening, says, "that if his ideas were rarely great, it was owing to the novelty of his art. The features in his landscapes were seldom majestic; he aimed at immediate effect. His clumps were puny. A small lake, edged by a winding bank, with scattered trees that led to a seat at the end of the pond, was common at Claremont and others of his designs." The seat derives its name from a building erected on a mount in the park by Lord Clare, and called after his own name. Of the gardens at Claremont another writer says, rather pompously, "There you may wander with secure delight, and saunter with perpetual amusement." The grounds being thus improved, the original house was found no longer worthy so magnificent a demesne. The great Lord Clive, who purchased the estate from the Duke of Newcastle, gave Browne orders to erect a mansion regardless of expense, who is said to have performed the task very much to the satisfaction of his employer, although the expense was above one hundred thousand pounds. It is a noble mansion, forming an oblong square of forty-four yards by thirty-four. On the ground floor are eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance and the grand staircase. In the principal front a flight of thirteen steps leads to the great entrance, under a pediment supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The general effect is grand without heaviness, and chastely elegant. On the death of Lord Clive, this estate was sold for little more than one third of what the mansion and improvements had cost, and was purchased by Lord Galway, by whom it was sold to the Earl of Tyrconnell, who disposed of it to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq; this gentleman resided at Claremont until 1816, when it was purchased by Government for £60,000 for the country residence of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, now King of Belgium.

The particulars were gleaned from a pleasant book upon a pleasant subject, "The Environs of London,"* from which we before extracted some engravings, quoted text, and half promised a return to the volume. What better opportunity than the present, when some of the scenes it describes are about to be the suburbs of the Court? Dipping, then, into the completed volume, we find near Claremont a sketch which calls up a mournful recollection. It is

WALTON CHURCH,

with its quiet rural graveyard, where slumbers William Maginn. In its neighbourhood he ended his career.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Mary, is built of flints and rough-hewn stones. It consists of a nave, with two aisles, and a chancel; the nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches resting on pillars, of which those in the north side are round, with capitals adorned with volutes

* Environs of London. By J. Fisher Murray. London and Edinburgh: Blackwood.

dead at her feet. This was thought sufficiently wonderful to be chronicled in his monument, and he is accordingly there portrayed in the act of stabbing the stag. A large black marble, at the entrance of the chancel, commemorates Lilly, the famous astrologer; being placed here, as the inscription informs us, out of love for the seer, by Elias Ashmole, founder of the museum bearing his name.

Of Walton-bridge we also give a sketch. It is built of brick, and above its rather handsome span we catch a glimpse of the woods at Oatlands. The Thames here runs only three miles an hour — the tide not reaching Walton by near ten miles.

Another object of interest near Claremont is Wolsey's Tower, at Esher.

Wolsey, on giving Hampton Court to the king, ordered the bishop's house here to be repaired, intending to reside, when the king should be at Richmond or Hampton Court. At this place he dismissed all his servants, and lived in much embarrassment of mind, body, and estate; now having his hopes excited, now desponding, or, as he subscribes himself, "most miserable." Hence he retired for a time to Richmond; and thence, all hope of his final restoration to royal favour having vanished, went to York.

WOLSEY'S TOWER.

Just one more specimen from Messrs. Blackwood's elegant publication ere we have done; and, glancing over the wood-cut riches o

WALTON-BRIDGE.

the south side hexagons. At the west end is a square tower built with the same materials as the church, buttresses diminishing in stages, a small turret at each corner. The north aisle has a magnificent marble monument, executed by Roubiliac, to the memory of Lord Shannon, a distinguished military officer, and one of the lords justices of Ireland. In the chancel are monumental brasses, on one of which, being suspended by nail so that both sides may be examined, is the representation of a man sitting on the back of a stag, with his sword in the stag's throat; on the other side is a like device, with some trifling variations, commemorative of one John Selwyn, under-keeper of the park at Oatlands, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This man, it would appear by popular tradition, was famous for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship, specimens of all which he exhibited before the queen, at a grand stag-hunt in that park, where, attending, as was his duty of office, he in the heat of the chase suddenly leaped from his horse upon the back of the stag, both running at that time with their utmost speed, and not only kept his seat gracefully in spite of every exertion of the affrighted beast, but, drawing his sword, with it guided him towards the queen, and coming near her plunged it in his throat, so that the animal fell

the volume, what more agreeably suggestive than a quiet scene from old Thames?—one of those *bits* which wood is so capable of portraying, when under the hands of a skilful engraver.

Shepperton is one of the favourite resorts of London anglers; the deeps are proverbial among the "gentle craft" for piscatorial triumphs; in truth, the quantities of the finny tribe *said* to have been captured in Hadley's hole, where our brother anglers now appear busily engaged, surpass all bounds of calculation.

Closing the book, we do so admiring its subject and its illustrations, with a suggestion and a hope. We would suggest that when our readers seek to enjoy the rural beauties of the environs of London, they make this volume their companion. And we finish our notice of Claremont with the hope that its pleasant scenes and genial air will amuse and invigorate the youthful monarch who has chosen it for a passing abiding place.

SHEPPERTON DEEPS.

LITERATURE.

THE NEW CHAPTER OF KINGS, OR THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN MINIATURE. Small 4to. pp. 48. London, 1842. C. KNIGHT and Co.

This useful little *brochure* for children should rather have been called the Chapter of "Sovereigns" than of "Kings," since its very last page enables us to present to our readers the portrait of one who is a good Sovereign though no King—our own fair and virtuous Victoria, who was born in 1819, began to reign in 1837, and is thus well-wished for by the poetical historian whose work we have in hand:—

> Victoria now reigns, and—by Providence bless'd
> May her fame and her virtues surpass all the rest—
> As great as the greatest—as good as the best!

The numerous portraits which this pretty and appropriate little trifle contains are really good and characteristic, being after the works of accredited painters of highest eminence in art, finely and clearly engraved on wood. The only purely fanciful picture is that of "Boadicea exciting the Britons against the Romans," which we here commend to the notice of our young readers.

We can, indeed, speak a good word of praise for the little volume altogether.

VICTORIA.

BOADICEA EXCITING THE BRITONS AGAINST THE ROMANS.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK.

Hatfield Broad Oak is a village in Essex, about seven miles off the high road from London to Newmarket, east of Harlow. It stands on a gentle eminence rising from the banks of a streamlet, now honoured with a place amongst "the tributaries of the Thames." The parish is extensive, and is called by Morant "Hatfield Regis, or Broad-Oke." The "adjunct Regis," he says, "seems to have been given upon the conquest, because it was royal demesne;" and for a long series of years the manor was held by crown grants, and was successively in the hands of Robert Earl of Anandale, Humphrey Earl of Hereford and Essex and his wife, daughter of Edward I. Thomas of Woodstock also enjoyed possession of this manor; and it would seem that John of Gaunt had property here. Duke Humphrey, too, his son, held the manor, and Edward III. gave it to Lord Rache, of whom it came into the family of the Barringtons. On the dissolution of monasteries Hatfield Priory also came into the last named family, having been purchased of Thomas Noke, to whom it was given by Henry VIII. This priory was founded by Albesel de Vere, Earl of Oxford, for the order of Black Monks. After the dissolution it was for some time the residence of the Barringtons; they next lived at Barrington Hall, now a farm-house, about two miles north of the town; and subsequently a more fitting edifice was erected by them, as now standing in a park immediately behind the church.

The church is a noble structure, supposed of the date of Elizabeth or James. The chancel seems to stand on the site of the great (or centre) tower, or at the entrance of the choir of the ancient priory church, the choir of which is to be traced to a considerable extent westwardly. The present structure has every appearance of being built of the material of the still older church; indeed some of the walls would seem to have been part of the original building. The church was much beautified in 1623; again in the middle of the last century; and now it is once more undergoing a thorough course of repair and adornment, the money being furnished by trust funds for that purpose.

Hatfield Forest takes its range to the west and north-west, over about 1200 acres of land, and where once stood an oak of "extraordinary bigness," whence this place took its name of Broad Oak. This tree has long since perished, no doubt; but there is another in the forest,

> Survivor sole of all
> That once lived there;
> A shattered veteran, hollow-trunk'd and bare.

This old trunk is carefully fenced in, to save it from the spoiler, of whatever kind, as if held in great veneration; and, indeed,

> Could a mind imbued
> With truth from heaven created thing adore,
> He might with reverence kneel and worship there.
> It seems idolatry, with some excuse,
> When our forefather Druids in their oaks
> Imagined sanctity.

This is called the "Double Oak;" they say,

> Time made thee what thou wast—king of the woods;
> And time has made thee what thou art—a cave
> For owls to roost in.
> O could'st thou speak,
> As in Dodona once, thy kindred trees
> Oracular, we would not, curious, ask
> The future, best unknown; but at thy mouth,
> Inquisitive, the less ambiguous past.

The value of this forest to the royal larder would appear from this (Henry III.)—"It is commanded that Isab. de Bruse shall not cut down the wood in Hatfield, that the venison be not destroyed." Again, in the reign of Edward III. "Item est quædam foresta, called Hatfield Forest, the hunting whereof belongeth to the King." The quality of the venison indeed cannot be questioned, under the sign manual of Robert de Bruse (temp. Edward I.), granting to the Convent of Trenitate (a neighbouring priory) "a shoulder of every deer in my park at Hatfield." This grant is dated from Broomsboo-bury, in this parish, now the property of Earl Roden, and granted to his ancestor by Henry VIII. The residence is now a farm-house. There stands to the north-west of the church a solitary stack of chimnies to mark the site of Ryes, lately the residence of S. Chamberlayne, Esq.; a little further on is the Lee Hall, once a mansion, now a farm-house. Matchings Barns, once the property of Edward Duke of Buckingham, is also a farm-house. Hatfield Bury was also a fair mansion, standing near the church, and now in ruins. Barrington Hall is dismantled of its very furniture, and so all the importance of this place is gone, although its old associations are left. Down Hall is, however, an exception to this desolation; it is the residence of J. T. Selwyn, Esq., and stands beautifully on an eminence to the south-west. Here lived "one Matthew Prior," the poet, under favour of his friend and patron the Earl of Oxford, and it is quite a fit place for the Muses' haunt! On the death of Prior the Earl often retired to this beautiful spot, anciently designated "De la Doune," as it well deserves.

It would seem there was a justice seat held here, as at Chigwell and Waltham, to determine on forest affairs (temp. James and Chas I.); and it is probable the royal arms that are embazoned on the wall of a house in this place, towards the forest, would indicate that its sittings were held there. But whether so or not, it appears that the verderer of Hatfield did at times summon before him the rangers, verderers, and agisters of all the forests in Essex, as did Sir Nicolas de Banenton, holding then the offices of woodward and chief forester of Hatfield.

Our sketch is taken a little above the village, from the south-east.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXV.

THOMAS MILNER GIBSON, M.P.

Mr. T. Milner Gibson is one of the representatives of the great manufacturing town of Manchester, for which place he was first returned in 1841. He first entered parliament, however, not as the member for Manchester, but as the member for Ipswich, in 1837; he sat for it for two years, then accepted that always unprofitable, but sometimes convenient, office, the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, stood a contest for the same borough, and lost the election. He contested Cambridge in 1839, but unsuccessfully. Perhaps the reader will ask how all this came to pass — and thereby hangs a tale which had considerable political interest at the time. Mr. Gibson presented in his person the phenomenon of a conversion to the principles of what then had every appearance of being the losing party—a strong proof, we think, that his conversion was sincere. He came out from among the party he at first espoused, and joined the ranks of the Liberals; and so ably did he advocate the new opinions he had adopted that he was returned for Manchester in the last general election.

Such cases almost always excite a controversy, too often of a very violent nature. The party left by the convert impute interested and selfish motives for the change: in the party gaining the recruit, there is joy as over a sinner who repenteth. We need scarcely say that the truth is generally missed on both sides; it is an unfortunate truth that men are far more likely to judge illiberally of the actions of their fellows than to give them credit for disinterestedness. Those who in no one action of their lives are uninfluenced by a motive cannot even imagine how very differently others may be constituted from themselves. Appearances, too, often operate against the nobler view of such things which we ought to encourage. To take a familiar instance in the case of the poet Dryden: it is well known that in his mature age he embraced the principles of the Roman Catholic church; his conversion was singularly ill-timed for his own reputation for sincerity; it was immediately on the accession of James II., when the tide of court patronage appeared to be turning strongly in favour of the church of Rome, Dryden was included in the herd of the self-seeking time-servers of the day; and, being the court poet, was accused of apostacy, deliberately committed for the purpose of keeping his place. Dryden might have asked, in the words of another poet yet greater than he—

> And who art thou that on the throne dost sit,
> To judge at distance of a thousand miles,
> With the short-sighted vision of a span?

The world had judged from appearances, and, as frequently happens when it so decides, it had greatly erred. The expulsion of James, the accession of William the Third, and the establishment

of Protestant ascendancy followed. Had Dryden been a self-seeker, he would have now recanted, and renounced his new opinions; the road to place and profit would have been opened by it. But he did nothing of the kind; what he had become he remained, deaf to all persuasions, unshaken by all temptations of worldly advantage. The consequence was, that old age found him destitute of all his own energies, which he was compelled to use as a bookseller's hack, writing his fables and tales almost to provide for the day that was passing over him; building the lofty rhyme, and earning the title of "glorious John" in the midst of poverty and sickness, and forced by need to dedicate his productions to patrons whom he must have despised, in terms of such fulsome flattery, that remain to make us wonder how the genius that could rise so high could stoop so meanly, for in some of them he does in truth sound the very bass string of humility. May not others have been as honest and as unfortunate as Dryden, rightly estimated only when human praise and censure are alike unavailing. In mentioning this instance, we do not put political opinion and religious belief on the same level; nor wish to intimate that the contemporaries have judged as harshly of Mr. Gibson for changing the one, as the men of Dryden's day judged the poet for changing the other; all we wish to impress is the necessity of believing in the existence of all the good motives we can, and as few as possible of the sinister ones. The lesson may be conveyed in few words, and the one text, "who art thou that judgest thy brother," may save us the necessity of a sermon. Late events have taken much from the singularity that once attached to Mr. Gibson's change of opinion; on certain principles of commercial policy, conversions have of late been abundant. They are worth reflecting upon as signs of the times.

Out of these convertites
There is much matter to be heard and learnt.

Beyond this circumstance of general interest, the political career of the hon. member for Manchester does not present much material for remark. His personal appearance is prepossessing, and his manners are affable and courteous. He is the son of Major Gibson, of the 87th Regiment, and is now about thirty-five years of age. He is an able advocate of the principles he has espoused, and continues to possess the confidence of the constituency he represents in Parliament.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Cavendish, brother of Lord Waterpark, has been appointed by the Bishop of Lichfield to the non-residentiary canonry or prebend of Hansacre or Freeford, vacant by the death of the Rev J. Newing, B.D. The hon. and reverend gentleman is vicar of Doveridge, Derbyshire

The Earl of Pembroke has presented the valuable living of Bishopstone, vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. G. Montgomery, to Archdeacon F. Lear, of Salisbury.

The Commissioners for Building New Churches have signified to the Rev. John Hatchard, vicar of Plymouth, in reply to his application, that they are willing to contribute the sum of £1000 towards the erection of another church in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth. The site upon which it is contemplated to erect the church is a portion of the road between Oxford street and Hook's-place, a neighbourhood inhabited almost exclusively by the poorer classes.

OXFORD. DEGREES CONFERRED.—D.M.: J. J. A. Brown, University.—B.D.: Richard Pritchard, Fellow of Jesus.—B.C.L.: Charles Lempriere, Fellow of St. John's.—M.A.: Vernon Page, Student of Christ Church; Rev. W. F. Sims, Magdalene Hall; Rev. Edmund Wood, Magdalene Hall; Rev. H. S. Venn, Wadham; Rev. John Aldersey, Queen's; Rev. W. Dowding, Merton.—B.A.: Edward Stewart, New Inn Hall; J. F. P. Rickerstike, St. Edmund Hall; William Allen, Magdalene Hall; Thomas Williams, Scholar of Jesus; C. M. Skottowe, Scholar of Jesus; C. G. Price, Scholar of Jesus; A. E. Mayo, Oriel; Thomas Hugo, Worcester.

ORDINATIONS.—By the Bishop of Lincoln.—Deacons: H. L. Armitage, Worcester, Oxford; Offley Smith, Oriel, Oxford; T. J. M. Townsend, Lincoln, Oxford; Robert Weatherell, Elmend Hall, Oxford; R. A. F. Barrett, King's, Cambridge; T. L. Edwards, Trinity, Cambridge; J. H. Henderson, Trinity, Cambridge; J. C. Middleton, King's, Cambridge; W. C. Newcome, Trinity, Cambridge; A. H. Rickards, Caius, Cambridge.—Priests: P. L. Drake, Magdalene, Oxford; J. N. Heard, St. Mary Hall, Oxford; T. G. Mansp, Magdalene, Oxford; A. G. Newbold, Magdalene Hall, Oxford; Guy Bryan, St. Peter's, Cambridge; Robert Fenwick, Christ's, Cambridge; R. F. Harrison, Christ's, Cambridge; L. D. Kennedy, Christ's, Cambridge; J. E. Lezh, King's, Cambridge; W. D. Moore, St. John's, Cambridge; T. M. Nicholson, Trinity, Cambridge.—By the Bishop of Durham.—Deacons: W. B. Young, Emmanuel, Cambridge; F. H. Laing, Queen's, Cambridge; W. B. Stokes, Wadham, Oxford. Priests: W. M. H. Church, Licentiate in Theology, University of Durham; J. P. Parry, St John's, Cambridge; Robert Maugham, licentiate in theology, University of Durham.

CAMBRIDGE.—ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE EXAMINATION, December, 1842.—Second Year, First Class: John Parkyn, Repton, and Peel; Russell, W. B. Smith, and Cox; Body, and Burnet; Chubbe and Davys; Brett and R. King; Yate and R. Allen; Smalley, T. D Smith, and Haddield Third Year, first Class: Hemming, Stephen, T. Dixon, Hiley, Wall, Curtis, Waddingham, and Tatham.

PROMOTIONS.—Rev. Henry Cottingham, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Wolverhampton-cum-Stafford. Rev. H. W. Powell, rector of Heapham, Lincolnshire, and upwards of 46 years the curate, to the rectory of Ripley, Yorkshire. Rev. T. Holme, master of the grammar school, Kirby Ravensworth, to the vicarage of East Worcester, Yorkshire. Hon. and Rev. T. U. Cavendish, vicar of Doveridge, Derbyshire, to the honorary prebend of Hansacre and Freeford, Lichfield cathedral. Rev. W. E. Coldwell, rector of Stafford, to the honorary prebend of Pipa Parva, Lichfield cathedral. Rev. A. Townsend to the assistant curacy of St John's, Weston, near Bath. Rev. A. Hanbury to the curacy of Hawkedon, Suffolk. Rev. James W. Markwell, domestic chaplain to Viscount Torrington, to the curacy of St. Matthew's, Manchester. Rev. W. Heslop, vicar of East Witton, Yorkshire, appointed a surrogate. Rev. A. H. Hulton, to the curacy of St. Peter, Ashton-under-Lyne. Rev. John Carr, rector of Brattleby, Lincoln, to the unendowed prebend or canonry of Carlton-cum-Thurlby, Lincoln cathedral. Rev. Thomas Bull to the curacy of Cosby, Northamptonshire. Rev. E. K. Maddock, curate of Streatham, Surrey, to be one of the chaplains of the H.E.I.C. at Bengal. Rev. J. K. Field to the perpetual curacy of St. Stephen's, Manchester. Rev. Edward Greene, appointed officiating minister of Tiscliffe Chapel, Liphook, Hants. Rev. H. Stansbury to the cure of the district church of the holy Trinity, Bristol. Rev. John Lodale, principal of King's College, London, to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. Rev. John Glencross to the rectory of Helland, Cornwall. Rev. Daniel Waller to the curacy of St. Mary's, Oldham, Lancashire.

DEATHS.—Rev. F. Pott, vicar of Churchstow with Kingsbridge, Devon. Rev. G. A. Montgomery, prebendary of Bisbopstone, and rector of Bishopstone, Wilts. Rev. Robert Morehead, 65, late rector of Kensington, Yorkshire. Rev. H. T. Buckston, curate of Bulidon and Brassington, Derbyshire. Rev. W. T. Gust, curate of Wrington, Cheshire

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Cavendish, brother of Lord Waterpark, has been appointed by the Bishop of Lichfield to the non-residentiary canonry or prebend of Hansacre or Freeford, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Newing. The hon. and rev. gentleman is vicar of Doveridge, Derbyshire.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

The December Sessions for the City and Liberty of Westminster were held on Wednesday morning before a bench of magistrates. In the absence of Mr. Sergeant Adams, Mr. Walsby presided as chairman. The calendar was very light, it containing only the names of 18 prisoners for trial, and none of them for any aggravated offence.

Thomas Fisher, aged 23, was indicted for stealing one pair of leathern reins, value 12s., the property of her M. esty the Queen Dowager.—It was proved that the prisoner had obtained an entrance into the royal stables at Marlborough House; that short afterwards the articles were found in his possession, and her Majesty's state coachman identified them as property belonging to the Queen Dowager.—The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner (who received a good character) was sentenced to be imprisoned one month in the House of Correction.

John Barnes, aged 38, was indicted for stealing four cloaks, value 19s. the property of William Leveson Gower, Esq. The prisoner appeared, was a well-known area sneak, and on the 3rd of the present month he sneaked down the area steps of No. 33, Lower Brook-street, where the prosecutor resides, and entering the housekeeper's room he carried off four cloaks that had been sent in to Mr. Gower, who is in the habit of distributing clothing to the children of a school attached to his estate in Surrey. The prisoner was met by Mrs. Brown, the housekeeper of Mr. Gower, on the stairs, and an alarm being raised the prisoner was pursued and taken into custody. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment and hard labour, three weeks of the term solitary.

William Neeves, a well-dressed youth, aged 14, was indicted for stealing a purse, value 9d., the property of Mary Ann Ellis; one seal, value 3s. 6d.; the property of Mary Ann Horsey: and one card-case, value 1s. 6d., the property of Eliza Byham.—The prisoner was also indicted for stealing an ivory tablet, and one silver pincher, the property of Ellen Gilbert. The prisoner on being called upon to plead burst into tears, and said he had been drawn into the association of a bad boy, who had stolen several things, and he had been induced to do so too.—Mr Prendergast said he had been instructed to defend the prisoner, but after the straightforward manner in which he had acknowledged his guilt, he would not attempt to withdraw the plea. The case was truly an afflicting one. The prisoner's father was a music composer, and a man of extraordinary talent. Formerly he moved in a very respectable sphere, but misfortune succeeding misfortune and losses sustained great losses, and was reduced in circumstances. An attempt had been made to get the prisoner into the band of a horse regiment, but he was rejected on account of a defect in his hand, he having been born with his thumbs, and undergone an operation.—A witness, who had employed the prisoner for five months, gave him an excellent character.—The chairman said, however much the court pitied for the prisoner's parents and himself, it had a duty to perform, and but for the interposition of his brother magistrates he should have transported the prisoner. The court, however, would, on this occasion, sentence him (the prisoner) to three months' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction, with the solemn assurance that if he did not forsake his bad companions, and ever appeared again in that court, he would be sentenced for life.—The prisoner was then removed, and a heart-rending scene followed, his parents and sister hanging about his neck, and kissing him affectionately, until the sturdy arm of the gaoler removed the lad from their grasp.

POLICE.

WORSHIP-STREET.—MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN WHITECROSS-STREET.—*Michael Meagan*, a shopkeeper and dealer in second-hand boots, in Whitecross-street, *Ellen Regan*, alias *Meagan*, his wife, *Catherine Singleton*, a sister of the latter, and *Hannah Cotter*, an elderly woman, living at Meagan's in the capacity of servant, were placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, the sitting magistrate, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Thomas Leary, a single man, a journeyman in Meagan's employ. The prisoners were brought to the court by a party of the G division of police, and the court and all the avenues to it were thronged by the residents of Whitecross-street and neighbourhood, amongst whom the occurrence had occasioned intense excitement.—Mr. William Richard Bland, the first witness, stated that he was a tobacconist, keeping a shop at 106, Whitecross-street, immediately opposite the prisoner Meagan's, and after ten o'clock on Sunday night was serving a customer, when a strange country and bustle on the opposite side of the street attracted his notice, and going to the door he saw the prisoner Meagan come out of his shop, and two of the females also, in a hurried and agitated manner. Meagan himself went off in one direction, and the females the opposite one, and soon afterwards the witness saw a man called "Jack," who worked for Meagan, and lived in the house, come out wringing his hair and his hands, and uttering exclamations as if he had witnessed something dreadful. The witness then went into the shop, and saw the woman Cotter, who, in answer to his question as to what was the matter, said she did not know; but, looking behind the counter, he saw the deceased Leary lying there. He at first thought the deceased was asleep, or insensibly drunk; but, looking again at him more particularly, he saw that he was bleeding profusely from a wound in the side, and just then the man they called Jack returned with Mr. Wright a surgeon, who sent for some strapping and dressed the wound. The deceased never spoke after the last stroke. Tom, tell me who did it before you die." While witness was reiterating his entreaties to know who had done it the deceased closed his eyes, and witness then hurried off for Mr. Wright's assistant, Mr. Frederick Wright, surgeon, described the wound as half an inch or three quarters in breadth. He had not probed it, but was of opinion that it had penetrated the lungs. The deceased died very soon after he arrived, and was in a state of syncope during the whole of the time till he died. The witness pointed up a knife, now produced, which he found by the side of the body, and he believed the wound had been made by a knife of that description. The knife was a shoemaker's knife, with square end and keen edge. The witness Bland identified it as belonging to Meagan.—The male prisoner said, in his defence, that he was quite innocent of the charge of murdering Leary, he said, had begun quarrelling, and insisted upon having money. The deceased, who was very drunk, threatened to strike him unless he gave the money. Prisoner then went out and took a glass of beer, and returning home he heard that his wife was in custody, and the occurrence in question had taken place in his absence. He knew nothing about it.—Hannah Cotter, the servant, was, for some time, unwilling to give evidence, and she went up stairs about that time to make the beds. When she had done that, and returned down stairs, she saw the deceased, Leary, stooping beside the counter, and heard him exclaim, "Tom, don't!" or "Oh, don't!" immediately after which he fell down behind the counter. Witness then went out to get assistance. There was nobody in the house but the deceased and herself when she went up to make the beds, and she heard no noise or quarrelling after which he fell down behind the counter. Witness then went out to get assistance. There was nobody in the house but the deceased and herself when she went up to make the beds, and she heard no noise or quarrelling whatever when she went up stairs, and there was no one there but the deceased when she went down again.—The magistrate, remanded the prisoners for a week.—It would be improper to give publicity to the various rumours current in the neighbourhood relative to the dreadful occurrence, but it may be stated that the general belief is that Meagan's suspicion of his wife's fidelity, coupled with her sudden absence from the house of his brother-in-law, induced him to follow her home, and that some circumstance at present hidden hastened the catastrophe.

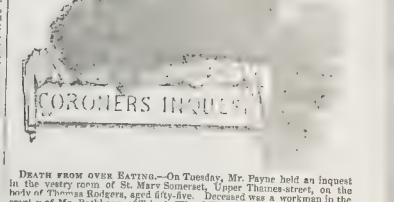
Thomas Finn, a carter, in the employ of Mrs. Weaty, a carrier, residing in Spitalfields, was charged at the bar, on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of indigo, said to be worth about £40. The prisoner had been employed to cart a chest of indigo from one of the East India warehouses to the premises of his master, and Mr. Kaltenbaugh, of Leadenhall-street, for shipment. Upon subsequent examination it was discovered that the indigo had been stolen out of the chest, and coals substituted.—A clerk from the East India warehouse proved that the chest contained the indigo when delivered there to the prisoner; and a witness from the docks proved that the chest, when examined there, and found to be filled with coals, was in the same state as received from the prisoner.—The prisoner was remanded for further evidence

CLERKENWELL.—DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE. *John Shamrock*, aged 19, was charged with using violent on the previous night in Bagnigge Wells-road.—From the evidence it appeared that between seven and twelve o'clock the prisoner, by his cries and shouts, assembled a large mob of persons in the above-mentioned place. For so doing he was taken to the station-house, and, when in a cell, was locked up. He was in somewhat excited by liquor, but not drunk. He resides in Castle-street, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell.—Inspector Penny, of the G division, deposed that he visited the cell about twenty minutes after the prisoner was locked up in it, and was shocked at finding him, to all appearance, dying. He was lying on the floor with a cord fastened as a noose round his neck, and tied to his right leg. He was foaming at the mouth. As there was no means of suspension in the cell, it was evident the prisoner had attempted to destroy himself by this contrivance. Witness at once loosed the cord, and after a lapse of five minutes the prisoner began to show signs of life. Restoring cordials were administered to him, and he gradually recovered. There was then a person left to watch him, but he slumbering for a few minutes, the prisoner made a rope of his neck and shocked handkerchiefs, and again tried to effect his purpose in the same manner: his struggles to do so aroused the watchman just in time to save his life. Two or three persons were left to take care of him for the remainder of the night. Mr. Combe asked the prisoner why he attempted to destroy himself?—The prisoner shook his head despondingly, and said he had nothing to say.—From further inquiries it was ascertained that the prisoner is the only son of a well-to-do parent; that he is a bookbinder by trade, and, generally speaking, well conducted. Some time ago a distress was made on his mother by a broker, which was the chief cause of his despondency. Mr. Combe sent for the lad's mother, who wept bitterly at the conduct of her hapless son. She spoke highly of him, and Mr. Combe discharged him, after cautioning his mother and friends to watch him closely.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A gentleman, who gave his name and address in private to the magistrate, stated that, as he was returning to his home on the previous night between eleven and twelve o'clock, he was attacked by six men at the corner of Argyll-place and Brunswick-street, Bloomsbury. They first hustled him, then struck him, and one of them thrust his hand into his pocket, which was empty. He cried about for assistance, and darted into a chandler's shop, where he seized an iron bar and flourished it at the door; they retreated. He had been attacked by some of the same party before, and could identify two of them. Mr Combe said, as there was no person injured, his proper course was to apply to the Commissioners of Police. The gentleman said, from the repeated attacks he considered his life and property in danger, and would henceforth carry about his person a deadly weapon, which he would certainly make use of if again attacked. Police-sergeant Bryson, warrant officer of the E division, promise I to communicate with the inspectors of that district on the matter, and the applicant left the office.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—A young man, named *William Trotter*, was charged under the 22nd section of the Mutiny Act with being a deserter from the 58th Regiment. He had been apprehended by the military on Saturday, who had detained him, and now applied for his commitment to gaol, according to the ordinary form. A very considerable difficulty, however, arose. The defendant did not attempt to deny that he was a soldier, but declared that he was on leave of absence from his regiment.—Mr. Bond inquired whether it had been ascertained that defendant was not on furlough? —The military authorities who had brought the defendant in charge said that they had ascertained he was on leave, which would not expire until the 30th inst., but the furlough had been given for Woolwich, and, defendant having been found in London, he was necessarily a deserter.—Mr. Bond observed that precisely the same point had arisen in the case of Captain Douglas: he had leave from his regiment to go to a distant part of the continent of India, and had come to England instead. Defendant had leave for Woolwich and came to London, but it did not follow that he was a deserter. He (the magistrate) could not say so, as, for aught he knew, the man might join his regiment again before the term of absence expired. Taylor, a private in the 58th Regiment, said he had brought the defendant there by order of the Adjutant. He had not only come to London instead of going to Woolwich, but had been found in private clothing; he had besides enlisted in another regiment (the 90th).—Mr. Bond wished to know whether the time had expired in which he might pay the smart for the second enlistment.—The soldier (Taylor) replied the time had expired at twelve that day.—Defendant also complained of having been kept in custody. He said that had he been at large he should have recovered his uniform, which he had lost.—Mr. Bond said he could not interfere, as his commitment must state that the prisoner ought to be with his regiment, whereas it was quite clear he was absent on leave.—The parties then withdrew.

THAMES-OFFICE.—On Wednesday a well-dressed young woman, and of apparent respectability, named *Susanna Elizabeth Dale*, was brought before Mr. Broderip and placed in the felon's dock, on some charge which was not mentioned. A policeman named Hagar, 183 K, stated that on or about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, or "thereabouts that time," a person came to the station-house for a police constable, and he proceeded to No. 4, Charles-street, Stepney, where he found the prisoner contending with the proprietors of the shop about a pane of glass she had broken. The prisoner settled for the pane of glass, and refused to give any satisfactory account of herself, and so he locked her up.—Mr. Broderip: What for?—Policeman: She would give no satisfactory answers to my questions whatever, and would not give her address. There was a great mob in the street.—Mr. Broderip: Was she paid for the broken glass: what satisfaction did you want? Policeman: She would give no satisfaction at all.—Mr. Broderip: And because she would give no satisfaction you locked her up. Is that so?—Policeman: Yes, that's it. There is no one here to charge her.—Mr. Broderip: I think it is very likely she will bring an action against you for false imprisonment. The woman is discharged.



DEATH FROM OVER EATING.—On Tuesday, Mr. Payne held an inquest in the tap-room of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street, on the body of Thomas Rodgers, aged fifty-five. Deceased was a workman in the employ of Mr. Rathbone, of Trigg's Wharf, Thames-street. On Christmas-day all the men on the premises were, according to usual custom, regaled with a supper and a certain quantity of grog, and refused to give any satisfactory account of herself, and so he locked her up.—Mr. Broderip: What for?—Policeman: She would give no satisfactory answers to my questions whatever, and would not give her address. There was a great mob in the street.—Mr. Broderip: Was she paid for the broken glass: what satisfaction did you want? Policeman: She would give no satisfaction at all.—Mr. Broderip: And because she would give no satisfaction you locked her up. Is that so?—Policeman: Yes, that's it. There is no one here to charge her.—Mr. Broderip: I think it is very likely she will bring an action against you for false imprisonment. The woman is discharged.

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LOSS OF LIFE AT PECKHAM.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Gell, coroner for Westminster, at the George Tavern, Strand, on the body of Eliza Stonebank, aged eleven years, who was burnt to death. Agnes Diamond, a lodger in the same house, said that the deceased had been in the habit of going on errands for her during the last two years. On the day in question she left her in the room, with as she was cleaning, and, in her (witness's) opinion, the accident occurred while she was placing some Christmas on the mantel-piece.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Payne held an inquest at Bartholomew's Hospital, on view of the body of James Jeff, a youth aged five years. It appeared from the evidence that about one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 17th inst., while deceased was passing along Glass-house-yard, Blackfriars, he inadvertently got into the way of a dust-cart, and in endeavouring to escape from being run over, was jammed between one of the wheels of the cart and a post at the side of the footway. He was immediately conveyed to Bartholomew's Hospital, where he gradually sank, and died on Tuesday last Verdict, "Accidental death."

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday Mr. Gell held an inquest at the Crown and Cushion, Red Lion-street, Drury-lane, on the body of Mary Westmoreland, aged 58. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Pinney, residing at 18, Crown-court, that the deceased had been in her service, and that on Friday she found her dead in the parlour, where deceased had been making the fire. Five minutes previously she appeared in full health and spirits. Verdict accordingly

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. James Bland, one of the few surviving professional turf speculators of the old school, died in Piccadilly on Sunday night.

GRAND BATTUES AT POWERSCOURT.—Last week the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull entertained a distinguished company of the nobility and gentry of the county at Dunpin Castle, including the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Kinnaird, Sir F. M. Threipland, Sir C. Monteaffe, &c. On four days there were grand battues held in the preserves, at which the noble earl and Lord Dunpin joined their sporting guests. The weather was unfortunately very unpropitious, yet the quantity of game killed was very great, consisting of 176 pheasants, 364 hares, 37 woodcocks, 275 rabbits—in all 852.

LORD HOWDEN'S STAG HOUNDS.—Owing to his lordship's late family affliction, he has declined upon giving up his hounds, and they have been purchased by the garrison of Dublin. A committee of gentlemen have been appointed to manage them, comprising the Hon. Captain Forester, Captain Jones, Major Meyrick, Captain King, and Lord William Hill. Their first day of meeting was on Tuesday, at half-past one o'clock, in the far-famed Ashbourn country, when a brilliant field was expected.

GRAND PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.—The pigeon match between Devon and Somerset came off on Monday in a field near the Squirrel Inn, Wellington. The match was for £30 a-side, at twenty one birds each. The shooting commenced between Mr. Harris of Crediton and Mr. Bolt of Taunton, and, after some excellent shots, it was declared in favour of Mr. Harris, he killing two birds more than his opponent. The next match was between Messrs Scarlet and Watson: in this Mr. Scarlet was the victor by two birds, he being a Somerset shot. Then came the third match, between Messrs. Jarman and Scarlet: in this match Mr. Jarman was the conqueror by one bird, he being a Devonian. This decided the day in favour of the men of Devon.

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COMMON INSURANCE at the usual moderate rates.

INSURANCE of LIVES on an equitable scale of rates [illegible] townsmen of all kinds for future or existing children. The usual commission to Solicitors. Agents are appointed in all the Principal Towns in the Kingdom.

W. Shaw, Managing Director

OUTFITS TO CHINA AND ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE. The recent Treaty with the Celestial Empire, and consequent extent of territory opened for British Trade and industry, will induce many to avail themselves of journeying on the high road to a speedy fortune. Outfits will be required to an extent never before known in this country, and as much of the Emigrant's comfort depends on the style and manner in which he is fitted out for a few words on that subject will not be misplaced at this moment. The preparations are generally made in excitement, and are supposed for, which are done in accordance to the money the party has to expend on the various articles priced, and as an instance, a gentleman is fitted out with [illegible] and valuables, in a case when they cannot be replaced—in fact, no article is considered too [illegible] for the sea-faring, as those of all others should be supplied with the very best. "No fortune" has yet extensively affected this branch of business. Many returning [illegible] are removed from abroad have determined F. MOSES and SON to embark extensively in the above line on the same principle which has placed their establishment on the highest pinnacle in the Trade ever attained, namely, to supply the best articles of [illegible] at a profit not exceeding the market interest of money; marking every article in plain figures which they request the public to observe, ensuring satisfaction by the moderate exercise of [illegible] and guarantee the [illegible] of every article of [illegible] and use, when they will be at once convinced "A new era" has been commenced in a saving from fifty to cent. per cent. in price, and articles supplied worth well, so found useful and ornamental when the voyage has terminated. Observe—F. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen Drapers, and General Outfitters, Wholesale and Retail, Manufactory and [illegible]

WATERLOO DISTILLERY.

MESSRS. W. YOUNG FELL, and Co., having considerably extended their premises, can now supply the public with any quantity of the purest COGNAC BRANDY, at the unprecedented low price of Fifty Two gallons; also the finer selected GINGER BRANDY, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, at 30s. the two gallons, with a liberal allowance to the trade. 76, Friday-street, and Distillery, Waterloo-road, Lambeth.

RIDING LESSONS DURING THE HOLIDAYS

YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN instructed in the art of RIDING on PONIES suited to their size and age, at the GROSVENOR RIDING SCHOOL, [illegible] street, Grosvenor-square.—Horses broke to every kind of [illegible] for any other purpose, and taken to suit. Every Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddle Horses to [illegible] for any period.—Evening Classes three times a week.

HENDERSON'S PATENT AERothermic STOVE is recommended to the public as superior to any stove manufactured; possessing all the cheerfulness of an Open Fire-place, combined with the warmth and economy of the Low Stoves, and is the only one which can, from its Perfect Ventilation, be introduced with safety into the bedroom of the invalid. To be had of all respectable ironmongers in town and country

Benjamin Walson and Co., Sole Manufacturers, Wolverhampton.

PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.—The superiority of this Soap over every other will be apparent on comparison; and when aged a few times, it is universally [illegible] and has obtained its pre-eminence. The GENUINE TRANSPARENT SOAP is in uniform consistence, of a pale amber colour, of an agreeable fragrance [illegible] and in large squares, which are perfumed with Otto of Roses 3s. 6d.—Also Saving Soap, in squares, 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each. Also Tablets and Wash Balls, price 3s. each. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. and F. Pears, 86, Wellington-street, [illegible] London, and sold by most respectable Perfumers in Town and Country.

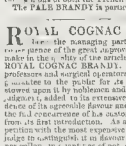
BRETT'S SAMPLE HAMPERS, 20s. each.—These favourite little packages will be duly appreciated by all who can distinguish between the use and the abuse of the good things of this life, inasmuch as they contain specimens of only such articles as are recommended by the Faculty for their respectively strengthening and perfect freedom from deleterious adulteration. The exact bottles and hamper inclusive for a somewhat [illegible] Half-dozen Hamper of BRANDY only, the value price [illegible] 20s. per Dozen, specifying conveyance, at inclosing a post-office remittance, will enable [illegible] distant drivers, and procure them [illegible]

HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn-bars

CARPET, CABINET, and UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS and MANUFACTORY.—M. ATKINSON, of Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75, West-minster bridge road, Lambeth, is offering to the public a stock of all kinds of FURNISHING REQUISITES, consisting of [illegible] carpets, drawing, and real ivory. The Establishment [illegible] (the largest in London) is conducted on the unerring principle of quick returns with small profits, substantial warranted Furniture at a really low price, and embraces a [illegible] seen within the public and the present economy of time and money.—Observe, [illegible] 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75, [illegible] Westminster-bridge to the Manufactory, [illegible] 1, 2, 3, and 4, KENNINGTON-PLACE.

IN THE HIGH THE MACKINTOSH

BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCK.—More than four years' extensive trial and a host of testimonials of the above well-known and [illegible] are sufficient proofs of its success. It is warm, light, and [illegible] adapted for [illegible] without confining perspiration to exclude any description or quantity of rain or snow. A great variety of [illegible] Mackintosh Coats, Capes, and Cloaks, with the [illegible] Waterproofing of 15 penny stamps for [illegible] Patent Safety, A. for shipping.—H. Walker, Manufacturer to the Queen, 53, Maiden lane, Wood street, London



H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority The "Queen Own"), with the new large eyes, are easily threaded (even by hand persons [illegible] with a great saving [illegible] needle, temper, and finish. The labels are correct likenesses of her Majesty and her Royal Prince Albert, [illegible] mounted on coloured grounds. H. Walker's improved flat books, steel [illegible] and [illegible] Sold by all [illegible] Sellers, and wholesale only at 53, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London

GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, 16 New Park-street, Borough, and 5, Hood lane, City, and may be obtained of all the principal Wine Merchants in the metropolis. A bottle is carefully sealed and labelled.

TO CONNOISSEURS IN BRANDY.—They have also fully succeeded in bringing to public notice the most perfect article ever offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being supported in the assertion by the opinion of both the French growers, and the keenest judges in the Eng[illegible] market.

The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.

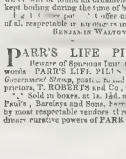
ROYAL COGNAC BRANDY.—Mr. GRIMBLE, who has been the managing partner in this concern, begs to acquaint the Public, that in consequence of the great improvements he has, by his unwearied exertions, been enabled to make in the [illegible] of the article, it will in future be known in connexion as GRIMBLE'S ROYAL COGNAC BRANDY. The strong recommendation it has received from the most eminent medical professors and surgical operators, and its use in many of the metropolitan hospitals, are a sufficient guarantee to the public for its purity and wholesome qualities, whilst the patronage conferred upon it by noblemen and gentlemen of high standing in society, and good taste and judgment, added to its extensive consumption in the metropolis world, are a sufficient evidence of its superior flavour and general excellence. Indeed Mr. Grimble is induced only by the full concurrence of his customers in stating, that the article has continually improved from its first production, to a pure brandy, and as such can be recommended in connexion with the most expensive productions of the Continent, and it requires an experienced judge to distinguish it in flavour from the veritable cognac. The price is as heretofore, 42s. per gallon, in quantities of not less than two gallons, and 30s. per dozen, hence two full imperial gallons, with the usual charge for bottles.—Distillery, Albany-street, Regent's Park

PANCLIBANON IRON WORKS BAZAAR,

68, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, LONDON

GENTLEMEN about to FURNISH will find it worth their attention to look into the above Establishment, where they will find the largest assortment of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ever offered to the public, consisting of Tea, Copper, and Iron Cooking Kettles, Coffee, Beer Shelving Pans, Carving Knives, Server Ware, Paper Machee Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Urns, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons, with Stock of all kinds Sundries for Iron, Brass, and Tin Founders, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Works, for Conservatories, Halls, and Garden Enquiries; which are constantly kept on hand by the proprietor of this Establishment, and in the largest assortment. Articles are made to order of the most descriptive, and offered at exceedingly Low Prices, for CASH only, and the price of each article being marked in plain figures, and the building itself a public Bazaar or Lounge, the public can walk and make their observations and questions according to their wishes, affording advantages which are rarely offered.

BEART'S PATENT COFFEE FILTERS.—Having now been before the Public more than two years, and the sale in that period having been [illegible] increasing, [illegible] Beart's Patent Coffee Filters [illegible] those who can appreciate the luxury of a brilliant and fine flavoured cup of Coffee. The Patentee would [illegible] attention to the [illegible] advantages of this [illegible] which [illegible] had not been [illegible] offered to the public. He would [illegible] attention to the [illegible] to produce a [illegible] cup of Coffee, equally bright, clear, and strong, from the same quantity of Coffee; and also begs to state, that if the instructions [illegible] are strictly attended to, [illegible] will, even in [illegible] manner, [illegible] produce a [illegible] beverage, [illegible] perfect, [illegible]



The Patentee also begs to offer to the public an elegant [illegible] in the form of a bronzed Urn, upon the same principle, with heater and plated tap; [illegible] will be found an ornament to any table, in addition to the Coffee being kept boiling during the time of breakfast.

Each Coffee pot [illegible] Coffee urn. A Filter for chemists and wine-merchants. To be had of all respectable ironmongers in town and country.

Benjamin Walson and Co., Sole Manufacturers, Wolverhampton

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. Beware of Spurious Imitations of the above medicine. None are genuine unless the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS are in WHITE letters on a RED ground, engraved in the Government Stamp, pasted round each box, also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, on the directions.

*** Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. and family packets at 11s., by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton, New Churchyard, London, and by most respectable venders throughout the kingdom. TESTIMONIALS of the extraordinary curative powers of PARR'S LIFE PILLS can be had of the agents

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXI.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, SMITHFIELD.

In our last we gave a view of a new church: we now, by way of contrast, occupy the allotted space with a sketch of an old one. St. Bartholomew's was founded as long since as 1123, by a pious monk, Rahere, who, although of humble origin and without wealth, position, or assistance, yet by devoteduess of purpose succeeded in founding the priory of St. Bartholomew—ultimately one of the most extensive which London could boast. Rahere found Smithfield, the ground he had chosen for his future edifice, a morass—he left great part of it laid out in gardens and decorated with stately buildings. The present church is a portion of the old monastery, and formed the choir of the original structure. The brick tower is of much later date than the nave, and the interior of the building must be seen to afford those evidences of antiquity which invest St. Bartholomew the Great with the interest surrounding it. In the Cottonian Collection there is a rare and curious MS. written by one of the old monks, and giving a history of Rahere and of the priory which has made him famous. This chronicle is studded with miraculous stories as to the assistance afforded to the holy work by the saint to whom the buildings were dedicated. All these tales are told with such evident sincerity on the part of the writer that he evidently believed what he relates; and, did space allow, some of the narrative would well repay quotation, as a curious example of the taste and feelings of a bygone generation. After the foundation of the priory the neighbourhood began to improve, and Henry the First made several munificent grants to the poor of the hospital which Rahere had attached to his religious foundation. Henry the Second still further aided the good work, and the fair of St. Bartholomew, which has lasted even to our day—although now on point of extinction—was established to benefit the revenues of the priory. Of the privileges thus granted, some remain in full force at the present time in favour of the inhabitants of the parish—who, for instance, may exercise their business without taking up the freedom of the city. Henry the Eighth, upon the dissolution of the religious establishments, granted, in 1544, to Lord Rich the priory of St. Bartholomew, except the portion of the church now standing, which he gave for a parish church. The brick tower was raised in 1628, and is but a poor successor to that of stone which preceded it. A fine peal of bells, formerly belonging to this church, were sold to St. Sepulchre's, where they often fulfilled the solemn duty of tolling the death-hour of criminals sentenced to execution. Of Rahere's institutions those portions which the progress of events rendered useless have passed away. Of his splendid priory only a trifling portion remains, devoted to that simpler form of worship which now prevails; but the noble hospital, enriched by successive benefactions, flourishes in its career of beneficent usefulness, and stands an enduring memorial of the fame of its founder, and the munificence of charity in England.

MALIBRAN'S STATUE.—A white marble statue of Madame Malibran has just been placed in the mausoleum which M. de Bériot had erected, in the cemetery of Lacken, to the memory of the celebrated cantatrice. The monument itself is about ten feet long, and nearly as many wide. The interior is circular, and is crowned with a cupola. The door is composed of open-work, which allows the statue to be seen towards the other end. The white marble is thrown out from a brownish ground, so that Malibran appears quitting the tomb, and rising towards heaven, where she is about to be received by angels painted on the cupola. In the centre of the cupola a lamp is placed, which sheds a subdued light over the whole statue. On the front of the pedestal is to be placed a basso relievo, representing the Genius of Music bewailing the loss of this celebrated singer.

FORGED ANCIENT COINS.—A gang of forgers of antique coins and medals have, for some time past, successfully carried on a very extensive trade with antiquarians. Emissaries occasionally visit the chief towns throughout the United Kingdom, where they seldom fail in disposing of some of these spurious wares, which, it must be owned, are admirably executed. One of them lately made a tour of Essex and Suffolk, with considerable profit to himself. The last forgeries are imitations of the Anglo-Saxon coins found about two years since at Cuerdale, in Lancashire.

Mr. Penleaux, the English Consul at Barcelona, whose conduct has been so traduced by the French journalists, and so applauded by all the English newspapers that have commented on the miserable insurrection in Barcelona, was for many years a Liberal member of the House of Commons, as representative for Southampton.

MAIDSTONE.—DISCOVERY OF A SKELETON.—As some men were lately engaged digging earth in Messrs. Tassell and Co.'s brickfields, Thornhills, they were much surprised at finding the skeleton of a human body, supposed to be that of a female, which had been buried in a hole at about six feet from the surface, also a clasp knife with the blade open, and a whetstone (which were probably the instruments used by some murderer) lying by its side. The field was formerly a hop garden, and no doubt the parties who put the body there little thought of its ever being moved, nor would it at the present time had it not been discovered that the earth was valuable for making bricks. It is evident, from the decayed state of the skeleton, that it must have been there many years.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to Mark-lane having been on a very limited scale since our last report, and the attendance of buyers on each market day tolerably numerous, the demand for the fine qualities of both red and white has ruled firm, at, in some instances, an advance of 1s per quarter; while a steady business has been doing in the middling and inferior kinds, at full rates of currency. Very little wheat has come to hand this week, and a large quantity of both free and bonded sorts has changed hands, at rather improved quotations. Although the receipts of both barley and malt have been large, fair clearances have been effected by the factors, at full prices. The oat trade has ruled firm; but in beans, peas, and flour scarcely anything has been doing.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1930; barley, 8840; oats, 6150; malt, 3010 quarters; flour, 1310 sacks. Irish: oats, 13,060 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1030; and barley, 380 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 57s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 13s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 29s to 26s; peas, 28s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little has been doing in this market that the following quotations are almost nominal:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s; per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 0d to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 32l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 57s. to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 2d; barley, 26s 5d; Oats, 17s 4d; rye, 28s 5d; beans, 28s 11d; peas, 31s 2d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 2d; Barley, 27s 4d; Oats, 17s 6d; Rye, 29s 9d; Beans, 30s 5d; Peas, 32s 10d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 6d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 10s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Colonial Markets.—These markets being all closed for the holidays, we have very little to report in them. The few parcels of tea, sugar, &c., which have changed hands by private contract have with difficulty supported late prices.

Coals.—Adair's, 17s; Holywell Main, 19s 3d; Stewart's, 23s 3d; Hetton, 19s 9d per ton.

Wool.—About 2200 packages of colonial and foreign wool have been received this week. By private contract we have a fair but by no means extensive inquiry, while previous quotations are generally supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes continuing abundant, and those of green vegetables large, the demand for the former is extremely dull for the time of year, at from 80s to 90s per ton.

Hops.—The market has ruled inactive, with a full average supply on offer. The highest price of the best new Kent pockets is 6l 10s per cwt.

Oils.—This market is unusually inactive, and the prices are somewhat lower.

Tallow.—Very little is doing in tallow, both on the spot and for the spring. Fine Y. C. in small parcels may now be had at 48s, and the speculative price for the spring months is not above 47s 6d. The stock next Monday will be about 35,000 casks. Town tallow is 45s per cwt.

Spirits.—For fine Jamaica rum full rates have been obtained, but for all other sorts rather lower prices have been taken, with a dull market. East India, with 20 per cent, is 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; ditto, 10 per cent, 1s 6d with, and 1s 1d to 1s 2d without, certificate. The low descriptions of Cognac brandy have been in brisk request, at 2s 1d to 2s 3d per gallon; but in other spirits scarcely anything is passing.

Smithfield.—For the present period of the year, our supplies have been fair, while the demand has ruled active, at full rates of currency. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 8d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We have had a slow inquiry for each kind of meat in these markets, and late rates have been with difficulty supported. *Beef*, from 3s 0d to 3s 8d; *mutton*, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; *veal*, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and *pork*, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The Christmas holidays, during this week, have, in some measure, interrupted that activity in the manufacturing districts, to which we have latterly had the satisfaction so frequently to allude. Still, the accounts received from all parts are favourable, and appear with the cause in which it has originated. In the meantime the prospect of a much improved trade, in all its departments, for the year 1840, although not so sanguine as possible, and confidence is considerably increased already amongst merchants by the favourable turn which it is expected will soon occur in mercantile transactions. The continuation in the home market of many articles of British manufacture has not, however, been interfered with by the season of the year, and this fact is a strong presumption in favour of returning prosperity. Fair general retail sales have been effected in the manufactured goods suitable to the home market, by the principal wholesale dealers throughout the metropolis; and from our country towns our information is equally favourable.

Very large sales of cotton wool have been effected during this week, the purchases being made, not by speculators, but by spinning and manufacturing parties, principally, little alteration has occurred there, except in those of Texas, which have declined again from 1d. to 3d. per lb., according to quality, and even at this reduction in value sales to no great extent can be effected, a further decline being still anticipated.

The attention of the money interest, during this week, has been attracted in a special manner by the present internal state of Spain, and by the probability that a great alteration in her internal policy is at hand. It is perfectly well ascertained that Spain produces within herself everything necessary to make her, for the first rank amongst nations, and that smuggling is the only obstacle to her future prosperity. The Spanish Regent is sensible that a commercial arrangement with England is the only way for restoring the coin of his country, and as he is known to have the will, so the suppression of the revolution in Barcelona has now given him the power to suppress smuggling by the reduction of the duties now charged on all British articles when imported into Spain. The revenue of Spain will be much increased by moderate duties, and her public credit will be strengthened by the same cause. In Spanish bonds, consequently, large transactions occurred during the week, and in prices a considerable improvement must be noted.

The credit of the United States of North America has not been improved in the opinion of the British monied interest by the set-off-ing and long-winded speech of Dour Preverett. Future acts is the cause of honesty, and not verbose professions of future morality, are necessary to place that republic again, we may say, amongst the civilised communities of the earth. A long probation in correct mercantile principles must be undergone by our American brethren before their restoration to the good opinion of mankind in general can be allowed. To perceive the virtue for the future can alone obtain for them general forgiveness for their past conduct in their money transactions with foreign nations; and for their own interest in future, therefore, we recommend to them the practice of just dealing for some time, at all events, to come. In the shares of all the leading railway companies, a good deal of business has been again transacted, although no material variation in the value of any of them has occurred in the course of this week. In many of the lines throughout the United Kingdom, money may still be invested both profitably and safely, but in the solidity of foreign railways, particularly those in France, British capitalists do not at present repose much confidence, for they have latterly been taught a never-to-be-forgotten lesson by the Americans as all the pecuniary transactions which they have entered into with them during the last twelve or fifteen years, further regulation of their money transactions with all foreign nations in future, and in this, no doubt, has originated the reluctance now shown to operate in French railway shares

On the Stock Exchange the transactions, since our last publication, have neither been extensive nor interesting; and for the January account are one-half per cent. higher than they were in the middle of last week, but still confidence is not generally restored in their maintaining their present high value, nor will any large operations be entered into by the Bulls until the quarterly statement of the revenue be published, in the end of next week. In the meantime, money is plentiful in the hands of bankers and capitalists, and loans at 4 per cent and available securities, can consequently be obtained on very reasonable terms. For increasing our foreign commerce, therefore, the want of money cannot be any obstacle now where credit is good, and this is an advantage of inconceivable value.

We are glad to confirm the favourable change which is gradually occurring in the shipping interest; and as the spring season for commencing operations, it is a not unfrequent circumstance that freights will improve, and that British sailors will again obtain full employment, which, latterly, has not been generally the case. On the whole, prospects continue to brighten weekly in commerce.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 172½
3 per Cent Red., 97¼
3 per Cent Cons.
3½ per Cent Red., 101¾
New 3½ per Cents.
New 5 per Cent.
Long Annuities to expire
Jan. 1860, 19 9-16
Oct. 1859,
Jan. 1860,

India Stock, pm
Ditto Bonds 53 pm
Ditto Old Annuities,
Ditto New Annuities,
Ex. Bills, 1000l, 3d., 88 pm
Ditto 500l., 69 pm
Ditto Small, 69 pm
Bank Stock for Account,
India Stock for Opg.,
Consols for Opg., 94¼

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 49
Edinburgh and Glasgow (80 p), 47¾
Great Western Railway (65 p), 94¾
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 64¾
Ditto Fifth (4 p),
London and Brighton (50 p), 36¾

London and Blackwall (— p),
London and Birmingham (90 p),
Ditto Thirds (32 p), 63¾
Ditto New Shares (22 p),
London and South Western (£41 6s. 10d. p), 62¾

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 24.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General A. G. Lord Saltoun a Companion of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. Colonel F. Berkeley and Colonel J. H. Schoedde, with the local rank of Major-General in India, to be Knights Commanders of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in her Majesty's service, to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Col. C. Campbell, Col. F. R. Sharpe; Lieut.-Cols. J. Knowles, J. Cowper, W. Johnstone, C. Warren, G. A. Malcolm, D. L. Fawcett, J. D. Gough, N. Maclean; Majors J. Bentinck, C. H. Cooper, T. S. Reynolds, W. Greenwood, H. C. B. Dashwood, F. Whittingham.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Lieut.-Cols. G. W. A. Lloyd, R. W. Wilson, F. S. Hawkins, J. K. Loard, F. Blundell, C. W. Young, J. Campbell; Majors P. Anstruther, H. Moore, W. H. Simpson, F. A. Read, T. T. Pears, R. C. Moore.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Capt. T. Bouchier, R.N., a Companion of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander thereof.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in her Majesty's naval service, to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. B. Ellis, R.M.; Captains the Hon. F. W. Grey, P. Richards, Sir J. E. Home, Bart., C. Richards, H. Kellett, R. B. Watson, W. H. A. Micklethwaite, and R. Colomb.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Col. J. M'Caskill, with the local rank of Major-General in India, to be a Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in her Majesty's service, to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.—Col. S. Bolton; Lieut.-Cols. N. White, A. B. Taylor, G. Hibbert, T. Skinner, and G. H. Lockwood; Majors F. Lushington, and F. Wyndham.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Col. G. F. Wymer, Lieut.-Cols. C. F. Wild, J. Tulloch, L. R. Stacy, G. W. Moseley, J. Mac Leren, A. F. Richmond, C. R. W. Lane; Majors W. J. Thompson, F. S. Sotheby, H. Dealtry, G. E. Cromwelin, C. D. Blair, E. Sanders, T. Seaton, J. H. Craigie, J. Perris, W. Anderson, J. B. Berkley, and T. H. Scott, Brevet Majors (local rank in Afghanistan) H. Leech, and J. M'

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 27.—[illegible] Drummond, T. T. [illegible] to be Cornet, vice Perrier. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Dundas, who exchanges. [illegible] Lieut. J. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Gordon. 12th Foot. Gent. [illegible] Dundas, to be Ensign, vice Yates. 17th Foot: Quartermaster Sergt. A. Baxter to be Ensign, vice Moore. 18th Foot: To be Captains—Lieut.-Sir W. Macgregor, Bart., vice Williams, Lieut. J. Jodrell, vice Stratford. 23rd Foot: F. Andrews to be Ensign, vice Wright. 26th Foot: Lieut. W. Woodgate to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell. 29th Foot: Ensign W. W. Turner to be Lieutenant, vice Postlethwaite, Gent. Cadet Sir G. F. R. Walker, Bart., to be Ensign, vice Turner. 31st Foot: R. Mackenzie to be Ensign, vice Sparrow. 32nd Foot: Gent. Cadet F. W. L'Estrange to be Ensign, vice Knolys, Assist. Surg. Andrews to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bowlby. 33rd Foot: Lieut. W. R. Herries to be Captain, vice Tryon; Ensign H. P. Dennis to be Lieutenant, vice Herries, F. G. Wilkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dennis. 40th Foot: Capt. F. S. Reignolds to be Major, vice Stephens; Lieut. J. T. Grant to be Captain, vice Gem. H. G. Rennie to be Captain, vice Mark. To be Lieutenants.—Ensign C. Faunt, vice Gibbons, Ensign G. D. Prettejohn, vice West; Ensign J. G. Bellew, vice Grant; Ensign C. S. Hazelrook, vice Rennie. To be Ensigns—Serjt.-Major W. Porter, vice Faunt, Gent. Cadet H. F. Foxcroft, vice Prettejohn, Gent. Cadet C. Bellairs, vice Bolton. 42nd Foot: Capt. H. Astier to be Major, vice Hislop, Lieut. H. Jackson to be Captain, vice Astier, Lieut. G. Ewart to be Captain, vice Buchanan. To be Lieutenants. Ensign Hillier, vice Scobell; Ensign Lambert, vice Genon. Ensign R. R. M. D. Fulton, vice Hillier. Ensign E. Douglas, vice Ewart. To be Ensigns.—Colour-Serjt. M. Kelly, vice Lambert; W. Ingall, vice Fulton; M. Batt, vice Douglas. 45th Foot: Lieut. J. H. Ross to be Lieut., vice Patrick Sinh Foot. Ensign G. A. F. Rawson to be Lieutenant, vice Dillon; W. Duffton Ensign, vice Buxton. 90th Foot: W. Machse to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cowper. 92nd Foot: Lieut. E. B. Featherstonhaugh, vice Ross. 95th Foot: Capt. W. H. Cockburn to be Captain, vice C. D. Allen; Lieut. J. R. Ford to be Captain, vice Cockburne. Ensign A. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Ford; A. T. Mosley to be Ensign, vice Taylor. 98th Foot: Capt. G. A. Goodwin to be Captain, vice Darley. 99th Foot. Ensign C. E. Leigh to be Lieutenant, vice D. Beaty, Ensign F. W. R. Wright to be Ensign, vice Leigh. [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] to be Major, vice M'Nair. C. Q. Duck to be Lieutenant [illegible] Ensign, vice Andrews. 3rd West India Regiment: W. R. Renwick to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Stewart

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieut. R. Mylius to be Captain, vice Dickson; Second Lieut W. C. Vanderspar to be First Lieutenant, vice Mylius, Second Lieut. R. B. Staveley to be First Lieutenant, vice Vanderspar; F. Hli to be Second Lieutenant, vice Staveley.

Unattached.—Brevet-Major S. Tryon to be Major

Brevet.—Capt. W. H. Cockburne to be Major in the Army.

The undermentioned Cadets, of the Hon. the East India Company's Service, to have the local rank of temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieutenant-Col. Sir F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for field in struction in the art of sapping and mining.—G. W. Walker, E. Hemery, J. C. Anderson, G. F. Eyre, and D. V. Wilkinson, R. A. Fraser.

Hospital Staff.—Assist.-Surg. G. A. Cowper, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Keith

Memorandum.—Major D'Arcy Wentworth has been allowed to retire from the Army with the sale of a commission, he being about to become a settler in New South Wales.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—I. BLOOMENTHAL, Thornton-street, Dockhead wholesale stationer

BANKRUPTS.—W. J. B. STAUNTON, Bishopsgate-street, wine-merchant. S. PARTRIDGE, Pearless row, City-road, Leasoned victualler. T. F. HARRIS, Great Portland-street, draper. C. COATES, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, apothecary. T. KIMPTON, Highstreet, Boro ugton-butts, draper. J. FAWCETT, St. John-street, Middlesex, coach-builder. J. HARKER, Sandersleadwick, Yorkshire, farmer. T. HOLT, Clitheroe, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. S. HIGHAM, Rotherham, miner and tea-dealer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JANE CUTHBERTSON or HENDERSON and J. HENDERSON Dundee, merchants. J. HILL, Rosyjsey-bury, Dundee, commission agent and merchant. A. HUTCHESON, Dundee, merchant and draper. J. RIDDELL, Aberdeen, treasurer to the Harbour Trustees of Aberdeen. W. and J. STEEL, Eke, Fifeshire, ship-builders.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 30.—1st Life Guards: Capt S. Mills to be Captain, vice the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, retired. Lieut. Lord F. P. Clinton to be Captain, vice Mills. Cornet and Sub-Lieut F. F. Lovell to be Lieutenant, vice Lord C Clinton. 4th Foot: Second Lieut J. W. Colquitt to be First Lieutenant, vice Pilcher. 18th Foot: Lieut. G. F. Call to be Captain, vice Reynolds, who retires. To be Lieutenants Ensign E. W. Sargent, vice Sir W. Macgregor, Ensign J. Elliott, vice Jodrell. To be Ensigns. Cadet R. H. Farrer, vice Sargent; W. Graham, vice Elliot. 30th Foot: Ensign R. W. Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice Bourdillon, who retires. 49th Foot: J. H. Biggs to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Glasgow, who retires. 54th Foot: W. Moore to be Major, by purchase, vice Beete; Lieut. S. L. Smith to be Captain, vice Moore; Ensign G. C. H. Jones to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith. To be Ensigns, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jones. 55th Foot: Lieut. A. C. Green to be Captain, vice W. Telford; Lieut. W. A. Conran to be Captain, by purchase, vice Green; Ensign G. Raban to be Lieutenant, vice Conran; C. E. Thornton to be Lieut.-Col. G. Raban. 58th Foot: Brevet-Col. G. King to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Frith; Major R. H. Wyyard to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice King. Capt. C. Ouseley to be Major, vice Wyyard. Lieut. R. Ensign E. Sargent, vice Ridge; Ensign M. L. Westropp to be Lieutenant, vice Black, Ensign H. Stone to be Lieutenant, vice Ouseley, Gent Cadet F. D. Middleton to be Ensign, vice Westropp. E. O. Barker to be Ensign, vice Stone. 59th Foot: W. H. Cumming to be Captain, vice Mockler; Ensign C. T. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Cumming, M. P. Lloyd to be Ensign, vice Wilson. 75th Foot: W. H. Taylor to be Second Lieutenant, vice Godchil. 91st Foot: Lieut. J. C. Cahill to be Captain, vice Ouslow, Ensign C Capel to be Lieutenant, vice Cahill Gent. Cadet Sir J. Hamilton, Bart., to be Ensign, vice Brandon. 93rd Foot: Ensign J. C M'Pherson, Ensign H. W Dennie, Ensign C C. Rookes, vice Howell. To be Ensigns—T. B. Tuite, gent., vice Rookes. J. M'Coull, gent., vice Bouverie, R. A. Dagg, gent., vice Tuite. Staff: To be Assistant Commissaries-General—J. Anderson, Staff, vice Harder 3rd West India Regiment—To be Lieutenants—Ensign H. C. Watson, Ensign J. F. Birch. To be Ensigns, F. J. Cox, gent., vice Watson, W. Rogers, gent., vice Birch.

Ceylon Rifle Brigade—Capt. J. Stewart to be Captain, vice H. Rodd

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Ensign R. B. Crause to be Lieutenant, vice Lewen; C. P. O'Connell, gent., to be Ensign, vice Crause.

UNATTACHED—Lieut. J. Stewart to be Captain

HOSPITAL STAFF—Assist. Surg. J. Hacker, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Richardson

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. C. Green to be Major in the Army

STAFF.—Lieut.-Col. A. S. H Mountain to be Deputy Adjutant-General to her Majesty's Forces serving at Madras, vice Co. Fearon; Lieut. L. Cowell to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, vice Hope.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 30. With reference to the *Gazette* of the 23rd inst., the undermentioned Naval Officers have been appointed to the command of the Fleet off the coast of China. Lieutenant to be Commander—F. J. Paynter.

Lieutenants—To be Royal Marines.—To be Second Lieutenants Gentlemen Cadets H. Spratt, G. E. O Jackson, F. A. P. Wood, E. F. Usher, G. B. Puddemoube, M. S. Scott, and H. Lidgate.

INSOLVENT.—J. CLASSON, Liverpool, [illegible] ant

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—S. WALKERS, Lambridge, Kent, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. GOSLING, Wigmore-street, New-road licensed victualler. G. J. NEWTON, Leicester-square, draper. W. M. BENIOH, St. Swithin's lane, City, Berkshireman. B. H THOROLD, Harmston, Lincolnshire, dealer. J. BARNES, Jermyn-street, St. James's, hosting house-keeper. W. [illegible] Bond-street, Piccadilly, grocer. E. THOMPSON, East Grinstead, Sussex, corn-dealer. W. FOX, Gurney's, Denbigh, iron master. R. SMITH, Bath, flour dealer. W SMITH, Leeds, iron founder. J. JAMES, Cheltenham, wine merchant

BIRTHS.

At Wardour Castle, in the county of Wilts, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Arundell, of a son. At St. Nicholas Rectory, Worcester, the lady of the Rev. H. J. Stevenson, of a daughter. At Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Clusterce, of a son.—The lady of R. J. Eaton, Esq., M.P., of a son.—At Becon Hill, Yorkshire, the lady of Col. Markham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Dublin, Robert, son of the late R. Holmes, Esq., of Prospect, King's County, to Jane, daughter of W. Heun, Esq., Master in Chancery.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Coulthard, Esq., of Hans-place, Sloane-street, to Catherine Dunlop, youngest daughter of Ralph Stevenson, Esq., of Sandon, county Stafford.—At Mount Vernon, Van Diemen's Land, Wentworth Barney, of Bethwaite, son of Simon Barrow, of Lansdowne-grove, Bath, Esq., to Margaret Louisa, daughter of Anthony Fenn Kemp, of Mount Vernon, Esq.

DEATHS

At Gironville, in his 72nd year, Colonel Legrave, who was employed by Napoleon in negociating the Concordat with the Pope.—At Castletown, Strabane, Major John Semple

At Lisburne, aged 102, James Ferguson. He enrolled the French landing at Carrickfergus, having volunteered in defence of his country.—At Grahame's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Captain R. Cranley Onslow, 21st Regiment, youngest son of Sir H. Onslow, Bart., aged 34.—In Queen square, Gibret Kavanagh, Esq., aged 88.—At Edinburgh, Capt. A. Anderson.—William Perrie, Esq., Commissary-General to the Forces, aged 58.—Mrs. Hore, widow of Richard Hore, Esq., Thorpe, co. Surrey, aged 97 years of age. At Dover, Lieut James Hamilton, R.N., in the 59th year of his age.—At his seat, Stanley Priory, near Oswestry, in his 85th year, Sir Alexander Crake, D.C.L., one of the Senior Benchers of the Inner Temple, and for many years Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in Nova Scotia.—Henrietta, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. Acton, and fourth daughter of Sir C. Watson, Bart., of Worsting Park, Cambridgeshire. At Wrattan Park, of measles, after a few days' illness, aged six years, Hyde, the youngest son of the Rev. W. Acton.—At 38, Pulteney-street, Bath, Caroline, relict of the late Sir William Dick, Bart., in her 63rd year.—At Fins, Thomas Hamilton, Esq., brother of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., of Edinburgh.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTER, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, December 31, 1842.

KEY TO COLOSSEUM PRINT.

NORTH VIEW.

KEY TO NORTH VIEW

1.—York House—Residence of Duke of Sutherland
2.—Green Park
3.—Private Houses
4.—Club House
5.—Reform Club House
6.—Travellers Club House
7.—Athenæum
8.—Waterloo Place
9.—Water no Club
10.—St. James's Church, Piccadilly
11.—Commencement of Quadrant
12.—Regent Street
13.—Carlton Chambers
14.—Waterloo Place
15.—Italian Opera
16.—United Service Club House
17.—Charlton Terrace
18.—National Gallery
19.—St. Martin's Church, (the scaffolding up to repair damage done by lightning.)
20.—Nelson Column

The background shows the whole of Northern London, closed in by the mountains about Highgate

KEY TO SOUTH VIEW

1.—Carlton House Terrace
2.—Northumberland House
3.—Waterloo Bridge
4.—Blackfriars' Bridge
5.—St. Paul's Cathedral
6.—The Monument
7.—The spot to which the new Suspension Bridge will extend from
8.—Hungerford Market, where the Bridge commences. The works are shown in progress
9.—Banqueting House, Whitehall
10.—Horse Guards—Troops on Parade
11.—Westminster Bridge
12.—New Houses of Parliament, now building
13.—Westminster Hall
14.—Westminster Abbey
15.—St. James's Park
17.—Buckingham Palace
18.—Carlton House Terrace

The background shows Lambeth, Vauxhall and the view closed in by the ridge of the Surrey Hills

SOUTH VIEW

LONDON AND THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

The great task we assumed is at length finished, and with feelings of mingled pleasure and exultation we present to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the Colosseum Print—As a work of art it is altogether unrivalled by anything heretofore produced by this mode of Engraving, and calculated to excite in all who behold it feelings of surprise at the magnitude of its proportions—interest in the novelty of the aspect in which the Great City is exhibited and wonder and national pride upon contemplation of the great extent, the bold stateliness, the architectural glories—and the myriad of houses which evidence the mercantile wealth and political greatness—of London in 1842. Here we give the Queen of Cities as she now is, without exaggeration, or flattery. The perfect likeness cannot be disputed, for the Sun never flatters, and that great luminary, through the medium of the Daguerreotype, is our artist in this instance. Here are delineated her churches, her warehouses, her mansions—the stately streets of the West-end, and the densely packed houses of the city—the hundred spires, domes, and bell-towers of places devoted to worship—the palaces of the Queen and the nobility, and the prisons of the debtor and the felon—the broad proportions and high roofs of her theatres—her ample squares, sweeping cresents, and well-kept parks—her bridges, spanning with ample stretch the noble river where far down floats that forest of masts to tell the history of Britain's far-spread commerce,—gathering to her the products of all climes, and garnering for her benefit the choicest productions of the globe. Here are these great features placed before the eye at one glance, as perfectly, truly, and completely, as if the gazer had he flight of an eagle and could pause over the mighty congregation of buildings which forms the modern Babylon.

In thus heralding the successful result of our labours, and in congratulating alike our readers and ourselves upon the full performance of all promises, it may be well to state a few facts in connection with the Colosseum Print, showing the process by which this pictorial giant has been produced. The first step was to obtain permission of free access to the York Column and leave to fix the necessary apparatus for taking the Daguerreotype view. This obtained, M. Claudet made the necessary arrangements and Daguerre's discovery enabled him to obtain upon silver plates an exact fac-simile of the view from that eminence. This being done, another task presented itself. The picture was not one complete whole, as it now appears upon the paper, but was divided upon a very great number of small silver plates. These had to be copied, and arranged each in its exact position,—any small deficiences being filled in from nature. This labour required a talented artist, and occupied at the top of the column during many days, the pencil of Mr. H. Anelay. At length completed; the next process was to have it drawn upon wood and engraved. And here it is necessary to acquaint the reader with another difficulty, boldly met and completely overcome. The wood used by engravers is box,—no other being sufficiently hard without brittleness. That grown in this country is too small for the purpose, and Turkey is resorted to for a supply. Although the finest in the world, the Turkish wood is seldom more than six or seven inches in diameter, and is cut in slices (so to speak), across the grain—that mode alone affording a surface fit for the graver. Thus the best and largest wood does not afford a square block of more than four or five inches each way; and it becomes necessary to join blocks together when a larger surface is required. This process is often employed on a small scale, but the Colosseum Print required *upwards of sixty distinct blocks*, to be consolidated into one perfect surface, without line, speck or flaw. This was done by Mr. Wells, of Lambeth, and the next point was to make the drawing upon the wood, a task performed by Mr. Sargeant, a gentleman deservedly celebrated as a draughtsman. Now came the engraving; the superintendence of which was entrusted to Mr. E. Landells, and was by him completed, with the assistance of eighteen other engravers, all eminent in their particular departments; one for instance engraving buildings, another foliage, a third tints, and so on. It required two months of incessant labour, the work never stopping night or day. But for the size of the work it would now have been ready for the printer; its enormous proportions, however, forbad the experiment of placing it upon the printing machine, where the combined influences of moisture coming from the wet paper, and heat from the engine which drives the steam press, would have rendered it liable to warp or split before the great number required could be worked off. To electrotype it was the first intention, but that was found too slow a process, as, when the metallic deposit is hastened beyond a given point, the result is a rotten or imperfect plate: stereotyping was therefore resorted to, and to Messrs. Knight and Hawkes was entrusted this step in the rapidly advancing progress of the Colosseum Print. The plates mounted upon blocks, then passed the final inspection and retouchings of the artists, and reached their ultimate destination—the steam press.

If any one of our many thousand readers has felt impatience for the earlier appearance of the Print, we are quite sure that when he learns the tedious processes necessary, each to be carefully completed for ensuring the perfection, of the whole—when he considers the novelty of the design, and the success of the execution,—he will at once admit the magnitude of the work as an all-sufficient excuse for any slight delay.

Having said thus much upon the mode of production the Print, let us turn once more to the subject it pourtrays—London, mighty London!

Rome was called the Mistress of the World, yet in its palmiest day was not equal to Britain in power or dominion; nor can any of the boasted cities of antiquity,—Carthage, Tyre, or Alexandria; or in later times, Venice or Genoa—when their maritime greatness was in its glory, and their trade the wonder and admiration of their respective ages—not one can bear a moment's comparison with London. Britain's trade claims the whole habitable globe for its operations. Her colonies are placed in every direction where man can exist. Upon her dominion the sun never sets;—her flag waves upon every sea, and a volume would be required to detail the results of her maritime enterprize and internal trade upon the aspect of the city which forms the centre of these mighty operations. In population London is a nation in herself; the number of inhabitants has doubled in forty years, and now amounts to one million nine hundred thousand. In 1845 it will contain two millions! In length from East to West the houses extend in one line between five and six miles, and in breadth from North to South nearly four. But if we include Chelsea at one extreme, and Blackwall at the other, and take the breadth from Walworth to Holloway—and these are now certainly portions of the Great City,—we shall have London covering above thirty square miles of ground! And then her river, bearing upon its surface the ships of every nation; and her docks—the East and West India docks, the London docks, the Commercial docks, and the St. Katherine's docks, together covering more than five hundred acres, teeming

VIEW OF OLD LONDON, LOOKING EASTWARD FROM THE STRAND.

with valuable commodities; and one of them, the West India docks, capable of accommodating 500 large ships. To the port of London alone, in 1840, there belonged 2,950 ships of 581,000 tons burden, and manned by 32,000 seamen; in the same year there entered the port from British colonies, 1,683 ships; from her own coasts, including colliers, 20,205 ships; from Ireland, 907 ships; from Foreign countries, 2,355; which with 3,166 British vessels formed one year's trade. What can compare with this?

London contains one hundred thousand inhabited houses, one half of them having shops attached. The yearly consumption of porter and ale is 2,000,000 of barrels, all brewed in the place; of sheep, 1,403,486 have been sold in Smithfield in one year, together with 183,000 head of cattle. Many miles of ground in the vicinity are occupied as market gardens, and have spread over them *many hundred acres of glass*. 70,000,000 of foreign eggs are imported, to say nothing of the millions produced at home; 12,000 cows afford an insufficient supply of milk; the Irish and Dutch send immense quantities of butter; Ireland also supplies bacon and pork. The water companies send into the houses 237,000,000 of hogsheads of water in a year; the gas companies produce 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas, daily, which feeds 100,000 lights; the paving for a year costs above £200,000, the sewer rates £400,000. There are six thousand hotels, taverns, and coffee-houses, and twenty theatres, besides concert-rooms and exhibitions of various kinds. London issues yearly 30,000,000 of newspapers; has steam-boat accommodation for 10,000 passengers daily; from London extends 1,000 miles of railway, laid down at an expense of £47,000,000; with fifty-nine canals dug at a cost of £14,000,000. Through the post-office passes 70,000,000 of letters in a year, whilst the amount of cash paid by the London bankers through the clearing house in 1841, averaged £75,000,000 monthly. Will not these few facts assist in giving some idea of the immense scale upon which all that relates to London must be considered before a correct knowledge of its state can be arrived at?

The present aspect of London is given in the Colosseum Print, and in order that those less familiar with the chief buildings represented may trace them out, we give two keys of reference, thus avoiding those figures which would have lessened the beauty and value of the engraving as a work of art. To those indices of reference we direct the attention of such as require them, and after the modern Babylon has been scanned well over, and the thousand reflections have been indulged in which must ever arise from a consideration of the riches, the poverty, the sufferings, the crime enclosed within its compass—what better or more interesting illustration can be afforded than may we gather from a volume now lying upon our table for review. It is entitled "London,"* and contains matter both curious and pictorial, likely to excite interest as giving glimpses of the long by-gone aspects of the great city, whose present portraiture now accompanies our pages.

In noticing the illustrations of "London," offered to the public by Mr. Knight, we regret that space forbids that amount of amplification or extract which our own inclination, or the graphic style of his volumes would otherwise prompt. He has a mind and feelings well fitted to deal with the subject, that being, as he justly, though glowingly declares, subject "the largest city in the world,—whose inhabitants are in intercourse, commercial, political, or religious, with almost the whole human race,—which has been the scene of the most stirring events of history,—which has been a city of progress from its first foundation,—which has sent forth its literature through four centuries to the uttermost ends of the earth,—and which is full, therefore, not only of mathrial monuments of the past, but of he more abiding memorials which exist in imperishable books." Then reverting to those places which history or literature has invested with interest, "If the *Tabard* Inn at Southwark is now but a waggoner's yard, with its accompanying liquor-shop and tap-room, we have Chaucer's immortal picture of 'that hostelrie,' and its guests—

'Well nine-and-twenty in a compagnie
Of sundry folk;'—

and he will tell us

'The chambres and the stables weren wide.

If *East Cheap* has lost all its ancient characteristics in the improvements of London Bridge, Lydgate will show us that *there*

'Pewter pots they clattered on a heap;
There was harp, pipe, and minstrelsy.'

If *Finsbury* and *Islington* are covered with interminable rows of houses, Ben Johnson shall call to mind 'the archers of Finsbury, or the citizens that come a-ducking to Islington ponds.' If *Spring Garden* be no longer green, Garrard, the gossiping correspondent of the great Lord Strafford, shall inform us of its 'Bowling,' its 'Ordinary of six shillings a-meal, continual bibbing and drinking, wine all day long under the trees, and two or three quarrels every week.' If the *Devil Tavern*, with its Apollo Club, has perished, Squire Western's favorite song of 'Old Sir Simon the King,' shall bring back the memory of Simon Wadloe, its landlord, with Johnson's verses over the door of the Apollo Room. If the *River Fleet* no longer runs across Holborn, Pope shall recall that polluted stream,—

'Thau whom no sluice of mud
With deeper sable blots the silver flood'

If the glories of White's, and Wills, and the Grecian and the St. James's, have passed away, in the fall of Coffeehouses and the rise of Clubs,—if the stranger can no longer expect to walk without obstruction into a common room where wit is as current as tea and muffins, and a Dryden stands by the fire with a young Pope gazing upon him,—he may yet live in the social life of the days of Anne, and people the solitary Coffeehouses with imaginary Swifts, and Addison's and Steeles. Such, and so various, are the literary 'memorials' of London, and these literary memorials are, in truth, amongst her best antiquities. As a *city of progress*, her material remains of the past are comparatively few; but the mightiest of the earth—those who have made our language immortal and universal—have dwelt within her walls, and their records have outlived brick and stone." Yet have we of those old times some striking memorials in the sketches still existing of London in her earlier days; and what could offer a more startling contrast to her present condition, or more convincing proof of her great increase than the accompanying drawing from Mr. Knight's first volume, which gives a view of Old London, looking eastward from the Strand. On the left foreground is the entrance to Covent Garden; on the right the rookery of Durham House; onward the Palace of the Savoy; the Strand Inn; the Temple; to Blackfriars; Castle Baynard; Old St. Paul's, London Bridge. On the Surreyside, St. Mary Overies; Bishop of Winchester's Palace, &c.

How strangely things have altered since that time the Colosseum Print will show.—Changes equally great have taken place in London Bridge. See what it once was, and compare it with the bridges which now span Father Thames.

"In the annals of the metropolis, a least, if not of the kingdom, London Bridge has been one of the most famous of our public monuments for not much short of a thousand years. The Thames at London is now crossed by no fewer than six magnificent bridges; but it is not yet quite a century ago since London Bridge afforded the only passage from the one bank of the river to the other, and the only entrance into the town from the south, as it had done for eight centuries previous. Whoever, therefore, went out or came in, to or from the wealthiest, the most populous, and in every sense the most important parts of the country, or to or from almost any one of the ports of communication with other countries, passed, from the days of the Saxons to near the end of the reign of George II., either over this great thoroughfare or under it. There it stood, looking down upon the ever-flowing river, and coursed itself by almost as unresting a living tide, of the multitudes of one generation pursuing those of another, amid "the masques and mummeries and triumphs" wherewith each successively sought to gild its mortality. But the bridge itself also underwent various transformations in this long course of ages.

"In a patent roll of the 9th year of Edward I., A.D. 1280, mention is made of 'innumerable people dwelling upon' the bridge; and as this was only about seventy years after it had been finished, it seems most probable that there were some houses upon it from the first. In course of time it became a continued street built on both sides, with the exception of only three openings at unequal distances, from which there was a view of the river in each direction. Besides the private houses, however, there were some other erections which might be considered as forming properly a part of the bridge. Of these the most famous was the chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, which stood upon the east side of the street, over the tenth or central pier, which on that account was carried a long way farther out towards the east than the other piers. The chapel continued to be used for divine worship down to the Reformation. Between the chapel and the Southwark end of the bridge, over the arches, or junctions of the piers (the eleventh from the Southwark end), was fixed a drawbridge; and at the north end of it there long was a tower which, how early in its history it was begun to be built as it stood in his time in the year 1426. But probably a similar building had stood there from the first erection of the bridge. On the top of the front of this tower the heads of persons executed for high treason used to be stuck, till it was replaced in the latter part of the sixteenth century by a very singular edifice of wood, called Nonsuch House, which is said to have been constructed in Holland, and brought over in pieces, when it was set up here without the assistance of either mortar or iron, only wooden pegs being used to hold it together. It extended across the bridge by means of an archway, and was a very gay and fantastic structure, elaborately carved both on its principal front towards South wark, and on its east and west gables, which protruded a considerable way beyond the line of the bridge, while the square towers at each of its four corners, crowned by short domes, or Kremlin spires, and their gilded vanes, were seen from all directions according above all the surrounding buildings. When the old tower which had occupied this site was taken down in 1577, the exposed heads were removed to the tower over the gate at the Southwark end, or the foot of the bridge, as it was commonly called; and that gate now received the name of Traitors' Gate. The tower here was also rebuilt about the same time, and with its four circular turrets, connected by curtains and surmounted by battlements, all likewise carved in wood, formed another conspicuous and imposing ornament of this great highway reared on the bosom of the Thames."

OLD LONDON BRIDGE, 1660.

* "London." Edited by Charles Knight. 3 vols., royal 8vo. London: C. Knight and Co.

Leaving Old London Bridge, let us go westward, and see what St. James's Park looked like in the time of Charles II., contrasting it with the park of our day, as displayed in the foreground of the Colosseum Print.

All the representations of the park in this reign give us the long rows of young elms, surrounded by palings.

"We are able, from various sources, plans, engravings, and incidental notices in books, to form a tolerably accurate notion of the aspect which the Park assumed in the course of these operations. At the end nearest Whitehall was a line of buildings occupying nearly the site of the present range of Government offices. Wallingford House stood on the site of the Admiralty; the old Horse Guards, the Tennis-yard, Cock-pit, and other appendages of Whitehall, on the sites of the present Horse Guards, Treasury, and offices of the Secretaries of State. The buildings then occupied by the Admiralty stood where the gate entering from Great George Street now is. From Wallingford House towards Pall Mall were the Spring Gardens, opening as we have seen into the Park."

St. James's Palace may not unaptly find place here, and afford another opportunity of contrasting things past and present.

Not far from St. James's, we have Whitehall; of which "London" affords us a view, as it appeared before the fire which destroyed it.

This old palace was the residence of Cromwell and his family, and subsequently the scene of the dissipations of Charles II. The choir of the chapel royal was celebrated for its music, and produced, amongst other composers, Henry Purcell. Evelyn, speaking of Whitehall just before its destruction, says:—"I can never forget the inexpressible luxury and profaneness, gaming and all dissoluteness, and, as it were, total forgetfulness

ST. JAMES'S PARK, IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, FROM A PAINTING BY HOLLAR.

of God (it being Sunday evening), which this day se'nnight I was witness of; the King sitting and toying with his concubines, Portsmouth, Cleaveland, and Mazarine, &c.; a French boy singing love songs in that glorious gallery, whilst about twenty of the great courtiers and other dissolute persons were at basset round a large table, a bank of at least £2000 in gold before them; upon which two gentlemen who were with me made reflections with astonishment. Six days after all was in the dust."

Few places are richer in historical associations than Westminster, and still fewer portions of the metropolis have preserved to themselves uninjured their ancient monuments. The great fire destroyed the cathedral of London, together with the majority of relics which time had spared to the city; and thus in the heart of London we have few buildings of an earlier

WESTMINSTER, ABOUT 1660.

WHITEHALL, AS IT APPEARED BEFORE THE FIRE OF 1691.

date than 1666; while of those left to us none are of very great importance. At the extreme east, however, we still find the Tower raising its battlements amid the altered aspects of the city over which it once reigned paramount; and at the west we have Westminster Abbey, and the Hall of Rufus, to bear evidence to the magnificence with which our earlier ancestors could conceive and create. Even here, however, the destroyer, fire, had almost succeeded in making another blank, and the chapel of St. Stephen's has now to be spoken of as a place that has been. Mr. Knight's volumes contain a paper upon the House of Commons, where for three centuries previously to its destruction in 1834, the knights and burgesses in parliament assembled, were wont to deliberate. The site of St. Stephen's is henceforth to boast a more extensive structure, and our space may be well occupied by a sketch of the Houses of Parliament from the river, in the time of Charles II. The stirring events of which those old buildings were the scene, are now matters of history; not the least remarkable being the memorable struggles in which Cromwell and the Parliament, and Charles I. were actors.

The building which here appears most prominent, standing upon the verge of the stream, is St. Stephen's chapel, erected, as all readers know, by King Stephen, and dedicated to a saint of his own name. Turn we, however, to another sketch.

"Let us imagine ourselves following some foreign visitor from the City to Westminster a century ago. As soon as he turned the corner at Charing Cross he entered a narrow street occupying the right side only of the space now forming Whitehall and Parliament Street, and which, nowhere very broad, measured in some parts scarce eighteen feet. Continuing his route between the walls of Whitehall on the left and the Park on the right, near the Horse Guards he stopped to admire the stately proportions of the Banqueting House, almost the only part of the famous Palace which the fire of 1697 had left entire, or to take a last look of Holbein's beautiful gate, which he would hear was likely before long to be removed—the one loss among all the buildings and places to be swept away. Thinking of this gate, he would care little for the absence of the other, also belonging to Whitehall, which had stood but a few years before at the corner of King Street and Downing Street, and over which Henry VIII. had been accustomed to pass from the chambers of the Palace to regale himself with the pleasures of his tennis court, his bowling green, his cock-pit, or his tilt-yard, or merely with a sumptuous walk in the Park. As the stranger passed along King Street (presenting here and there to this day the same aspect as of old) he had reason to be thankful if he got safely through without injury to person or apparel from the confused throng of pedestrians, horsemen, carts, and coaches jammed together in that narrow space; still more fortunate was he if some occasion of public ceremony, such as the King going to open parliament, had not drawn him thither. It makes one's sides ache to think of being borne along with such a procession, through such a place. Forgetting for a moment the disagreeables of the way and astonishment they bred in him, he would find the neighbourhood an interesting one. Near the end of King Street (which then extended to some little distance on the other side of the present Great George Street, which was not yet in existence) he beheld the place resounding in the name of Thieving Lane, through which felons had been formerly conducted (somewhat circuitously, in order to avoid touching the Sanctuary of the Abbey, where they must have been freed) to the Gate-house or Prison of the Abbot of Westminster, standing just by the beginning of Totnill Street; and close by was the famous Sanctuary itself, occupying the space where now stands the Sessions House. From King Street the road to the Abbey and the houses of Parliament diverged to the left towards the Thames; but then, again turning to the right, passed between the New Palace Yard and the old decaying houses which stood on that pleasant green sward we now see opposite the former, with the statue of Canning conspicuous in front. This part was called St. Margaret's Lane and a lane truly it was, hemmed in closely by the old "Fish yard" and by parts of the ancient palace of Westminster, where, among other curiosities about shortly to disappear, our visitor would see two old prisons of the regal habitation, known respectively as Heaven and Purgatory, in the last of which "was preserved the ducking stool which was employed by the burgesses of Westminster for the punishment of scolds." The different buildings we have mentioned rendered St. Margaret's Lane so narrow that it has been thought worthy of note that palisades became absolutely necessary between the footpath and the roadway for the safety of passengers. And when—strange contrast of magnificence and meanness!—the royal vehicle with its sight gorgeously caparisoned horses floundered along this miserable road, it had, after setting down the king at the entrance to the House of Lords, to drive into the court-yard of Lindsey or Abingdon House, then standing at the west corner of Dirty Lane (now Abingdon Street), in order to be able to turn. Wherever the visitor looked it was the same. The beautiful architecture of Henry VII.'s Chapel required an effort in order to get to see it; and Westminster Hall was in a still worse condition, some of the coffee houses, which were propped up by it, and which but for its support would have spared all trouble of taking down."

The two public houses which concealed some portion of the Hall were only removed in the beginning of the present century, when the fragments of eight figures, in niches of exquisite workmanship, were discovered

Turning eastward, we may pause awhile over a building of which now little beyond the name is left. A narrow street running from the Strand to the river bank still bears the name of a sumptous palace once standing there.

"The founder of the Savoy was Peter de Savoy. This Peter, coming over to England on a visit to his niece, was created Earl of Savoy and Richmond, and solemnly knighted in Westminster Abbey. The date of 1246 is ascribed to the original erection. From the Earl of Savoy, the palace passed, most probably by gift, to the Friars of Mountjoy, and then again returned into the possession of the

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT FROM THE RIVER, IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.

ANCIENT PALACE OF THE SAVOY.

family by Eleanor's purchasing it for her son Edmund, afterwards Earl of Lancaster. His son Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded during the reign of Edward II., and the Savoy then became the property of his brother Henry, who enlarged it, and made it so magnificent in 1328, at an expense of 52,000 marks [which, money, says Stow, 'he had gathered together at the town of Bridgenike,'] that there was, according to Knighton, no mansion in the realm to be compared with it in beauty and stateliness. After the decease of the Earl a son of the first Duke of Lancaster in law, one of the daughters of the latter married the Earl of John of Gaunt, who became in consequence the possessor of the Savoy. Six years later occured an event which has bequeathed to the locality one of its most interesting memories, namely, the residence of the captive King John of France. The battle of Poictiers took place on the 19th of September 1356, and on the 24th

[For continuation see page 552.

TWELFTH-DAY,

In the times of chivalry, was observed at the court of England by grand entertainments and tournaments. The justings were continued till a period little favourable to such sports.

In the reign of James I., when his son prince Henry was in the 16th year of his age, and therefore arrived to the period for claiming the principality of Wales and the duchy of Cornwall, it was granted to him by the king and the high court of parliament, and the 4th of June following appointed for his investiture: "the *Christmas* before which," sir Charles Cornwallis says, "his highnesse, not onely for his owne recreation, but also that the world might know what a brave prince they were likely to enjoy, under the name of Meliades, lord of the isles, (an ancient title due to the first borne of Scotland,) did, in his name, by some appointed for the same purpose, strangely attired, accompanied with drummes and trumpets, in the presence, before the king and queene, and in the presence of the whole court, deliver a challenge to all knights of Great Britaine." The challenge was to this effect, "That Meliades, their noble master, burning with an earnest desire to trie the valour of his young yeares in forraigne countryes, and to know where vertue triumphed most, had sent them abroad to say the same, who, after their long travailes in all countryes, and returne," had nowhere discovered it, "save in the fortunate isle of Great Britaine: which ministring matter of exceeding joy to their young Meliades, who (as they said) could lineally derive his pedegree from the famous knights of this ilse, was the cause that he had now sent to present the first fruits of his chivalrie at his majesties' feete; then after returning with a short speech to her majestie, next to the earles, lords, and knights, excusing their lord in this their so sudden and short warning, and lastly, to the ladies, they, after humble delivery of their chartle concerning time, place, conditions, number of weapons and assailants, tooke their leave, departing solemnly as they entered."

Then preparations began to be made for this great fight, and each was happy who found himself admitted for a defendant, much more an assailant. "At last to encounter his highness, six assailants, and fifty-eight defendants, consisting of earles, barons, knights, and esquires, were appointed and chosen; eight defendants to one assailant, every assailant being to fight by turnes eight severall times fighting, two every time with push and pike of sword, twelve strokes at a time; after which, the barre for separation was to be let downe until a fresh onset." The summons ran in these words

"To our verie loving good ffreind sir Gilbert Houghton, knight, geave theis with speed:

"After our hartie commendacions unto you. The prince, his highness, hath commanded us to signifie to you that whereas he doth intend to make a challenge in his owne person at the Barriers, with sixe other assistants, to bee performed some tyme this Christmas; and that he hath made choice of you for one of the defendants (whereof wee have commandement to give you knowledge), that theruppon you may so repaire hither to prepare yourselfe, as you may bee fitt to attend him. Hereunto expecting your speedie answer wee rest, from Whitehall this 25th of December, 1609. Your very loving freindes,

Notingham. | T. Suffolke. | E. Worcester."

On New-year's Day, 1610, or the day after, the prince's challenge was proclaimed at court, and "his highnesse, in his own lodging, in the Christmas, did feast the earles, barons, and knights, assailants and defendants, untill the great Twelfth appointed night, on which this great fight was to be performed."

On the 6th of January, in the evening, "the barriers" were held at the palace of Whitehall, in the presence of the king and queen, the ambassadors of Spain and Venice, and the peers and ladies of the land, with a multitude of others assembled in the banquetinge house: at the upper end whereof was the king's chair of state, and on the right hand a sumptuous pavilion for the prince and his associates, from whence, "with great bravery and ingenious devices, they descended into the middell of the roome, and there the prince performed his first feats of armes, that is to say, at *Barriers*, against all commers, being assisted onlie with six others, viz. the duke of Lenox, the earle of Arundell, the earle of Southampton, the lord Hay, sir Thomas Somerset, and sir Richard Preston, who was shortly after created lord Dingwell."

To answer these challengers came fifty-six earles, barons, knights, and esquiers. They were at the lower end of the roome, where was erected "a very delicat and pleasant place, where in privat manner they and their traine remained, which was so very great that no man imagined that the place could have concealed halfe so many." From thence they issued, in comely order, to the middell of the roome, where sate the king and the queene, and the court, "to behold the barriers, with the several showes and devices of each combatant." Every challenger tought with eight several defendants two several combats at two several weapons, viz. at push of pike, and with single sword. "The prince performed this challenge with wonderous skill and courage, to the great joy and admiration of the beholders," he "not being full sixteene yeeres of age untill the 19th of February." These feats, and other "triumphant shewes," began before ten o'clock at night, and continued until three o'clock the next morning, "being Sonday." The speeches at "the barriers" were written by Ben Jonson. The next day (Sunday) the prince rode in great pomp to convoy the king to St. James', whither he had invited him and all the court to supper, whereof the queen alone was absent; and then the prince bestowed prizes to the three combatants best deserving; namely, the earl of Montgomery, sir Thomas Darey (son to lord Darey), and sir Robert Gourdon. In this way the court spent Twelfth-night in 1610

On TWELFTH-NIGHT, 1753, George II. played at hazard for the benefit of the groom-porter. All the royal family who played were winners, particularly the duke of York, who won 3000*l*. The most considerable losers were the duke of Grafton, the marquis of Hartington, the earl of Holderness, earl of Ashburnham, and the earl of Hertford. The prince of Wales (father of George III.) with prince Edward and a select company, danced in the little drawing-room till eleven o'clock, and then withdrew.

OLD CHRISTMAS-DAY.—According to the alteration of the style, OLD Christmas-day falls on Twelfth-day, and in distant parts is even kept in our time as the festival of the nativity. In 1753, Old Christmas-day was observed in the neighbourhood of Worcester by the *Anti-Gregorians*, full as sociably, if not so religiously, as formerly. In several villages, the parishioners so strongly insisted upon having an *Old-style* nativity sermon, as they term it, that their ministers could not well avoid preaching to them: and, at some towns, where the markets are held on *Friday*, not a butter basket, nor even a *goose*, was to be seen in the market-place the whole day.—*Hones' "Every-day book."*

TWELFTH NIGHT CHARACTERS.

THE QUEEN.

At the Star and Garter, cook was I
Of the round twelfth-cake and the rich mince pie:
Old Christmas crowned me very soon arter,
And now I am Queen with a Star and Garter!

THE KING'S FOOL.

I am a most accredited fool,
Joking by science, and jesting by rule;
But my lord and lady, who there you see,
Are very much greater fools than me!

SIR KILL-'EM-AND-EAT-'EM.

"Kill 'em and eat 'em's" the motto—my face
In its beauty reads to the whole human race;
With my big club I knock them down like skittles,
Then bowl off their heads and consume 'em for *wittles!*

THE KING.

"I am monarch of all I survey,"—that's a cake;
"My right there is none to dispute,"—no mistake!
My sweetmeat subjects were gathered around;
I said but the word, and *tout sweet* I was crowned!

MISS PASSE VERJUICE.

I am a spinster of high degree,
Virgin Verjuice they nick name me;
And they bid me not *stew*, as they carry their noses,
Because, in a stew, they say verjuice is poison!

DOCTOR LANCE'EM.

"Kill 'em a eat 'em" says "*fee, fo fum,*"
With a threatening phiz, which I designate "hum bug."—*Fo* and *fum* are abridged by me,—
My patients die easily under the *fee*.

TWELFTH NIGHT CHARACTERS.

LORD BOWATALL.

My Grandmother told me, one Saturday night,
"You never lose nothing by being polite;"
Then I made her a bow, and she gave me a kiss,
So I've never stopped bowing from that day to this.

LADY SMILINGTON.

I always smile with a leer in my eye,
Whether my friends grow pretty or die;
Whether they eat or whether they drink,
I always smile, and I always wink!

LORD OF MISRULE.

The Lord of Misrule!—in the midst of your sports,
I'm one of the sort to put all out of sorts;
I'll swallow you whole when you're all most risible,
And afterwards bring up the party invisible!

MISS MISLETOE.

I am Miss Mistletoe—ha! what now!
Do you come and kiss me under the bough!
If thus my lips of their dew you chizzle,
Why Miss *Misletoe* on her *toe* must *mizzle!*

HONEST PLUM PUDDING.

Because I'm a simple *plum*-pudding, I see
You are making a *current* joke of me;
For my ruin you *send me to pot* in your fun,
And eat me as soon as I'm *thoroughly done!*

NIBBLE'EM, THE DRAGON.

Sir Nibblem, oh! with his ale so hot!
He drinks it gindered and swallows the pot;
With his inside filled with a pewter flagon,
Oh, what a life must Sir Nibblem *drag on!*

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

At the annual meeting of the directors forming the committee of the London Fire Establishment Mr. Braidwood made his report of the conflagrations that have occurred during the past year, 1843, in and around the metropolis. The report, which is rather voluminous, commences by stating that fires were on the increase in London, the number of last year exceeding by 73 over those of the preceding twelvemonth and 213 over the average of the last nine years, though happily not so extensive in magnitude. The following are the number of fires that have taken place since the fire brigade was formed in the year 1833, together with the number of houses totally destroyed, those seriously and slightly damaged.—In 1833 there were 458, destroying 31 houses totally, and damaging 427 other buildings; 1834, 462 fires; houses burned down 28, and 454 injured. In 1835, 471 fires, 31 houses burned down, and 440 damaged seriously and slightly. In 1836, 564 fires, 33 houses totally destroyed, and 531 more or less damaged. In 1837, 501 fires, 32 houses consumed, and 479 damaged. In 1838, 568 fires, 34 houses destroyed, and 535 injured. In 1839, 584 fires, 17 houses consumed, and 567 damaged. In 1840, 681 fires, 25 houses burned down, and 655 damaged. In 1841, 686 fires, 24 houses totally consumed, 672 injured, and last year, 1842, 769 fires, 24 houses destroyed, and 744 more or less injured. From the report it appears the chief number of the fires takes place in private and lodging houses, and carpenters' workshops. Public houses and drapers' shops follow next. Upwards of 20 persons have lost their lives at fires in the course of the year.

A man in white habiliments with scarf round head and beard by the name of Silas Lamson, is going about among the Mormons preaching a new doctrine. He believes that the resurrection is already past, and that we are now in heaven.

The old age of Mrs. Inchbald was one of melancholy seclusion, and decrease ment. She thus describes an interview with Madame de Staël:

"I admired Madame de Staël much; she talked to me the whole time, so did Miss Edgeworth, whenever I met her in company. These authoresses suppose me dead, and seem to pay a tribute to my memory; but with Madame de Staël it seemed no passing compliment; she was inquisitive as well as attentive, and entreated me to tell her why I shunned society. 'Because' I replied, 'I dread the loneliness that will follow'—' What! will you feel your solitude more when you return from this country than you did before you came hither?'—'Yes.' 'I should think it would elevate your spirit. why will you feel your loneliness more?'—'Because I have none to tell that I have seen YOU; no one to describe your presents; no one to whom I can repeat the many encomiums you have passed on my 'Simple Story;' no one to enjoy any of your praises but myself'—'Ah! ah! you have no children; and she turned to an elegant young woman, her daughter, with pathetic tenderness. She then so fervently deplored a mother's joys, that she sent me home more melancholy at the comparison of our situations in life than could have arisen from the consequences of riches or poverty."

"Two days afterwards, Mrs. Inchbald called by appointment on Madame de Staël, and was told she was ILL'—Her only son had just been killed in a duel.—*Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England.*

TRANSLATION OF MAHOMETAN'S FOUR BOOKS.

The followers of Mahomet dare not so much as touch the venerable Koran without being first washed or legally purified; and, lest they should do it irreverently, they write on the cover in large, "Let no one touch it but they who are clean." They read it with great reverence, and never call it by any of their titles. They swear by it; consult it on all important occasions; carry it with them to war, write sentences of it on their banners; adorn it with gold and precious stones, and, if possible, prevent its ever being in the possession of persons of a different persuasion, though they have it translated into the Persian, Javanese Malayan and other languages, but do not respect those versions, as they have not the genuine divine stamp.

A SCENE AFTER SHAVING.

Some years ago, a certain [illegible] was in the habit of [illegible] Prince Henry, [illegible] and [illegible] his wife. The King and all his courtiers were so much affected, that they ordered their wigs to be powdered, which they had been wanting. The [illegible] prelate gave them no time to change their habits, but immediately rolled up part of his sleeve, and performed the operation with his own hand.

BEGINNING OF THE YEAR IN VARIOUS NATIONS.

The Chaldeans' and Egyptians' years were dated from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year. The ancient Chinese reckoned from the new moon nearest the middle of Aquarius. The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in January. The Turks and Arabs date the year from the 16th of July. Dremschid, or Gemschid, King of Persia, observed, on the day of his public entry into Persepolis, that the sun entered into Aries; and in commemoration of this fortunate event he ordained the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. The Brachmen begin their year with the new moon in April. The Mexicans begin it in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months, having twenty days each; the last five days are spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, nor even any service at the temples. The Abyssinians have five idle days at the end of their year, which commences on the 26th of August. The American Indians reckon from the first appearance of the new moon at the vernal equinox. The Mahomedans begin their year the minute in which the sun enters Aries. The Venetians, Florentines, and the Pisans in Italy, began the year at the vernal equinox. The French year, during the reign of the Merovingian race, began on the day on which the troops were reviewed, which was the first day of march. Under the Carlovingians it began on Christmas-day, and under the Capetians on Easter-day. The ecclesiastical year begins on the first Sunday in Advent. Charles IX. appointed, in 1564, that for the future the civil year should commence on the first of January. The Julian calendar when was so called from Julius Cæsar, and is the old account of the year, was reformed by Pope Gregory in 1582, which plan was suggested by Lewis Lilio, a Calabrian astronomer. The Dutch and the Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700. The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March, and the method was observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style A.D 1752; after which our year commenced on the first of January.

MAGNETISM IN CHINA.

We learn from a work ("La Chine et les Chinois") recently published in Paris by M. A. Borget, that magnetism is understood in the celestial empire, and turned to good account, being practised by the barbers of Canton. "I observed," says M. Borget, "that the greater part of the patients slept while they were being shaved, and I could not account for this singularity. But one morning I observed a man seat himself on a stool a little apart from the rest. I began my task of sketching, when the barber, instead of commencing his operations, placed himself before his customer, and, first of all, took hold of his hands, then passed his own several times over the shoulders and before the face of the sitter, who shortly fell into a state of quiet drowsiness, if he did not actually go to sleep. He then moved his customer's head about in every direction he pleased, to facilitate the operation of shaving. When he had finished he shook the sleeper gently and awoke him. I frequently saw the same thing practised afterwards."

CHINESE PUNISHMENTS.

Dr. M'Pherson has just published an account of his visit to China in the present expedition. We learn that one of their methods of detaining their prisoners is the excess of cruelty. When Captain Anstruther was caught they hammered his knees just over the knee-cap with a large bamboo, to prevent any possibility of escape; and then, having been marched to Ningpoo, he says, "I was now sent to gaol, and forced into a cage one yard long, one yard high, and two feet wide. In this cage heavy irons were placed on my hands and feet, an iron ring attached to the roof the cage was put round my neck, to which my handcuffs were also locked. At night a chain was also locked to my leg irons, and the gaoler, with a light, slept close to me. These irons weighed, I suppose, about eighteen pounds, and were worn by me for four weeks." Mrs. Noble, too, after being dragged about with an immense chain round her neck, to be gazed at by the crowd, and when all appeared satisfied, found a place in a similar cage. "A long bamboo was passed through the middle of the cage, at either end of which a man was placed. For two days and nights was she carried about in this cage, nor was she permitted to get out on any account whatever." The cruelty of the mob was exemplified on another occasion, when some mandarins having fallen into their hands, "the chief they boiled alive in oil, and the five others, bound hand and foot, were chained in a boat, and, drifting out to sea with the tide, suffered a fearful and awful death." At Amoy some confirmation was given to the report that the natives kill their female offspring, to prevent the encumbrance of their education, for not far from the foundling-house, "in a tank covered with weed, a number of new-born babes were found sewed up in mats." These apparently had been drowned.

THE CITY OF THE WORLD!

SONG,—WORDS BY BAYLEY. MUSIC BY E. J. LODER.

Allegro moderato, ma con spirito.

VOICE.

PIANOFORTE.

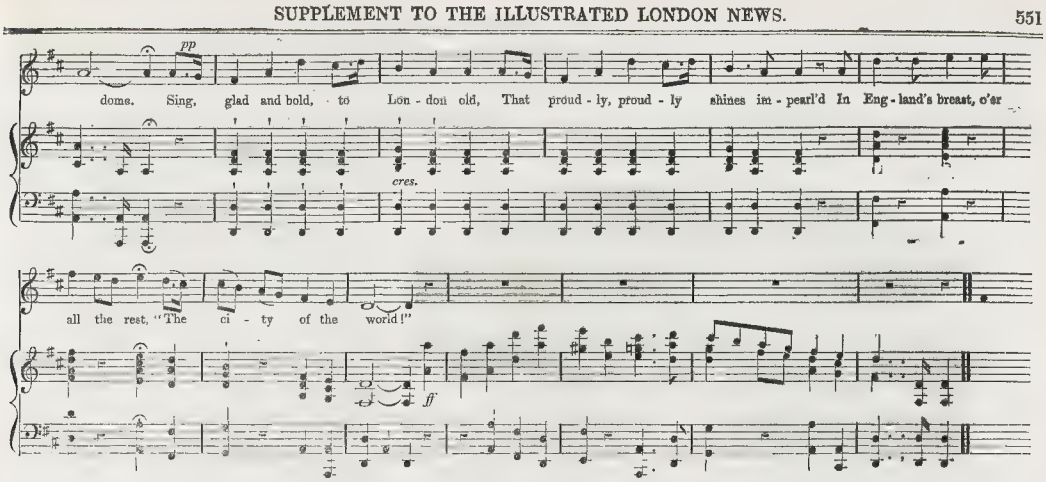
f

A spi - rit from a fai - ry world Track'd thro' the realms of

ff *p*

light, And saw the ci - ties of the earth Spread far be - neath her flight; And once her white wings

furl'd a-while O'er Lon - don's mighty home, And gave their dew - starr'd beau - ty rest On yon ca - the - dral


pp
dome. Sing, glad and bold, to Lon - don old, That proud - ly, proud - ly shines im - pearl'd In Eng - land's breast, o'er
cres.
all the rest, "The ci - ty of the world!"
ff

A Spirit from a fairy world
Tracked through the realms of light,
And saw the cities of the earth
Spread far beneath her flight!
And once her white wings furled awhile
O'er London's mighty home,
And gave their dew-starred beauty rest
On yon cathedral dome!

Fair curling clouds of silver rose
Soft through the morning air,
And London's eye of pride looked up
To catch the sun-glow there!
Then as the spirit gazed below,
Through all the misty light,
No dreamy grandeur of old worlds
Seemed half so vast and bright!

Proud, lusty Commerce burst alive
From out the bands of sleep!
The giant arms of shining Thames
Clasped forests to his deep!
The gold of empires seemed to find
Its wond'rous storehouse there!—
A lion symbolizing wealth—
With London for his lair!

The kingly palace looking up
In regal grandeur now!
And the fair park—like Nature's kiss
Upon the city's brow!
And lo! though Misery's hovels near
Prove life with Sorrow's leaven,
God's temples send their spiral tow'rs
To point the way to Heaven!

The Spirit felt within her heart
The glow of wild amaze,
And her sweet fairy eyes looked down
Blind-dazzled by their gaze!
"Farewell, bright view—for elfin land
My wing is now unfurled,
But, wondes-struck, I leave behind
The City of the World!"

*** This Song will be published with the Music to all the verses, in the usual music form, by Messrs. Duff and Hodgson, Oxford Street, by permission of the Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PRESENTIMENT.

A SCENE FROM A MS. TRAGEDY, BY J. A. WADE.

Look! how the world's poor people are amaz'd
At apparitions, signs and prodigies;
Whereon with fearful eyes they long have gaz'd,
Infusing them with dreadful prophecies!
Shakspere.

Scene, a Garden—Moonlight. Carlos and Maria.

Maria. How I do like the passing cloud to hide
The gazing moon!—Oh! what a lovely hour!
The spiders now are busy weaving threads,
Spun from the dew-drops, 'round the closing flow'rs!
When next the blossoms open all their webs
Will be undone—e'en like some other ties!—

Carlos. Whence is this gloom, Maria?
A scene like this should give no other care
But the dear sadness that a lover feels!
Look 'round thee, sweet! How stilly is the night!
Awake to peace, and leave the vision'd woes
Of sensibility asleep!—Look up!—
See!—what a heav'nly night!—

Maria. Indeed 'tis so:—
I never saw that orb so fair as now;—
Emerging, like a dream of Hope from out
The sickly slumber of Misfortune, flows
Its streamy lustre o'er that sable cloud!
Oh! if we could from some green alley view
The fairy elves in all their midnight mirth,
What dance and revelry they now must hold!
Methinks I see them, Carlos!—Some in chace
Of moonbeams broken on a streamlet's wave,
And others rolling swift a dew-drop down
The mouth of some bright shell!—But now, I'm sure,
This seems the folly of an idiot brain,
To picture in the semblance of reality,
What never yet had being save within
The regions of our Fancy!

Carlos. No!—go on—
For the sweet mixture that thy tongue has found,
Of seriousness and playful levity,
So well accords with this sweet time of night,
Oh!—I could listen 'till the morning dawn'd!
Go on, my nightingale!

Maria. I wish that I were like such fancied beings!
No thoughts save plans of wild divertisement—
No sorrow but what foggy night would give
In marring our wild waltz—all mem'ries lost
In Hope's anticipated joys—no foe
But the red blight that would perchance destroy
Some flow'r we lov'd, or dew-berries on which
We purpos'd holding our sweet midnight feast—
Oh! what a life! How different—how blest!

Carlos. How's this, Maria?—ha! in tears!
Some trouble weighs upon thy heart—
Art thou unhappy, sweet?

Maria. Oh! heed it not.—
'Tis but th' indulgence of a gloomy thought!
I've heard of some who'll sit within the walls
Of an old ruin merely to give way
To melancholy tho' they like it not!—
'Tis so with mé—I love not to be sad;
Yet when a pensive mood winds 'round my heart,
Wishing to free me from it, I sometime
Submit and feel a half-acknowledg'd bliss!

Carlos. Down on the river by this garden lies
A little barque if love remember well.—
Many a night, Maria, we have walk'd
The stilly sleeping of the moonlit wave
And chim'd a rippling music with the oar!
Thou hast enjoy'd those midnight roamings, love!
Let's to them now;—the happy stars above
Will shed their magic peacefulness upon thee,
And quiet all thy trembling fancies! Come,
'Twill calm thee, sweet!

Maria. I fear it will not now!
But yet I'll try——Oh! God! what is it thus
Weighs down my heart? dear life, my only life,
My Carlos let us in—my head grows sick!
[*Weeps aloud.*

Carlos. The dews have chill'd thee, love! Let us return.
(*As they are going out enter an Officer with guards.*)
Officer. Is thy name Carlos?
Carlos. Yes—what wouldst thou have?
Officer. Thy person!
Maria. (*Shrieks hysterically.*) Ah! I..I..I knew it well!
[*Swoons.*

MEMORY!

BY J. A. WADE, ESQ.

Where the waterfall raineth
Its mist in the glen,
And the wild-bird complaineth
Of wandering men
That break on its calm solitude—
There often reclining
Within my deep bow'r,
When evening's declining,
(My favourite hour)
I rave in a fanciful mood!

There I watch the light slumber
That steals o'er the skies,
And I reckon the number
Of stars as they rise
To hang out their blue lamps above:—
And I know by the glancing
Of light o'er the hill,
That the moon is advancing,
How solemn and still,
Like a Queen that we fear and we love!

'Tis there in the quiet
Of solitude's reign,
I escape from the riot,
The dullness—the pain
That the world in its livery wears:—
The brook slowly creeping
Along the green glade,
Just wakes me from sleeping,
While thoughtful I'm laid
Bedew'd in my memory's tears
And oh! the sad pleasure,

Far, far through time's wave,
To see some heart-treasure
Long sunk in the grave,
Like a spirit of joy back return!—
But then, and for ever,
To know 'tis the shade
Of some flow'r that will never
Again bloom or fade,—
Oh! memory! then do we mourn!

SONNET.

To ——

Dost thou remember a calm evening, when
We wander'd through an unfrequented way,
And all unconscious of our love (which then
Was in its promise, like a break of day)
We talk'd sweet things though sad!—Then first I knew
The thrilling pressure of thy gentle arm,
And gaz'd more fondly on the blessed blue
Of those dear eyes, round which the heav'nly charm
Of beauty shed such lustre, that I deem'd
Myself enchanted with some fairy one,
Some sylph or flow'r-child of which I had dream'd!
But soon, alas! the magic it was done—
For evening clos'd, and foot should homeward fall
To mix with fools and be — unnatural!

W.

(Continued from page 549.)

of April following the King with his illustrious conqueror, the Black Prince, the darling of our old historians, entered London. With the same touching delicacy of feeling which characterized all the proceedings of the Prince towards his prisoner, from their first supper after the battle, when he served the French monarch kneeling, and refused to sit at table with him, John was now mounted on a richly caparisoned cream coloured charger, while the Prince rode by his side on a little black palfrey. The accompanying procession was most magnificent. The Savoy was appropriated to the use of the King during the period of his stay. 'And thither,' says Froissart, 'came to see him the King and Queen oftentimes, and made him great feast and cheer.' The negotiations as to John's ransom were long protracted, and it was not till October, 1360, that the terms were settled; when, all the parties being at Calais, the French King and twenty-four of his barons on the one side, and Edward with twenty-seven of his barons on the other, swore to observe the conditions, and John was liberated on the following day. We must rapidly follow his history to its conclusion. He returned to France; was unable to fulfil his portion of the treaty; and to add to his mortification, his son, the Duke of Anjou, entered Paris from Calais, where he had been permitted by the English, whose prisoner he was, to reside, and which he had only been enabled to leave by breaking his parole. These, and it is said various other (and more doubtful) circumstances, made him resolve upon a line of conduct which his courtiers vainly strove to drive him from by ridicule; and to the astonishment, no doubt, more or less, of all parties, he suddenly returned to London,

THE TOWER IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

where he was received with open arms by Edward, and took up his final residence at the Savoy. Under the date 1364, we find in Stow's Chronicles the following passage:—'The 9th day of April, died John King of France, at the Savoy, beside Westminster, his corpse was honourably conveyed to St. Denis in France.'

Continuing eastward, and passing through the city—the city in its old days, before gaslights and the new police had made the ways clear and the paths safe—while each house had its sign dangling in the palpable obscure of after-dark, their outlines ever and anon rendered more distinct by the smoky glare of the link-boy's light, as he piloted some bibbing citizen to his domicile. We arrive at the Tower of London, sketched in our title-page, and curiously illustrated by the fac-simile of an old M.S., for which we again place Mr. Knight's volumes under contribution. It represents the Tower in the fifteenth century.

"Charles Duke of Orleans, and his younger brother, John Count of Angouleme, who were taken prisoners at the battle of Agincourt, suffered a long captivity in the Tower of London. We mention this circumstance here, because in a copy of the poems of the Duke, now preserved in the Harleian collection in the British Museum, there is a most curious illumination representing the Tower and the adjacent parts at the period of the Duke's captivity. The here given copy will furnish a better idea of the condition of this fortress four centuries and a half ago than any description, even if the most full and correct existed. In a design of this nature, the artist was more desirous of conveying the most complete notion of a building by something like the union of a picture and a plan, than adhering to any rules of perspective, even if he had been familiar with them. His ingenious device for showing the interior as well as the exterior of the Great Tower will not pass unnoticed. He has opened the south side by an arch of immense span; and there he exhibits to us the Duke in a large chamber, assiduously wooing the Muse with the unusual accompaniment of a body of guards and attendants. We are also to suppose the Duke possesses the property of ubiquity, and that, whilst he is writing his poems in the large room, he is looking out of his chamber window in the upper story, and walking within the bulwarks to welcome some faithful adherents who has recently arrived from his beloved France. Here, then, we have correctly enough, represented the Great Tower, with the buildings and bulwarks between that and the Thames; the towers and walls on the west; and those behind the Great Tower on the north. The space within the walls, it will be seen, bears wholly the character of a palatial fortress, with no mean erections crowding upon it, but massive walls, utterly unsuited to the character of the place, rather as evidences of magnificence or strength. They were the parasitical growth of a later period."

The Tower in its varying aspects—as a fortress, a palace, a prison—as the enduring record of by-gone scenes and circumstances of historical importance and poetical association, deserves at our hands more special notice than can be given at the end of a general article; such notice it receives, with illustrations of our own, both literary and pictorial, in our current number for the new year.

And now, for a word or two in conclusion. We have selected liberally from "London," and in so doing, have paid Mr. Knight's volumes the best compliment they could receive

LONDON AT NIGHT.

How that compliment is deserved, the extracts and engravings will themselves bear witness. Wood engraving owes much to the projector of the pictorial works, and with warm commendation of "London," for its philosophic, yet amusing character, we close our somewhat lengthy review.

END OF VOL. I.

LONDON FROM THE THAMES

Presented GRATIS to the Subscribers to the PICTORIAL TIMES, Dec. 21. 1844.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PICTORIAL TIMES—QUARTERLY 6s. 6d., HALF-YEARLY 13s., YEARLY £1. 6s.

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